

H B

145

Bill No. House Bill 145

Date March 3, 1987

Title "An Act relating to resident employment preferences on certain natural resource projects on state land.

Contact: Tom Stuart
465-4870

Eileen Plate
465-2700

House Bill 145 seeks to establish resident hire preferences for employment on natural resource projects which are situated on state land in an area which has been determined to be an economically distressed or an underemployment zone.

Under this bill, the Department of Labor would be primarily responsible for

- (1) making determinations of those areas of the state which are economically distressed and those areas where underemployment exists;
- (2) determining the amount of work on a natural resource project which must be performed by eligible and qualified residents;
- (3) assisting in locating qualified and eligible workers, and verifying the eligibility of applicants when a resident preference has been determined to be in effect;
- (4) establishing and monitoring employer reporting requirements;
- (5) conducting investigations and holding hearings to determine compliance with the employment preference provisions; and
- (6) seeking monetary penalties and/or injunctive relief for noncompliance with the employment preference provisions.

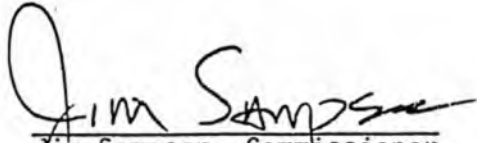
Many of the provisions of this bill are tailored after the employment preference provisions in AS 36.10 which are applicable to public construction projects in the state; and the Department would, therefore, be able to implement this expansion of the employment preference provisions without additional data collection efforts.

Because of the beneficial impact of resident hiring on the workforce and the economy in general, the Department strongly endorses the principle that qualified Alaska residents should be given employment preference on natural resource projects on state land. This is consistent with the view that a state is entitled to give preference to its own citizens in the development of the state's natural resources.

In addition, well over \$600 million was paid to nonresidents in both 1984 and 1985. Industries involved in natural resource projects directly, and the construction activities associated with those projects, accounted for a major portion of the earnings received by nonresident workers. The high levels of nonresident earnings were made in years when Alaska's unemployment rate averaged 10.1 percent (1984) and 9.6 percent (1985).

It is in the best interest of Alaska to remedy its high unemployment problem by working to increase the hiring of qualified residents whenever possible. The Department of Labor supports House Bill 145.

APPROVED:


Jim Sampson, Commissioner
Department of Labor



THE ALLIANCE

P.O. Box 100100 / Anchorage, Alaska 99510 / (907) 278-4444

March 20, 1987

Representative John Sund
The Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V (MS 3100)
Juneau, Alaska 99811

W.D. Bennett - President
Perkins Cole

Ann Curtis
Vice President - Events
Curtis Enterprises

Chuck Becker
Vice President - Public Policy
Brown & Root USA, Inc.

Scott Hawkins - Secretary
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William Webb - Director

Pat Rumley - Director
Smith, Robinson, Gruening & Brecht

Michelle Fleming
Executive Director

Joseph Knecht
Administrative Assistant

Dear Representative Sund:

ALASKA HIRE - 1987

Many of your fellow legislators have a bumper sticker posted prominently in their office. It reads "Hire Alaskans - It's Good Business", and was created and distributed by the Alaska Support Industry Alliance. Our members live by this motto.

This year you are again presented with the opportunity to pass legislation that mandates local hire, SB 20 and HB 145. You have a difficult choice to make. The issue is very much like prayer in public schools. Failure to support such a high and moral objective is politically risky. But we know that you didn't go to Juneau to take the easy road.

We urge you to take a stand for reality. Our constitution simply does not permit statutory local hire preferences, anymore than it permits the statutory imposition of a particular set of religious standards.

The ALLIANCE is comprised of Alaska business people who are trying to expand Alaska's economy and create jobs for Alaskans. Please do not burden our Alaska businesses with layers of statutory and regulatory compliance requirements for "Alaska Hire", when such law is unenforceable and, more importantly, unnecessary because we already share your dedication to the goal.

We realize that it will be very difficult for you, as an individual legislator, to stand up and be counted as a voice of reason when Alaska Hire becomes a moral and emotional issue. Please know that you have our support, and our willingness to do anything we can to help you bring responsible legislative action to our State government. You may contact Craig Duncan (563-4444) or Bill Webb (272-8590) for additional information on the ALLIANCE's interest in Alaska Hire legislation. Our ALLIANCE membership thanks you for your support.

Sincerely,

Dan Black
President

Alaska Support Industry Alliance

... for responsible economic development

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY
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May, 1988

Copies of minutes listed below were originally included in this file. The minutes are available on the STAIRS database CMPR. In order to save space copies of minutes have not been left in the files.

Mary Van Nimwegen

H. JUD.	3-31-87	1:30 p.m.
H. JUD.	3-30-87	1:30 p.m.
H. JUD.	3-23-87	1:30 p.m.

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)

Date referred: 3/11/87

FURTHER REFERRALS: Finance

DATE: 3-31-87

The Judiciary Committee has considered HB 145

"An Act relating to resident employment preferences on certain natural resource projects on state land; and providing for an effective date."

RECOMMENDS:

- replace with CS HB 145 (Judiciary) [] the same title
- attached amendment(s) [] a new title
- do pass
- do not pass
- no recommendation
- individual recommendations
- additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: [] _____ letter of intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

- fiscal impact [] same as previous fiscal note published _____
- zero fiscal note [] same as previous zero fiscal note published _____
- zero with analysis

SIGNING DO PASS:

Jan Cost

SIGNING OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

Chairman's signature

Adopted

3 Changes
① H345 Pg 1, L 20
~~CS Adds in~~
The Findings From 36.10.005
New w/ the bill:
Pg 2 # (8),
Pg 3 - alloc (b).

5-0187B
Cramer
3/30/87

Original sponsors: Donley, Boyer, Brown, et al.

② H3 145 Pg 5, L 1 "section"
Changed to "chapter" in CS
at Pg 6, L 20

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 145 (Judiciary)
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
FIFTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION
A BILL

③ H3145
Pg 5, L 7
"Public works
Project"
changed to
Pg 7, L 7
"Natural Resources Project on State Land"

For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to resident employment preferences
on certain natural resource projects on state land;
and providing for an effective date."

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

* Section 1. AS 38 is amended by adding a new chapter to read:

CHAPTER 47. RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT PREFERENCE UNDER STATE LEASES.

ARTICLE 1. HIRING PREFERENCE.

Sec. 38.45.010. STATE POLICY. It is the policy of the state to develop its natural resources to provide the maximum benefit to the people of the state as required by the Constitution of the State of Alaska. These benefits include employment opportunities in natural resource development projects for residents qualified for the employment, as well as receipt of state revenue from the development.

Sec. 38.45.020. LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS. (a) The legislature finds that

Law (1) because of its unique climate and its distance from the contiguous states, the state has historically suffered from unique social, seasonal, geographic, and economic conditions that result in an unstable economy;

Law (2) the unstable economy is a hardship on the residents of the state and is aggravated by the large numbers of seasonal and transient nonresident workers;

Law (3) the rate of unemployment among residents of the state is one of the highest in the nation;

1 Law (4) the state has one of the highest ratios of nonresident-
2 to-resident workers in the nation;

3 Law (5) the state has a compelling interest in reducing the
4 level of unemployment among its residents;

5 Law (6) the construction industry in the state accounts for a
6 substantial percentage of the available employment;

7 Law (7) construction workers receive a greater percentage of
8 all unemployment benefits paid by the state than is typical of other
9 states;

10 ¹⁴³
11 ¹⁴⁵ Law (8) chronic unemployment can breed severe social problems
12 including alcoholism and domestic violence;

13 Law (9) historically, the rate of unemployment in the construc-
14 tion industry in the state is higher than the rate of unemployment in
15 other industries in the state;

16 Law (10) it is appropriate for the state to consider the welfare
17 of its residents when it funds construction activity;

18 Law (11) it is in the public interest for the state to allocate
19 public funds for capital projects in order to reduce unemployment
20 among its resident construction workers;

21 Law (12) the influx of nonresident construction workers contri-
22 butes to or causes the high unemployment rate among resident construc-
23 tion workers because nonresident workers compete with residents for
24 the limited number of available construction jobs;

25 Law (13) nonresident workers displace a substantial number of
26 qualified, available, and unemployed Alaska workers on jobs on state
27 funded public works projects;

28 Law (14) the state has a special interest in seeing that the
29 benefits of state construction spending accrue to its residents;

 Law (15) the natural resources of land owned by the state belong

1 to the citizens of the state;

2 *Law* (16) Alaskans have chosen to use the majority of the royal-
3 ties derived from the state's natural resources to fund state govern-
4 ment;

5 *Law* (17) the vast majority of the state's revenue is derived
6 from natural resource income rather than from other forms of taxation;

7 *Law* (18) because the state has no personal income tax or sales
8 tax, nonresident workers use services provided by the state but do not
9 contribute fairly to the costs of those services; and

10 *Law* (19) Alaskans, more than the residents of other states,
11 suffer economically when nonresidents displace qualified residents
12 since resident workers contribute local taxes as well as their share
13 of the royalties from natural resources.

14 (b) The legislature further finds that

15 *13145* (1) the findings of the Department of Labor of the State of
16 Alaska in its report entitled "Nonresidents Working in Alaska in 1985"
17 support the need for a resident hiring preference;

18 *145* (2) there is a need for timely, accurate information on the
19 number of nonresident and resident workers in industries in the state;

20 *145* (3) the state has a continuing interest in determining
21 whether indirect benefits, including employment opportunities, from
22 state expenditures, natural resource projects, and agreements concern-
23 ing the state's natural resources accrue to residents of the state or
24 to nonresidents;

25 *145* (4) a major factor in the unemployment problem is the
26 failure of some employers engaged in the exploration, development, and
27 production of natural resources on state land, and under leases or
28 other agreements granted or permitted by the state, to employ state
29 residents;

1 (45) (5) whereas at an earlier stage of the state's history it
 2 was asserted that high unemployment in the state was due to cultural
 3 and geographical migration barriers, the state now has many residents
 4 who are qualified, trained, and available for employment in the explo-
 5 ration, development, production, and extraction of natural resources
 6 on state land;

Barnes
 Q. |

7 (45) (6) the state has made significant investments in training
 8 programs and vocational education to help furnish industry with qual-
 9 ified residents able to work in the development, exploration, produc-
 10 tion, and extraction of natural resource products on state land;

11 (45) (7) the state's investment in these training and education
 12 programs will be of little avail unless state residents receive em-
 13 ployment opportunities in natural resource projects on state land;

Q:
Barnes:
Specifics? →

14 (145) (8) employment of nonresidents displaces qualified resi-
 15 dents from work in the development, exploration, production, and
 16 extraction of natural resource products on state land; therefore, the
 17 number of nonresidents hired for work on state land in the develop-
 18 ment, exploration, production, and extraction of state resources is a
 19 peculiar source of the unemployment problem now besetting the state;

20 (45) (9) the number of state residents who are unable to find
 21 work is considerably higher than is reflected by unemployment rates
 22 based on nationally accepted measures;

23 (45) (10) many rural state residents who wish to work do not seek
 24 employment as frequently as necessary to meet federal definitions of
 25 unemployment because of continuing lack of employment opportunities in
 26 rural areas of the state.

27 Sec. 38.45.030. UNAVAILABILITY OF PREFERRED WORKERS. (a) An
 28 employer subject to hiring requirements under this chapter may request
 29 the Department of Labor to assist in locating qualified, eligible

1 employees under AS 36.10.070. After receiving a request for assis-
2 tance, the department shall refer qualified, eligible, available
3 residents to the employer to fill the employer's hiring needs.

4 (b) If the department is unable to refer a sufficient number of
5 qualified, eligible, available residents able to perform the work, the
6 commissioner of labor may approve the hiring of residents who are not
7 eligible for preference and nonresidents for the balance of the re-
8 quest.

9 Sec. 38.45.040. REGULATIONS. The commissioner of labor shall
10 adopt regulations in accordance with AS 44.62 (Administrative Proce-
11 dure Act) to implement this chapter and encourage and require the
12 hiring of residents to the maximum extent permitted by law.

13 Sec. 38.45.050. PREFERENCE IN ZONE OF UNDEREMPLOYMENT. (a)
14 Immediately following a determination by the commissioner of labor
15 that a zone of underemployment exists, and for the next two fiscal
16 years after the determination, qualified residents who are eligible
17 under AS 36.10.140 shall be given preference in hiring for work on
18 each natural resource project on state land that is wholly or partial-
19 ly sited within the zone. The preference applies on a craft-by-craft
20 or occupational basis.

21 (b) The commissioner of labor shall determine the amount of work
22 that must be performed under this section by qualified residents who
23 are eligible for an employment preference under AS 36.10.140. In
24 making this determination, the commissioner shall consider the nature
25 of the work, the classification of workers, availability of eligible
26 residents, and the willingness of eligible residents to perform the
27 work.

28 (c) The commissioner shall determine that a zone of underemploy-
29 ment exists if the commissioner finds that

1 (1) the rate of unemployment within the zone is substan-
2 tially higher than the national rate of unemployment;

3 (2) a substantial number of residents in the zone have
4 experience or training in occupations that would be employed on a
5 project;

6 (3) the lack of employment opportunities in the zone has
7 substantially contributed to serious social or economic problems in
8 the zone; and

9 (4) employment of workers who are not residents is a pecu-
10 liar source of the unemployment of residents of the zone.

11 Sec. 38.45.060. PREFERENCE IN ECONOMICALLY DISTRESSED ZONE. The
12 hiring preference established in AS 36.10.160 for residents of an
13 economically distressed zone who qualify under AS 36.10.140 applies to
14 work on each natural resource project on state land that is wholly or
15 partially sited within an economically distressed zone.

16 Sec. 38.45.070. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS. (a) If the governor has
17 declared an area to be an area affected by an economic disaster under
18 AS 44.33.285, then the preference for residents of the area estab-
19 lished under AS 44.33.285 - 44.33.310 supersedes a preference under
20 this chapter.

21 (b) The commissioner shall define the boundaries of a zone in
22 which a preference applies. The boundaries may include a portion of
23 the state or the state as a whole.

24 Sec. 38.45.080. DETERMINATION OF QUALIFICATIONS, TRANSFERS, AND
25 CERTIFICATION. (a) An employer shall determine and judge the work
26 qualifications of applicants for employment.

27 (b) An employer may make a bona fide transfer of management
28 employees from one project or business activity to another. A posi-
29 tion filled by a bona fide transfer under this subsection is not

1 considered to have been a vacancy for the purposes of the hiring
2 requirements under AS 38.45.050 - 38.45.060.

3 (c) An employer subject to a resident hiring requirement under
4 this chapter shall certify that persons employed as residents under a
5 preference were eligible for the preference at the time of hiring.

6 (d) A labor organization that dispatches members for work on a
7 natural resource project on state land under a collective bargaining
8 agreement shall certify that persons dispatched as residents to meet a
9 preference were eligible for the preference at the time of dispatch.

10 (e) An employer or labor organization may request assistance
11 from the Department of Labor in verifying the eligibility of an appli-
12 cant for a hiring preference under this chapter.

13 Sec. 38.45.090. INCORPORATION INTO CONTRACTS. (a) In order to
14 create, protect, and preserve the right of eligible qualified resi-
15 dents to employment in natural resource projects on state land, the
16 commissioner of natural resources shall incorporate into each con-
17 tract, lease, unitization agreement, or renegotiation of a contract,
18 lease or unitization agreement, provisions requiring compliance with
19 this chapter, regulations adopted under this chapter, and all later
20 amendments to this chapter or the regulations, and authorizing pen-
21 alties under AS 38.45.210 for failure to comply.

22 (b) The commissioner shall incorporate into each contract,
23 lease, unitization agreement, or renegotiation a requirement that the
24 contractor or lessee include in each contract with contractors or
25 subcontractors who will be operating on state land a provision re-
26 quiring compliance with this chapter, regulations adopted under this
27 chapter, and later amendments to this chapter or the regulations, and
28 authorizing penalties under AS 38.45.210.

29 Sec. 38.45.100. REPORTING PROVISIONS. An employer obligated to

1 meet resident hiring requirements under this chapter shall comply with
2 the reporting provisions that the commissioner of labor determines are
3 reasonably necessary to carry out this chapter. Except for statis-
4 tical data, information concerning specific employees is confidential
5 and may not be released to the public by the department. However,
6 confidential employee information may be shared between departments
7 for purposes of this chapter.

8 ARTICLE 2. ENFORCEMENT.

9 Sec. 38.45.210. CIVIL PENALTY FOR WILFUL NONCOMPLIANCE. (a)

10 The Department of Labor may conduct investigations and hearings to
11 determine compliance with this chapter. After a hearing, if the
12 commissioner of labor finds that an employer has wilfully failed to
13 comply with this chapter, the commissioner may impose a civil penalty
14 in an amount no greater than

15 (1) \$5,000 for the first rejection of a qualified eligible
16 applicant or other violation of this chapter;

17 (2) \$10,000 for the second and each subsequent rejection or
18 other violation of this chapter.

19 (b) In addition to the imposition of other penalties under this
20 section, if the Department of Labor finds that an employer has wilful-
21 ly rejected a qualified eligible applicant or terminated a qualified
22 eligible employee in violation of this chapter, the department may
23 require the employer to pay the person the amount of wages the person
24 lost and may require additional amounts to reimburse the person for
25 actual expenses incurred as a result of the wrongful action.

26 (c) The commissioner may impose the penalties under this section
27 on an employer only if the employer itself has failed to comply with
28 this chapter, regulations adopted under this chapter, or later amend-
29 ments to this chapter or the regulations, or if the employer has

1 failed to incorporate into its contracts the provision required under
2 AS 38.45.090(b).

3 (d) In addition to the imposition of penalties under this sec-
4 tion, the Department of Labor may seek injunctive relief against a
5 person who is not in compliance with this chapter and the enforcement
6 of penalties imposed under this section.

7 Sec. 38.45.220. PENALTIES FOR APPLICANTS AND EMPLOYERS. (a) A
8 person who makes a false sworn statement in connection with a certi-
9 fication of eligibility for an employment preference under this chap-
10 ter is subject to criminal prosecution for perjury as provided in
11 AS 11.56.200.

12 (b) A person who makes an unsworn falsification, with the intent
13 to mislead a public servant in the performance of a duty, in connec-
14 tion with a certification of eligibility for an employment preference
15 under this chapter, is subject to criminal prosecution as provided in
16 AS 11.56.210.

17 (c) In addition to criminal penalties imposed by state law, if a
18 person is convicted of a crime in connection with a false statement
19 made in a certification required under AS 38.45.080, and the convic-
20 tion is not reversed, that person shall forfeit all future rights to
21 eligibility for an employment preference under this chapter.

22 Sec. 38.45.230. CIVIL PENALTIES FOR FALSE CERTIFICATIONS. (a)
23 In addition to any criminal penalties imposed and to penalties imposed
24 under AS 38.45.210 and 38.45.220, after a hearing the department may
25 impose a civil penalty on a person who, in connection with certifica-
26 tion of eligibility for an employment preference under this chapter,

27 (1) made a false sworn statement; or

28 (2) made an unsworn falsification with intent to mislead a
29 public servant in the performance of a duty.

1 (b) The amount of the civil penalty under (a) of this section
2 for a person who falsely certifies that the person is eligible for an
3 employment preference under this chapter is not more than \$400 for
4 each false certification. The person also forfeits all future rights
5 to eligibility for an employment preference under this chapter.

6 (c) The amount of the civil penalty under (a) of this section
7 for an employer who falsely certifies that employees are residents
8 eligible for a preference under this chapter is not more than \$2,000
9 for each of the first five false certifications. The penalty for the
10 sixth false certification made by an employer and for each false
11 certification thereafter is at least \$2,000 and not more than \$4,000.

12 ARTICLE 3. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

13 Sec. 38.45.310. APPLICABILITY OF CHAPTER. This chapter applies
14 to all natural resource projects on state land. The preference ap-
15 plies only to employment that is performed directly for an employer.

16 Sec. 38.45.390. DEFINITIONS. In this chapter

17 (1) "available" has the meaning given in AS 36.10.990;

18 (2) "employer" means a person other than the state who is a
19 party to a contract, lease, or unitization agreement for a natural
20 resource project on state land and the person's affiliate, principal,
21 subsidiary, contractor, or subcontractor if the activity of the affil-
22 iate, principal, subsidiary, contractor, or subcontractor is performed
23 on state land;

24 (3) "natural resource project on state land" means a proj-
25 ect authorized by a contract, lease, unitization agreement, or a
26 renegotiation of a contract, lease, or unitization agreement for
27 exploration, development, extraction or production of oil and gas,
28 leasable mineral, or timber resources if the state is a party to the
29 contract, lease or unitization agreement and the project is performed

1 in whole or in part on state land; in this paragraph, a leasable
2 mineral is a mineral included in AS 38.05.150 - 38.05.181;

3 (4) "qualified" has the meaning given in AS 36.10.990;

4 (5) "resident" has the meaning given in AS 36.95.010;

5 (6) "state land" means all land, including shore, tide, and
6 submerged land, belonging to or acquired by the state.

7 * Sec. 2. AS 38.45, enacted in sec. 1 of this Act, applies to a lease,
8 unitization agreement, or contract for the development of oil and gas,
9 leasable mineral, or timber resources entered into on or after the effec-
10 tive date of this Act and to a renegotiation of the lease, unitization
11 agreement, or contract. AS 38.45 applies to the renegotiation on or after
12 the effective date of this Act of a lease, unitization agreement, or con-
13 tract entered into before the effective date of this Act if the renegotia-
14 tion results in a major change in the duties of a party.

15 * Sec. 3. This Act takes effect immediat ly under AS 01.10.070(c).
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5-0187B ✓
Cramer
3/27/87

Original sponsors: Donley, Boyer,
Brown, et al.

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 145 (Judiciary)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 FIFTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to resident employment preferences
7 on certain natural resource projects on state land;
8 and providing for an effective date."

9 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

10 * Section 1. AS 38 is amended by adding a new chapter to read:

11 CHAPTER 45. RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT PREFERENCE UNDER STATE LEASES.

12 ARTICLE 1. HIRING PREFERENCE.

13 Sec. 38.45.010. STATE POLICY. It is the policy of the state to
14 develop its natural resources to provide the maximum benefit to the
15 people of the state as required by the Constitution of the State of
16 Alaska. These benefits include employment opportunities in natural
17 resource development projects for residents qualified for the employ-
18 ment, as well as receipt of state revenue from the development.

19 Sec. 38.45.020. LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS. The legislature finds:

20 (1) the findings made in AS 36.10.005 *Add actual findings* continue to accurately
21 ly describe the social, economic, and employment situation in the
22 state;

23 (2) chronic unemployment can breed severe social problems
24 including alcoholism and domestic violence;

25 (3) the findings of the Department of Labor of the State of
26 Alaska in its report entitled "Nonresidents Working in Alaska in 1985"
27 support the need for a resident hiring preference;

28 (4) there is a need for timely, accurate information on the
29 number of nonresident and resident workers in industries in the state;

1 (5) the state has a continuing interest in determining
2 whether indirect benefits, including employment opportunities, from
3 state expenditures, natural resource projects, and agreements concern-
4 ing the state's natural resources accrue to residents of the state or
5 to nonresidents;

6 (6) a major factor in the unemployment problem is the
7 failure of some employers engaged in the exploration, development, and
8 production of natural resources on state land, and under leases or
9 other agreements granted or permitted by the state, to employ state
10 residents;

11 (7) whereas at an earlier stage of the state's history it
12 was asserted that high unemployment in the state was due to cultural
13 and geographical migration barriers, the state now has many residents
14 who are qualified, trained, and available for employment in the explo-
15 ration, development, production, and extraction of natural resources
16 on state land;

17 (8) the state has made significant investments in training
18 programs and vocational education to help furnish industry with qual-
19 ified residents able to work in the development, exploration, produc-
20 tion, and extraction of natural resource products on state land;

21 (9) the state's investment in these training and education
22 programs will be of little avail unless state residents receive em-
23 ployment opportunities in natural resource projects on state land;

24 (10) employment of nonresidents displaces qualified resi-
25 dents from work in the development, exploration, production, and
26 extraction of natural resource products on state land; therefore, the
27 number of nonresidents hired for work on state land in the develop-
28 ment, exploration, production, and extraction of state resources is a
29 peculiar source of the unemployment problem now besetting the state;

1 (11) the number of state residents who are able to find
2 work is considerably higher than is reflected by unemployment rates
3 based on nationally accepted measures;

4 (12) many rural state residents who wish to work do not seek
5 employment as frequently as necessary to meet federal definitions of
6 unemployment because of continuing lack of employment opportunities in
7 rural areas of the state.

8 Sec. 38.45.030. UNAVAILABILITY OF PREFERRED WORKERS. (a) An
9 employer subject to hiring requirements under this chapter may request
10 the Department of Labor to assist in locating qualified, eligible
11 employees under AS 36.10.070. After receiving a request for assis-
12 tance, the department shall refer qualified, eligible, available
13 residents to the employer to fill the employer's hiring needs.

14 (b) If the department is unable to refer a sufficient number of
15 qualified, eligible, available residents able to perform the work, the
16 commissioner of labor may approve the hiring of residents who are not
17 eligible for preference and nonresidents for the balance of the re-
18 quest.

19 Sec. 38.45.040. REGULATIONS. The commissioner of labor shall
20 adopt regulations in accordance with AS 44.62 (Administrative Proce-
21 dure Act) to implement this chapter and encourage and require the
22 hiring of residents to the maximum extent permitted by law.

23 Sec. 38.45.050. PREFERENCE IN ZONE OF UNDEREMPLOYMENT. (a)
24 Immediately following a determination by the commissioner of labor
25 that a zone of underemployment exists, and for the next two fiscal
26 years after the determination, qualified residents who are eligible
27 under AS 36.10.140 shall be given preference in hiring for work on
28 each natural resource project on state land that is wholly or partial-
29 ly sited within the zone. The preference applies on a craft-by-craft

1 or occupational basis.

2 (b) The commissioner of labor shall determine the amount of work
3 that must be performed under this section by qualified residents who
4 are eligible for an employment preference under AS 36.10.140. In
5 making this determination, the commissioner shall consider the nature
6 of the work, the classification of workers, availability of eligible
7 residents, and the willingness of eligible residents to perform the
8 work.

9 (c) The commissioner shall determine that a zone of underemploy-
10 ment exists if the commissioner finds that

11 (1) the rate of unemployment within the zone is substan-
12 tially higher than the national rate of unemployment;

13 (2) a substantial number of residents in the zone have
14 experience or training in occupations that would be employed on a
15 project;

16 (3) the lack of employment opportunities in the zone has
17 substantially contributed to serious social or economic problems in
18 the zone; and

19 (4) employment of workers who are not residents is a pecu-
20 liar source of the unemployment of residents of the zone.

21 Sec. 38.45.060. PREFERENCE IN ECONOMICALLY DISTRESSED ZONE. The
22 hiring preference established in AS 36.10.160 for residents of an
23 economically distressed zone who qualify under AS 36.10.140 applies to
24 work on each natural resource project on state land that is wholly or
25 partially sited within an economically distressed zone.

26 Sec. 38.45.070. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS. (a) If the governor has
27 declared an area to be an area affected by an economic disaster under
28 AS 44.33.285, then the preference for residents of the area estab-
29 lished under AS 44.33.285 - 44.33.310 supersedes a preference under

1 this chapter.

2 (b) The commissioner shall define the boundaries of a zone in
3 which a preference applies. The boundaries may include a portion of
4 the state or the state as a whole.

5 Sec. 38.45.080. DETERMINATION OF QUALIFICATIONS, TRANSFERS, AND
6 CERTIFICATION. (a) An employer shall determine and judge the work
7 qualifications of applicants for employment.

8 (b) An employer may make a bona fide transfer of management
9 employees from one project or business activity to another. A posi-
10 tion filled by a bona fide transfer under this subsection is not
11 considered to have been a vacancy for the purposes of the hiring
12 requirements under AS 38.45.050 - 38.45.060.

13 (c) An employer subject to a resident hiring requirement under
14 this chapter shall certify that persons employed as residents under a
15 preference were eligible for the preference at the time of hiring.

16 (d) A labor organization that dispatches members for work on a
17 natural resource project on state land under a collective bargaining
18 agreement shall certify that persons dispatched as residents to meet a
19 preference were eligible for the preference at the time of dispatch.

20 (e) An employer or labor organization may request assistance
21 from the Department of Labor in verifying the eligibility of an appli-
22 cant for a hiring preference under this chapter.

23 Sec. 38.45.090. INCORPORATION INTO CONTRACTS. (a) In order to
24 create, protect, and preserve the right of eligible qualified resi-
25 dents to employment in natural resource projects on state land, the
26 commissioner of natural resources shall incorporate into each con-
27 tract, lease, unitization agreement, or renegotiation of a contract,
28 lease or unitization agreement, provisions requiring compliance with
29 this chapter, regulations adopted under this chapter, and all later

1 amendments to this chapter or the regulations, and authorizing pen-
2 alties under AS 38.45.210 for failure to complv.

3 (b) The commissioner shall incorporate into each contract,
4 lease, unitization agreement, or renegotiation a requirement that the
5 contractor or lessee include in each contract with contractors or
6 subcontractors who will be operating on state land a provision re-
7 quiring compliance with this chapter, regulations adopted under this
8 chapter, and later amendments to this chapter or the regulations, and
9 authorizing penalties under AS 38.45.210.

10 Sec. 38.45.100. REPORTING PROVISIONS. An employer obligated to
11 meet resident hiring requirements under this chapter shall comply with
12 the reporting provisions that the commissioner of labor determines are
13 reasonably necessary to carry out this chapter. Except for statis-
14 tical data, information concerning specific employees is confidential
15 and may not be released to the public by the department. However,
16 confidential employee information may be shared between departments
17 for purposes of this chapter.

18 ARTICLE 2. ENFORCEMENT.

19 Sec. 38.45.210. CIVIL PENALTY FOR WILFUL NONCOMPLIANCE. (a)
20 The Department of Labor may conduct investigations and hearings to
21 determine compliance with this chapter. After a hearing, if the
22 commissioner of labor finds that an employer has wilfully failed to
23 comply with this chapter, the commissioner may impose a civil penalty
24 in an amount no greater than

25 (1) \$5,000 for the first rejection of a qualified eligible
26 applicant or other violation of this chapter;

27 (2) \$10,000 for the second and each subsequent rejection or
28 other violation of this chapter.

29 (b) In addition to the imposition of other penalties under this

1 section, if the Department of Labor finds that an employer has wilful-
2 ly rejected a qualified eligible applicant or terminated a qualified
3 eligible employee in violation of this chapter, the department may
4 require the employer to pay the person the amount of wages the person
5 lost and may require additional amounts to reimburse the person for
6 actual expenses incurred as a result of the wrongful action.

7 (c) The commissioner may impose the penalties under this section
8 on an employer only if the employer itself has failed to comply with
9 this chapter, regulations adopted under this chapter, or later amend-
10 ments to this chapter or the regulations, or if the employer has
11 failed to incorporate into its contracts the provision required under
12 AS 38.45.090(b).

13 (d) In addition to the imposition of penalties under this sec-
14 tion, the Department of Labor may seek injunctive relief against a
15 person who is not in compliance with this chapter and the enforcement
16 of penalties imposed under this section.

17 Sec. 38.45.220. PENALTIES FOR APPLICANTS AND EMPLOYERS. (a) A
18 person who makes a false sworn statement in connection with a certi-
19 fication of eligibility for an employment preference under this chap-
20 ter is subject to criminal prosecution for perjury as provided in
21 AS 11.56.200.

22 (b) A person who makes an unsworn falsification, with the intent
23 to mislead a public servant in the performance of a duty, in connec-
24 tion with a certification of eligibility for an employment preference
25 under this chapter, is subject to criminal prosecution as provided in
26 AS 11.56.210.

27 (c) In addition to criminal penalties imposed by state law, if a
28 person is convicted of a crime in connection with a false statement
29 made in a certification required under AS 38.45.080, and the

1 conviction is not reversed, that person shall forfeit all future
2 rights to eligibility for an employment preference under this chapter.

3 Sec. 38.45.230. CIVIL PENALTIES FOR FALSE CERTIFICATIONS. (a)

4 In addition to any criminal penalties imposed and to penalties imposed
5 under AS 38.45.210 and 38.45.220, after a hearing the department may
6 impose a civil penalty on a person who, in connection with certifica-
7 tion of eligibility for an employment preference under this chapter,

8 (1) made a false sworn statement; or

9 (2) made an unsworn falsification with intent to mislead a
10 public servant in the performance of a duty.

11 (b) The amount of the civil penalty under (a) of this section
12 for a person who falsely certifies that the person is eligible for an
13 employment preference under this chapter is not more than \$400 for
14 each false certification. The person also forfeits all future rights
15 to eligibility for an employment preference under this chapter.

16 (c) The amount of the civil penalty under (a) of this section
17 for an employer who falsely certifies that employees are residents
18 eligible for a preference under this chapter is not more than \$2,000
19 for each of the first five false certifications. The penalty for the
20 sixth false certification made by an employer and for each false
21 certification thereafter is at least \$2,000 and not more than \$4,000.

22 ARTICLE 3. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

23 Sec. 38.45.310. APPLICABILITY OF CHAPTER. This chapter applies
24 to all natural resource projects on state land. The preference ap-
25 plies only to employment that is performed directly for an employer.

26 Sec. 38.45.390. DEFINITIONS. In this chapter

27 (1) "available" has the meaning given in AS 36.10.990;

28 (2) "employer" means a person other than the state who is a
29 party to a contract, lease, or unitization agreement for a natural

1 resource project on state land and the person's affiliate, principal,
2 subsidiary, contractor, or subcontractor if the activity of the affil-
3 iate, principal, subsidiary, contractor, or subcontractor is performed
4 on state land;

5 (3) "natural resource project on state land" means a proj-
6 ect authorized by a contract, lease, unitization agreement, or a
7 renegotiation of a contract, lease, or unitization agreement for
8 exploration, development, extraction or production of oil and gas,
9 leasable mineral, or timber resources if the state is a party to the
10 contract, lease or unitization agreement and the project is performed
11 in whole or in part on state land; in this paragraph, a leasable
12 mineral is a mineral included in AS 38.05.150 - 38.05.181;

13 (4) "qualified" has the meaning given in AS 36.10.990;

14 (5) "resident" has the meaning given in AS 36.95.010;

15 (6) "state land" means all land, including shore, tide, and
16 submerged land, belonging to or acquired by the state.

17 * Sec. 2. AS 38.45, enacted in sec. 1 of this Act, applies to a lease,
18 unitization agreement, or contract for the development of oil and gas,
19 leasable mineral, or timber resources entered into on or after the effec-
20 tive date of this Act and to a renegotiation of the lease, unitization
21 agreement, or contract. AS 38.45 applies to the renegotiation on or after
22 the effective date of this Act of a lease, unitization agreement, or con-
23 tract entered into before the effective date of this Act if the renegotia-
24 tion results in a major change in the duties of a party.

25 * Sec. 3. This Act takes effect immediately under AS 01.10.070(c).
26
27
28
29

18
BY DONLEY BOYER, BROWN, CATO,
COTTEN, DAVIDSON, DAVIS, ELLIS,
FRANK, GOLL, GRUENBERG, HOFFMAN,
KOPONEN, MILLER, NAVARRE, SUND,
SWACKHAMMER AND GRUSSENDORF

1 IN THE HOUSE

2 HOUSE BILL NO. 145

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 FIFTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to resident employment preferences
7 on certain natural resource projects on state land;
8 and providing for an effective date."

9 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

10 * Section 1. AS 38 is amended by adding a new chapter to read:

11 CHAPTER 45. RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT PREFERENCE UNDER STATE LEASES.

12 ARTICLE 1. HIRING PREFERENCE.

13 Sec. 38.45.010. STATE POLICY. It is the policy of the state to
14 develop its natural resources to provide the maximum benefit to the
15 people of the state as required by the Constitution of the State of
16 Alaska. These benefits include employment opportunities in natural
17 resource development projects for residents qualified for the employ-
18 ment, as well as receipt of state revenue from the development.

19 Sec. 38.45.020. LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS. The legislature finds:

20 (1) the findings made in AS 36.10.005 continue to accurately
21 describe the social, economic, and employment situation in the
22 state;

23 (2) chronic unemployment can breed severe social problems
24 including alcoholism and domestic violence;

25 (3) the findings of the Department of Labor of the State of
26 Alaska in its report entitled "Nonresidents Working in Alaska in 1985"
27 support the need for a resident hiring preference;

28 (4) there is a need for timely, accurate information on the
29 number of nonresident and resident workers in industries in the state;

1 (5) the state has a continuing interest in determining
2 whether indirect benefits, including employment opportunities, from
3 state expenditures, natural resource projects, and agreements concern-
4 ing the state's natural resources accrue to residents of the state or
5 to nonresidents;

6 (6) a major factor in the unemployment ^{problem} is the
7 failure of some employers engaged in the exploration, development, and
8 production of natural resources on state land, and under leases or
9 other agreements granted or permitted by the state, to employ state
10 residents;

11 (7) whereas at an earlier stage of the state's history it
12 was asserted that high unemployment in the state was due to cultural
13 and geographical migration barriers, the state now has many residents
14 who are qualified, trained, and available for employment in the explo-
15 ration, development, production, and extraction of natural resources
16 on state land;

17 (8) the state has made significant investments in training
18 programs and vocational education to help furnish industry with qual-
19 ified residents able to work in the development, exploration, produc-
20 tion, and extraction of natural resource products on state land;

21 (9) the state's investment in these training and education
22 programs will be of little avail unless state residents receive em-
23 ployment opportunities in natural resource projects on state land;

24 (10) employment of nonresidents displaces qualified resi-
25 dents from work in the development, exploration, production, and
26 extraction of natural resource products on state land; therefore, the
27 number of nonresidents hired for work on state land in the develop-
28 ment, exploration, production, and extraction of state resources is a
29 peculiar source of the unemployment problem now besetting the state;

1 (11) the number of state residents who are unable to find
2 work is considerably higher than is reflected by unemployment rates
3 based on nationally accepted measures;

4 (12) many rural state residents who wish to work do not seek
5 employment as frequently as necessary to meet federal definitions of
6 unemployment because of continuing lack of employment opportunities in
7 rural areas of the state.

8 Sec. 38.45.030. UNAVAILABILITY OF PREFERRED WORKERS. (a) An
9 employer subject to hiring requirements under this chapter may request
10 the Department of Labor to assist in locating qualified, eligible
11 employees under AS 36.10.070. After receiving a request for assis-
12 tance, the department shall refer qualified, eligible, available
13 residents to the employer to fill the employer's hiring needs.

14 (b) If the department is unable to refer a sufficient number of
15 qualified, eligible, available residents able to perform the work, the
16 commissioner of labor may approve the hiring of residents who are not
17 eligible for preference and nonresidents for the balance of the re-
18 quest.

19 Sec. 38.45.040. REGULATIONS. The commissioner of labor shall
20 adopt regulations in accordance with AS 44.62 (Administrative Proce-
21 dure Act) to implement this chapter and encourage and require the
22 hiring of residents to the maximum extent permitted by law.

23 Sec. 38.45.050. PREFERENCE IN ZONE OF UNDEREMPLOYMENT. (a)
24 Immediately following a determination by the commissioner of labor
25 that a zone of underemployment exists, and for the next two fiscal
26 years after the determination, qualified residents who are eligible
27 under AS 36.10.140 shall be given preference in hiring for work on
28 each natural resource project on state land that is wholly or partial-
29 ly sited within the zone. The preference applies on a craft-by-craft

SOC

1 or occupational basis.

2 (b) The commissioner of labor shall determine the amount of work
3 that must be performed under this section by qualified residents who
4 are eligible for an employment preference under AS 36.10.140. In
5 making this determination, the commissioner shall consider the nature
6 of the work, the classification of workers, availability of eligible
7 residents, and the willingness of eligible residents to perform the
8 work.

9 (c) The commissioner shall determine that a zone of underemploy-
10 ment exists if the commissioner finds that

11 (1) the rate of unemployment within the zone is substan-
12 tially higher than the national rate of unemployment;

13 (2) a substantial number of residents in the zone have
14 experience or training in occupations that would be employed on a
15 project;

16 (3) the lack of employment opportunities in the zone has
17 substantially contributed to serious social or economic problems in
18 the zone; and

19 (4) employment of workers who are not residents is a pecu-
20 liar source of the unemployment of residents of the zone.

21 Sec. 38.45.060. PREFERENCE IN ECONOMICALLY DISTRESSED ZONE. The
22 hiring preference established in AS 36.10.160 for residents of an
23 economically distressed zone who qualify under AS 36.10.140 applies to
24 work on each natural resource project on state land that is wholly or
25 partially sited within an economically distressed zone.

26 Sec. 38.45.070. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS. (a) If the governor has
27 declared an area to be an area affected by an economic disaster under
28 AS 44.33.285, then the preference for residents of the area estab-
29 lished under AS 44.33.285 - 44.33.310 supersedes a preference under

1 this section.

2 (b) The commissioner shall define the boundaries of a zone in
3 which a preference applies. The boundaries may include a portion of
4 the state or the state as a whole.

5 Sec. 38.45.080. DETERMINATION OF QUALIFICATIONS, TRANSFERS, AND
6 CERTIFICATION. (a) An employer shall determine and judge the work
7 qualifications of applicants for employment.

8 (b) An employer may make a bona fide transfer of management
9 employees from one project or business activity to another. A posi-
10 tion filled by a bona fide transfer under this subsection is not
11 considered to have been a vacancy for the purposes of the hiring
12 requirements under AS 38.45.050 - 38.45.060.

13 (c) An employer subject to a resident hiring requirement under
14 this chapter shall certify that persons employed as residents under a
15 preference were eligible for the preference at the time of hiring.

16 (d) A labor organization that dispatches members for work on a
17 [public works project] ^{natural resources project on state land} under a collective bargaining agreement shall
18 certify that persons dispatched as residents to meet a preference were
19 eligible for the preference at the time of dispatch.

20 (e) An employer or labor organization may request assistance
21 from the Department of Labor in verifying the eligibility of an appli-
22 cant for a hiring preference under this chapter.

23 Sec. 38 45.090. INCORPORATION INTO CONTRACTS. (a) In order to
24 create, protect, and preserve the right of eligible qualified resi-
25 dents to employment in natural resource projects on state land, the
26 commissioner of natural resources shall incorporate into each con-
27 tract, lease, unitization agreement, or renegotiation of a contract,
28 lease or unitization agreement, provisions requiring compliance with
29 this chapter, regulations adopted under this chapter, and all later

1 amendments to this chapter or the regulations, and authorizing
2 penalties under AS 38.45.210 for failure to comply.

3 (b) The commissioner shall incorporate into each contract,
4 lease, unitization agreement, or renegotiation a requirement that the
5 contractor or lessee include in each contract with contractors or
6 subcontractors who will be operating on state land a provision re-
7 quiring compliance with this chapter, regulations adopted under this
8 chapter, and later amendments to this chapter or the regulations, and
9 authorizing penalties under AS 38.45.210.

10 Sec. 38.45.100. REPORTING PROVISIONS. An employer obligated to
11 meet resident hiring requirements under this chapter shall comply with
12 the reporting provisions that the commissioner of labor determines are
13 reasonably necessary to carry out this chapter. Except for statis-
14 tical data, information concerning specific employees is confidential
15 and may not be released to the public by the department. However,
16 confidential employee information may be shared between departments
17 for purposes of this chapter.

18 ARTICLE 2. ENFORCEMENT.

19 Sec. 38.45.210. CIVIL PENALTY FOR WILFUL NONCOMPLIANCE. (a)
20 The Department of Labor may conduct investigations and hearings to
21 determine compliance with this chapter. After a hearing, if the
22 commissioner of labor finds that an employer has wilfully failed to
23 comply with this chapter, the commissioner may impose a civil penalty
24 in an amount no greater than

25 (1) \$5,000 for the first rejection of a qualified eligible
26 applicant or other violation of this chapter;

27 (2) \$10,000 for the second and each subsequent rejection or
28 other violation of this chapter.

29 (b) In addition to the imposition of other penalties under this

1 section, if the Department of Labor finds that an employer has wilful-
2 ly rejected a qualified eligible applicant or terminated a qualified
3 eligible employee in violation of this chapter, the department may
4 require the employer to pay the person the amount of wages the person
5 lost and may require additional amounts to reimburse the person for
6 actual expenses incurred as a result of the wrongful action.

7 (c) The commissioner may impose the penalties under this section
8 on an employer only if the employer itself has failed to comply with
9 this chapter, regulations adopted under this chapter, or later amend-
10 ments to this chapter or the regulations, or if the employer has
11 failed to incorporate into its contracts the provision required under
12 AS 38.45.090(b).

13 (d) In addition to the imposition of penalties under this sec-
14 tion, the Department of Labor may seek injunctive relief against a
15 person who is not in compliance with this chapter and the enforcement
16 of penalties imposed under this section.

17 Sec. 38.45.220. PENALTIES FOR APPLICANTS AND EMPLOYERS. (a) A
18 person who makes a false sworn statement in connection with a certi-
19 fication of eligibility for an employment preference under this chap-
20 ter is subject to criminal prosecution for perjury as provided in
21 AS 11.56.200.

22 (b) A person who makes an unsworn falsification, with the intent
23 to mislead a public servant in the performance of a duty, in connec-
24 tion with a certification of eligibility for an employment preference
25 under this chapter, is subject to criminal prosecution as provided in
26 AS 11.56.210.

27 (c) In addition to criminal penalties imposed by state law, if a
28 person is convicted of a crime in connection with a false statement
29 made in a certification required under AS 38.45.080, and the

1 conviction is not reversed, that person shall forfeit all future
2 rights to eligibility for an employment preference under this chapter.

3 Sec. 38.45.230. CIVIL PENALTIES FOR FALSE CERTIFICATIONS. (a)

4 In addition to any criminal penalties imposed and to penalties imposed
5 under AS 38.45.210 and 38.45.220, after a hearing the department may
6 impose a civil penalty on a person who, in connection with certifica-
7 tion of eligibility for an employment preference under this chapter,

8 (1) made a false sworn statement; or

9 (2) made an unsworn falsification with intent to mislead a
10 public servant in the performance of a duty.

11 (b) The amount of the civil penalty under (a) of this section
12 for a person who falsely certifies that the person is eligible for an
13 employment preference under this chapter is not more than \$400 for
14 each false certification. The person also forfeits all future rights
15 to eligibility for an employment preference under this chapter.

16 (c) The amount of the civil penalty under (a) of this section
17 for an employer who falsely certifies that employees are residents
18 eligible for a preference under this chapter is not more than \$2,000
19 for each of the first five false certifications. The penalty for the
20 sixth false certification made by an employer and for each false
21 certification thereafter is at least \$2,000 and not more than \$4,000.

22 ARTICLE 3. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

23 Sec. 38.45.310. APPLICABILITY OF CHAPTER. This chapter applies
24 to all natural resource projects on state land. The preference ap-
25 plies only to employment that is performed directly for an employer.

26 Sec. 38.45.390. DEFINITIONS. In this chapter

27 (1) "available" has the meaning given in AS 36.10.990;

28 (2) "employer" means a person other than the state who is a
29 party to a contract, lease, or unitization agreement for a natural

1 resource project on state land and the person's affiliate, principal,
2 subsidiary, contractor, or subcontractor if the activity of the affil-
3 iate, principal, subsidiary, contractor, or subcontractor is performed
4 on state land;

5 (3) "natural resource project on state land" means a proj-
6 ect authorized by a contract, lease, unitization agreement, or a
7 renegotiation of a contract, lease, or unitization agreement for
8 exploration, development, extraction or production of oil and gas,
9 leasable mineral, or timber resources if the state is a party to the
10 contract, lease or unitization agreement and the project is performed
11 in whole or in part on state land; in this paragraph, a leasable
12 mineral is a mineral included in AS 38.05.150 - 38.05.181;

13 (4) "qualified" has the meaning given in AS 36.10.990;

14 (5) "resident" has the meaning given in AS 36.95.010;

15 (6) "state land" means all land, including shore, tide, and
16 submerged land, belonging to or acquired by the state.

17 * Sec. 2. AS 38.45, enacted in sec. 1 of this Act, applies to a lease,
18 unitization agreement, or contract for the development of oil and gas,
19 leasable mineral, or timber resources entered into on or after the effec-
20 tive date of this Act and to a renegotiation of the lease, unitization
21 agreement, or contract. AS 38.45 applies to the renegotiation on or after
22 the effective date of this Act of a lease, unitization agreement, or con-
23 tract entered into before the effective date of this Act if the renegotia-
24 tion results in a major change in the duties of a party.

25 * Sec. 3. This Act takes effect immediately under AS 01.10.070(c).

AMENDMENT

Offered in the House

BY: Sund

TO: HB 145

Page 5, After line 16:

Delete "public works project"

Replace with "natural resource project on state land"

Need Name amendment

Adopted

AMENDMENT #1

By: Taylor

Offered in the STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

TO: CSHB 145(Jud)

Page 7, after line 26:

Insert a new section to read:

may
~~shall~~ "Sec. 38.45.110. RESIDENT CERTIFICATION. (a) The department implement a certification system for state residents. The department may charge applicants for certification a reasonable fee to cover the costs of the certification system.

(b) An employer who reasonably relies on a certification by the department that an applicant or employee is a resident is not liable for penalties under this chapter based on the nonresidence of the applicant or employee."

at least 500,000

[10] Under our decision today, Bailey may be entitled to additional permanent partial disability benefits beyond those already paid by Litwin and Travelers. If so, Bailey, should receive an award for attorney's fees "on the amount of compensation controverted and awarded," AS 23.30.145(a), and for costs in the proceedings. AS 23.30.145(b). We remand this case to the Board for a determination of attorney's fees and costs.

AFFIRMED in part, REVERSED in part, and REMANDED for further proceedings consistent with this opinion.

MATTHEWS, Justice, joined by RABINOWITZ, Chief Justice, concurring.

I continue to believe that medical stabilization marks the end of temporary disability under the Alaska Worker's Compensation statute. *Bignell v. Wise Mechanical Contractors*, 651 P.2d 1163, 1169 (Alaska 1982) (Rabinowitz, J., with whom Matthews, J. joins, dissenting). In this case, the Board implicitly found that Bailey's medical condition had stabilized as the majority opinion has recognized. *See supra* at 252-53 n. 10. This implicit finding is supported by substantial evidence and therefore I agree that Bailey's temporary total disability payments were properly ended.

In all other respects, I concur with the majority opinion.



James ROBISON, Commissioner of Labor; Robert Bacolas, Director, Division of Labor Standards and Safety; Donald Wilson, Deputy Director of the Division of Labor Standards and Safety; James R. Carr, Supervisor of the Wage and Hour Administration; the Department of Labor of the State of Alaska, and the State of Alaska, and the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Ironworkers, Local 751, Appellants,

v.

James N. FRANCIS, Appellee.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BRIDGE, STRUCTURAL AND ORNAMENTAL IRONWORKERS, LOCAL 751, Appellant,

v.

James N. FRANCIS, Appellee.

James N. FRANCIS, Appellant,

v.

James ROBISON, Commissioner of Labor; Robert Bacolas, Director, Division of Labor Standards and Safety; Donald Wilson, Deputy Director of the Division of Labor Standards and Safety; James R. Carr, Supervisor of the Wage and Hour Administration; the Department of Labor of the State of Alaska, and the State of Alaska, and the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Ironworkers, Local 751, Appellees.

Nos. S-493, S-510 and S-552.

Supreme Court of Alaska.

Jan. 17, 1986.

