

ALASKA LEGISLATURE

1725

HOUSE and SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE FILES, 1997-1998



**WE
HIRE
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1998**



**WE
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ALASKA
1998**



A partnership program of



University of Alaska
Small Business
Development Center

House Labor & Commerce Committee
C/O Representative Norman Rokeberg, Chairman
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska

Dear Labor & Commerce Committee:

I would like to extend my support for House Bill No. 479, "Recognition of Employers Who Hire Alaskans."

This is an important and worthy effort to recognize those businesses that make good practice of utilizing the skilled and educated workforce, which we have in Alaska. Employing our neighbors is one more step toward creating a stable, sustainable, local economy. The Bill also plays an important role in encouraging businesses that may not be focusing on local hire by bringing the issue to the table.

Since the Bill was brought to my attention, I have spent the last few days sharing the idea with employees of local businesses. The support is widespread. As stated in "Our Buy Alaska Promise" which is displayed by hundreds of Alaskan businesses, we should show "Our commitment to Alaskan jobs, businesses and a healthy economy." Please consider Buy Alaska in support of the Alaskan hire initiative.

We appreciate your leadership in this important issue!

Sincerely,

Bridget McLeod
Program Director

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Alaskan hiring efforts rewarded with a decal

By SVEND HOLST

THE JUNEAU EMPIRE

Hire a bunch of Alaskans, get a decal.

In simple terms, that's what a bill up in the House Labor and Commerce Committee would do. Businesses with a work force comprised of at least 80 percent state residents would be authorized to put an "Alaska Hire" seal on their windows and letterhead, under the legislation.

The committee measure, House Bill 479, had its first hearing Monday.

Ryan Kegley, a legislative aide to Norm Rokeberg, an Anchorage Republican and chairman of the committee, said the measure would give companies an incentive to hire Alaskans.

"The bill allows for the public display of a seal . . . which shows the business is hiring a certain percentage of Alaskans," Kegley said.

A resident, under the bill, would be someone eligible for a dividend under the Alaska

Permanent Fund dividend program, which means they'd need more than a year of residency to qualify.

According to the state Department of Labor, about a third of the job openings in Alaska went to people from other states in 1996, and they earned about \$900 million.

Some of that income didn't stay in the state, didn't support Alaska business and didn't help Alaska's economy, Kegley said.

Another labor statistic he noted - in 1996, about 52,000 nonresidents got jobs in Alaska while up to 30,000 state residents were unemployed.

The bill will be amended to include a resident employment level, probably 80 percent, that a company needs to qualify for Alaska Hire, according to Kegley. Initially, the measure left that and other details up to the state Department of Labor.

Ed Flanagan, deputy commissioner of the department,

Please see Decal, Page 14

Nugget Mall.
"Blue's the Adventure Sports
therapy dog. She boosts morale,"
said Butch Chase, Blue's owner

"It's got to be a well-behaved
dog, absolutely," he said. "I
wouldn't bring my dog down here
- no offense to my dog."

Decal...

Continued from Page 13
said he'd like to "piggy-back" the
Alaska Hire program on other
business-tracking programs. He
said the measure should probably
only be applied to the close to
4,000 Alaska businesses with more
than 20 workers.

He said a problem area will be
determining if a company that
appears to qualify has enough
Alaskans working for

subsidiaries. Keeping track of
who's in and who's out of
compliance could take a lot of
work, he said.

"These are the things that will
come up," Flanagan said. "This
is something we considered doing
ourselves."

A fiscal note prepared for the
bill estimates it will cost about
\$33,000 to put the Alaska Hire
program to work.

Judge rejects state's bid to bar use of Alaska seal

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

ANCHORAGE - An Anchorage
man who reproduced the Alaska
seal on silver keepsake coins is
back in business after the state
lost a criminal complaint against
him.

The misdemeanor lawsuit was
dismissed by District Judge Wil-
liam Fuld, who said copying the

miner on the other for a special
Alaska products day on the QVC
shopping network.

An investigation was initiated
by the lieutenant governor's office
after a staff member saw the coins
for sale on television. Lt. Gov.
Fran Ulmer - official keeper of

For Immediate Release: April 6, 1998

Contact: Rep Norman Rokeberg
(907) 465-4968

L&C Committee Moves Out "Hire Alaska" Bill **Measure Recognizes Employers Who Hire Locally**

(JUNEAU) -- The House Labor and Commerce Committee Monday moved out House Bill 479, a committee bill, designed to recognize and reward employers who hire Alaskans. The bill authorizes any employer who meets the Department of Labor requirements to apply for and to display a certificate and a special "Alaska Hire" seal.

Alaska Department of Labor statistics show that about one-third of the job openings in Alaska went to out-of-state workers in 1996," said Representative Norman Rokeberg (R-Anchorage), Chairman of the Labor and Commerce Committee. "That translates to over \$900 million in wages to nonresidents. That's way too high and it's time we did something about it," Rokeberg said.

HB 479 would help other state initiatives designed to curb out-of-state hire, including the State Training and Employment Program. This program trains workers with an emphasis on occupations which traditionally hire nonresidents. It gives those companies an incentive to hire Alaskan workers.

"It doesn't seem right that between 20,000 and 30,000 Alaskans were unemployed in any given month in 1996, while 52,000 nonresidents found jobs in Alaska," said Rokeberg. "In addition, nonresidents often spend much of their wages in their home states, which deprives Alaska of the full economic benefits of the employment created in our state," Rokeberg said.

An Alaska Department of Labor analysis shows nonresidents who spend just one quarter of their earnings outside Alaska take away \$100-\$200 million from the state economy, over and above the direct income loss to Alaskans.

HB 479 received strong support in testimony before the committee. Chairman Rokeberg was quick to hail the bipartisan support the measure has received. "I'd particularly like to thank Representative Eric Croft of Anchorage and his staff, who supplied valuable input on this measure," Rokeberg said.

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Chapter 104
Chapter: CH104
Source: CSSB427 (FIN)
Action Date: June 20, 1992
Year: 92
Effective Date: September 18, 1992

AN ACT

Relating to articles made in Alaska.

45.65.020
MADE IN ALASKA
45.65.020

* Section 1. AS 45.65.010 is amended to read:

Sec. 45.65.010. IDENTIFICATION SEALS AND EMBLEMS [SEAL FOR HANDICRAFTS]. A person who makes an authentic Native [ARTICLE OF] handicraft in the state may obtain an identification seal as specified in AS 45.65.030(a) [AS 45.65.030] to identify the article. The identification seal may be affixed only to authentic Native handicrafts [ARTICLES OF HANDICRAFT] made in the state

* Sec. 2. AS 45.65.010 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

(b) A person may use an emblem described under AS 45.65.030(c) to identify an article that is made in the state. The emblem may not be used to identify an article made outside the state.

* Sec. 3. AS 45.65.020 is amended to read:

Sec. 45.65.020. COMMISSIONER TO ADMINISTER [AS 45.65.010 - 45.65.070]. The commissioner of commerce and economic development is responsible for the administration of AS 45.65.010 - 45.65.070, including

(1) subject to AS 45.65.030(a) [AS 45.65.030], the design, method of affixing, preparation, issuance, and control of identification seals [AND DOCUMENTS];

(2) the issuance of permits to agents to distribute the seals [AND DOCUMENTS];

(3) the supervision of the use of the seals and emblems [DOCUMENTS];

(4) subject to AS 45.65.030(c), the design, issuance, and control of emblems;

(5) the issuance of permits to agents to issue permits to use the emblems; and

(6) [(4)] the enforcement of [THE CIVIL AND CRIMINAL PROVISIONS OF]

AS 45.65.010 - 45.65.070.

* Sec. 4. AS 45.65.030(a) is amended to read:

(a) The official authentic Native handicraft symbol is the silver hand symbol. It must [SHALL] bear the words: "Authentic Native Handicraft from Alaska", and include a blank line for the artist's name and the place of origin of the article. [IF SPACE PERMITS ON THE SEAL, OR, IF NOT, IN AN ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENT, IT SHALL ALSO STATE: "THIS SILVER HAND SYMBOL IS YOUR GUARANTEE THAT THIS IS A GENUINE ARTICLE, MADE IN ALASKA, HAND-CRAFTED AND FINISHED BY AN ALASKAN NATIVE ARTIST OR CRAFTSMAN. WHERE POSSIBLE, ONLY ALASKAN MATERIALS HAVE BEEN USED TO CREATE THIS ARTICLE, AND TO A GREAT EXTENT ONLY TRADITIONAL NATIVE METHODS HAVE BEEN USED."]

* Sec. 5. AS 45.65.030 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

(c) The official emblem for an article that is made in the state is a design approved by the commissioner under AS 45.65.020(4) that depicts a mother bear with a cub and states the words "Made in Alaska."

* Sec. 6. AS 45.65.040 is repealed and reenacted to read:

Sec. 45.65.040. IDENTIFICATION SEAL AND IDENTIFICATION SEAL AGENT PERMITS. (a) The identification seal authorized under AS 45.65.010(a) may only be used after receiving a permit from the commissioner or from an agent who possesses a current permit under (b) of this section.

(b) A resident of the state may apply to the commissioner for a permit as agent to issue permits to use the identification seals described under AS 45.65.030(a) in the state. The commissioner may examine or investigate an applicant to determine whether the applicant has sufficient knowledge of handicrafts, customs, and populace of the area in which the applicant resides to identify authentic Native handicraft, and may issue permits to qualified applicants. The permit may limit the authority of the agent to a certain geographic area or to a particular type of handicraft.

(c) The commissioner shall establish forms and fees for the applications and permits to be used or issued under this section, the period for which the permits are valid, and the procedures for renewing the permits.

(d) Before issuing a permit for an article under this section, the commissioner or the identification seal agent shall determine that the article is eligible for the identification seal.

(e) An identification seal agent may report alleged violations of AS 45.65.010 - 45.65.070 to the commissioner.

* Sec. 7. AS 45.65 is amended by adding a new section to read:

Sec. 45.65.045. EMBLEM AND EMBLEM AGENT PERMITS. (a) The emblem authorized under AS 45.65.010(b) may not be used without receiving a permit from the commissioner or from an agent who possesses a current permit under (b) of this section.

(b) A resident of the state may apply to the commissioner for a permit to act as an agent to issue permits to use the emblem. An agent may report alleged violations of AS 45.65.010 - 45.65.070 to the commissioner.

(c) The commissioner shall establish forms and fees for the applications and permits to be used or issued under this section, the period for which the permits are valid, and the procedures for renewing the permits.

(d) Before issuing a permit for an article under this section, the commissioner or the agent shall determine that the article is eligible for the emblem.

* Sec. 8. AS 45.65.060 is amended to read:

Sec. 45.65.060. PENALTIES. (a) A person who knowingly or wilfully [ISSUES THE DOCUMENT FOR, OR] affixes or attaches the identification seal provided for in AS 45.65.010 - 45.65.070 to an article, knowing that it is not an authentic Native [ARTICLE OF] handicraft, [OR AFFIXES OR ATTACHES THE INAPPROPRIATE SEAL, OR ISSUES THE INAPPROPRIATE DOCUMENT, UNDER AS 45.65.030,] is guilty of a class B misdemeanor [, AND UPON CONVICTION IS PUNISHABLE BY A FINE OF NOT MORE THAN \$1,000, OR BY IMPRISONMENT FOR NOT MORE THAN ONE YEAR, OR BY BOTH]

(b) A person who knowingly or wilfully sells or offers for sale an article with the seal affixed or attached [AND ISSUES THE DOCUMENT, IF REQUIRED UNDER AS 45.65.030], knowing that the article is not an authentic Native [ARTICLE OF] handicraft [, OR KNOWINGLY OR WILFULLY SELLS OR OFFERS FOR SALE AN ARTICLE WITH THE INAPPROPRIATE SEAL OR DOCUMENT AS PROVIDED IN AS 45.65.030], is guilty of a class B misdemeanor [, AND UPON CONVICTION IS PUNISHABLE BY A FINE OF NOT MORE THAN \$1,000, OR BY IMPRISONMENT FOR NOT MORE THAN ONE YEAR, OR BY BOTH]

(c) A person who knowingly or wilfully alters, changes, or counterfeits an identification seal or emblem [DOCUMENT] is guilty of a class B misdemeanor [, AND UPON CONVICTION IS PUNISHABLE BY A FINE OF NOT MORE THAN \$1,000, OR BY IMPRISONMENT FOR NOT MORE THAN ONE YEAR, OR BY BOTH].

* Sec. 9. AS 45.65.060 is amended by adding new subsections to read:

(d) A person who knowingly or wilfully sells or offers for sale an article that is not made in the state but that bears the emblem is guilty of a class B misdemeanor.

(e) A person who knowingly or wilfully uses the emblem for an article that is not made in the state is guilty of a class B misdemeanor.

(f) A person who has been issued a permit under AS 45.65.040 to issue permits to

use the identification seals described under AS 45.65.030(a) is guilty of a class B misdemeanor if the person knowingly or wilfully issues a permit for an article that is not an authentic Native handicraft.

(g) A person who has been issued a permit under AS 45.65.045 to issue permits to use the emblem, is guilty of a class B misdemeanor if the person knowingly or wilfully issues a permit for an article that is not made in the state.

* Sec. 10. AS 45.65.070 is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:

(5) "emblem" means the emblem that is authorized under AS 45.65.010(b).

* Sec. 11. AS 45.65.030(b), 45.65.050, and 45.65.070(1) are repealed.

Chapter 45.65. HANDICRAFTS AND WORKS OF ART

Article 01. HANDICRAFTS

Sec. 45.65.010. Identification seals and emblems.

(a) A person who makes an authentic Native handicraft in the state may obtain an identification seal as specified in AS 45.65.030(a) to identify the article. The identification seal may be affixed only to authentic Native handicrafts made in the state.

(b) A person may use an emblem described under AS 45.65.030(c) to identify an article that is made in the state. The emblem may not be used to identify an article made outside the state.

History -

(Sec. 1 ch 40 SLA 1961; am Sec. 1 ch 153 SLA 1962; am Sec. 1 ch 125 SLA 1978; am Sec. 1, 2 ch 104 SLA 1992)

Amendment Notes -

The 1992 amendment, effective September 18, 1992, substituted references to Native handicrafts for references to articles of handicraft and inserted a section reference in subsection (a) and added subsection (b).

Collateral Refs -

74 Am. Jur. 2d Trademarks and Tradenames, Sec. 1 et seq.

Sec. 45.65.020. Commissioner to administer.

The commissioner of commerce and economic development is responsible for the administration of AS 45.65.010 - 45.65.070, including

- (1) subject to AS 45.65.030(a), the design, method of affixing, preparation, issuance, and control of identification seals;
- (2) the issuance of permits to agents to distribute the seals;
- (3) the supervision of the use of the seals and emblems;
- (4) subject to AS 45.65.030(c), the design, issuance, and control of emblems;
- (5) the issuance of permits to agents to issue permits to use the emblems; and
- (6) the enforcement of AS 45.65.010 - 45.65.070.

History -

(Sec. 2 ch 40 SLA 1961; am Sec. 1 ch 83 SLA 1977; am Sec. 2 ch 125 SLA 1978; am Sec. 3 ch 104 SLA 1992)

Amendment Notes -

The 1992 amendment, effective September 18, 1992, deleted references to documents in paragraphs (1) and (2), made a section reference substitution in paragraph (1), substituted "emblems" for "documents" in paragraph (3), added present paragraphs (4) and (5), and redesignated former paragraph (4) as paragraph (6).

Sec. 45.65.030. Design of identification seals and emblems.

(a) The official authentic Native handicraft symbol is the silver hand symbol. It must bear the words: "Authentic Native Handicraft from Alaska", and include a blank line for the artist's name and the place of origin of the article.

(b) [Repealed, Sec. 5 ch 104 SLA 1992].

(c) The official emblem for an article that is made in the state is a design approved by the commissioner under AS 45.65.020(4) that depicts a mother bear with a cub and states the words "Made in Alaska."

History -

(Sec. 3 ch 40 SLA 1961; am Sec. 2 ch 83 SLA 1977; am Sec. 3 ch 125 SLA 1978; am Sec. 4, 5, 11 ch 104 SLA 1992)

Amendment Notes -

The 1992 amendment, effective September 18, 1992, rewrote subsection (a), repealed

subsection (b), establishing a non-Native resident handicraft symbol, and added subsection (c).

Sec. 45.65.040. Identification seal and identification seal agent permits.

(a) The identification seal authorized under AS 45.65.010(a) may only be used after receiving a permit from the commissioner or from an agent who possesses a current permit under (b) of this section.

(b) A resident of the state may apply to the commissioner for a permit as agent to issue permits to use the identification seals described under AS 45.65.030(a) in the state. The commissioner may examine or investigate an applicant to determine whether the applicant has sufficient knowledge of handicrafts, customs, and populace of the area in which the applicant resides to identify authentic Native handicraft, and may issue permits to qualified applicants. The permit may limit the authority of the agent to a certain geographic area or to a particular type of handicraft.

(c) The commissioner shall establish forms and fees for the applications and permits to be used or issued under this section, the period for which the permits are valid, and the procedures for renewing the permits.

(d) Before issuing a permit for an article under this section, the commissioner or the identification seal agent shall determine that the article is eligible for the identification seal.

(e) An identification seal agent may report alleged violations of AS 45.65.010 - 45.65.070 to the commissioner.

History -

(Sec. 4 ch 40 SLA 1961; am Sec. 2 ch 153 SLA 1962; am Sec. 3 ch 83 SLA 1977; am Sec. 4 ch 125 SLA 1978; am Sec. 6 ch 104 SLA 1992)

Amendment Notes -

The 1992 amendment, effective September 18, 1992, rewrote this section.

Sec. 45.65.045. Emblem and emblem agent permits.

(a) The emblem authorized under AS 45.65.010(b) may not be used without receiving a permit from the commissioner or from an agent who possesses a current permit under (b) of this section.

(b) A resident of the state may apply to the commissioner for a permit to act as an agent to issue permits to use the emblem. An agent may report alleged violations of AS 45.65.010 - 45.65.070 to the commissioner.

(c) The commissioner shall establish forms and fees for the applications and permits to be used or issued under this section, the period for which the permits are valid, and the procedures for renewing the permits.

(d) Before issuing a permit for an article under this section, the commissioner or the agent shall determine that the article is eligible for the emblem.

History -

(Sec. 7 ch 104 SLA 1992)

Sec. 45.65.050. Affixing seals to handicraft. [Repealed, Sec. 11 ch 104 SLA 1992].

Repealed or Renumbered

Sec. 45.65.060. Penalties.

(a) A person who knowingly or wilfully affixes or attaches the identification seal provided for in AS 45.65.010 - 45.65.070 to an article, knowing that it is not an authentic Native handicraft, is guilty of a class B misdemeanor.

(b) A person who knowingly or wilfully sells or offers for sale an article with the seal affixed or attached, knowing that the article is not an authentic Native handicraft, is guilty of a class B misdemeanor.

(c) A person who knowingly or wilfully alters, changes, or counterfeits an identification seal or emblem is guilty of a class B misdemeanor.

(d) A person who knowingly or wilfully sells or offers for sale an article that is not made in the state but that bears the emblem is guilty of a class B misdemeanor.

(e) A person who knowingly or wilfully uses the emblem for an article that is not made in the state is guilty of a class B misdemeanor.

(f) A person who has been issued a permit under AS 45.65.040 to issue permits to use the identification seals described under AS 45.65.030(a) is guilty of a class B misdemeanor if the person knowingly or wilfully issues a permit for an article that is not an authentic Native handicraft.