Nonresident who was discharged from job on public construction project after employer was warned by Department of Labor that it had a work force of more than five percent nonresidents on the project, in violation of local hire law, brought suit challenging constitutionality of the law. The Superior Court, Third Judicial District,

e's total future loss, up
t. The employee can
sent value of his total
sum. We reverse the
ward of \$6000 to Bail-
r redetermination of
is in the interest of
nd if so, for recalcula-
light of this opinion.

FEES AND COSTS

nd dismissed Bailey's
orney's fees. Litwin
ready paid \$6000 to

y's fees is governed
h provides in part:
board advises that a
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imum statutory
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Anchorage, Karl S. Johnstone, J., entered partial final judgment declaring that the statute violated the privileges and immunities clause, and appeal was taken. The Supreme Court, Matthews, J., held that statute requiring that work on public construction projects be performed almost entirely by Alaska residents violates the privileges and immunities clause of the United States Constitution.

Affirmed.

Burke, J., concurred with opinion.

1. Constitutional Law ⇔207(2)

Primary purpose of privileges and immunities clause is to prevent states from enacting measures which discriminate against nonresidents for reasons of economic protectionism. U.S.C.A. Const. Art. 4, § 2, cl. 1.

2. Constitutional Law ⇔207(1)

Privileges and immunities clause does not protect nonresidents from all forms of discrimination; its reach is limited to fundamental rights, i.e., rights involving basic and essential activities, interference with which would frustrate purposes of formation of the union; if threshold fundamental rights requirement is met, discrimination is only permitted where there is a substantial reason which justifies it; no substantial reason will be found absent some showing that nonresidents are a peculiar source of the evil which the state's action is meant to remedy. U.S.C.A. Const. Art. 4, § 2, cl. 1.

3. Constitutional Law ⇔207(1)

Presence of a substantial reason for discrimination against nonresidents does not alone suffice under privileges and immunities clause; means employed by challenged statute discriminating against nonresidents must be closely related to interest served by the statute. U.S.C.A. Const. Art. 4, § 2, cl. 1.

4. Constitutional Law ⇔207(2)

Employment is a fundamental right entitled to protection of the privileges and immunities clause. U.S.C.A. Const. Art. 4, § 2, cl. 1.

5. Constitutional Law ⇔207(2)

Evidence in action challenging constitutionality of statute [AS 36.10.010] requiring that work on public construction projects be performed almost entirely by Alaska residents was insufficient to support finding that nonresident construction workers are a peculiar source of unemployment in the construction industry in Alaska any more than they would be in any other state.

6. Constitutional Law ⇔207(2)

Public Contracts ⇔2

Purpose of local hire law [AS 36.10.-010], to exclude nonresidents from public construction jobs so that more jobs would be available to Alaskans, was not a permissible justification for discrimination against nonresidents under the privileges and immunities clause. U.S.C.A. Const. Art. 4, § 2, cl. 1.

7. Constitutional Law ⇔42.1(5)

Montana resident who was discharged from iron worker job on public construction project after Department of Labor warned employer that it had a work force of more than five percent nonresidents on the project had standing to challenge constitutionality of local hire law [AS 36.10.010] requiring that work on public construction contracts be performed almost entirely by Alaska residents.

8. Constitutional Law ⇔207(2)

Public Contracts ⇔2

Local hire statute [AS 36.10.010] which requires that work on public construction projects be performed almost entirely by Alaska residents violates the privileges and immunities clause of the United States Constitution. U.S.C.A. Const. Art. 4, § 2, cl. 1.

Jan Hart DeYoung, Asst. Atty. Gen., Anchorage, and Norman C. Gorsuch, Atty. Gen., Juneau, for State Dept. of Labor, James Robison, Robert Bacolas, Donald Wilson, and James C. Carr.

Allison E. Mendel, Jermain, Dunnagan & Owens, Anchorage, for International Ass'n

of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Ironworkers, Local 751.

Ron Zobel, Anchorage, for James N. Francis.

Before RABINOWITZ, C.J., and
BURKE, MATTHEWS, COMPTON and
MOORE, JJ.

OPINION

MATTHEWS, Justice.

We hold in this case that Alaska's local hire law, AS 36.10.010,¹ which requires that work on public construction projects be performed almost entirely by Alaska residents, violates the privileges and immunities clause of article IV, § 2 of the United States Constitution.

I. FACTUAL AND PROCEDURAL SETTING

James Francis, a Montana resident, was employed in 1983 as an ironworker by Regan Steel & Supply, a sub-contractor on a North Pole High School project. When the Department of Labor discovered that Regan Steel had a work force of more than five percent non-residents on the project, it sent an enforcement notice to the company. As a result, the company discharged Francis.

1. AS 36.10.010 provides:

(a) In the performance of contracts let by a municipality for construction, repair, preliminary surveys, engineering studies, consulting, maintenance work or any other retention of services necessary to complete any given project, 95 percent residents shall be employed where they are available and qualified. If 10 or fewer persons are employed under the contract, then 90 percent residents shall be employed where they are available and qualified. In all cases of public works projects, preference shall be given to residents. In an area which has been designated as an area impacted by an economic disaster, residents of that area shall be given employment preference as provided in AS 44.33.290, followed by other residents of the state.

(b) When a construction project is partly or wholly funded by state money and the state or an agency of the state, a department, office, agency, state board, commission, regional school board with respect to an educational

Francis sued the state and various state officials,² seeking a declaration that the local hire law is unconstitutional under the privileges and immunities and the equal protection clauses of the United States Constitution and under the equal rights clause of the Alaska Constitution. In addition, injunctive relief and damages under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 were sought.

Following a non-jury trial, the superior court entered a partial final judgment declaring that the statute violated the privileges and immunities clause. In support of its decision, the court filed detailed findings of fact, including the following:

Between April, 1980, and July, 1982, the population of Alaska has grown by nearly fifteen percent (15%).

The population of Alaska has increased in the recent past more rapidly than at any other time in its history, and the State is growing more rapidly than other states in the union.

Property values in Alaska have been increasing over the last five years.

Alaska is not a depressed area as that term is used in the economics profession.

All sectors of the Alaska economy are expanding and Alaska has experienced very rapid economic growth since 1980.

Employment in Alaska in 1983 was at record levels and the rate of increase

facility under AS 14.11.020, public corporation or other organizational unit of or created under the executive, legislative or judicial branch of state government, including the University of Alaska, is a signatory to the construction contract, the contract shall require that the worker hours on a craft-by-craft basis shall be performed at least 95 percent by bona fide state residents. If 10 or fewer persons are employed under the contract, then 90 percent residents shall be employed where they are available and qualified. In an area which has been designated as an area impacted by an economic disaster, residents of that area shall be given employment preference as provided in AS 44.33.290, followed by other residents of the state.

2. The International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Ironworkers, Local 751 intervened as a defendant.

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was the best since the days of the Alaska Pipeline in 1974-1975.

In 1983, the construction industry was the strongest sector in the state's economy, and it has had the greatest impact on the Alaska economy since the Alaska Pipeline years.

The construction industry in Alaska was exceptionally strong in both the public and private sectors during 1983.

The major factor affecting the level of employment in Alaska in the construction industry is climatic changes as a result of extreme temperature differentials in the winter and summer months. Construction declines to substantially lower levels during the winter months, and increases, peaking out in August and September, during the latter summer months. During the peak periods of construction activity, the state experiences its lowest rate of unemployment.

The expenditure of state funds are a major factor affecting the level of employment in Alaska generally, and the construction industry in particular. The state expenditure for public works projects accounts for approximately sixty to seventy percent (60% to 70%) or more of the total annual construction dollar outlay within the state.

Private investment has a lesser effect on the level of construction activity from year to year in the State of Alaska, and such effect, from time to time, is affected by interest rates.

Unemployment is substantially greater in the rural areas than in the urban areas. The unemployment rate in Anchorage is less than the national average, while in the rural areas, it is greater than the national average and greater than the average within the State of Alaska.

The construction activity is greater within the urban area than within the rural areas. Unemployment is less within the urban areas than within the rural areas. Rural Alaskans lack the training that urban Alaskans have access to in construction work.

In-migration in the State of Alaska is a factor affecting unemployment in the construction industry in Alaska.

Reasonable inferences from the evidence support a finding that most of the job seekers coming to Alaska intend to become residents upon their entry into the state, thus contributing to the rapid population growth within the state.

There is not sufficient evidence to support a finding that nonresident construction workers are a peculiar source of unemployment in the construction industry in Alaska any more than they would be in any other state. The only inference that can be drawn from the record is that nonresident construction workers come to Alaska to work during peak construction periods of time, during which there are more jobs available and less unemployment resulting.

Among the court's conclusions of law were:

The right to obtain employment in any state is a fundamental right and is a privilege which shall be immune from any burden unless the State of Alaska can show a legitimate purpose for such burden. In this case, the State has failed to establish by a preponderance of the evidence such a legitimate purpose.

The defendants and intervenor have failed to prove by a preponderance of the evidence that nonresident construction workers constitute a peculiar source of unemployment in the State of Alaska. Serious factors affecting unemployment within the State of Alaska are the extreme climatic conditions, the change in the legislative appropriation for public works construction projects, the extreme rapid growth of population experienced by Alaska, and the wildly fluctuating interest rates which have a direct effect on the private sector construction spending. Statistics over the last several years demonstrate that Alaska's unemployment rate has increased at a rate lesser than the nationwide average. Whereas Alaska's unemployment rate for several years was substantially greater than the

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nationwide rate, it now stands much closer to the national average, further supporting the conclusion that nonresident employment is not a serious factor in the unemployment rate in Alaska.

The State and the intervenor have failed to prove by a preponderance of the evidence that there is a substantial reason to discriminate against employment of citizens of other states on public works construction projects within the State of Alaska.

The State and intervenor have failed to prove by a preponderance of the evidence that the preference granted Alaska residents is closely tailored to alleviate unemployment in the construction industry in the State of Alaska.

II. PURPOSE OF THE PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES CLAUSE

The privileges and immunities clause of section 2, article IV of the United States Constitution provides:

The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.³

[1] The primary purpose of this clause is to prevent states from enacting measures which discriminate against non-residents for reasons of economic protectionism. *Supreme Court of New Hampshire v. Piper*, — U.S. —, — n. 18, 105 S.Ct. 1272, 1279 n. 18, 84 L.Ed.2d 205 (1985). Historically, it was meant to:

[h]elp fuse into one Nation a collection of independent, sovereign States. It was designed to insure to a citizen of State A who ventures into State B the same privileges which the citizens of State B enjoy. For protection of such equality the citizen of State A was not to be restricted to the uncertain remedies afforded by diplomatic processes and official retaliation. "Indeed, without some provision of the kind removing from the citizens of each State the disabilities of alienage in the other States, and giving them equality of

privilege with citizens of those States, the Republic would have constituted little more than a league of States; it would not have constituted the Union which now exists."

In line with this underlying purpose, it was long ago decided that one of the privileges which the clause guarantees to citizens of State A is that of doing business in State B on terms of substantial equality with the citizens of that State.

Tomer v. Witsell, 334 U.S. 385, 395-96, 68 S.Ct. 1156, 1161-62, 92 L.Ed. 1460, 1471 (1948) (footnote omitted, citations omitted). In brief, the clause was meant "to prevent discrimination against non-residents, to further the concept of federalism, and to create a national economic unit." *Sheley v. Alaska Bar Association*, 620 P.2d 640, 642 (Alaska 1980) (citations omitted).

III. FRAMEWORK FOR ANALYSIS OF PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES CLAIMS

A. Nature of the Right.

[2] The privileges and immunities clause does not protect non-residents against all forms of discrimination. Its reach is limited to "fundamental rights"—rights involving "basic and essential activities, interference with which would frustrate the purposes of the formation of the union." *Baldwin v. Montana Fish and Game Commission*, 436 U.S. 371, 377, 98 S.Ct. 1852, 1862, 56 L.Ed.2d 354, 367-68 (1978).

B. Substantial Justification.

If the threshold fundamental rights requirement is met, discrimination is only permitted where there is a substantial reason which justifies it. *Tomer*, 334 U.S. at 396, 68 S.Ct. at 1162, 92 L.Ed. at 1471. "No 'substantial reason' will be found absent some showing that nonresidents are 'a peculiar source of the evil' which the state's action is meant to remedy." *Noll v.*

3. The terms "citizen" and "resident" are essentially interchangeable for the purpose of review under the privileges and immunities clause.

Hicklin v. Orbeck, 437 U.S. 518, 524, 98 S.Ct. 2482, 2486, 57 L.Ed.2d 397, 403, n. 8 (1978).

Alaska Bar Association, 649 P.2d 241, 243 (Alaska 1982) quoting *Hicklin v. Orbeck*, 437 U.S. 518, 526-27, 98 S.Ct. 2482, 2487-88, 57 L.Ed.2d 397, 405 (1978).

C. Close Relationship Between Perceived Problem and Statutory Solution.

[3] Moreover, the presence of a substantial reason for discrimination does not alone suffice. The means employed by the challenged statute must be closely related to the interests served by the statute. *Toomer*, 334 U.S. at 396, 68 S.Ct. at 1162, 92 L.Ed. at 1471; *Hicklin*, 437 U.S. at 527, 98 S.Ct. at 2488, 57 L.Ed.2d at 405. "In deciding whether the discrimination bears a close or substantial relationship to the state's objective . . . the availability of less restrictive means" is relevant. *New Hampshire v. Piper*, — U.S. at —, 105 S.Ct. at 1282.

D. Market Regulator—Market Participant Distinction.

This method of analysis applies both when the state is acting as a sovereign—a market regulator—and as an owner—a market participant.⁴ *United Building & Construction Trades v. Mayor and Council of the City of Camden*, 465 U.S. 206, 220-23, 104 S.Ct. 1020, 1028-30, 79 L.Ed.2d 249, 259-61 (1984); *Hicklin*, 437 U.S. at 528-29, 98 S.Ct. at 2488-89, 57 L.Ed.2d at 406. However, more leeway is granted the state in its perception of "local evils and in prescribing appropriate cures" when it is acting in a proprietary capacity, as where it

"is merely setting conditions on the expenditures of funds it controls." *Camden*, 465 U.S. at 223, 104 S.Ct. at 1030, 79 L.Ed.2d at 261 (citations omitted).

This analytical framework, except for the deference given to the state as a market participant, is quite similar to what has come to be called the level of intermediate scrutiny under the federal equal protection clause. Classifications may be made only for "important" purposes, and the means used to accomplish them must be "fairly and substantially related" to the achievement of those purposes. *State v. Ostrusky*, 667 P.2d 1184, 1192 (Alaska 1983) (citations omitted).⁵

The amount of deference due a state when acting as a market participant is not clear from federal cases. The state suggests, and we believe, that a variable standard must be employed. Thus, where the discrimination is far-reaching and exclusive in nature, and extends to the fringes of the state's proprietary interests, the state is entitled to little deference. On the other hand, where the discrimination is narrow in scope and involves a direct relationship between the state and affected individuals, greater deference is called for.

The "Alaska Hire" statute struck down in *Hicklin*, which covered all employment which was the "result" of state oil and gas leases, which excluded all non-residents from employment so long as qualified Alaskans were available, and which required private employers to discriminate, including those who had no direct dealings with the state, is an example of a case in which the

4. When the state acts as an employer, a lender, a landlord, a buyer, a seller, or an owner of natural resources, it may be regarded as a market participant and for some purposes will be treated differently than when it acts solely as a sovereign body regulating the conduct of others within its jurisdiction. See generally Wells and Hellerstein, *The Governmental Proprietary Distinction in Constitutional Law*, 66 Va.L.Rev. 1073 (1980).

5. The coverage of the two clauses is overlapping but not identical. The privileges and immunities clause does not apply to corporations, or to aliens, while the equal protection clause does, and the equal protection clause applies to many

classifications, while the privileges and immunities clause applies only to those based on residence. 1. Tribe. *American Constitutional Law* § 6-33 at 411-12. Alienage classifications involving non-U.S. citizens are subject to at least an intermediate level of review under federal equal protection doctrine. Tribe *supra* § 16-31 at 1089-90; *Sugarman v. Dougall*, 413 U.S. 634, 642, 93 S.Ct. at 2847, 37 L.Ed.2d 853, 860 (1973). The removal of the "disabilities of alienage" in the sense of discrimination based on residency in another state of the United States is central to the privileges and immunities clause. *Paul v. Virginia*, 75 U.S. (8 Wall.) 168, 180, 19 L.Ed. 357, 360 (1868).

proprietary interest of the state was entitled to little or no deference. An example where more leeway is due might be a case in which a state law requires residency as a qualification for important non-elective public offices. Cf. *Sugarman v. Dougall*, 413 U.S. 634, 647-49, 93 S.Ct. 2842, 2850-51, 37 L.Ed.2d 853, 862-64 (1973).

unemployed Alaskans." In essence, the state's justification for the local hire law is that it tends to reduce unemployment in Alaska by eliminating non-residents from public works construction projects.

C. Degree of Deference Due The State As A Market Participant.

The scope of the discrimination mandated by the local hire law is extensive. All municipal projects and all projects funded by the state, in whole or in part, are covered. This amounts to some 60 to 70% of all commercial construction in the state. As to those projects covered by the law, non-residents are almost entirely excluded. For example, on Francis's construction crew of 26 workers, 25 of them had to be residents. For crews of fewer than 10 workers all non-residents are excluded. The statute applies to subcontractors who have no direct contractual relationship with the state, and it seeks to pressure private employers to discriminate in their hiring practices. However, it is limited to employment on public works projects, and as such does not extend, as did the Alaska Hire Act struck down in *Hicklin*, to activity in which the state has no proprietary interest.

The pervasiveness and intensity of the discrimination mandated by the act indicate that review should be conducted untempered by consideration of the state's status as a market participant in public works projects. The fact that the act does not extend to activities in which the state's proprietary interest is lacking, taken alone, would suggest a less rigorous standard of review. However, this cannot be conclusive in light of the scope and magnitude of the discrimination. On balance we con-

IV. ANALYSIS

A. The Nature of the Right.

[4] For purposes of privileges and immunities analysis employment in the construction industry must be considered to be a fundamental right entitled to the protection of the privileges and immunities clause. That conclusion was implied in *Hicklin*, 437 U.S. at 524-25, 98 S.Ct. at 2486-87, 57 L.Ed.2d at 404 (1978) and was made explicit in *Camden*, 465 U.S. at 222-23, 104 S.Ct. at 1028-30, 79 L.Ed.2d at 260-61.

B. The State's Justification.

The justification proffered for the discrimination inherent in the local hire law is Alaska's historically high unemployment rate. For each year between 1970 and 1983, except 1975, unemployment in Alaska was higher than the national average.⁶ Unemployment in the construction industry is a substantial factor in the overall rate of unemployment. Non-resident construction workers contribute to unemployment in the construction industry because, according to the state, they "take jobs which otherwise would to to Alaskan residents. As such non-resident construction workers are a peculiar source of the unemployment problem in Alaska because they take those construction jobs which otherwise could be filled by

6. A table prepared by the state's expert witness shows the following:

Unemployment Rates			U.S.	Alaska
U.S., Alaska				
1970 - 1983				
	U.S.	Alaska		
1970	4.9%	7.1%	1974	5.6%
1971	5.9	8.3	1975	8.5
1972	5.6	8.3	1976	7.7
1973	4.9	8.5	1977	7.0
			1978	6.0
			1979	5.8
			1980	7.1
			1981	7.1
			1982	9.7
			1983	9.6
				7.9%
				6.9
				8.5
				9.3
				11.0
				9.3
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conditions on the ex- controls." *Camden*, S.Ct. at 1030, 79 (omitted).

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clude that review approaching that of the intermediate level of scrutiny is called for.

D. Substantiality Of The Justification As A Factual Matter.

There is no doubt that Alaska has an unemployment rate which is higher than the national average and that this constitutes a serious problem. What is lacking is a showing that non-residents are a "peculiar source of the evil" of unemployment. This is in the first instance a factual question. *Camden*, 465 U.S. at 223, 104 S.Ct. at 1030, 79 L.Ed.2d at 262; *Hicklin*, 437 U.S. at 526-27, 98 S.Ct. at 2487-88, 57 L.Ed.2d at 405.

[5] The trial court found that "there is not sufficient evidence to support a finding that non-resident construction workers are a peculiar source of unemployment in the construction industry in Alaska anymore than they would be in any other state." Instead, the trial court detailed other causes of unemployment in the construction industry, including climatic extremes, the absence of construction activities in rural areas, and the lack of training prevalent among rural Alaskans. These findings, which are similar to those noted by the United States Supreme Court in *Hicklin*, 437 U.S. at 526-27, 98 S.Ct. at 2487-88, 57 L.Ed.2d at 405, are supported by the record.⁷ As such they are not clearly erroneous and may not be disturbed on appeal. Civil Rule 52(a).

E. Substantiality Of The Justification As A Matter Of Law.

[6] As noted, the purpose of the local hire law is to exclude non-residents from public construction jobs so that more jobs will be available to Alaskans. In our view this is not a permissible justification for discrimination under the privileges and immunities clause. To state the same conclusion in conventional privileges and immuni-

ties terms, the justification is not "substantial."

A related point recently was made by the United States Supreme Court in *New Hampshire v. Piper*, — U.S. at — n. 18, 105 S.Ct. at 1279 n. 18. One reason suggested for New Hampshire's law prohibiting non-resident lawyers from becoming members of the bar was the protection of its own lawyers from professional competition. The court dismissed this suggestion: "[T]his reason is not 'substantial'. The privileges and immunities clause was designed primarily to prevent such economic protectionism."

Discrimination for the purpose of benefiting local residents economically was recognized by us as improper in *Lynden Transport, Inc. v. State*, 532 P.2d 700 (Alaska 1975) which involved a statute granting grandfather rights to resident trucking companies but not to non-resident trucking companies. We struck down the statute stating:

A discrimination between residents and non-residents based solely on the object of assisting the one class over the other economically can not be upheld under either the privileges and immunities or equal protection clauses. . . .

Benefiting economic interests of residents over non-residents is not a purpose which may constitutionally vindicate legislation. . . .

Id. at 710-11.

Other authorities which suggest that a state may not discriminate against non-residents in order to benefit residents economically include:

—*Hicklin*, 437 U.S. at 526, 98 S.Ct. at 2487, 57 L.Ed.2d at 405. The court observed that for a state to attempt to eliminate its unemployment problem by requiring private employers within the state to discriminate against non-residents was a policy which was "at least dubious."

7. In *State v. Wylie*, 516 P.2d 142 (1973), we struck on equal protection grounds a statute giving a preference in state employment to persons who had resided in the state for one year. We referred to evidence "which indicates that

the state's unemployment problems stem from inadequate education and vocational training and from insufficient job opportunities in remote areas of the state." *Id.* at 149 (footnote omitted).

—*Toomer v. Witsell*, 334 U.S. 385, 68 S.Ct. 1156, 92 L.Ed. 1460 (1948). South Carolina was precluded from excluding non-resident shrimp fishermen in order to create a commercial monopoly which benefited resident fishermen.

—*Ward v. Maryland*, 79 U.S. (12 Wall) 418, 20 L.Ed. 449 (1871). Maryland was precluded from discriminating against non-resident salesmen so that resident merchants might reap greater economic benefits.

—*Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. v. Ward*, — U.S. —, 105 S.Ct. 1676, 84 L.Ed.2d 751 (1985). The Court struck an Alabama law discriminating against out-of-state insurance companies as violative of the equal protection clause. The purpose of the law was to promote domestic industry. The Court held that this purpose was not a legitimate justification for discriminatory treatment: “[P]romotion of domestic business within a state, by discriminating against foreign corporations that wish to compete by doing business there, is not a legitimate state purpose.” — U.S. at —, 105 S.Ct. at 1683.⁸

These cases reflect the view that our constitution protects non-residents from economic discrimination so that our nation can function as an economic unit. Justice Brennan expressed this theme in his concurring opinion in *Allied Stores of Ohio v. Bowers*, 358 U.S. 522, 533, 79 S.Ct. 437, 444, 3 L.Ed.2d 480, 488 (1959) cited with approval by the Court in *Metropolitan Life*, — U.S. at —, 105 S.Ct. at 1682, stating:

8. This case was decided on equal protection rather than privileges and immunities grounds. The difference, however, is not significant in the present context because the method of analysis is similar and the privileges and immunities clause provides non-resident individuals with more stringent protection against economic discrimination than does the equal protection clause in cases where the basis for the challenged classification is non-residence. L. Tribe, *American Constitutional Law* § 6-33, at 411-12.

In *United Building and Trades Council of Camden County and Vicinity v. Mayor and Council of the City of Camden*, 465 U.S. 208, 104

Wheeling [Steel Corp. v. Glander] 337 U.S. 562, 69 S.Ct. 1291, 93 L.Ed. 1544 teaches that a distinction which burdens . . . nonresidents but not . . . residents is outside the constitutional pale. But this is not because no rational ground can be conceived for a classification which discriminates against nonresidents solely because they are nonresidents: could not such a ground be found in the State's benign and beneficent desire to favor its own residents, to increase their prosperity at the expense of outlanders, to protect them from, and give them an advantage over, “foreign” competition? These bases of legislative distinction are adopted in the national policies of too many countries, including from time to time our own, to say that, absolutely considered, they are arbitrary or irrational. The proper analysis, it seems to me is that *Wheeling* applied the Equal Protection Clause to give effect to its role to protect our federalism by denying Ohio the power constitutionally to discriminate in favor of its own residents against the residents of other state members of our federation.

Restricting entry by non-residents into a job market will make more positions available to residents. It is not difficult to make a case to a sympathetic legislature, whose members are accountable only to residents, that residents are deserving of protection because some of them are unemployed. But the universality of this condition is itself a reason why it is impermissible as a justification in privileges and immunities analysis. If every state could exclude or severely limit non-resident work-

S.Ct. 1020, 79 L.Ed.2d 249 (1984), the United States Supreme Court neither rejected nor approved a city program involving discrimination against non-city residents on public works projects. That case is discussed more fully on page 269, *infra*. The fact that the program was not rejected in the face of a justification of grave economic and social ills may mean that local or state governments may foster discrimination in order to stave off an economic or social collapse, a goal broader than, but related to, that of benefiting local residents economically.

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ers because some of its residents were unemployed our country would be "little more than a league of states" rather than "the Union which now exists." *Paul v. Virginia*, 75 U.S. (8 Wall) 168, 180, 19 L.Ed. 357, 360 (1869). Such a result would run strongly counter to the policy of national economic unity on which the privileges and immunities clause is based. The result would not be much better if the power to exclude non-resident workers were limited to those states with above average unemployment. Many states fit that category and many of the others, no doubt, have particular industries in which a case for protection can be made.

F. Relationship Between the Statute and its Purpose.

The preferential hire statute involved in *Hicklin* was struck down because, among other reasons, the statute was too broad. It applied not only to unemployed residents or residents enrolled in job training programs, but to all residents whether employed or unemployed, well trained or poorly trained. The Court observed that less restrictive alternatives were available:

A highly skilled and educated resident who has never been unemployed is entitled to precisely the same preferential treatment as the unskilled, habitually unemployed Arctic Eskimo enrolled in a job-training program. If Alaska is to attempt to ease its unemployment problem by forcing employers within the state to discriminate against non-residents—again, a policy which may present serious constitutional questions—the means by which it does so must be more

9. We made similar observations in *State v. Wyllie*, 516 P.2d 142, 149 (Alaska 1973) (one year residency preference in state employment violates equal protection):

It does not appear, however, that the employment preference furthers the purpose of reducing unemployment except by deterring the in-migration of persons from other states. The personnel rules in question do not increase the number of available state employment opportunities, but simply limit the universe of persons who may compete for them. To the extent that the personnel rules "lower unemployment" by fencing out competition

closely tailored to aid the unemployed the Act is intended to benefit. Even if a statute granting an employment preference to unemployed residents or to residents enrolled in job-training programs might be permissible, Alaska Hire's across-the-board grant of a job preference to all Alaskan residents clearly is not.

Hicklin, 437 U.S. at 527-28, 98 S.Ct. at 2488, 57 L.Ed.2d at 406.

By giving preferential treatment to residents who do not need it, the present statute suffers from the same vice as that struck down by the United States Supreme Court in *Hicklin*.⁹

V. PRIOR DECISIONS CONCERNING PREFERENTIAL HIRE STATUTES

In general, preferential hire systems have not fared well in the courts. The leading case is *Hicklin*, where the United States Supreme Court struck down the Alaska Hire statute. Following *Hicklin*, the courts of several states have held preferential hire statutes concerning state public works invalid on privileges and immunities grounds. *Massachusetts Council of Construction Employers, Inc. v. Mayor of Boston*, 384 Mass. 466, 425 N.E.2d 346 (1981) *rev'd on other grounds*, *White v. Massachusetts Council of Construction Employers*, 460 U.S. 204, 103 S.Ct. 1042, 75 L.Ed.2d 1 (1983); *Neshaminy Constructors, Inc. v. Krause*, 181 N.J.Super. 376, 437 A.2d 733 (Ct.Ch.Div.1981), *aff'd* 187 N.J.Super. 174, 453 A.2d 1359 (Ct.App.Div. 1982); *Salla v. County of Monroe*, 48 N.Y.2d 514, 399 N.E.2d 909, 423 N.Y.S.2d

from other states, the rules impermissibly discriminate against persons who have recently traveled to the state.... The personnel rules creating an employment preference are poorly "tailored" to achieve the objective of lower state unemployment. There are certainly available to the state other means for lower unemployment which impose a lesser burden on the constitutionally protected right to interstate travel.

We suggested in a footnote to this statement that "[j]ob training programs, for example, may reduce unemployment without imposing a burden on the right of interstate travel." *Id.*, n. 14.

the unemployed the benefit. Even if a employment prefer- residents or to resi- training programs le, Alaska Hire's it of a job prefer- residents clearly is

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cial hire systems the courts. The where the United struck down the following *Hicklin*, es have held pref- erencing state pub- eges and immuni- *setts Council of , Inc. v. Mayor of 425 N.E.2d 346 ounds, White v. of Construction 103 S.Ct. 1042, 75 miny Construc- N.J.Super. 376, 1981), aff'd 187 359 (Ct.App.Div. of Monroe, 48 09, 423 N.Y.S.2d*

impermissibly dis- who have recently he personnel rules ference are poor- objective of lower e are certainly e means for lower se a lesser burden ected right to in-

to this statement for example, may t imposing a bur- travel." *Id.*, n. 14.

878 (1979), *cert. denied*, 446 U.S. 909, 100 S.Ct. 1836, 64 L.Ed.2d 262 (1980); *Laborers Local Union No. 374 v. Felton Construction Co.*, 98 Wash.2d 121, 654 P.2d 67 (1982).

The Supreme Court of Wyoming took a different view in *Wyoming v. Antonich*, 694 P.2d 60 (Wyo.1985). It rejected a privileges and immunities challenge to a statute giving an employment preference to Wyoming residents on public works projects. In doing so it relied heavily on the recent case of *United Building & Construction Trades Council of Camden County and Vicinity v. Mayor and Council of the City of Camden*, 465 U.S. 208, 104 S.Ct. 1020, 79 L.Ed.2d 249 (1984).¹⁰

We do not read *Camden* as casting much new light on the present case. The primary issue in *Camden*, and certainly the most controversial, was whether a municipal ordinance which discriminated against in-state residents as well as out-of-state residents was subject to privileges and immunities scrutiny. *Id.* at 224, 104 S.Ct. at 1030, 79 L.Ed.2d at 262 (Blackmun, J., dissenting). The Court did not rule on the question of whether the discrimination was justified by conditions in Camden, or whether the remedy contained in the ordinance was sufficiently closely directed to curing those conditions. It would thus be unwarranted to conclude that the Court approved of Camden's system of discrimination.

Furthermore, the differences between the local hire act here and the ordinance in *Camden* are noteworthy. As the findings

10. *Camden* involved a municipal ordinance of the City of Camden, New Jersey, which established as a "goal" with which contractors must make a good faith effort to comply that at least forty percent of the employees of contractors and subcontractors working on city construction projects be Camden residents. The New Jersey Supreme Court had sustained the ordinance against a privilege and immunities challenge because it was not aimed primarily at out of state residents; instead it discriminated against all non-residents of the city, regardless of their state of residence. 88 N.J. 317, 443 A.2d 148 (1982). The United States Supreme Court reversed the New Jersey court on this point, and went on to hold that a non-resident's interest in

of the trial court indicate, the Alaskan economy is a dynamic and growing one, property values are increasing, and Alaska's population is expanding rapidly. In contrast, in *Camden* the city claimed that it was in a condition of decay, with property values eroding, population sharply declining, and unemployment "spiralling." *Id.* at 222, 104 S.Ct. at 1030, 79 L.Ed.2d at 261. While Alaska's unemployment is chronically high due in large part to unique conditions in rural areas, the economy of the state does not seem remotely comparable to the picture of "grave economic and social ills" suggested in *Camden*. In addition, it appears that the discrimination effected by the Alaska statute is greater than that in *Camden*. Public works account for the majority of commercial construction activity in Alaska. While the opinion does not indicate whether the same is true in *Camden*, the exclusion mandated by our statute—90% to 100% resident workers required—is far more absolute than that in the *Camden* ordinance. As presented to the Court, the ordinance contained only a goal, not a requirement, that 40% of workers on public works construction projects be residents. For these reasons, unlike the Wyoming Supreme Court in *Antonich*, we do not regard *Camden* as precedent supporting approval of our local hire law.

One other case is instructive. It is *Sugarman v. Dougall*, 413 U.S. 634, 93 S.Ct. 2842, 37 L.Ed.2d 853 (1973), which involved a New York statute which precluded non-citizens of the United States from holding competitive civil service positions.¹¹ The

public works employment was "fundamental," thus subject to protection under the privilege and immunities clause. 465 U.S. at 220-23, 104 S.Ct. at 1028-30, 79 L.Ed.2d at 259-61. The City also contended that the ordinance was justified in order to cure high unemployment and arrest a sharp decline in population. The Court found it impossible to evaluate these justifications as no trial had been held. The case was therefore remanded to the New Jersey courts for further action. 465 U.S. at 222-23, 104 S.Ct. at 1029-31, 79 L.Ed.2d at 261-62.

11. The competitive class included all positions for which it was practicable to determine merit

court held the statute invalid under the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment.¹² One justification offered for the statute was an economic benefits theory which is similar to the reduction in unemployment rationale, and is relevant to the factor of market participation as well.¹³ The argument was that the state had a "special public interest" in confining public employment to its citizens, based on its interest in using state resources for the advancement and profit of members of the state. *Id.* at 643-44, 93 S.Ct. at 2848, 37 L.Ed.2d at 860-61. The Court rejected this argument, finding that it was rooted in the discredited concept that constitutional rights turn on whether a government benefit is characterized as a "right" or "privilege." *Id.*

In the final section of the *Sugarman* opinion the Court suggested the kinds of discriminatory practices against aliens which are permissible. *Id.* at 646-50, 93 S.Ct. at 2849-51, 37 L.Ed.2d 862-64. The Court did not distinguish between alienage in the non-state resident or non-United States citizen senses, and referred to authorities which concerned alienage only of non-state residents. The Court noted that alienage could be a bar to public employment if the statute was based on legitimate state interests relating "to qualifications for a particular position or to the character-

and fitness by a competitive examination and included "nearly the full range of the work tasks, that is, all the way from the menial to the policy making." 413 U.S. at 640, 93 S.Ct. at 2846, 37 L.Ed.2d at 858.

12. See *Tribe, supra* n. 8.

13. In a case following *Sugarman*, *C.D.R. Enterprises v. Board of Education of the City of New York*, 412 F.Supp. 1164 (E.D.N.Y.1976), summarily *aff'd sub nom. Lefkowitz v. C.D.R. Enterprises Limited*, 429 U.S. 1031, 97 S.Ct. 721, 50 L.Ed.2d 742 (1977), the reduction in unemployment rationale was expressly rejected as insufficient as a justification for discrimination against resident aliens and U.S. citizens who had not been residents of New York for at least 12 months.

14. The Court also stated that "in an appropriately defined class of positions" citizenship could be required as a qualification for office.

istics of the employee." ¹⁴ *Id.* at 646-47, 93 S.Ct. at 2849-50, 37 L.Ed.2d at 862.

Sugarman lends support to the conclusion we have reached in the present case for two reasons. The first is that it rejects the argument that the state's interest in restricting the resources of the state for the advancement and profit of the members of the state entitles the state to discriminate regarding the employment of aliens. The second is that it suggests that the state may restrict the employment of aliens only for reasons which are much narrower than those used in the present case.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS ISSUES

[7] The appellees also argue that Francis lacks standing because he did not prove that he was dismissed because he was a non-resident. The evidence on this point, although circumstantial, is adequate to sustain the trial court's finding that Francis lost his job because he was not a resident. The appellees also argue that Francis is a resident in fact. This point is frivolous. Not only does the evidence support a finding of non-residency, the state admitted non-residency in its answer. Appellees further contend that Francis lacks standing because injunctive relief will do him no good. This point, too, is frivolous, for it

"[E]ach state has the power to prescribe the qualifications of its officers and the manner in which they shall be chosen." Such power inheres in the State by virtue of its obligation, already noted above, "to preserve the basic conception of a political community." And this power and responsibility of the State applies, not only to the qualifications of voters, but also to persons holding state elective or important nonelective executive, legislative, and judicial positions, for officers who participate directly in the formulation, execution, or review of broad public policy perform functions that go to the heart of representative government. There ... is "where citizenship bears some rational relationship to the special demands of the particular position." *Id.* at 647, 93 S.Ct. at 2850, 37 L.Ed.2d at 862-63 (citations omitted).

ignores his claim for damages and for declaratory relief.

In view of our decision, it is unnecessary to address Francis's further arguments that the local hire statute violates the equal rights clause of article I, section 1 of the Alaska Constitution and the equal protection and privileges and immunities clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

VII. CONCLUSION

[8] Our federal constitution contains a number of provisions designed to protect legally those who lack the power or influence to protect themselves politically. It also manifests a strong commitment to free trade and an aversion to economic protectionism. The privileges and immunities clause combines both of these themes and the local hire act is in substantial conflict with them. For the reasons stated we AFFIRM the judgment of the superior court declaring that the act violates the privileges and immunities clause of article IV, § 2 of the United States Constitution.

BURKE, Justice, concurring.

I concur in the determination that Alaska's "local hire" law¹ violates the Privileges and Immunities Clause of the Constitution of the United States,² for the reasons stated in the opinion of the court, authored by Justice Matthews. In my judgment, however, we should decide this case on an independent ground. Thus, as Francis urges us to do in one of his alternative arguments, I would hold the local hire law invalid upon the ground that it violates the clear and unambiguous language of article I, section 1 of the Alaska Constitution.³

When called upon to determine the constitutionality of an Alaska statute under both the state and federal constitutions, it is my belief that this court should consider first the requirements of the Alaska Con-

stitution. *Schafer v. Vest*, 680 P.2d 1169, 1172 (Alaska 1984) (Burke, C.J., concurring). Although this approach has been criticized by some, it is the one favored by a number of respected judges and legal commentators, whose reasons appear far more persuasive to me than do those of the persons in the opposite camp. See R.F. Utter, *Freedom and Diversity in the Federal System: Perspectives on State Constitutions and the Washington Declaration of Rights*, 7 U.Puget Sound L.Rev. 491 (1984). In any event, it is the approach that I would employ in the case at bar, for the following reasons.

A decision by this court that the local hire law violates the Alaska Constitution would bring this case to an immediate end, since it has long been held that it is beyond the power of the United States Supreme Court to review a state court's interpretation of its state constitution, "as long as the state ground is independent of any federal ground and is adequate to support the judgment." *Id.* at 505, citing *Michigan v. Long*, 463 U.S. 1032, 103 S.Ct. 3469, 77 L.Ed.2d 1201 (1983) and *For Film Corp. v. Miller*, 296 U.S. 207, 56 S.Ct. 183, 80 L.Ed. 158 (1935). The majority opinion, however, leaves the final result still uncertain.

Given the understandable popularity of local hire measures in Alaska, it is a foregone conclusion that state officials will be under considerable pressure to seek review of our determination of the federal question by the final arbiter of such disputes, the United States Supreme Court. Should the advocates of local hire prevail in that forum, it will still be necessary for this court to decide whether the present statute violates the Alaska Constitution. Thus, the ultimate outcome could remain unsettled until there is a second decision by this court. Rather than expose the parties and the people of this state to such uncertainty, and the added cost of future litigation, I

1. AS 36.10.

2. U.S. Const. art. IV, § 2.

3. Article I, section 1 of the Alaska Constitution provides, in part, "that all persons are equal and entitled to equal rights, opportunities, and protection under the law."

Id. at 646-47, 93
2d at 862.

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ISSUES

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.Ed.2d at 862-63

think we should decide this critical issue of state law here and now.

Another reason for us to examine the requirements of the Alaska Constitution is the almost certain fact that the state legislature will be asked to enact new local hire legislation, after the announcement of our decision. The main difficulty that the legislature faces, as I see it, is the clear and unambiguous statement contained in our state constitution, "*that all persons are equal and entitled to equal rights [and] opportunities.*" Alaska Const. art. 1, § 1 (emphasis added). The fact that it may be

possible to draft a statute that would satisfy the requirement of the United States Constitution does not mean that the same statute will pass muster under this or some other provision of the Alaska Constitution. It is important, I think, to make this clear to the people of this state and their elected representatives.



STATE OF ALASKA

STEVE COWPER, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

POUCH K - STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
PHONE: (907) 465-3600

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

March 26, 1987

MAR 28 1987

The Honorable John L. Sund
Chairman of House Judiciary Committee
Alaska State Legislature
P.O. Box V
Juneau, AK 99811

Re: HB 145, relating to resident
employment preferences on certain
natural resource projects

Dear Representative Sund:

I am responding to the request made at your committee's Monday, March 23, 1987 hearing on HB 145 for the Department of Law's views on the constitutionality of the resident employment preference that would be provided under the bill.

As I stated at that hearing, last year the Alaska Supreme Court issued its decision in Francis v. Robison, holding the state's resident employment preference on public construction projects under former AS 36.10.010 invalid under the privileges and immunities clause of the U.S. Constitution. In its decision, the court identified two fundamental problems with the existing law:

- 1) In the court's view, unemployment among residents, even where it is the result of non-residents being hired in Alaska, is not a permissible justification for a resident hire preference under the privileges and immunities clause. The court considers this to be impermissible economic discrimination. Before a resident preference can be upheld, there must be a substantial justification beyond the fact that Alaskans are unemployed. The court suggested (but did not decide) that a preference implemented "in order to stave off an economic or social collapse" might be permissible.

The Honorable John L. Sund
Chairman of House Judiciary Committee

March 26, 1987
Page 2

2) The scope of the preference provided by AS 36.10.010 was too broad, since it was available to Alaskans who already had jobs as well as to unemployed Alaskans.

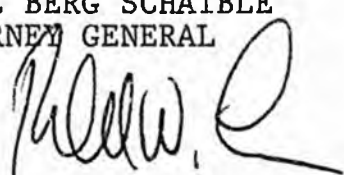
Last year, the legislature adopted new statutory provisions relating to resident employment preference on public construction projects. These addressed the concerns identified by the state supreme court in its Francis decision. As last year's bill worked its way through the legislature, I testified that, because the bill addressed the problems identified by the court and because it targeted only employment which was the result of the expenditure of public funds for public construction projects, the bill had a better than 50 percent chance of surviving a constitutional challenge.

HB 145, which would create a resident employment preference on certain natural resource projects on state land, also addresses the problems identified by the Alaska Supreme Court in its Francis decision. However, because the state's connection ("nexus") to the employment activity which the bill would regulate is not as direct as it is with respect to employment on public construction projects, it is my view that its chances of surviving a constitutional challenge are not greater than 50 percent.

Of course, any attempt to judge the chances of surviving a constitutional challenge are inexact, at best. The one thing that I can assure you and the committee of, however, is that, if passed in substantially the form now before you, the Department of Law is prepared to vigorously defend this proposed resident employment preference.

Sincerely yours,

GRACE BERG SCHAIBLE
ATTORNEY GENERAL

By: 
Ronald W. Lorensen
Deputy Attorney General

RWL/me

cc: The Honorable Dave Donley
Alaska State Legislature

The Honorable John L. Sund
Chairman of House Judiciary Committee

March 26, 1987
Page 3

cc continued:

The Honorable Jim Sampson
Commissioner
Department of Labor

George Sullivan
Legislative Lobbyist
Office of the Governor

Arthur H. Peterson
Assistant Attorney
Legislation/Regulations Section

Jan DeYoung
Assistant Attorney General
Anchorage AGO

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

POUCH Y STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
907 465 3800

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

M E M O R A N D U M

March 24, 1987

SUBJECT: Sectional analysis of HB 145
TO: Representative John Sund
Chairman, Judiciary Committee
FROM: Teresa B. Cramer *JBC*
Legislative Counsel

You have requested a sectional analysis of HB 145 relating to Alaskan resident employment preferences on certain natural resource projects on state lands.

Section 1 adds a chapter to the Public Lands title concerning employment on natural resource projects on state land.

ARTICLE 1. HIRING PREFERENCE.

Sec. 38.45.010 declares that the state policy for development of natural resources includes providing employment opportunities in natural resource development projects to qualified residents.

Sec. 38.45.020 makes legislative findings about unemployment in the state, the need for a resident employment preference, and incorporates findings made under AS 36.10.005.

Sec. 38.45.030 requires the Department of Labor to assist employers to find qualified, eligible, available employees if the employer requests. The commissioner of labor may approve hiring of residents who do not qualify for preference and of nonresidents if there are insufficient eligible residents.

Sec. 38.45.040 requires the commissioner of labor to adopt regulations to encourage and require the hiring of residents under the chapter.

Sec. 38.45.050 imposes a resident hiring preference for work on natural resource projects located within a zone of under-employment designated by the commissioner of labor. Prefer-

ences are limited to qualified state residents who are eligible under AS 36.10.140. The commissioner determines the amount of work that must be performed by eligible residents. The commissioner must find that the four criteria set out in subsection (c) are met before determining that a zone of underemployment exists.

Sec. 38.45.060 applies the public works project hiring preference for residents of an economically distressed zone to natural resource projects on state land located within an economically distressed zone.

Sec. 38.45.070 establishes that if the governor declares an area to be an area affected by an economic disaster, then preferences under that program supersede preferences under "this section." The language should probably be changed to read "this chapter." Under subsection (o), the commissioner defines the boundaries of a zone in which a preference applies.

Sec. 38.45.080 states that employers determine the work qualifications of applicants. Subsection (b) permits an employer to transfer management employees without conflicting with resident hire requirements. Subsections (c) and (d) require an employer and a labor organization to certify that a person employed or dispatched to satisfy a hiring preference was eligible for the preference at the time of hire or dispatch.

Sec. 38.45.090 directs the commissioner of natural resources to incorporate into leases, unitization agreements, and contracts provisions requiring compliance with the chapter, regulations adopted under the chapter, and later amendments to the chapter or regulations, and authorizing penalties under AS 38.45.210 for failure to comply. The commissioner is also directed to incorporate a requirement that the lessee or contractor will repeat the requirements in any contracts entered under the lease or agreement.

Sec. 38.45.100 requires employers who are subject to the chapter to report to the commissioner of labor as the commissioner requires. The information is confidential.

ARTICLE 2. ENFORCEMENT.

Sec. 38.45.210 permits the Department of Labor to conduct investigations and hearings to determine compliance with the chapter. The commissioner may impose fines after finding

that an employer has wilfully failed to comply with the chapter. Under subsection (b), the department may require the employer who has wilfully rejected a qualified eligible applicant or terminated a qualified eligible employee in violation of the chapter to pay the person for lost wages and expenses. Under subsection (d) the department may seek injunctive relief.

Sec. 38.45.220 imposes criminal penalties for making false statements.

Sec. 38.45.230 imposes additional civil penalties for making false certifications.

ARTICLE 3. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Sec. 38.45.310 applies the chapter to all natural resource projects on state land for employment performed directly for an employer.

Sec. 38.45.390 contains definitions of "available," "employer," "natural resource project on state land," "qualified," "resident," and "state land."

Section 2 limits application of the chapter to leases, contracts and agreements entered into on or after the effective date of the Act and also applies the Act to leases, contracts, and agreements entered into before the effective date if a renegotiation leads to a major change in the duties of a party.

Section 3 is an immediate effective date clause.

If I may be of further assistance, please advise.

TC:mkr
m10/041

**STATE OF ALASKA 1987 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE**

Bill Version : HB 145
Publish Date : _____

REQUEST: _____

Revision Date: _____
Title: "An Act relating to resident
employment preference on certain natural..."
Sponsor: Donlev, Boyer, et al
Requestor: House Labor and Commerce

Agency Affected: Labor
BRU: Labor Standards and Safety
Components: Wage and Hour

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92
PERSONAL SERVICES		27.5	54.9	54.9	54.9	54.9
TRAVEL		11.5	16.0	16.5	17.0	17.5
CONTRACTUAL		3.4	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.6
SUPPLIES		.6	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
EQUIPMENT		3.2	0	0	0	0
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0	46.2	79.0	79.8	80.5	81.2

CAPITAL						
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REVENUE						
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND		46.2	79.0	79.8	80.5	81.2
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	0	46.2	79.0	79.8	80.5	81.2

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME		1	1	1	1	1
PART-TIME		1	1	1	1	1
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)
(See attached)

Prepared by: Tom Stuart, Director *Stuart* Phone: 465-4870
Division: Labor Standards and Safety Date: 3/5/87

Approved by Commissioner: Jim Sampson *Sampson* Date: 3/5/87
Agency: Labor

Distribution (by preparer):
Legislative Finance
Legislative Sponsor
Requestor
Office of Management and Budget
Impacted Agency(ies)
Senate Secretary

Fiscal Note Analysis

HB 145

Under the provisions of this bill, the department would be responsible for monitoring, investigating, and enforcing resident hire on natural resource projects. The majority of the investigative/enforcement activity would not begin until after January, 1988 when the annual report on resident hire is published and the Commissioner designates those areas or regions of the state in which a hiring preference applies. The following resources would, therefore, be needed beginning in January, 1988:

	1 Wage & Hour Investigator I - 6 months (Anchorage)	1 Half-Time Clerk-Typist III 6 months (Anchorage)	Total
Personal Svcs	21.1	6.4	27.5
Travel	4.0	0	4.0
Contractual	2.3	1.1	3.4
Commodities	.4	.2	.6
Equipment	1.6	1.6	3.2
	<u>29.4</u>	<u>9.3</u>	<u>38.7</u>

The positions would work six months in FY 88 (beginning January 1, 1988) and twelve months from then on. Also, an additional \$7,500 in travel expense would be incurred by existing positions for travel to the North Slope.

Assumptions

1. The Commissioner will designate those areas or regions of the state where hiring preference applies in January of 1988.
2. Inflation on non-personal services items would be 3% per year.
3. The Prudhoe, Kuparuk and other major natural resource projects presently in operation will not be covered by this bill in the foreseeable future.