(g) A person who has been issued a permit under AS 45.65.045 to issue permits to use the emblem, is guilty of a class B misdemeanor if the person knowingly or wilfully issues a permit for an article that is not made in the state.

History -

(Sec. 7a - c ch 40 SLA 1961; am Sec. 4 ch 153 SLA 1962; am Sec. 5 ch 83 SLA 1977; am Sec. 6 ch 125 SLA 1978; am Sec. 8, 9 ch 104 SLA 1992)

Amendment Notes -

The 1992 amendment, effective September 18, 1992, rewrote subsections (a)-(c) and added subsections (d)-(g).

Sec. 45.65.070. Definitions.

In AS 45.65.010 - 45.65.070, unless the context otherwise requires,

(1) [Repealed, Sec. 11 ch 104 SLA 1992].

(2) "authentic Native handicraft" means an article made in the state which is composed wholly, or in some significant respect, of natural materials, and which is produced, decorated or fashioned by an Alaska Native;

(3) "commissioner" means the commissioner of commerce and economic development;

(4) "emblem" means the emblem that is authorized under AS 45.65.010(b);

(5) "Native" means a resident having not less than one-quarter Eskimo, Aleut or Indian blood.

History -

(Sec. 6 ch 40 SLA 1961; am Sec. 6 ch 83 SLA 1977; am Sec. 7 ch 125 SLA 1978; am Sec. 10, 11 ch 104 SLA 1992)

Revisors Notes -

Paragraph (4) was enacted as (5). Renumbered in 1992, at which time former (4) was renumbered as (5).

Amendment Notes -

The 1992 amendment, effective September 18, 1992, repealed paragraph (1), defining "authentic handicraft from Alaska," and added paragraph (4).

Sec. 45.65.080. - 45.65.150 [Renumbered as AS 44.33.501 - 44.33.512].

Repealed or Renumbered

Article 02. ARTISTS AND WORKS OF ART

Sec. 45.65.200. Artists and art dealer relationships.

(a) When an artist delivers or causes to be delivered a work of art of the artist's own creation to an art dealer for the purpose of sale, or exhibition and sale, on a commission, fee, or other basis of compensation, the acceptance of the work of art by the art dealer is a consignment, and

(1) the art dealer is, with respect to the work of art, the agent of the artist;

(2) the work of art is trust property in the hands of the art dealer for the benefit of the artist;

(3) proceeds from the sale of the work of art are trust funds in the hands of the art

dealer for the benefit of the artist;

(4) the art dealer shall return an unsold work of art on demand of the artist;

(5) the art dealer is strictly liable for loss or damage to a work of art while the work of art is in the possession of the art dealer; the value of a lost or damaged work of art is the value established by written agreement between the artist and art dealer before the loss or damage of the work of art; if no written agreement establishing the value of the work of art exists, the value is the fair market value of the work of art less the art dealer's commission or fee; and

(6) the dealer shall transmit the proceeds to the artist within 30 days of receipt by the dealer; if the sale is on installment, the money from each installment shall first be applied to pay any balance due the artist on the sale, unless the artist expressly agrees in writing that the proceeds on each installment are to be paid according to a percentage established by the consignment agreement.

(b) A work of art initially received as a consignment remains trust property notwithstanding the subsequent purchase of the artwork by the art dealer directly or indirectly for the art dealer's own account until the consignment price due to the artist is paid in full. The trusteeship continues until the fiduciary obligation of the art dealer with respect to the transaction is discharged in full.

History -

(Sec. 1 ch 28 SLA 1988)

Revisors Notes -

Enacted as AS 45.67.010. Renumbered in 1988.

Cross References -

For protection of consigned works of art from creditors of an art dealer, see AS 45.02.326(e).

Article Notes -

Editors Notes. Section 2, ch. 28, SLA 1988 provides: "The provisions of AS 45.65.200 and 45.65.210 may not be construed to have an effect upon a written or oral contract or arrangement in existence on August 9, 1988, except by the mutual written consent of the parties."

Sec. 45.65.210. Waiver.

(a) A provision of a contract or agreement whereby the artist waives a provision of AS 45.65.200 is void except as provided in this subsection. An artist may waive the provisions of AS 45.65.200 if the waiver is clear, conspicuous, and agreed to in writing by the artist. A waiver under this subsection is not valid with respect to the proceeds of a work of art initially received as a consignment but subsequently purchased by the art dealer directly or indirectly for the art dealer's own account.

(b) A waiver under (a) of this section may not inure to the benefit of the art dealer's creditors in a manner that is inconsistent with the artist's rights under AS 45.65.200.

History -

(Sec. 1 ch 28 SLA 1988)

Revisors Notes -

Enacted as AS 45.67.020. Renumbered in 1988.

Sec. 45.65.250. Definitions.

In AS 45.65.200 - 45.65.250, unless the context otherwise requires,

(1) "art dealer" means a person engaged in the business of selling works of art, other than a person exclusively engaged in the business of selling goods at public auction;

(2) "artist" means the creator of a work of art or, if deceased, the heirs or personal representatives of the creator;

(3) "consignment" means that no title to or estate in the goods or right to possession superior to that of the consignor vests in the consignee, notwithstanding the consignee's power or authority to transfer and convey, to third person, all of the right, title

and interest of the consignor, in and to the goods;

(4) "creditor" has the meaning given in AS 45.01.201;

(5) "work of art" means an original or multiple original art work including:

- (A) visual art such as a painting, sculpture, drawing, mosaic, or photograph;
- (B) calligraphy;
- (C) graphic art such as an etching, lithograph, offset print, or silk screen;
- (D) craft work in clay, textile, fiber, wood, metal, plastic, or glass materials;
- (E) mixed media such as a collage or any combination of art media in this paragraph;
- (F) art employing traditional native materials such as ivory, bone, grass, baleen, animal skins, wood and furs.

History -

(Sec. 1 ch 28 SLA 1988)

Revisors Notes -

Enacted as AS 45.67.100. Renumbered in 1988.

SENATE BILL NO. 427

An Act relating to products made in Alaska.

Co-chairman Pourchot directed that SB 427 be brought on for discussion and invited Senator Sturgulewski to join members at the committee table.

SENATOR STURGULEWSKI, sponsor of the bill, advised that SB 427 sets into statute the Made-In-Alaska program which is now administered through regulation. The legislation also places the Made-In-Alaska program on equal footing with the Silver Hand program and repeals the Silver State program.

She further advised that the bill provides for a Class B misdemeanor if an individual inappropriately uses the symbols. A number of people have voiced their opinion that it should be a Class A misdemeanor.

Senator Sturgulewski directed attention to an amendment (appended to these minutes as Attachment A), prepared by the Department of Commerce & Economic Development, which would allow the department to set fees for agents who in turn would authorize the use of the symbols. She concluded her comments by saying that she envisions the program to be self-supporting.

Co-chairman Kerttula asked for a definition of "authentic native handicrafts". Senator Sturgulewski deferred the question to Tom Lawson.

TOM LAWSON, Business/Regional Development, Dept. of Commerce & Economic Development, came before committee voicing support for the legislation. The department also supports the amendment addressed by Senator Sturgulewski. The amendment provides an opportunity for the department to raise fees for the Silver Hand program. The statute presently states that permits will be issued without charge.

The department seeks to ensure that fees could be charged for the Silver Hand program as well as the Made-In-Alaska program. It would "level the playing field" by allowing the department the option of charging fees for both programs.

The amendment also provides a source of revenue and would change the department fiscal note from general funds to program receipts.

In regard to Co-chairman Pourchot's question, Mr. Lawson advised of the definition of "native" set forth in statute:

An article made in the State which is composed wholly, or in some significant respect, of natural materials, and which is produced, decorated or fashioned by an Alaskan Native.

Responding to an inquiry from Co-chairman Kerttula, Mr. Lawson replied that a Native person is defined as "a resident having no less than one quarter Eskimo, Aleut, or Indian blood".

JACKIE STEWART, representative for the Make-It-Alaskan committee, the Juneau Economic Development Council, and owner of the Great Alaska Catalog, next came before committee. The Made-In-Alaska program gives Alaskan-made products a competitive edge. Tourists and locals are willing to pay more for a product if they know it is genuinely made in Alaska. The program also gives retailers the assurance that an item is truly locally made.

Ms. Stewart voiced support for increasing penalties from a Class B to a Class A misdemeanor because there is a substantial amount of money to be gained by misrepresenting a product as Alaska made. She also stated that the bill "needs the weight of statute to give it the long-term viability that it needs". Ms. Stewart concluded her testimony by urging the committee to move for passage of the bill.

Senator Duncan voiced his understanding that the program is currently in statute. Mr. Lawson explained that the Silver Hand program is in statute, at this time, and has been for several years. The Made-In-Alaska program is not yet in statute. The proposed bill would fix it in law.

Senator Duncan asked if the legislation would diminish the Silver Hand program. Senator Sturgulewski replied that SB 427 would not delete or diminish the Silver Hand program although the amendment would allow a fee to be established to enable the program to work. The Silver State program, which has never been activated, would be repealed by this legislation.

Co-chairman Pourchot noted that the bill would establish a Class B misdemeanor. He then asked Ms. Stewart to restate her testimony regarding the penalty.

Ms. Stewart explained that a Class B misdemeanor carries a penalty of ninety days in jail and a fine of \$1,000.00. She voiced her opinion that it is important to stiffen the penalty to make it a Class A misdemeanor which carries a year in jail, a \$5,000.00 fine per individual, and a \$200,000.00 fine for an organization.

Senator Duncan asked if a Native-made product that has the Silver Hand symbol would also have a Made-In-Alaska symbol attached.

Mr. Lawson replied that it is up to the artist to decide which of the programs he or she wants to use. Because the Silver Hand program is specifically for Natives, the department is trying, through the Made-in-Alaska program, to provide an option for people who do not have Native blood but who also produce handicrafts or manufacture products.

Senator Duncan voiced concern that a Native handicraft that had a Made-In-Alaska symbol would lose the significance of the Silver Hand. Ms. Stewart advised that the Silver Hand is more desirable to use, because most of the items that carry the Silver Hand are made for tourist trade. The tourist trade is more anxious to buy a Native-made product than a product made in Alaska by "white people". She further advised that, in her experience, a Native artist always uses the Silver Hand instead of the Made-In-Alaska symbol, if he or she qualifies.

Co-chairman Kerttula voiced concern regarding government involvement in the criminal procedure aspect of business.

Senator Adams MOVED for adoption of Amendment No. 1 (dated 4/27/92) which, he explained, replaces Sec. 6 AS 45.65.040 and pertains to identification seals and identification seal agent permits. Hearing no objection, Amendment No. 1 was ADOPTED for incorporation within a new Finance Committee Substitute with a revised fiscal note from the Department of Commerce & Economic Development for \$15.0 in GF/Program Receipts.

Senator Adams directed attention to Sec. 8 of the bill,

which speaks to the Class B misdemeanor penalty, and asked if there was a fiscal note from the Department of Corrections or the Department of Public Safety.

Senator Sturgulewski replied that a misdemeanor penalty section regarding authentic handicrafts is presently set forth in statutes. Co-chairman Pourchot advised of his understanding that penalties were "spelled out" prior to the adoption of the revised Criminal Code. A Class B misdemeanor comes closest to the existing penalties originally in the bill.

Senator Uehling MOVED for passage of CSSB 427(Finance) with individual recommendations. Hearing no objection, CSSB

427(Finance) was REPORTED OUT of committee with an adjusted \$15.0 GF/Program Receipts fiscal note from the Department of Commerce & Economic Development. All members present signed the committee report "do pass." (Senator Hoffman was absent and did not sign).

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT

DATE: 3/23/82

FURTHER:

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE: _____

The Finance Committee considered

SENATE BILL NO. 427

"An Act relating to products made in Alaska."

and recommends:

- replace with _____
- or adopt previous _____ CS _____
- attaches amendment(s)

same title
 new title
 technical title change
 (HB only)

- adopts _____ Letter of Intent
- further referral to the _____

~~DO NOT PASS~~

- do not pass
- no recommendation
- individual recommendations

NEW FISCAL NOTES: Dept/Date

zero fiscal notes _____

fiscal notes _____

appropriation—no fiscal note

PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTES: Dept/Date

zero fiscal notes _____

fiscal notes _____

DO PASS:

[Handwritten signatures]

 1. *[Handwritten signature]*
 Co-Chair: Signature/Recommendation

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

 2. *[Handwritten signature]*
 Co-Chair: Signature/Recommendation

FISCAL NOTE

BILL NO. CSSE 427

STATE OF ALASKA
1992 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Revision Date: 4/27/92
 Title: An Act relating to Products Made in Alaska
 Sponsor: Sturgulewski/Pearce
 Requestor: Senate Finance

Department Affixed: Commerce & Econ. Dev.
 BRU: Economic Development
 Component: _____
 COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

--	--	--	--

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	PY 93	PY 94	PY 95	PY 96	PY 97	PY 98
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
CAPITAL						
REVENUE FUND RESOURCE:						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER	GF Program					
FUND SOURCE:	Receipts	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
TOTAL		15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year impact: _____

ANALYSIS (Attach a separate page if necessary.)
 align="center">SEE ATTACHED

Prepared By: Tom Lawson, Section Chief Phone: 465-2017
 Division: Economic Development Date: _____
 Approved by Commissioner: Glenn A. Olds *[Signature]*
 Agency: Department of Commerce & Economic Development Date: _____

Distribution (by preparer): Leg. Fin., Legislative Sponsor, Requestor, OMB/DBR, Gov. Legis. Off., and Impacted Agency(ies).
 Page 1 of 2

FISCAL NOTE - SB 427

ANALYSIS:

There are no personal services or travel costs associated with this bill.

Contractual for FY 93:

Printings \$ 7,500

Cost of printing a one-year supply of tags and stickers:

Silver Hand Tags and Stickers \$5,000
Made-In-Alaska Stickers \$2,500

Brochures, Posters, Other Printed Materials \$ 2,500

Marketing and Advertising: \$10,000

This will consist of advertising to inform the public of the program and to encourage the public to buy Alaskan products. May include print and TV ads, pamphlets, PSAs on radio and TV, etc.

Total for FY 93* \$20,000

*Note: The FY 92 Authorized includes \$5,000 for the Made-In-Alaska and Silver Hand programs. As a result, only \$15,000 is requested in this fiscal note. Permit application fees will generate general fund program receipts.

Alaska State Legislature



SENATOR
ARLISS STURGULEWSKI

Senate

201 C STREET, SUITE 100
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
(907) 566-3825

While in Session
STATE CAPITOL
LITTLE ALASKA 99504-0001
(907) 465-3333

MEMORANDUM

April 30, 1992

TO: Representative David Finkelstein
Chair, House Labor and Commerce Committee

FROM: Senator Arliss Sturgulewski
Senate District F

I would appreciate your scheduling Senate Bill 427 which places the "Made In Alaska" program in statute.

The "Made in Alaska" program provides an official symbol of recognition for products made in Alaska. The mother bear and cub are already a familiar emblem on a variety of Alaskan-made products. "Made in Alaska" is an informal program administered by the Department of Commerce and Economic Development. Placing the "Made In Alaska" program in statute puts it on an equal footing with the "Silver Hand" program for authentic Alaska Native handicrafts. As a result of passing this legislation, all products made in Alaska could be legally recognized as such. SB 427 addresses penalties for the unauthorized or improper use of either symbol. It allows the department to charge fees for use of the program's symbols and repeals the moribund "Silver State" program.

SB 427 passed the Senate 19-0 on April 29. Please call Richard Rainery of my staff if you have any questions. Thank you.

HB 437

"An Act relating to Products Made in Alaska."

The department strongly supports the passage of this bill. It accomplishes three program objectives:

1. it gets the Made-In-Alaska program into statute;
2. it makes some minor changes in the existing Silver Hand statute; and
3. it repeals the "Silver State" program which has been inactive since the establishment of the Made-In-Alaska program.

The purpose of both the Silver Hand and the Made-In-Alaska program is twofold:

1. to provide a way to identify Alaska products; and
2. to act as a marketing tool to encourage the purchase of such items, both in-state and for export.

The proposed legislation has been desired by the department for some time and will be a positive step in expanding the promotion of Alaskan products, arts and handicrafts.

At the present time, the Made-In-Alaska program has 1,401 certified logo users for over 4,000 different Alaska made products. The program has enthusiastic producer support and excellent public acceptance. The state support expressed by placing this program in statute will enhance public acceptance and will translate into an increased sales of Alaskan products. Having the program in statute will also afford greater protection against misuse of the logo by increasing the department's enforcement capabilities.

The Silver Hand program has proven an effective marketing tool for ethnic Native Alaskan arts and handicrafts. The changes recommended in the bill are basically housekeeping in nature and reflect present day regulatory climate and market condition.


Glenn A. Olds, Commissioner

Date: 2-26-92

FISCAL NOTE

BILL NO. 427

STATE OF ALASKA
1982 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Revision Date: 4/27/92

Department Affected: Commerce & Econ. Dev.

Title: An Act relating to Products Made in Alaska

Bill: Economic Development

Author: Alaska

Component:

Sponsor: Sturgulevski/Pearce

Component Serial No.:

Responsor: Senate Finance

Component Serial No.:

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	PY 83	PY 84	PY 85	PY 86	PY 87	PY 88
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
SUPPLIES						
SOLEMPNITY						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0

CAPITAL

REVENUE FUND RESOURCES

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
GENERAL FUNDS						
OTHER FUND SOURCE: GF Program Receipts	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
TOTAL	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0

POSITIONS

POSITION						
FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year impact:

ANALYSIS (Attach a separate page if necessary.)
SEE ATTACHED

Prepared By: Tom Larson, Section Chief Phone: 465-2017

Division: Economic Development Date:

Approved by Commissioner: Glenn A. Olds Date:

Agency: Department of Commerce & Economic Development Date:

Distribution (by preparer): Leg. Prt., Legislative Sponsor, Responsor, OMB/OIR, Gov. Legis. Off., and Impacted Agency/Dept.

FISCAL NOTE - SB 427

ANALYSIS:

There are no personal services or travel costs associated with this bill.

Contractual for FY 93:

Printings: \$ 7,500

Cost of printing a one-year supply of tags and stickers:

Silver Hand Tags and Stickers \$5,000
Made-In-Alaska Stickers \$2,500

Brochures, Posters, Other Printed Materials: \$ 2,500

Marketing and Advertising: \$10,000

This will consist of advertising to inform the public of the program and to encourage the public to buy Alaskan products. May include print and TV ads, pamphlets, PSAs on radio and TV, etc.

Total for FY 93* \$20,000

*Notes: The FY 92 Authorized includes \$5,000 for the Made-In-Alaska and Silver Hand programs. As a result, only \$15,000 is requested in this fiscal note. Permit application fees will generate general fund program receipts.

Alaska State Legislature



SENATOR
ARLISS STURGULEWSKI

Senate

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ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
(907) 562-2111
SEN C STURGULEWSKI
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
(907) 562-2111

MEMORANDUM

March 12, 1992

TO: Members, Senate Labor and Commerce Committee

FROM: Senator Arliss Sturgulewski *ad*
Senate District F

Since 1986, the "Made in Alaska" program has provided valuable recognition and authentication to products made in the state. The program has grown over the years and now thousands of different products display the familiar mother bear and cub symbol. "Made in Alaska" currently is an informal program through which the Department of Commerce and Economic Development grants a permit to qualifying applicants so that this registered trademark can be affixed to their products.