Position Title <u>Wage and Hour Investigator I</u>			No. of Positions <u>1</u>	Range/Step <u>16A</u>	Barg. Unit <u>GGU</u>	Gov.:	Approv.:	Disapp.:																																						
Time Status <u>PFT</u>	Staff Months <u>6</u>	RP Number	Location <u>Anchorage</u>	Election District	Leg.:																																									
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of Expenditure</th> <th>Amount</th> </tr> <tr> <th>1</th> <th>2</th> <th>3</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Salary</td> <td>16,212</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Benefits</td> <td>4,864</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Premium Pay</td> <td>-</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>-</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Personal Services</td> <td></td> <td>21,076</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Travel</td> <td></td> <td>4,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Contractual</td> <td></td> <td>2,300</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Commodities</td> <td></td> <td>350</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Equipment</td> <td></td> <td>1,600</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td></td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Cost</td> <td></td> <td>29,326</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Type of Expenditure	Amount	1	2	3	Salary	16,212		Benefits	4,864		Premium Pay	-		Other	-		Total Personal Services		21,076	Travel		4,000	Contractual		2,300	Commodities		350	Equipment		1,600	Other		-	Total Cost		29,326	Justification This position would monitor new or re-negotiated oil and gas leases and other natural resources projects on state land to ensure compliance with resident hire laws. It would also hold hearings when requested. The position would interact with the Department of Natural Resources and industry contacts to establish an effective monitoring procedure. Travel costs are to establish monitoring procedures and for monitoring compliance with resident hire laws. Contractual and commodity costs are average per position costs. The equipment costs are for desks, chairs, cabinets, etc., and are one-time costs.					
Type of Expenditure	Amount																																													
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**Request For
New Position**

Agency Labor
BRU Labor Standards and Safety
Component Wage and Hour

Page 1 of 2
Revised Date

FY 87

Position Title <u>Clerk Typist III</u>			No. of Positions <u>1</u>	Range/Step <u>8A</u>	Barg. Unit <u>GGU</u>	Gov.:	Approv.	Disapp.
Time Status <u>PPT (Half Time)</u>	Staff Months <u>6</u>	RP Number	Location	Election District	Leg.			
Type of Expenditure			Justification					
1		2	3					
Salary		4,893	<p>This position would handle the clerical functions as required in the bill. The position would process and maintain records of the certificates and the reports when received from employers. Typing of regulations and distribution of informational posters would also be duties. Contractual and commodity costs are average per-employee expenses. The equipment expense would be for a desk, chair, etc., and would be a one-time item.</p>					
Benefits		1,468						
Premium Pay								
Other								
Total Personal Services		6,361						
Travel		0						
Contractual		1,100						
Commodities		200						
Equipment		1,600						
Other		-						
Total Cost		9,261						
Receipt Code			Funding Source					
			Federal Receipts 1002					
			G. F. Match 1003					
			General Funds 1004 9,261					
			I-A Receipts 1005					
			Program Receipts 1028					
			CIP Receipts 1061					
			Other					
For B&M Use Only								
Key Number								

**Request For
New Position**

Agency Labor
 BRU Labor Standards & Safety
 Component Wage and Hour

Page 2 of 2
 Revised Date

FY 87

STATE OF ALASKA 1987 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

Bill Version: HB 145
Publish Date: _____

REQUEST: _____

Revision Date: 3/3/87

Agency Affected: _____
BRU: Mineral Management, Petroleum Management
Forest Management

Title: Resident Employment on Natural Resources Projects on State Land

Sponsor: Dealey, Boyer, Brown, Cato, et. al.

Components: _____

Requestor: House Labor & Commerce Committee

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

CAPITAL						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

REVENUE						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by: Carol Wilson Phone: 465-2400
Division: Commissioner's Office Date: 3/3/87

Approved by Commissioner: [Signature] Date: 3/3/87
Agency: Natural Resources

- Distribution (by preparer):
- Legislative Finance
 - Legislative Sponsor
 - Requestor
 - Office of Management and Budget
 - Impacted Agency(ies)
 - Senate Secretary

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)

Date referred: 2/20/87

FURTHER REFERRALS: Judiciary
Finance

DATE: 3/5/87
HB 145

The Labor & Commerce Committee has considered

"An Act relating to resident employment preferences on certain natural resource projects on state land; and providing for an effective date."

RECOMMENDS:

- replace with _____ the same title
- attached amendment(s) a new title
- do pass
- do not pass
- no recommendation
- individual recommendations
- additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

- fiscal impact same as previous fiscal note published _____
- zero fiscal note same as previous zero fiscal note published _____
- zero with analysis

SIGNING DO PASS:

Dave Douley

[Signature]

Cliff Davidson

[Signature]

[Signature]

SIGNING OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

Dave Douley No Rec

Dave Douley
Chairman's signature

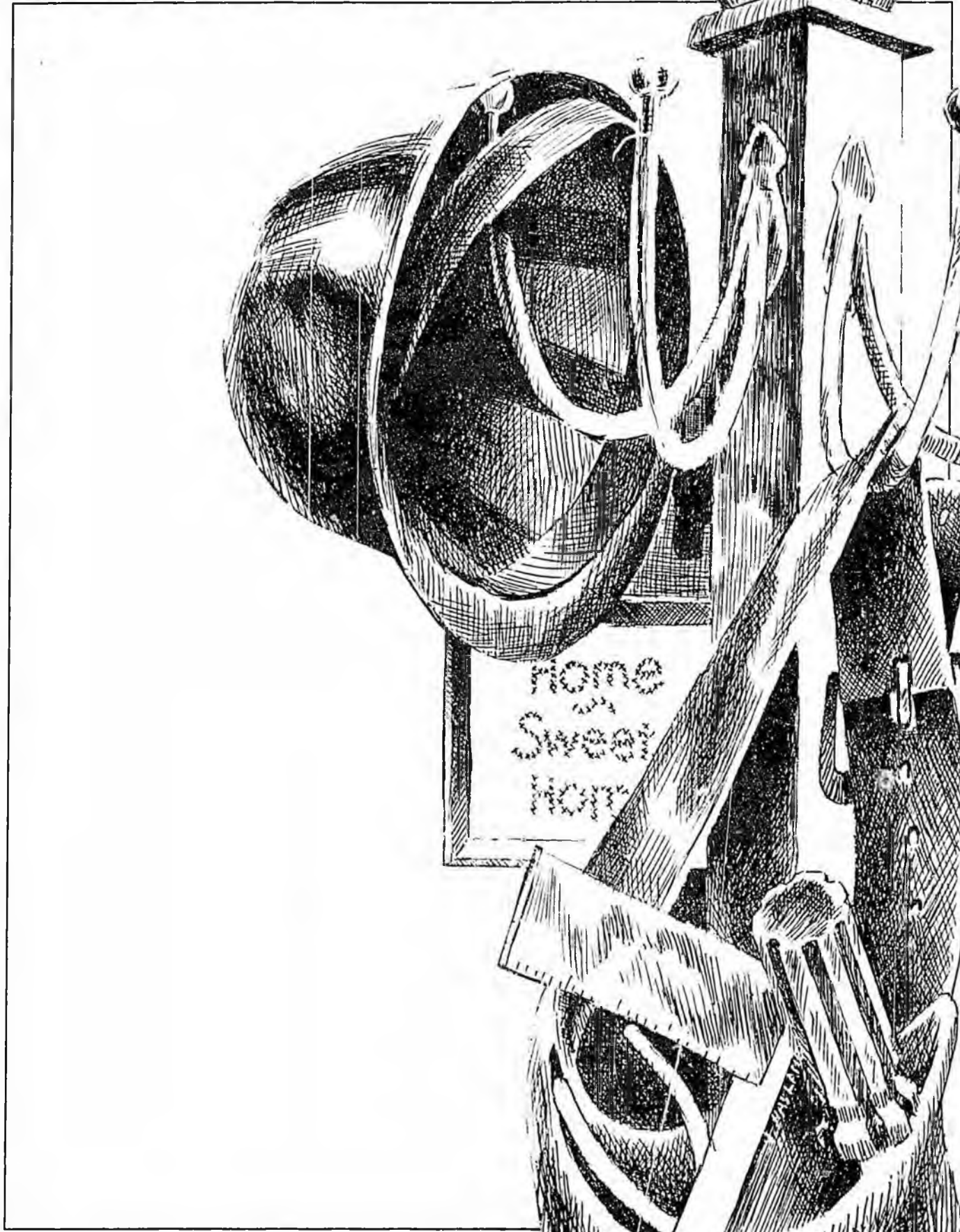
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Nonresidents Working in Alaska in

1985

Alaska Department of Labor

Steve Cowper, Governor



Nonresidents Working in Alaska in 1985

State of Alaska
Department of Labor

Steve Cowper, Governor
Jim Sampson, Commissioner

Administrative Services Division

Nico Bus, Acting Director

Research and Analysis Section

Chuck Caldwell, Chief
Sally Saddler, Research Supervisor

Published January 1987

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PREFACE

In May 1986, the Fourteenth Alaska Legislature amended Title 36 to establish a new system of resident hiring preference on public funded construction projects. The law stipulates that a resident hiring preference will trigger on whenever specific conditions are shown to exist. Consequently, the Commissioner of Labor has been instructed to collect and compile the necessary information and to report annually on the status of employment in Alaska, the effect of nonresident employment on the employment of residents in Alaska, and alternative methods of increasing resident hire.

Last year, under a special appropriation from the legislature, the Department of Labor analyzed the economic impact of nonresident employment in Alaska in 1984. This year's publication, the first annual resident hire report prepared in compliance with Alaska Statute 36.10.130, updates the data contained in that report and provides additional information about the reasons employers hire nonresidents, alternative ways of promoting resident hire, and progress toward determining which geographic areas of the state qualify for preference under existing law.

This report is composed of five chapters and a series of appendixes that contain the best estimates currently available of the impact of nonresidents on Alaska's economy.

Chapter 1 compares employment and unemployment in Alaska to the rest of the United States.

Chapter 2 provides 1985 data about resident and nonresident employment and unemployment in Alaska, and the economic impact of nonresidents on Alaska's economy.

Chapter 3 provides a comparison of how the data contained in Chapter 2 changed from 1984 to 1985.

Chapter 4 describes the process of determining which geographic zones qualify for preference under current law. This chapter explains why no determinations are actually made in this year's report and documents the efforts underway to provide information upon which determinations can be made.

Chapter 5 summarizes the results of several employer surveys in an effort to explain the reasons why employers hire nonresidents and reviews some of the alternative methods available for promoting resident hire.

Readers are urged to read the Sources and Limitations section for an explanation of the limitations of the data provided in this report and to check the Glossary for specific definitions of terms used in this report.

SOURCES AND LIMITATIONS OF THE DATA

Primary Sources and Limitations

Residency of workers was determined by crossmatching 1985 wage records from the Alaska Department of Labor with 1985 and 1986 permanent fund dividend records from the Alaska Department of Revenue. Nineteen eighty-five employment data were used because it is the most recent year for which data were available to determine individual residency status. People are legally residents if they have been in Alaska for 30 days and intend to stay. Workers were considered residents if they received a 1985 dividend or filed for a 1986 dividend. Both dividend years were used to accurately determine individual residency status. Use of 1985 permanent fund dividend data accounts for persons who were residents early in 1985 who either died or left the state during 1985. Conversely, use of 1986 permanent fund dividend data accounts for people who became Alaska residents between October 1984 and September 1985. Employed residents who did not provide a social security number on either permanent fund dividend application were not counted as residents since it was impossible to crossmatch the files without a way of verifying that it was the same individual. ^{1/}

It is important to understand that the Department of Labor wage file, which was the source of all wage and employee data in this report, does not include all those who work in Alaska. Excluded are federal employees and workers who are not covered by the Alaska Employment Security Act. Those who are not covered include self-employed workers, most fishermen, full commission salespersons, agricultural workers, domestic workers, unpaid family workers, private railroad elected and appointed public officials, and some employed students. The largest groups which are not included in this report are self-employed workers (who account for about 9 percent of the Alaskan work force) and federal employees (who account for about 7 percent).

The number of employed residents excluded from Department of Labor wage records is estimated to more than offset the number of residents counted as nonresidents because they did not file for a permanent fund dividend in 1985 or 1986 or because they did not provide a social security number when they did file. Similarly, the number of employed nonresidents not covered by the department's wage records offsets the number of residents counted as nonresidents.

Why Data Differ From Those Published in Other Reports

Tables providing data on employees and wages by industry and geographic area differ from figures published in other reports by the Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Section, particularly the Statistical Quarterly series. Differences occur because:

1) This report provides data about employees not employment.

Employees and employment are different concepts. Employees are the individual people who worked for wages during a specific period of time; employment is the number of

^{1/} 3.8 percent of working (16 years and up) permanent fund dividend applicants did not provide social security numbers. It is believed that most applicants who did not provide a social security numbers did not work, thus minimizing the effect of the missing numbers on data in this report.

filled jobs at a particular point in time. Because not all jobs are filled throughout the year and different individuals work in the same position at different periods of time, employee counts exceed the employment totals given in other publications, especially when comparing annual data. Approximately 70 percent more individuals work in Alaska over a year's time than the annual average number of jobs.

2) Employees and wages are counted in the industry of the employer from whom they earned the most wages.

3) Employees and wages are counted in the census area of the employer's primary business location even though employees may actually work in another part of the state.

This significantly affects state government workers. Consequently, state workers are included in statewide data but excluded from region and census area data. Construction data were also significantly affected because workers are often employed in remote areas far from their company's main business office. Consequently, a new data collection system has been established which will correct this deficiency in the future.

4) Federal government employees and wages are excluded from this report because data for them are not available in Department of Labor wage files.

Other Data Sources

Other state data sources used in preparing this report include the Alaska Department of Labor's unemployment insurance claimant file, job service applicant file, local area unemployment statistics, a survey of employers in 1986, the Governor's Council on Alaska Hire's 1986 Alaska Hire Task Force report and Vocational Education Subcommittee employer surveys, and voluntary unemployment data from unions around the state.

National data sources used include information produced by the U.S. Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration and Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of Economic Analysis and Bureau of the Census.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Highlights of the Data

-In 1985, \$691 million were paid to 77,000 nonresident workers in Alaska. This represents an increase of \$14 million and 6,000 employees over 1984. The percentages, however, remained constant from 1984 to 1985 with 12 percent of all wages paid to nonresidents who constituted 23 percent of all employees. See pages 20 and 45.

-The average annual earnings of nonresidents was only 43 percent as much as the average annual earnings of residents of Alaska (down from 48% in 1984). Nonresidents did not spend as much time working in Alaska as residents did. Fifty-eight percent of all residents worked during all four calendar quarters, while only 11 percent of nonresidents worked in Alaska in all four quarters. See page 20.

-1984 and 1985 data are strikingly similar. Although nonresident employees and wages increased in 1985 their overall impact, industry impact, and area impact changed only slightly. See page 45.

-The food processing industry (of which 94% of the firms are in seafood processing) had the highest number of nonresident employees (13,512), the highest percent of wages paid to nonresidents (55%), and the highest percentage of nonresident employees (68%). The oil and gas industry paid the highest amount of wages to nonresidents (\$106 million), although the construction industry as a whole paid more (\$149 million). Of all the wages paid to nonresidents in Alaska in 1985, over 21 percent went to nonresidents who worked in construction (building construction, heavy construction, or special trades construction) and over 15 percent went to nonresidents who worked in oil and gas. See page 23.

-The Anchorage-MatSu Region had the lowest percentage of nonresident wages and employees (10% and 21% respectively); the Southwest Region had the highest (24% and 38%). The Southwest Region also contained both the best and worst (mostly the worst) census areas in the state in terms of the percent of wages paid to nonresidents and the percentage of employees who were nonresidents. Wade Hampton had the lowest nonresident wages and employees (7% and 12% respectively); while the Aleutian Islands had the highest (41% and 61%) with the Bristol Bay Borough close behind (39% and 59%). See page 28.

-In 1985, the number of unemployed never fell below 20,500 individuals in any month (19,000 in 1984). The number of employed nonresidents was always greater than 17,000 individuals in any month (16,000 in 1984). See page 33.

-Alaska has unique economic conditions compared to other states. In 1985, Alaska had the fifth highest overall unemployment rate in the nation, the third highest for all nonagricultural industries, the highest in manufacturing and government, and the sixth highest in construction. Alaska also had one of the highest unemployment rates in the nation for many major occupational categories. See page 15.

-Nearly 22 percent of all regular unemployment insurance benefits paid by Alaska in 1985 were interstate payments. This is the highest interstate rate in the nation; approximately 4.5 times the national average. Seventy-four percent of those interstate payments went to nonresidents. See pages 15 and 41.

-Alaska paid almost \$32 million in unemployment insurance benefits to nonresidents in 1985, of which over \$21 million was paid out of state. This represents a significant increase over 1984 in which Alaska paid nonresidents \$20 million in unemployment insurance benefits, including \$17 million in out of state payments. See page 41.

Resident Hire Preference Determinations

In 1986, the Fourteenth Alaska Legislature passed a resident hire statute which is complex and substantially different from previous versions. The legislature emphasized the need to pass a law which would withstand a test of constitutionality. Consequently, the new statute uses a very targeted approach based on detailed statistical information.

Before preferences can be implemented, determinations must be made as to which zones qualify for preference based on the specific criteria outlined in chapter 4. Before any determinations can be made, regulations must be approved and data compiled. As of early January 1987, regulations have been drafted and reviewed through the public hearing process but not finalized. Data have been compiled which illustrate the overall economic condition of each zone (see Tables 4-1 and 4-2, pages 60 and 61); however, data about occupational supply and demand are not currently available in enough detail to demonstrate that nonresident workers have displaced qualified, available resident workers in specific occupations in specific areas of the state. Consequently, the Department of Labor has designed a system to collect the necessary detail, and has begun implementation of those procedures. The department expects to have the detailed information needed to evaluate possible determinations for most construction-related occupations by January 1988. Data about the social and economic impact of unemployment are available through a variety of sources which will be analyzed in depth during 1987.

For additional information see chapter 4, beginning on page 57.

Reasons Employers Hire Nonresidents

Sixty percent of employers contacted in a Department of Labor survey said their industries hire nonresidents because available Alaskans lack required training or experience.

Thirty-five percent of employers contacted stated that their industries hire nonresidents because there are no Alaskans available. This reason was most commonly cited by employers in food processing.

Fifty percent of employers contacted stated that their industries hire nonresidents because it is company policy to transfer people within the company. This reason was most commonly cited by employers in mining industries.

For additional information see chapter 5, beginning on page 62.

Promoting Resident Hire

Employers commonly promote the hiring of residents by having a company resident hire policy; advertising openings locally; or using local unions, Job Service offices, local private employment agencies or universities to find workers.

Employers felt the State could increase resident hire by promoting the issue, and working actively to train and place resident workers.

In a survey concerning vocational education, 40 percent of respondents from the manufacturing and wholesale trade industries felt there was not a trained Alaska labor force available.

More than 95 percent of employers who responded to the vocational education survey said they would prefer to hire Alaskans. Nearly 76 percent of survey respondents indicated that they would be willing to hire an underqualified Alaskan if the Alaskan could be trained.

The 1986 Alaska Hire Task Force Report presented 36 alternatives for promoting resident hire in Alaska. The report was intended primarily for policy makers to use as a reference of new ideas and initiatives on resident hire.

The Department of Labor is now collecting additional data from employers relating to the occupation and work location of their employees. This will allow the department to evaluate the impact of nonresident employment by individual occupation and specific work location. Then Alaska's policy makers can use those facts to adjust laws, regulations, administrative procedures, and programs to comprehensively encourage higher levels of resident employment throughout Alaska.

For additional information see chapter 5, beginning on page 62.

CHAPTER 1. INTERSTATE COMPARISONS

This chapter provides an overview of Alaska's economy in comparison with other states.

Overview

Alaska is a unique state in many ways, particularly when it comes to the condition of the labor market. Alaska has one of the highest unemployment rates, one of the most seasonal economies, an unusually high percentage of unemployment insurance benefits paid to out-of-state claimants, a relatively large dependence on the construction industry for jobs, and a large nonresident workforce. At the same time, the geographic dispersion of Alaska's labor force and the short-term or seasonal nature of many jobs often combine to make it difficult for Alaskans to find out about jobs in other parts of Alaska. Demand for workers in Alaska combined with a national recession made Alaska a viable job market for many nonresidents. As the economy improves in the Lower 48 and worsens in Alaska there may be less incentive for nonresident workers to come to Alaska, but it also becomes increasingly important that residents have a way of learning where jobs exist and a way of preparing themselves to hold those jobs.

Unemployment Rate: Overall, by Industry, and by Occupation

In 1985 Alaska had the third highest unemployment rate of any state for private nonagricultural wage and salary workers and the fifth highest overall unemployment rate. In addition, Alaska had the highest unemployment rate in three of seven major industrial categories (Table 1-1), and it was one of the four worst states in seven of eleven major occupational categories (Table 1-2). Relative to other states, Alaska fared best in the services industry where it ranked tenth worst and sales occupations where it ranked fifteenth worst.

Unemployment Insurance Benefits

In 1985 Alaska sent a higher percentage of regular unemployment insurance benefits out of state than any other state in the nation. While the national average was 4.8 percent, Alaska sent 21.6 percent out of state; this is 4.5 times the national average (Table 1-3). Over three-quarters of that money went to nonresidents (Table 2-14).

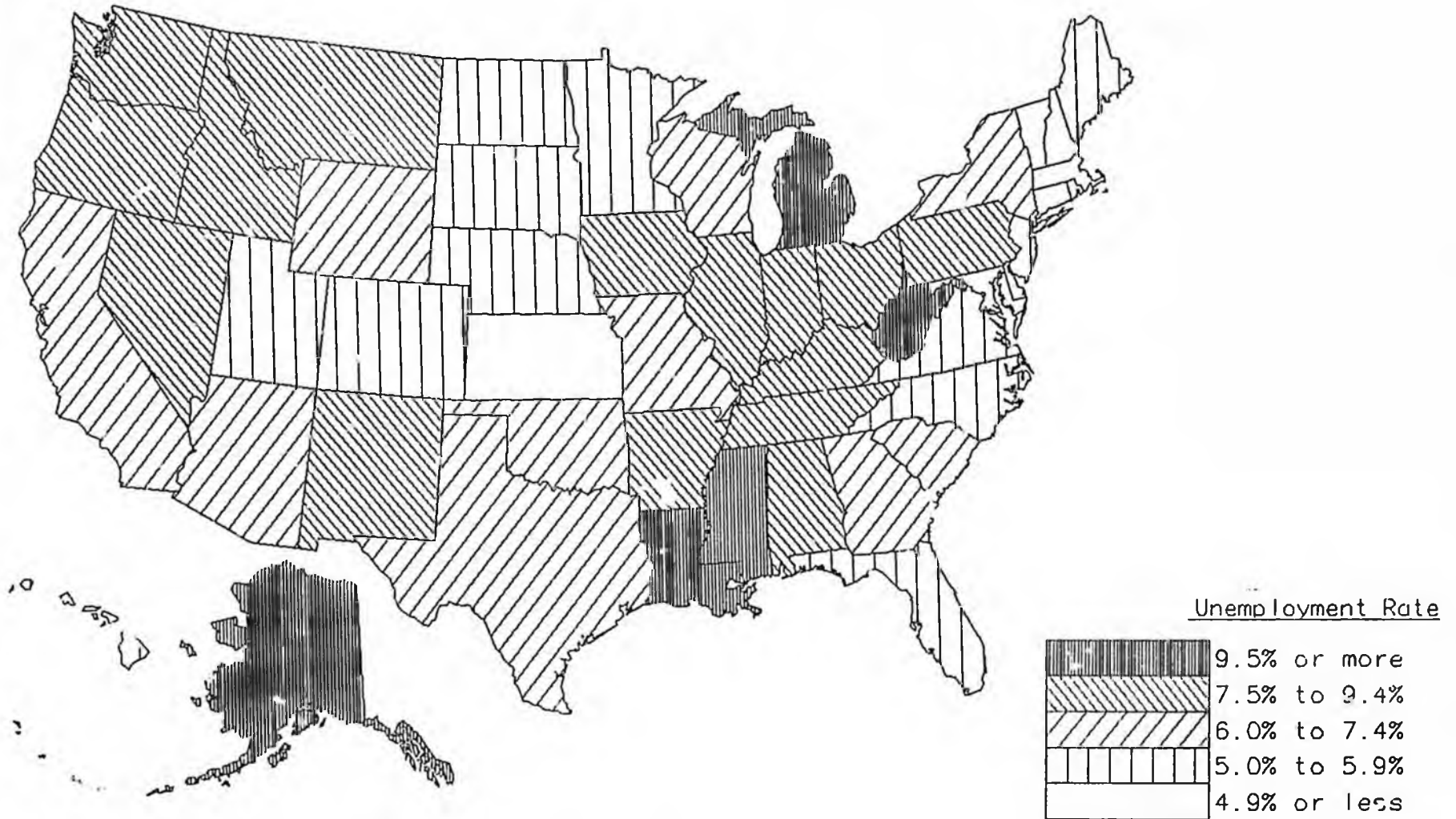
The Construction Industry

In 1985 Alaska had the sixth highest unemployment rate of any state for the construction industry. Nevertheless, construction is especially important to Alaska's economy as it comprises nearly twice as large a share of total employment as it does for the United States as a whole (Table 1-4). Alaska's dependence on the construction industry, along with the high level of unemployment in that industry, makes the impact of nonresidents working in construction an area of special concern.

FIGURE 1-1

U.S. AVERAGE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - 1985

By State



Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis.

TABLE 1-2

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY STATE
FOR MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES
1985

	Managerial and Professional Specialty		Technical Sales, and Administrative Support		Service Occupations	Precision Production, Craft, & Repair	Operators, Fabricators, and Laborers			Farming, Forestry, & Fishing		
	Executive Administrative, & Managerial	Professional Specialty	Technicians & Related Support	Sales			Administrative Support, Including Clerical	Machine Operators, Assemblers, & Inspectors	Transportation & Material Moving		Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, Helpers & Laborers	
	Total											
Alabama	7.7	2.2	1.3	..	7.3	2.8	11.8	10.0	12.8	9.3	16.9	6.5
ALASKA	9.3	3.3	3.1	5.2	5.8	8.8	12.7	11.3	12.9	17.7	22.6	12.5
Alaska's Rank	3rd	7th	4th	5th	15th	1st	2nd	4th	11th	1st	3rd	4th
Arizona	6.1	3.3	2.0	4.2	5.4	5.9	7.8	5.0	11.6	5.2	11.2	20.9
Arkansas	7.3	1.7	2.0	..	4.2	6.6	11.5	6.8	11.1	5.3	15.7	9.9
California	6.4	3.1	2.7	3.4	5.5	5.1	7.8	7.8	12.2	8.5	14.3	15.6
Colorado	5.4	2.3	1.6	3.3	4.3	5.4	7.9	6.5	9.3	7.7	16.1	..
Connecticut	4.3	1.9	2.2	5.2	2.2	4.4	5.5	5.2	6.7	6.0	13.6	..
Delaware	4.5	2.3	1.3	4.6	5.6	2.9	6.1	3.3	7.7	8.4	7.8	..
D.C.	7.4	1.7	2.4	4.6	12.0	6.5	10.4	10.5	..	9.8	21.8	..
Florida	5.4	2.0	2.2	3.1	5.0	4.5	8.2	5.5	9.9	7.0	8.6	9.2
Georgia	5.5	1.6	2.0	4.2	3.8	5.0	10.5	3.8	8.5	2.5	8.7	9.4
Hawaii	4.8	1.5	2.0	1.9	5.1	5.1	5.9	5.9	7.8	7.5	7.7	4.7
Idaho	7.4	3.7	2.1	6.1	6.1	4.1	8.8	9.8	12.9	11.8	15.2	8.0
Illinois	7.9	3.3	2.5	4.8	6.8	5.4	11.9	8.2	14.4	12.4	17.0	6.6
Indiana	7.0	3.0	2.5	2.7	7.3	4.7	10.6	5.9	9.6	10.0	17.6	4.7
Iowa	7.1	3.0	2.7	1.4	6.3	4.7	9.5	7.8	14.3	8.4	20.3	3.3
Kansas	4.6	2.8	1.1	3.4	3.1	4.7	6.2	6.3	5.7	4.0	12.1	2.4
Kentucky	8.2	1.8	1.6	..	6.9	6.2	11.4	10.7	13.6	8.2	14.7	7.1
Louisiana	10.1	3.6	3.4	1.8	8.7	6.2	15.8	14.1	15.8	11.5	19.3	11.1
Maine	5.0	2.1	0.9	..	2.8	3.1	5.2	5.9	9.2	9.8	11.5	7.1
Maryland	4.0	2.3	1.9	0.3	3.3	3.3	6.3	4.0	11.4	5.0	11.4	5.4
Massachusetts	3.5	2.0	1.7	1.7	2.6	3.3	3.8	4.3	5.9	6.0	8.8	7.0
Michigan	8.5	3.5	2.6	3.7	7.1	7.0	12.3	8.3	11.7	12.1	15.8	11.7
Minnesota	5.3	2.7	2.2	2.1	3.9	4.6	5.5	6.8	11.7	8.9	8.8	6.6
Mississippi	9.1	3.2	3.4	..	7.1	5.0	12.3	10.1	14.3	7.1	20.1	10.0
Missouri	5.7	1.8	1.1	3.7	6.1	3.5	8.3	6.3	9.1	7.5	12.1	7.9
Montana	7.1	2.5	3.0	6.6	5.1	6.0	10.6	8.8	14.4	8.8	17.1	6.1
Nebraska	4.8	2.7	2.2	..	4.8	2.8	6.5	7.5	8.2	5.0	11.7	2.3
Nevada	7.4	4.4	4.2	..	4.6	4.2	8.1	14.2	..	10.0	18.3	..
New Hampshire	3.5	1.9	1.9	2.7	3.0	2.7	4.9	2.8	6.0	4.3	7.0	..
New Jersey	.9	1.7	2.1	2.0	3.6	4.9	6.4	4.6	10.5	8.8	12.3	6.5
New Mexico	7.7	2.4	1.7	2.4	6.8	5.3	10.7	10.4	14.0	12.5	24.5	5.9
New York	5.7	2.4	2.8	3.0	5.2	5.1	7.2	5.7	11.0	8.4	14.0	9.0
North Carolina	4.7	1.5	1.2	3.0	3.3	3.1	6.4	4.7	8.2	4.7	10.8	5.7
North Dakota	5.3	3.2	1.9	4.4	3.1	4.3	6.0	9.1	7.0	11.9	15.1	3.1
Ohio	7.9	3.7	2.6	3.1	5.5	6.0	10.4	9.9	10.8	10.9	18.5	12.8
Oklahoma	6.6	1.8	1.9	3.8	5.0	4.9	8.6	9.6	7.8	10.9	16.4	9.7
Oregon	8.4	4.6	1.7	..	5.4	5.8	11.6	11.2	16.6	11.6	15.6	8.9
Pennsylvania	7.0	2.8	2.5	5.4	5.1	5.0	9.2	8.1	12.3	10.2	16.0	7.8
Rhode Island	4.4	1.9	2.3	0.3	4.2	2.6	3.8	5.4	8.8	5.8	10.9	..
South Carolina	5.8	1.5	1.2	0.6	4.0	3.1	9.1	5.5	10.7	7.5	13.5	7.6
South Dakota	4.6	1.9	1.4	2.2	3.0	3.1	6.0	7.5	11.0	9.5	14.5	2.0
Tennessee	7.0	2.5	1.4	2.3	5.4	4.4	9.5	7.4	13.3	6.3	13.4	6.2
Texas	6.3	2.6	2.2	4.2	5.5	4.9	8.9	6.8	11.0	8.9	13.5	8.0
Utah	5.5	2.0	1.4	2.0	5.0	5.2	6.1	7.6	9.8	7.8	14.8	5.6
Vermont	4.5	1.3	3.2	1.3	2.1	3.1	7.6	3.5	8.2	8.5	12.7	6.8
Virginia	4.7	2.0	1.7	1.0	5.0	3.4	8.3	4.7	11.1	3.2	9.0	4.7
Washington	7.5	3.6	2.7	4.7	6.1	5.6	9.4	9.2	14.1	8.1	18.2	11.4
West Virginia	11.8	3.2	2.3	..	8.6	4.9	13.4	17.3	22.2	17.1	25.2	9.0
Wisconsin	6.3	3.2	2.6	5.3	4.3	4.3	6.8	8.1	10.9	6.7	15.2	6.0
Wyoming	6.7	2.6	2.3	..	4.7	3.8	8.5	9.4	..	7.4	18.0	6.9

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 1985.
Published September 1986.

Note: "..." indicates that the labor force base does not meet the BLS publication standards of reliability.

TABLE 1-1
 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY STATE
 FOR NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES
 1985

	Total	Construc- tion	Manufacturing			TCPU 1/ Trade	FIRE 2/ Services	Govern- ment		
			Total	Durable Goods	Non- Durable Goods					
Alabama	9.1	20.8	10.3	10.7	9.8	4.2	9.2	2.5	6.6	4.1
ALASKA	10.7	21.8	16.5	--	13.8	8.7	9.8	5.8	7.5	8.5
Alaska's Rank	3rd	6th	1st	--	2nd	2nd	8th	1st	10th	1st
Arizona	6.6	8.9	6.3	6.4	--	4.0	7.9	4.6	6.1	2.3
Arkansas	8.1	13.3	7.9	7.5	8.3	4.9	8.1	3.3	9.2	6.6
California	7.1	12.5	7.8	7.0	9.7	4.6	7.4	3.4	6.4	3.6
Colorado	5.9	10.2	6.9	7.7	5.1	3.8	5.8	5.3	4.5	4.1
Connecticut	4.6	11.3	5.5	5.3	6.0	4.2	4.3	1.8	3.3	2.5
Delaware	4.8	7.7	3.6	5.8	2.7	5.3	5.4	3.1	4.9	3.3
D.C.	9.8	24.6	4.8	--	4.8	9.3	14.7	3.9	7.3	4.0
Florida	5.8	7.9	6.6	6.3	7.1	4.1	6.3	3.1	5.4	3.4
Georgia	5.9	6.4	5.9	4.8	6.6	3.4	7.3	6.3	4.6	4.4
Hawaii	5.4	12.8	4.6	--	3.4	3.2	6.0	3.8	4.5	4.8
Idaho	8.7	21.0	10.8	13.6	8.0	7.2	7.4	4.6	6.3	5.5
Illinois	8.9	16.2	9.9	11.0	8.1	7.2	10.0	3.8	7.5	4.6
Indiana	8.0	14.0	7.7	7.7	7.8	6.0	8.3	4.3	8.0	4.1
Iowa	8.9	16.6	11.4	13.2	9.1	6.1	8.5	2.8	7.1	3.1
Kansas	5.2	10.2	5.0	4.7	5.4	2.0	5.6	2.9	5.0	3.8
Kentucky	9.4	19.7	9.4	10.4	7.9	5.4	9.7	5.3	7.0	4.8
Louisiana	11.8	21.8	10.9	12.1	9.5	8.6	12.3	5.8	10.3	5.0
Maine	6.0	14.8	6.8	4.5	8.5	4.5	5.0	2.4	4.2	1.7
Maryland	4.8	7.4	5.2	3.8	7.4	4.2	5.4	1.2	4.4	2.5
Massachusetts	3.9	6.8	4.2	5.6	5.7	4.4	4.1	1.5	3.3	2.1
Michigan	9.1	18.0	8.0	8.1	7.8	7.4	10.1	5.4	3.8	7.4
Minnesota	5.9	11.5	6.4	6.8	5.7	3.9	6.0	4.4	4.8	4.0
Mississippi	10.4	16.9	11.9	10.7	13.3	6.0	10.6	2.1	9.1	6.6
Missouri	6.5	13.6	6.3	7.0	5.2	3.6	7.3	2.2	6.3	3.6
Montana	9.0	20.9	12.1	13.0	10.9	5.1	8.8	3.8	7.0	5.9
Nebraska	6.1	14.2	7.2	7.0	7.4	2.6	6.5	2.1	5.4	3.0
Nevada	8.6	19.5	8.4	9.1	--	8.8	8.0	2.7	7.6	2.4
New Hampshire	4.1	6.7	3.9	3.6	4.5	0.4	4.3	3.1	4.1	1.4
New Jersey	5.6	9.2	5.7	6.1	5.4	4.8	5.9	3.2	5.3	2.8
New Mexico	9.9	22.2	10.2	11.1	9.2	10.1	10.2	3.2	6.6	5.0
New York	6.5	11.5	7.0	5.7	8.7	5.4	7.5	3.5	5.9	3.3
North Carolina	5.3	7.5	6.4	4.7	7.6	3.0	5.4	1.9	4.1	2.5
North Dakota	6.3	20.9	6.9	--	6.3	4.7	5.3	1.9	3.9	5.4
Ohio	8.6	21.9	8.2	9.0	6.4	7.4	8.7	4.3	7.3	5.5
Oklahoma	7.5	21.8	6.5	6.5	6.5	5.9	7.0	4.2	5.8	3.7
Oregon	9.9	19.0	12.0	10.9	14.3	6.4	9.3	3.5	8.8	4.1
Pennsylvania	7.7	15.3	9.6	9.8	9.3	7.4	7.3	3.0	5.5	4.9
Rhode Island	5.0	10.4	5.7	5.2	6.8	4.1	4.7	2.9	3.8	2.0
South Carolina	6.9	10.1	7.6	7.8	7.6	4.6	5.9	3.9	6.8	2.6
South Dakota	6.0	22.2	10.3	11.0	9.5	3.8	4.9	2.2	3.3	4.5
Tennessee	8.1	15.2	9.4	9.9	9.0	4.3	9.0	2.2	5.0	4.3
Texas	7.3	11.5	7.2	6.9	7.5	4.7	8.6	3.7	6.4	3.1
Utah	6.7	16.5	7.4	7.2	7.5	4.4	5.0	5.1	5.5	2.8
Vermont	5.2	9.1	5.2	5.1	5.6	3.2	4.5	2.2	5.6	3.1
Virginia	5.6	6.7	7.0	6.0	8.1	1.5	6.7	3.1	4.3	2.4
Washington	8.7	18.6	7.4	7.7	6.5	5.5	9.6	3.3	8.2	5.6
West Virginia	14.3	26.9	16.0	20.0	11.5	8.2	11.1	--	11.8	6.1
Wisconsin	7.2	17.4	7.7	7.8	7.6	5.3	6.3	4.1	6.4	4.7
Wyoming	8.6	19.5	10.2	--	--	2.9	7.8	1.8	9.1	2.6

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 1985.
 Published September 1986.

Note: "--" indicates that the labor force base does not meet BLS publication standards for reliability.

1/ Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities.

2/ Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate.

TABLE 1-2

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY STATE
FOR MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES
1985

	Managerial and Professional Specialty		Technical Sales, and Administrative Support		Service Occupations	Precision Production, Craft, & Repair	Operators, Fabricators, and Laborers			Farming, Forestry, & Fishing		
	Executive Administrative, & Managerial	Professional Specialty	Technicians & Related Support	Sales Support, Including Clerical			Machine Operators, Assemblers, & Inspectors	Transportation & Material Moving	Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, & Laborers			
Total												
Alabama	7.7	2.2	1.3	--	7.3	2.8	11.8	10.0	12.8	9.3	16.9	6.5
ALASKA	9.3	3.3	3.1	5.2	5.8	8.8	12.7	11.3	12.9	17.7	22.6	12.5
Alaska's Rank	3rd	7th	4th	5th	15th	1st	2nd	4th	11th	1st	3rd	4th
Arizona	6.1	3.3	2.0	4.2	5.4	5.9	7.8	5.7	11.6	5.2	11.2	20.9
Arkansas	7.3	1.7	2.0	--	4.2	6.6	11.5	6.8	11.1	5.3	15.7	9.9
California	6.4	3.1	2.7	3.4	5.5	5.1	7.8	7.8	12.2	8.5	14.3	15.6
Colorado	5.4	2.3	1.6	3.3	4.3	5.4	7.9	6.5	9.3	7.7	16.1	--
Connecticut	4.3	1.9	2.2	5.2	2.2	4.4	5.5	5.2	6.7	6.0	13.6	--
Delaware	4.5	2.3	1.3	4.6	5.6	2.9	6.1	3.3	7.7	8.4	7.8	--
D.C.	7.4	1.7	2.4	4.6	12.0	6.5	10.4	10.5	--	9.8	21.8	--
Florida	5.4	2.0	2.2	3.1	5.0	4.5	8.2	5.5	9.9	7.0	8.6	9.2
Georgia	5.5	1.6	2.0	4.2	3.8	5.0	10.5	3.8	8.5	2.5	8.7	9.4
Hawaii	4.8	1.5	2.0	1.9	5.1	5.1	5.9	5.9	7.8	7.5	7.7	4.7
Idaho	7.4	3.7	2.1	6.1	6.1	4.1	8.8	9.8	12.9	11.8	15.2	8.0
Illinois	7.9	3.3	2.5	4.8	6.8	5.4	11.9	8.2	14.4	12.4	17.0	6.6
Indiana	7.0	3.0	2.5	2.7	7.3	4.7	10.6	5.9	9.6	10.0	17.6	4.7
Iowa	7.1	3.0	2.7	1.4	6.3	4.7	9.5	7.8	14.3	8.4	20.3	3.3
Kansas	4.6	2.8	1.1	3.4	3.1	4.7	6.2	6.3	5.7	4.0	12.1	2.4
Kentucky	8.2	1.8	1.6	--	6.9	6.2	11.4	10.7	13.6	8.2	14.7	7.1
Louisiana	10.1	3.6	3.4	1.8	8.7	6.2	15.8	14.1	15.8	11.5	19.3	11.1
Maine	5.0	2.1	0.9	--	2.8	3.1	5.2	5.9	9.2	9.8	11.5	7.1
Maryland	4.0	2.3	1.9	0.3	3.3	3.3	6.3	4.0	11.4	5.0	11.4	5.4
Massachusetts	3.5	2.0	1.7	1.7	2.6	3.3	3.8	4.3	5.9	6.0	8.8	7.0
Michigan	8.5	3.5	2.6	3.7	7.1	7.0	12.3	8.3	11.7	12.1	15.8	11.7
Minnesota	5.3	2.7	2.2	2.1	3.9	4.6	5.5	6.8	11.7	8.9	8.8	6.6
Mississippi	9.1	3.2	3.4	--	7.1	5.0	12.3	10.1	14.3	7.1	20.1	10.0
Missouri	5.7	1.8	1.1	3.7	6.1	3.5	8.3	6.3	9.1	7.5	12.1	7.9
Montana	7.1	2.5	3.0	6.6	5.1	6.0	10.6	8.8	14.4	8.8	17.1	6.1
Nebraska	4.8	2.7	2.2	--	4.8	2.8	6.5	7.5	8.2	5.0	11.7	2.3
Nevada	7.4	4.4	4.2	--	4.6	4.2	8.1	14.2	--	10.0	18.3	--
New Hampshire	3.5	1.9	1.9	2.7	3.0	2.7	4.9	2.8	6.0	4.3	7.0	--
New Jersey	4.9	1.7	2.1	2.0	3.6	4.9	6.4	4.6	10.5	8.8	12.3	6.5
New Mexico	7.7	2.4	1.7	2.4	6.8	5.3	10.7	10.4	14.0	12.5	24.5	5.9
New York	5.7	2.4	2.8	3.0	5.2	5.1	7.2	5.7	11.0	8.4	14.0	9.0
North Carolina	4.7	1.5	1.2	3.0	3.3	3.1	6.4	4.7	8.2	4.7	10.8	5.7
North Dakota	5.3	3.2	1.9	4.4	3.1	4.3	6.0	9.1	7.0	11.9	15.1	3.1
Ohio	7.9	3.7	2.6	3.1	5.5	6.0	10.4	9.9	10.8	10.9	18.5	12.8
Oklahoma	6.6	1.8	1.9	3.8	5.0	4.9	8.6	9.6	7.8	10.9	16.4	9.7
Oregon	8.4	4.6	1.7	--	5.4	5.8	11.6	11.2	16.6	11.6	15.6	8.9
Pennsylvania	7.0	2.8	2.5	5.4	5.1	5.0	9.2	8.1	12.3	10.2	16.0	7.8
Rhode Island	4.4	1.9	2.3	0.3	4.2	2.6	3.8	5.4	8.8	5.8	10.9	--
South Carolina	5.8	1.5	1.2	0.6	4.0	3.1	9.1	5.5	10.7	7.5	13.5	7.6
South Dakota	4.6	1.9	1.4	2.2	3.0	3.1	6.0	7.5	11.0	9.5	14.5	2.0
Tennessee	7.0	2.5	1.4	2.3	5.4	4.4	9.5	7.4	13.3	6.3	13.4	6.2
Texas	6.3	2.6	2.2	4.2	5.5	4.9	8.9	6.8	11.0	8.9	13.5	8.0
Utah	5.5	2.0	1.4	2.0	5.0	5.2	6.1	7.6	9.8	7.8	14.8	5.6
Vermont	4.5	1.3	3.2	1.3	2.1	3.1	7.6	3.5	8.2	8.5	12.7	6.8
Virginia	4.7	2.0	1.7	1.0	5.0	3.4	8.3	4.7	11.1	3.2	9.0	4.7
Washington	7.5	3.6	2.7	4.7	6.1	5.6	9.4	9.2	14.1	8.1	18.2	11.4
West Virginia	11.8	3.2	2.3	--	8.6	4.9	13.4	17.3	22.2	17.1	25.2	9.0
Wisconsin	6.3	3.2	2.6	5.3	4.3	4.3	6.8	8.1	10.9	6.7	15.2	6.0
Wyoming	6.7	2.6	2.3	--	4.7	3.8	8.5	9.4	--	7.4	18.0	6.9

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 1985.
Published September 1986.

Note: "--" indicates that the labor force base does not meet the BLS publication standards of reliability.

TABLE 1-3

REGULAR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS PAID BY STATE
(Excludes Supplemental, Federal and Extended Benefits)
1985

	Total Benefits		Interstate Benefits			Total Benefits		Interstate Benefits	
	Amount Paid	Amount Paid	% of Total	Rank		Amount Paid	Amount Paid	% of Total	Rank
U.S.	\$14,642,779,059	\$701,059,539	4.8	-					
ALASKA	116,328,341	25,140,283	21.6	1					
Alabama	172,898,551	4,196,216	2.4	49	Montana	54,782,895	2,557,450	4.7	29
Arizona	81,773,649	6,897,056	8.4	7	Nebraska	64,281,894	5,105,791	7.9	9
Arkansas	116,574,190	5,511,263	4.7	27	Nevada	70,189,863	10,602,184	15.1	3
California	1,983,303,609	83,702,610	4.2	32	New Hampshire	17,537,685	1,337,504	7.6	11
Colorado	172,686,237	11,357,803	6.6	19	New Jersey	677,053,844	39,765,002	5.9	23
Connecticut	181,212,828	13,747,398	7.6	12	New Mexico	63,308,330	4,457,279	7.0	17
D.C.	22,261,066	2,835,599	12.7	5	New York	1,217,224,725	55,409,761	4.6	30
Delaware	55,705,225	8,901,993	16.0	2	North Carolina	248,939,685	7,220,134	2.9	45
Florida	253,376,601	15,720,208	6.2	20	North Dakota	46,899,173	3,320,317	7.1	16
Georgia	207,645,233	8,614,941	4.1	33	Ohio	751,311,869	26,411,088	3.5	39
Hawaii	58,673,274	3,965,408	6.8	18	Oklahoma	168,344,850	9,929,843	5.9	22
Idaho	68,682,975	3,058,053	4.5	31	Oregon	255,208,363	20,696,674	8.1	8
Illinois	932,549,824	31,759,697	3.4	41	Pennsylvania	1,103,679,127	34,620,259	3.1	43
Indiana	187,608,819	6,426,050	3.4	0	Rhode Island	79,355,313	3,088,585	3.9	35
Iowa	178,994,810	4,681,434	2.6	47	South Carolina	143,971,813	4,855,800	3.4	42
Kansas	139,744,391	14,715,416	10.5	6	South Dakota	13,806,347	648,085	4.7	28
Kentucky	176,433,281	4,566,210	2.6	48	Tennessee	180,900,153	5,536,802	3.1	44
Louisiana	465,960,502	36,097,266	7.7	10	Texas	667,003,658	48,657,616	7.3	13
Maine	68,267,497	3,827,482	5.6	24	Utah	83,858,165	5,966,499	7.1	15
Maryland	209,920,708	11,274,740	5.4	25	Vermont	31,948,945	1,316,258	4.1	34
Massachusetts	414,527,837	15,725,255	3.8	37	Virginia	142,386,675	10,276,065	7.2	14
Michigan	661,198,505	13,463,979	2.0	50	Washington	412,077,031	20,245,940	4.9	26
Minnesota	322,760,610	9,838,403	3.0	45	West Virginia	151,750,340	5,468,198	3.6	38
Mississippi	102,743,080	3,916,523	3.8	36	Wisconsin	415,330,914	7,223,904	1.7	51
Missouri	196,875,289	11,676,949	5.9	21	Wyoming	32,920,470	4,724,266	14.4	4

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis

TABLE 1-4

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT AND CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT
(Employment in thousands)
ALASKA 1985

	United States			Alaska		
	Total	Construction		Total	Construction	
	Emp (thous)	Emp (thous)	% of Total	Emp (thous)	Emp (thous)	% of Total
1985--						
January	94,575	4,124	4.4	215.3	14.4	6.7
February	94,799	4,001	4.2	218.7	14.8	6.8
March	96,045	4,180	4.4	221.5	15.6	7.0
April	96,909	4,457	4.6	225.7	16.8	7.4
May	97,830	4,699	4.8	230.7	18.8	8.1
June	98,377	4,837	4.9	237.5	21.2	8.9
July	97,650	4,659	4.8	245.9	22.3	9.1
August	97,924	4,954	5.1	245.7	23.4	9.5
September	98,675	5,022	5.1	242.5	23.5	9.7
October	99,309	5,014	5.0	234.5	20.9	8.9
November	99,527	4,900	4.9	227.4	16.4	7.2
December	99,700	4,707	4.7	223.9	14.5	6.5
Annual Avg	97,610	4,630	4.7	230.8	18.6	8.0

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings, 1985.

CHAPTER 2. NONRESIDENT WORKERS IN ALASKA, 1985

This chapter contains the best data currently available about the impact of nonresidents on Alaska's economy. The chapter is divided into two major sections: a review of resident and nonresident employee and wage data by industry, area, and the state as a whole, and an analysis of the economic impact of nonresident employment.

RESIDENT AND NONRESIDENT WAGES AND WORKERS

Resident and Nonresident Employees and Earnings

In 1985 \$691 million was paid to 77,000 nonresident workers in Alaska. Nonresidents made up 23 percent of Alaska's employees in 1985, and they earned 12 percent of all wage and salary income (Figure 1-1).

Alaska has a seasonal economy in which wages and employment peak in the summer months. Nonresident employment follows an even more exaggerated seasonal pattern (Figures 2-2 and 2-3). Nearly 45 percent of nonresidents worked in Alaska during only one calendar quarter of 1985. In contrast, 58 percent of residents worked during all four quarters of 1985 (Table 2-1). Consequently, although nonresidents made up only 12-19 percent of Alaska's work force during any single calendar quarter, they comprise 23 percent of all individuals who worked in Alaska in 1985.