SB 427 places the "Made in Alaska" program into statute. It presently is without the weight of statute, unlike the "Silver Hand" program, which identifies authentic Alaska Native handicrafts. Adding "Made In Alaska" to statute would place it on an equal footing with "Silver Hand." SB 427 amends the law so that all products made in the state can be recognized under law as made in Alaska.

The bill also makes some changes in the penalties for the unauthorized or improper use of "Silver Hand" symbol and applies those same penalties to improper use of the "Made in Alaska" symbol as well. The bill repeals the never utilized "Silver State" program. The "Silver State" program was originally intended to do what "Made in Alaska" has so successfully done. It is logical that "Made in Alaska" replace "Silver State" in law.

STATE OF ALASKA
1982 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

FISCAL YEAR

BILL NO. 47

Revision Date: _____ Department Affiliated: Commerce & Econ. Dev.
 Title: An Act relating to Products Made in BILL: Economic Development
Alaska Component: _____
 Sponsor: Sturgulevski/Pearce
 Requestor: Sturgulevski COMPONENT SERIAL NO. [] [] [] []

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL	35.0	35.0	36.5	38.0	39.5	41.0
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	35.0	35.0	36.5	38.0	39.5	41.0

CAPITAL						
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REVENUE FUND RESOURCES						
------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	35.0	35.0	36.5	38.0	39.5	41.0
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER FUND SOURCE:						
TOTAL	35.0	35.0	36.5	38.0	39.5	41.0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year impact: _____

ANALYSIS (Attach a separate page if necessary.)
 SEE ATTACHED

Prepared By: James E. Wiedeman, Development Specialist Phone: 563-2165
 Director: Economic Development Date: 2/24/92
 Approved by Commissioner: Glenn A. Olds
 Agency: Department of Commerce & Economic Development Date: 2-26-92

Distribution (by preparer): Leg. Fin., Legislative Sponsor, Requestor, OMB/DIR, Gov. Leg. Off., and Impacted Agency(ies).
 Page 1 of 2

FISCAL NOTE - SB 427

ANALYSIS:

There are no personal services or travel costs associated with this bill.

Contractual for FY 93:

Printing: \$ 7,500

Cost of printing a one-year supply of tags and stickers:

Silver Hand Tags and Stickers	\$5,000
Made-in-Alaska Stickers (FY 93, TF 95 and FY 97)	\$2,500

Brochures, Posters, Other Printed Materials: \$ 7,500

Marketing and Advertising: \$20,000

This will consist of advertising to inform the public of the program and to encourage the public to buy Alaskan products. May include print and TV ads, pamphlets, PSAs on radio and TV, etc.

Total for FY 93 \$35,000

The funding levels in Contractual for FY 95 through FY 98 reflect anticipated cost increases in general.

HB 427 - "An Act relating to Products Made in Alaska."

The department strongly supports the passage of this bill. It accomplishes three program objectives:

1. It gets the Made-In-Alaska program into statute;
2. It makes some minor changes in the existing Silver Hand statute; and
3. It repeals the "Silver State" program which has been inactive since the establishment of the Made-In-Alaska program.


The purpose of both the Silver Hand and the Made-In-Alaska program is twofold:

1. to provide a way to identify Alaska products; and
2. to act as a marketing tool to encourage the purchase of such items, both in-state and for export.

The proposed legislation has been desired by the department for some time and will be a positive step in expanding the promotion of Alaskan products, arts and handicrafts.

At the present time, the Made-In-Alaska program has 1,401 certified logo users for over 1,000 different Alaska made products. The program has enthusiastic producer support and excellent public acceptance. The state support expressed by placing this program in statute will enhance public acceptance and will translate into an increased sales of Alaskan products. Having the program in statute will also afford greater protection against misuse of the logo by increasing the department's enforcement capabilities.

The Silver Hand program has proven an effective marketing tool for ethnic Native Alaskan arts and handicrafts. The changes recommended in the bill are basically housekeeping in nature and reflect present day regulatory climate and market conditions.


Glenn A. Olds, Commissioner

Date: 2-26-92

MADE IN ALASKA/SILVER HAND FUNDING HISTORY
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Gov. FY 93

Made in Alaska/Silver Hand	5.0
Increment for in-state promotional programs	20.0

FY 92

Made in Alaska/Silver Hand	5.0
----------------------------	-----

FY 91

Made in Alaska	40.0
Silver hand	5.0

FY 90

Made in Alaska	40.0
Silver hand (reactivated)	5.0

FY 89

Designated grant to Make It Alaskan Inc. (for assistance on Made in Alaska Program)	25.0
--	------

Pre FY 89

No funding appropriated. MIA program initiated in 1986. Minimal costs paid by Office of Enterprise.

STATE OF ALASKA
1992 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Revision Date: 3/17/92 Department Affected: Commerce & Econ. Dev.

Title: An Act relating to Products Made in Bill: Economic Development

Alaska 2000000000 Component:

Sponsor: Sturgulewski/Pearce

Requestor: Pearce COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL	10.0	35.0	36.5	36.0	39.5	41.0
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS/CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	10.0	35.0	36.5	36.0	39.5	41.0

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

REVENUE FUND RESOURCES						
------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	10.0	35.0	36.5	36.0	39.5	41.0
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
FUND SOURCE:						
TOTAL	10.0	35.0	36.5	36.0	39.5	41.0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year impact:

ANALYSIS (Attach a separate page if necessary.)
SEE ATTACHED

Prepared By: Tom Lawson, Section Chief Phone: 465-2017

Director: Economic Development Date:

Approved by Commissioner: Glenn A. Olds *[Signature]*

Agency: Department of Commerce & Economic Development Date: 3-17-92

Distribution (by preparer): Leg. Fin., Legislative Sponsor, Requestor, OMB/DBR, Gov. Legis. Off., and Impacted Agency(ies).
Page 1 of 2

FISCAL NOTE - SB 427

ANALYSTS:

There are no personal services or travel costs associated with this bill.

Contractual for FY 93:

Printing: \$ 7,500

Cost of printing a one-year supply of tags and stickers:

Silver Hand Tags and Stickers \$5,000

Made-In-Alaska Stickers \$2,500

Brochures, Posters, Other Printed Materials: \$ 7,500

Marketing and Advertising: \$20,000

This will consist of advertising to inform the public of the program and to encourage the public to buy Alaskan products. May include print and TV ads, pamphlets, PSAs on radio and TV, etc.

Total for FY 93* \$35,000

The funding levels in Contractual for FY 95 through FY 98 reflect anticipated cost increases in general.

*Note: The FY 93 Governor's Budget Request includes \$25,000 for the Made-In-Alaska and Silver Hand programs. As a result, only \$10,000 is requested in FY 93 via this fiscal note.

Nonresident Workers Up Slightly from 1994

By Jeff Hadland, Labor Economist

P rivate industry, and state and local governments employed a total of 78,675 nonresident¹ wage and salary workers² at some time during 1995. This represents a very slight increase in total number of workers, dollars earned and percent nonresident workers over 1994. Overall, nonresidents comprised 22.6% of all wage and salary workers in the private sector, and in state and local government in 1995. (See Figure 1.)

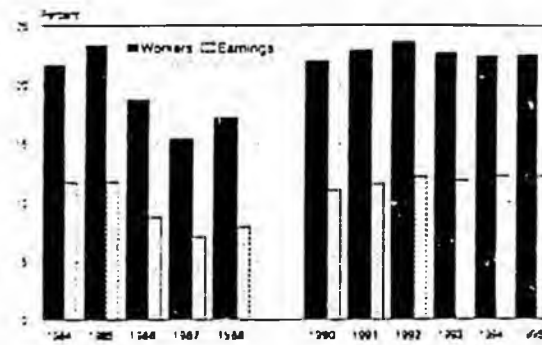
That year, nonresidents earned more than \$923 million, a nearly \$9 million increase over 1994. Average earnings per worker in 1995 were \$21,736, with nonresidents earning on average \$11,734 and residents earning \$24,657. Nonresidents worked an average of 2.1 quarters in Alaska in 1995 versus an average 3.3 quarters for residents, accounting for part of the earnings differential between residents and nonresidents. Approximately 31,300 nonresident workers were employed in the first quarter of 1995, while 62,800 nonresidents were employed in Alaska in the third quarter of 1995. About 34 percent of total nonresident earnings in 1995 were earned during the third quarter.

A large percentage of new hires are nonresidents

While new hires represent a large base of employment opportunities for Alaskans, more than 30 percent of new hires in 1995 were nonresidents. (See Figure 2.) A new hire is a new worker who was not employed by the same firm at any time during the previous four quarters. More than 27,000 nonresidents were hired in the third quarter of 1995 alone, and a total of 73,800 nonresidents were new hires in 1995. Many new hire positions are seasonal or entry level, just the type of jobs needed by many unemployed Alaskans, students looking for summer jobs, and those on public assistance.

Figure • 1

Percent Nonresident Workers and Earnings, Alaska 1984-1995

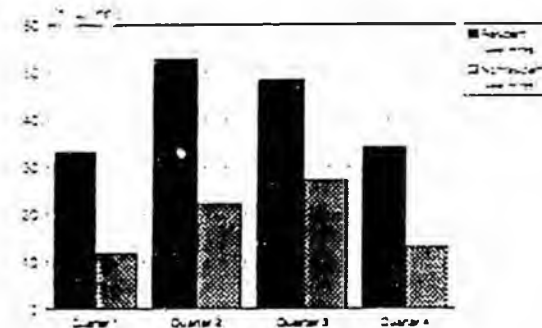


Note: Includes private sector, state and local government workers.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Section.

Figure • 2

New Hires by Quarter Alaska 1995



Note: Includes private sector, state and local government workers.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Section.

Percentage of nonresident workers differ by industry

Nonresident workers in Alaska are typically found in industries with faster than average growth, industries with large numbers of seasonal jobs, industries with low paying jobs, and industries with jobs having special

¹Nonresident workers are defined as those workers who did not receive a Permanent Fund Dividend (PFD) in 1995 or apply for a PFD in 1996.

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

skills. (See Figure 3.) Some jobs may be highly skilled jobs for which Alaskans are not trained or available or for which they have not been recruited. Alaska's seasonal industries continued to dominate the list of those with the highest nonresident earnings and workers.

Seafood processing, lumber and wood products, and hotels and restaurants were the industry sectors with the highest percentage of nonresident workers in 1995, just as they have been for the last several years. Other industries with a large percentage of

nonresident workers include repair services, water transportation, eating and drinking establishments and oil and gas.

The largest number and highest percent of nonresident workers in Alaska were found in the seafood processing industry. More than 28 percent of all private sector nonresident workers in Alaska in 1995 were employed in that industry. A total of \$166.8 million was paid to nonresident seafood processing workers in 1995. This represents 66.1% of all seafood processing worker earnings. Approximately 77 percent of all workers in seafood processing were nonresidents in 1995.

Jeff Hadland is a labor economist with the Research and Analysis Section, Administrative Services Division, Alaska Department of Labor. He is located in Juneau.

Figure 3

Private Sector Industries with Highest Percentage Nonresident Workers—Alaska 1995

Note: Industries with 1,000 or more workers.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Section.

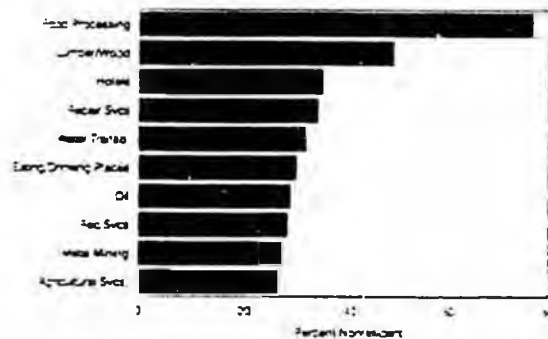


Figure 4

Oil Industry Numbers and Percent Nonresident Workers—Alaska 1991-1995

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Section.



Alaska's oil industry, including major oil companies and oil field service firms, increased the total number of workers employed at any time during the year by 5.8% from 1993 to 1995, but the total number of nonresident workers increased by 25% during the same period. (See Figure 4.) The percentage of nonresident workers has increased steadily since 1992, rising from 22.0% to 28.4% of total workers in 1995. This increase in nonresident workers has occurred in tandem with the downsizing of major oil firms and a shifting of work to oil field service companies. Alaska's oil industry paid \$167 million to nonresidents in 1995, nearly 25 percent of total oil industry wages and about 20 percent of all private sector nonresident earnings in Alaska. On average, oil industry workers (part year and year round) earned more than \$58,400, while workers employed by major oil companies (excluding oil field service firms) in Alaska in all four quarters had average earnings of \$102,682 in 1995. These are among the highest paying, year-round jobs in Alaska and are considered a high priority for placement of Alaskan workers.

Complete industry, occupation, geographic area and firm level nonresident hire information, along with the methodology used to estimate nonresident workers, is presented in the annual report *Nonresidents Working in Alaska-1995*, available at the Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Section.

ALASKA ECONOMIC

TRENDS

AGE ANALYSIS OF ALASKA WORKERS, 1995

March
1997



SPRING NEW HIRES
TAPER OFF IN 1996

NONRESIDENT WORKERS UP
SLIGHTLY FROM 1994

DECEMBER FIGURES CINCH
NINTH STRAIGHT YEAR OF GROWTH

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • TONY KNOWLES, GOVERNOR

NONRESIDENTS WORKING IN ALASKA-1996

State of Alaska
Tony Knowles, Governor

Department of Labor
Tom Cashen, Commissioner

Prepared By:
Jeff Hadland, Economist

Published January 31, 1998

For more information telephone Jeff Hadland at (907)465-6031 or email
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Visit the Research and Analysis internet site at
<http://www.state.ak.us/local/akpages/LABOR/research/research.htm>

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Overview and Department of Labor Initiatives

A large number of nonresidents work in Alaska every year. There is a continual flow of population between Alaska and other states, but with regard to transient employment the traffic is virtually "one-way." A very small percentage of Alaskan residents earn wages in other states, while one in eight dollars of wages paid in Alaska are paid to nonresidents.

The high incidence of nonresidents working in all parts of Alaska clearly indicates that many jobs were available that could have been filled by unemployed Alaskans. Maximizing the employment of Alaskans not only ensures that maximum benefit accrues to the state from economic development activity, but also reduces demands upon state "safety net" programs such as unemployment insurance and public assistance.

With the implementation of welfare reform on both the state and federal levels, employment of welfare recipients is a priority for state agencies and a necessity for families which are now faced with work requirements and lifetime limits on how long they may receive benefits. Entry-level positions which require little or no training other than job-readiness and basic life skills preparation are particularly important to the success of welfare reform. State agencies are attempting to make the problem of nonresident hire part of the solution to welfare by moving Alaskan recipients into jobs in many of the entry-level occupations and industries with high levels of nonresident hire.

Employers hire nonresidents to work in Alaska for many reasons. Available, qualified workers may be lacking for certain jobs at certain times of the year. Too often, however, employers assume that no qualified workers exist in Alaska, and they don't even attempt to hire here. Both the real and perceived barriers to Alaskan hire must be addressed, and the Alaska Department of Labor (AKDOL) is involved in several initiatives aimed at increasing the employment of Alaskan workers in jobs currently filled by nonresidents.

- Training Alaskan workers in occupations and specialties with high nonresident hire is critical. Many private and public training providers utilize the annual resident hire report to identify training needs and determine courses of instruction to be offered. With the addition of "new hire" residency data in this report, training providers should be able to make more informed training decisions.
- The State Training and Employment Program (STEP) has provided training to more than 9,000 Alaskan workers since 1989, and is up for re-authorization by the Alaska Legislature this year. STEP grant procedures have included a priority for occupations with high nonresident hire since the program's inception, and the emphasis on these jobs was underscored by the inclusion of that priority in statute in 1996.

CORRECTION

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Highlights

- A total of 74,761 nonresident wage and salary workers were employed in Alaska in 1996. This estimate of nonresident workers employed in Alaska's private sector, state and local governments represents a 5 percent decline from the total number of nonresidents employed in 1995 and the fewest total number of nonresident workers reported working in Alaska since 1990.
- While total earnings for all workers increased to nearly \$7.6 billion, total and percent *nonresident earnings* declined over 1995. Total nonresident earnings dropped by 2 percent to \$902 million and percent nonresident earnings declined to 11.9% from 12.2% in 1995. Residents earned an average of \$24,494 while nonresidents earned only half as much at \$12,065.
- Generally, workers spend the bulk of their earnings where they reside. On average, nonresidents take a significant portion of their earnings to their home state, depriving Alaska of the full economic benefits of the employment created in the Alaska economy.
- Nonresidents take jobs that residents could fill. In 1996, depending upon the month of the year, between 19,100 and 30,000 Alaskans were unemployed.
- Each "new hire" represents an employment opportunity for an Alaskan who is out of work. In 1996, approximately 52,000 nonresidents were new hires, about one third of all new hires. These new hires represent a large base of employment opportunities for Alaskans with many of the jobs of requiring skills readily available in Alaska.
- Seafood processing, lumber and wood products, and hotels and restaurants were the major industry sectors with the highest percentage of nonresident workers in 1996, just as they have been for the last several years. Other industries with a higher percent nonresident workers than the private sector average include hotels (32.8%), nonmetal mining/quarries (31.8%), metal mining (30.7%), eating/drinking (29.8%), oil and gas (29.2%), water transportation (29.5%), repair services (28.7%), miscellaneous services (28.0%) and recreation services (27.8%).
- The highest percent nonresident workers are found in the Southwest Region, primarily Aleutians East, Bristol Bay, Lake and Peninsula and Aleutians West census areas.

Overview and Department of Labor Initiatives

A large number of nonresidents work in Alaska every year. There is a continual flow of population between Alaska and other states, but with regard to transient employment the traffic is virtually "one-way." A very small percentage of Alaskan residents earn wages in other states, while one in eight dollars of wages paid in Alaska are paid to nonresidents.

The high incidence of nonresidents working in all parts of Alaska clearly indicates that many jobs were available that could have been filled by unemployed Alaskans. Maximizing the employment of Alaskans not only ensures that maximum benefit accrues to the state from economic development activity, but also reduces demands upon state "safety net" programs such as unemployment insurance and public assistance.

With the implementation of welfare reform on both the state and federal levels, employment of welfare recipients is a priority for state agencies and a necessity for families which are now faced with work requirements and lifetime limits on how long they may receive benefits. Entry-level positions which require little or no training other than job-readiness and basic life skills preparation are particularly important to the success of welfare reform. State agencies are attempting to make the problem of nonresident hire part of the solution to welfare by moving Alaskan recipients into jobs in many of the entry-level occupations and industries with high levels of nonresident hire.

Employers hire nonresidents to work in Alaska for many reasons. Available, qualified workers may be lacking for certain jobs at certain times of the year. Too often, however, employers assume that no qualified workers exist in Alaska, and they don't even attempt to hire here. Both the real and perceived barriers to Alaskan hire must be addressed, and the Alaska Department of Labor (AKDOL) is involved in several initiatives aimed at increasing the employment of Alaskan workers in jobs currently filled by nonresidents.

- Training Alaskan workers in occupations and specialties with high nonresident hire is critical. Many private and public training providers utilize the annual resident hire report to identify training needs and determine courses of instruction to be offered. With the addition of "new hire" residency data in this report, training providers should be able to make more informed training decisions.
- The State Training and Employment Program (STEP) has provided training to more than 9,000 Alaskan workers since 1989, and is up for re-authorization by the Alaska Legislature this year. STEP grant procedures have included a priority for occupations with high nonresident hire since the program's inception, and the emphasis on these jobs was underscored by the inclusion of that priority in statute in 1996.

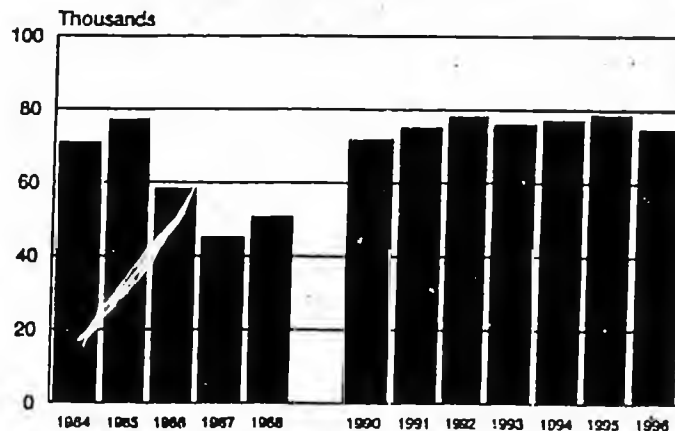
- In terms of sheer numbers, the greatest opportunities for increased Alaskan hire are in the seafood processing industry. Governor Knowles has requested major employers in both the onshore and offshore seafood processing sectors to hire more Alaskans. In response, many of these employers who hired exclusively outside of Alaska in the past, are working with the Department's seafood employment unit to greatly expand in-state hiring efforts. Particular emphasis has been placed on rural recruitment, in an effort to bring Alaskan workers from areas with high unemployment and few opportunities to processing facilities with high nonresident hire.
- The Department continues to enforce the Alaska Employment Preference Law (AS 36.10.005-990) on state-funded construction projects. On June 30, 1997, the Commissioner of Labor issued a determination, pursuant to AS 36.10.150 that the entire state qualified as a "zone of underemployment" with regard to 20 construction crafts, based on the employment of nonresidents and the availability of unemployed Alaskans in those occupations. Ninety percent of the workers in these crafts are required to be Alaska residents. The Commissioner's determination is effective July 1, 1997 through June 30, 1999. (See Appendix)
- A working group of administration and oil industry officials continues to address the need for increased utilization of Alaskan workers and Alaskan companies on oil and gas projects. Efforts to date include a comprehensive industry skill needs assessment, an inventory of training resources currently available, and the formation of a broad-based training consortium to address anticipated demand for skilled workers.
- Detailed reporting of residency data for all contractors on the Northstar project is being provided to the department in accordance with the Northstar legislation. A broader baseline report for all major North Slope contractors is being developed which will provide permanent fund dividend and other indicators of residency (voter registration, resident hunting and fishing licenses, and driver's license data). This data is being compiled in response to industry concerns that receipt of a permanent fund dividend is too stringent a measure of residency for purposes of evaluating the resident hire performance of the industry (see Appendix).
- The Alaska Employment Service continues to provide a statewide labor exchange to serve employers and job seekers through its 19 offices. Staff visit employers and contact those from outside the state to inform them both of recruitment and referral services offered and the availability of Alaskan workers, and to resolve problems associated with Alaskan recruitment, including statewide referral for locations where seasonal employment demands exceed the local available labor force.
- The department works with Native organizations, local communities, local plant or project managers, other government agencies, and labor unions to enhance recruitment, training and referral programs for rural areas of the state.

Number of Nonresident Workers Drops to Lowest Level Since 1990

A total of 74,761 nonresident¹ wage and salary workers² were employed in Alaska in 1996. This estimate of nonresident workers employed in Alaska's private sector, state and local governments represents a 5 percent decline from the total number of nonresidents employed in 1995 and the fewest total number of nonresident workers reported working in Alaska since 1990.

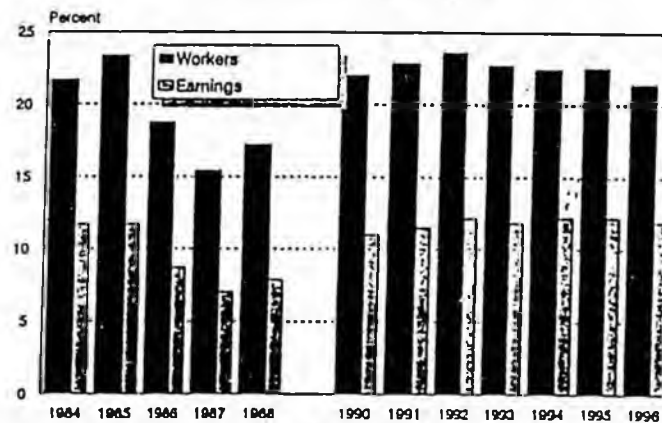
Although 21.5% of all wage and salary workers in Alaska were reported as nonresidents in 1996, this is a significant decrease from the 22.6% reported in 1995 and is also the lowest rate reported during the 1990's.

Nonresident Workers Alaska 1984-1996



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

Percent Nonresident Workers and Earnings Alaska 1984-1996



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

¹ Nonresident workers are defined as those workers who did not receive a Permanent Fund Dividend (PFD) in 1996 or apply for a PFD in 1997. The methodology section of this report provides complete information on workers identified as nonresidents.

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

While the number of nonresident workers declined, the number of resident workers increased. Fewer in-migrants, more stable year round employment, a strong national economy and slow but steady growth in Alaska all helped to provide more employment opportunities for Alaskans and limited the number of nonresidents coming to Alaska competing for jobs.

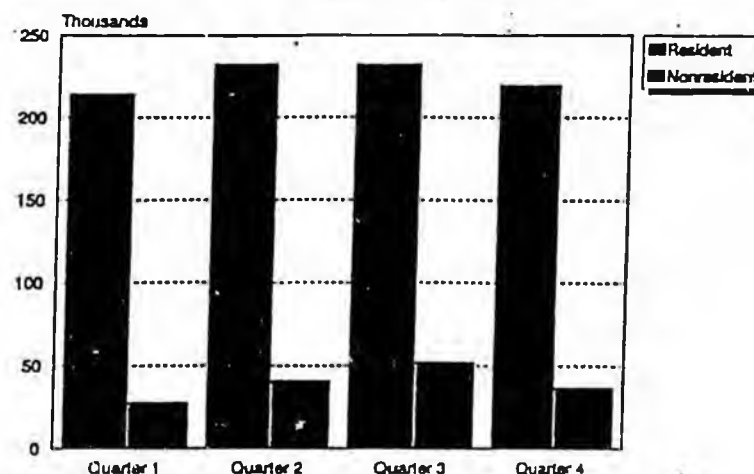
While total earnings for all workers increased to nearly \$7.6 billion, total and percent *nonresident earnings* declined over 1995, with total nonresident earnings dropping by 2 percent to \$902 million and percent nonresident earnings declining to 11.9% from 12.2% in 1995.

Industry	1995 Nonresident Workers	1996 Nonresident Workers	Percent Change 1995 to 1996	1995 Nonresident Wages	1996 Nonresident Wages	Percent Change 1995 to 1996
Ag., For., and Fishing	954	899	-5.8	\$8,139,738	\$8,624,044	5.9
Mining	3,927	4,015	2.2	181,884,930	192,742,350	6.0
Construction	5,891	5,508	-6.5	97,323,741	90,342,698	-7.2
Manuf.	23,736	21,130	-11.0	210,281,096	190,133,760	-9.6
Trans., Comm., Util.	5,307	5,269	-0.7	112,938,654	110,096,216	-2.5
Wholesale Trade	1,931	1,800	-6.8	20,742,622	20,519,690	-1.1
Retail Trade	15,138	14,830	-2.0	79,078,952	80,735,750	2.1
FIRE	1,480	1,494	0.9	15,592,216	15,973,975	2.4
Services	16,245	15,754	-3.0	150,266,450	146,892,608	-2.2
Public Admin	1	0	0.0	1,610	0	0.0
Nonclassifiable/ Misc.	238	208	-12.6	811,955	1,283,090	58.0
Total Private	74,848	70,907	-5.3	\$877,061,965	\$857,344,181	-2.2

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Section

The direction of employment change for nonresidents between 1995 and 1996 varied by industry. Although most industry sectors showed a decline in the number of nonresident workers, nonresident mining employment and wages actually increased in 1996 from 1995 levels (see table 1).

Workers by Quarter Alaska 1996



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

In 1996, nonresidents earned approximately \$902 million dollars, a significant \$20 million drop over 1995. Residents earned an average of \$24,494 while nonresidents earned only half as much at \$12,065. The large disparity in total earnings is related primarily to the shorter average length of time that nonresident workers are employed in Alaska. Many nonresident workers are employed in the summer months or in short term or seasonal jobs including those related to the seafood processing, hotel/transportation/visitor related industry sectors. Twice as many nonresident workers are employed in the third calendar quarter as are employed in the first calendar quarter of each year.

By examining quarterly earnings, it is possible to get a clearer picture of average earnings rates of residents versus nonresidents. Alaska average quarterly earnings for nonresidents (\$5,797) in 1996 were about 78 percent of those paid to resident workers (\$7,445). Nonresidents typically make less than residents because they are often new workers with less experience on the job or are filling lower paid seasonal jobs that require relatively less training.

The quarterly earnings differentials vary dramatically by industry with several industries paying nonresidents higher average quarterly earnings than residents (see table 6). When nonresidents make higher average quarterly earnings than residents, this may be the result of several factors including importing workers with specialized, high paying skills not currently available in Alaska. In addition, some highly paid workers in some seasonal or remote work sites have sufficient income to maintain an out-of-state residence and can commute to work in Alaska every few weeks or months.

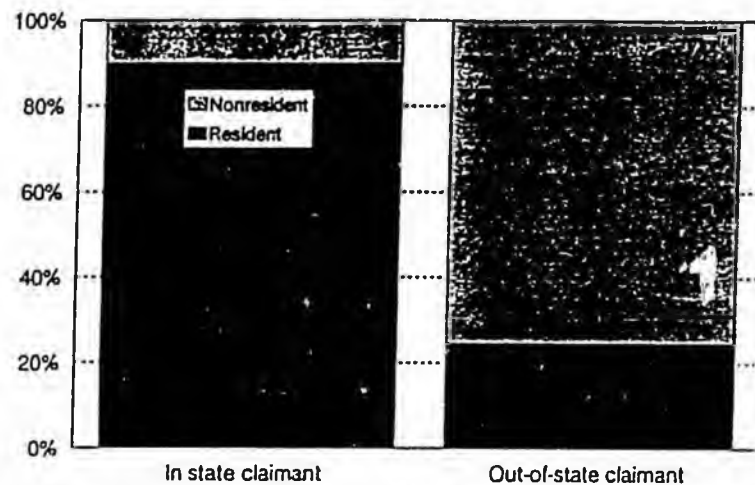
The Economic Impact of Nonresidents

Generally, workers spend the bulk of their earnings where they reside. On average, nonresidents take a significant portion of their earnings to their home state, depriving Alaska of the full economic benefits of the employment created in the Alaska economy. This has a direct impact on the total growth rate and income of Alaska.

This leakage of income out-of-state results in smaller indirect income and employment than would otherwise occur if workers lived in Alaska. Many nonresidents work a relatively short time in

Alaska (often for just a quarter or two) and generally do not live in Alaska, own homes or consume the bulk of their earnings in the state.

Alaska UI Claimants 1996



Source: Alaska Dept. of Labor, Research and Analysis Section

So, not only are the direct job opportunities lost to Alaskans (as well as the direct income loss), a portion of the indirect income is lost as well. Generally, economists estimate that Alaska has an economic multiplier of 1.6 to 1.8, meaning that nonresidents earning \$900 million in 1996 should generate an additional \$540 to \$720 million in Alaska as a result of the spending and respending of those dollars. Because nonresidents spend a greater portion of their earnings outside Alaska, their income multiplier is likely smaller. If nonresidents spend even one quarter of their earnings outside Alaska, the income leakage could mean an economic loss to Alaska of an additional one to two hundred million dollars over an above the direct income loss.

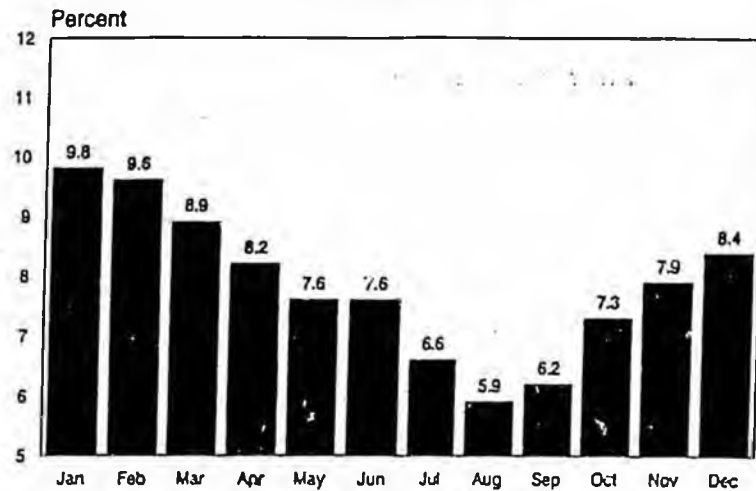
When nonresidents take jobs that Alaskans could fill, unemployed Alaskans draw upon unemployment insurance and other financial aid programs. Nonresident workers are also more likely to leave Alaska and draw unemployment insurance benefits while outside Alaska on earnings received in the state. About 10 percent of in-state unemployment insurance claimants in 1996 were nonresidents while more than 75 percent of those filing claims outside Alaska against Alaska earnings were not residents of Alaska in 1996 (had not lived in Alaska all of 1995 and/or 1996).

Do Nonresidents Take Jobs that Residents Could Fill?

Although detailed labor supply data by occupation is not available, in 1996, depending upon the month of the year, between 19,100 and 30,000 Alaskans were unemployed. This represented between 5.9 and 9.8 percent of the Alaska labor force. Many other Alaskans were underemployed and working in occupations for which they were overqualified. Still others were discouraged workers, many living in rural Alaska where very little opportunity for employment exists, who were not working and *not* counted as unemployed.

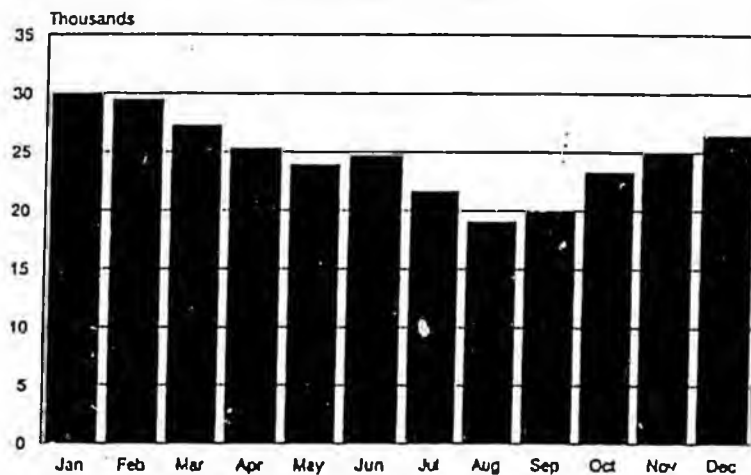
Once nonresidents are hired, it is not likely that residents can replace them in jobs. It is likely that many of these unemployed, underemployed or discouraged workers were qualified for, or could quickly be trained for, many of the nonresident new hires that occurred in 1996. The Alaska Department of Labor continually monitors many industries to identify hiring opportunities and training needs as they arise.

Monthly Unemployment Rate Alaska 1996



Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Section.

Number of Unemployed Alaska 1996



Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Section.

Note: Includes private sector, state and local government workers.

Approximately One Third of New Hires are Nonresidents of Alaska

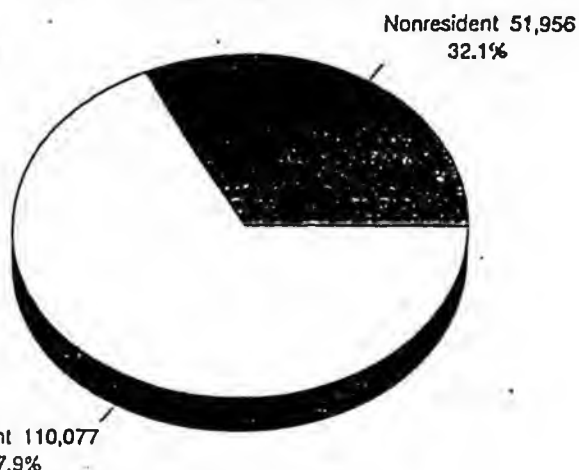
Every day employers hire new workers to fill jobs created by the needs of a growing business or to fill vacancies left due to normal turnover. The Alaska Department of Labor estimates the number of "new hires", defined as a new worker who was not employed by the same firm at any time during the previous four quarters. Each "new hire" represents an employment

opportunity for an Alaskan who is out of work. Unfortunately, many of the "new hires" are nonresidents of Alaska. In 1996, approximately 52,000 nonresidents were new hires, about one third of all new hires. These new hires represent a large base of employment opportunities for Alaskans with many of the jobs of requiring skills readily available in Alaska. Although many of these new hires are for seasonal or entry level positions--jobs needed by many unemployed and underemployed Alaskans--other positions have skilled workers readily available in Alaska. Occupations for which there are not qualified Alaskans represent an opportunity for Alaska's education and training institutions.

Third quarter 1996 data show that many of the top occupations filled by nonresident new hires were in seafood processing, restaurant, retail trade and construction related occupations. As in 1995, seafood processing/cannery workers headed the list of nonresident new hires in 1996.

Table 3 shows the occupations with the largest total number of nonresident workers in 1996. Nonresidents were assigned an occupation code based upon the occupation in which they earned the most money. Total nonresident workers mirror nonresident new hires in Table 2, with seafood processing and construction occupations presenting employment and training opportunities for Alaskans. Some of the occupations with large numbers of nonresidents do require special training, are highly paid and may represent an opportunity for training programs in Alaska or a career path for an unemployed Alaskan. These occupations include carpenters, airplane pilots and navigators, electricians, registered nurses, operating engineers, truck drivers, plumbers, welders and heavy equipment mechanics.