FIGURE 2-1

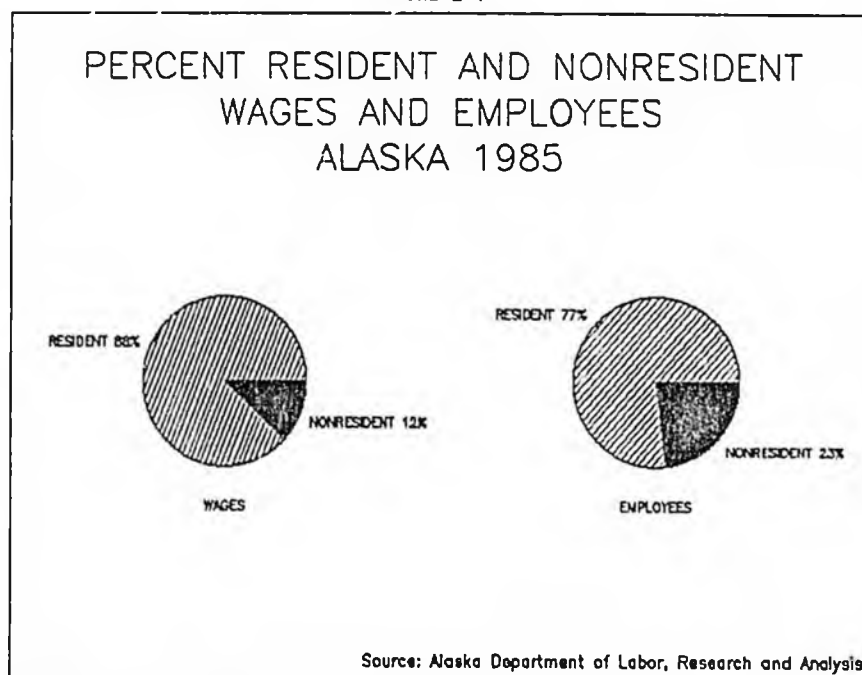


FIGURE 2-2

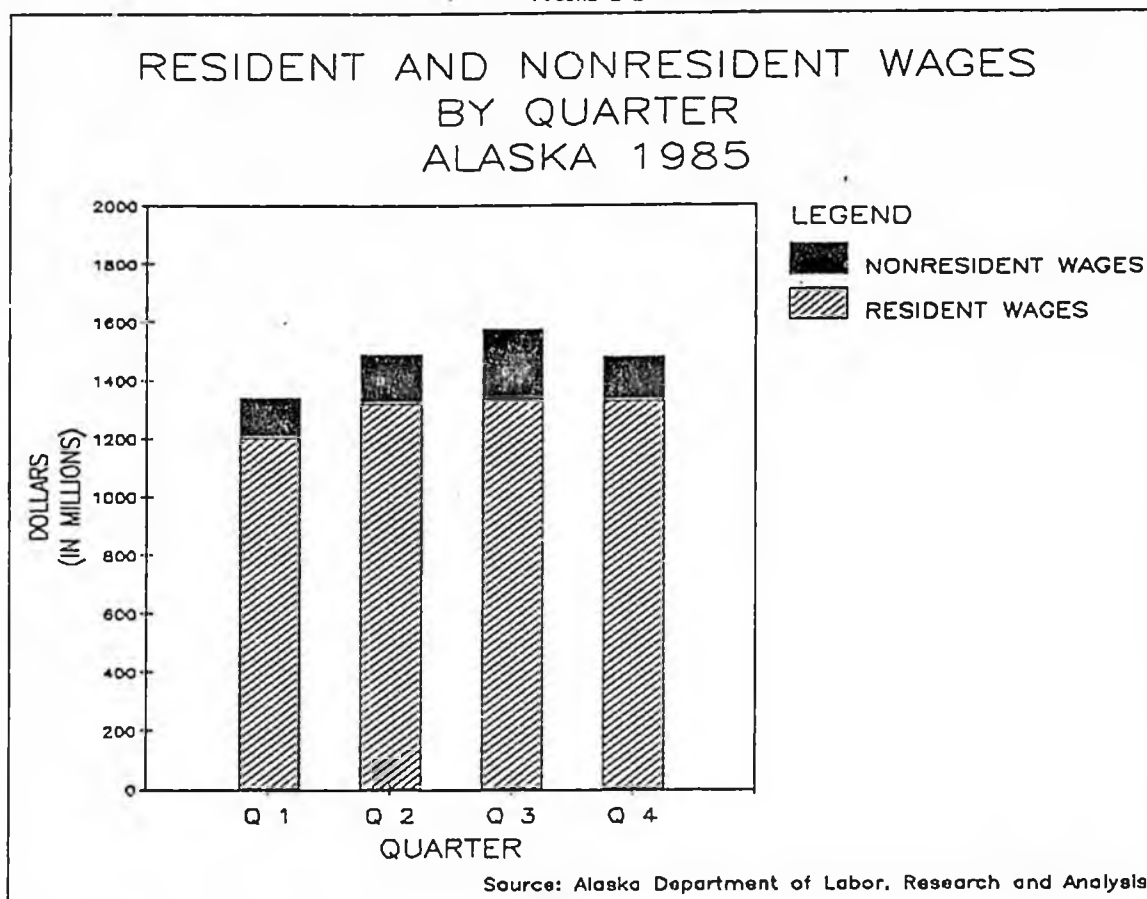


FIGURE 2-3

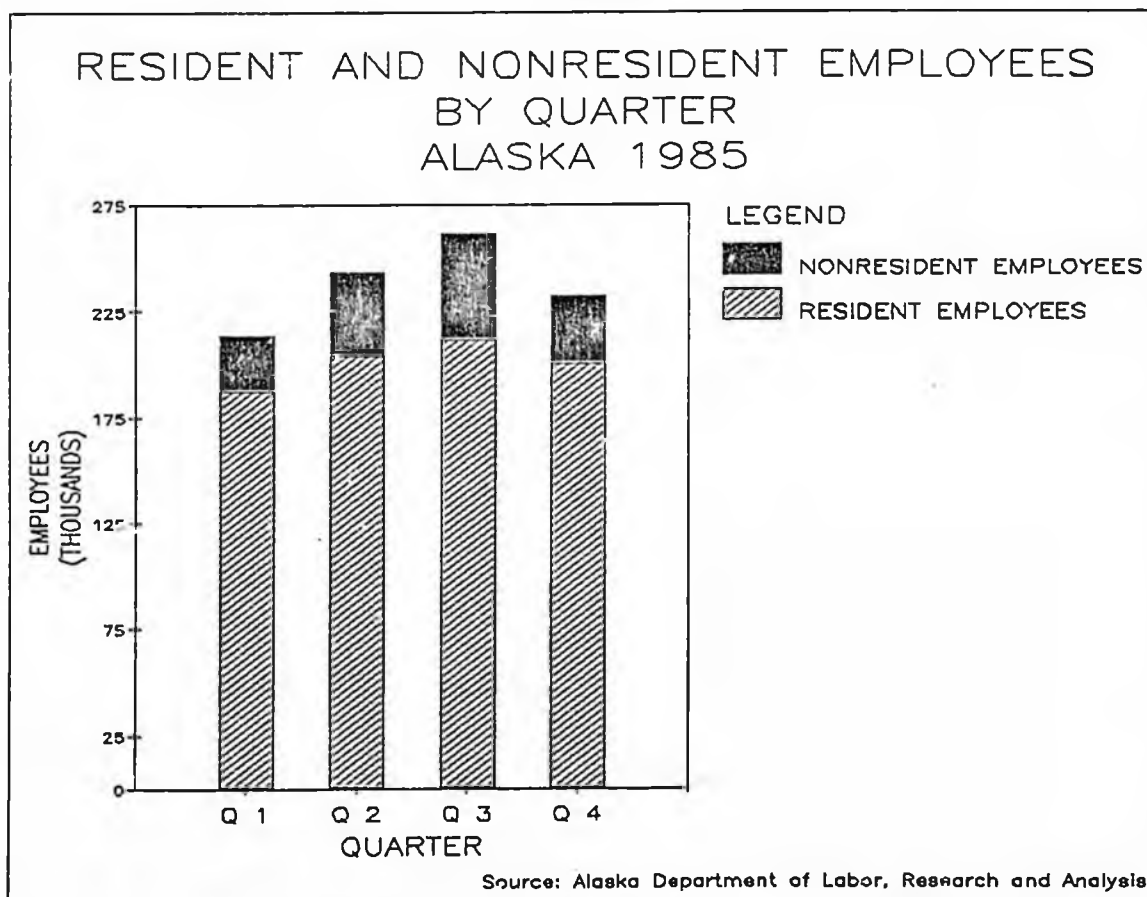


TABLE 2-1

TOTAL QUARTERS WORKED IN ALASKA
DURING 1985

Total Quarters Worked	Percent Resident	Percent Nonresident
1 Quarter	11.0	44.8
2 Quarters	14.9	29.9
3 Quarters	16.4	14.5
4 Quarters	57.6	10.9

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis

TABLE 2-2

DISTRIBUTION OF QUARTERS WORKED IN ALASKA
DURING 1985

Distribution of Quarters Worked	Percent Resident	Percent Nonresident
1 Quarter Only		
Quarter 1	2.5	10.6
Quarter 2	1.5	7.4
Quarter 3	2.8	17.1
Quarter 4	4.2	9.7
2 Quarters Only		
Quarters 1 & 2	4.2	6.6
Quarters 1 & 3	0.6	0.5
Quarters 1 & 4	0.8	0.3
Quarters 2 & 3	3.0	12.0
Quarters 2 & 4	0.5	0.5
Quarters 3 & 4	5.8	10.0
3 Quarters Only		
Quarters 1,2 & 3	5.8	4.6
Quarters 1,2 & 4	2.0	0.6
Quarters 1,3 & 4	1.6	0.5
Quarters 2,3 & 4	7.0	8.8
4 Quarters Only		
quarters 1,2,3 & 4	57.6	10.9

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis

Resident and Nonresident Employees and Earnings by Industry

During 1985 almost \$5.9 billion was paid to wage and salary employees in Alaska, of which approximately 12 percent went to nonresidents. Nearly 330,000 different individuals worked in nonfederal, nonagricultural wage and salary employment in Alaska at some time during 1985; approximately 23 percent of whom were nonresidents.

In terms of total dollars paid to nonresidents during 1985, oil and gas, heavy construction, and food processing (of which 94 percent of the firms are in seafood processing) had the greatest impact (Table 2-3). Construction (all types combined) accounted for 22 percent of all wages paid to nonresidents, oil and gas 15 percent, and food processing 9 percent. Other industries which paid a large amount of wages to nonresidents in 1985 include state and local government, business and miscellaneous services, and eating and drinking places.

Government paid only 4 percent of its total wages to nonresidents, making it the "industry" sector least affected by nonresidents. In private industry, the undercount of residents (as discussed in the limitations) is believed to be offset by the number of self-employed nonresidents. This is not the case with government employment; as result, the number of nonresident workers in government may be lower than the published estimates.

Eight of the top ten industries in terms of percentage of their total wages paid to nonresidents were too small to individually account for even 2 percent of the total wages paid to nonresidents in 1985. The two which remained were food processing, which paid 55 percent of their wages to nonresidents and accounted for 9 percent of all wages paid to nonresidents, and heavy construction, which paid 27 percent of their wages to nonresidents and accounted for 11 percent of wages paid to nonresidents.

In terms of total nonresidents employed in 1985, food processing, eating and drinking places, and construction (all types combined) had the greatest impact (Table 2-5). Food processing accounts for 18 percent of all nonresidents employed, construction 14 percent, and eating and drinking places 11 percent. Other industries which employed large numbers of nonresidents included business services, oil and gas, local government, hotels, and food stores. Government again turns out to be the "industry" sector with the least nonresident employees on a percentage basis, at 8 percent.

Again, eight of the top ten industries in terms of their percentage of nonresident employees were too small to account for even 2 percent of the total nonresidents employed in 1985. The two which remained were food processing, which employed 68 percent nonresidents and accounted for 18 percent of all nonresidents employed, and eating and drinking places, which employed 33 percent nonresidents and accounted for 11 percent of all nonresidents employed.

Seafood harvesting employment is not included in the wage and employee data in this report; however, the most recent estimates by the Alaska Department of Labor indicate that 20.5 percent of all seafood harvesting employment in 1983 was nonresident. The 1983 estimate of average monthly nonresident seafood harvesting employment is 1,629.

The average annual earnings per worker for nonresidents in all industries were only 43 percent of that received by resident workers. (Appendix Table A-5). Nonresidents often work in the seasonal construction and food processing industries, and generally work in Alaska for a much shorter portion of the year than residents do. This accounts, at least in part, for the significantly lower average annual earnings of nonresidents; however, nonresidents also receive less average wages per quarter than residents (Appendix Tables A-4 and A-8). This indicates either a shorter job tenure or lower wages than residents.

TABLE 2-3

TEN INDUSTRIES WITH THE
HIGHEST WAGES PAID TO NONRESIDENTS
ALASKA 1985

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	Nonresident	
	Wages (thous)	Rank
Oil and Gas	\$106,646	1
Heavy Construction	74,009	2
Food Processing	61,964	3
Special Trades Construction	41,574	4
Building Construction	34,146	5
Business Services	33,222	6
Local Government	31,747	7
State Government	28,217	8
Eating and Drinking Places	27,111	9
Miscellaneous Services	23,410	10

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis

TABLE 2-4

TEN INDUSTRIES WITH OVER \$1 MILLION IN WAGES
AND THE HIGHEST PERCENTAGE OF WAGES PAID TO NONRESIDENTS
ALASKA 1985

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	Resident Wages (thous)	Nonresident		
		Wages (thous)	% of Total	Rank
Food Processing	\$50,462	\$61,964	55	1
Fishing, Hunting, Trapping 1/ Nonclassifiable 2/	4,069	2,175	35	2
Metal Mining 1/	11,082	4,702	30	3
Logging	12,621	5,046	29	4
Normetal/Nonfuel Mining	28,916	10,898	27	5
Heavy Construction	x	x	27	6
Miscellaneous Repair	199,691	74,009	27	7
Water Transportation	15,408	5,140	25	8
Transportation Equip Mfg	37,733	10,401	22	9
	2,217	605	21	10

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis

Note: "x" indicates that information is nondisclosable.

Note: Industry rank in this table may be slightly different from ranks listed in Table 2-7. Table 2-7 ranks all industries, while Table 2-4 includes only industries with over \$1 million in wages.

1/ Data include only nonagricultural wage and salary employees covered by unemployment insurance. Consequently, data provided for this industry may not be representative of the industry as a whole.

2/ Not classified in any other industry.

TABLE 2-5
TEN INDUSTRIES WITH THE HIGHEST
NUMBER OF NONRESIDENT EMPLOYEES
ALASKA 1985

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	Nonresidents	
	Number of Employees	Rank
Food Processing	13,512	1
Eating and Drinking Places	8,838	2
Special Trades Construction	4,215	3
Business Services	3,926	4
Oil and Gas	3,679	5
Building Construction	3,464	6
Local Government	3,395	7
Heavy Construction	3,370	8
Hotels	2,427	9
Food Stores	2,227	10

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis

TABLE 2-6
TEN INDUSTRIES WITH OVER 200 EMPLOYEES
AND THE HIGHEST PERCENTAGE OF NONRESIDENT EMPLOYEES
ALASKA 1985

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	Resident	Nonresident		Rank
	Number of Employees	Number of Employees	% of Total	
Food Processing	6,431	13,512	68	1
Fishing, Hunting, Trapping 1/	348	285	45	2
Logging	1,296	864	40	3
Metal Mining 1/	511	326	39	4
Nonclassifiable 2/	1,119	308	35	5
Nonmetal/Nonfuel Mining	x	x	35	6
Transportation Equip Mfg	146	77	35	7
Eating and Drinking Places	17,793	8,838	33	8
Recreation Services	1,566	773	33	9
Motion Pictures	375	178	32	10

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis

Note: x indicates that information is nondisclosable.

Note: Industry rank in this table may be slightly different from ranks listed in Table 2-7. Table 2-7 ranks all industries, while Table 2-6 includes only industries with over 200 employees.

- 1/ Data include only nonagricultural wage and salary employees covered by unemployment insurance. Consequently, data provided for this industry may not be representative of the industry as a whole.
- 2/ Not classified in any other industry.

TABLE 2-7

ALL 76 INDUSTRIES RANKED
BY NONRESIDENT WAGES AND EMPLOYEES
ALASKA 1985

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	Rank Based on			
	Nonresident Wages		Nonresident Employees	
	Amount Paid to Nonres	Wages Paid to Nonres as a % of Total	Number of Nonres Employees	Nonresident Employees as a % of Total
	Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank
State Government	8	69	11	74
Local Government	7	70	7	73
Agriculture 1/				
Crops	62	20	56	17
Livestock	63	17	61	24
Agricultural Services	52	18	46	14
Forestry	60	39	63	41
Fishing/Hunting/Trapping 1/	42	3	43	3
Mining				
Metal 1/	25	5	41	5
Coal	53	29	66	62
Oil & Gas	1	16	5	25
Nonmetal/Nonfuel	49	8	52	8
Construction				
Building	5	13	6	15
Heavy	2	9	5	13
Special Trades	4	22	3	22
Manufacturing				
Food	3	2	1	2
Textiles	73	72	73	65
Apparel	65	32	64	26
Lumber/Wood	48	26	49	27
Logging	15	7	22	4
Furniture	68	36	65	55
Paper	38	40	45	45
Printing	39	61	67	52
Chemicals	71	51	68	23
Petro Refining	67	73	69	76
Rubber/Miscellaneous	64	44	62	28
Leather	75	1	76	1
Concrete	50	46	53	53
Primary Metals	69	42	68	30
Fabricated Metals	57	37	57	44
Machinery	58	49	65	50
Electrical Machinery	76	76	74	75
Transportation Equipment	56	12	55	9
Measuring	70	31	72	16
Miscellaneous	61	30	60	32
Trans., Comm., & Pub. Utilities				
Local Transit	41	21	35	29
Motor Freight	16	27	24	34
Water Transportation	17	11	26	18
Air Transportation	11	24	12	38
Pipelines	32	62	54	72
Transportation Services	44	43	42	48
Communications	12	34	20	54
Utilities	26	65	44	67
Wholesale Trade				
Durable	14	56	19	60
NonDurable	21	58	21	49

TABLE 2-7 (Continued)

ALL 76 INDUSTRIES RANKED
BY NONRESIDENT WAGES AND EMPLOYEES
ALASKA 1985

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	Rank Based on			
	Nonresident Wages		Nonresident Employees	
	Amount Paid to Nonres Rank	Wages Paid to Nonres as a % of Total Rank	Number of Nonres Employees Rank	Nonresident Employees as a % of Total Rank
<hr/>				
Retail Trade				
Hardware	33	54	33	51
General Merchandise	23	48	15	47
Food Stores	19	55	10	35
Auto/Service Station	20	47	17	43
Apparel	47	38	27	31
Furniture	45	52	36	39
Eating/Drinking	9	19	2	10
Miscellaneous Retail	22	50	13	46
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate				
Banking	28	68	32	71
Credit Agencies	37	59	37	59
Brokers	55	66	59	66
Insurance	54	71	51	68
Insurance Agents	46	67	48	64
Real Estate	34	41	29	40
Combined Insurance	74	75	75	69
Investment Company	35	53	39	61
Services				
Hotels	18	25	9	19
Personal Services	43	45	28	37
Business Services	6	15	4	21
Auto Repair	30	28	31	33
Miscellaneous Repair	24	10	40	20
Motion Pictures	59	33	50	12
Recreation Services	40	14	23	11
Health Services	13	63	14	63
Legal Services	31	57	38	57
Private Education	51	35	47	36
Social Services	29	60	18	56
Museums	72	74	70	70
Membership Organizations	36	64	25	58
Private Households	66	6	58	6
Miscellaneous Services	10	23	16	42
Nonclassifiable 2/	27	4	30	7

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Section

Note: Industry rankings listed in this table may be slightly different from ranks listed in Tables 2-4 and 2-6. Table 2-7 ranks all industries, while Tables 2-4 and 2-6 include only those industries with over \$1 million in wages (Table 2-4) or over 200 employees (Table 2-6).

1/ Data includes only nonagricultural wage and salary employees covered by unemployment insurance. Consequently, data provided for this industry may not be representative of the industry as a whole.

2/ Not classified in any other industry.

Resident and Nonresident Employees and Earnings by Geographic Zone

The five census areas with the highest percentage of wages paid to nonresidents in 1985 were: the Aleutian Islands (41 percent), Bristol Bay Borough (39 percent), Dillingham (30 percent), Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon (28 percent), and Wrangell-Petersburg (25 percent) (Figure 2-4). Most of the wages paid to nonresidents in these areas were paid to workers in the manufacturing (seafood processing) industry (Appendix Tables A-31, A-32, A-34, A-36, A-37). The North Slope Borough had the sixth highest percent of wages paid to nonresidents (25 percent), with the majority of those wages going to workers in the construction and mining industries (Appendix Table A-24). Anchorage, Fairbanks, and the North Slope Borough lead the state in total wages paid to nonresidents, with 40 percent, 16 percent, and 10 percent respectively of all wages paid to nonresidents in 1985 (Appendix Table A-5).

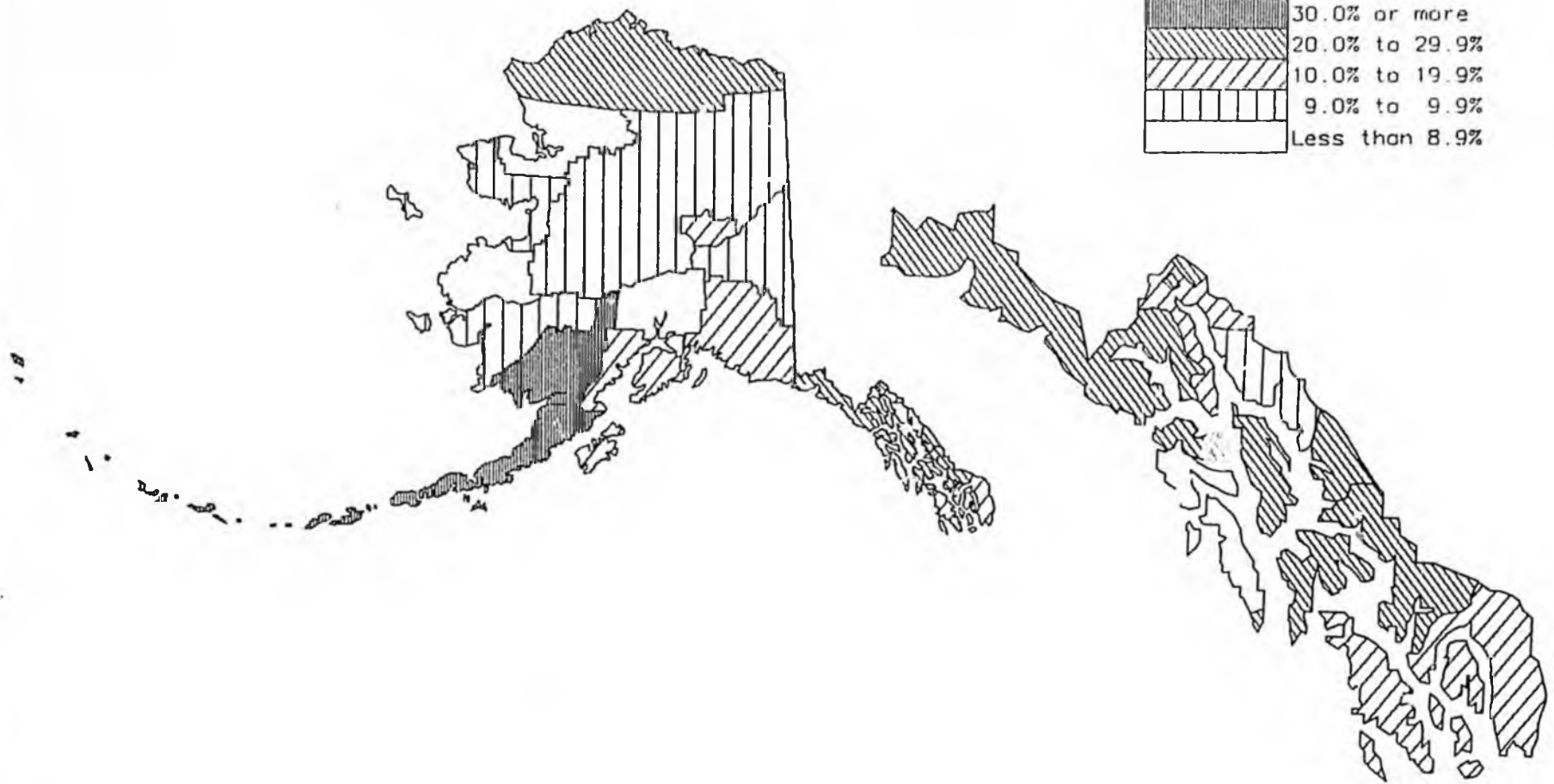
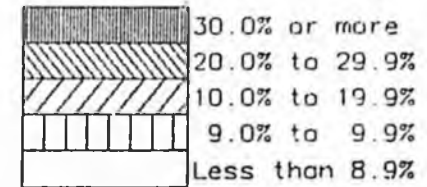
Those same five census areas also had the highest percentage of nonresident employees; the Aleutian Islands, 61 percent; Bristol Bay Borough, 59 percent; Dillingham, 46 percent; Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon, 43 percent; and Wrangell-Petersburg, 43 percent (Figure 2-5). Most of the nonresident employees in those areas also worked in the manufacturing (seafood processing) industry. The North Slope, however, slipped to ninth place behind Kodiak Island Borough, Valdez-Cordova, and Haines Borough, three other census areas with a high percentage of nonresident employees due to the food processing industry. This time Anchorage, Fairbanks, and the Kenai Peninsula Borough lead the state in the total number of nonresident employees, with 41 percent, 10 percent, and six percent respectively of all nonresident employees in Alaska during 1985.

FIGURE 2-6

% OF TOTAL WAGES PAID TO NONRESIDENTS

By Census Area, Alaska 1985

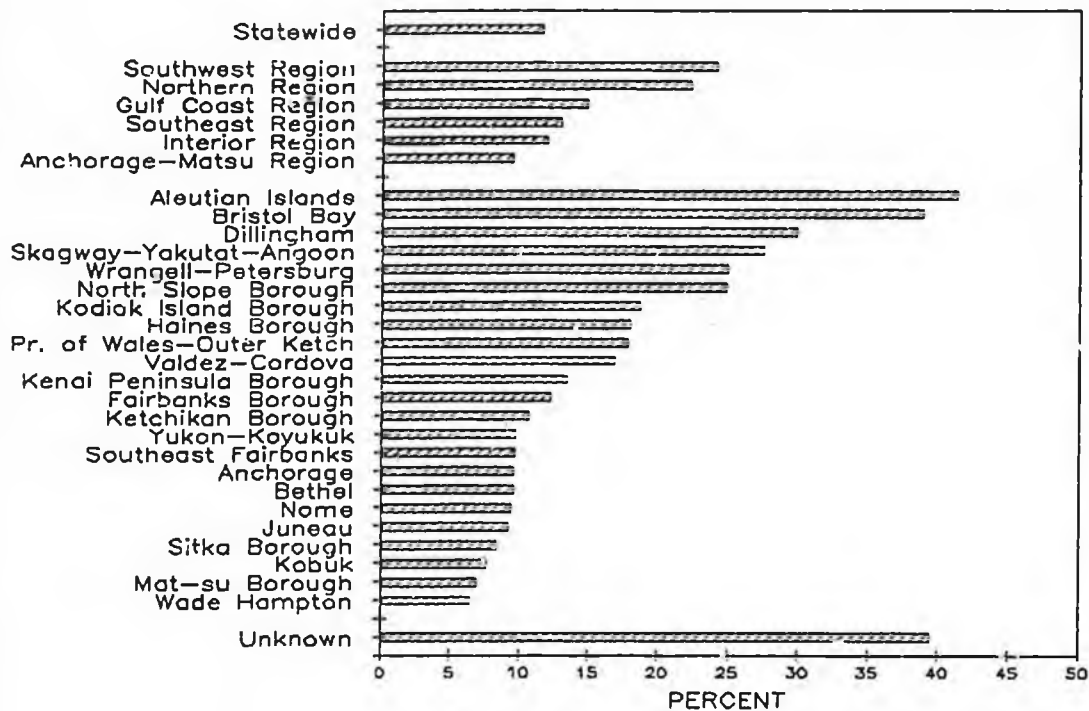
% Nonresident



Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis.

FIGURE 2-4

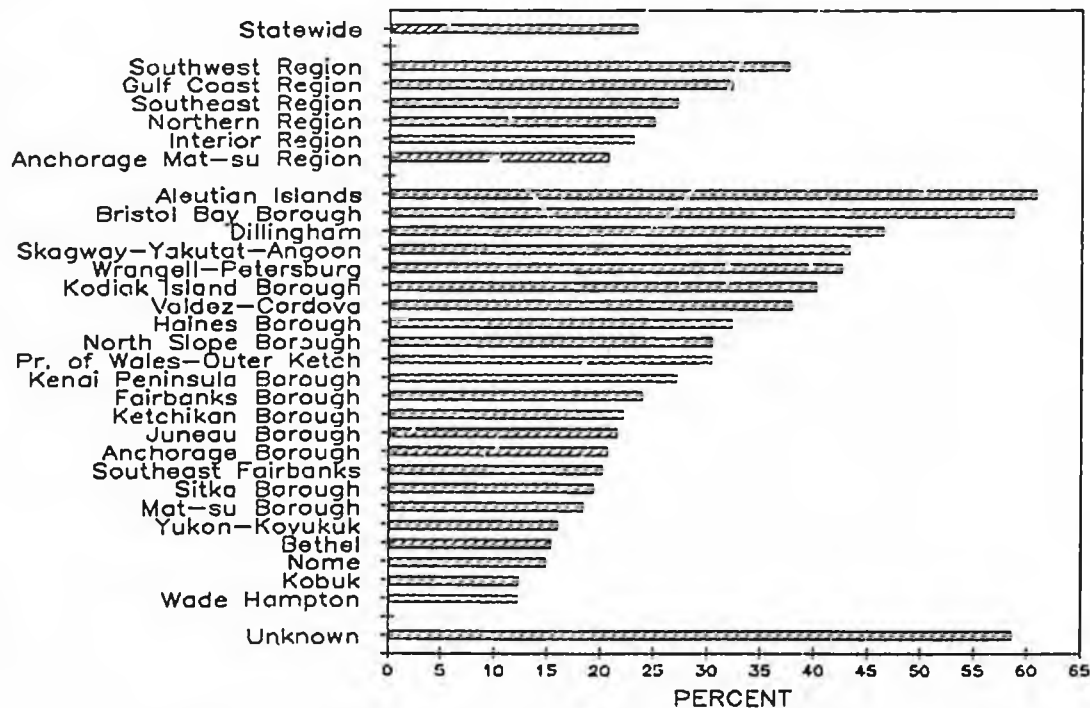
% OF TOTAL WAGES PAID TO NONRESIDENTS
BY GEOGRAPHIC ZONE, 1985



Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis

FIGURE 2-5

% OF EMPLOYEES WHO WERE NONRESIDENTS
BY GEOGRAPHIC ZONE, 1985

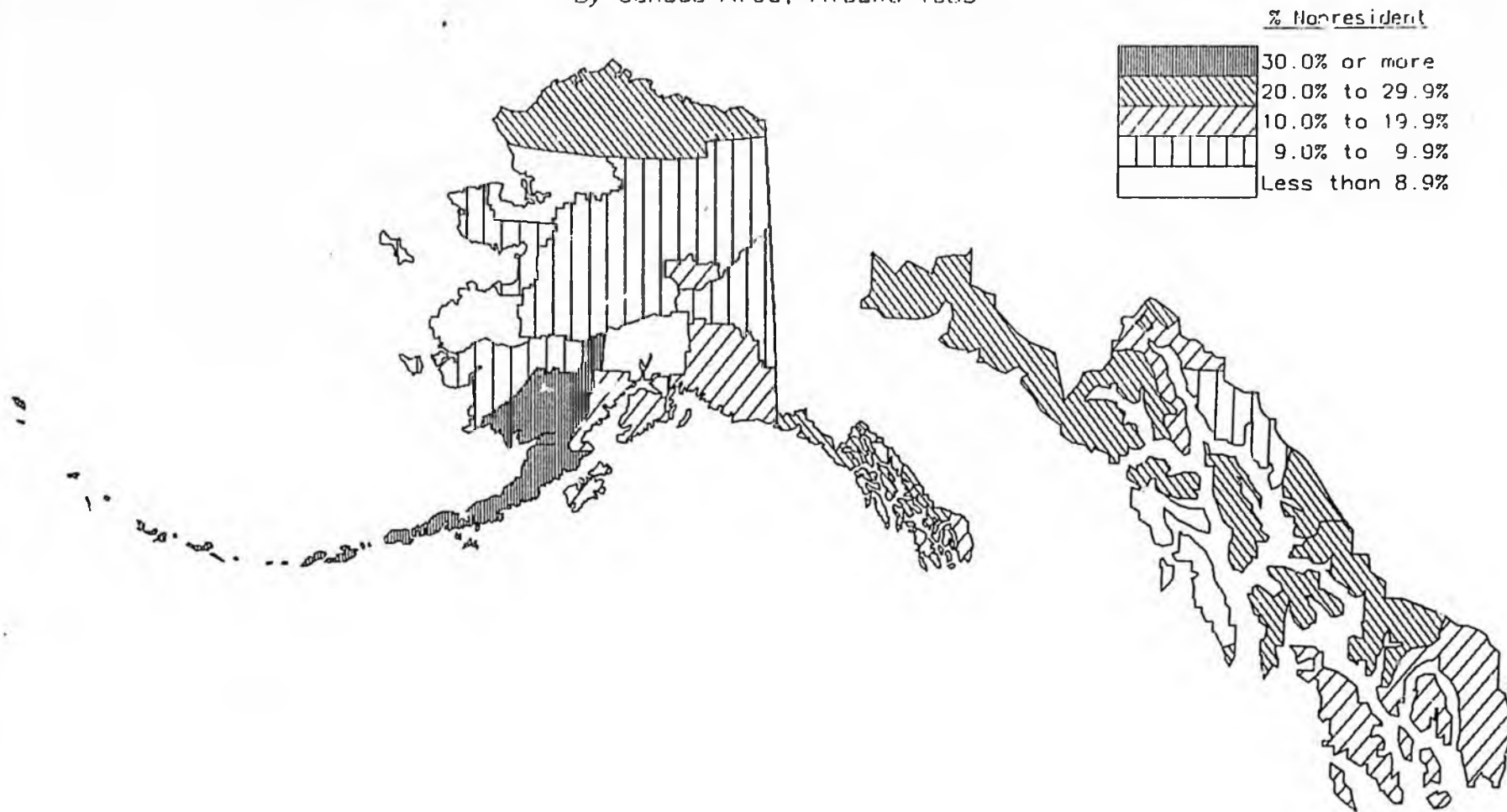


Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis

FIGURE 2-6

% OF TOTAL WAGES PAID TO NONRESIDENTS

By Census Area, Alaska 1985

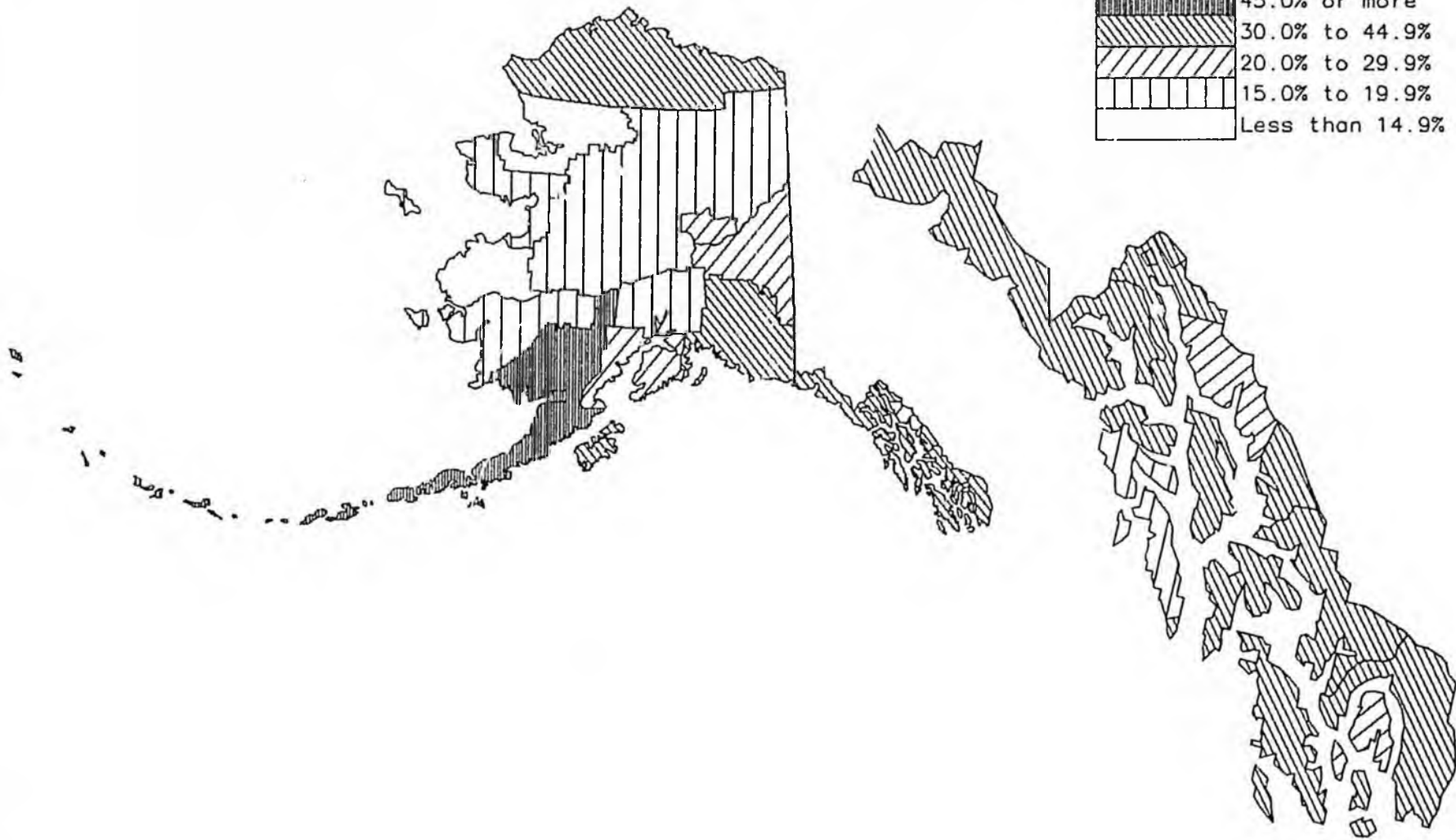
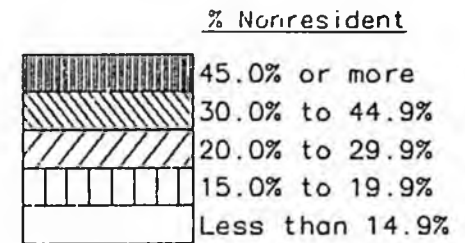


Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis.

FIGURE 2-7

% OF EMPLOYEES WHO WERE NONRESIDENTS

By Census Area, Alaska 1985



Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Statistics.

TABLE 2-8

SIX REGIONS AND 23 CENSUS AREAS RANKED
BY NONRESIDENT WAGES AND EMPLOYEES
1985

Region	Rank Based on			
	Nonresident Wages		Nonresident Employees	
	Amount Paid to Nonres Rank	Wages Paid to Nonres as a % of Total Rank	Number of Nonres Employees Rank	Nonresident Employees as a % of Total Rank
<hr/>				
Anchorage-MatSu	1	6	1	6
Gulf Coast	5	3	2	2
Interior	3	5	4	5
Northern	2	2	6	4
Southeast	4	4	3	3
Southwest	6	1	5	1
<hr/>				
Census Area by Region				
<hr/>				
Anchorage-MatSu Region				
Anchorage Borough	1	17	1	15
MatSu Borough	12	22	12	18
Gulf Coast Region				
Kenai Peninsula Borough	4	11	3	11
Kodiak Island Borough	7	7	5	6
Valdez-Cordova	11	10	10	7
			31	
Interior Region				
Fairbanks North Star Borough	3	12	2	12
Southeast Fairbanks	22	14	22	16
Yukon-Koyukuk	18	15	18	19
Northern Region				
Kobuk	2	21	21	22
Nome	21	8	19	21
North Slope Borough	19	6	4	9
Southeast Region				
Haines Borough	20	9	20	8
Juneau Borough	6	19	7	14
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	8	13	11	13
Prince of Wales Outer Ketchikan	16	8	16	10
Sitka Borough	17	20	17	17
Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon	15	4	14	4
Wrangell-Petersburg	9	5	8	5
Southwest Region				
Aleutian Islands	5	1	6	1
Bethel	14	16	15	20
Bristol Bay Borough	13	2	13	2
Dillingham	10	3	9	3
Wade Hampton	23	23	23	23

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis

Displacement of Resident Workers

Nonresidents made up 23 percent of Alaska's employees in 1985 and earned 12 percent of all wage and salary income. Some evidence has been compiled which suggests that on a statewide basis for many occupations, there were qualified Alaskans available for many of the positions taken by nonresident workers in 1985. It is beyond the capabilities of the data currently available, however, to definitively estimate the number of qualified residents available for work in a particular geographic area of the state at a particular time.

During 1985, the estimated number of unemployed Alaskans available for work never fell below 20,500 individuals in any given month (Figure 2-9). At the same time, the number of nonresidents employed during any calendar quarter never fell much below 26,000.

<u>Quarters</u> <u>of 1985</u>	<u>Number of Nonresidents</u> <u>Working in Alaska</u>
January-March	25,977
April-June	39,120
July-September	49,503
October-December	31,790

At any given time, however, fewer nonresidents would have been working because of movement in and out of the labor market. The number of nonresidents working at any given time is estimated to be approximately two-thirds of the total number of individuals who worked during the quarter. Consequently, the (estimated) number of unemployed residents never fell below 20,500 during any given month, while the (estimated) number of employed nonresidents never fell below 17,000 during any given month. Tables 2-9 and 2-10 and Figures 2-8 and 2-9 illustrate the number and rate of all unemployed Alaska workers.

In addition to the unemployment insurance data base, two other sources of information about the available supply of workers are the Alaska Department of Labor Job Service applicant data base and a union out-of-work survey conducted by the department on a monthly basis. Job Service applicants include some of those collecting unemployment insurance, new residents (and nonresidents), new entrants to the labor force with no job experience and re-entrants to the labor force. The Job Service applicant figures are a point-in-time count of the number of active applicants available for work at the end of the given month. These figures do not reflect the number of individual applicants served by Job Service; however, this information is available upon request. In addition, there are individuals identified as active applicants who actually may not have been available for work at the time the statistics were generated (Table 2-11). The union out-of-work survey provides information on the employment status of union members who do not generally register with Job Service (Table 2-12 and Figure 2-10). ^{1/}

^{1/} The union out-of-work survey does not collect social security numbers that can be compared with other data bases, so it is impossible to know if the individuals identified as out-of-work worked for some employer during the relevant time period. In addition, it is not possible to determine the number of out-of-work union members that are not residents of Alaska.

The following analysis of displacement of residents by nonresidents is focused on those occupations associated with the construction industry. Estimates were prepared for the industry because of the focus of the current resident hire law on public funded construction. Available data are not sufficient to prepare estimates of other occupations. Analysis of displacement in other occupations will be more comprehensively addressed when occupational information provided by employers has been collected and analyzed.

Table 2-13 shows the estimated number of nonresidents employed in selected construction occupations during each calendar quarter of 1985 compared with the number of Alaska residents experienced in that occupation but unemployed and collecting unemployment insurance during that same quarter. Although the figures tend to overstate the number of nonresidents working and the number of residents available for work at any given time, the figures also understate the total number of Alaska residents available for work since many unemployed residents do not qualify for unemployment insurance.

The data provide a general indicator of the number of Alaskans displaced by nonresident workers in construction occupations. Even during the third calendar quarter of 1985 there were several thousand Alaskans receiving unemployment insurance compensation who may have been qualified to fill the several thousand positions occupied by nonresidents. Many of the occupations filled by nonresidents are not highly skilled or technical occupations but are occupations that can be filled by unemployed Alaskans residing in the state.

TABLE 2-9
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT,
UNEMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY MONTH
ALASKA (JAN 1985 - OCT 1986)

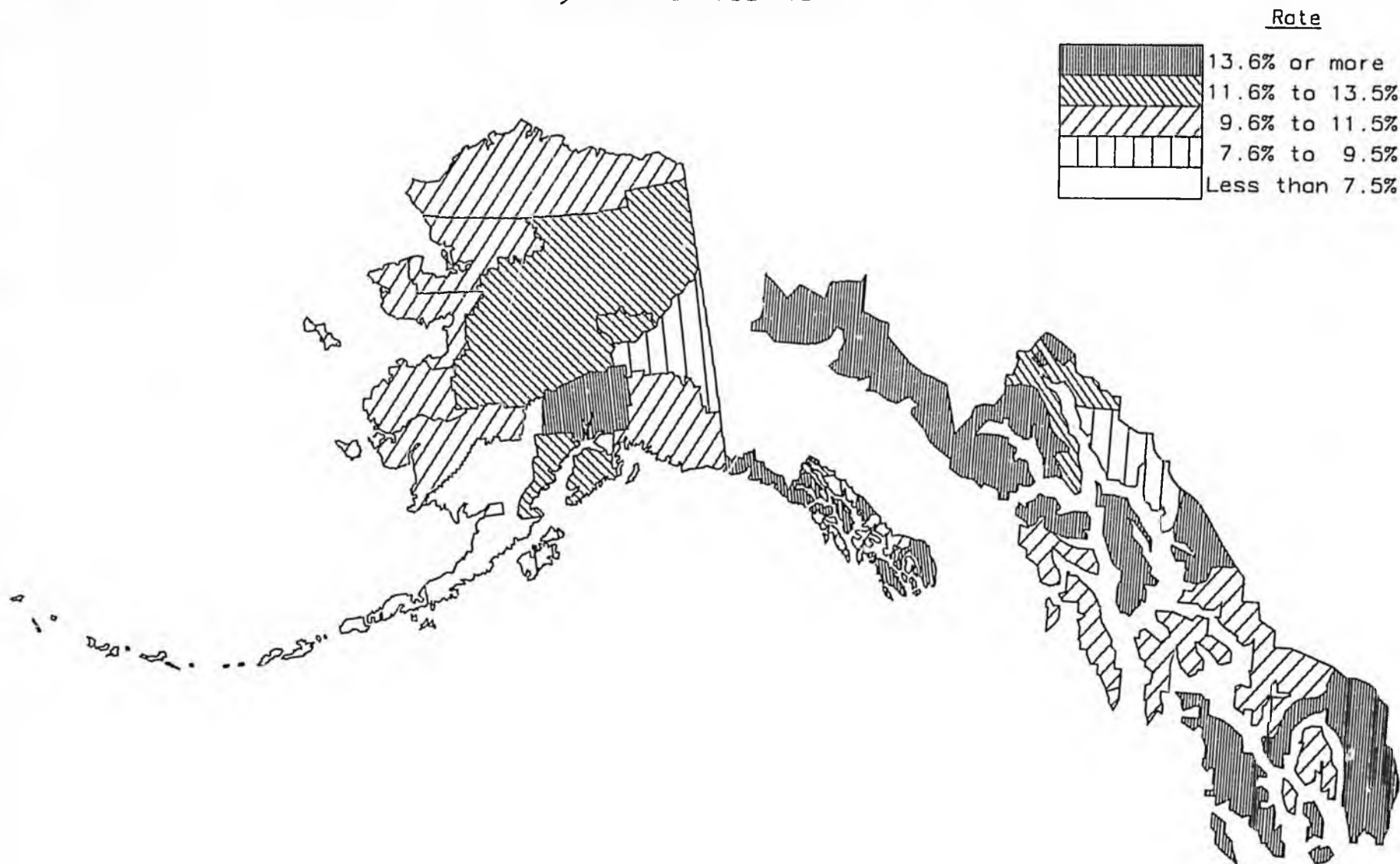
	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
1985				
January	240,434	213,570	26,864	11.2%
February	246,101	219,508	26,593	10.8%
March	251,034	225,327	25,707	10.2%
April	253,685	228,224	25,461	10.0%
May	255,716	232,194	23,522	9.2%
June	260,200	235,513	24,687	9.5%
July	263,841	239,582	24,259	9.2%
August	259,345	236,950	22,395	8.6%
September	253,110	232,429	20,681	8.2%
October	248,452	225,647	22,805	9.2%
November	251,976	228,053	23,923	9.5%
December	247,995	222,767	25,228	10.2%
1986				
January	243,564	215,678	27,886	11.4%
February	247,659	219,164	28,495	11.5%
March	252,274	223,633	28,641	11.4%
April	262,081	232,269	29,812	11.4%
May	264,949	236,642	28,307	10.7%
June	268,577	239,392	29,185	10.9%
July	278,047	248,696	29,351	10.6%
August	273,508	245,655	27,853	10.2%
September	260,023	234,494	25,529	9.8%
October	251,586	224,522	27,064	10.8%

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis,
in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor
Statistics. 1985 Benchmark.

FIGURE 2-8

ALASKA AVERAGE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

by Census Area 1985



Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis.

TABLE 2-10

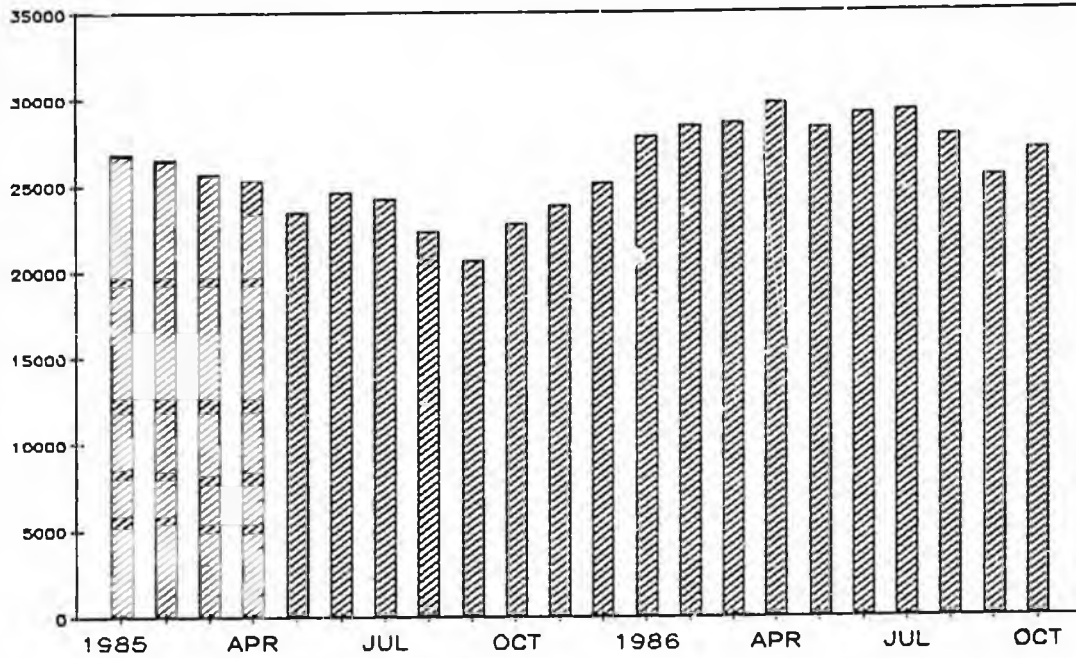
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY GEOGRAPHIC ZONE
ANNUAL AVERAGE, LOWEST MONTH, HIGHEST MONTH
1985

Geographic Zone	Average Annual	Lowest Month		Highest Month	
	Unemp Rate	Month	Unemp Rate	Month	Unemp Rate
Statewide	9.5%	Sep	7.3%	Jan/Feb	11.3%
Anchorage-MatSu Region	8.2%	Sep	6.4%	Feb	9.6%
Anchorage Borough	7.4%	Sep	5.9%	Feb/Mar	8.5%
MatSu Borough	13.8%	Sep	10.3%	Feb	16.7%
Gulf Coast Region	11.8%	Aug	8.2%	Mar	15.7%
Kenai Peninsula Borough	13.4%	Jul/Sep	10.3%	Feb/Apr	17.0%
Kodiak Island Borough	8.4%	Aug	4.0%	Mar	13.6%
Valdez-Cordova	10.2%	Aug	5.4%	Feb	15.4%
Interior Region	12.2%	Sep	8.7%	Jan	15.0%
Fairbanks North Star Borough	12.5%	Sep	9.1%	Jan	15.5%
Southeast Fairbanks	9.3%	Sep	5.5%	Jan	13.3%
Yukon-Koyukuk	11.6%	Sep	8.1%	Mar	13.8%
Northern Region	11.0%	Feb	3.0%	Jun	14.9%
Kobuk	10.9%	Feb	8.1%	Jun	15.3%
Nome	10.7%	Oct	7.9%	Jun	15.0%
North Slope Borough	11.5%	Feb	5.3%	Jul	15.5%
Southeast Region	10.2%	Sep	7.4%	Jan	14.2%
Haines Borough	11.6%	Aug	4.7%	Jan	21.3%
Juneau Borough	8.9%	Sep	6.9%	Jan	10.8%
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	10.0%	Aug	6.1%	Jan	15.3%
Prince of Wales Outer Ketchikan	13.6%	Jun	9.6%	Jan	18.7%
Sitka Borough	9.6%	Jun	7.4%	Aug	11.8%
Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon	13.8%	Sep	5.4%	Feb	23.0%
Wrangell-Petersburg	11.2%	Aug	5.0%	Feb	17.3%
Southwest Region	8.1%	Jul	6.0%	Mar/Apr	10.1%
Aleutian Islands	3.2%	May/Jul	2.5%	Dec	3.8%
Bethel	10.1%	May/Oct	8.4%	Aug	12.0%
Bristol Bay Borough	8.0%	Jul	3.5%	Jan	13.8%
Dillingham	7.5%	Jul	3.4%	Jan	11.2%
Wade Hampton	10.7%	Jul	7.6%	Apr	14.9%

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis. 1985 Benchmark.