Total New Hires Alaska 1996



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

Table 2
 Top 20 Major Occupations with the Largest Number of Nonresident Workers
 Alaska Third Quarter 1996

	Total Workers	Male	Nonresident	Percent Nonresident
Cannery Workers	17,085	7,294	5,229	71.7
Manual Occup., Nec	7,694	2,873	753	26.2
Waiters & Waitresses	6,208	1,971	715	36.3
Sales Clerks	9,278	2,198	527	28.5
Misc. Food & Beverage Preparation Occup.	4,228	1,314	481	36.6
General Office Occup.	12,109	2,198	456	20.7
Construction Laborers	5,030	2,171	451	20.8
Carpenters	4,897	1,959	417	21.3
Janitors & Cleaners	6,833	1,574	375	23.8
Maids	3,203	972	372	38.3
Combined Food Prep & Service, Fast Food	2,793	1,105	336	30.4
Sailors & Deckhands	1,765	475	304	64.0
Kitchen Workers	2,896	865	276	31.9
Cashiers	4,338	1,082	267	24.7
Cooks, Restaurant	1,984	551	229	41.6
Food Counter, Fountain & Related.	2,305	795	206	25.9
Electricians	2,420	623	194	31.1
Short-Order Cooks	1,414	569	193	33.9
Plumbers, Pipefitters	1,803	504	189	37.5
Child Care Workers	2,405	628	181	28.8

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Section

Table 3
Private Sector Occupations with Largest Number of Contestants
April 1995

Occupation	Number of Workers		Ratio	Number of Contestants		
	1990	1995		1990	1995	Ratio
Cannery Workers, Incl. Seafood Process	4,252	13,450	76.0	36,148,032	81,608,654	69.3
Manual Occupations NEC	5,936	1,934	24.6	63,657,086	11,863,137	15.7
Sales Clerks	8,434	1,920	18.5	82,892,265	8,954,554	9.7
Waiters & Waitresses	4,266	1,747	29.1	35,731,723	6,916,933	16.2
General Office Occupations.	11,713	1,570	11.8	189,184,696	11,701,687	5.8
Sailors and Deckhands	699	1,389	66.5	13,367,688	24,206,158	64.4
Misc. Food & Beverage Preparation Occupations.	2,971	1,116	27.3	29,593,448	5,309,300	15.2
Janitors & Cleaners	5,893	1,098	15.7	78,129,273	6,076,391	7.2
Carpenters	4,066	1,020	20.1	86,090,021	11,398,303	11.7
Construction Laborers	3,950	964	19.6	62,433,819	9,090,624	12.7
Combined Food Prep & Service, Fast Food	2,555	894	25.9	11,061,329	2,480,051	18.3
Maids	2,330	877	27.3	29,300,673	4,409,514	15.9
Kitchen Workers, Food Preparation	2,312	856	27.0	23,446,295	5,009,800	17.6
Misc. Handworking Occupations.	342	812	70.4	3,349,864	6,376,475	61.7
Cooks, Restaurant	1,335	800	37.5	15,481,650	5,063,127	24.6
Cashiers	4,119	728	15.0	46,171,324	3,112,162	6.3
Airplane Pilots and Navigators	1,168	718	38.1	51,538,246	27,820,000	35.1
Guides	599	706	54.1	4,704,993	4,584,655	49.4
Food Counter, Fountain & Related Occupations.	2,011	584	22.5	11,654,023	1,788,142	13.3
Registered Nurses	2,989	566	15.9	105,835,763	8,931,641	7.8
Electricians	1,706	516	23.2	68,268,713	13,902,323	16.9
Salespersons; NEC	2,200	512	18.9	40,380,118	3,043,277	7.0
Child Care Workers, Except Private Household	2,157	504	18.9	17,571,358	1,798,206	9.3
Freight, Stock, & Material Movers, NEC	2,411	468	16.3	48,516,732	4,313,279	8.2

TABLE 3
Private Sector Occupations with Largest Number of Nonresidents
Alaska 1996

Occupation	Alaska			Nonresidents		
	Number of Workers	Number of Workers	Percentage	Number	Number	Percentage
Plumbers, Pipefitters and Steamfitters	1,287	451	26.4	50,152,773	10,333,776	17.1
Stock Handlers and Baggers	2,919	460	13.6	34,889,578	2,153,871	5.8
Receptionists	2,750	459	14.3	40,474,930	2,818,365	6.5
Guards & Police, Except Public Service	1,752	459	20.8	34,669,093	4,912,943	12.4
Bartenders	1,661	459	21.7	18,804,732	2,476,017	11.6
Short-Order Cooks	1,198	442	27.0	6,233,982	1,365,843	18.0
Bookkeepers & Accounting & Auditing Clerk	4,557	435	8.7	104,957,606	4,266,885	3.9
Operating Engineers	1,903	435	18.6	71,183,683	14,076,938	16.5
Adult Education & Other Teachers, NEC	2,259	398	15.0	33,489,656	2,286,951	6.4
Amusement attendants	1,728	390	18.4	20,703,862	1,065,408	9.0
Maintenance Repairers, General Utility	1,571	389	19.8	39,705,705	4,906,143	11.0
Fishers	233	381	62.1	2,401,934	4,613,228	65.8
Welders & Cutters	619	380	38.0	23,601,321	9,774,860	29.3
Waiters' Waitresses' Assistants	786	368	31.9	4,400,280	1,344,333	23.4
Truck Drivers, Light	2,050	362	15.0	41,443,439	3,303,402	7.4
Truck Drivers, Heavy	1,805	358	16.6	52,210,105	6,666,668	11.3

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Section.

Which Nonresident Occupations in Which Industries?

Although the total number of nonresident workers in an occupation or an industry provides a good understanding of where employment and training opportunities exist, training providers and industry groups often want to know where training dollars should be directed within an industry. Table 4 shows the top nonresident occupations for several major Alaska industry sectors with a large number of nonresident workers along with the percent of the workers and earnings in that occupation that were nonresident. Note that nearly 95 percent of the sailors and deckhands in the seafood processing industry were nonresidents of Alaska in 1996.

Industry	Title	Resident Workers	Nonresident Workers	Percent Nonres.	Resident Wages	Nonresident Wages	Percent Nonres.
Metal Mining	Miners	88	57	39.3	3,322,163	1,086,635	24.6
Metal Mining	Operating Engineers	46	37	44.6	1,048,290	787,365	42.9
Metal Mining	Heavy Equipment Mechanics	42	23	35.4	2,032,174	954,105	31.9
Metal Mining	Milkwrights	29	22	43.1	1,985,723	1,418,178	41.7
Oil and Gas	Petroleum Technologists & Technicians	390	284	32.1	31,855,291	15,924,970	33.3
Oil and Gas	Welders & Cutters	223	174	43.8	9,554,219	5,728,809	37.5
Oil and Gas	Electricians	186	144	43.6	9,014,692	5,895,262	39.5
Oil and Gas	Extractive Occup., Nec	450	144	24.2	19,576,863	5,445,149	21.8
Oil and Gas	Operating Engineers	299	125	30.1	13,622,454	6,154,998	31.1
Building	Carpenters	2,066	514	19.9	48,524,917	5,456,130	10.1
Building	Construction Laborers	895	225	20.1	13,477,194	1,958,016	12.7
Building	Manual Occup., Nec	559	201	26.4	5,926,207	1,071,396	15.3
Building	Electricians	34	59	63.4	970,809	1,407,872	59.2
Building	Construction Laborers	961	416	30.2	14,563,605	3,247,613	18.2
Building	Carpenters	523	186	26.4	10,798,667	1,657,392	13.3
Building	Plumbers, Pipefitters & Steamfitters	800	185	18.8	29,954,825	3,323,496	10.0
Building	Electricians	1,003	184	15.5	37,574,202	3,375,269	8.2
Building	Painters (Construction & Maintenance)	389	169	30.3	6,556,153	1,463,802	18.3
Food Processing	Cannery Workers, Incl. Seafood Process	3,853	13,160	77.4	33,574,939	80,171,144	70.5
Food Processing	Sailors & Deckhands	52	856	94.3	1,007,743	16,129,077	94.1
Food Processing	Misc. Hand Working Occup.	250	758	75.2	2,825,766	6,079,859	68.3
Food Processing	Manual Occup., Nec	80	412	83.7	481,110	2,567,872	84.2
Air Transp.	Airplane Pilots & Navigators	1,004	629	38.5	41,929,761	24,059,443	37.0

Table 49
Largest Nonresident Occupations in Selected Industries
Alaska 1996

Industry	Title	Resident Workers	Non-Resident Workers	Percent Nonres.	Resident Wages	Non-Resident Wages	Percent Nonres.
Air Transp	Deportation Agents	18	51	74.3	12,081,277	1,281,215	9.7
Air Transp	Flight Attendants	18	192	91.1	1,385,321	1,345,433	96.4
Air Transp	Flight Attendants	171	111	39.5	8,311,050	1,015,033	11.0
Eating and Drinking	Waiters & Waitresses	2,994	1,271	29.8	23,018,199	4,616,794	16.7
Eating and Drinking	Combined Food Prep & Service, Fast Food	2,411	858	26.2	9,982,004	2,297,875	18.7
Eating and Drinking	Misc. Food & Beverage Preparation Occup.	1,466	675	31.5	9,409,028	2,621,321	21.8
Eating and Drinking	Cooks, Restaurant	933	560	37.5	10,694,237	3,458,218	24.4
Eating and Drinking	Kitchen Wkrs, Food Preparation	1,308	489	27.2	10,399,800	2,041,644	16.4
Hotels	Maids	1,395	549	28.2	11,682,390	2,577,628	18.1
Hotels	Guides	106	293	73.4	975,862	2,290,029	70.3
Hotels	Waiters & Waitresses	660	275	29.4	6,845,467	1,334,699	16.3
Hotels	Hotel Clerks	531	169	24.1	5,452,086	816,969	13.0

Source: Alaska Dept. of Labor, Research and Analysis Section

1996 Sees Improvement in Resident Hire in Most Industries

Although the average percent nonresident workers in Alaska's private sector was 25.2% in 1996, many industries had much higher (and much lower) percent nonresident workers. Food processing continued to have the highest percent nonresident workers with slightly more than 75 percent of all workers nonresident in 1996.

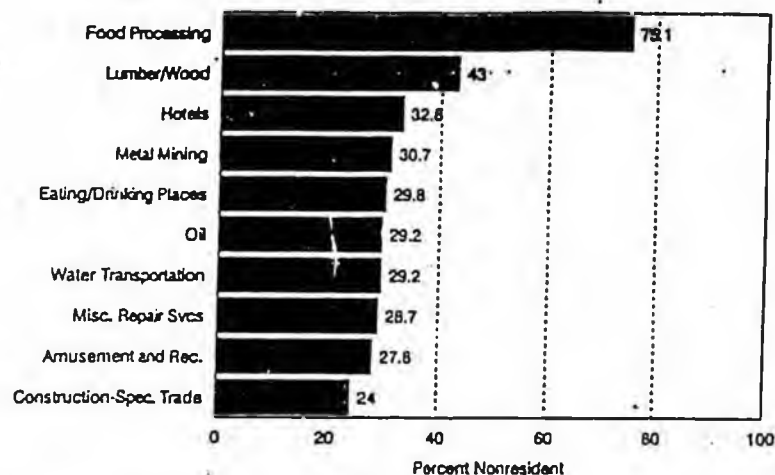
The state and local government sectors continued to have

nonresident percentages less than 6 percent, a level matched by only a few private sector industries. In comparisons with 1995 data, there has been significant improvement in most of the major industry categories, with the notable exception of the mining and finance, insurance and real estate industries.

Nonresident workers in Alaska are typically found in industries with a large number of seasonal jobs (often relatively low paying), industries with faster than average growth, industries with jobs having special skills and industries where the workers may be employed in remote worksites or camps. Alaska's seasonal industries continued to dominate the list of those with the highest nonresident earnings and workers.

Seafood processing, lumber and wood products, and hotels and restaurants were the major industry sectors with the highest percentage of nonresident workers in 1996, just as they have been for the last several years. Other industries with a higher percent nonresident workers than the private sector average include hotels (32.8%), nonmetal mining/quarries (31.8%), metal mining (30.7%), eating/drinking (29.8%), oil and gas (29.2%), water transportation (29.2%), repair services (28.7%), miscellaneous services (28.0%) and recreation services (27.8%).

Private Sector Industries with Highest Percent Nonresident Workers - Alaska 1996



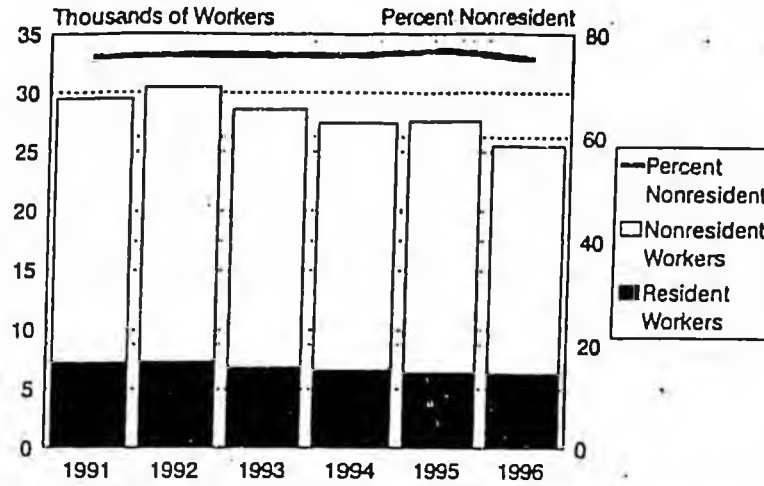
Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Section.
Note: Industries with 1,000 or more workers.

A Closer Look at Alaska's Most Important Industries

The largest number and highest percent of nonresident workers in Alaska were found in the seafood processing industry in 1996. \$154.5 million was paid to nonresidents working in food processing in Alaska, about 65 percent of total earnings for that industry. However, the percentage of both nonresident workers and earnings declined from 1995 in response

to increased Alaska recruiting efforts and an overall decline in the number of workers required. The food processing industry is relatively low paying with nonresident workers earning on average \$4,110 in each quarter that they worked

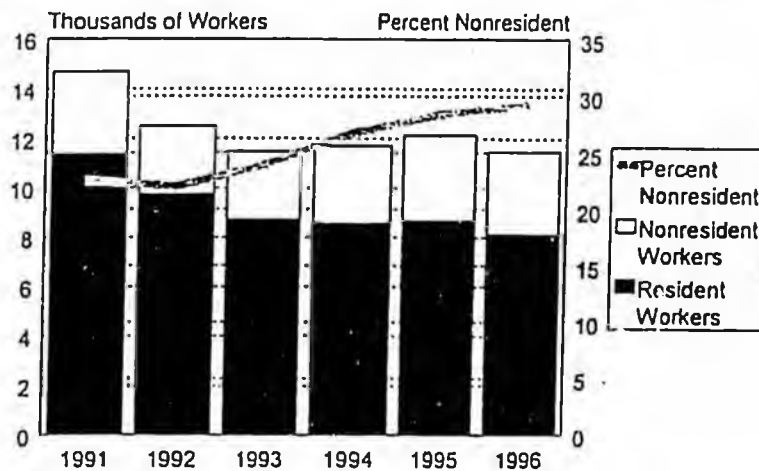
Food Processing Number and Percent Nonresident Workers-Alaska 1991 to 1996



Source: Alaska Dept. of Labor, Research and Analysis Section

Oil and oilfield service companies showed an overall decline in total number of workers and earnings from 1995. Total earnings paid to nonresidents in 1996 were approximately \$173 million. In addition, the total number of resident workers declined while the percent nonresident workers increased. The performance of the oil industry sectors (service and major oil companies) was mixed.

Oil Industry Number and Percent Nonresident Workers-Alaska 1991 to 1996



Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Section.

Oilfield service companies improved their resident hire performance over 1995 (32.3% in 1995 vs 31.1% in 1996) while the major oil companies actually increased their percent nonresident workers (20.7% in 1995 vs 26.2% in 1996). This increase in

percent nonresident workers for 1996 for major oil companies is primarily the result of recent layoffs/retirement of workers. Preliminary indications suggest that the percent nonresident workers for major oil companies will drop back to an average slightly more than 20 percent in 1997.

Nonresident earnings paid to workers by *major* oil companies increased by only about one percentage point from 21.3% to 22.5%. Nonresidents earned more than 25 percent of all oil industry earnings, more than 10 percentage points greater than Alaska's private sector average.

Alaska's oil industry paid about 12 percent of all private sector wage and salary earnings in 1996 and had among the highest average earnings in the state. Average quarterly earnings (quarters in which the workers received earnings) for both resident and nonresident oil industry workers was in excess of \$17,000. Nonresidents actually had slightly higher average quarterly earnings than residents in 1996.

Table 5
Resident and Nonresident Workers
Alaska 1995 and 1996

Industry	1995			1996		
	Resident Workers	Nonresident Workers	Percent	Resident Workers	Nonresident Workers	Percent
Ag., For., and Fishing	1,733	954	35.5	1,841	899	32.8
Mining	10,161	3,927	27.9	9,729	4,015	29.2
Construction	18,065	5,891	24.6	17,754	5,508	23.7
Manufacturing	13,273	23,736	64.1	13,052	21,130	61.8
Trans., Comm., Util.	24,820	5,307	17.6	24,840	5,269	17.5
Wholesale Trade	9,329	1,931	17.1	9,468	1,800	16.0
Retail Trade	54,257	15,138	21.8	54,599	14,830	21.4
Finance, Ins. and R.E.	12,447	1,480	10.6	12,287	1,494	10.8
Services	64,195	16,245	20.2	66,853	15,754	19.1

Source: Alaska Dept. of Labor, Research and Analysis Section

Alaska's construction industry paid approximately \$90 million to nonresidents in 1996, about 15.8% of all construction earnings and only slightly higher than the private sector average. Alaska's construction industry sectors exhibited a decline in percent nonresident workers and earnings and an overall decline in total nonresident earnings from 1995. A little less than 24 percent of all Alaska construction workers in 1996 were nonresidents, a one percentage point decline from 1995. Every construction sector (building construction, heavy construction and special trades) showed improvement over 1995.

Historically, Alaska's industry sectors dependent upon visitor spending (hotels, eating and drinking establishments, and tour operators) have higher than average nonresident worker and earnings percentages. Generally, there was improvement in visitor industry sectors with nonresidents in the hotel industry sector declining to 32.8% in 1996 from more than 34 percent in 1995.

Table 6
Resident and Nonresident Workers and Earnings—Alaska 1996
Private Sector, State and Local Government Workers

Industry	Resident Workers	Nonresident Workers	Percent Nonresident	Resident Wages (\$'s)	Nonresident Wages (\$'s)	Percent Nonresident	Nonresident Earnings Per Qtr. (\$'s)	Resident Earnings Per Qtr. (\$'s)
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries								
Agricultural production-crops	244	58	19.2	1,533,696	298,865	16.3	2,554	2,595
Agriculture-livestock and animal	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Agricultural services	1,019	313	23.5	13,070,399	2,019,565	13.4	3,263	4,351
Forestry	67	75	52.8	3,665,573	754,265	17.1	6,559	15,210
Fishing, hunting and trapping	505	449	47.1	10,344,183	5,512,641	34.8	6,098	6,915
Mining								
Metal mining	1,090	484	30.7	46,101,036	15,827,742	25.6	13,102	12,340
Coal mining	131	5	3.7	9,767,514	139,792	1.4	15,532	19,457
Oil and gas extraction	8,122	3,346	29.2	509,625,077	172,994,283	25.3	17,360	17,258
Mining and quarrying of nonmetallic minerals	386	180	31.8	12,120,641	3,700,534	23.8	9,110	9,506
Construction								
Building construction	5,604	1,708	23.4	128,500,426	23,472,903	15.4	6,978	7,819
Heavy construction	4,012	1,229	23.4	138,522,290	31,538,748	18.5	11,109	10,906
Special trade contractors	8,138	2,571	24.0	214,590,905	35,331,047	14.1	6,924	8,353
Manufacturing								
Food (Including Seafood Processing)	6,337	19,162	75.1	83,382,936	154,481,664	64.9	4,110	4,510
Textiles	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Apparel	57	12	17.4	704,501	37,732	5.1	1,887	4,072
Lumber and wood products	1,625	1,226	43.0	40,768,443	24,998,422	38.0	8,768	7,905
Furniture	43	10	18.9	792,992	53,521	6.3	3,345	5,664
Pulp/Paper	802	110	11.1	32,858,199	2,137,684	6.1	7,397	9,927
Printing, publishing	1,714	261	13.2	36,404,780	2,349,068	6.1	4,002	6,230
Chemicals	737	27	3.5	56,349,549	1,496,240	2.6	21,074	19,471
Petroleum refining	404	22	5.2	25,279,819	1,026,296	3.9	20,526	16,405
Rubber	39	16	29.1	897,746	221,577	19.8	5,681	6,553
Leather	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Stone, clay, glass and concrete products	313	68	17.8	6,914,390	733,157	9.6	4,987	7,173
Primary metal industries	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

Table 6
Resident and Nonresident Workers and Earnings—Alaska 1996
Private Sector, State and Local Government Workers

Industry	Resident Workers	Nonresident Workers	Percent Nonresident	Resident Wages (\$'s)	Nonresident Wages (\$'s)	Percent Nonresident	Nonresident Earnings Per Qtr (\$'s)	Resident Earnings Per Qtr (\$'s)
Fabricated metal products	276	57	17.1	7,413,906	739,864	9.1	5,735	7,796
Industrial and commercial machinery	126	34	21.3	4,626,535	395,409	7.9	6,482	10,759
Electronic components excl. computer	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Transportation equipment	334	101	23.2	7,677,483	1,117,329	12.7	5,615	7,347
Measuring instruments	44	2	4.3	1,935,423	82,208	4.1	11,744	11,589
Miscellaneous manufacturing	78	12	13.3	1,302,288	110,692	7.8	4,428	5,381
Transportation								
Local transportation	2,166	549	20.2	22,630,269	3,887,108	14.7	2,949	3,216
Motor freight	3,446	558	13.9	95,536,980	4,941,003	4.9	4,400	8,132
Water transportation	2,350	968	29.2	56,709,673	18,190,575	24.3	7,728	7,792
Air transportation	7,289	1,971	21.3	202,777,394	60,045,207	22.8	12,819	7,886
Pipelines	1,099	133	10.8	99,099,628	7,444,892	7.0	25,237	24,511
Transportation services	1,772	431	19.6	33,031,776	4,001,464	10.8	3,931	5,481
Communications	4,001	431	9.7	158,981,875	7,192,985	4.3	7,415	11,021
Electric and other utilities	2,717	220	7.7	120,631,158	4,392,902	3.5	9,268	12,454
Wholesale Trade								
Durable goods	4,920	749	13.2	144,735,292	11,307,397	7.2	6,828	8,372
Nondurable goods	4,548	1,051	18.8	110,081,810	9,212,293	7.7	4,934	7,332
Retail Trade								
Building materials, hardware	2,132	343	13.9	46,149,115	3,506,496	7.1	4,784	6,412
General merchandise	9,804	2,137	17.9	134,152,086	12,607,673	8.6	2,925	4,327
Food stores	8,350	1,321	13.7	136,042,013	7,634,470	5.3	2,936	5,122
Auto dealers/ service stations	5,914	1,036	14.9	130,877,911	9,035,241	6.5	4,152	6,649
Apparel	1,604	370	18.7	15,480,924	1,560,646	9.2	2,372	3,275
Furniture	1,721	353	17.0	28,122,040	2,301,684	7.6	3,350	5,148
Eating & drinking places	17,926	7,609	29.8	155,360,965	33,239,962	17.6	2,266	3,006
Misc. retail	7,148	1,661	18.9	101,875,319	10,849,577	9.6	3,216	4,584
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate								
Banking	4,282	457	9.6	113,527,118	4,625,886	3.9	4,315	7,188

Table 6
Resident and Nonresident Workers and Earnings—Alaska 1996
Private Sector, State and Local Government Workers

Industry	Resident	Nonresident	Percent	Resident	Nonresident	Percent	Nonresident	Resident
	Workers	Workers	Nonresident	Wages (\$'s)	Wages (\$'s)	Nonresident	Earnings Per Qtr (\$'s)	Earnings Per Qtr (\$'s)
Credit agencies	446	37	7.7	16,250,583	567,552	3.4	7,276	9,939
Brokers	297	34	10.3	19,415,242	837,937	4.1	14,202	17,650
Insurance	835	60	6.7	36,236,325	1,220,033	3.3	8,414	11,754
Insurance agents	1,069	123	10.3	32,101,632	1,670,657	4.9	6,097	8,297
Real estate	2,958	490	14.2	47,133,525	3,419,416	6.8	3,514	5,208
Holding/investment companies	2,400	293	10.9	57,419,757	3,632,493	5.9	5,974	7,547
Services								
Hotels	6,843	3,341	32.8	82,063,949	21,161,210	20.5	3,130	3,979
Personal services	2,200	462	17.4	25,669,047	2,498,352	8.9	2,689	3,735
Business services	8,767	2,647	23.2	155,837,554	22,657,719	12.7	4,359	5,780
Auto repair	2,692	679	20.1	44,655,970	4,312,245	8.8	3,372	5,340
Misc. repair services	972	392	28.7	25,631,730	5,233,562	17.0	6,642	7,990
Motion pictures	1,081	272	20.1	7,092,557	786,400	10.0	1,548	2,292
Recreation services	3,996	1,539	27.8	37,744,210	7,103,286	15.8	2,558	3,426
Health services	13,894	1,974	12.4	395,662,562	29,417,571	6.9	6,920	7,987
Legal services	1,817	218	10.7	58,433,682	2,748,061	4.5	6,274	9,156
Education services	1,196	310	20.6	22,304,481	2,202,336	9.0	3,830	5,783
Social services	7,459	1,150	13.4	113,703,035	7,319,630	6.0	3,107	4,657
Museums and art galleries	110	14	11.3	1,375,045	79,397	5.5	2,836	4,021
Membership organizations	7,591	816	9.7	114,584,740	6,744,264	5.6	4,285	5,060
Engineering, accounting & mgmt	7,698	1,764	18.6	231,865,526	32,705,783	12.4	8,102	8,964
Private households	262	61	18.9	3,476,294	302,217	8.0	2,798	4,265
Miscellaneous services	275	107	28.0	6,723,886	1,620,568	19.4	7,608	7,995

Table 6
Resident and Nonresident Workers and Earnings—Alaska 1996
Private Sector, State and Local Government Workers

Industry	Resident	Nonresident	Percent	Resident	Nonresident	Percent	Nonresident	Resident
	Workers	Workers	Nonresident	Wages	Wages	Nonresident	Earnings	Earnings
				(\$'s)	(\$'s)		Per Qtr (\$'s)	Per Qtr (\$'s)
Nonclassifiable Private Sector	442	208	32.0	5,480,522	1,283,090	9.0	3,676	4,816
Private Sector	210,865	70,907	25.2	4,842,687,226	857,344,181	15.0	5,812	7,103
State Government	23,512	1,429	5.7	740,997,328	18,408,288	2.4	5,809	8,866
Local Government	38,692	2,425	5.9	1,105,072,324	26,302,482	2.3	5,346	8,305
Total	273,069	74,761	21.5	6,688,756,879	902,054,950	11.9	5,797	7,445

ND=Nondisclosable

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Section

Residency measured by matching UI wage file with 1996 and 1997 PFD files.

Which Alaska Firms Hired the Largest Number of Nonresidents?

Each major industry sector was examined, and the top firms that hired the most nonresidents in 1996 were identified. Table 7 shows the top five employers by industry, sorted by the total number of nonresident workers they employed. If two firms hired the same number of nonresident workers, more than five total firms may be displayed. Although a firm may have hired a large number of nonresident workers, this may be due to the total size of the firm, rather than simply hiring a large percentage of nonresident workers. The percentage of nonresidents hired, along with the total number of nonresidents should be examined together. Complete resident hire data by firm is available in the report, *Residency Analysis of Alaska's Workers by Firm-1996*. The information is available in hard copy or electronic format.

Industry	Employer	Resident Workers	Nonresident Workers	Percent Nonresident
Ag., and Fishing	PRINCE WM SOUND AQUACLT CORP	89	94	51.4
Ag., For., and Fishing	LEGACY FISHING INC	15	88	85.4
Ag., For., and Fishing	AKN LEADER FISHERIES	15	70	82.4
Ag., For., and Fishing	MOSESIAN FARMS OF AK INC	157	44	21.9
Ag., For., and Fishing	CARTER & CARTER ENTERPRISES IN	6	30	83.3
Mining	AK PETROLEUM CONTRACTORS INC	1,691	880	34.2
Mining	BP EXPLORATION ALASKA INC	920	491	34.8
Mining	VECO OPERATIONS INC	984	400	28.9
Mining	PEAK OILFIELD SVC CO	772	295	27.6
Mining	ARCO AK INC	1,393	289	17.2
Construction	H C PRICE CO	1,198	371	23.6
Construction	INDUSTRIAL COMPANY THE	274	354	56.4
Construction	UDELHOVEN OILFIELD SYSTEM SVC	130	116	47.2
Construction	OSBORNE CONSTRUCTION	438	114	20.7
Construction	KIEWIT PACIFIC CO	395	111	21.9
Manufacturing	TRIDENT SEAFOODS CORPORATION	173	2,936	94.4
Manufacturing	WARDS COVE PACKING CO INC	507	1,975	79.6
Manufacturing	ICICLE SEAFOODS INC	421	1,348	76.2
Manufacturing	UNISEA INC	242	1,152	82.6

**Table 7
Top Private Sector Employers of Nonresident Workers by Major Industry
Alaska, 1996**

Industry	Employer	Resident Workers	Nonresident Workers	Percent Nonresident
Manufacturing	PETER PAN SEAFOODS INC	292	111	79.2
Trans., Comm., Util.	WEE TOURS MOTORCOACHES INC	527	248	32.0
Trans., Comm., Util.	N STAR TERMINAL & STEVEDOR	535	231	30.2
Trans., Comm., Util.	NORTHWEST AIRLINES INC	140	216	60.7
Trans., Comm., Util.	FEDERAL EXPRESS CORP	736	213	22.4
Trans., Comm., Util.	AK AIRLINES INC	1,568	203	11.5
Wholesale Trade	OFFICEMAX	1,135	241	24.6
Wholesale Trade	BAKER HUGHES OILFIELD OPERATIO	515	243	45.7
Wholesale Trade	INC MACHINERY CO	257	43	14.3
Wholesale Trade	SNIPPON SUISAN USA INC	1	41	97.6
Wholesale Trade	N ALASKA FISHERIES INC	103	40	28.0
Wholesale Trade	GENUINE PARTS COMPANY	296	37	11.1
Retail Trade	ARAMARK LEISURE SVCS GROUP INC	269	990	78.6
Retail Trade	CARR GOTTSTEIN FOODS CO	4,799	706	12.8
Retail Trade	FRED MEYER SHOPPING CENTERS	2,744	541	16.5
Retail Trade	WAL-MART/SAMS CLUB	2,020	432	17.6
Retail Trade	KMART CORP	1,479	417	22.0
Finance, Ins. And R.E.	NATIONAL BANK OF AK	1,490	122	7.6
Finance, Ins. And R.E.	AK USA FEDERAL CREDIT UNION	844	113	11.8
Finance, Ins. And R.E.	KAKE TRIBAL CORP	196	104	34.7
Finance, Ins. And R.E.	1ST NATL BANK OF ANCHORAGE	962	64	6.2
Finance, Ins. And R.E.	KEY BANK OF AK	363	55	13.2
Services	WESTMARK HOTELS INC	900	368	29.0
Services	AK HOTEL PROPERTIES INC	527	317	37.6
Services	PROVIDENCE HOSPITAL	2,701	285	9.5
Services	OGDEN FACILITY MANAGEMENT OF A	1,143	279	19.6
Services	ALYESKA RESORT	737	245	24.9

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Section

Table 3
Private Sector Workers and Earnings by Geographic Area
Alaska 1996

	Resident		Nonresident		Total	
	Number of Workers	Number of Workers	Percent	Earnings	Earnings	Percent
Anchorage-MatSu Region						
Anchorage	114,333	24,708	17.8	2,762,911,253	306,270,434	10.0
MatSu	7,912	1,388	14.9	135,367,495	9,266,342	6.4
Gulf Coast Region						
Kenai	11,761	4,697	28.5	229,972,619	35,624,794	13.4
Kodiak	3,661	2,936	44.5	63,392,260	30,560,930	32.5
Valdez-Cordova	3,149	1,979	38.6	56,307,136	14,375,854	20.3
Interior Region						
Denali Borough	1,156	731	38.7	21,447,207	5,076,199	19.1
Fairbanks	20,254	5,715	22.0	425,385,077	52,554,627	11.0
Southeast Fairbanks	1,174	273	18.9	13,077,831	1,469,024	10.1
Yukon-Koyukuk	1,054	255	19.5	14,875,058	3,825,785	20.5
Northern Region						
Nome	2,304	437	15.9	41,004,165	5,108,436	11.1
North Slope Borough	7,839	3,097	28.3	358,563,532	145,824,370	28.9
Northwest Arctic Borough	1,711	425	19.9	48,889,216	14,968,933	23.4
Southeast Region						
Haines	701	284	28.8	9,485,567	1,788,647	15.9
Juneau	8,153	2,237	21.5	172,474,227	21,968,053	11.3
Ketchikan	7,378	3,450	31.9	164,910,067	37,939,303	18.7
POW-Outer Ketchikan	982	465	32.1	15,184,495	4,048,158	21.0
Sitka	3,073	902	22.7	59,043,566	7,962,772	11.9
Skagway-Angoon	1,063	1,090	50.6	19,908,945	15,500,935	43.8
Wrangell-Petersburg	1,941	1,795	48.0	29,977,770	12,456,166	29.4
Yakutat	194	113	36.8	3,065,545	1,140,593	27.1
Southwest Region						
Aleutians East	552	4,307	88.6	8,806,664	37,514,750	81.0
Aleutians West	1,878	3,951	67.8	56,371,054	46,847,018	45.4

Table 3
Private Sector Workers and Earnings by Geographic Area
Alaska 1996

	Number of Workers		Percent	Earnings		
	Resident	Nonresident		Resident	Nonresident	Percent
Bethel	4,157	508	10.9	58,679,429	5,788,258	9.0
Bristol Bay Borough	691	2,397	77.6	9,565,349	17,119,761	64.2
Dillingham	1,242	518	29.4	24,283,407	4,449,406	15.5
Lake and Peninsula	319	763	70.5	3,172,625	5,233,273	62.3
Wade Hampton	752	116	13.4	6,538,087	1,188,368	15.4
Area Unknown	1,481	1,370	48.1	30,022,479	11,473,001	27.6
Total Private Sector	210,865	70,907	25.2	4,842,687,226	857,344,181	15.0

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Section.

A Brief History of Resident Hire Statistics in Alaska

Historically, a significant percentage of Alaskan jobs have gone to nonresidents, leaving many residents unemployed. A goal of the Alaska Department of Labor (AKDOL) is to convert more of Alaska's wealth to jobs filled by residents. In 1986, legislation was passed which established the collection and analysis of information on the impact of nonresidents working in Alaska. This information was intended to support resident hiring preference legislation and other measures to improve the chances for Alaskans to be employed. An available skilled work force serves to promote sound economic development.

In 1990, the Alaska Supreme Court declared the enforcement of resident hire, on a regional basis, unconstitutional. The information program which was used to analyze nonresident employment and earnings was shut down. Later that same year, a group of agencies decided they needed many of the data elements originally developed for resident hire analysis to target and evaluate the effectiveness of their training programs. The AKDOL and several other participating agencies pooled resources to examine program outcomes for many training programs. Based upon information originally collected for analysis of resident hire, the statistical program called the Occupational Data Base was created.

Understanding the Problem Helps to Identify Solutions

This report identifies where nonresidents are employed and where new workers are needed to fill gaps in Alaska's labor supply. The information contained in this report, or more detailed information available from the Occupational Data Base (ODB), can be used to help make informed decisions.

The ODB enables program planners and policy makers to identify industries, occupations and firms with large numbers of nonresidents. In addition, the data base can determine occupational turnover and new and emerging occupations.

Elected and appointed state and local government officials can use this report to focus on where to direct their policy efforts to improve the employment prospects of residents. The information can be used to target and evaluate placement, training, and other programs that can improve resident employment opportunities throughout the entire economy. By developing and providing comprehensive information to Alaskans, the AKDOL can help Alaskans plan their careers in the context of job market opportunities and training requirements.

APPENDIX

Methodology

Alaska residency is determined by matching the Alaska Department of Revenue Permanent Fund Dividend (PFD) file with the Alaska Department of Labor wage file. The PFD file is a list of Alaskans who either applied for or received a PFD. The wage file contains quarterly earnings and industry information on workers covered by unemployment insurance within Alaska. Workers included in the wage file are considered Alaska residents if they either received a 1996 PFD or applied for a 1997 PFD.

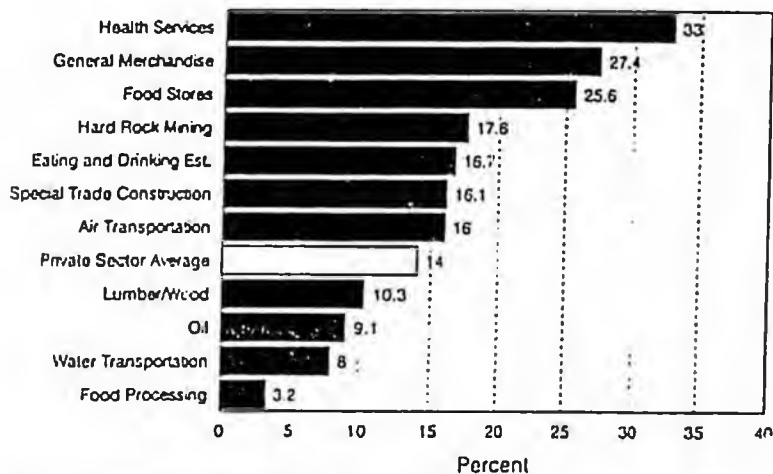
For the purposes of this analysis, Alaska residency is determined by matching the worker's social security number on the wage file with the social security number on the PFD file. For a match to occur, the worker's social security number must appear on both the PFD file and the wage file. The small number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

Although most workers would have to be in Alaska all of 1996 in order to be considered residents for purposes of this report, information from both the 1996 and 1997 dividend years is used to improve the accuracy of the residency classification. Resident workers that left Alaska during 1996 would not be eligible for a 1997 PFD unless they had spent the entire year in the state. The 1996 PFD data match identifies these workers and they are counted as residents. *New workers that arrived in Alaska after January 1, 1996 would generally be counted as nonresidents.*

Limitations of the Data

The data have some limitations. Persons who did not provide a social security number on their permanent fund dividend application or who were eligible for a dividend but did not apply were not counted as residents. If certain ownership, industry or occupation codes were missing from the wage file, those records were excluded from the tally. Also excluded

Percent of Nonresident Workers in 1995
Who Became Residents in 1996-Selected Industries



Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Section.

were persons who established residency during 1996 but did not meet eligibility requirements for the 1997 permanent fund dividend.

An analysis of worker information for 1995 shows 14.0% of those workers identified as nonresidents stayed in Alaska and ultimately became eligible for the 1996 permanent fund dividend. The likelihood that nonresidents will stay in Alaska and become eligible for a permanent fund dividend varies by industry with food processing and oil nonresident workers less likely to become residents, while general merchandise store workers and health workers are much more likely to become residents.

The Department of Labor wage file includes only those workers covered by Alaska unemployment insurance. Therefore, information is not available for self-employed individuals or federal government employees. Nevertheless, the workers covered by this analysis are representative of the Alaska workforce. The analysis offers a good approximation of the effect of nonresident workers on the Alaska economy.