FIGURE 2-9

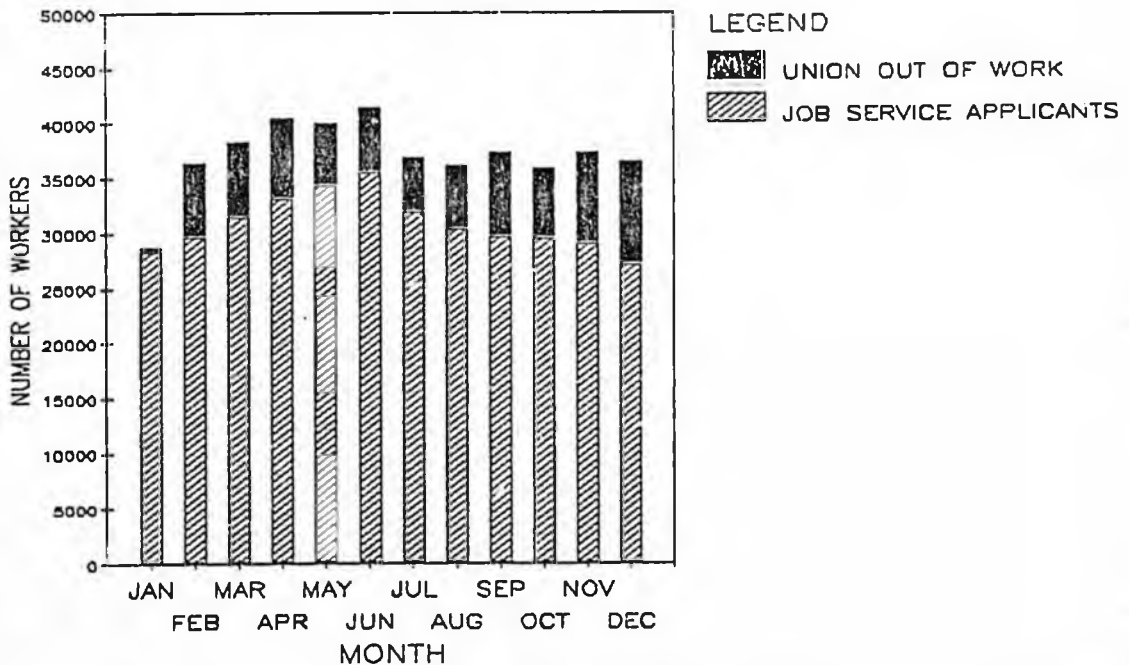
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED BY MONTH, ALASKA JANUARY 1985 - OCTOBER 1986



Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis

FIGURE 2-10

ACTIVE JOB SERVICE APPLICANTS AND REPORTED UNION OUT OF WORK ALASKA 1985



Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis

TABLE 2-11

ACTIVE JOB SERVICE APPLICANTS
FOR MAJOR CONSTRUCTION OCCUPATIONS
BY MONTH
ALASKA 1985

Occupation Title (Dictionary of Occ Titles)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Motor Vehicle Mechanic	418	456	477	488	464	473	439	433	410	397	156	388
Engine Mechanic	164	169	177	186	181	175	164	172	157	144	152	149
Misc. Machine Repairers	153	171	180	177	159	160	159	158	138	145	147	130
Mechanics, Other	3	4	3	4	4	5	4	1	0	1	1	1
Sheet Metal Workers	45	49	57	58	59	58	54	56	58	49	45	40
Metal Fabrication, Other	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	2	1	2
Welders & Related Occup.	224	231	233	227	220	225	222	207	210	221	215	193
Elec. Trans. Install.	6	6	8	9	10	10	5	5	4	5	6	4
Lighting & Wiring Repair	206	227	255	292	293	305	281	251	220	206	193	177
Elec. Equip. Install	2	2	3	3	2	3	2	4	5	5	5	5
Elec. Fabrication & Repair	57	58	64	72	72	67	62	64	62	60	58	54
Elec. Occupations, Other	15	14	14	14	14	18	19	18	11	18	17	13
Construction Painters	150	164	181	194	188	187	168	155	144	142	133	128
Plasterers	30	30	28	32	32	31	30	26	24	22	22	18
Cement, Concrete Finishers	86	95	105	105	105	100	84	75	69	60	64	63
Excavating, Grading Occup.	64	66	76	79	80	76	66	62	57	46	47	43
Paving & Related Occup.	920	1,000	1,053	1,094	1,047	1,016	929	843	784	733	733	771
Carpenters	1,065	1,227	1,361	1,431	1,389	1,366	1,308	1,195	1,058	994	910	870
Brick, Stone & Tile Setter	29	33	37	42	40	37	26	20	17	14	18	21
Plumbers, Fitters	208	244	264	286	292	294	304	261	247	216	191	188
Asbestos & Insulation	4	3	5	4	4	5	4	3	3	1	1	1
Floor Laying & Finishing	10	10	13	12	17	13	14	18	14	16	13	11
Glaziers	15	16	16	15	14	15	13	13	13	10	13	12
Roofers	54	68	76	75	70	64	63	53	52	42	57	62
Misc. Construction Occup.	2,279	2,457	2,678	2,869	2,951	2,961	2,695	2,470	2,291	2,316	2,198	2,024
Misc. Structural Workers	248	255	273	285	277	269	267	281	283	284	276	269
Heavy Truck Drivers	666	705	754	746	725	705	660	608	548	530	496	481
Light Truck Drivers	112	122	143	143	147	151	133	134	137	136	127	108
Other Transp. Occup.	17	22	22	29	31	39	41	40	33	28	26	23
Misc. Packaging & Handling	316	291	320	330	355	409	328	291	272	265	275	264
Earth Drilling Occup.	34	35	34	30	29	28	26	27	32	34	36	37
Total for the Selected Const Occupations	7,603	8,233	8,913	9,333	9,274	9,267	8,573	7,947	7,362	7,142	6,632	6,550
All Other Occupations	20,849	21,515	22,657	23,868	25,149	26,328	23,468	22,577	22,356	22,506	22,462	20,717
Total	28,452	29,748	31,570	33,201	34,423	35,595	32,041	30,524	29,718	29,648	29,094	27,267

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis

TABLE 2-12

TOTAL UNION MEMBERS REPORTED OUT OF WORK
BY MONTH AND UNION
ALASKA 1985

Union	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Bricklayers Anchorage #1	85	85	80	85	70	30	20	12	14	--	--	--
Carpenters												
Fairbanks #1243	--	390	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Juneau #2247	--	60	70	25	40	25	40	50	75	75	100	110
Ketchikan #1501	--	60	13	40	61	60	49	50	42	40	45	44
Kodiak #2162	--	27	35	30	--	--	22	31	26	--	18	38
Sitka #466	--	--	--	--	25	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction & Laborers												
Anchorage #341	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,275	1,450
Hotel & Restaurant Fairbanks #879	--	599	608	605	584	611	544	487	495	532	--	588
Laborers Fairbanks #942	--	--	--	1,163	--	1,046	--	1,061	1,081	1,219	1,299	1,240
Operating Engineers												
Anchorage #302	--	1,105	990	982	809	744	734	594	935	1,062	1,046	1,076
Fairbanks	--	--	890	865	724	598	475	450	563	--	977	1,103
Juneau #302	--	383	344	310	298	251	186	102	1,459	297	378	392
Painters Fairbanks #1555	--	150	--	--	--	--	135	129	140	136	133	129
Pile Drivers Anchorage #2520	200	200	196	184	175	150	140	135	130	--	--	--
Plumbers												
Fairbanks #375	--	131	130	109	138	125	97	69	161	170	217	262
Juneau #262	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25	--	30	29	23
Roofers Anchorage #190	23	21	24	25	25	19	8	16	12	--	--	--
Sheet-metal Workers Fairbanks #72	--	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Teamsters Anchorage #959	--	3,392	3,477	2,845	2,669	2,196	2,462	2,443	2,584	2,717	2,796	2,819
Total Reported	308	6,724	6,857	7,288	5,618	5,855	4,912	5,654	7,717	6,278	8,313	9,274

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis
Monthly Union Out-of-Work Survey (Data is provided by the Union on a voluntary basis).
Note: "--" indicates the information is not available.

TABLE 2-13

NONRESIDENTS EMPLOYED AND RESIDENTS AVAILABLE FOR WORK
BY QUARTER IN SELECTED CONSTRUCTION OCCUPATIONS
ALASKA 1985

Occupation Title (Dictionary of Occupational Titles)	Quarter 1		Quarter 2		Quarter 3		Quarter 4	
	Nonres Emp	Res Unemp	Nonres Emp	Res Unemp	Nonres Emp	Res Unemp	Nonres Emp	Res Unemp
MECHANICS/MACHINE REPAIR								
Motor Vehicle Mechanics	86	538	121	661	140	459	96	687
Engine, Transmission Mechanics	23	162	23	214	29	134	20	229
Misc. Machine Repair	6	126	17	172	36	158	20	157
Other Related Occupations	0	4	0	6	0	5	0	5
METAL FABRICATION								
Fitting, Bolting Occupations	39	173	69	207	125	127	86	168
Sheet Metal	49	85	63	104	73	64	51	123
Other Related Occupations	3	24	5	26	14	17	10	19
WELDERS, CUTTERS & RELATED								
Other Related Occupations	116	268	156	352	169	277	107	342
ELECTRICAL INSTALLING & REPAIR								
Transmission, Distrib. Line Inst. Installation, Repair Transp. Equip.	29	95	34	112	81	31	66	80
Installation, Repair Lg. Appliance	3	9	0	10	0	10	0	10
Other Related Occupations	0	5	0	10	0	9	0	14
Other Related Occupations	16	131	34	163	44	102	40	106
PAINTING, PLASTERING, CEMENTING								
Construction Painters	26	226	40	295	66	181	51	196
Plasterers	16	51	23	87	29	54	10	83
Cement, Concrete Finishers	36	136	81	152	110	60	81	153
EXCAVATING, GRADING, PAVING								
Excavating, Grading	29	229	69	229	66	121	56	235
Paving, Asphalt, & Concrete	3	30	34	30	36	11	25	44
Other Related Occupations	366	1,374	754	1,538	914	788	622	1,719
OTHER CONSTRUCTION OCCUPATIONS								
Carpenters	402	1,951	725	2,348	1,003	1,380	724	1,692
Brick, Stone, & Tile Setters	23	66	40	68	59	32	40	60
Plumbers, Fitters, & Related Occup.	259	485	353	578	435	376	260	505
Asbestos, Insulation	6	23	17	35	29	24	15	20
Floor Laying, Finishing	13	18	11	19	14	17	10	19
Glaziers	16	21	17	31	14	20	10	25
Roofers	23	96	52	122	66	53	45	95
Other Related Occupations	476	3,416	1,061	4,163	1,364	2,576	902	3,370
MOTOR FREIGHT OCCUPATIONS								
Truck Driver, Heavy	96	926	208	1,110	280	623	168	998
Truck Driver, Light	9	146	17	201	22	140	15	165
OTHER TRANSPORTATION OCCUPATIONS								
Other Related Occupations	3	35	5	59	7	59	5	44
PACKAGING & MATERIALS HANDLING								
Hoisting & Conveying	39	244	63	280	81	193	45	343
Other Related Occupations	29	299	58	379	59	254	35	339
MINERAL EXTRACTION OCCUPATIONS								
Earth Boring, Drilling & Related	29	154	58	212	66	170	45	200
TOTAL FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS	2,269	11,554	4,208	13,973	5,431	4,525	3,660	12,245
TOTAL NONRESIDENTS WORKING FOR CONSTRUCTION COMPANIES	3,330		5,803		7,378		5,100	

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis
Unemployment Insurance Claimant Characteristics.

Note: The occupational profile of nonresidents working in construction is derived from those nonresidents who filed an unemployment insurance claim. That profile was then applied to the total nonresident labor pool working in construction during each quarter. Approximately 42.5 percent of all nonresidents working in construction had filed an unemployment insurance claim from which to derive their occupational code.

THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF NONRESIDENT WORKERS IN ALASKA

Unemployment Insurance Benefit Recipients

During 1985 Alaska paid unemployment insurance benefits to 64,939 different individuals of which 15,474 (23.8 percent) were identified as nonresidents based upon a match with the permanent fund dividend data base. A total of \$134 million dollars in benefits were paid; approximately 23.7 percent went to nonresidents (Table 2-14). Consequently, although nonresidents earned only 12 percent of wages paid in Alaska in 1985, they received nearly 24 percent of all unemployment insurance benefits paid by Alaska during 1985.

Benefits paid to residents went to in-state addresses more than nine out of ten times, while over two-thirds of the benefits paid to nonresidents were sent out of state (Table 2-14). Evidence such as this lends credence to the theory that nonresidents are less likely to spend their income in Alaska than residents.

In 1985 Alaska sent a higher percentage of its regular unemployment insurance benefits out of state (interstate payments) than any other state in the nation. While the national average was 4.8 percent, Alaska sent 21.6 percent out of state-- 4.5 times the national average (Table 1-3). Nearly three quarters of interstate payments went to nonresidents (Table 2-14). Interstate payments during 1985 were sent primarily to western states.

Approximately 29.6 percent of all unemployment insurance benefits paid by Alaska in 1985 went to individuals who worked in construction. While only 14.2 percent of those payments were to individuals who received their benefits outside Alaska, this is the lowest percentage in the last fifteen years (Table 2-15). Most other industries had a higher percentage of out-of-state payments in 1985. For instance, 47.3 percent of payments to food processing workers were sent out of state, as were 34.4 percent of payments to oil and gas extraction workers and 31.3 percent of payments to lumber and wood products manufacturing workers.

The Multiplier Effect

An employment multiplier of approximately 1.6 is often used when describing the overall Alaska economy, meaning that for each new "basic" job a total of 1.6 jobs are created. Of course the average earnings and other characteristics of the "basic" job means that the multiplier will vary by industry. Alaska is typically described as having a "leaky" economy in that most of the goods and many of the services provided in Alaska originated outside of the state economy. This means that money spent and respent by Alaskans has less of an impact on Alaska than it would in a more fully developed economy found in many other states. When individuals purchase food or clothing in stores in Alaska, some of their expenditures go towards the wages of the employees of those stores, but much of the money goes outside of Alaska.

One factor that now appears to be a major consideration when determining the multiplier effects associated with a new job created in our economy is the residency of the worker. More specifically, where is the worker spending wages? Generally, the earnings of individuals create income induced earnings for others as the wages are spent on housing, food, and clothing. If a dollar goes to a nonresident who spends little money in the state, there are few income-induced effects to measure. In addition, without state income or other taxes, the wages paid to the nonresident provide few benefits to the local economy. Government services and unemployment insurance benefits are some of the obvious costs.

Compared to residents, nonresident workers work fewer quarters in Alaska, and receive a much higher percentage of their Alaska unemployment insurance benefits while residing in other states. These facts make it reasonable to assume that they make a

smaller percentage of their purchases in this state relative to their Alaska earnings.^{2/} This would translate to a lower multiplier effect for nonresidents than residents.

Other Economic Impacts

Economic theory suggests that:

- 1) nonresident employees increase the supply of labor;
- 2) the increased supply of labor would hold down wages; and
- 3) depending on product demand and employer responses to their perceived market, lower wages could translate into lower costs of goods and services.

There was no practical way to test these economic theories in relation to resident hire in Alaska.

^{2/} See Fairbanks Construction Industry Work Force Study prepared for the Fairbanks North Star Borough Community Research Center by The McDowell Group, June 1986. This study provides information which supports this conclusion based on the income and expenditure patterns of the construction industry work force in the Fairbanks North Star Borough.

TABLE 2-14

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS PAID
BY RESIDENT STATUS AND TYPE OF PAYMENT
ALASKA 1985

Type of Payment	Amount of Payments		Total
	Residents	Nonresidents	
Intrastate	\$95,069,836	\$10,498,173	\$105,568,009
Interstate	7,493,158	21,443,104	28,936,262
TOTAL	\$102,562,994	\$31,941,277	\$134,504,271

Type of Payment	Percent of Payments		Total
	Residents	Nonresidents	
Intrastate	70.7	7.8	78.5
Interstate	5.6	15.9	21.5
TOTAL	76.3	23.7	100.0

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis

TABLE 2-15

REGULAR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT PAYMENTS
TO ALL WORKERS AND TO CONSTRUCTION WORKERS
ALASKA 1970-1985

Year	Total			Intrastate			Interstate		
	Total Payments	Construction Payments Amount	% of Total	Total Payments	Construction Payments Amount	% of Total	Total Payments	Construction Payments Amount	% of Total
1970	\$11,181,797	\$4,375,929	39.1	\$10,708,194	\$4,210,306	40.1	\$473,603	\$85,623	18.1
1971	13,322,115	4,921,971	36.9	12,533,228	4,783,340	38.2	788,887	133,631	16.9
1972	16,067,079	6,006,478	37.4	12,662,421	5,157,512	40.7	3,404,658	848,966	24.9
1973	18,441,312	6,752,205	36.6	14,163,575	5,590,444	39.5	4,277,737	1,161,761	27.2
1974	23,256,083	7,541,606	32.4	17,717,471	6,193,842	35.0	5,538,612	1,347,764	24.3
1975	28,958,974	9,492,530	32.8	19,630,928	6,670,313	34.0	9,328,046	2,822,217	30.3
1976	53,556,313	24,408,500	45.6	33,788,115	14,729,321	43.6	19,768,198	9,679,179	49.0
1977	82,410,327	47,338,465	57.4	46,950,583	25,451,517	54.2	35,459,744	21,886,955	61.7
1978	71,474,619	32,869,159	46.0	49,061,941	22,280,693	45.4	22,412,678	10,588,466	47.2
1979	53,624,676	16,733,742	31.2	39,585,898	13,113,636	33.1	14,038,778	3,620,106	25.8
1980	48,983,800	11,949,257	24.4	37,299,401	9,971,666	26.7	11,684,405	1,977,591	16.9
1981	67,262,706	15,190,255	22.6	52,340,435	13,027,762	24.9	14,922,271	2,162,493	14.5
1982	76,574,901	18,311,892	23.9	59,787,390	15,410,958	25.8	16,787,511	2,900,934	17.3
1983	85,391,871	25,143,584	29.4	64,574,011	20,376,987	31.6	20,817,860	4,766,597	22.9
1984	91,818,456	31,535,037	34.3	69,624,286	24,850,295	35.7	22,194,170	6,664,742	30.1
1985	118,447,782	35,001,367	29.6	93,159,332	31,408,045	33.7	25,287,950	3,593,322	14.2

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis

CHAPTER 3. NONRESIDENT WORKERS IN ALASKA, CHANGES FROM 1984 TO 1985

This chapter compares 1984 and 1985 nonresident employee and wage data by industry, area, and occupation. The data are strikingly similar.

Resident and Nonresident Employees and Earnings

Although the number of nonresident workers increased by over 6,000 from 1984 to 1985, nonresidents constituted the same proportion of total employees during both years (23%, Table 3-2) and almost the same proportion of total wages (13% in 1984, 12% in 1985, Table 3-1). In addition, nonresident employees and earnings showed an almost identical short-term/seasonal trend in both years (Tables 3-1 and 3-2).

Resident and Nonresident Employees and Earnings By Industry

The industries with the highest total wages paid to nonresidents changed little from 1984 to 1985. The top eleven industries in 1984 were still the top eleven industries in 1985, although their rank changed somewhat. Oil and gas, construction, and food processing (of which 94 percent of the firms are in seafood processing) continued to lead the list (Table 3-5).

The industries with the highest number of nonresident employees also changed little from 1984 to 1985. The top ten industries in 1984 remained the top ten industries in 1985, and their ranks changed very little. Food processing, eating and drinking places, and construction (all types combined) continued to lead the list (Table 3-7).

More changes occurred in the percentage tables (Table 3-6 and 3-8) because many of the industries had such a small employment base that even relatively small changes in nonresident wages or nonresident employees resulted in significant percentage changes. Nevertheless, eight of the ten industries which paid the highest percentage of wages to nonresidents in 1984 were also in the top ten in 1985. Those industries were food processing, nonclassifiable, heavy construction, miscellaneous repair, metal mining, fishing/hunting/trapping, nonmetal/nonfuel mining, and logging (Table 3-6). Seven of the ten industries which employed the highest percentage of nonresident employees in 1984 were still in the top ten in 1985. Those industries were food processing, nonclassifiable, metal mining, logging, fishing/hunting/trapping, eating and drinking places, and nonmetal/nonfuel mining (Table 3-8).

Only two industries appeared on all four tables: food processing and heavy construction. However, while food processing maintained its rank relative to other industries, heavy construction dropped significantly from 1984 to 1985.

Resident and Nonresident Employees and Earnings By Geographic Zone

The percentage of wages paid to nonresidents and employees who were nonresidents also changed little for most areas of the state from 1984 to 1985. Most regions did not change more than one percent either way for the percent of wages paid to nonresidents or two percent either way for the percentage of nonresident employees. Even most census areas did not change more than one percent either way for the percent of wages paid to nonresidents or three percent either way for the percentage of nonresident employees (Table 3-10).

The most significant change for any geographic area of the state was in the Haines Borough. Nonresident employees increased from 179 in 1984 to 393 in 1985. Nonresident wages increased from \$1.6 million in 1984 to \$2.9 million in 1985. The percent of employees who were nonresidents increased from 16.9 percent in 1984 to 17.9 percent in 1985. The percent of wages paid to nonresidents increased from 11.5 percent in 1984 to 32.2 percent in 1985. The change was primarily due to a large increase in the number of seasonal nonresident food processing workers. The percentage changes, however, were compounded by a small decrease in the number of residents employed in several industries.

Workers Unemployed in Alaska

From 1984 to 1985 Alaska's annual average unemployment rate declined from 10.1 percent to 9.5 percent. While most regions and census areas also saw a moderate improvement (unemployment rate decline) of .5 to 1.5 percent, the largest improvements came in the Southeast Region (2.3 percent), particularly in the Ketchikan Gateway Borough (5.0 percent) and the Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area (4.7 percent). The only areas of the state where the unemployment rate increased in 1985 were the Anchorage-MatSu Region (.1 percent), the MatSu Borough (1.4 percent), and the North Slope Borough (2.6 percent) (Table 3-12).

Selected Construction Occupations: Employed Nonresidents, Unemployed Residents

From 1984 to 1985 the number of individuals working in construction decreased by 16 percent. Nevertheless, the percentage of nonresident employees increased slightly in 1985. Table 3-13 contrasts the estimated number of nonresidents employed in selected construction occupations with the number of experienced residents available in 1984 and 1985. In almost every occupation the number of available residents significantly outnumbers the number of nonresidents employed. From 1984 to 1985 the number of available residents increased while the number of nonresident workers generally decreased. The quarterly totals show fewer nonresidents working and increased numbers of unemployed residents. In essence, as the construction industry declines, increasing numbers of resident workers become available to fill the decreasing number of slots held by nonresidents.

TABLE 3-1

TOTAL RESIDENT AND NONRESIDENT WAGES
FOR EACH QUARTER AND YEAR
ALASKA 1984 & 1985

	1984			1985		
	Resident	Nonresident		Resident	Nonresident	
	Wages (thous)	Wages (thous)	% of Total	Wages (thous)	Wages (thous)	% of Total
Anytime During the Year	\$4,547,862	\$656,907	12.6	\$5,207,931	\$691,698	11.7
1st Quarter	1,179,066	149,236	11.2	1,205,671	137,084	10.2
2nd Quarter	1,277,718	169,161	11.7	1,324,940	170,319	11.4
3rd Quarter	1,187,843	218,344	15.5	1,342,319	236,533	15.0
4th Quarter	1,166,373	131,417	10.1	1,335,063	147,790	10.0

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis

TABLE 3-2

TOTAL RESIDENT AND NONRESIDENT EMPLOYEES
FOR EACH QUARTER AND YEAR
ALASKA 1984 & 1985

	1984			1985		
	Resident	Nonresident		Resident	Nonresident	
	Number of Employees	Number of Employees	% of Total	Number of Employees	Number of Employees	% of Total
Anytime During the Year	235,517	69,596	22.8	252,058	77,126	23.4
1st Quarter	165,359	24,337	12.8	188,085	25,977	12.1
2nd Quarter	186,734	35,228	15.9	204,953	39,120	16.0
3rd Quarter	194,420	43,969	18.4	212,155	49,503	18.9
4th Quarter	197,551	28,316	12.5	200,601	31,790	13.7

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis

TABLE 3-3

TOTAL QUARTERS WORKED IN ALASKA
1984 & 1985

Total Quarters Worked	1984		1985	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
One Quarter	14.4%	45.4%	11.0%	44.8%
Two Quarters	16.4%	29.3%	14.9%	29.9%
Three Quarters	15.6%	14.1%	16.4%	14.5%
Four Quarters	53.6%	11.2%	57.6%	10.9%

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis

TABLE 3-4

DISTRIBUTION OF QUARTERS WORKED IN ALASKA
1984 & 1985

Distribution of Quarters Worked	1984		1985	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
1 Quarter Only				
Quarter 1	2.9%	10.0%	2.5%	10.6%
Quarter 2	1.7%	7.2%	1.5%	7.4%
Quarter 3	3.0%	17.7%	2.8%	17.1%
Quarter 4	4.6%	10.5%	4.2%	9.7%
2 Quarters Only				
Quarters 1 & 2	4.2%	7.6%	4.2%	6.6%
Quarters 2 & 3	3.5%	11.3%	3.0%	12.0%
Quarters 3 & 4	6.6%	9.2%	5.8%	10.0%
3 Quarters Only				
Quarters 1,2 & 3	5.4%	5.3%	5.8%	4.6%
Quarters 2,3 & 4	8.1%	7.5%	7.0%	8.8%
4 Quarters				
Quarters 1,2,3 & 4	53.6%	11.2%	57.6%	10.9%
All Other Combinations	6.4%	2.5%	5.5%	2.4%

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis

TABLE 3-5

TEN INDUSTRIES WITH THE HIGHEST WAGES PAID TO NONRESIDENTS
ALASKA 1984 & 1985

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	1984 Nonresident		1985 Nonresident	
	Wages (thous)	Rank	Wages (thous)	Rank
Heavy Construction	105,154	1	74,009	2
Oil and Gas	\$71,585	2	\$106,646	1
Food Processing	58,079	3	61,964	3
Special Trades Construction	51,096	4	41,574	4
Building Construction	45,439	5	34,146	5
Business Services	29,731	6	33,222	6
Local Government	28,135	7	31,747	7
Miscellaneous Services	26,942	8	23,410	10
Eating and Drinking Places	24,477	9	27,111	9
Air Transportation	22,157	10	22,165	11
State Government	20,171	11	28,217	8

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis

TABLE 3-6

TEN INDUSTRIES WITH OVER \$1 MILLION IN WAGES
AND THE HIGHEST PERCENTAGE OF WAGES PAID TO NONRESIDENTS
ALASKA 1984 & 1985

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	1984				1985				
	Resident Wages (thous)	Nonresident		Rank	Resident Wages (thous)	Nonresident		Rank	
		Wages (thous)	% of Total			Wages (thous)	% of Total		
Food Processing	\$50,904	\$58,079	53	1	\$50,462	\$61,964	55	1	
Nonclassifiable 2/	6,729	3,088	31	2	11,082	4,702	30	3	
Heavy Construction	254,276	105,154	29	3	199,691	74,009	27	7	
Miscellaneous Repair	15,684	6,483	29	4	15,408	5,140	25	8	
Metal Mining 1/	13,210	4,895	27	5	12,621	5,046	29	4	
Fishing, Hunting, Trapping 1/	3,374	1,172	26	6	4,069	2,175	35	2	
Nonmetal/Nonfuel Mining	x	x	x	7	x	x	x	27	6
Logging	25,441	7,928	24	8	28,916	10,898	27	5	
Agricultural Services	4,688	1,303	22	9	5,684	1,205	17	15	
Building Construction	187,022	45,439	20	10	143,687	34,146	19	12	
Transportation Equip Mfg	1,807	435	19	11	2,217	605	21	10	
Water Transportation	38,390	8,583	18	12	37,733	10,401	22	9	

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis

Note: "x" indicates that information is nondisclosable.

Note: Industry ranks in this table may be slightly different from ranks listed in Table 3-9. Table 3-9 ranks all industries, while Table 3-6 includes only industries with over \$1 million in wages.

1/ Data include only nonagricultural wage and salary employees covered by unemployment insurance. Consequently, data provided for this industry may not be representative of the industry as a whole.

2/ Not classified in any other industry.

TABLE 3-9

ALL 76 INDUSTRIES RANKED
BY NONRESIDENT WAGES AND EMPLOYEES
ALASKA 1984 & 1985

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	Rank Based on							
	Nonresident Wages				Nonresident Employees			
	Amount Paid to Nonres		Wages Paid to Nonres as a % of Total		Number of Nonres Employees		Nonresident Employees as a % of Total	
	1984 Rank	1985 Rank	1984 Rank	1985 Rank	1984 Rank	1985 Rank	1984 Rank	1985 Rank
State Government	11	8	66	69	13	11	72	74
Local Government	7	7	67	70	7	7	71	73
Agriculture 1/								
Crops	61	62	27	20	56	56	21	17
Livestock	66	63	35	17	65	61	30	24
Agricultural Services	47	52	10	18	44	46	13	14
Forestry	60	60	56	39	61	63	25	41
Fishing/Hunting/Trapping 1/	48	42	6	3	48	43	6	3
Mining								
Metal 1/	23	25	5	5	36	41	3	5
Coal	55	53	32	29	67	66	70	62
Oil & Gas	2	1	21	16	8	5	22	25
Nonmetal/Nonfuel	53	49	7	8	54	52	11	8
Construction								
Building	5	5	11	13	6	6	15	15
Heavy	1	2	3	9	4	8	8	13
Special Trades	4	4	18	22	3	3	16	22
Manufacturing								
Food	3	3	1	2	1	1	1	2
Textiles	71	73	68	72	71	73	69	65
Apparel	69	65	40	32	60	64	17	26
Lumber/Wood	41	48	26	26	41	49	20	27
Logging	17	15	8	7	24	22	4	4
Furniture	64	68	16	36	63	67	7	55
Paper	49	38	65	40	51	45	67	45
Printing	36	39	51	61	32	34	41	52
Chemicals	73	71	72	51	73	71	68	23
Petro Refining	65	67	71	73	68	69	66	76
Rubber/Miscellaneous	62	64	41	44	62	62	23	28
Leather		75	75	1	75	76	75	1
Concrete	44	50	36	46	52	53	49	53
Primary Metals	68	69	33	42	69	68	32	30
Fabricated Metals	56	57	29	37	55	57	24	44
Machinery	59	58	50	49	64	65	53	54
Electrical Machinery	72	76	73	76	72	74	73	71
Transportation Equipment	57	56	12	12	53	55	5	9
Measuring		70	76	31	76	72	76	16
Miscellaneous	53	61	62	30	66	60	59	32
Trans., Comm., & Pub. Utilities								
Local Transit	43	41	22	21	38	35	28	29
Motor Freight	15	16	19	27	23	24	29	34
Water Transportation	16	17	13	11	30	26	27	18
Air Transportation	10	11	25	24	11	12	38	38
Pipelines	42	32	69	62	57	54	74	72
Transportation Services	51	44	59	43	46	42	54	48
Communications	12	12	28	34	20	20	51	54
Utilities	27	26	61	65	42	44	63	67
Wholesale Trade								
Durable	13	14	37	56	17	19	46	60
Nondurable	21	21	52	58	21	21	43	49

TABLE 3-7

TEN INDUSTRIES WITH THE HIGHEST NUMBER OF NONRESIDENT EMPLOYEES
ALASKA 1984 & 1985

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	1984		1985	
	Number of Employees	Rank	Number of Employees	Rank
Food Processing	12,068	1	13,512	1
Eating and Drinking Places	7,473	2	8,838	2
Special Trades Construction	4,572	3	4,215	3
Heavy Construction	4,094	4	3,370	8
Business Services	3,990	5	3,926	4
Building Construction	3,976	6	3,464	6
Local Government	2,877	7	3,395	7
Oil and Gas	2,783	8	3,679	5
Hotels	2,226	9	2,427	9
Food Stores	1,006	10	2,227	10

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis

TABLE 3-8

TEN INDUSTRIES WITH OVER 200 EMPLOYEES
AND THE HIGHEST PERCENTAGE OF NONRESIDENT EMPLOYEES
ALASKA 1984 & 1985

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	1984				1985			
	Resident Number of Employees	Nonresident Number of Employees	% of Total	Rank	Resident Number of Employees	Nonresident Number of Employees	% of Total	Rank
Food Processing	6,615	12,068	65	1	6,431	13,512	68	1
Nonclassifiable 2/	920	767	45	2	1,119	608	35	5
Metal Mining 1/	611	373	38	3	511	326	39	4
Logging	1,204	715	37	4	1,296	864	40	3
Fishing, Hunting, Trapping 1/	330	177	35	5	348	285	45	2
Heavy Construction	8,800	4,094	32	6	7,182	3,770	32	12
Eating and Drinking Places	17,376	7,473	30	7	17,793	8,838	33	8
Nonmetal/Nonfuel Mining	x	x	x	8	x	x	35	6
Business Services	9,294	3,990	30	9	9,670	3,926	29	17
Agricultural Services	499	207	29	10	538	242	31	13
Recreation Services	1,369	553	29	11	1,566	773	33	9
Motion Pictures	491	125	20	27	375	178	32	10
Transportation Equip Mfg	123	66	35	*	146	77	35	7

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis

Note: "x" indicates that information is nondisclosable.

Note: "*" indicates that the total number of employees was not large enough to meet the minimum cut off for ranking on this table.

Note: Industry ranks in this table may be slightly different from ranks listed in Table 3-9. Table 3-9 ranks all industries, while Table 3-8 includes only industries with over 200 employees.

1/ Data include only nonagricultural wage and salary employees covered by unemployment insurance. Consequently, data provided for this industry may not be representative of the industry as a whole.

2/ Not classified in any other industry.

TABLE 3-9

ALL 76 INDUSTRIES RANKED
BY NONRESIDENT WAGES AND EMPLOYEES
ALASKA 1984 & 1985

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	Rank Based on							
	Nonresident Wages				Nonresident Employees			
	Amount Paid to Nonres		Wages Paid to Nonres as a % of Total		Number of Nonres Employees		Nonresident Employees as a % of Total	
	1984 Rank	1985 Rank	1984 Rank	1985 Rank	1984 Rank	1985 Rank	1984 Rank	1985 Rank
State Government	11	8	66	69	13	11	72	74
Local Government	7	7	67	70	7	7	71	73
Agriculture 1/								
Crops	61	62	27	20	56	56	21	17
Livestock	66	63	35	17	65	61	30	24
Agricultural Services	47	52	10	18	44	46	13	14
Forestry	60	60	56	39	61	63	25	41
Fishing/Hunting/Trapping 1/	48	42	6	3	48	43	6	3
Mining								
Metal 1/	23	25	5	5	36	41	3	5
Coal	55	53	32	29	67	66	70	62
Oil & Gas	2	1	21	16	8	5	22	25
Nonmetal/Nonfuel	53	49	7	8	54	52	11	8
Construction								
Building	5	5	11	13	6	6	15	15
Heavy	1	2	3	9	4	8	8	13
Special Trades	4	4	18	22	3	3	16	22
Manufacturing								
Food	3	3	1	2	1	1	1	2
Textiles	71	73	68	72	71	73	69	65
Apparel	69	65	40	32	60	64	17	26
Lumber/Wood	41	48	26	26	41	49	20	27
Logging	17	15	8	7	24	22	4	4
Furniture	64	68	16	36	63	67	7	55
Paper	49	38	65	40	51	45	67	45
Printing	36	39	51	61	32	34	41	52
Chemicals	73	71	72	51	73	71	68	23
Petro Refining	65	67	71	73	68	69	66	76
Rubber/Miscellaneous	62	64	41	44	62	62	23	28
Leather		75	75	1	75	76	75	1
Concrete	44	50	36	46	52	53	49	53
Primary Metals	68	69	33	42	69	68	32	30
Fabricated Metals	56	57	29	37	55	57	24	44
Machinery	59	58	50	49	64	65	53	50
Electrical Machinery	72	76	73	76	72	74	73	75
Transportation Equipment	57	56	12	12	53	55	5	9
Measuring		70	76	31	76	72	76	16
Miscellaneous	63	61	62	30	66	60	59	32
Trans., Comm., & Pub. Utilities								
Local Transit	43	41	22	21	38	35	28	29
Motor Freight	15	16	19	27	23	24	29	34
Water Transportation	16	17	13	11	30	26	27	18
Air Transportation	10	11	25	24	11	12	38	38
Pipelines	42	32	69	62	57	54	74	72
Transportation Services	51	44	59	43	46	42	54	48
Communications	12	12	28	34	20	20	51	54
Utilities	27	26	61	65	42	44	63	67
Wholesale Trade								
Durable	13	14	37	56	17	19	46	60
Nondurable	21	21	52	58	21	21	43	49

TABLE 3-10

PERCENT NONRESIDENT WAGES AND EMPLOYEES BY GEOGRAPHIC ZONE
1984 & 1985

Geographic Zone	Wages Paid to Nonres as a % of Total		Nonresident Employees as a % of Total	
	1984	1985	1984	1985
Alaska Statewide	12.6	11.7	22.8	23.4
Anchorage-MatSu Region	9.0	9.6	19.2	20.7
Anchorage Borough	9.1	9.7	19.4	20.8
MatSu Borough	7.1	7.0	15.7	18.5
Gulf Coast Region	14.3	14.9	28.5	32.3
Kenai Peninsula Borough	11.9	13.5	22.2	27.3
Kodiak Island Borough	21.8	18.8	39.0	40.2
Valdez-Cordova	14.4	16.9	33.2	37.9
Interior Region	12.7	12.1	21.2	23.2
Fairbanks North Star Borough	13.0	12.3	22.0	24.0
Southeast Fairbanks	8.5	9.8	20.7	20.3
Yukon-Koyukuk	9.2	9.9	13.4	16.0
Northern Region	25.5	22.4	26.9	25.1
Kobuk	9.5	7.7	10.8	12.4
Nome	10.0	9.5	13.0	15.0
North Slope Borough	28.0	24.9	33.3	30.5
Southeast Region	11.2	13.1	23.3	27.2
Haines Borough	11.4	18.0	16.9	32.3
Juneau Borough	8.3	9.3	18.9	21.6
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	9.0	10.8	18.9	22.2
Prince of Wales Outer Ketchikan	17.3	17.9	27.6	30.5
Sitka Borough	7.9	8.5	16.5	19.4
Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon	25.4	27.6	38.1	43.4
Wrangell-Petersburg	20.2	25.0	38.0	42.7
Southwest Region	24.2	24.2	37.6	37.6
Aleutian Islands	41.6	41.4	62.6	60.9
Bethel	8.4	9.7	12.8	15.5
Bristol Bay Borough	42.7	39.0	60.0	58.8
Dillingham	30.7	30.0	45.6	46.5
Wade Hampton	4.5	6.6	8.8	12.3
Geographic Area Unknown	27.2	39.5	46.4	58.6

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis

TABLE 3-9 (Continued)

ALL 76 INDUSTRIES RANKED
BY NONRESIDENT WAGES AND EMPLOYEES
ALASKA 1984 & 1985

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	Rank Based on							
	Nonresident Wages				Nonresident Employees			
	Amount Paid to Nonres		Wages Paid to Nonres as a % of Total		Number of Nonres Employees		Nonresident Employees as a % of Total	
	1984 Rank	1985 Rank	1984 Rank	1985 Rank	1984 Rank	1985 Rank	1984 Rank	1985 Rank
Retail Trade								
Hardware	28	33	46	54	34	33	48	51
General Merchandise	25	23	45	48	18	15	45	47
Food Stores	20	19	44	55	10	10	37	35
Auto/Service Station	19	20	39	47	16	17	35	43
Apparel	46	47	42	38	33	27	40	31
Furniture	40	45	48	52	35	36	42	39
Eating/Drinking	9	9	15	19	2	2	10	10
Miscellaneous Retail	24	22	58	50	15	13	44	46
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate								
Banking	31	28	63	68	31	32	64	71
Credit Agencies	35	37	43	59	37	37	50	59
Brokers	52	55	30	66	58	59	47	66
Insurance	50	54	64	71	49	51	62	68
Insurance Agents	38	46	49	67	45	48	58	64
Real Estate	30	34	31	41	28	29	33	40
Combined RE/Ins/Loans/Law	74	74	74	75	74	75	60	69
Investment Company	37	35	57	53	43	39	65	61
Services								
Hotels	18	18	24	25	9	9	19	19
Personal Services	39	45	34	45	27	28	36	37
Business Services	6	6	14	15	5	4	12	21
Auto Repair	26	30	23	28	26	31	26	33
Miscellaneous Repair	22	24	4	10	39	40	18	20
Motion Pictures	58	59	47	33	50	50	34	12
Recreation Services	45	40	20	14	29	23	14	11
Health Services	14	13	54	63	12	14	57	63
Legal Services	32	31	60	57	40	38	56	57
Private Education	54	51	38	35	47	47	31	36
Social Services	29	29	53	60	19	18	52	56
Museums	70	72	70	74	70	70	61	70
Membership Organizations	33	36	55	64	25	25	55	58
Private Households	67	66	9	6	59	58	9	6
Miscellaneous Services	8	10	17	23	14	16	39	42
Nonclassifiable 2/	34	27	2	4	22	30	2	7

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Section

Note: Industry ranks in this table may be slightly different from ranks listed in Tables 3-6 and 3-8. Table 3-9 ranks all industries, while Tables 3-6 and 3-8 include only industries with over \$1 million in wages (Table 3-6) or 200 employees (Table 3-8).

1/ Data include only nonagricultural wage and salary employees covered by unemployment insurance. Consequently, data provided for this industry may not be representative of the industry as a whole.

2/ Not classified in any other industry.

TABLE 3-10

PERCENT NONRESIDENT WAGES AND EMPLOYEES BY GEOGRAPHIC ZONE
1984 & 1985

Geographic Zone	Wages Paid to Nonres as a % of Total		Nonresident Employees as a % of Total	
	1984	1985	1984	1985
Alaska Statewide	12.6	11.7	22.8	23.4
Anchorage-MatSu Region	9.0	9.6	19.2	20.7
Anchorage Borough	9.1	9.7	19.4	20.8
MatSu Borough	7.1	7.0	15.7	18.5
Gulf Coast Region	14.3	14.9	28.5	32.3
Kenai Peninsula Borough	11.9	13.5	22.2	27.3
Kodiak Island Borough	21.8	18.8	39.0	40.2
Valdez-Cordova	14.4	16.9	33.2	37.9
Interior Region	12.7	12.1	21.2	23.2
Fairbanks North Star Borough	13.0	12.3	22.0	24.0
Southeast Fairbanks	8.5	9.8	20.7	20.3
Yukon-Koyukuk	9.2	9.9	13.4	16.0
Northern Region	25.5	22.4	26.9	25.1
Kobuk	9.5	7.7	10.8	12.4
Nome	10.0	9.5	13.0	15.0
North Slope Borough	28.0	24.9	33.3	30.5
Southeast Region	11.2	13.1	23.3	27.2
Haines Borough	11.4	18.0	16.9	32.3
Juneau Borough	8.3	9.3	18.9	21.6
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	9.0	10.8	18.9	22.2
Prince of Wales Outer Ketchikan	17.3	17.9	27.6	30.5
Sitka Borough	7.9	8.5	16.5	19.4
Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon	25.4	27.6	38.1	43.4
Wrangell-Petersburg	20.2	25.0	38.0	42.7
Southwest Region	24.2	24.2	37.6	37.6
Aleutian Islands	41.6	41.4	62.6	60.9
Bethel	8.4	9.7	12.8	15.5
Bristol Bay Borough	42.7	39.0	60.0	58.8
Dillingham	30.7	30.0	45.6	46.5
Wade Hampton	4.5	6.6	8.8	12.3
Geographic Area Unknown	27.2	39.5	46.4	58.6

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis

TABLE 3-11

SIX REGIONS AND 23 CENSUS AREAS RANKED
BY NONRESIDENT WAGES AND EMPLOYEES
1984 & 1985

Region	Rank Based on							
	Nonresident Wages				Nonresident Employees			
	Amount Paid to Nonres		Wages Paid to Nonres as a % of Total		Number of Nonres Employees		Nonresident Employees as a % of Total	
	1984 Rank	1985 Rank	1984 Rank	1985 Rank	1984 Rank	1985 Rank	1984 Rank	1985 Rank

Anchorage-MatSu	1	1	6	6	1	1	6	6
Gulf Coast	4	5	3	3	2	2	2	2
Interior	3	3	4	5	4	4	5	5
Northern	2	2	1	2	6	6	3	4
Southeast	5	4	5	4	3	3	4	3
Southwest	6	6	2	1	5	5	1	1

Census Area by Region								

Anchorage-MatSu Region								
Anchorage Borough	1	1	16	17	1	1	13	15
MatSu Borough	11	12	22	22	14	12	18	18
Gulf Coast Region								
Kenai Peninsula Borough	4	4	11	11	4	3	10	11
Kodiak Island Borough	6	7	6	7	6	5	4	6
Valdez-Cordova	13	11	9	10	10	10	8	7
Interior Region								
Fairbanks North Star Borough	3	3	10	12	2	2	11	12
Southeast Fairbanks	22	22	18	14	21	21	12	16
Yukon-Koyukuk	19	18	15	15	20	18	19	19
Northern Region								
Kobuk	20	21	14	21	21	21	22	22
Nome	18	19	13	18	19	19	20	21
North Slope Borough	2	2	4	6	3	4	7	9
Southeast Region								
Haines Borough	21	20	12	9	23	20	16	8
Juneau Borough	7	6	20	19	7	7	15	14
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	9	8	17	13	13	11	14	13
Prince of Wales Outer Ketchikan	14	16	8	8	16	16	9	10
Sitka Borough	17	17	21	20	18	17	17	17
Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon	16	15	5	4	15	14	5	4
Wrangell-Petersburg	10	9	7	5	9	8	6	5
Southwest Region								
Aleutian Islands	5	5	2	1	5	6	1	1
Bethel	15	14	19	16	17	15	21	20
Bristol Bay Borough	12	13	1	2	11	13	2	2
Dillingham	8	10	3	3	8	9	3	3
Wade Hampton	23	23	23	23	22	23	23	23

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis

TABLE 3-12

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY GEOGRAPHIC ZONE
1984 & 1985

Geographic Zone	Unemployment Rate	
	1984	1985
Alaska Statewide	10.1%	9.5%
Anchorage-MatSu Region	8.1%	8.2%
Anchorage Borough	7.5%	7.4%
MatSu Borough	12.4%	13.8%
Gulf Coast Region	12.8%	11.8%
Kenai Peninsula Borough	13.9%	13.4%
Kodiak Island Borough	9.4%	8.4%
Valdez-Cordova	13.6%	10.2%
Interior Region	12.9%	12.2%
Fairbanks North Star Borough	13.1%	12.5%
Southeast Fairbanks	11.1%	9.3%
Yukon-Koyukuk	13.1%	11.6%
Northern Region	11.8%	11.0%
Kobuk	11.8%	10.9%
Nome	12.1%	10.7%
North Slope Borough	8.9%	11.5%
Southeast Region	12.5%	10.2%
Haines Borough	13.3%	11.6%
Juneau Borough	9.6%	8.9%
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	15.0%	10.0%
Prince of Wales Outer Ketchikan	15.6%	13.6%
Sitka Borough	10.1%	9.6%
Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon	15.2%	13.8%
Wrangell-Petersburg	16.5%	11.2%
Southwest Region	9.6%	8.1%
Aleutian Islands	5.4%	3.2%
Bethel	11.6%	10.1%
Bristol Bay Borough	9.4%	8.0%
Dillingham	8.2%	7.5%
Wade Hampton	12.1%	10.7%

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis

TABLE 3-13

NONRESIDENTS EMPLOYED AND RESIDENTS AVAILABLE FOR WORK
BY QUARTER IN SELECTED CONSTRUCTION OCCUPATIONS
ALASKA 1984 & 1985

Occupation Title (Dictionary of Occupational Titles)	Quarter 1				Quarter 2			
	1984		1985		1984		1985	
	Nonres Emp	Res Unemp	Nonres Emp	Res Unemp	Nonres Emp	Res Unemp	Nonres Emp	Res Unemp
MECHANICS/MACHINE REPAIR								
Motor Vehicle Mechanics	128	509	86	538	161	392	121	661
Engine, Transmission Mechanics	81	152	23	162	87	117	23	214
Misc. Machine Repair	57	138	6	126	54	115	17	172
Other Related Occupations	1	5	0	4	1	2	0	6
METAL FABRICATION								
Fitting, Bolting Occupations	81	204	39	173	101	193	69	207
Sheet Metal	90	53	49	85	80	64	63	104
Other Related Occupations	9	22	3	24	7	15	5	26
WELDERS, CUTTERS & RELATED								
Other Related Occupations	137	309	116	268	168	266	156	352
ELECTRICAL INSTALLING & REPAIR								
Transmission, Distrib. Line Inst.	43	133	29	95	54	122	34	112
Installation, Repair Transp. Equip.	5	10	3	9	7	10	0	10
Installation, Repair Lg. Appliance	1	9	0	5	7	6	0	10
Other Related Occupations	33	99	16	131	27	87	34	163
PAINTING, PLASTERING, CEMENTING								
Construction Painters	43	170	26	226	54	152	40	295
Plasterers	24	54	16	51	40	50	23	87
Cement, Concrete Finishers	24	136	36	136	101	117	81	152
EXCAVATING, GRADING, PAVING								
Excavating, Grading	47	283	29	229	94	194	69	229
Paving, Asphalt, & Concrete	5	30	3	30	20	28	34	30
Other Related Occupations	407	1,518	366	1,374	798	1,161	754	1,538
OTHER CONSTRUCTION OCCUPATIONS								
Carpenters	502	1,855	402	1,951	684	1,692	725	2,348
Brick, Stone, & Tile Setters	9	55	23	66	47	54	40	68
Plumbers, Fitters, & Related Occup.	493	355	259	485	530	384	353	578
Asbestos, Insulation	19	13	6	23	27	12	17	35
Floor Laying, Finishing	9	21	13	18	7	18	11	19
Glaziers	19	18	16	29	21	18	17	31
Roofers	28	77	23	96	40	71	52	122
Other Related Occupations	696	3,440	476	3,416	1,093	3,078	1,061	4,163
MOTOR FREIGHT OCCUPATIONS								
Truck Driver, Heavy	133	1,022	96	926	241	854	208	1,110
Truck Driver, Light	9	111	9	146	14	101	17	201
OTHER TRANSPORTATION OCCUPATIONS								
Other Related Occupations	5	28	3	35	7	25	5	59
PACKAGING & MATERIALS HANDLING								
Hoisting & Conveying	28	222	39	244	80	158	63	280
Other Related Occupations	38	282	29	299	80	218	58	379
MINERAL EXTRACTION OCCUPATIONS								
Earth Boring, Drilling & Related	28	224	29	154	47	191	58	212
TOTAL FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS	3,232	11,557	2,269	11,554	4,779	9,965	4,208	13,973
TOTAL NONRESIDENTS WORKING FOR CONSTRUCTION COMPANIES	4,737		3,330		6,706		5,803	

TABLE 3-13 (Continued)

NONRESIDENTS EMPLOYED AND RESIDENTS AVAILABLE FOR WORK
BY QUARTER IN SELECTED CONSTRUCTION OCCUPATIONS
ALASKA 1984 & 1985

Occupation Title (Dictionary of Occupation Titles)	Quarter 3				Quarter 4			
	1984		1985		1984		1985	
	Nonres Emp	Res Unemp	Nonres Emp	Res Unemp	Nonres Emp	Res Unemp	Nonres Emp	Res Unemp
MECHANICS/MACHINE REPAIR								
Motor Vehicle Mechanics	174	302	140	459	131	481	96	687
Engine, Transmission Mechanics	103	96	29	134	87	135	20	229
Misc. Machine Repair	63	94	36	158	49	122	20	157
Other Related Occupations	1	1	0	5	6	1	0	5
METAL FABRICATION								
Fitting, Bolting Occupations	158	121	125	127	114	165	86	168
Sheet Metal	95	51	73	64	71	69	51	123
Other Related Occupations	8	12	14	17	11	22	10	19
WELDERS, CUTTERS & RELATED								
Other Related Occupations	166	205	169	277	136	272	107	342
ELECTRICAL INSTALLING & REPAIR								
Transmission, Distrib. Line Inst.	87	44	81	31	71	95	66	80
Installation, Repair Transp. Equip.	8	10	0	10	6	9	0	10
Installation, Repair Lg. Appliance	8	6	0	9	6	7	0	14
Other Related Occupations	40	51	44	102	38	87	40	106
PAINTING, PLASTERING, CEMENTING								
Construction Painters	55	114	66	181	38	193	51	196
Plasterers	47	37	29	54	33	43	10	83
Cement, Concrete Finishers	134	50	110	60	87	109	81	153
EXCAVATING, GRADING, PAVING								
Excavating, Grading	111	89	66	121	87	238	56	235
Paving, Asphalt, & Concrete	24	9	36	11	11	33	25	44
Other Related Occupations	988	608	914	788	691	1,351	622	1,719
OTHER CONSTRUCTION OCCUPATIONS								
Carpenters	869	1,058	1,003	1,380	593	1,524	724	1,692
Brick, Stone, & Tile Setters	47	21	59	32	33	41	40	60
Plumbers, Fitters, & Related Occup.	545	281	435	376	327	353	260	505
Asbestos, Insulation	24	12	29	24	17	12	15	20
Floor Laying, Finishing	16	11	14	17	6	14	10	19
Glaziers	16	13	14	20	17	16	10	25
Roofers	64	35	66	53	49	59	45	95
Other Related Occupations	1,264	1,918	1,364	2,576	811	2,934	902	3,370
MOTOR FREIGHT OCCUPATIONS								
Truck Driver, Heavy	277	478	280	623	207	830	168	998
Truck Driver, Light	24	69	22	140	17	91	15	165
OTHER TRANSPORTATION OCCUPATIONS								
Other Related Occupations	8	16	7	59	6	31	5	44
PACKAGING & MATERIALS HANDLING								
Hoisting & Conveying	103	119	81	193	60	184	45	343
Other Related Occupations	87	173	59	254	55	257	35	339
MINERAL EXTRACTION OCCUPATIONS								
Earth Boring, Drilling & Related	55	168	66	170	49	158	45	200
TOTAL FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS	5,669	6,272	5,431	8,525	3,920	9,936	3,660	12,245
TOTAL NONRESIDENTS WORKING FOR CONSTRUCTION COMPANIES	7,903		7,378		5,444		5,100	

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis

Note: The occupational profile of nonresidents working in construction is derived from those nonresidents who filed an unemployment claim. That profile was then applied to the total nonresident labor pool working in construction during each quarter. Approximately, 42.5 percent of all nonresidents working in construction had filed a UI claim from which to derive their occupational code.