Other Measures of Residency

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

Industry	Total Workers	Resident PFD9697	Percent	Voter Reg	Driver Lic	Driver and Fish	PFD and Voter	PFD and Driver	PFD and Fish
Ag., For., and Fishing	2,740	1,841	32.8	1,355	2,022	869	1,930	2,151	1,902
Mining	13,744	9,729	29.2	8,481	11,739	5,548	10,717	12,009	10,034
Construction	23,262	17,754	23.7	13,697	19,626	9,734	18,869	20,347	18,400
Manufacturing	34,182	13,052	61.8	8,796	17,054	5,390	14,024	18,004	13,509
Trans., Comm., Util.	30,109	24,840	17.5	20,775	26,437	11,081	26,146	27,314	25,301
Wholesale Trade	11,268	9,468	16.0	7,305	9,926	4,590	9,884	10,284	9,624
Retail Trade	69,429	54,599	21.4	36,065	56,454	16,243	57,664	60,926	55,324
Finance, Ins. and R.E.	13,781	12,287	10.8	10,196	12,432	3,844	12,759	13,085	12,387
Services	82,607	66,853	19.1	53,323	69,396	21,512	70,611	73,582	67,761
Nonclassifiable	650	442	32.0	295	476	169	479	514	459
Private Sector	281,772	210,865	25.2	160,288	225,562	79,080	223,153	238,216	214,701
State Government	24,941	23,512	25.2	21,828	23,888	9,690	24,081	24,425	23,699
Local Government	41,117	38,692	25.2	34,131	37,562	12,477	39,777	40,076	38,862
Total	347,830	273,069	25.2	216,247	297,012	101,247	287,011	302,717	277,262

Source: Alaska Dept. of Labor, Research and Analysis Section
See Notes 1-9 for complete description of files used for matching.

Resident Employment Preference

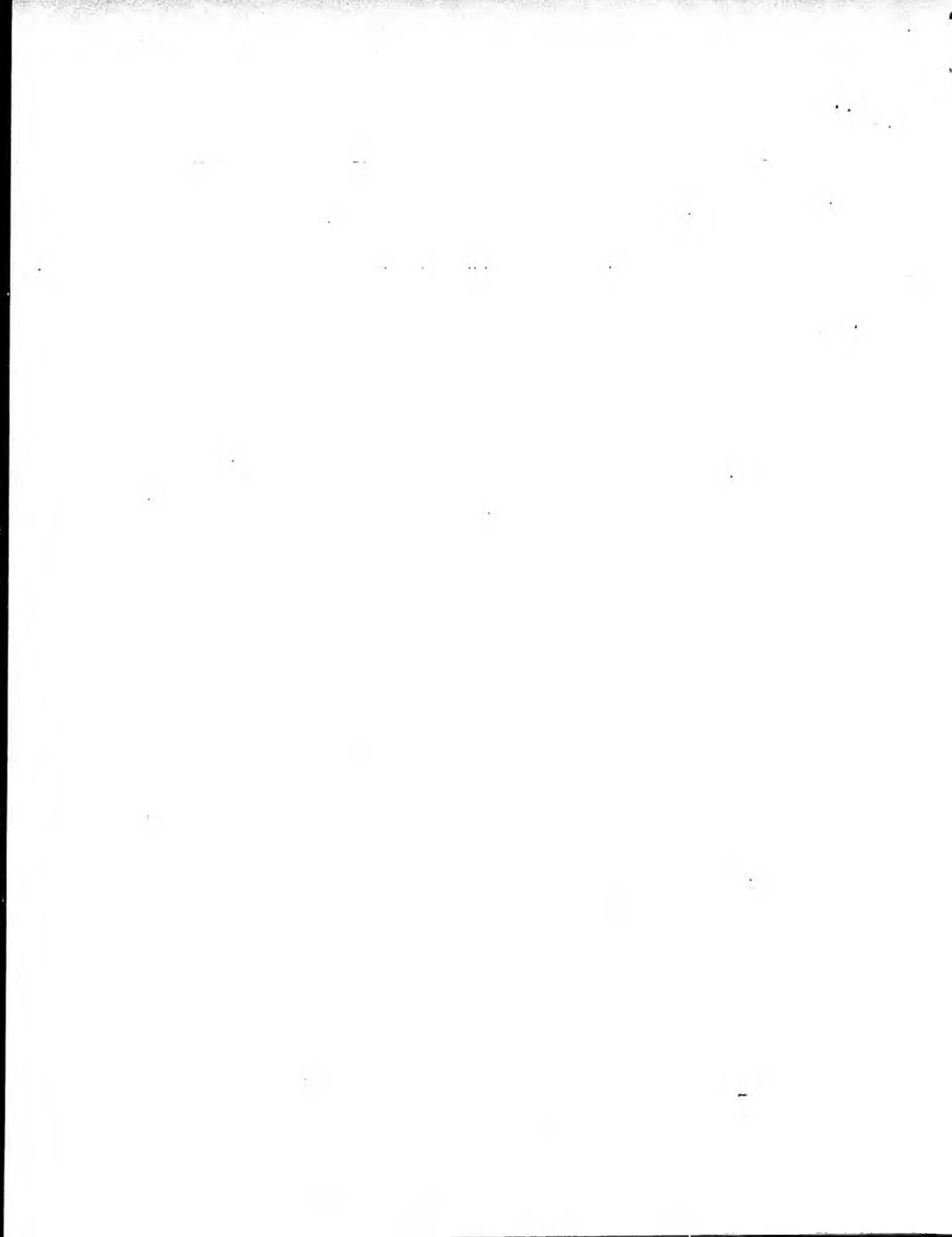
Pursuant to AS 36.10.150 and 8 AAC 30.064, Labor Commissioner Tom Cashen has determined, upon an analysis of the most recent detailed employment and labor supply data available, that the state of Alaska remains a "zone of underemployment" with regard to the construction industry. The commissioner has determined that twenty (20) occupational categories in the industry will continue to qualify for 90% resident employment preference on publicly funded construction projects:

Boilermakers	Foremen and	Piledrivers
Bricklayers	Superintendents	Plumbers/Pipefitters
Carpenters	Insulation Workers	Roofers
Cement Masons	Ironworkers	Sheet Metal Workers
Culinary Workers	Laborers	Surveyors
Electricians	Mechanics	Truck Drivers
Equipment Operators	Painters	Welders

This determination became effective July 1, 1997 through June 30, 1999.

For additional information, contact the Labor Standards and Safety Division in Anchorage (269-4900), Juneau (465-4842), or Fairbanks (451-2886).

- 1/ All workers with wages in Alaska 1996.
- 2/ Workers receiving a PFD in 1996 or applying for a PFD in 1997.
- 3/ Percent nonresident workers based upon PFD definition.
- 4/ Number of workers registered to vote as of 11/96.
- 5/ Number of workers with an Alaska driver's license as of 11/96.
- 6/ Number of workers with an Alaska driver's license and a resident fishing or hunting license.
- 7/ Workers receiving a PFD in 1996 or applying for a PFD in 1997 PFD and/or a registered voter.
- 8/ Workers receiving a PFD in 1996 or applying for a PFD in 1997 and/or having an Alaska driver's license.
- 9/ Workers receiving a PFD in 1996 or applying for a PFD in 1997 and/or an Alaska resident fishing or hunting license.



Residency Analysis of Alaska's
Workers by Firm-1996

Prepared by:

Alaska Department of Labor
Research and Analysis

January 1998

About This Report

AS 23.20.110 allows for the release of information showing the number of resident and nonresident workers by firm for those Alaska employers who had 20 or more workers during the year.

Residency is calculated by matching workers reported by Alaska employers with the two most recent Permanent Fund Dividend applicant files (1996 and 1997). If a worker applied for or received a Permanent Fund Dividend in either of those two years they are considered residents for purposes of this report. For complete methodological information see "Nonresidents Working in Alaska-1996" available from the Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis.

**Resident and Nonresident Workers by Firm-Alaska 1996
Firms with 20 or More Workers**

Employer	Industry	Total Workers	Resident Workers	Nonresident Workers	Percent Nonresident
10TH & M SEAFOODS	Wholesale trade-nondurable goods	26	24	2	7.7
1ST BANK	Depository institutions	171	154	17	9.9
1ST CITY SALOON	Eating & drinking places	23	13	10	43.5
1ST IMPRESSION HAIR SALON IN	Personal services	26	23	3	11.5
1ST INTERSTATE BANK OF AK	Depository institutions	43	39	4	9.3
1ST NATL BANK OF ANCHORAGE	Depository institutions	1,026	962	64	6.2
1ST SECURITY INVESTMENT INC	Eating & drinking places	22	16	6	27.3
3-WAY ELECTRIC OF ALASKA INC	Construction-special trade contractors	32	32	0	0.0
40 MILE AIR LIMITED	Transportation by air	28	21	7	25.0
5TH AVENUE SHOE REPAIR	Apparel & accessory stores	21	19	2	9.5
5TH AVENUE SWEETS LTD	Food stores	23	18	5	21.7
90-3 CORPORATION	Automotive dealers & gasoline service stations	479	420	59	12.3
A ADVANCED ANSWERING SERVICES	Business services	22	20	2	9.1
A C & S INC	Construction-special trade contractors	37	22	15	40.5
A HEAD OF TIME/ONE MANE PLACE	Personal services	30	27	3	10.0
A K CONSTRUCTION COMPANY	Heavy construction other than building construction-contractors	38	32	6	15.8
A K KORRAL	Eating & drinking places	38	30	8	21.1
A T PUBLISHING INC	Printing, publishing and allied industries	40	33	7	17.5
A&A ROOFING CO INC	Construction-special trade contractors	34	30	4	11.8
A&B AUTO INC	Automotive dealers & gasoline service stations	29	29	0	0.0
A&G ENTERPRISES INC	Electric, gas & sanitary services	24	18	6	25.0
A&H HALLMARK	Miscellaneous retail	32	25	7	21.9
A&M INC	Food stores	111	91	20	18.0
A&M MOTORS INC	Automotive dealers & gasoline service stations	82	70	12	14.6
A&P CONSTRUCTION	Building construction-general contractors and operative builders	23	23	0	0.0
A&P CONSTRUCTION COMPANY	Building construction-general contractors and operative builders	39	37	2	5.1
A&W WINDBREAK INC	Eating & drinking places	62	56	6	9.7
AAA MOVING & STORAGE	Motor freight transportation & warehousing	146	129	17	11.6
AADMINISTRATIVE PERSONELL SVC	Engineering, accounting research mgmt and related services	26	23	3	11.5
AARON PLUMBING & HEATING	Construction-special trade contractors	23	19	4	17.4
ABAS ANSWERING SERVICE INC	Business services	45	38	7	15.6
ABC MOTOR HOMES INC	Automotive repair, services & parking	63	50	13	20.6
ABG BUS LINES INC	Local & suburban transit & interurban highway passenger transport	92	81	11	12.0
ABM COMPANY OF THE WEST	Business services	333	269	64	19.2
ABR INC	Engineering, accounting research mgmt and related services	39	37	2	5.1
ABS ALASKAN INC	Wholesale trade-durable goods	29	23	6	20.7
ABSOLUTE ENVIRONMENTAL SVCS	Construction-special trade contractors	22	17	5	22.7
ABUSED WOMENS AID IN CRISIS	Social services	63	46	17	27.0
ACCENT ON DENTISTRY	Health services	27	27	0	0.0
ACCESS AK INC	Social services	45	40	5	11.1
ACCURATE MAINTENANCE	Motor freight transportation & warehousing	27	22	5	18.5
ACE GENERAL CONTRACTORS INC	Building construction-general contractors and operative builders	78	52	26	33.3
ACE PLYWOOD AK CO INC	Building materials, hardware, garden supply & mobile home dealers	24	19	5	20.8
ACES INC	Motion pictures	64	52	12	18.8
ACES PROFESSIONAL HOCKEY INC	Nonclassifiable establishments	37	23	14	37.8
ACME FENCE CO INC	Construction-special trade contractors	33	31	2	6.1
ACTION AUTO PARTS & GLASS	Automotive repair, services & parking	20	16	4	20.0
ACTION LOCKSMITHS	Wholesale trade-durable goods	64	57	7	10.9
ACTIVE THERAPEUTICS INC	Health services	25	20	5	20.0
ADAK REGION SCHOOL DISTRICT	Educational services	22	8	14	63.6
ADAMS & ASSOCIATES INC	Business services	730	502	228	31.2

**Resident and Nonresident Workers by Firm-Alaska 1996
Firms with 20 or More Workers**

Employer	Industry	Total Workers	Resident Workers	Nonresident Workers	Percent Nonresident
ADAMS MORGENTHAUER & CO	Engineering, accounting research mgmt and related services	32	31	1	3.1
ADANTES	Eating & drinking places	29	26	3	10.3
ADDIES PORPOISE ROOM	Eating & drinking places	66	39	27	40.9
ADULT LEARNING PROGRAM OF AK	Educational services	73	69	4	5.5
ADVANCE SCAFFOLD OF AK INC	Wholesale trade-durable goods	20	19	1	5.0
ADVANCED CONCEPTS IN EDUCATION	Educational services	150	146	4	2.7
AERO SVCS INC	Wholesale trade-nondurable goods	31	29	2	6.5
AERO TWIN INC	Transportation by air	29	22	7	24.1
AETNA LIFE INS CO	Insurance carriers	46	44	2	4.3
AFFORDABLE USED CARS INC	Automotive dealers & gasoline service stations	24	24	0	0.0
AFOGNAK LOGGING	Heavy construction other than building construction-contractors	55	42	13	23.6
AFOGNAK NATIVE CORP	Holding & other investment offices	33	28	5	15.2
AGGREGATE CONSTRUCTION INC	Heavy construction other than building construction-contractors	47	37	10	21.3
AGGREGATE PRODUCTS INC	Stone, clay, glass and concrete products	73	69	4	5.5
AGRA EARTH & ENVIRONMENTAL INC	Engineering, accounting research mgmt and related services	35	32	3	8.6
AHRS/MAPS PLACE THE	Business services	23	19	4	17.4
AHTNA AGA SECURITY INC	Business services	255	223	32	12.5
AHTNA CONST & PRIMARY PROD COR	Heavy construction other than building construction-contractors	65	65	0	0.0
AHTNA INC	Holding & other investment offices	57	54	3	5.3
AIR DATA EXPRESS INC	Transportation by air	37	33	4	10.8
AIR LAND TRANSPORT INC	Motor freight transportation & warehousing	69	67	2	2.9
AIR LIQUIDE AMERICA CORP	Chemicals and allied products	44	44	0	0.0
AIR LOGISTICS OF AK INC	Transportation by air	52	47	5	9.6
AIR TEK INC	Construction-special trade contractors	31	30	1	3.2
AIRLINE SUPPORT INC	Nonclassifiable establishments	80	71	9	11.3
AIRPORT TRAVEL INC	Transportation services	50	44	6	12.0
AIS INC	Wholesale trade-durable goods	32	20	12	37.5
AK AIRCRAFT SALES INC	Automotive dealers & gasoline service stations	20	20	0	0.0
AK AIRLINES INC	Transportation by air	1,771	1,568	203	11.5
AK ANALYSTS/DITTMAN RESEARCH	Engineering, accounting research mgmt and related services	38	33	5	13.2
AK ANVIL INC	Engineering, accounting research mgmt and related services	113	102	11	9.7
AK AQUACULTURE INC	Fishing, hunting and trapping	59	31	28	47.5
AK AQUARIUM	Miscellaneous retail	23	19	4	17.4
AK ARCHIVES	Motor freight transportation & warehousing	20	15	5	25.0
AK ATHLETIC CLUB	Amusement & recreation services	162	130	32	19.8
AK AUCTION CO	Business services	32	23	9	28.1
AK BAGELS INC	Food stores	88	52	36	40.9
AK BAPTIST FAMILY SERVICE CTR	Social services	28	24	4	14.3
AK BEVERAGE CO	Wholesale trade-nondurable goods	36	33	3	8.3
AK BROADCASTING COMMUNICATIONS	Communications	42	28	14	33.3
AK BUILDERS CACHE INC	Building materials, hardware, garden supply & mobile home dealers	42	38	4	9.5
AK BUILDING CLEANERS INC	Business services	68	50	18	26.5
AK BUSINESS SYSTEMS	Wholesale trade-durable goods	20	18	2	10.0
AK CAB & HANDYCAPPED DISPA	Communications	36	26	10	27.8
AK CABLEVISION INC	Communications	52	47	5	9.6
AK CATAMARAN INC	Water transportation	25	24	1	4.0
AK CENTER FOR BLIND & DEAF	Social services	29	27	2	6.9
AK CENTER FOR PERFORMING ARTS	Amusement & recreation services	76	71	5	6.6
AK CENTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT	Engineering, accounting research mgmt and related services	57	37	20	35.1
AK CENTRAL EXPRESS INC	Transportation by air	34	30	4	11.8
AK CHILDRENS SVC	Social services	202	182	20	9.9

**Resident and Nonresident Workers by Firm-Alaska 1996
Firms with 20 or More Workers**

Employer	Industry	Total Workers	Resident Workers	Nonresident Workers	Percent Nonresident
AK CHOICE SEAFOODS INC	Food and kindred products	25	22	3	12.0
AK CLEAN SEAS	Electric, gas & sanitary services	42	27	15	35.7
AK CLEANERS INC	Personal services	271	242	29	10.7
AK CLUB THE	Amusement & recreation services	338	288	50	14.8
AK COFFEE CO	Eating & drinking places	22	17	5	22.7
AK COMMERCIAL CO	General merchandise stores	1,607	1,306	301	18.7
AK COMPUTER BROKERS	Home furniture, furnishings & equipment stores	47	44	3	6.4
AK COMPUTER INSTITUTE INC	Educational services	49	44	5	10.2
AK COMPUTER&TYPEWRITER SVC	Miscellaneous repair services	20	16	4	20.0
AK CONSERVATION FOUNDATION	Social services	22	17	5	22.7
AK CORP	Heavy construction other than building construction-contractors	47	39	8	17.0
AK COUNCIL PREV ALCOH DRUG INC	Social services	26	25	1	3.8
AK CRIPPLED CHILDREN & ADULTS	Social services	26	26	0	0.0
AK CTR FOR FAM MEDI PC	Health services	20	20	0	0.0
AK CUSTOM SEAFOODS INC	Food and kindred products	51	31	20	39.2
AK CYCLE CENTER LTD	Automotive dealers & gasoline service stations	23	22	1	4.3
AK DANCE THEATRE INC	Amusement & recreation services	43	34	9	20.9
AK DEVELOPMENT SVCS INC	Heavy construction other than building construction-contractors	21	20	1	4.8
AK DISCOVERY INC	Amusement & recreation services	51	37	14	27.5
AK DISPATCH CO INC	Communications	25	20	5	20.0
AK DISTRIBUTORS CO	Wholesale trade-nondurable goods	99	95	4	4.0
AK DIVING SVC INC	Business services	25	18	7	28.0
AK ECONOMY RVS INC	Automotive dealers & gasoline service stations	24	18	6	25.0
AK ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER CO	Electric, gas & sanitary services	68	62	6	8.8
AK ELECTRICAL PENSION FUND	Insurance carriers	22	21	1	4.5
AK EMT CONSORTIUM INC	Health services	20	12	8	40.0
AK ESPRESSO & CHOWDER HOUSE	Eating & drinking places	46	39	7	15.2
AK EXECUTIVE SEARCH INC	Business services	457	341	116	25.4
AK EXPERIENCE THEATRE	Motion pictures	24	22	2	8.3
AK FACTORY DIRECT DISTRIBUTORS	Home furniture, furnishings & equipment stores	55	50	5	9.1
AK FEDERAL SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOC	Depository institutions	88	80	8	9.1
AK FEED CO EIGHT STARS DIST	Wholesale trade-nondurable goods	43	33	10	23.3
AK FINANCE & INSURANCE CO INC	Automotive dealers & gasoline service stations	112	104	8	7.1
AK FINANCIAL SVCS INC	Business services	90	79	11	12.2
AK FISH & FARM PRODUCTS INC	Wholesale trade-nondurable goods	58	54	4	6.9
AK FRANCHISE MANAGEMENT	Eating & drinking places	138	103	35	25.4
AK FRESH SEAFOOD INC	Food and kindred products	236	182	54	22.9
AK FUR GALLERY INC	Apparel & accessory stores	31	26	5	16.1
AK FURNITURE MFR INC	Home furniture, furnishings & equipment stores	26	18	8	30.8
AK GARDEN & PET SUPPLY INC	Wholesale trade-nondurable goods	76	69	7	9.2
AK GATEWAY SCHOOLS	Educational services	203	195	8	3.9
AK GENERAL ALARM INC	Business services	72	66	6	8.3
AK GENERAL PROCESSORS	Food and kindred products	437	93	344	78.7
AK GOLD CO	Metal mining	131	100	31	23.7
AK GREEN HOUSES INC	Agricultural production-crops	59	46	13	22.0
AK GUIDANCE & DIAGNOSTIC CLINI	Health services	27	24	3	11.1
AK HEALTH CARE CLINIC	Health services	31	29	2	6.5
AK HOME MORTGAGE INC	Nondepository credit institutions	29	26	3	10.3
AK HOTEL PROPERTIES INC	Hotels, rooming houses, camps and other lodging places	844	527	317	37.6
AK HOUSEWARES INC	Wholesale trade-durable goods	119	103	16	13.4
AK HOUSING FINANCE CORP	Real estate	369	360	9	2.4