CHAPTER 4. RESIDENT HIRE PREFERENCE DETERMINATIONS

This chapter explains the background behind current resident hire legislation, how the implementation of resident hire preferences is designed to work, and the progress being made towards implementing the new law.

Introduction

Two previous statutes designed to establish a legal resident hire preference law were found unconstitutional by the courts. During the last court challenge, the Alaska Department of Labor presented more factual information to support the state's position than in any similar case in the nation. Despite the data presented, the court ruled the statute unconstitutional and indicated that any future resident hire law would have to address a very specific problem clearly caused by the employment of nonresidents, with an equally specific solution. Both problem and solution must be documented with extensive factual material.

The Fourteenth Alaska Legislature responded to the court's decision by passing a new statute which is complex and substantially different from previous versions. They emphasized the need to pass a law which would withstand a test of constitutionality. Consequently, the new statute uses a very targeted approach based on detailed statistical information. Extremely specific data are required relating to area of work, area of residency, and the occupation of all persons either working or looking for work. All of this is required to show that the employment of nonresidents is, in fact, a significant cause of unemployment for qualified and available resident workers. The law also requires proof that Alaska's problems are uniquely bad, and that the displacement of resident workers has caused serious social or economic problems.

The Department of Labor was provided a budget for fiscal year 1987 to establish an information system specifically designed to provide for the statutory information requirements of the current resident hire legislation. The Department of Labor has been working to achieve that goal; however, some of the specific information required was not available from the data files of this or any other state agency, and had to be requested from employers. Employers have been notified of the new requirement, and data collection is now underway to provide the necessary information to determine whether residents of a specific occupation and area are being displaced by nonresidents.

Overview of the Resident Hire Law

Under the new law, determinations for hiring preferences on public funded construction projects will designate the specific geographic area (or zone) affected, the type of preference in effect, and the specific occupation to which it applies. The following is an example of how a determination would read: the _____ census area is determined to be an underemployment zone for resident carpenters.

Alaska Statute 36 authorizes four separate types of hiring preference: an underemployment zone, an economically distressed zone, a zone of economically distressed minority residents, and a zone of economically distressed female residents. The first two preferences provide opportunities for any qualified resident of the zone who is available for work and trained or experienced in the occupation to which the preference applies (see Alaska Statute 36.10.140 "Eligibility for Preference"). The third and fourth preferences apply only to qualified minority

or female residents of the zone who are available for work and trained or experienced in the occupation to which the preference applies (see Alaska Statute 36.10.140 "Eligibility for Preference").

A zone can be either a census area, an economic region, or the state as a whole. The boundaries, however, are clearly defined and no other geographic division qualifies for consideration under current law. For additional information see the Glossary on page 73 or the map on page 75.

Each of 665 occupations listed in the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) manual will be treated as a separate occupation for purposes of making determinations and enforcing preferences, although preferences will apply only to jobs on public funded construction projects.

Conditions Required for a Zone to Qualify for Preference

A hiring preference cannot go into effect until specific conditions are shown to exist. Those conditions vary somewhat for each type of preference, but fall into three major categories: measures of the overall economic condition of the zone, measures of labor force supply and demand by individual occupation (to determine whether nonresident workers have actually displaced qualified and available residents of the zone), and measures of the social and economic impact of unemployment in the zone. Figure 4-1 briefly lists all of the conditions required for each type of preference. Any reader who wants specific information beyond that contained in the inset is encouraged to read the law and the proposed regulations.

Implementation of Preferences

Before preferences can be implemented, determinations must be made as to which zones qualify for preference based on the specific criteria outlined above. Before any determinations can be made, regulations must be approved and data compiled. As of early January 1987, regulations have been drafted and reviewed through the public hearing process but not finalized. Data have been compiled which illustrate the overall economic condition of each zone (Tables 4-1 and 4-2); however, data about occupational supply and demand are not currently available in enough detail to demonstrate that nonresident workers have displaced qualified, available resident workers in specific occupations in specific areas of the state. Consequently, the Department of Labor has designed a system to collect the necessary detail, and has begun implementation of those procedures. The department expects to have the detailed information needed to evaluate possible determinations for most construction-related occupations by January 1988. Data about the social and economic impact of unemployment are available through a variety of sources which will be analyzed in depth during 1987.

Summary of the Conditions Required for a Zone to Qualify for a Resident Hiring Preference Under Existing Law

The four types of resident hiring preference require the following preconditions. Please refer to the law and proposed regulations for specific details.

An Underemployment Zone requires:

- 1) a rate of unemployment within the zone that is substantially higher than the national rate of unemployment.*
- 2) a substantial number of residents in the zone who have experience or training in occupations that would be employed on a public works project.
- 3) a lack of employment opportunities in the zone that substantially contributed to serious social or economic problems in the zone.
- 4) evidence that employment of workers who are not residents is a peculiar source of unemployment of residents of the zone.

An Economically Distressed Zone requires:

- 1) either the per capita income of residents of the zone is less than 90 percent of the per capita income of the United States as a whole,* or the unemployment rate of the zone exceeds the national rate of unemployment by at least five percentage points.*
- 2) a lack of employment opportunities in the zone have substantially contributed to serious social or economic problems in the zone.
- 3) evidence that employment of workers who are not residents is a peculiar source of unemployment of residents of the zone.

A Zone of Economically Disadvantaged Minority Residents requires:

- 1) a percentage of civilian minority residents in the zone that exceeds the percentage of civilian minority residents in the state.*
- 2) either the unemployment rate of civilian minority residents of the zone is at least two times the unemployment rate of nonminority residents of the zone,* or the civilian minority population of the zone has suffered past economic discrimination.
- 3) the economic disadvantage of civilian minority residents of the zone has substantially contributed to serious social or economic problems in the zone.
- 4) evidence that employment of workers who are not residents is a peculiar source of unemployment of civilian minority residents of the zone.

A Zone of Economically Disadvantaged Female Residents requires:

- 1) either the unemployment rate of female residents of the zone is at least two times the unemployment rate of male residents of the zone,* or the female population of the zone has suffered past economic discrimination.
- 2) the economic disadvantage of female residents of the zone has substantially contributed to serious social or economic problems in the zone.
- 3) evidence that employment of workers who are not residents is a peculiar source of unemployment of female residents of the zone.

* These data are provided in Tables 4-1 and 4-2.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis.

TABLE 4-1

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (NOV 1985 - OCT 1986)
 PER CAPITA INCOME (1984)
 PERCENT OF POPULATION WHICH IS MINORITY (1980)
 BY GEOGRAPHIC ZONE

	Unemployment Rate 1/ Nov 85-Oct 86			Per Capita Income 2/ 1984			% of Civilian Population Which is Minority 1980 3/		
	Average Monthly Labor Force	Average Monthly Unemployed	% Unemp. Rate	Total Personal Income (thous)	Population (thous)	Per Capita Income	Total Pop	Min Pop	% Pop Min
United States	117,434,917	8,253,583	7.0	\$3,016,317,000	236,166.0	\$12,772			
Alaska Statewide	258,520	27,606	10.7	8,770,918	499.7	17,552	374,924	80,884	21.6
Anchorage-MatSu Region	138,008	12,870	9.3	4,769,533	256.3	18,609	181,276	23,475	12.9
Anchorage Borough	120,903	10,225	8.5	4,349,146	226.7	17,185	163,517	22,534	13.8
MatSu Borough	17,105	2,645	15.5	420,387	29.6	14,202	17,759	941	5.3
Gulf Coast Region	28,296	3,860	13.6	823,556	61.0	13,501	42,668	6,118	14.3
Kenai Peninsula Borough	18,032	2,917	16.2	499,477	37.7	13,249	25,208	2,101	8.3
Kodiak Island Borough	6,413	519	8.1	174,009	14.7	11,837	9,274	2,772	29.9
Valdez-Cordova	3,852	424	11.0	150,070	8.6	17,450	8,186	1,245	15.2
Interior Region	39,895	5,457	13.7	1,454,288	77.1	18,662	60,900	12,064	19.8
Fairbanks North Star Borough	32,450	4,621	14.2	1,293,131	62.3	20,757	48,824	6,670	13.7
Southeast Fairbanks	3,143	332	10.5	79,803	6.3	12,667	4,808	987	20.5
Yukon-Koyukuk	4,302	505	11.7	81,354	8.5	9,571	7,268	4,407	60.6
Northern Region	8,155	989	12.1	268,911	16.0	16,807	15,322	12,631	82.4
Kobuk	2,585	343	13.3	59,617	5.0	11,923	4,785	4,130	86.3
Nome	3,434	443	12.9	95,962	6.7	14,323	6,494	5,228	80.5
North Slope Borough	2,136	204	9.5	113,332	4.3	26,356	4,042	3,273	81.0
Southeast Region	33,108	3,456	10.4	1,109,583	60.2	18,432	53,157	11,336	21.3
Haines Borough	1,046	122	11.6	32,344	1.9	17,023	1,680	246	14.6
Juneau Borough	13,025	1,296	10.0	505,302	23.8	21,231	19,346	2,814	14.5
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	7,029	716	10.2	232,148	12.8	18,137	11,103	1,722	15.5
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketch	2,505	351	14.0	63,148	4.4	14,352	3,822	1,752	45.8
Sitka Borough	4,023	352	8.8	119,741	7.4	16,181	7,581	1,950	25.7
Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon	1,982	257	13.0	56,386	3.5	16,110	3,473	1,520	43.8
Wrangell-Petersburg	3,497	362	10.3	100,514	6.4	15,705	6,152	1,332	21.7
Southwest Region	11,058	976	8.8	345,047	29.1	11,857	26,525	20,255	76.4
Aleutian Islands	2,565	101	3.9	119,277	7.1	16,800	5,585	2,559	45.3
Bethel	4,384	473	10.8	113,815	11.3	10,072	10,945	9,359	85.5
Bristol Bay Borough	425	33	7.8	23,215	1.1	21,105	751	361	48.1
Dillingham	1,898	160	8.4	54,628	5.0	10,926	4,615	3,556	77.1
Wade Hampton	1,786	208	11.7	34,112	4.6	7,416	4,629	4,420	95.5

1/ Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis

2/ U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

3/ U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, General Social and Economic Characteristics.

TABLE 4-2

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE OF MINORITY AND NONMINORITY RESIDENTS (1980)
 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE OF MALE AND FEMALE RESIDENTS (1980)
 BY GEOGRAPHIC ZONE

	Comparative Unemployment of Civilian Minority and Nonminority Residents 1980						Comparative Unemployment of Male and Female Residents 1980					
	Nonminority			Minority			Male			Female		
	Labor Force	Unemp	% Unemp	Labor Force	Unemp	% Unemp	Labor Force	Unemp	% Unemp	Labor Force	Unemp	% Unemp
Alaska Statewide	164,823	12,539	7.6	32,773	4,912	15.0	134,370	11,334	8.4	84,252	6,117	7.3
Anchorage-MatSu Region	88,604	6,489	7.3	10,760	1,418	13.2	66,025	5,168	7.8	44,074	2,739	6.2
Anchorage Borough	80,336	5,466	6.8	10,493	1,391	13.3	60,515	4,431	7.3	40,995	2,426	5.9
MatSu Borough	8,268	1,023	12.4	267	27	10.1	5,510	737	13.4	3,079	313	10.2
Gulf Coast Region	19,090	1,781	9.3	2,508	354	14.1	14,221	1,248	8.8	8,209	887	10.8
Kenai Peninsula Borough	11,581	1,328	11.5	813	151	18.6	7,762	829	10.7	4,688	650	13.9
Kodiak Island Borough	3,729	219	5.9	1,242	108	8.7	3,665	198	5.4	1,932	129	6.7
Valdez-Cordova	3,780	234	6.2	453	95	21.0	2,794	221	7.9	1,589	108	6.8
Interior Region	26,833	2,740	10.2	4,066	677	16.7	23,734	2,210	9.3	13,389	1,207	9.0
Fairbanks North Star Borough	23,432	2,328	9.9	2,584	376	14.6	19,672	1,737	8.8	11,360	967	8.5
Southeast Fairbanks	1,912	288	15.1	236	58	24.6	1,886	207	11.0	953	139	14.6
Yukon-Koyukuk	1,489	124	8.3	1,246	243	19.5	2,176	266	12.2	1,076	101	9.4
Northern Region	1,880	69	3.7	4,532	782	17.3	4,211	650	15.4	2,435	201	8.3
Kobuk	435	15	3.4	1,434	319	22.2	1,148	254	22.1	764	80	10.5
Nome	830	38	4.6	1,739	339	19.5	1,622	297	18.3	989	80	8.1
North Slope Borough	615	16	2.6	1,359	124	9.1	1,441	99	6.9	682	41	6.0
Southeast Region	24,601	1,297	5.3	4,725	700	14.8	18,120	1,316	7.3	11,884	681	5.7
Haines Borough	716	40	5.6	118	21	17.8	572	40	7.0	342	21	6.1
Juneau Borough	10,487	586	5.6	1,300	163	12.5	6,764	498	7.4	5,199	251	4.8
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	5,236	203	3.9	587	77	13.1	3,727	150	4.0	2,291	130	5.7
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketch	1,116	27	2.4	728	102	14.0	1,268	94	7.4	576	35	6.1
Sitka Borough	3,090	113	3.7	867	130	15.0	2,571	193	7.5	1,596	50	3.1
Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon	1,137	125	11.0	646	128	19.8	1,108	153	13.8	680	100	14.7
Wrangell-Petersburg	2,819	203	7.2	479	79	16.5	2,110	188	8.9	1,200	94	7.8
Southwest Region	3,815	163	4.3	6,182	981	15.9	8,059	742	9.2	4,261	402	9.4
Aleutian Islands	1,763	67	3.8	919	99	10.8	3,280	82	2.5	1,348	84	6.2
Bethel	1,163	61	5.2	2,589	330	12.7	2,344	281	12.0	1,438	110	7.6
Bristol Bay Borough	211	12	5.7	155	30	19.4	538	21	3.9	171	21	12.3
Dillingham	678	23	3.4	1,157	245	21.2	1,031	156	15.1	805	112	13.9
Wade Hampton	0	0	0.0	1,362	277	20.3	866	202	23.3	499	75	15.0

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, General Social and Economic Characteristics.

CHAPTER 5. RESIDENT HIRE: PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

This chapter summarizes the reasons employers cite for hiring nonresidents, the actions their firms have taken to increase resident hire, and the various options proposed by agencies, lawmakers, and others interested in actions the State can take to promote resident hire in Alaska. This chapter does not contain specific recommendations for promoting resident hire.

INTRODUCTION

Alaska Statute 36 requires the Department of Labor to look into alternative ways of promoting the hiring of Alaska residents. To accomplish this, the surveys of two committees which were set up to address proposals and initiatives to encourage the hiring of residents were analyzed, and an independent survey was conducted by Research and Analysis. Results from these three separate surveys were evaluated to provide the insights discussed in this chapter:

1) The Department of Labor surveyed employers in ten industries which have high nonresident employment. The purpose of this survey was to learn the reasons why employers hire nonresidents and to ask employers for their ideas about ways to promote the hiring of Alaska residents.

2) A subcommittee of the Governor's Council on Alaska Hire conducted a survey of employers. The purpose of the survey was to assess the ability of Alaska's vocational education programs to provide trained workers for employer's needs. The Governor's Council on Alaska Hire was comprised of individuals who represented the administration, the legislature, organized labor, and employers. Findings from this survey bear directly on the resident hire issue.

3) A survey of various organizations including state departments, employers, legislators, and labor organizations was conducted by the Alaska Hire Task Force. The task force, which is no longer active and which consisted of representatives from several state departments, was coordinated by the deputy commissioner of the Department of Labor and reported directly to the Governor's Council on Alaska Hire. This survey was designed to gather suggestions of things which the State of Alaska could do to promote the hiring of residents.

EMPLOYER RESIDENT HIRE SURVEY

Reasons for Hiring Nonresidents

It was determined that a telephone survey of 100 employers in ten industries could provide insight into the reasons why employers hire nonresidents. Ten industries that had high amounts of wages paid to nonresidents were selected. Ten firms were then selected from each industry. Within each industry, firms were selected from two groups: those with the highest and those with the lowest percentage of nonresident employees and wages paid. Responses were obtained from 74 firms with no less than six responses from each industry selected.

Employers were asked to provide reasons why their industry hires nonresidents (unprompted response). Employers were then read a prepared list of possible reasons for hiring nonresidents and asked if any of those reasons applied to their industry (prompted response). Table 5-1 summarizes employer responses.

The most frequent prompted response was that employers hire the best person regardless of residency. This reflects the fact that the skill and background of an employer's workers are important variables to improve profitability. Sixty percent of employers contacted said their industry hires nonresidents because available Alaskans lack required training or experience. This was the most frequently cited reason given in construction, mining, and service industries. In fact, this was the most frequent unprompted response about why an industry hires nonresidents. Thirty-five percent of employers stated that their industry hires nonresidents because no Alaskans are available.

Fifty percent of employers stated their industry hires nonresidents because of company policy to transfer people within the company. This reason was most commonly cited by employers in mining industries. Six employers, mostly in food processing, commented that nonresidents are hired because companies hire from their home offices located out of state. Twenty-eight percent of employers felt that nonresidents were hired in their industry because companies hire individuals who are known to the company. This confirms a common practice of hiring people an employer knows.

Nineteen percent of employers felt that the ability to pay lower wages was a reason to hire nonresidents. Sixteen percent of employers indicated that nonresidents worked harder or had better work attitudes than residents.

Current Practices Used by Firms to Increase Resident Hire

Employers in the resident hire survey were asked what actions their firms had taken to promote resident hire. The more common answers were to advertise openings locally, to establish a company policy on resident hire, to hire through unions, to hire through Job Service offices, to use employment agencies or to contact universities. Table 5-2 summarizes practices currently used by employers surveyed.

Firms Suggest Ways to Promote Resident Hire

Employers in the resident hire survey were asked what they thought the State of Alaska could or should do to promote resident hire. The most common suggestions were to conduct a promotional campaign, to provide trained workers through vocational or university training, and to promote resident hire through Job Service offices. Table 5-3 summarizes responses.

When asked who else besides the State should be involved in promoting resident hire, the most frequent response was that this action should involve private firms and contractors. Table 5-4 summarizes the responses.

Hard-to-fill Jobs

Employers were also asked to identify specific jobs which were difficult to fill with residents. A summary of employer responses by industry is contained in Figure 5-1.

TABLE 5-1

EMPLOYER RESIDENT HIRE SURVEY
REASONS WHY EMPLOYERS HIRE NONRESIDENTS BY INDUSTRY

Reason	Total	Oil & Gas	Other .line	Bldg Const	Heavy Const	Spec Trade Const	Food Proc	Air Trans	Eat Drink Places	Busin Serv
FIRMS HIRE MOST QUALIFIED PERSON										
Unprompted Response	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prompted Response	51	3	5	2	8	4	5	7	5	5
RESIDENTS LACK TRAINING/EXPERIENCE										
Unprompted Response	32	4	7	4	3	2	2	2	-	1
Prompted Response	13	1	-	-	3	1	-	5	1	2
FIRMS TRANSFER IN WORKERS										
Unprompted Response	10	1	4	1	-	-	1	1	-	1
Prompted Response	28	3	3	2	4	2	2	4	5	1
RESIDENTS NOT AVAILABLE										
Unprompted Response	16	1	1	1	1	1	5	3	1	2
Prompted Response	10	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	-	-
FIRMS HIRE KNOWN PEOPLE										
Unprompted Response	3	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prompted Response	18	1	2	1	4	3	1	2	2	-
NONRESIDENTS WORK FOR LOWER WAGES										
Unprompted Response	6	-	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-
Prompted Response	8	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	2
NONRESIDENTS HAVE BETTER ATTITUDE										
Unprompted Response	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Prompted Response	7	2	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-
NONRESIDENTS WORK HARDER										
Unprompted Response	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prompted Response	4	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
OTHER	12	-	1	-	1	1	5	1	2	-
NUMBER OF FIRMS SURVEYED	74	7	8	6	9	6	9	10	6	6

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis

Note: An unprompted response was a response given by the employer when asked in an open ended question to identify reasons why their industry hires nonresidents. A prompted response was a response given by an employer specifically asked if the stated reason for hiring nonresidents applied to their industry.

TABLE 5-2

EMPLOYER RESIDENT HIRE SURVEY
CURRENT PRACTICES USED BY FIRMS TO INCREASE RESIDENT HIRE

Response	Total	Oil & Gas	Other Mine	Bldg Const	Heavy Const	Spec Trade Const	Food Proc	Air Trans	Eat Drink Places	Busin Serv	Misc Serv
Advertise Openings Locally	20	1	2	2	1	-	1	1	4	6	2
Company Hiring Policy	11	1	2	-	4	2	-	1	1	-	-
Use Unions	9	-	-	1	5	2	-	-	-	-	1
Use Job Service	9	-	1	1	1	-	2	2	1	-	1
Use Private Employment Agency	8	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	2	1	2
Use the University	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
On-the-Job Training	5	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Encourage Resident Hire in Bids	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Use Word-of-Mouth Referral	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Subcontract Work	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-
Maintain Resume File	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Call Back Prior Resident Workers	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Require Alaska Experience	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Internal Promotion	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Use Chamber of Commerce	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis

TABLE 5-3

EMPLOYER RESIDENT HIRE SURVEY
ACTIONS THE STATE SHOULD TAKE TO PROMOTE RESIDENT HIRE

Response	Total	Oil & Gas	Other Mine	Bldg Const	Heavy Const	Spec Trade Const	Food Proc	Air Trans	Eat Drink Places	Busin Serv	Misc Serv
Promotional Campaign	8	3	2	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Voc-Ed Training	7	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	1	-
University Training	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Job Service	3	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Lower Wage Rates	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Change Little Davis-Bacon Act	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Favor Alaska Contractors	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maintain Local Hire List	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Set a Good Example	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tax Incentives	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Income Tax Job Credits	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Work With Unions	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Work With Business	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis

TABLE 5-4

EMPLOYER RESIDENT HIRE SURVEY
WHO BESIDES THE STATE SHOULD BE INVOLVED IN PROMOTING RESIDENT HIRE

Response	Total	Oil & Gas	Other Mine	Bldg Const	Heavy Const	Spec Trade Const	Food Proc	Air Trans	Eat Drink Places	Busin Serv	Misc Serv
Firms / Contractors	13	2	-	2	-	1	2	-	2	4	-
Private Sector	5	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	1
Civic Orgs / Chamber of Commerce	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Cities / Municipalities	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Everyone	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Business Associations	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Unions	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Federal Government	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis

FIGURE 5-1

**Hard to Fill Jobs In Alaska
Employer Resident Hire Survey
December 1986**

Oil & Gas

Party Manager (seismic work)
Observer (seismic work)
Electrical and Welding Crafts (fewer problems than in past)
Cementing
Plastering
Technical Jobs with Secondary Recovery
(already done in the Lower 48 so they have experience)
Unusual Welding

Mining, Except Oil & Gas

Laborers for Clearing Brush (short term)
Winchmen (dredge operators)
Engineers
Geologists
Chief Engineer (need industry experience)
Reclamation Engineer (need industry experience)

Building Construction

Aleutian Chain Work
Skilled People—Pipe Welders, Electricians
People who Install External Panels
Very Specialized Trades

Heavy Construction

Electronics
Engineers
Superintendents
Quality Control Workers
Certified Welders (at times of high employment)
Instrumentation Specialists
Hire Large Numbers of Workers on Short Notice

Special Trades Construction

Instrumentation Technicians
Striping/Highway Line Painters (extremely specialized area)
Technical Welding

Food Processing

Fish Processors on Floating Processors
General Lack of Available People, at times
Seafood Processors on Land
Laborers; Fish Handling, Sliming, etc.

Air Transportation

Aircraft Maintenance and Modification
Helicopter Pilots (pilots move seasonally to follow work)
Pilot (with training on 727)
Flight Engineer (with training on 727)
Maintenance Workers

Eating & Drinking

None

Business Services

Structural Testing Technician I, II (science/engineering
type training)
Waitress/Waiters, Kitchen Workers, etc.
Alarm System Installers

Miscellaneous Services

Engineers
Technical Staff
Drafters
Inspectors
Supervisors and Management
Architects
Certified Public Accountants
Accounting Positions
Surveying Manager

Source: Alaska Dept. of Labor, Research & Analysis

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION SURVEY

Use of Alaska Vocational Education Programs to Ensure Resident Employment

A subcommittee of the Council on Alaska Hire explored the ability of in-state vocational education programs to supply a trained work force for Alaska employers. More than 8,000 employers were surveyed to elicit almost 1,400 responses. Figure 5-2 summarizes select survey questions and responses.

Trained Alaska Work Force Unavailable for Some Industries

Approximately 67 percent of the vocational education survey respondents felt there was an available work force to meet their needs; however, more than 40 percent of the respondents in manufacturing and wholesale trade industries felt there was not a trained Alaska labor force available. Sixty percent of respondents in the employer resident hire survey indicated their most frequent reason for hiring nonresidents in their industry was that trained qualified residents were not available. Sixty-one percent of vocational education survey respondents felt their companies would benefit from further training of their employees.

Firms Prefer to Hire Alaskans

Ninety-five percent of vocational education survey participants responded that they would prefer to hire from an Alaskan work force if that work force met their requirements. Nearly 76 percent of the survey respondents indicated that they would be willing to hire an underqualified Alaskan if the Alaskan could be trained. Unfortunately, this question did not specifically address who would provide the training. Respondents may have indicated "yes" more readily if they inferred that someone else would be providing the training. When unemployment rates are high nationally, it is to the employer's advantage to seek people who are already trained. This minimizes the employer's need to provide training. While the exact meaning of this question was unclear, the response could imply that employers are willing to do some training.

Other Employer Comments

Vocational education survey participants were also asked to provide additional comments or suggestions about the hiring of nonresidents. Nearly one-fourth of respondents provided additional comments. Table 5-6 summarizes the nature of the comments while Table 5-7 indicates the distribution of respondents by industry.

FIGURE 5-2

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION SURVEY
OF ALASKA EMPLOYERS

QUESTIONS

ANSWERS

Do you feel that there is a readily trained Alaskan labor force for your needs?	Approximately 67 percent of respondents indicated they felt that there was an available work force. However, more than 40 percent of the respondents in the manufacturing and wholesale trade industries indicated that they felt there was not a trained Alaska labor force available.
Would you prefer to hire from an Alaskan work force if that work force met your requirements?	More than 95 percent of the respondents answered affirmatively to this question.
Do you feel that your company or organization would benefit from further training of your current employees?	61.4 percent of respondents felt their companies would benefit from further training of their employees.
How much are you aware of or concerned about available in-state training programs?	14.5 percent responded "nothing," 44.1 percent responded "very little" while 34.4 percent responded "everything I need to know."
Do you feel you have access to reliable in-state training programs?	Only 36.8 percent responded affirmatively.
Are you inhibited from approaching an in-state training institution due to cost?	Overall 30.4 percent of the respondents indicated that cost was a concern. The manufacturing and finance, insurance and real estate industries were most likely to indicate that cost was an inhibiting factor.
Is partial loss of the employee time an inhibiting factor towards in-state training?	The construction industry was more likely to feel that the loss of employee time inhibited them from approaching an in-state training institution. Higher wages in the construction industry likely were a factor in this response.
Do you feel that in-state training institutions emphasize productivity through good work habits?	Only 25 percent responded affirmatively to this question; however, 57.6 percent did not respond at all.
Have you ever approached an in-state training institution to develop a specialized training course for current employees?	79.8 percent of all respondents indicated that they had not approached an in-state training institution.
Would you consider hiring an Alaskan who may not be as qualified but could be trained?	Nearly 76 percent of all respondents indicated that they would be willing to hire an underqualified Alaskan if they could be trained.
Have you ever offered on-the-job training to your employees?	88.1 percent of all respondents indicated that they have offered on-the-job training to their employees.
Methods used to obtain employees.	The most frequently used methods were word-of-mouth referrals (69.4 percent), walk-in applicants (58.8 percent), Alaska Job Service (50.0 percent), and advertising (47.4 percent).

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis

TABLE 5-5

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION SURVEY
NATURE OF ADDITIONAL COMMENTS PROVIDED BY PARTICIPANTS

Nature of Comment	% of Total
Training Related 1/	35.4
Problems with Current State or Local Bid Process, or Little Davis-Bacon Act	5.6
Employers Hire Qualified People Regardless of Residency	5.6
Wage Related, Nonresidents Work for Less	2.8
Change Existing Laws; Provide Employer Incentives	2.8
Resident Hire Unconstitutional	1.6
Miscellaneous	42.6
TOTAL PERCENT	100.0
TOTAL NUMBER	319.0

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis
1/ A more detailed analysis of training related comments is available upon request.

TABLE 5-6

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION SURVEY
INDUSTRIAL DISTRIBUTION OF PARTICIPANTS
WHO PROVIDED ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	% of Total
Agriculture	1.3
Mining	1.6
Construction	15.4
Manufacturing	5.0
Transportation	3.4
Wholesale Trade	3.4
Retail Trade	16.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	3.4
Services	34.5
Public Administration	5.0
Not Classified or Information Not Available	11.0
TOTAL PERCENT	100.0
TOTAL NUMBER	319.0

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis

ALASKA HIRE TASK FORCE REPORT

The primary objective of this committee was to solicit proposals, ideas, and initiatives regarding resident hire. Input was received from many state agencies and from sources outside of state government. Each state department was requested to examine its own programs, statutes and regulations to determine whether they could be modified or amended to promote the use of Alaska businesses, products and workers. Because of this broad perspective the proposals described in the final report are wide-ranging in nature and approach the issue of resident hire from many different directions. Some of the proposals are relatively narrow in focus, while others involve significant economic, political or legal considerations.

The 1986 Alaska Hire Task Force report was intended primarily for policy makers as a reference of new ideas and initiatives on resident hire. It was not intended to describe resident hire programs which were already in effect and ongoing such as the voluntary compliance, contractor licensing and vehicle licensing programs.

The 36 proposals contained in the task force report are listed below. Those interested in a detailed description of report contents and the current status of each of the proposals are encouraged to contact the Department of Labor. Some of the ideas were addressed in legislation introduced and/or passed during the second session of the Fourteenth Alaska Legislature. Other ideas are pending.

Proposals and Initiatives in Resident Hire Task Force Report

1. Comprehensive Minority Business Enterprise Program
2. Forest Products Preference
3. Loan Program Incentives
4. Economic Disaster Legislation
5. Capital Project Grant Programs
6. Employment Services and Incentives for Teachers
7. Depressed Area Legislation
8. Licensing of Construction Workers
9. Regulation of Subcontracting Practices
10. Job Service Coordination with Alaskan Native Organizations
11. Expansion of Job Service Network
12. Publicity and Advertising Campaign
13. Cooperation with U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service
14. User of Alaska Public Broadcasting System
15. Foreign Fisheries Observer Program
16. Resident Hire on Natural Resource Projects
17. Expansion of Youth Employment Program
18. Federal Land and Water Conservation Grants
19. Resident Hire Stipulations in Oil and Gas Leases
20. Year-round Exploratory Activities
21. Prevailing Wages on Oil and Gas Lease Work
22. Oil Industry Training Programs
23. Resident Hire Incentive Credits
24. Graduated Corporate Tax Rates
25. Adjustment of Investment Tax Credit
26. Bidder Prequalification on State Construction Projects
27. Solicitation of Construction Bids Only in Alaska
28. Require Prime Contractors to Publicize Labor and Subcontract Needs on Public Construction Projects

29. Use of Unique Alaska Materials or State-furnished Materials
30. "Buy Alaska" Legislation
31. Local Fabrication of Construction Materials
32. Prequalification of Local Labor Force
33. Expand Bidder Preference
34. Executive Order Mandating Local Hire
35. Management Program for Public Land Managers
36. Linked Deposit Small Business Loan Program

USE OF OCCUPATIONAL INFORMATION TO INCREASE RESIDENT HIRE

In the fall of 1986 employers were notified of an industry schedule under which they are required to begin reporting the occupational title and work location of all employees on their quarterly unemployment insurance tax report. This new information will be crossmatched with other variables contained in the Department of Labor wage file, unemployment insurance claimant file, job service applicant file, and Department of Revenue permanent fund dividend file to provide data about resident and nonresident employees by occupation, industry, work area, residence area, and wage level.

While the preceding information is required to make preference determinations under the current resident hiring statute, it can also be used by Alaska's policy makers to identify the worst problem areas, suggest potential solutions, fine-tune existing efforts, and evaluate the effectiveness of any actions taken. For example, areas of high nonresident employment will be identified by industry, occupation, area, and earnings. The Department of Labor will then explore the reasons for high nonresident employment in the most significant problem industries, areas, and occupations. The others such as the governor's office and the legislature can use these facts to adjust laws, regulations, administrative procedures, and programs to comprehensively encourage higher levels of resident employment throughout Alaska's economy.

GLOSSARY

Census Area- Any of 23 specific geographic divisions of the state defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. Each borough in Alaska constitutes its own census area; areas remaining outside of official borough boundaries have been divided into separate census areas with boundaries which tend to follow geographic or native corporation boundaries. For additional information see the map on page 75.

Covered Employment- Employment subject to the provisions of the Alaska Employment Security Act (unemployment insurance). Workers not covered include self-employed workers, most fish harvesters, full commission salespersons, agricultural workers, domestic workers, unpaid family workers, private railroad workers, elected and appointed public officials, and some employed students.

Dictionary of Occupational Titles (DOT)- A system for classifying workers or jobs based on the type of work performed. The Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) is another common occupational classification system.

Economic Region- Any of six specific geographic divisions of the state defined by the Alaska Department of Labor. Each region is composed of between two and seven individual census areas. For additional information see the map on page 75.

Employee- For purposes of this report, employee means an individual who worked for wages with an employer subject to the provisions of the Alaska Employment Security Act (unemployment insurance). See Covered Employment for a listing of the types of workers not included.

Employment- A count of the number of workers who worked for wages in a survey week that included the twelfth of the month. Employment will always be lower than the number of employees for a quarter, and relatively lower yet on an annual basis because of job turnover.

Note: employees and employment are different concepts. Employees are the individual people who worked for wages during a specific period of time; employment is the number of filled jobs at a particular point in time. Because not all jobs are filled throughout the year and different individuals work in the same position at different periods of time, employee counts exceed the employment totals given in other publications, especially when comparing annual data. Approximately 70 percent more individuals work in Alaska over a year's time than the annual average number of jobs.

Geographic Zone- Any of 23 census areas, six economic regions, or the state as a whole. The boundaries, however, are clearly defined. For additional information see the map on page 75.

Industry- Classification of an employing unit by primary economic activity according to Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes.

Interstate- refers to unemployment insurance benefit payments to claimants residing outside the state responsible for paying the benefits.

Intrastate- refers to unemployment insurance benefit payments to claimants residing inside the state responsible for paying the benefits.

Labor Force- All persons 16 years and older residing in a specific geographic area who are either employed, unemployed and seeking employment, or involved in a labor dispute.

Minority- For purposes of this report, minority means any individual who was classified as nonwhite by the U.S. Census Bureau; more specifically, anyone who was identified as either American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, Black, Asian, Pacific Islander, or other nonwhite.

Nonminority- For purposes of this report, nonminority means any individual who was classified as White by the U.S. Census Bureau. See Minority for a list of the races not considered White.

Nonresident- A person who had been in Alaska less than 30 days or did not intend to make the state their domicile. Because of offsetting factors, the tally of workers who did not apply for a permanent fund dividend in either 1985 or 1986 or did not provide a social security number when they did apply is considered to be a very close estimate of nonresident workers in most circumstances.

Occupation- Classification of an individual worker or job by type of work performed according to Dictionary of Occupational Titles (DOT) code or Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) code.

Region- See Economic Region.

Regular Unemployment Insurance- There are several unemployment insurance programs through which benefits are paid. The basic program is known as Regular, while the three extension programs are known as Supplemental, Federal, and Extended Benefits.

Resident- A person who had been in Alaska at least 30 days and either made or intended to make the state their domicile. Because of offsetting factors, the tally of permanent fund dividend applicants is considered to be a very close estimate of residents in most circumstances.

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)- A system for classifying employers based on their basic economic activity.

Standard Occupational Classification (SOC)- A system for classifying workers or jobs based on the type of work performed. The Dictionary of Occupational Titles is another common occupational classification system.

Unemployment- All persons 16 years and older who did not work during a survey week that included the twelfth of the month but were available and seeking work or waiting to report to work within 30 days.

Unemployment Rate- An expression of the number of unemployed persons as a percent of the total civilian labor force (both employed and unemployed).

Wages- All wage and salary income for work which is subject to the provisions of the Alaska Employment Security Act (unemployment insurance). See Covered Employment for a listing of the types of workers not included.

Zone- See Geographic Zone.

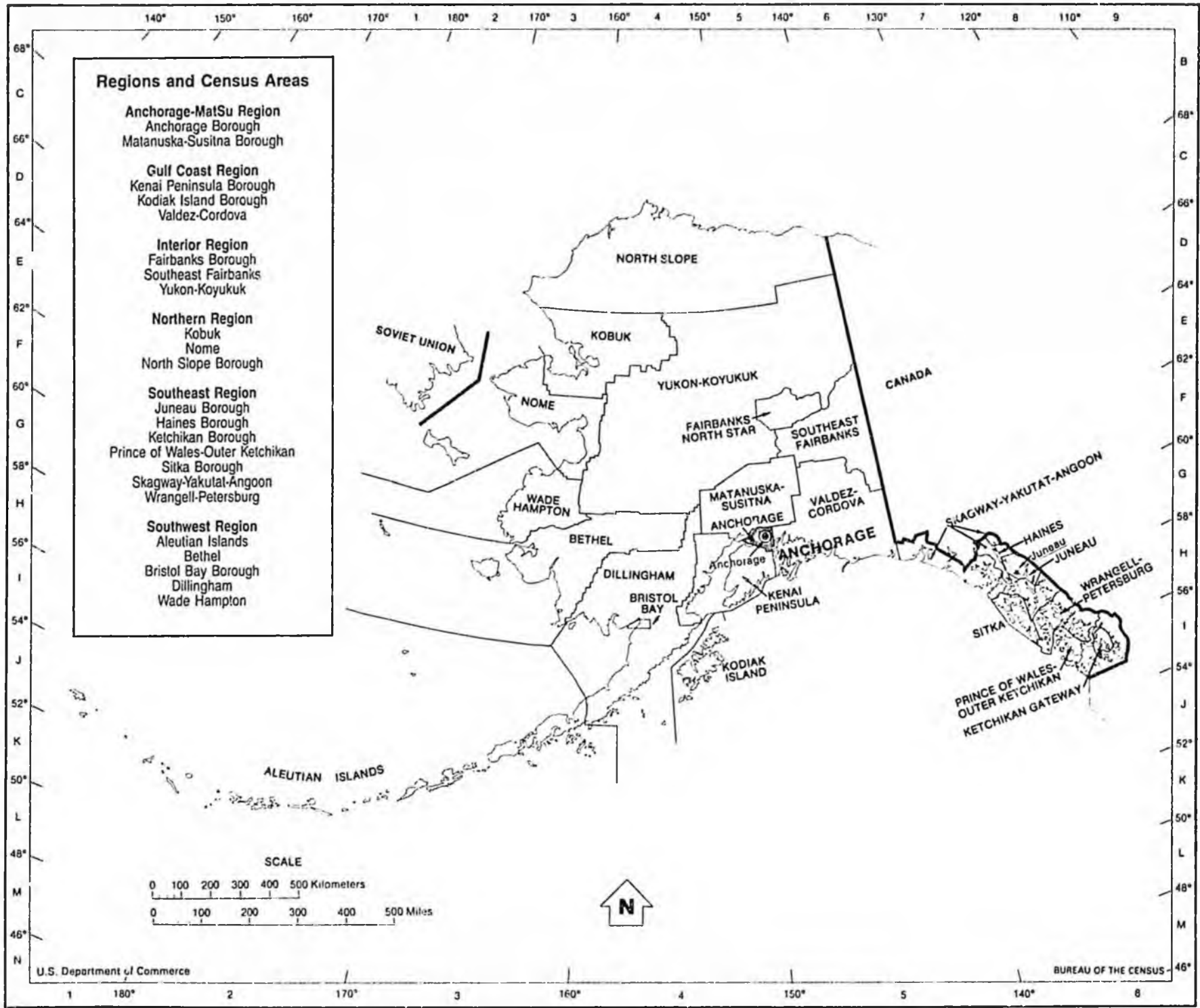


TABLE A-1

ANNUAL WAGES, EMPLOYEES, AND AVERAGE WAGES BY INDUSTRY
ALASKA 1985

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	Wages			Employees			Average Wages		
	Resident	Nonresident		Resident	Nonresident		Resident	Nonresident	
	Wages (thous)	Wages (thous)	% of Total	Number of Employees	Number of Employees	% of Total	Av Wages	Av Wages	Nonres as a % of Res
State Government	\$654,506	\$28,217	4	21,513	1,737	7	\$30,424	\$16,245	53
Local Government	844,909	31,747	4	35,961	3,395	9	23,495	9,351	40
Agriculture 1/									
Crops	821	157	16	138	59	30	5,950	2,665	45
Livestock	665	143	18	77	30	28	8,641	4,777	55
Agricultural Services	5,684	1,205	17	538	242	31	10,565	4,978	47
Forestry	2,241	238	10	104	27	21	21,550	8,817	41
Fishing/Hunting/Trapping 1/	4,069	2,175	35	348	285	45	11,693	7,633	65
Mining									
Metal 1/	12,621	5,046	29	511	326	39	24,699	15,479	63
Coal	x	x	12	x	x	12	x	x	101
Oil & Gas	483,797	106,646	18	10,058	3,679	27	48,101	28,988	60
Nonmetal/Nonfuel	x	x	27	x	x	35	x	x	68
Construction									
Building	143,687	34,146	19	7,883	3,464	31	18,227	9,857	54
Heavy	199,691	74,009	27	7,182	3,370	32	27,804	21,961	79
Special Trades	229,827	41,574	15	10,395	4,215	29	22,109	9,863	45
Manufacturing									
Food	50,462	61,964	55	6,431	13,512	68	7,847	4,586	58
Textiles	92	2	2	15	2	12	6,122	1,004	16
Apparel	536	72	12	64	23	26	8,381	3,117	37
Lumber/Wood	10,240	1,614	14	521	185	26	19,655	8,722	44
Logging	28,916	10,898	27	1,296	864	40	22,312	12,613	57
Furniture	558	61	10	45	9	17	12,391	6,769	55
Paper	26,362	2,710	9	1,050	252	19	25,106	10,753	43
Printing	37,563	2,488	6	2,264	472	17	16,591	5,271	32
Chemicals	x	x	8	x	x	29	x	x	21
Petro Refining	4,108	66	2	89	6	6	46,156	10,988	24
Rubber/Miscellaneous	1,108	111	9	82	28	25	13,507	3,964	29
Leather	x	x	100	x	x	100	x	x	100
Concrete	14,316	1,361	9	498	102	17	28,746	13,347	46
Primary Metals	429	44	9	28	9	24	15,327	4,840	32
Fabricated Metals	4,558	497	10	195	49	20	23,373	10,147	43
Machinery	3,684	325	8	103	22	18	35,767	14,756	41
Electrical Machinery	336	0	0	14	1	7	23,995	66	0
Transportation Equipment	2,217	605	21	146	77	35	15,186	7,855	52
Measuring	x	x	12	x	x	30	x	x	31
Miscellaneous	1,448	197	12	114	34	23	12,700	5,794	46
Trans., Comm., & Pub. Utilities									
Local Transit	12,458	2,306	16	1,421	471	25	8,767	4,896	56
Motor Freight	68,220	10,409	13	2,620	762	23	26,038	13,660	52
Water Transportation	37,733	10,401	22	1,719	724	30	21,951	14,365	65
Air Transportation	130,963	22,165	14	6,150	1,617	21	21,295	13,707	64
Pipelines	x	x	6	x	x	9	x	x	66
Transportation Services	19,667	1,979	9	1,230	287	19	15,989	6,895	43
Communications	154,283	17,719	10	4,379	888	17	35,232	19,953	57
Utilities	82,524	4,933	6	2,206	263	11	37,409	18,757	50
Wholesale Trade									
Durable	148,806	11,486	7	6,014	1,081	15	24,743	10,626	43
Nondurable	94,979	7,020	7	3,811	870	19	24,922	8,069	32
Retail Trade									
Hardware	44,803	3,667	8	2,270	482	18	19,737	7,607	39
General Merchandise	62,757	5,694	8	5,335	1,256	19	11,763	4,534	39
Food Stores	95,985	7,508	7	7,786	2,227	22	12,328	3,371	27
Auto/Service Station	80,593	7,437	8	4,735	1,191	20	17,021	6,245	37
Apparel	15,803	1,688	10	2,088	671	24	7,568	2,516	33
Furniture	21,474	1,796	8	1,692	443	21	12,691	4,054	32
Eating/Drinking	133,455	27,111	17	17,793	8,838	33	7,500	3,068	41
Miscellaneous Retail	76,597	6,551	8	6,394	1,518	19	11,980	4,316	36

TABLE A-1 (Continued)

ANNUAL WAGES, EMPLOYEES, AND AVERAGE WAGES BY INDUSTRY
ALASKA 1985

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	Wages			Employees			Average Wages		
	Resident	Nonresident		Resident	Nonresident		Resident	Nonresident	
	Wages (thous)	Wages (thous)	% of Total	Number of Employees	Number of Employees	% of Total	Av Wages	Av Wages	Nonres as a % of Res
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate									
Banking	\$94,155	\$4,377	4	4,425	491	10	\$21,278	\$8,914	42
Credit Agencies	42,070	3,548	7	2,157	394	15	19,504	7,737	40
Brokers	x	x	5	x	x	11	x	x	42
Insurance	28,358	1,034	4	1,077	122	10	26,331	8,476	32
Insurance Agents	32,172	1,703	5	1,514	203	12	21,250	8,387	39
Real Estate	34,799	3,575	9	2,412	631	21	14,427	5,665	39
Combined RE/Ins/Loans/Law	x	x	1	x	x	10	x	x	9
Investment Company	42,690	3,499	8	2,276	368	14	18,756	9,508	51
Services									
Hotels	52,886	8,538	14	5,817	2,427	29	9,092	3,518	39
Personal Services	21,319	2,080	9	2,414	659	21	8,831	3,156	36
Business Services	147,716	33,222	18	9,670	3,926	29	15,276	8,462	55
Auto Repair	29,198	4,240	13	2,026	500	23	14,412	7,066	49
Miscellaneous Repair	15,408	5,140	25	834	340	29	18,475	15,116	82
Motion Pictures	2,186	272	11	375	178	32	5,830	1,530	26
Recreation Services	10,202	2,539	18	1,566	773	33	6,514	2,988	46
Health Services	198,402	12,608	6	9,791	1,344	12	20,264	9,381	46
Legal Services	53,656	4,099	7	2,059	391	16	26,059	10,482	40
Private Education	11,304	1,256	10	790	221	22	14,309	5,685	40
Social Services	63,941	4,323	6	5,918	1,128	16	10,805	3,832	35
Museums	462	5	1	45	5	10	10,277	971	9
Membership Organizations	53,220	3,244	6	4,031	744	16	13,203	4,360	33
Private Household/Domestics	177	68	28	68	38	36	2,609	1,792	69
Miscellaneous Services	131,953	23,410	15	4,824	1,220	20	27,353	19,188	70
Nonclassifiable 2/	11,082	4,702	30	1,119	608	35	9,903	7,734	78
Total	\$5,207,993	\$691,727	12	252,069	77,135	23	\$20,661	\$8,968	43

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis

Note: "x" indicates nondisclosable information.

1/ Data include only nonagricultural wage and salary employees covered by unemployment insurance.

Consequently, data provided for this industry may not be representative of the industry as a whole.

2/ Not classified in any other industry.

TABLE A-2

RESIDENT AND NONRESIDENT WAGES BY INDUSTRY BY QUARTER
ALASKA 1985

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	January - March				April - June				July - September				October - December			
	Resident Wages (thous)		Nonresident Wages (thous)		Resident Wages (thous)		Nonresident Wages (thous)		Resident Wages (thous)		Nonresident Wages (thous)		Resident Wages (thous)		Nonresident Wages (thous)	
		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%
State Government	\$156,130	96	\$7,199	4	\$157,690	96	\$6,902	4	\$176,840	96	\$8,048	4	\$163,123	96	\$5,956	4
Local Government	205,222	96	8,493	4	248,748	96	10,121	4	155,246	96	6,900	4	234,319	97	6,370	3
Agriculture 1/																
Crops	118	82	26	18	311	85	56	15	214	83	44	17	214	86	34	14
Livestock	138	93	10	7	170	86	28	14	223	80	57	20	177	81	41	19
Agricultural Services	1,030	90	112	10	1,453	81	339	19	2,070	78	578	22	1,238	88	175	12
Forestry	307	97	15	3	578	89	70	11	737	91	75	9	600	93	48	7
Fishing/Hunting/Trapping 1/	501	89	60	11	1,172	70	511	30	1,645	57	1,262	43	817	73	305	27
Mining																
Metal 1/	1,799	77	547	23	3,135	72	1,204	28	4,150	65	2,239	35	3,196	75	1,070	25
Coal	x	89	x	11	x	88	x	12	x	87	x	13	x	85	x	12
Oil & Gas	118,714	82	26,070	18	115,734	81	27,171	19	123,611	81	28,434	19	124,303	83	25,011	17
Nonmetal/Nonfuel	x	80	x	20	x	74	x	26	x	69	x	31	x	75	x	25
Construction																
Building	26,363	86	4,136	14	33,286	81	7,710	19	47,294	77	14,262	23	36,821	82	8,081	18
Heavy	35,603	73	13,162	27	52,801	74	18,856	26	67,740	71	27,156	29	40,875	74	14,286	26
Special Trades	46,571	88	6,520	12	52,647	86	8,533	14	70,380	82	15,878	18	60,755	85	10,506	15
Manufacturing																
Food	8,020	73	3,016	27	11,499	50	11,536	50	22,600	35	42,344	65	8,317	63	4,938	37
Textiles	27	94	2	6	22	99	0	1	22	100	0	0	21	100	0	0
Apparel	118	85	21	15	109	86	18	14	148	88	21	12	146	91	15	9
Lumber/Wood	2,302	90	244	10	2,516	87	390	13	2,759	84	519	16	2,646	85	449	15
Logging	3,514	87	538	13	8,558	71	3,490	29	9,176	67	4,546	33	7,243	76	2,349	24
Furniture	128	96	6	4	166	88	22	12	146	90	17	10	107	89	13	11
Paper	6,780	93	539	7	7,934	89	983	11	5,272	88	749	12	6,061	93	438	7
Printing	8,858	93	703	7	9,361	93	655	7	9,147	94	562	6	10,046	95	567	5
Chemicals	x	100	x	0	x	96	x	4	x	75	x	25	x	98	x	2
Petro Refining	854	96	39	4	944	98	15	2	1,055	99	6	1	1,214	99	14	1
Rubber/Miscellaneous	439	89	57	11	267	90	29	19	221	97	8	3	196	89	23	11
Leather	x	--	x	--	x	--	x	--	x	--	x	--	x	--	x	--
Concrete	1,923	96	89	4	3,780	91	359	9	5,405	89	677	11	3,112	94	216	6
Primary Metals	95	83	19	17	102	94	7	6	145	93	11	7	79	94	5	6
Fabricated Metals	1,012	92	93	8	1,114	88	146	12	1,335	89	176	11	1,092	94	73	6
Machinery	862	89	105	11	942	92	80	8	919	93	65	7	915	92	74	8
Electrical Machinery	111	100	0	0	76	100	0	0	76	100	0	0	86	99	1	1
Transportation Equipment	458	91	44	9	715	80	179	20	667	75	225	25	433	75	145	25
Measuring	x	100	x	100	x	89	x	11	x	93	x	7	x	88	x	12
Miscellaneous	301	89	38	11	357	91	36	9	471	85	83	15	385	92	33	8
Trans., Comm., & Pub. Utilities																
Local Transit	3,100	93	222	7	3,386	87	494	13	2,730	69	1,241	31	3,333	91	336	9
Motor Freight	17,188	85	3,067	15	17,018	87	2,596	13	18,164	87	2,794	13	16,376	89	1,980	11
Water Transportation	7,381	84	1,430	16	9,342	81	2,258	19	11,514	73	4,163	27	9,051	78	2,560	22
Air Transportation	30,204	88	4,274	12	31,187	86	4,996	14	35,406	84	6,606	16	33,649	84	6,302	16
Pipelines	x	89	x	11	x	94	x	6	x	96	x	4	x	96	x	4
Transportation Services	4,335	92	367	8	5,063	92	464	8	5,200	89	662	11	4,922	92	441	8
Communications	38,261	88	5,068	12	37,252	90	4,332	10	39,871	90	4,385	10	38,489	91	3,785	9
Utilities	18,986	94	1,200	6	19,503	95	1,133	5	21,893	94	1,362	6	21,819	95	1,061	5
Wholesale Trade																
Durable	35,835	91	3,385	9	37,230	93	2,996	7	37,819	93	2,883	7	38,389	93	2,843	7
Non-durable	22,360	94	1,512	6	23,791	93	1,839	7	24,471	91	2,514	9	23,937	95	1,197	5

TABLE A-2 (Continued)

RESIDENT AND NONRESIDENT WAGES BY INDUSTRY BY QUARTER
ALASKA 1985

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	January - March				April - June				July - September				October - December			
	Resident Wages (thous)	%	Nonresident Wages (thous)	%	Resident Wages (thous)	%	Nonresident Wages (thous)	%	Resident Wages (thous)	%	Nonresident Wages (thous)	%	Resident Wages (thous)	%	Nonresident Wages (thous)	%
Retail Trade																
Hardware	11,084	93	871	7	10,997	92	937	8	12,365	92	1,029	8	10,527	93	849	7
General Merchandise	14,488	92	1,309	8	15,360	91	1,460	9	16,412	91	1,579	9	16,664	93	1,335	7
Food Stores	23,719	94	1,590	6	23,914	93	1,855	7	24,860	91	2,344	9	23,907	93	1,790	7
Auto/Service Station	10,150	93	1,436	7	20,432	91	1,919	9	20,928	91	2,183	9	21,295	92	1,825	8
Apparel	4,036	91	412	9	3,826	91	363	9	4,105	90	462	10	4,039	90	465	10
Furniture	5,423	92	487	3	5,350	93	414	7	5,409	92	439	8	5,560	92	480	8
Eating/Drinking	31,104	84	5,818	16	33,767	83	6,700	17	35,679	81	8,250	19	33,687	84	6,381	16
Miscellaneous Retail	17,937	93	1,402	7	19,118	92	1,593	8	19,728	91	1,884	9	19,920	92	1,674	8
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate																
Banking	23,378	94	1,411	6	23,162	95	1,142	5	23,353	96	960	4	23,699	97	856	3
Credit Agencies	9,977	93	751	7	10,259	93	793	7	10,539	93	757	7	11,392	94	676	6
Brokers	x	93	x	7	x	92	x	8	x	94	x	6	3,144	97	93	3
Insurance	6,829	96	291	4	6,997	97	245	3	7,035	97	247	3	7,457	97	244	3
Insurance Agents	7,488	94	507	6	7,732	95	422	5	8,110	95	410	5	8,821	96	374	4
Real Estate	8,142	90	901	10	8,488	91	861	9	9,540	90	1,093	10	8,966	92	793	8
Combined R&E/Ins/Loans/Law	x	100	x	0	x	100	x	0	x	100	x	0	34	96	1	4
Investment Company	10,549	93	829	7	10,446	92	874	8	11,400	92	1,010	8	10,793	93	810	7
Services																
Hotels	11,668	91	1,164	9	13,591	87	1,978	13	15,138	80	3,794	20	12,821	89	1,571	11
Personal Services	5,292	91	534	9	5,474	91	552	9	5,331	91	510	9	5,463	92	483	8
Business Services	35,194	81	8,189	19	40,512	81	9,715	19	37,647	82	8,270	18	36,490	83	7,248	17
Auto Repair	6,575	88	908	12	7,239	86	1,145	14	7,694	87	1,170	13	7,695	88	1,084	12
Miscellaneous Repair	3,730	76	1,201	24	3,680	76	1,159	24	4,171	76	1,300	24	4,380	72	1,734	28
Motion Pictures	836	89	77	11	585	91	59	9	514	89	63	11	541	86	84	14
Recreation Services	2,352	85	416	15	2,459	87	360	13	2,837	77	852	23	3,042	82	679	18
Health Services	45,958	93	3,291	7	49,727	94	3,126	6	49,061	94	3,069	6	52,967	94	3,115	6
Legal Services	12,438	94	841	6	12,155	92	994	8	13,882	92	1,236	8	15,097	94	1,019	6
Private Education	2,744	89	348	11	2,798	89	343	11	2,464	90	280	10	3,179	92	283	8
Social Services	15,438	93	1,080	7	15,800	94	992	6	15,512	93	1,109	7	17,087	94	1,167	6
Museums	108	100	0	0	124	100	1	0	142	97	4	3	116	100	0	0
Membership Organizations	12,606	94	751	6	13,646	94	875	6	13,306	94	886	6	13,638	95	718	5
Private Household/Domestic	51	74	18	26	55	77	16	23	48	77	15	23	36	61	23	39
Miscellaneous Services	31,368	86	5,102	14	33,555	85	5,799	15	35,879	84	6,843	16	32,126	85	5,823	15
Nonclassifiable /2	1,932	83	397	17	2,575	67	1,279	33	3,241	72	1,289	28	4,280	77	1,293	23
total	\$1,205,671	90	\$137,084	10	\$1,323,940	89	\$170,319	11	\$1,342,319	85	\$236,533	15	\$1,335,063	90	\$147,790	10

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis

Note: "x" indicates that information is nondisclosable.

1/ Data include only nonagricultural wage and salary employees covered by unemployment insurance.

Consequently, data provided for this industry may not be representative of the industry as a whole.

2/ Not classified in any other industry.

TABLE A-3

RESIDENT AND NONRESIDENT EMPLOYEES BY INDUSTRY BY QUARTER
ALASKA 1985

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	January - March		April - June		July - September		October - December									
	Number of Resident Employees	%	Number of Nonresident Employees	%	Number of Resident Employees	%	Number of Nonresident Employees	%	Number of Resident Employees	%	Number of Nonresident Employees	%				
State Government	18,722	95	995	5	19,548	95	1,094	5	20,258	94	1,260	6	19,145	96	841	4
Local Government	29,452	95	1,632	5	30,398	94	1,955	6	29,104	95	1,681	5	31,010	95	1,481	5
Agriculture 1/																
Crops	83	83	17	17	143	74	50	26	93	78	27	23	75	86	12	14
Livestock	40	85	7	15	58	81	14	19	68	76	21	24	44	80	11	20
Agricultural Services	253	86	42	14	461	74	159	26	489	75	166	25	335	80	84	20
Forestry	42	89	5	11	76	84	15	16	98	84	19	16	63	89	8	11
Fishing/Hunting/Trapping 1/	119	87	18	13	226	64	125	36	322	57	241	43	192	70	83	30
Mining																
Metal 1/	212	78	60	22	382	66	196	34	458	66	234	34	362	72	144	28
Coal	x	90	x	10	x	89	x	11	x	88	x	12	x	88	x	12
Oil & Gas	8,402	79	2,182	21	8,871	78	2,445	22	8,781	79	2,373	21	8,533	80	2,097	20
Nonmetal/Nonfuel	x	82	x	18	x	73	x	27	x	68	x	32	x	72	x	28
Construction																
Building	4,500	84	851	16	5,332	76	1,655	24	6,490	74	2,291	26	5,614	78	1,538	22
Heavy	3,837	76	1,179	24	5,651	73	2,050	27	6,299	72	2,437	28	5,016	75	1,687	25
Special Trades	7,039	86	1,171	14	7,932	80	1,984	20	8,961	77	2,712	23	8,365	82	1,874	18
Manufacturing																
Food	2,286	63	1,370	37	3,894	42	5,383	58	6,576	36	11,674	64	2,820	48	3,057	52
Textiles	10	91	1	9	8	89	1	11	7	100	0	0	11	100	0	0
Apparel	46	81	11	19	44	83	9	17	49	79	13	21	55	89	7	11
Lumber/Wood	383	92	35	8	385	82	82	18	454	79	118	21	434	81	101	19
Logging	728	82	163	18	1,079	66	567	34	1,108	63	656	37	1,023	71	423	29
Furniture	34	89	4	11	39	91	4	9	34	94	2	6	23	88	3	12
Paper	893	89	108	11	975	84	180	16	842	86	140	14	843	91	83	9
Printing	1,847	89	234	11	1,873	89	230	11	1,825	90	214	10	1,801	90	192	10
Chemicals	x	100	x	0	x	82	x	18	x	82	x	18	x	89	x	11
Petro Refining	66	92	6	8	74	95	4	5	86	99	1	1	92	98	2	2
Rubber/Miscellaneous	60	90	7	10	62	79	16	21	59	81	14	19	56	88	8	13
Leather	x	0	x	100	x	0	x	0	x	0	x	0	x	0	x	0
Concrete	284	92	26	8	432	87	63	13	468	85	83	15	445	92	41	8
Primary Metals	19	86	3	14	20	87	3	13	20	77	6	23	14	93	1	7
Fabricated Metals	133	90	15	10	163	86	27	14	178	83	36	17	148	88	20	12
Machinery	88	90	10	10	92	88	13	12	88	89	11	11	85	90	9	10
Electrical Machinery	13	100	0	0	9	100	0	0	10	91	1	9	14	93	1	7
Transportation Equipment	93	89	12	11	131	75	43	25	110	69	49	31	86	75	29	25
Measuring	x	100	x	0	x	75	x	25	x	80	x	20	x	92	x	8
Miscellaneous	81	91	8	9	93	86	15	14	111	83	22	17	80	89	10	11
Trans., Comm., & Pub. Utilities																
Local Transit	991	92	89	8	1,151	80	291	20	1,055	76	340	24	1,080	84	204	16
Motor Freight	2,120	86	347	14	2,232	84	417	16	2,243	84	434	16	2,147	87	330	13
Water Transportation	1,175	85	203	15	1,433	80	369	20	1,552	74	543	26	1,370	76	392	22
Air Transportation	4,856	87	745	13	5,240	84	988	16	5,528	84	1,082	16	5,260	86	822	14
Pipelines	x	91	x	9	x	94	x	6	x	96	x	4	x	95	x	5
Transportation Services	923	90	104	10	1,085	88	150	12	1,070	85	189	15	991	90	112	10
Communications	3,839	87	560	13	3,902	89	491	11	3,992	89	496	11	3,877	90	436	10
Utilities	1,817	93	127	7	2,000	92	169	8	2,069	92	173	8	1,985	94	127	6
Wholesale Trade																
Durable	5,036	90	578	10	5,198	90	569	10	5,206	90	584	10	5,075	91	501	9
Nondurable	3,010	92	273	8	3,305	87	484	13	3,393	86	564	14	3,131	91	295	9

TABLE A-3 (Continued)

RESIDENT AND NONRESIDENT EMPLOYEES BY INDUSTRY BY QUARTER
ALASKA 1985

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	January - March		April - June		July - September		October - December	
	Number of Resident Employees	Number of Nonresident Employees	Number of Resident Employees	Number of Nonresident Employees	Number of Resident Employees	Number of Nonresident Employees	Number of Resident Employees	Number of Nonresident Employees
Retail Trade								
Hardware	1,809 90	195 10	1,947 88	266 12	1,951 88	267 12	1,711 89	205 11
General Merchandise	3,856 89	478 11	4,082 87	618 13	4,318 86	679 14	4,245 88	565 12
Food Stores	5,756 88	773 12	6,210 85	1,095 15	6,251 83	1,292 17	5,813 86	926 14
Auto/Service Station	3,569 89	457 11	3,849 86	604 14	3,902 85	670 15	3,792 88	523 12
Apparel	1,466 86	240 14	1,484 85	259 15	1,562 82	335 18	1,592 83	330 17
Furniture	1,319 88	185 12	1,301 86	213 14	1,301 86	204 14	1,288 87	195 13
Eating/Drinking	11,789 80	2,915 20	13,010 76	4,212 24	13,158 73	4,765 27	12,619 77	3,840 23
Miscellaneous Retail	4,741 89	571 11	5,083 88	724 12	5,071 86	825 14	4,931 88	674 12
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate								
Banking	3,724 92	312 8	3,930 93	281 7	3,937 94	250 6	3,824 96	176 4
Credit Agencies	1,724 89	213 11	1,799 89	214 11	1,838 90	211 10	1,857 91	186 9
Brokers	x 91	x 9	x 92	x 8	x 94	x 6	258 95	15 5
Insurance	911 93	71 7	951 94	61 6	969 95	56 5	935 94	57 6
Insurance Agents	1,203 92	103 8	1,264 93	98 7	1,321 93	103 7	1,290 94	89 6
Real Estate	1,633 89	206 11	1,811 85	310 15	2,011 85	358 15	1,815 88	254 12
Combined RE/Ins/Loans/Law	x 100	x 0	x 100	x 0	x 100	x 0	7 88	1 13
Investment Company	1,532 92	125 8	1,785 90	197 10	1,978 90	227 10	1,729 92	148 8
Services								
Hotels	3,878 87	581 13	4,714 78	1,348 22	4,912 75	1,671 25	4,057 82	885 18
Personal Services	1,855 87	289 13	1,874 86	303 14	1,792 85	312 15	1,727 87	259 13
Business Services	7,185 80	1,827 20	7,761 79	2,093 21	7,388 79	1,980 21	7,252 80	1,775 20
Auto Repair	1,446 85	246 15	1,547 83	328 17	1,565 83	320 17	1,546 85	263 15
Miscellaneous Repair	626 81	150 19	647 79	171 21	706 79	190 21	729 78	203 22
Motion Pictures	283 82	63 18	272 79	73 21	226 77	68 23	280 74	99 26
Recreation Services	920 81	211 19	1,074 80	273 20	1,128 72	429 28	1,138 77	340 23
Health Services	8,092 92	713 8	8,346 92	708 8	8,542 92	755 8	8,559 92	703 8
Legal Services	1,562 91	152 9	1,674 89	209 11	1,807 89	230 11	1,767 91	170 9
Private Education	630 86	100 14	593 82	131 18	589 84	110 16	629 88	84 12
Social Services	4,295 90	476 10	4,419 89	522 11	4,473 89	539 11	4,482 90	481 10
Museums	30 97	1 3	36 95	2 5	42 91	4 9	31 100	0 0
Membership Organizations	2,790 92	250 8	3,069 89	363 11	3,232 88	435 12	2,963 92	259 8
Private Households	46 74	16 26	55 77	16 23	43 73	16 27	19 63	11 37
Miscellaneous Services	3,979 87	600 13	4,206 86	694 14	4,250 85	772 15	3,899 86	632 14
Nonclassifiable 2/	510 83	107 17	714 73	259 27	873 70	371 30	953 78	273 22
Total	188,085 88	25,977 12	204,953 84	39,120 16	212,155 81	49,503 19	200,601 86	31,790 14

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis

Note: "x" indicates that information is nondisclosable.

1/ Data include only nonagricultural wage and salary employees covered by unemployment insurance. Consequently, data provided for this industry may not be representative of the industry as a whole.

2/ Not classified in any other industry.

TABLE A-4

RESIDENT AND NONRESIDENT AVERAGE WAGES BY INDUSTRY BY QUARTER
ALASKA 1985

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	July-September			October-December			January - March			April - June		
	Resident Av Wages	Nonresident Av Wages	Nonres as a % of Res	Resident Av Wages	Nonresident Av Wages	Nonres as a % of Res	Resident Av Wages	Nonresident Av Wages	Nonres as a % of Res	Resident Av Wages	Nonresident Av Wages	Nonres as a % of Res
State Government	\$8,729	\$6,387	73	\$8,520	\$7,082	83	\$8,339	\$7,236	87	\$8,067	\$6,309	78
Local Government	5,334	4,105	77	7,556	4,301	57	6,968	5,204	75	8,183	5,177	63
Agriculture 1/												
Crops	2,306	1,638	71	2,850	2,842	100	1,418	1,503	106	2,172	1,119	52
Livestock	3,279	2,712	83	4,015	3,716	93	3,443	1,442	42	2,938	2,007	68
Agricultural Services	4,233	3,483	82	3,694	2,087	56	4,071	2,672	66	3,151	2,131	68
Forestry	7,515	3,957	53	9,518	6,046	64	7,317	2,956	40	7,608	4,648	61
Fishing/Hunting/Trapping 1/	5,109	5,235	102	4,253	3,680	87	4,213	3,352	80	5,187	4,086	79
Mining												
Metal 1/	9,060	9,568	106	8,828	7,432	84	8,488	9,119	107	8,206	6,140	75
Coal	x	x	112	x	x	107	x	x	115	x	x	107
Oil & Gas	14,077	11,982	85	14,567	11,927	82	14,129	11,948	85	13,046	11,113	85
Nonmetal/Nonfuel	x	x	94	x	x	87	x	x	112	x	x	97
Construction												
Building												
Heavy	7,287	6,225	85	6,559	5,254	80	5,863	4,860	83	6,243	4,658	75
Special Trades	10,754	11,143	104	8,149	8,469	104	9,279	11,163	120	9,344	9,162	98
Special Trades	7,854	5,855	75	7,263	5,606	77	6,616	5,568	84	6,637	4,311	65
Manufacturing												
Food	3,437	3,627	106	2,949	1,615	55	3,508	2,202	63	2,953	2,143	73
Textiles	3,078	0	0	1,866	0	0	2,691	1,667	62	2,805	340	12
Apparel	3,025	1,617	53	2,661	2,099	79	2,564	1,887	74	2,467	1,948	79
Lumber/Wood	6,076	4,402	72	6,097	4,448	73	6,011	6,971	116	6,534	4,758	73
Logging	8,282	6,930	84	7,080	5,554	78	4,827	3,300	68	7,931	6,155	78
Furniture	4,301	8,300	193	4,662	4,451	95	3,762	1,448	38	4,259	5,608	132
Paper	6,261	5,347	85	7,190	5,277	73	7,592	4,987	66	8,138	5,461	67
Printing	5,012	2,626	52	5,578	2,954	53	4,796	3,006	63	4,998	2,846	57
Chemicals	x	x	152	x	x	15	x	x	0	x	x	16
Petro Refining	12,272	5,720	47	13,198	7,056	53	12,933	6,470	50	12,756	3,704	29
Rubber/Miscellaneous	3,740	565	15	3,494	2,879	82	7,321	8,079	110	4,308	1,834	43
Leather	x	x	0	x	x	0	x	x	100	x	x	0
Concrete	11,549	8,152	71	6,993	5,271	75	6,770	3,416	50	8,749	5,694	65
Primary Metals	7,253	1,751	24	5,676	4,798	85	4,999	6,491	130	5,099	2,178	43
Fabricated Metals	7,669	4,899	64	7,379	3,646	49	7,607	6,231	82	6,836	5,422	79
Machinery	10,447	5,888	56	10,762	8,251	77	9,792	10,518	107	10,239	6,187	60
Electrical Machinery	7,611	66	1	6,133	942	15	8,510	0	0	8,425	0	0
Transportation Equipment	6,061	4,583	76	5,035	4,984	99	4,929	3,663	74	5,454	4,170	76
Measuring	x	x	29	x	x	147	x	x	100	x	x	37
Miscellaneous	4,243	3,759	89	4,814	3,276	68	3,713	4,729	127	3,844	2,425	63
Trans., Comm., & Pub. Utilities												
Local Transit	2,587	3,650	141	3,086	1,647	53	3,128	2,489	80	2,942	1,697	58
Motor Freight	8,098	6,437	79	7,628	6,000	79	8,108	8,839	109	7,625	6,226	82
Water Transportation	7,419	7,666	103	6,607	6,530	99	6,281	7,042	112	6,519	6,120	94
Air Transportation	5,405	6,105	113	6,397	7,667	120	6,220	5,737	92	5,952	5,057	85
Pipelines	x	x	93	x	x	83	x	x	128	x	x	90
Transportation Services	4,860	3,502	72	4,967	3,938	79	4,696	3,530	75	4,667	3,096	66
Communications	9,988	8,841	89	9,927	8,680	87	9,966	8,923	90	9,547	8,822	92
Utilities	10,381	7,873	74	10,992	8,350	76	10,449	9,447	90	9,752	6,704	69
Wholesale Trade												
Durable	7,264	4,936	68	7,535	5,674	75	7,116	5,857	82	7,162	5,265	74
Nondurable	7,212	4,458	62	7,645	4,058	53	7,429	5,537	75	7,198	3,801	53

TABLE A-4 (Continued)

RESIDENT AND NONRESIDENT AVERAGE WAGES BY INDUSTRY BY QUARTER
ALASKA 1985

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	January - March			April - June			July-September			October-December		
	Resident Av Wages	Nonresident Av Wages	Nonres as a % of Res	Resident Av Wages	Nonresident Av Wages	Nonres as a % of Res	Resident Av Wages	Nonresident Av Wages	Nonres as a % of Res	Resident Av Wages	Nonresident Av Wages	Nonres as a % of Res
Retail Trade												
Hardware	\$6,127	\$4,465	73	\$5,648	\$3,524	62	\$6,338	\$3,855	61	\$6,153	\$4,140	67
General Merchandise	3,757	2,737	73	3,763	2,362	63	3,801	2,326	61	3,925	2,363	60
Food Stores	4,121	2,057	50	3,851	1,695	44	3,977	1,814	46	4,113	1,933	47
Auto/Service Station	5,085	3,141	62	5,308	3,178	60	5,363	3,258	61	5,616	3,489	62
Apparel	2,753	1,718	62	2,578	1,400	54	2,628	1,378	52	2,537	1,411	56
Furniture	4,111	2,632	64	4,112	1,946	47	4,157	2,152	52	4,317	2,462	57
Eating/Drinking	2,638	1,996	76	2,595	1,591	61	2,712	1,731	64	2,670	1,662	62
Miscellaneous Retail	3,783	2,455	65	3,761	2,200	58	3,890	2,284	59	4,040	2,484	61
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate												
Banking	6,278	4,524	72	5,894	4,063	69	5,932	3,839	65	6,197	4,865	79
Credit Agencies	5,787	3,528	61	5,703	3,703	65	5,734	3,586	63	6,134	3,633	59
Brokers	x	x	79	x	x	97	x	x	88	12,186	6,187	51
Insurance	7,497	4,098	55	7,358	4,023	55	7,260	4,412	61	7,976	4,289	54
Insurance Agents	6,225	4,925	79	6,117	4,309	70	6,139	3,983	65	6,838	4,197	61
Real Estate	4,986	4,375	88	4,687	2,777	59	4,744	3,053	64	4,940	3,122	63
Combined RE/Ins/Loans/Law	x	x	0	x	x	0	x	x	0	4,875	1,375	28
Investment Company	6,886	6,632	96	5,852	4,435	76	5,763	4,448	77	6,242	5,476	88
Services												
Hotels	3,009	2,004	67	2,383	1,468	51	3,082	2,270	74	3,160	1,775	56
Personal Services	2,853	1,849	65	2,921	1,822	62	2,975	1,635	55	3,163	1,867	59
Business Services	4,898	4,482	92	5,220	4,642	89	5,096	4,177	82	5,032	4,083	81
Auto Repair	4,547	3,689	81	4,679	3,491	75	4,916	3,655	74	4,977	4,120	83
Miscellaneous Repair	5,958	8,005	134	5,688	6,777	119	5,909	6,841	116	6,008	8,541	142
Motion Pictures	2,246	1,223	54	2,150	804	37	2,275	934	41	1,932	853	44
Recreation Services	2,556	1,970	77	2,290	1,317	58	2,515	1,987	79	2,673	1,998	75
Health Services	5,679	4,616	81	5,958	4,416	74	5,744	4,065	71	6,188	4,431	72
Legal Services	7,963	5,530	69	7,261	4,755	65	7,683	5,373	70	8,544	5,997	70
Private Education	4,356	3,478	80	4,719	2,615	55	4,184	2,548	61	5,053	3,369	67
Social Services	3,594	2,269	63	3,575	1,901	53	3,468	2,057	59	3,812	2,427	64
Museums	3,589	137	4	3,439	258	8	3,370	1,072	32	3,734	0	0
Membership Organizations	4,518	3,165	70	4,446	2,411	54	4,117	2,037	49	4,603	2,771	60
Private Household/Domestics	1,102	1,129	102	1,002	1,023	102	1,127	929	82	1,870	2,072	111
Miscellaneous Services	7,883	8,503	108	7,978	8,356	105	8,442	8,863	105	8,240	9,213	112
Nonclassifiable 2/	3,789	3,710	98	3,607	4,939	137	3,713	3,475	94	4,491	4,736	105
Total	\$6,410	\$5,277	82	\$6,460	\$4,354	67	\$6,327	\$4,778	76	\$6,655	\$4,649	70

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Section

Note: "x" indicates that information is nondisclosable.

1/ Data include only nonagricultural wage and salary employees covered by unemployment insurance. Consequently, data provided for this industry may not be representative of the industry as a whole.

2/ Not classified in any other industry.

TABLE A-5
ANNUAL WAGES, EMPLOYEES, AND AVERAGE WAGES BY GEOGRAPHIC ZONE
ALASKA 1985

Geographic Zone	Wages			Employees			Average Wage		
	Resident Wages (thous)	Nonresident Wages (thous)	% of Total	Resident Number of Employees	Nonresident Number of Employees	% of Total	Resident Av Wages	Nonresident Av Wages	Nonres as a % of Res
Alaska Statewide	\$5,207,931	\$691,698	12	752,058	77,126	23	\$20,622	\$8,968	43
Anchorage-MatSu Region	2,661,163	282,200	10	128,384	33,492	21	20,728	8,426	41
Anchorage Borough	2,546,144	272,529	10	121,037	31,824	21	21,036	8,595	41
MatSu Borough	115,019	8,670	7	7,347	1,668	19	15,655	5,198	33
Gulf Coast Region	356,923	62,302	15	20,240	9,634	32	17,635	6,467	37
Kenai Peninsula Borough	250,213	39,008	13	12,764	4,790	27	19,603	8,144	42
Kodiak Island Borough	58,536	13,521	19	4,510	3,035	40	12,979	4,455	34
Valdez-Cordova	48,174	9,774	17	2,966	1,809	38	16,242	5,403	33
Interior Region	546,382	75,011	12	28,842	8,690	23	18,944	8,632	46
Fairbanks Borough	490,309	68,862	12	24,851	7,861	24	19,730	8,760	44
Southeast Fairbanks	12,279	1,330	10	1,077	274	20	11,401	4,856	43
Yukon-Koyukuk	43,794	4,818	10	2,914	555	16	15,029	8,681	58
Northern Region	397,962	114,876	22	14,373	4,828	25	27,688	23,794	86
Kobuk	31,071	2,585	8	2,237	318	12	13,890	8,128	59
Nome	42,198	4,433	10	3,119	551	15	13,529	8,045	59
North Slope Borough	324,692	107,858	25	9,017	3,959	31	36,009	27,244	76
Southeast Region	412,649	62,457	13	24,998	9,353	27	16,507	6,678	40
Haines Borough	13,323	2,915	18	827	393	32	16,110	7,417	46
Juneau Borough	150,355	15,442	9	8,666	2,391	22	17,350	6,459	37
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	110,175	13,368	11	6,024	1,721	22	18,289	7,768	42
Pr. of Wales/Outer Ketch	26,414	5,772	18	1,920	842	30	13,757	6,855	50
Sitka Borough	55,595	5,196	9	3,299	796	19	16,852	6,527	39
Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon	17,660	6,717	28	1,439	1,104	43	12,272	6,084	50
Wrangell-Petersburg	39,127	13,047	25	2,823	2,106	43	13,860	6,195	45
Southwest Region	149,118	47,539	24	12,329	7,438	38	12,095	6,391	53
Aleutian Islands	29,298	20,656	41	1,813	2,827	61	16,160	7,307	45
Bethel	64,379	6,941	10	5,405	991	15	11,911	7,004	59
Bristol Bay Borough	12,231	7,819	39	996	1,420	59	12,280	5,506	45
Dillingham	25,361	10,871	30	2,230	1,935	46	11,373	5,618	49
Wade Hampton	17,850	1,252	7	1,885	265	12	9,469	4,725	50
Geographic Area Unknown	29,228	19,095	40	1,379	1,954	59	21,195	9,772	46

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis

Note: Wages paid to state government employees are excluded from all regions and census areas, but included at the statewide level.

TABLE A-6

RESIDENT AND NONRESIDENT WAGES BY GEOGRAPHIC ZONE BY QUARTER
ALASKA 1985

Geographic Zone	January - March				April - June				July - September				October - December			
	Resident Wages (thous)	%	Nonresident Wages (thous)	%	Resident Wages (thous)	%	Nonresident Wages (thous)	%	Resident Wages (thous)	%	Nonresident Wages (thous)	%	Resident Wages (thous)	%	Nonresident Wages (thous)	%
Alaska Statewide	\$1,205,671	90	\$137,084	10	\$1,324,940	89	\$170,319	11	\$1,342,319	85	\$236,533	15	\$1,335,063	90	\$147,790	10
Anchorage-MatSu Region	623,268	91	63,985	9	675,120	91	70,469	9	678,967	89	83,780	11	683,823	91	64,658	9
Anchorage Borough	597,402	91	62,424	9	645,028	90	67,925	10	650,810	89	80,916	11	653,963	91	62,793	9
MatSu Borough	25,866	94	1,562	6	30,092	92	2,544	8	28,157	91	2,863	9	29,860	94	1,865	6
Gulf Coast Region	80,775	90	8,948	10	93,898	87	14,556	13	92,799	77	27,207	23	91,000	89	11,720	11
Kenai Peninsula Borough	55,979	90	6,317	10	65,261	88	8,969	12	63,564	81	14,743	19	66,271	88	8,936	12
Kodiak Island Borough	14,424	89	1,743	11	15,996	83	3,285	17	15,787	70	6,915	30	13,263	89	1,722	11
Valdez-Cordova	10,371	92	888	8	12,641	85	2,303	15	13,449	71	5,549	29	11,465	92	1,061	8
Interior Region	121,136	89	14,347	11	144,109	88	19,856	12	140,286	84	26,209	16	139,942	91	14,351	9
Fairbanks North Star Borough	108,482	89	13,355	11	128,998	88	18,201	12	126,541	84	23,974	16	125,313	90	13,185	10
Southeast Fairbanks	2,802	95	154	5	3,391	91	319	9	3,089	85	534	15	3,234	93	231	7
Yukon-Koyukuk	9,852	92	838	8	11,721	90	1,256	10	10,655	86	1,701	14	11,395	92	935	8
Northern Region	95,188	78	27,375	22	98,961	78	28,521	22	100,173	76	31,819	24	105,163	79	27,307	21
Kobuk	8,024	92	691	8	7,817	93	611	7	7,260	91	749	9	8,342	94	536	6
Nome	9,550	93	751	7	10,283	91	981	9	10,742	87	1,593	13	11,527	91	1,127	9
North Slope Borough	77,613	75	25,933	25	80,860	75	26,929	25	82,171	74	29,477	26	85,294	77	25,643	23
Southeast Region	90,035	92	7,783	8	110,316	87	16,240	13	108,479	80	26,968	20	103,000	90	11,153	10
Haines Borough	2,552	92	216	4	3,529	84	651	16	3,507	71	1,439	29	3,618	85	649	15
Juneau Borough	35,151	93	2,762	7	38,527	91	3,679	9	38,356	88	5,424	12	38,309	92	3,222	8
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	23,919	91	2,294	9	30,695	89	3,902	11	28,389	86	4,554	14	27,573	92	2,391	8
Prince of Wales Outer Ketchikan	4,974	92	436	8	7,401	78	2,033	22	7,898	75	2,636	25	6,442	87	930	13
Sitka Borough	12,838	93	912	7	14,637	92	1,333	8	13,340	88	1,885	12	13,470	92	1,103	8
Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon	3,256	88	430	12	5,039	74	1,779	26	5,093	58	3,720	42	4,283	84	823	16
Wrangell-Petersburg	7,354	91	733	9	10,488	79	2,863	21	11,896	62	7,311	38	9,305	82	2,034	18
Southwest Region	33,369	87	5,088	13	38,147	80	9,649	20	36,861	59	25,627	41	41,089	85	7,396	15
Aleutian Islands	6,203	71	2,573	29	6,964	62	4,211	38	8,182	45	10,108	55	7,886	67	3,932	33
Bethel	15,178	92	1,317	8	17,908	90	1,924	10	13,994	86	2,267	14	17,597	92	1,464	8
Bristol Bay Borough	2,475	85	429	15	3,247	73	1,207	27	3,470	38	5,583	62	3,196	85	560	15
Dillingham	5,043	91	469	9	6,167	76	1,989	24	6,852	48	7,283	52	7,028	85	1,144	15
Wade Hampton	4,470	94	300	6	3,861	92	318	8	4,364	92	387	8	5,382	96	245	4
Geographic Area Unknown	5,760	71	2,347	29	6,672	62	4,115	38	7,873	53	6,876	47	7,880	60	5,229	40

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis

Note: Wages paid to state government employees are excluded from all regions and census areas but included at the statewide level.

TABLE A-7

RESIDENT AND NONRESIDENT EMPLOYEES BY GEOGRAPHIC ZONE BY QUARTER
ALASKA 1985

Geographic Zone	January - March				April - June				July - September				October - December			
	Number of Resident Employees	%	Number of Nonresident Employees	%	Number of Resident Employees	%	Number of Nonresident Employees	%	Number of Resident Employees	%	Number of Nonresident Employees	%	Number of Resident Employees	%	Number of Nonresident Employees	%
Alaska Statewide	188,085	88	25,977	12	204,953	84	39,120	16	212,155	81	49,503	19	200,601	86	31,790	14
Anchorage-MatSu Region	98,065	88	13,387	12	105,000	86	16,867	14	107,305	85	18,769	15	104,315	87	15,126	13
Anchorage Borough	92,908	88	12,880	12	5,589	86	16,033	14	101,308	85	17,863	15	98,752	87	14,519	13
MatSu Borough	5,157	91	507	9	99,411	87	834	13	5,997	87	906	13	5,563	90	607	10
Gulf Coast Region	13,814	88	1,903	12	15,987	78	4,494	22	16,876	70	7,192	30	14,879	83	2,990	17
Krial Peninsula Borough	8,733	89	1,035	11	10,155	83	2,118	17	10,584	75	3,475	25	9,662	86	1,516	14
Kodiak Island Borough	3,223	83	659	17	3,461	72	1,373	28	3,740	62	2,298	38	3,141	79	847	21
Valdez-Cordova	1,858	90	209	10	2,371	70	1,003	30	2,552	64	1,419	36	2,076	77	627	23
Interior Region	20,509	87	2,956	13	23,330	83	4,871	17	24,212	81	5,593	19	22,602	86	3,729	14
Fairbanks North Star Borough	18,049	87	2,716	13	20,306	82	4,411	18	21,137	81	5,059	19	19,644	85	3,412	15
Southeast Fairbanks	668	90	77	10	834	85	143	15	863	82	193	18	754	90	86	10
Yukon-Koyukuk	1,792	92	163	8	2,190	87	317	13	2,212	87	341	13	2,204	91	231	9
Northern Region	10,776	81	2,538	19	11,285	79	2,961	21	11,865	79	3,160	21	10,877	82	2,442	18
Kobuk	1,555	93	124	7	1,605	92	148	8	1,781	90	197	10	1,621	93	126	7
Nome	2,131	93	166	7	2,251	90	263	10	2,463	88	335	12	2,411	90	264	10
North Slope Borough	7,090	76	2,248	24	7,429	74	2,550	26	7,621	74	2,628	26	6,845	77	2,052	23
Southeast Region	17,957	89	2,240	11	29,796	86	4,727	14	20,866	76	6,484	24	19,218	83	3,920	17
Haines Borough	550	89	67	11	621	79	165	21	670	68	321	32	663	83	135	17
Juneau Borough	6,670	89	839	11	16,507	93	1,185	7	7,198	84	1,395	16	6,844	88	967	12
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	4,530	90	507	10	5,134	84	961	16	5,095	83	1,069	17	4,750	87	706	13
Prince of Wales-Dute- Ketchikan	1,208	89	149	11	1,476	76	472	24	1,615	73	607	27	1,412	81	323	19
Sitka Borough	2,324	91	220	9	2,680	86	435	14	2,788	85	503	15	2,506	89	311	11
Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon	854	84	167	16	1,148	63	661	37	1,139	56	881	44	949	69	425	31
Wrangell-Petersburg	1,821	86	291	14	2,230	72	848	28	2,361	58	1,708	42	2,094	67	1,053	33
Southwest Region	7,534	83	1,565	17	8,554	73	3,171	27	9,589	63	5,701	37	8,484	81	1,956	19
Aleutian Islands	1,176	56	929	44	1,286	50	1,290	50	1,494	44	1,919	56	1,321	56	1,050	44
Bethel	3,592	92	301	8	3,996	89	487	11	3,992	86	628	14	3,959	91	373	9
Bristol Bay Borough	478	80	117	20	657	57	505	43	809	39	1,289	61	573	77	171	23
Dillingham	1,195	89	144	11	1,417	66	741	34	1,788	52	1,683	48	1,397	83	284	17
Wade Hampton	1,093	94	74	6	1,198	89	148	11	1,506	89	182	11	1,234	94	78	6
Geographic Area Unknown	704	65	387	35	952	51	927	49	1,178	47	1,344	53	1,076	58	782	42

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis

Note: State government employees are excluded from all regions and census areas but included at the statewide level.

TABLE A-8

RESIDENT AND NONRESIDENT AVERAGE WAGES BY GEOGRAPHIC ZONE BY QUARTER
ALASKA 1985

Geographic Zone	July - September			October - December			January - March			April - June		
	Resident Av Wages	Nonres Av Wages	Nonres as a % of Res	Resident Av Wages	Nonres Av Wages	Nonres as a % of Res	Resident Av Wages	Nonres Av Wages	Nonres as a % of Res	Resident Av Wages	Nonres Av Wages	Nonres as a % of Res
Alaska Statewide	\$6,327	\$4,778	76	\$6,655	\$4,649	70	\$6,410	\$5,277	82	\$5,442	\$4,354	67
Anchorage-MatSu Region	6,373	3,445	54	6,555	4,275	65	6,356	4,780	75	6,430	4,178	65
Anchorage Borough	6,455	3,515	54	6,622	4,325	65	6,430	4,847	75	6,488	4,237	55
MatSu Borough	4,979	2,058	41	5,368	3,072	57	5,016	3,080	61	5,384	3,050	57
Gulf Coast Region	5,392	1,630	30	6,116	3,920	64	5,847	4,702	80	5,873	3,239	55
Kenai Peninsula Borough	6,261	2,571	41	6,859	5,894	86	6,410	6,103	95	6,427	4,235	66
Kodiak Island Borough	3,546	750	21	4,223	2,034	48	4,475	2,645	59	4,622	2,393	52
Valdez-Cordova	4,493	748	17	5,523	1,693	31	5,582	4,250	76	5,332	2,296	43
Interior Region	5,780	2,566	44	6,192	3,848	62	5,906	4,853	82	6,177	4,076	66
Fairbanks North Star Borough	5,929	2,606	44	6,379	3,864	61	6,010	4,917	82	6,353	4,145	65
Southeast Fairbanks	3,747	1,196	32	4,289	2,685	63	4,194	1,997	48	4,066	2,230	55
Yukon-Koyukuk	5,152	2,741	53	5,170	4,046	78	5,498	5,143	94	5,352	3,961	74
Northern Region	8,863	8,641	97	9,668	11,182	116	8,833	10,786	122	8,769	9,632	110
Kobuk	4,684	2,723	58	5,146	4,257	83	5,160	5,576	108	4,871	4,132	85
Nome	4,680	3,366	72	4,781	4,271	89	4,482	4,523	101	4,568	3,731	82
North Slope Borough	11,192	9,758	87	12,461	12,496	100	10,947	11,536	105	10,884	10,560	97
Southeast Region	4,963	1,720	35	5,360	2,845	53	5,014	3,475	69	5,442	3,436	63
Haines Borough	5,401	2,022	37	5,458	4,808	88	4,640	3,229	70	5,683	3,948	69
Juneau Borough	5,322	2,309	43	5,597	3,332	60	5,270	3,292	62	5,517	3,105	56
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	5,412	2,237	41	5,805	3,387	58	5,278	4,524	86	5,979	4,060	68
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketch	3,989	1,532	38	4,562	2,879	63	4,118	2,927	71	5,014	4,307	86
Sitka Borough	4,831	2,194	45	5,375	3,548	66	5,524	4,146	75	5,462	3,064	56
Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon	3,760	934	25	4,513	1,937	43	3,813	2,577	68	4,389	2,692	61
Wrangell-Petersburg	3,941	1,191	30	4,443	1,932	43	4,038	2,518	62	4,703	3,376	72
Southwest Region	4,285	1,297	30	4,843	3,781	78	4,429	3,251	73	4,460	3,043	68
Aleutian Islands	5,278	2,049	39	5,970	3,745	63	5,275	2,770	53	5,415	3,264	60
Bethel	4,408	2,332	53	4,445	3,926	88	4,225	4,375	104	4,481	3,950	88
Bristol Bay Borough	3,951	435	11	5,578	3,276	59	5,178	3,668	71	4,942	2,391	48
Dillingham	3,931	710	18	5,031	4,205	84	4,220	3,255	77	4,352	2,684	62
Wade Hampton	3,574	1,348	38	4,361	3,145	72	4,090	4,056	99	3,223	2,147	67
Geographic Area Unknown	6,689	3,890	58	7,323	6,686	91	8,181	6,065	74	7,009	4,439	63

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis

Note: State government wages and employees are excluded from all regions and census areas but included at the statewide level.

TABLE A-9

RESIDENT AND NONRESIDENT TOTAL WAGES AND EMPLOYEES
BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP
ALASKA STATEWIDE
1985
(wages in thousands)

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	Wages		Employees	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
Agriculture 1/	\$13,480	\$3,919	1,205	643
Mining	507,615	114,114	10,878	4,126
Construction	573,206	149,729	25,460	11,049
Manufacturing	187,200	83,046	12,972	15,655
Transportation	562,889	73,632	20,671	5,106
Wholesale Trade	243,785	18,506	9,825	1,161
Retail Trade	531,467	61,452	48,093	16,626
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	285,823	17,848	14,144	2,245
Services	792,030	104,814	50,228	13,994
Nonclassifiable 2/	11,082	4,702	252,069	77,135
TOTAL PRIVATE BUSINESS	\$3,708,577	\$631,762	445,545	147,740
Local Government	844,909	31,747	35,961	3,395
TOTAL BUSINESS & LOCAL GOVT	\$4,553,486	\$663,509	481,506	151,135
State Government	654,506	28,217	21,513	1,737
TOTAL BUSINESS & LOCAL AND STATE GOVERNMENT	\$5,207,992	\$691,726	503,019	152,872

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	Percent Wages		Percent Employees	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
Agriculture 1/	77.5	22.5	65.2	34.8
Mining	81.6	18.4	72.5	27.5
Construction	79.3	20.7	69.7	30.3
Manufacturing	69.3	30.7	45.3	54.7
Transportation	88.4	11.6	80.2	19.8
Wholesale Trade	92.9	7.1	89.4	10.6
Retail Trade	89.6	10.4	74.3	25.7
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	94.1	5.9	86.3	13.7
Services	88.3	11.7	78.2	21.8
Nonclassifiable 2/	70.2	29.8	76.6	23.4
TOTAL PRIVATE BUSINESS	85.4	14.6	75.1	24.9
Local Government	96.4	3.6	91.4	8.6
TOTAL BUSINESS & LOCAL GOVT	87.3	12.7	76.1	23.9
State Government	95.9	4.1	92.5	7.5
TOTAL BUSINESS & LOCAL AND STATE GOVERNMENT	88.3	11.7	76.7	23.3

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis
 1/ Data include only nonagricultural wage and salary employees covered
 by unemployment insurance. Consequently, data provided for this
 industry may not be representative of the industry as a whole.
 2/ Not classified in any other industry.

TABLE A-10

RESIDENT AND NONRESIDENT TOTAL WAGES AND EMPLOYEES
BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP
ANCHORAGE-MATSU REGION
1985
(wages in thousands)

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	Wages		Employees	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
Agriculture 1/	\$5,412	\$1,150	606	256
Mining	256,924	43,083	4,927	1,527
Construction	322,569	66,480	14,214	5,516
Manufacturing	60,827	5,925	4,352	1,148
Transportation	369,901	37,887	12,628	2,531
Wholesale Trade	193,767	12,927	7,651	1,308
Retail Trade	365,108	39,426	31,686	10,818
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	216,035	12,342	12,013	1,469
Services	512,825	54,494	31,125	7,961
Nonclassifiable 2/	3,964	612	465	203
TOTAL PRIVATE BUSINESS	\$2,307,332	\$274,326	119,667	32,737
Local Government	353,830	7,875	11,717	755
TOTAL BUSINESS & LOCAL GOVT	\$2,661,162	\$282,201	131,384	33,492

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	Percent Wages		Percent Employees	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
Agriculture 1/	82.5	65.5	70.3	29.7
Mining	85.6	89.7	76.3	23.7
Construction	82.9	82.4	72.0	28.0
Manufacturing	91.1	57.7	79.1	20.9
Transportation	90.7	75.0	83.3	16.7
Wholesale Trade	93.7	62.8	85.4	14.6
Retail Trade	90.3	55.4	74.5	25.5
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	94.6	50.7	89.1	10.9
Services	90.4	63.6	79.6	20.4
Nonclassifiable 2/	86.6	56.8	69.6	30.4
TOTAL PRIVATE BUSINESS	89.4	69.6	78.5	21.5
Local Government	97.8	2.2	93.9	6.1
TOTAL BUSINESS & LOCAL GOVT	90.4	9.6	79.7	20.3

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis

1/ Data include only nonagricultural wage and salary employees covered by unemployment insurance. Consequently, data provided for this industry may not be representative of the industry as a whole.

2/ Not classified in any other industry.

TABLE A-11

RESIDENT AND NONRESIDENT TOTAL WAGES AND EMPLOYEES
 BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP
 ANCHORAGE BOROUGH
 1985
 (wages in thousands)

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	Wages		Employees	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
Agriculture 1/	\$5,206	\$1,096	562	243
Mining	256,699	42,952	4,904	1,515
Construction	306,466	64,073	13,118	5,134
Manufacturing	59,439	5,650	3,210	1,079
Transportation	348,969	36,322	11,945	2,439
Wholesale Trade	190,762	12,799	7,492	1,285
Retail Trade	351,294	38,330	30,010	10,389
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	212,134	12,109	9,750	1,412
Services	495,635	53,186	29,605	7,614
Nonclassifiable 2/	2,994	455	316	141
TOTAL PRIVATE BUSINESS	\$2,229,598	\$266,972	110,912	31,251
Local Government	316,546	6,558	10,125	573
TOTAL BUSINESS & LOCAL GOVT	\$2,546,144	\$273,530	121,037	31,824

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	Percent Wages		Percent Employees	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
Agriculture 1/	82.6	17.4	69.8	30.2
Mining	85.7	14.3	76.4	23.6
Construction	82.7	17.3	71.9	28.1
Manufacturing	91.3	8.7	74.8	25.2
Transportation	90.6	9.4	83.0	17.0
Wholesale Trade	93.7	6.3	85.4	14.6
Retail Trade	90.2	9.8	74.3	25.7
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	94.6	5.4	87.3	12.7
Services	90.3	9.7	79.5	20.5
Nonclassifiable 2/	86.8	13.2	69.1	30.9
TOTAL PRIVATE BUSINESS	89.3	10.7	78.0	22.0
Local Government	98.0	2.0	94.6	5.4
TOTAL BUSINESS & LOCAL GOVT	90.3	9.7	79.2	20.8

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis
 1/ Data include only nonagricultural wage and salary employees covered
 by unemployment insurance. Consequently, data provided for this
 industry may not be representative of the industry as a whole.
 2/ Not classified in any other industry.

TABLE A-12

RESIDENT AND NONRESIDENT TOTAL WAGES AND EMPLOYEES
 BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP
 MATSU BOROUGH
 1985
 (wages in thousands)

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	Wages		Employees	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
Agriculture 1/	\$206	\$54	44	13
Mining	225	131	23	12
Construction	16,103	2,407	1,096	382
Manufacturing	1,388	275	1,142	69
Transportation	20,932	1,565	683	92
Wholesale Trade	3,005	128	159	23
Retail Trade	13,814	1,096	1,676	429
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	3,901	233	2,263	57
Services	17,190	1,308	1,520	347
Nonclassifiable 2/	970	157	149	62
TOTAL PRIVATE BUSINESS	\$77,734	\$7,354	8,755	1,486
Local Government	37,284	1,317	1,592	182
TOTAL BUSINESS & LOCAL GOVT	\$115,018	\$3,671	10,347	1,668

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	Percent Wages		Percent Employees	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
Agriculture 1/	79.2	20.8	77.2	22.8
Mining	63.2	36.8	65.7	34.3
Construction	87.0	13.0	74.2	25.8
Manufacturing	83.5	16.5	94.3	5.7
Transportation	93.0	7.0	88.1	11.9
Wholesale Trade	95.9	4.1	87.4	12.6
Retail Trade	92.6	7.4	79.6	20.4
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	94.4	5.6	97.5	2.5
Services	92.9	7.1	81.4	18.6
Nonclassifiable 2/	86.1	13.9	70.6	29.4
TOTAL PRIVATE BUSINESS	91.4	8.6	85.5	14.5
Local Government	96.6	3.4	89.7	10.3
TOTAL BUSINESS & LOCAL GOVT	93.0	7.0	86.1	13.9

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis

1/ Data include only nonagricultural wage and salary employees covered by unemployment insurance. Consequently, data provided for this industry may not be representative of the industry as a whole.

2/ Not classified in any other industry.

TABLE A-13

RESIDENT AND NONRESIDENT TOTAL WAGES AND EMPLOYEES
 BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP
 GULF COAST REGION
 1985
 (wages in thousands)

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	Wages		Employees	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
Agriculture 1/	\$2,251	\$1,180	184	121
Mining	70,320	10,155	1,612	447
Construction	57,733	13,944	2,598	1,049
Manufacturing	18,313	18,100	2,640	4,795
Transportation	34,406	7,281	1,390	449
Wholesale Trade	18,782	1,869	723	231
Retail Trade	30,868	3,746	3,608	1,254
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	5,074	478	394	50
Services	33,502	3,178	3,122	803
Nonclassifiable 2/	1,206	433	100	55
TOTAL PRIVATE BUSINESS	\$272,955	\$60,364	16,371	9,300
Local Government	86,232	2,169	3,866	321
TOTAL BUSINESS & LOCAL GOVT	\$359,187	\$62,533	20,237	9,621

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	Percent Wages		Percent Employees	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
Agriculture 1/	82.5	17.5	71.5	28.5
Mining	70.1	29.9	62.8	37.2
Construction	81.6	18.4	70.5	29.5
Manufacturing	92.7	7.3	81.7	18.3
Transportation	85.3	14.7	76.5	23.5
Wholesale Trade	90.9	9.1	75.8	24.2
Retail Trade	89.2	10.8	74.2	25.8
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	91.4	8.6	88.7	11.3
Services	91.3	8.7	79.5	20.5
Nonclassifiable /2	73.6	26.4	64.5	35.5
TOTAL PRIVATE BUSINESS	81.9	18.1	63.8	36.2
Local Government	97.5	2.5	92.3	7.7
TOTAL BUSINESS & LOCAL GOVT	85.2	14.8	67.8	32.2

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis

1/ Data include only nonagricultural wage and salary employees covered by unemployment insurance. Consequently, data provided for this industry may not be representative of the industry as a whole.

2/ Not classified in any other industry.

TABLE A-14

RESIDENT AND NONRESIDENT TOTAL WAGES AND EMPLOYEES
 BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP
 KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH
 1985
 (wages in thousands)

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	Wages		Employees	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
Agriculture 1/	\$929	\$751	95	108
Mining	69,949	10,014	1,589	429
Construction	43,018	11,111	1,950	795
Manufacturing	4,522	3,812	820	1,496
Transportation	23,346	6,235	947	340
Wholesale Trade	16,399	1,327	616	136
Retail Trade	16,582	2,261	2,181	780
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	2,890	375	260	30
Services	22,041	1,924	1,962	460
Nonclassifiable 2/	1,107	357	81	46
TOTAL PRIVATE BUSINESS	\$200,783	\$38,167	10,501	4,620
Local Government	51,694	1,071	2,263	157
TOTAL BUSINESS & LOCAL GOVT	\$252,477	\$39,238	12,764	4,777

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	Percent Wages		Percent Employees	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
Agriculture 1/	55.3	44.7	46.8	53.2
Mining	87.5	12.5	78.7	21.3
Construction	79.5	20.5	71.0	29.0
Manufacturing	54.3	45.7	35.4	64.6
Transportation	78.9	21.1	73.6	26.4
Wholesale Trade	52.5	7.5	81.9	18.1
Retail Trade	88.0	12.0	73.7	26.3
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	88.5	11.5	89.7	10.3
Services	92.0	8.0	81.0	19.0
Nonclassifiable 2/	75.6	24.4	63.8	36.2
TOTAL PRIVATE BUSINESS	84.0	16.0	69.4	30.6
Local Government	98.0	2.0	93.5	6.5
TOTAL BUSINESS & LOCAL GOVT	86.5	13.5	72.8	27.2

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis

1/ Data include only nonagricultural wage and salary employees covered by unemployment insurance. Consequently, data provided for this industry may not be representative of the industry as a whole.

2/ Not classified in any other industry.

TABLE A-15

RESIDENT AND NONRESIDENT TOTAL WAGES AND EMPLOYEES
 BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP
 KODIAK ISLAND BOROUGH
 1985
 (wages in thousands)

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	Wages		Employees	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
Agriculture 1/	x	x	x	x
Mining	x	x	x	x
Construction	\$7,416	\$1,514	371	148
Manufacturing	10,565	9,179	1,381	2,244
Transportation	5,289	472	223	53
Wholesale Trade	523	41	24	10
Retail Trade	9,899	1,020	958	322
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	1,283	70	69	18
Services	6,586	565	550	127
Nonclassifiable 2/	x	x	x	x
TOTAL PRIVATE BUSINESS	\$42,653	\$13,121	3,657	2,960
Local Government	15,884	399	853	75
TOTAL BUSINESS & LOCAL GOVT	\$58,537	\$13,520	4,510	3,035

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	Percent Wages		Percent Employees	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
Agriculture 1/	92.2	7.8	77.8	22.2
Mining	73.6	26.4	57.5	42.5
Construction	83.0	17.0	71.5	28.5
Manufacturing	53.5	46.5	38.1	61.9
Transportation	91.8	8.2	80.8	19.2
Wholesale Trade	92.7	7.3	70.6	29.4
Retail Trade	90.7	9.3	74.8	25.2
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	94.8	5.2	79.3	20.7
Services	92.1	7.9	81.2	18.8
Nonclassifiable 2/	56.2	43.8	66.7	33.3
TOTAL PRIVATE BUSINESS	76.5	23.5	55.3	44.7
Local Government	97.5	2.5	91.9	8.1
TOTAL BUSINESS & LOCAL GOVT	81.2	18.8	59.8	40.2

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis

Note: "x" indicates that information is nondisclosable.

1/ Data include only nonagricultural wage and salary employees covered by unemployment insurance. Consequently, data provided for this industry may not be representative of the industry as a whole.

2/ Not classified in any other industry.

TABLE A-16

RESIDENT AND NONRESIDENT TOTAL WAGES AND EMPLOYEES
 BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP
 VALDEZ-CORDOVA
 1985
 (wages in thousands)

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	Wages		Employees	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
Agriculture 1/	x	x	x	x
Mining	x	x	x	x
Construction	\$7,299	\$1,319	277	106
Manufacturing	3,726	5,109	439	1,055
Transportation	5,771	574	220	56
Wholesale Trade	1,860	501	83	85
Retail Trade	4,387	465	469	151
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate Services	901	33	65	2
	4,875	689	610	216
Nonclassifiable 2/	x	x	x	x
TOTAL PRIVATE BUSINESS	\$29,519	\$9,076	2,213	1,720
Local Government	18,654	699	750	89
TOTAL BUSINESS & LOCAL GOVT	\$48,173	\$9,775	2,963	1,809

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	Percent Wages		Percent Employees	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
Agriculture 1/	64.9	35.1	50.0	50.0
Mining	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Construction	84.7	15.3	72.3	27.7
Manufacturing	42.2	57.8	29.4	70.6
Transportation	91.0	9.0	79.7	20.3
Wholesale Trade	78.8	21.2	49.4	50.6
Retail Trade	90.4	9.6	75.6	24.4
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate Services	96.5	3.5	97.0	3.0
	87.6	12.4	73.8	26.2
Nonclassifiable 2/	66.7	33.3	75.0	25.0
TOTAL PRIVATE BUSINESS	76.5	23.5	56.3	43.7
Local Government	96.4	3.6	89.4	10.6
TOTAL BUSINESS & LOCAL GOVT	83.1	16.9	62.1	37.9

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis

Note: "x" indicates that information is nondisclosable.

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2/ Not classified in any other industry.

TABLE A-17

RESIDENT AND NONRESIDENT TOTAL WAGES AND EMPLOYEES
BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP
INTERIOR REGION
1985
(wages in thousands)

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	Wages		Employees	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
Agriculture 1/	\$911	\$193	108	43
Mining	31,410	13,420	960	568
Construction	70,658	15,938	3,503	1,464
Manufacturing	16,351	1,293	730	163
Transportation	86,450	14,945	3,133	965
Wholesale Trade	19,742	1,554	933	213
Retail Trade	55,000	8,260	5,288	2,305
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	29,830	2,168	1,497	313
Services	109,638	12,950	7,378	2,177
Nonclassifiable 2/	537	94	96	32
TOTAL PRIVATE BUSINESS	\$420,526	\$70,816	23,626	8,243
Local Government	125,857	4,195	5,216	447
TOTAL BUSINESS & LOCAL GOVT	\$546,383	\$75,012	28,842	8,690

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	Percent Wages		Percent Employees	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
Agriculture 1/	82.4	17.6	71.5	28.5
Mining	70.1	29.9	62.8	37.2
Construction	81.6	18.4	70.5	29.5
Manufacturing	92.7	7.3	81.7	18.3
Transportation	85.3	14.7	76.5	23.5
Wholesale Trade	92.7	7.3	81.4	18.6
Retail Trade	86.9	13.1	69.6	30.4
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	93.2	6.8	82.7	17.3
Services	89.4	10.6	77.2	22.8
Nonclassifiable 2/	85.1	14.9	75.0	25.0
TOTAL PRIVATE BUSINESS	85.6	14.4	74.1	25.9
Local Government	96.8	3.2	92.1	7.9
TOTAL BUSINESS & LOCAL GOVT	87.9	12.1	76.8	23.2

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis
1/ Data include only nonagricultural wage and salary employees covered
by unemployment insurance. Consequently, data provided for this
industry may not be representative of the industry as a whole.
2/ Not classified in any other industry.

TABLE A-18

RESIDENT AND NONRESIDENT TOTAL WAGES AND EMPLOYEES
 BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP
 FAIRBANKS NORTH STAR BOROUGH
 1985
 (wages in thousands)

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	Wages		Employees	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
Agriculture 1/	\$869	\$189	75	36
Mining	23,734	12,154	834	532
Construction	66,318	14,982	3,246	1,391
Manufacturing	16,035	1,234	707	158
Transportation	79,480	13,946	2,785	868
Wholesale Trade	18,574	1,286	882	188
Retail Trade	51,927	7,819	4,804	2,166
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	28,859	2,087	1,419	297
Services	107,109	12,318	6,883	1,962
Nonclassifiable 2/	462	74	69	29
TOTAL PRIVATE BUSINESS	\$393,367	\$66,089	21,704	7,627
Local Government	96,943	2,773	3,147	234
TOTAL BUSINESS & LOCAL GOVT	\$490,310	\$68,862	24,851	7,861

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	Percent Wages		Percent Employees	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
Agriculture 1/	82.1	17.9	67.6	32.4
Mining	66.1	33.9	61.1	38.9
Construction	81.6	18.4	70.0	30.0
Manufacturing	92.9	7.1	81.7	18.3
Transportation	85.1	14.9	76.2	23.8
Wholesale Trade	93.5	6.5	82.4	17.6
Retail Trade	86.9	13.1	68.9	31.1
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	93.3	6.7	82.7	17.3
Services	89.7	10.3	77.8	22.2
Nonclassifiable 2/	86.2	13.8	70.4	29.6
TOTAL PRIVATE BUSINESS	85.6	14.4	74.0	26.0
Local Government	97.2	2.8	93.1	6.9
TOTAL BUSINESS & LOCAL GOVT	87.7	12.3	76.0	24.0

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis

1/ Data include only nonagricultural wage and salary employees covered by unemployment insurance. Consequently, data provided for this industry may not be representative of the industry as a whole.

2/ Not classified in any other industry.

TABLE A-19

RESIDENT AND NONRESIDENT TOTAL WAGES AND EMPLOYEES
 BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP
 SOUTHEAST FAIRBANKS
 1985
 (wages in thousands)

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	Wages		Employees	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
Agriculture 1/	x	x	x	x
Mining	x	x	x	x
Construction	\$988	\$401	83	34
Manufacturing	316	59	23	5
Transportation	568	26	47	8
Wholesale Trade	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	1,713	207	247	69
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	237	50	28	10
Services	1,221	266	240	95
Nonclassifiable 2/	x	x	x	x
TOTAL PRIVATE BUSINESS	\$5,125	\$1,049	705	234
Local Government	7,153	282	372	40
TOTAL BUSINESS & LOCAL GOVT	\$12,278	\$1,331	1,077	274

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	Percent Wages		Percent Employees	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
Agriculture 1/	81.3	18.8	82.6	17.4
Mining	59.5	40.5	33.3	66.7
Construction	71.1	28.9	70.7	29.1
Manufacturing	84.3	15.7	82.1	17.9
Transportation	95.6	4.4	85.5	14.5
Wholesale Trade	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
Retail Trade	89.2	10.8	71.2	21.8
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	82.6	17.4	71.7	26.3
Services	82.1	17.9	71.6	28.4
Nonclassifiable 2/	68.8	31.3	83.3	16.7
TOTAL PRIVATE BUSINESS	83.0	17.0	75.1	24.9
Local Government	96.2	3.8	90.3	9.7
TOTAL BUSINESS & LOCAL GOVT	90.2	9.8	79.7	20.3

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis

Note: "x" indicates that information is nondisclosable.

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2/ Not classified in any other industry.

TABLE A-20

RESIDENT AND NONRESIDENT TOTAL WAGES AND EMPLOYEES
BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP
YUKON-KOYUKUK
1985
(wages in thousands)

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	Wages		Employees	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
Agriculture 1/	x	x	x	x
Mining	x	x	x	x
Construction	\$3,352	\$555	174	39
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0
Transportation	6,402	973	301	89
Wholesale Trade	1,168	268	51	25
Retail Trade	1,360	234	237	70
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	734	31	50	6
Services	1,303	366	255	120
Nonclassifiable 2/	x	x	x	x
TOTAL PRIVATE BUSINESS	\$22,034	\$3,678	1,217	382
Local Government	21,761	1,141	1,697	173
TOTAL BUSINESS & LOCAL GOVT	\$43,795	\$4,819	2,914	555

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	Percent Wages		Percent Employees	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
Agriculture 1/	93.3	6.7	82.4	17.6
Mining	86.0	14.0	80.4	19.6
Construction	85.8	14.2	81.7	18.3
Manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transportation	86.8	13.2	77.2	22.8
Wholesale Trade	81.3	18.7	67.1	32.9
Retail Trade	85.3	14.7	77.2	22.8
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	95.9	4.1	89.3	10.7
Services	78.1	21.9	68.0	32.0
Nonclassifiable 2/	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
TOTAL PRIVATE BUSINESS	85.7	14.3	76.1	23.9
Local Government	95.0	5.0	90.7	9.3
TOTAL BUSINESS & LOCAL GOVT	90.1	9.9	84.0	16.0

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis

Note: "x" indicates that information is nondisclosable.

1/ Data include only nonagricultural wage and salary employees covered by unemployment insurance. Consequently, data provided for this industry may not be representative of the industry as a whole.

2/ Not classified in any other industry.

TABLE A-21

RESIDENT AND NONRESIDENT TOTAL WAGES AND EMPLOYEES
BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP
NORTHERN REGION
1985
(wages in thousands)

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	Wages		Employees	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
Agriculture 1/ Mining	\$149	\$3	9	1
Construction	147,880	43,917	3,204	1,400
Manufacturing	52,695	28,679	2,204	1,236
Transportation	382	148	30	18
Wholesale Trade	16,888	5,818	633	392
Retail Trade	1,666	839	42	26
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate Services	19,395	3,383	1,152	300
Nonclassifiable 2/	7,262	791	393	55
	54,014	24,334	2,344	883
TOTAL PRIVATE BUSINESS	\$300,974	\$107,930	10,026	4,313
Local Government	96,986	6,946	4,647	515
TOTAL BUSINESS & LOCAL GOVT	\$397,960	\$114,876	14,673	4,828

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	Percent Wages		Percent Employees	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
Agriculture 1/ Mining	98.0	2.0	90.0	10.0
Construction	77.1	22.9	69.6	30.4
Manufacturing	64.8	35.2	64.1	35.9
Transportation	72.1	27.9	68.4	31.6
Wholesale Trade	74.4	25.6	61.8	38.2
Retail Trade	66.5	33.5	61.8	38.2
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate Services	85.5	14.5	79.3	20.7
Nonclassifiable 2/	90.2	9.8	87.7	12.3
TOTAL PRIVATE BUSINESS	68.9	31.1	72.6	27.4
Local Government	88.8	11.2	75.0	25.0
TOTAL BUSINESS & LOCAL GOVT	73.6	26.4	69.9	30.1
	93.3	6.7	90.0	10.0
TOTAL BUSINESS & LOCAL GOVT	77.6	22.4	75.2	24.8

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis

1/ Data include only nonagricultural wage and salary employees covered by unemployment insurance. Consequently, data provided for this industry may not be representative of the industry as a whole.

2/ Not classified in any other industry.

TABLE A-22

RESIDENT AND NONRESIDENT TOTAL WAGES AND EMPLOYEES
BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP
KOBUK
1985
(wages in thousands)

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	Wages		Employees	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
Agriculture 1/ Mining	x	x	x	x
Construction	x	x	x	x
Manufacturing	\$0	\$0	0	0
Transportation	2,744	517	104	46
Wholesale Trade	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	2,057	362	239	78
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	1,524	53	82	6
Services	4,932	331	402	48
Nonclassifiable 2/	x	x	x	x
TOTAL PRIVATE BUSINESS	\$12,785	\$1,584	915	207
Local Government	18,285	1,001	1,322	111
TOTAL BUSINESS & LOCAL GOVT	\$31,070	\$2,585	2,237	318

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	Percent Wages		Percent Employees	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
Agriculture 1/ Mining	98.0	2.0	90.0	10.0
Construction	81.3	18.7	77.2	22.8
Manufacturing	77.4	22.6	69.8	30.2
Transportation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wholesale Trade	84.1	15.9	69.3	30.7
Retail Trade	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	85.0	15.0	75.4	24.6
Services	96.6	3.4	93.2	6.8
Nonclassifiable 2/	95.7	6.3	89.3	10.7
TOTAL PRIVATE BUSINESS	88.3	11.7	71.4	28.6
Local Government	89.0	11.0	81.6	18.4
TOTAL BUSINESS & LOCAL GOVT	94.8	5.2	92.3	7.7
TOTAL BUSINESS & LOCAL GOVT	92.3	7.7	87.6	12.4

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis

Note: "x" indicates that information is nondisclosable.

1/ Data include only nonagricultural wage and salary employees covered by unemployment insurance. Consequently, data provided for this industry may not be representative of the industry as a whole.

2/ Not classified in any other industry.

TABLE A-23

RESIDENT AND NONRESIDENT TOTAL WAGES AND EMPLOYEES
BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUPNOME
1985
(wages in thousands)

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	Wages		Employees	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
Agriculture 1/	\$0	\$0	0	0
Mining	x	x	x	x
Construction	x	x	x	x
Manufacturing	x	x	x	x
Transportation	3,403	342	188	33
Wholesale Trade	x	x	x	x
Retail Trade	3,344	454	366	92
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	1,770	101	140	10
Services	10,087	1,241	834	167
Nonclassifiable 2/	x	x	x	x
TOTAL PRIVATE BUSINESS	\$21,041	\$3,372	1,693	385
Local Government	21,157	1,060	1,426	166
TOTAL BUSINESS & LOCAL GOVT	\$42,198	\$4,432	3,119	551

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	Percent Wages		Percent Employees	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
Agriculture 1/	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mining	60.1	39.9	56.3	43.8
Construction	88.2	11.8	76.6	23.4
Manufacturing	97.1	2.9	78.0	22.0
Transportation	90.9	9.1	85.1	14.9
Wholesale Trade	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Retail Trade	88.0	12.0	79.9	20.1
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	94.6	5.4	93.3	6.7
Services	89.0	11.0	83.3	16.7
Nonclassifiable 2/	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
TOTAL PRIVATE BUSINESS	86.2	13.8	81.5	18.5
Local Government	95.2	4.8	89.6	10.4
TOTAL BUSINESS & LOCAL GOVT	90.5	9.5	85.0	15.0

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis

Note: "x" indicates that information is nondisclosable.

1/ Data include only nonagricultural wage and salary employees covered by unemployment insurance. Consequently, data provided for this industry may not be representative of the industry as a whole.

2/ Not classified in any other industry.

TABLE A-24

RESIDENT AND NONRESIDENT TOTAL WAGES AND EMPLOYEES
 BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP
 NORTH SLOPE BOROUGH
 1985
 (wages in thousands)

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	Wages		Employees	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
Agriculture 1/	x	x	x	x
Mining	\$145,127	\$42,531	3,088	1,331
Construction	51,881	28,534	2,115	1,205
Manufacturing	x	x	x	x
Transportation	10,741	4,959	341	313
Wholesale Trade	x	x	x	x
Retail Trade	14,494	2,567	547	130
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	3,968	637	171	39
Services	38,995	22,762	1,108	668
Nonclassifiable 2/	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PRIVATE BUSINESS	\$267,148	\$102,974	7,418	3,721
Local Government	57,544	4,885	1,899	238
TOTAL BUSINESS & LOCAL GOVT	\$324,692	\$107,859	9,317	3,959

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	Percent Wages		Percent Employees	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
Agriculture 1/	x	x	x	x
Mining	77.3	22.7	69.9	30.1
Construction	64.5	35.5	63.7	36.3
Manufacturing	66.0	34.0	43.8	56.3
Transportation	68.4	31.6	52.1	47.9
Wholesale Trade	66.4	33.6	61.2	38.8
Retail Trade	85.0	15.0	80.8	19.2
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	86.2	13.8	81.4	18.6
Services	63.1	36.9	62.4	37.6
Nonclassifiable 2/	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL PRIVATE BUSINESS	72.2	27.8	66.6	33.4
Local Government	92.2	7.8	88.9	11.1
TOTAL BUSINESS & LOCAL GOVT	75.1	24.9	70.2	29.8

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis

Note: "x" indicates that information is nondisclosable.

1/ Data include only nonagricultural wage and salary employees covered by unemployment insurance. Consequently, data provided for this industry may not be representative of the industry as a whole.

2/ Not classified in any other industry.

TABLE A-25

RESIDENT AND NONRESIDENT TOTAL WAGES AND EMPLOYEES
BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP
SOUTHEAST REGION
1985
(wages in thousands)

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	Wages		Employees	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
Agriculture 1/ Mining	\$4,306 1,221	\$1,110 378	281 48	150 26
Construction	47,088	10,819	2,292	1,012
Manufacturing	78,215	27,771	4,393	3,951
Transportation	39,291	4,678	2,025	491
Wholesale Trade	7,187	706	340	79
Retail Trade	45,342	4,481	4,683	2,482
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate Services	20,906 59,354	1,418 5,663	1,258 4,338	233 1,221
Nonclassifiable 2/	465	107	82	33
TOTAL PRIVATE BUSINESS	\$303,375	\$57,131	19,740	9,678
Local Government	109,275	4,995	5,258	718
TOTAL BUSINESS & LOCAL GOVT	\$412,650	\$62,126	24,998	10,396

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	Percent Wages		Percent Employees	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
Agriculture 1/ Mining	79.5 76.4	20.5 23.6	65.2 64.9	34.8 35.1
Construction	81.3	18.7	69.4	30.6
Manufacturing	73.8	26.2	52.6	47.4
Transportation	89.4	10.6	80.5	19.5
Wholesale Trade	91.1	8.9	81.1	18.9
Retail Trade	91.0	9.0	4	34.6
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate Services	93.6 91.3	6.4 8.7	84.4 78.0	15.6 22.0
Nonclassifiable 2/	81.3	18.7	71.3	28.7
TOTAL PRIVATE BUSINESS	84.2	15.8	67.1	32.9
Local Government	95.6	4.4	88.0	12.0
TOTAL BUSINESS & LOCAL GOVT	86.9	13.1	70.6	29.4

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis

1/ Data include only nonagricultural wage and salary employees covered by unemployment insurance. Consequently, data provided for this industry may not be representative of the industry as a whole.

2/ Not classified in any other industry.

TABLE A-26

RESIDENT AND NONRESIDENT TOTAL WAGES AND EMPLOYEES
BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP
HAINES BOROUGH
1985
(wages in thousands)

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	Wages		Employees	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
Agriculture 1/	\$0	\$0	0	0
Mining	0	0	0	0
Construction	912	47	54	11
Manufacturing	x	x	x	x
Transportation	1,613	214	127	38
Wholesale Trade	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	1,468	98	197	49
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate Services	539	7	18	4
Nonclassifiable 2/	x	x	x	x
TOTAL PRIVATE BUSINESS	\$10,507	\$2,783	664	371
Local Government	2,817	131	163	22
TOTAL BUSINESS & LOCAL GOVT	\$13,324	\$2,914	827	393

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	Percent Wages		Percent Employees	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
Agriculture 1/	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mining	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	95.1	4.9	83.1	16.9
Manufacturing	69.5	30.5	45.1	54.9
Transportation	88.3	11.7	77.0	23.0
Wholesale Trade	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	93.7	6.3	80.1	19.9
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate Services	98.7	1.3	81.8	18.2
Nonclassifiable 2/	63.3	36.7	66.7	33.3
TOTAL PRIVATE BUSINESS	79.1	20.9	64.2	35.8
Local Government	95.6	4.4	88.1	11.9
TOTAL BUSINESS & LOCAL GOVT	82.1	17.9	67.8	32.2

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis

Note: "x" indicates that information is nondisclosable.

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2/ Not classified in any other industry.

TABLE A-27

RESIDENT AND NONRESIDENT TOTAL WAGES AND EMPLOYEES
 BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP
 JUNEAU BOROUGH
 1985
 (wages in thousands)

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	Wages		Employees	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
Agriculture 1/	\$443	\$163	51	31
Mining	x	x	x	x
Construction	24,472	4,495	1,175	502
Manufacturing	x	x	x	x
Transportation	14,611	1,057	628	112
Wholesale Trade	2,878	317	148	39
Retail Trade	19,819	2,004	1,973	1,708
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	10,708	673	548	91
Services	30,729	2,978	2,146	544
Nonclassifiable 2/	x	x	x	x
TOTAL PRIVATE BUSINESS	\$109,548	\$14,027	7,040	3,269
Local Government	40,807	1,415	1,626	165
TOTAL BUSINESS & LOCAL GOVT	\$150,355	\$15,442	8,666	3,434

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	Percent Wages		Percent Employees	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
Agriculture 1/	73.1	26.9	62.2	37.8
Mining	85.6	14.4	74.2	25.8
Construction	84.5	15.5	70.1	29.9
Manufacturing	69.9	30.1	58.9	41.1
Transportation	93.3	6.7	84.9	15.1
Wholesale Trade	90.1	9.9	79.1	20.9
Retail Trade	90.8	9.2	53.6	46.4
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	94.1	5.9	85.8	14.2
Services	91.2	8.8	79.8	20.2
Nonclassifiable 2/	87.1	12.9	68.4	31.6
TOTAL PRIVATE BUSINESS	88.6	11.4	68.3	31.7
Local Government	96.6	3.4	90.8	9.2
TOTAL BUSINESS & LOCAL GOVT	90.7	9.3	71.6	28.4

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis

Note: "x" indicates that information is nondisclosable.

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2/ Not classified in any other industry.

TABLE A-28

RESIDENT AND NONRESIDENT TOTAL WAGES AND EMPLOYEES
BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP
KETCHIKAN GATEWAY BOROUGH
1985
(wages in thousands)

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	Wages		Employees	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
Agriculture 1/ Mining	\$1,461	\$198	57	25
Construction	x	x	x	x
Manufacturing	10,493	2,710	449	192
Transportation	23,628	4,468	1,163	539
Wholesale Trade	12,146	1,959	115	170
Retail Trade	3,684	294	146	27
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate Services	11,894	1,064	1,134	331
Nonclassifiable 2/	3,795	277	198	30
	17,983	1,305	1,113	300
TOTAL PRIVATE BUSINESS	\$85,138	\$12,278	4,984	1,616
Local Government	25,038	758	1,040	105
TOTAL BUSINESS & LOCAL GOVT	\$110,176	\$13,036	6,024	1,721

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	Percent Wages		Percent Employees	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
Agriculture 1/ Mining	88.1	11.9	69.5	30.5
Construction	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Manufacturing	79.5	20.5	70.0	30.0
Transportation	84.1	15.9	68.3	31.7
Wholesale Trade	86.1	13.9	80.8	19.2
Retail Trade	92.6	7.4	84.4	15.6
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate Services	91.8	8.2	77.4	22.6
Nonclassifiable 2/	93.2	6.8	86.8	13.2
	93.2	6.8	78.8	21.2
TOTAL PRIVATE BUSINESS	91.7	8.3	77.8	22.2
Local Government	87.4	12.6	75.5	24.5
TOTAL BUSINESS & LOCAL GOVT	97.1	2.9	90.8	9.2
	89.4	10.6	77.8	22.2

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis

Note: "x" indicates that information is nondisclosable.

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2/ Not classified in any other industry.

TABLE A-29

RESIDENT AND NONRESIDENT TOTAL WAGES AND EMPLOYEES
 BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP
 PRINCE OF WALES-OUTER KETCHIKAN
 1985
 (wages in thousands)

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	Wages		Employees	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
Agriculture 1/	x	x	x	x
Mining	x	x	x	x
Construction	x	x	x	x
Manufacturing	\$10,512	\$3,464	520	377
Transportation	478	121	40	11
Wholesale Trade	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	1,406	158	185	69
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	1,342	205	120	45
Services	933	138	84	46
Nonclassifiable 2/	x	x	x	x
TOTAL PRIVATE BUSINESS	\$16,113	\$4,501	1,058	600
Local Government	10,300	1,272	862	242
TOTAL BUSINESS & LOCAL GOVT	\$26,413	\$5,773	1,920	842

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	Percent Wages		Percent Employees	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
Agriculture 1/	76.3	23.7	68.8	31.3
Mining	84.1	15.9	50.0	50.0
Construction	76.7	23.3	69.8	30.2
Manufacturing	75.2	24.8	58.0	42.0
Transportation	79.8	20.2	78.4	21.6
Wholesale Trade	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	89.9	10.1	72.8	27.2
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	86.7	13.3	72.7	27.3
Services	87.1	12.9	64.6	35.4
Nonclassifiable 2/	0.0	100.0	60.0	40.0
TOTAL PRIVATE BUSINESS	78.2	21.8	63.8	36.2
Local Government	89.0	11.0	78.1	21.9
TOTAL BUSINESS & LOCAL GOVT	82.1	17.9	69.5	30.5

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis

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2/ Not classified in any other industry.

TABLE A-30

RESIDENT AND NONRESIDENT TOTAL WAGES AND EMPLOYEES
 BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP
 SITKA BOROUGH
 1985
 (wages in thousands)

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	Wages		Employees	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
Agriculture 1/ Mining	x	x	x	x
Construction	\$4,866	\$865	263	78
Manufacturing	15,920	1,604	686	229
Transportation	7,545	627	340	87
Wholesale Trade	400	87	31	10
Retail Trade	4,926	584	572	149
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate Services	3,168	146	277	44
	6,227	551	594	135
Nonclassifiable 2/	x	x	x	x
TOTAL PRIVATE BUSINESS	\$43,624	\$4,563	2,811	748
Local Government	11,970	674	488	48
TOTAL BUSINESS & LOCAL GOVT	\$55,594	\$5,197	3,299	796

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	Percent Wages		Percent Employees	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
Agriculture 1/ Mining	85.9	14.1	75.0	25.0
Construction	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Manufacturing	84.9	15.1	77.1	22.9
Transportation	90.8	9.2	75.0	25.0
Wholesale Trade	92.3	7.7	79.6	20.4
Retail Trade	82.1	17.9	75.6	24.4
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate Services	89.4	10.6	79.3	20.7
	95.6	4.4	86.3	13.7
	91.9	8.1	81.5	18.5
Nonclassifiable 2/	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
TOTAL PRIVATE BUSINESS	90.5	9.5	79.0	21.0
Local Government	95.0	5.0	91.0	9.0
TOTAL BUSINESS & LOCAL GOVT	91.5	8.5	80.6	19.4

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis

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2/ Not classified in any other industry.

TABLE A-31

RESIDENT AND NONRESIDENT TOTAL WAGES AND EMPLOYEES
 BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP
 SKAGWAY-YAKUTAT-ANGOON
 1985
 (wages in thousands)

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	Wages		Employees	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
Agriculture 1/	x	x	x	x
Mining	x	x	x	x
Construction	x	x	x	x
Manufacturing	\$5,699	\$4,979	441	761
Transportation	801	137	50	20
Wholesale Trade	x	x	x	x
Retail Trade	1,252	225	190	76
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	1,055	110	73	18
Services	1,167	461	123	126
Nonclassifiable 2/	x	x	x	x
TOTAL PRIVATE BUSINESS	\$10,831	\$6,491	925	1,041
Local Government	6,829	224	514	63
TOTAL BUSINESS & LOCAL GOVT	\$17,660	\$6,718	1,439	1,104

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	Percent Wages		Percent Employees	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
Agriculture 1/	22.2	77.8	14.3	85.7
Mining	67.2	32.8	63.0	37.0
Construction	50.1	49.9	50.0	50.0
Manufacturing	53.4	46.6	36.7	63.3
Transportation	85.4	14.6	71.4	28.6
Wholesale Trade	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Retail Trade	84.8	15.2	71.4	28.6
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	90.6	9.4	80.2	19.8
Services	71.7	28.3	49.4	50.6
Nonclassifiable 2/	50.6	49.4	58.8	41.2
TOTAL PRIVATE BUSINESS	62.5	37.5	47.0	53.0
Local Government	96.8	3.2	89.1	10.9
TOTAL BUSINESS & LOCAL GOVT	72.4	27.6	56.6	43.4

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis

Note: "x" indicates that information is nondisclosable.

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2/ Not classified in any other industry.

TABLE A-32

RESIDENT AND NONRESIDENT TOTAL WAGES AND EMPLOYEES
 BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP
 WRANGELL-PETERSBURG
 1985
 (wages in thousands)

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	Wages		Employees	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
Agriculture 1/	\$1,303	\$474	97	59
Mining	0	0	0	0
Construction	5,456	2,225	267	183
Manufacturing	11,991	8,707	1,076	1,588
Transportation	2,097	563	125	53
Wholesale Trade	194	8	12	3
Retail Trade	4,577	348	432	100
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	299	0	24	1
Services	1,661	155	212	44
Nonclassifiable 2/	36	5	13	2
TOTAL PRIVATE BUSINESS	\$27,614	\$12,485	2,258	2,033
Local Government	11,514	561	565	73
TOTAL BUSINESS & LOCAL GOVT	\$39,128	\$13,046	2,823	2,106

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	Percent Wages		Percent Employees	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
Agriculture 1/	73.3	26.7	62.2	37.8
Mining	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	71.0	29.0	59.3	40.7
Manufacturing	57.9	42.1	40.4	59.6
Transportation	78.8	21.2	70.2	29.8
Wholesale Trade	96.0	4.0	80.0	20.0
Retail Trade	92.9	7.1	81.2	18.8
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	100.0	0.0	96.0	4.0
Services	91.5	8.5	82.8	17.2
Nonclassifiable 2/	87.8	12.2	86.7	13.3
TOTAL PRIVATE BUSINESS	68.9	31.1	52.6	47.4
Local Government	95.4	4.6	88.6	11.4
TOTAL BUSINESS & LOCAL GOVT	75.0	25.0	57.3	42.7

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis

1/ Data include only nonagricultural wage and salary employees covered by unemployment insurance. Consequently, data provided for this industry may not be representative of the industry as a whole.

2/ Not classified in any other industry.

TABLE A-33

RESIDENT AND NONRESIDENT TOTAL WAGES AND EMPLOYEES
BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP
SOUTHWEST REGION
1985
(wages in thousands)

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	Wages		Employees	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
Agriculture 1/	\$115	\$246	8	18
Mining	1,723	1,244	91	81
Construction	8,290	6,363	470	387
Manufacturing	12,179	25,544	1,717	4,588
Transportation	13,459	2,711	715	242
Wholesale Trade	496	143	48	52
Retail Trade	14,693	2,037	1,626	487
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	5,368	751	558	104
Services	19,799	2,925	1,749	830
Nonclassifiable 2/	265	7	90	7
TOTAL PRIVATE BUSINESS	\$76,387	\$41,971	7,072	6,796
Local Government	72,729	5,566	5,257	639
TOTAL BUSINESS & LOCAL GOVT	\$149,116	\$47,537	12,329	7,435

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	Percent Wages		Percent Employees	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
Agriculture 1/	31.9	68.1	30.8	69.2
Mining	58.1	41.9	52.9	47.1
Construction	56.6	43.4	54.8	45.2
Manufacturing	32.3	67.7	27.2	72.8
Transportation	83.2	16.8	74.7	25.3
Wholesale Trade	77.6	22.4	48.0	52.0
Retail Trade	87.8	12.2	77.0	23.0
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	87.7	12.3	84.3	15.7
Services	87.1	12.9	67.8	32.2
Nonclassifiable 2/	97.4	2.6	92.8	7.2
TOTAL PRIVATE BUSINESS	44.5	35.5	51.0	49.0
Local Government	92.9	7.1	89.2	10.8
TOTAL BUSINESS & LOCAL GOVT	75.8	24.2	62.4	37.6

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis

1/ Data include only nonagricultural wage and salary employees covered by unemployment insurance. Consequently, data provided for this industry may not be representative of the industry as a whole.

2/ Not classified in any other industry.

TABLE A-34

RESIDENT AND NONRESIDENT TOTAL WAGES AND EMPLOYEES
BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP
ALEUTIAN ISLANDS
1985
(wages in thousands)

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	Wages		Employees	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
Agriculture 1/	x	x	x	x
Mining	x	x	x	x
Construction	\$4,063	\$4,939	200	274
Manufacturing	5,128	11,330	455	1,765
Transportation	x	x	x	x
Wholesale Trade	x	x	x	x
Retail Trade	1,097	349	107	67
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate Services	1,586	334	153	47
Services	2,819	1,239	181	441
Nonclassifiable 2/	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PRIVATE BUSINESS	\$16,677	\$19,165	1,207	2,665
Local Government	12,622	1,493	606	162
TOTAL BUSINESS & LOCAL GOVT	\$29,299	\$20,658	1,813	2,827

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	Percent Wages		Percent Employees	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
Agriculture 1/	24.3	75.7	17.6	82.4
Mining	57.3	42.7	41.7	58.3
Construction	45.1	54.9	42.2	57.8
Manufacturing	31.2	68.8	20.5	79.5
Transportation	76.6	23.4	70.7	29.3
Wholesale Trade	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Retail Trade	75.9	24.1	61.5	38.5
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate Services	82.6	17.4	76.5	23.5
Services	69.5	30.5	29.1	70.9
Nonclassifiable 2/	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL PRIVATE BUSINESS	46.5	53.5	31.2	68.8
Local Government	89.4	10.6	78.9	21.1
TOTAL BUSINESS & LOCAL GOVT	58.6	41.4	39.1	60.9

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis

Note: "x" indicates that information is nondisclosable.

1/ Data include only nonagricultural wage and salary employees covered by unemployment insurance. Consequently, data provided for this industry may not be representative of the industry as a whole.

2/ Not classified in any other industry.

TABLE A-35

RESIDENT AND NONRESIDENT TOTAL WAGES AND EMPLOYEES
BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP
BETHEL
1985
(wages in thousands)

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	Wages		Employees	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
Agriculture 1/	\$0	\$0	0	0
Mining	x	x	x	x
Construction	3,210	1,078	168	67
Manufacturing	x	x	x	x
Transportation	5,782	1,018	282	69
Wholesale Trade	105	95	21	41
Retail Trade	11,424	1,274	1,155	306
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	1,804	91	242	23
Services	10,482	398	973	99
Nonclassifiable 2/	x	x	x	x
TOTAL PRIVATE BUSINESS	\$34,386	\$4,964	3,162	765
Local Government	29,992	1,976	2,243	223
TOTAL BUSINESS & LOCAL GOVT	\$64,378	\$6,940	5,405	988

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	Percent Wages		Percent Employees	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
Agriculture 1/	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mining	62.6	37.4	62.2	37.8
Construction	74.9	25.1	71.5	28.5
Manufacturing	46.4	53.6	62.6	37.4
Transportation	85.0	15.0	80.3	19.7
Wholesale Trade	52.5	47.5	33.9	66.1
Retail Trade	90.0	10.0	79.1	20.9
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	95.2	4.8	91.3	8.7
Services	96.3	3.7	90.8	9.2
Nonclassifiable 2/	97.9	2.1	93.8	6.2
TOTAL PRIVATE BUSINESS	87.4	12.6	80.5	19.5
Local Government	93.8	6.2	91.0	9.0
TOTAL BUSINESS & LOCAL GOVT	90.3	9.7	84.5	15.5

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis

Note: "x" indicates that information is nondisclosable.

1/ Data include only nonagricultural wage and salary employees covered by unemployment insurance. Consequently, data provided for this industry may not be representative of the industry as a whole.

2/ Not classified in any other industry.

TABLE A-36

RESIDENT AND NONRESIDENT TOTAL WAGES AND EMPLOYEES
BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP
BRISTOL BAY BOROUGH
1985
(wages in thousands)

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	Wages		Employees	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
Agriculture 1/	\$0	\$0	0	0
Mining	0	0	0	0
Construction	x	x	x	x
Manufacturing	3,324	6,386	422	1,181
Transportation	2,540	596	114	64
Wholesale Trade	x	x	x	x
Retail Trade	413	158	47	60
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	x	x	x	x
Services	270	164	27	59
Nonclassifiable 2/	x	x	x	x
TOTAL PRIVATE BUSINESS	\$6,815	\$7,344	640	1,374
Local Government	5,415	474	356	46
TOTAL BUSINESS & LOCAL GOVT	\$12,230	\$7,818	996	1,420

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	Percent Wages		Percent Employees	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
Agriculture 1/	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mining	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	81.2	18.8	50.0	50.0
Manufacturing	34.2	65.8	26.3	73.7
Transportation	81.0	19.0	64.0	36.0
Wholesale Trade	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Retail Trade	72.3	27.7	43.9	56.1
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	94.6	5.4	92.3	7.7
Services	62.2	37.8	31.4	68.6
Nonclassifiable 2/	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
TOTAL PRIVATE BUSINESS	48.1	51.9	31.8	68.2
Local Government	92.0	8.0	88.6	11.4
TOTAL BUSINESS & LOCAL GOVT	61.0	39.0	41.2	58.8

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis

Note: "x" indicates that information is nondisclosable.

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2/ Not classified in any other industry.

TABLE A-37

RESIDENT AND NONRESIDENT TOTAL WAGES AND EMPLOYEES
BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP
DILLINGHAM
1985
(wages in thousands)

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	Wages		Employees	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
Agriculture 1/	x	x	x	x
Mining	x	x	x	x
Construction	\$902	\$324	89	40
Manufacturing	2,870	7,324	480	1,453
Transportation	2,534	500	169	51
Wholesale Trade	358		20	5
Retail Trade	507	172	94	25
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate Services	x	x	x	x
	6,066	1,093	517	224
Nonclassifiable 2/	x	x	x	x
TOTAL PRIVATE BUSINESS	\$15,054	\$9,964	1,482	1,841
Local Government	10,305	905	748	94
TOTAL BUSINESS & LOCAL GOVT	\$25,359	\$10,869	2,230	1,935

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	Percent Wages		Percent Employees	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
Agriculture 1/	59.0	41.0	50.0	50.0
Mining	44.9	55.1	39.5	60.5
Construction	73.6	26.4	69.0	31.0
Manufacturing	28.2	71.8	24.8	75.2
Transportation	83.5	16.5	76.8	23.2
Wholesale Trade	95.0	5.0	80.0	20.0
Retail Trade	74.7	25.3	79.0	21.0
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate Services	88.1	11.9	84.3	15.7
	84.7	15.3	69.8	30.2
Nonclassifiable 2/	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
TOTAL PRIVATE BUSINESS	60.2	39.8	44.6	55.4
Local Government	91.9	8.1	88.8	11.2
TOTAL BUSINESS & LOCAL GOVT	70.0	30.0	53.5	46.5

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis

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2/ Not classified in any other industry.

TABLE A-38

RESIDENT AND NONRESIDENT TOTAL WAGES AND EMPLOYEES
BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP
WADE HAMPTON
1985
(wages in thousands)

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	Wages		Employees	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
Agriculture 1/	x	x	x	x
Mining	\$0	\$0	0	0
Construction	x	x	x	x
Manufacturing	x	x	x	x
Transportation	x	x	x	x
Wholesale Trade	x	x	x	x
Retail Trade	1,252	84	223	29
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	275	109	53	16
Services	162	31	51	7
Nonclassifiable 2/	x	x	x	x
TOTAL PRIVATE BUSINESS	\$3,455	\$534	581	151
Local Government	14,395	718	1,304	114
TOTAL BUSINESS & LOCAL GOVT	\$17,850	\$1,252	1,885	265

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	Percent Wages		Percent Employees	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
Agriculture 1/	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Mining	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	91.7	8.3	88.9	11.1
Manufacturing	79.3	20.7	69.7	30.3
Transportation	88.6	11.4	74.1	25.9
Wholesale Trade	25.0	75.0	25.0	75.0
Retail Trade	93.7	6.3	88.5	11.5
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	71.6	28.4	76.8	23.2
Services	83.9	16.1	87.9	12.1
Nonclassifiable 2/	94.0	5.1	87.0	13.0
TOTAL PRIVATE BUSINESS	86.6	13.4	79.4	20.6
Local Government	95.2	4.8	92.0	8.0
TOTAL BUSINESS & LOCAL GOVT	93.4	6.6	87.7	12.3

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis

Note: "x" indicates that information is nondisclosable.

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2/ Not classified in any other industry.

TABLE A-39

RESIDENT AND NONRESIDENT TOTAL WAGES AND EMPLOYEES
 BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP
 UNKNOWN OR INVALID AREA CODE
 1985
 (wages in thousands)

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	Wages		Employees	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
Agriculture 1/	\$336	\$37	9	8
Mining	1,135	1,918	36	77
Construction	14,171	7,506	479	385
Manufacturing	432	4,264	101	992
Transportation	2,494	313	147	36
Wholesale Trade	2,146	468	88	42
Retail Trade	561	51	50	23
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	616	126	31	8
Services	2,898	937	169	116
Nonclassifiable 2/	4,501	3,433	280	276
TOTAL PRIVATE BUSINESS	\$29,290	\$19,053	1,390	1,963
Local Government	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUSINESS & LOCAL GOVT	\$29,290	\$19,053	1,390	1,963

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	Percent Wages		Percent Employees	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
Agriculture 1/	90.1	9.9	52.9	47.1
Mining	37.2	62.8	31.9	68.1
Construction	65.4	34.6	55.4	44.6
Manufacturing	9.2	90.8	9.2	90.8
Transportation	88.8	11.2	80.3	19.7
Wholesale Trade	82.1	17.9	67.7	32.3
Retail Trade	91.7	8.3	68.5	31.5
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	83.0	17.0	79.5	20.5
Services	75.6	24.4	59.3	40.7
Nonclassifiable 2/	56.7	43.3	50.4	49.6
TOTAL PRIVATE BUSINESS	60.6	39.4	41.5	58.5
Local Government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL BUSINESS & LOCAL GOVT	60.6	39.4	41.5	58.5

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis

1/ Data include only nonagricultural wage and salary employees covered by unemployment insurance. Consequently, data provided for this industry may not be representative of the industry as a whole.

2/ Not classified in any other industry.