Resident and Nonresident Workers by Firm-Alaska 1996
Firms with 20 or More Workers

Employer	Industry	Total Workers	Resident Workers	Nonresident Workers	Percent Nonresident
AK HYDRAULICS INC	Wholesale trade-durable goods	22	19	3	13.6
AK INDOOR SPORTS	Amusement & recreation services	41	34	7	17.1
AK INDUSTRIAL HARDWARE INC	Wholesale trade-durable goods	236	209	27	11.4
AK INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES	Wholesale trade-durable goods	34	18	16	47.1
AK INFRMTN RADIO RDNG & ED SVC	Amusement & recreation services	57	45	12	21.1
AK INNS INC	Eating & drinking places	159	116	43	27.0
AK JOINT ELEC APPAR & TRAIN	Social services	27	27	0	0.0
AK JUNEAU COMMUNICATIONS INC	Communications	26	21	5	19.2
AK KIDNEY CENTER	Health services	35	33	2	5.7
AK LABORERS CONST IND TR FUND	Membership organizations	27	24	3	11.1
AK LAND CLEARING INC	Heavy construction other than building construction-contractors	50	43	7	14.0
AK LANDFILLS INC	Electric, gas & sanitary services	20	19	1	5.0
AK LAUNDRY INC	Personal services	39	36	3	7.7
AK LEGAL COPY INC	Business services	24	20	4	16.7
AK LEGAL SERVICES CORP	Legal services	52	48	4	7.7
AK LIVE CRAB COMPANY GENERAL	Wholesale trade-nondurable goods	24	20	4	16.7
AK LONGSHORE VACATION & HOLIDAY	Water transportation	156	150	6	3.8
AK LUNG ASSOC	Engineering, accounting research mgmt and related services	24	23	1	4.2
AK MAC INC	Eating & drinking places	91	84	7	7.7
AK MAF TIME AGENCIES	Water transportation	37	33	4	10.8
AK MECHANICAL INC	Construction-special trade contractors	173	134	39	22.5
AK METAL RECYCLING CO INC	Wholesale trade-durable goods	55	41	14	25.5
AK MINING & DIVING SUPPLY INC	Miscellaneous retail	44	38	6	13.6
AK MOTOR COACHES INC	Local & suburban transit & interurban highway passenger transport	55	48	7	12.7
AK MOTOR INN	Hotels, rooming houses, camps and other lodging places	35	27	8	22.9
AK MUSIC CO	Miscellaneous retail	35	33	2	5.7
AK NATIONAL INSURANCE CO	Insurance agents, brokers & service	95	90	5	5.3
AK NATIVE BROTHERHOOD BINGO	Membership organizations	26	22	4	15.4
AK NATIVE BROTHERHOOD CAMP 2	Amusement & recreation services	53	49	4	7.5
AK NATIVE HEALTH BOARD	Social services	20	20	0	0.0
AK NATIVE INDUS COOP ASSN INC	General merchandise stores	191	179	12	6.3
AK NATURAL HISTORY ASSOC	Miscellaneous retail	78	61	17	21.8
AK NEWS AGENCY INC	Wholesale trade-nondurable goods	125	110	15	12.0
AK NEWSPAPERS INC	Printing, publishing and allied industries	79	72	7	8.9
AK NUGENS RANCH	Social services	53	45	8	15.1
AK OP ENGR EMPRS TRAIN T/F	Educational services	32	30	2	6.3
AK OPTION SVCS CORP	Business services	21	19	2	9.5
AK PACIFIC POWDER COMPANY	Wholesale trade-nondurable goods	39	83	16	16.2
AK PACIFIC BARGE LINES	Water transportation	21	18	3	14.3
AK PACIFIC ELEVATOR INC	Construction-special trade contractors	41	30	11	26.8
AK PACIFIC LOGGING INC	Lumber and wood products, except furniture	104	74	30	28.8
AK PACIFIC UNIVERSITY	Educational services	286	253	33	11.5
AK PAINTING SVC	Construction-special trade contractors	59	44	15	25.4
AK PANORAMA RV RENTALS INC	Automotive repair, services & parking	41	32	9	22.0
AK PAPER CO INC	Wholesale trade-nondurable goods	40	38	2	5.0
AK PETROLEUM CONTRACTORS INC	Oil and gas extraction	2,571	1,691	880	34.2
AK PIPE & SUPPLY	Wholesale trade-durable goods	150	141	9	6.0
AK PLACER DEVT INC	Metal mining	24	23	1	4.2
AK POLLUTION CONTROL INC	Business services	71	61	10	14.1
AK PONY EXPRESS INC	Motor freight transportation & warehousing	25	17	8	32.0
AK POWER & TELEPHONE CO	Electric, gas & sanitary services	115	107	6	5.3

**Resident and Nonresident Workers by Firm-Alaska 1996
Firms with 20 or More Workers**

Employer	Industry	Total Workers	Resident Workers	Nonresident Workers	Percent Nonresident
AK POWER SPORTS INC	Automotive dealers & gasoline service stations	31	29	2	6.5
AK POWER SYSTEMS INC	Wholesale trade-durable goods	97	81	16	16.5
AK PREMIER CHARTERS INC	Hotels, rooming houses, camps and other lodging places	25	12	13	52.0
AK PROPANE INC	Miscellaneous retail	25	24	1	4.0
AK PUBLIC RADIO NETWORK CORP	Amusement & recreation services	25	21	4	16.0
AK PUBLIC TELECOMMUNICATIONS	Communications	73	66	7	9.6
AK PULP CORPORATION	Paper and allied products	31	29	2	6.5
AK QUALITY INSULATORS INC	Construction-special trade contractors	26	18	8	30.8
AK QWIK LUBE INC	Automotive repair, services & parking	76	67	9	11.8
AK RAILROAD CORP	Railroad transportation	686	646	40	5.8
AK RAINBOW LODGE	Hotels, rooming houses, camps and other lodging places	30	4	26	86.7
AK RAPTOR REHABILITATION CTR	Agricultural services	37	24	13	35.1
AK RENOWN CHARTERS	Water transportation	24	16	8	33.3
AK RENT A CAR INC	Automotive repair, services & parking	225	184	41	18.2
AK RIVERWAYS INC	Water transportation	120	106	14	11.7
AK ROAD BORING INC	Heavy construction other than building construction-contractors	53	46	7	13.2
AK ROADBUILDERS INC	Heavy construction other than building construction-contractors	94	82	12	12.8
AK ROCK GYM	Amusement & recreation services	26	25	1	3.8
AK RUBBER & SUPPLY INC	Wholesale trade-durable goods	25	25	0	0.0
AK SALMON BAKE	Eating & drinking places	41	35	6	14.6
AK SAUSAGE CO INC	Food and kindred products	52	48	4	7.7
AK SERIGRAPHICS	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar	32	32	0	0.0
AK SHEET METAL	Construction-special trade contractors	32	30	2	6.3
AK SPEC ED & TRAINING SVC INC	Social services	445	417	28	6.3
AK SPORTS MEDICINE CLINIC	Health services	23	20	3	13.0
AK STATE EMPLOYEES FED CR UN	Depository institutions	65	57	8	12.3
AK STATE FAIR INC	Amusement & recreation services	404	359	45	11.1
AK STEEL CO	Wholesale trade-durable goods	67	59	8	11.9
AK STENO TYPE REPORTERS	Business services	21	19	2	9.5
AK STERILE LAUNDRY SVCS INC	Personal services	22	8	14	63.6
AK STONE & CONCRETE	Construction-special trade contractors	30	25	5	16.7
AK SURGERY CENTER INC	Health services	63	58	5	7.9
AK TAX SERVICE INC	Personal services	22	19	3	13.6
AK TEAMSTER EMP SVC TRG TRUST	Holding & other investment offices	34	33	1	2.9
AK TEAMSTER EMPLOYER SVC CORP	Membership organizations	23	23	0	0.0
AK TELECOM INC	Construction-special trade contractors	46	38	8	17.4
AK TEMP SERVICE	Business services	151	133	18	11.9
AK TENT & TARP	Miscellaneous retail	31	30	1	3.2
AK TERMINALS INC	Motor freight transportation & warehousing	51	46	5	9.8
AK TOWING & WRECKING	Wholesale trade-durable goods	29	27	2	6.9
AK TRANSFER & STORAGE INC	Motor freight transportation & warehousing	40	34	6	15.0
AK TRAVEL ADVENTURES INC	Transportation services	197	106	91	46.2
AK TRAVEL SERVICE	Transportation services	40	36	4	10.0
AK TROPHY SAFARIS INC	Amusement & recreation services	39	15	24	61.5
AK UROLOGICAL ASSOC PC	Health services	29	25	4	13.8
AK USA FEDERAL CREDIT UNION	Depository institutions	957	844	113	11.8
AK VILLAGE ELECTRIC COOP INC	Electric, gas & sanitary services	83	79	4	4.8
AK VILLAGE ENVIR MANPOWER INC	Electric, gas & sanitary services	25	25	0	0.0
AK VILLAGE INITIATIVES	Holding & other investment offices	35	34	1	2.9
AK WEATHER OPERATIONS SVC INC	Communications	45	33	12	26.7
AK WEST EXPRESS INC	Motor freight transportation & warehousing	111	102	9	8.1

Resident and Nonresident Workers by Firm-Alaska 1995
Firms with 20 or More Workers

Employer	Industry	Total Workers	Resident Workers	Nonresident Workers	Percent Nonresident
AK WILD BERRY PRODUCTS INC	Food stores	109	95	14	12.8
AK WILDLAND ADVENTURES INC	Hotels, rooming houses, camps and other lodging places	94	40	54	57.4
AK WINDOW CO	Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	28	20	8	28.6
AK WOMEN RESOURCE CTR INC	Social services	51	49	2	3.9
AK WOMENS HEALTH SERVICES INC	Health services	36	34	2	5.6
AK YOUTH & PARENT FOUNDATION	Social services	88	76	12	13.6
AK ZOO	Museums, art galleries & botanical & zoological gardens	45	40	5	11.1
AKEELA HOUSE INC	Social services	38	32	6	15.8
AKELA ELECTRIC	Construction-special trade contractors	22	19	3	13.6
AKHIQK CITY OF	Executive, legislative & general government except finance	34	30	4	11.8
AKIACHAK ENT INC	General merchandise stores	58	54	4	6.9
AKIACHAK LIMITED	Holding & other investment offices	40	39	1	2.5
AKIACHAK NATIVE COMMUNITY	Membership organizations	175	164	11	6.3
AKIAK CITY OF	Executive, legislative & general government except finance	39	39	0	0.0
AKIAK NATIVE COMMUNITY	Membership organizations	93	89	4	4.3
AKN AIDS ASST ASSOC	Social services	31	26	5	16.1
AKN AIRPORT PROPERTIES INC	Hotels, rooming houses, camps and other lodging places	39	18	21	53.8
AKN BREWING CO	Food and kindred products	53	39	14	26.4
AKN FEDERAL CREDIT UNION	Depository institutions	91	79	12	13.2
AKN FISHING ADVENTURES	Hotels, rooming houses, camps and other lodging places	32	18	14	43.8
AKN FUDGE CO THE/FIT TO A T	Food stores	21	17	4	19.0
AKN GOURMET INC	Food stores	27	21	6	22.2
AKN HOTEL & BAR	Eating & drinking places	26	20	6	23.1
AKN HOTEL & BAR INC	Hotels, rooming houses, camps and other lodging places	60	37	23	38.3
AKN IVORY EXCHANGE INC	Miscellaneous retail	32	27	5	15.6
AKN LEADER FISHERIES	Fishing, hunting and trapping	85	15	70	82.4
AKN MEMORIAL PARKS INC/SANTINA	Personal services	35	31	4	11.4
AKN PLUMBING & HTNG/E J CO	Construction-special trade contractors	29	26	3	10.3
AKUTAN CITY OF	Executive, legislative & general government except finance	56	48	8	14.3
AKUTAN CORPORATION	Holding & other investment offices	21	20	1	4.8
ALAKANUK CITY COUNCIL	Executive, legislative & general government except finance	110	104	6	5.5
ALAKANUK NATIVE CORP	General merchandise stores	43	42	1	2.3
ALAKANUK WATER & SEWER PROJECT	Heavy construction other than building construction-contractors	62	61	1	1.6
ALAMO RENT A CAR INC	Automotive repair, services & parking	50	40	10	20.0
ALAS CO GENERAL CONSTR CO INC	Construction-special trade contractors	77	64	13	16.9
ALASCARE HOME CARE & HOSPICE	Health services	30	27	3	10.0
ALASCARE HOME HEALTH	Health services	41	37	4	9.8
ALASCOM INC	Communications	688	660	28	4.1
ALASKA ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE CT	Health services	20	20	0	0.0
ALASKA BUSINESS EXCHANGE	Business services	31	23	8	25.8
ALASKA CARDIOVASCULAR CNSL LLC	Health services	22	20	2	9.1
ALASKA CARPET CLEANERS	Personal services	62	50	12	19.4
ALASKA CENTER FOR PEDIATRICS	Health services	35	32	3	8.6
ALASKA CENTRAL EXPRESS INC	Transportation by air	56	53	3	5.4
ALASKA COUNTRY STORES INC	Automotive dealers & gasoline service stations	30	26	4	13.3
ALASKA FINEST FRAMING INC	Construction-special trade contractors	34	20	14	41.2
ALASKA FINEST PAINTING INC	Construction-special trade contractors	40	11	29	72.5
ALASKA FOOT INSTITUTE	Health services	29	28	1	3.4
ALASKA FOREST CREATIONS INC	Lumber and wood products, except furniture	35	26	9	25.7
ALASKA HIGHWAY CRUISES LLC	Transportation services	39	29	10	25.6
ALASKA HYDRO AX LAND CLEARING	Nonclassifiable establishments	33	30	3	9.1

**Resident and Nonresident Workers by Firm-Alaska 1996
Firms with 20 or More Workers**

Employer	Industry	Total Workers	Resident Workers	Nonresident Workers	Percent Nonresident
ALASKA INTERSTATE CONST LLC	Heavy construction other than building construction-contractors	333	257	76	22.8
ALASKA MASONRY CONTRACTORS	Construction-special trade contractors	35	21	14	40.0
ALASKA PRINTING INC	Printing, publishing and allied industries	24	19	5	20.8
ALASKA PRO SPORTS INC	Amusement & recreation services	54	17	37	68.5
ALASKA SILK PIE CO	Food and kindred products	32	25	7	21.9
ALASKA TEXTILES INC	Wholesale trade-durable goods	21	20	1	4.8
ALASKAN ADVENTURES RV CTR INC	Automotive dealers & gasoline service stations	53	45	8	15.1
ALASKAN CHOICE TELEVISION LLC	Communications	35	31	4	11.4
ALCAN BUILDERS INC	Construction-special trade contractors	82	65	17	20.7
ALCAN ELECTRICAL & ENGINEER CO	Construction-special trade contractors	261	239	22	8.4
ALCAN ENVIRONMENTAL INC	Construction-special trade contractors	217	165	52	24.0
ALCAN GENERAL INC	Construction-special trade contractors	86	74	12	14.0
ALCHEM INC	Lumber and wood products, except furniture	20	15	5	25.0
ALEKNAGIK CITY OF	Executive, legislative & general government except finance	49	46	3	6.1
ALEKNAGIK MISSION LODGE INC	Hotels, rooming houses, camps and other lodging places	43	18	25	58.1
ALEUTIAN DRAGON FISHERIES	Food and kindred products	151	5	146	96.7
ALEUTIAN HOUSING AUTHORITY	Real estate	50	43	7	14.0
ALEUTIAN PRIBILOF IS ASSN INC	Social services	126	122	4	3.2
ALEUTIANS EAST BORO SCH DIST	Educational services	178	158	20	11.2
ALEUTIANS EAST BORO'JGH	Executive, legislative & general government except finance	33	31	2	6.1
ALL AK ELECTRIC INC	Construction-special trade contractors	50	30	20	40.0
ALL AK PROMOTIONS INC	Business services	40	30	10	25.0
ALL ALASKA FLOOR COVERING	Construction-special trade contractors	23	21	2	8.7
ALL THAT GLITTERS	Apparel & accessory stores	28	23	5	17.9
ALLAKAKET CITY OF	Executive, legislative & general government except finance	59	58	1	1.7
ALLEN MARINE INC	Transportation equipment	52	47	5	9.6
ALLEN MARINE TOURS INC	Amusement & recreation services	55	39	16	29.1
ALLIANCE CONSTRUCTORS INC	Building construction-general contractors and operative builders	25	23	2	8.0
ALLIANCE FISHING INC	Food and kindred products	49	14	35	71.4
ALLSTATE INSURANCE CO	Insurance carriers	118	111	7	5.9
ALLVEST INC	Engineering, accounting research mgmt and related services	301	263	38	12.6
ALMA CORPORATION	Real estate	32	25	7	21.9
ALO ASCHENBRENNER	Legal services	22	18	4	18.2
ALPHA CONSTR & ENGINEERING INC	Building construction-general contractors and operative builders	81	68	13	16.0
ALPINE ALTERNATIVES INC	Social services	21	19	2	9.5
ALPINE GLASS OF AK INC	Automotive repair, services & parking	369	271	98	26.6
ALPINE INN	Eating & drinking places	34	31	3	8.8
ALTERNATIVES CHILD & FAMILY GU	Health services	165	143	22	13.3
ALTMAN ROGERS & CO APC	Engineering, accounting research mgmt and related services	32	26	6	18.8
ALYESKA ACCOMMODATIONS INC	Real estate	47	24	23	48.9
ALYESKA PIPELINE SVC CO INC	Pipelines, except natural gas	1,322	1,188	134	10.1
ALYESKA RESORT	Amusement & recreation services	982	737	245	24.9
ALYESKA SALES & SERVICE	Automotive dealers & gasoline service stations	28	25	3	10.7
ALYESKA SEAFOODS INC	Food and kindred products	412	139	273	66.3
ALZHEIMERS ASSOC AK CHAPTER	Social services	167	154	13	7.8
AM/PM CLEANING & MAINTENANCE	Business services	20	15	5	25.0
AMAK TOWING CO INC	Water transportation	35	30	5	14.3
AMBLER CITY OF	Executive, legislative & general government except finance	66	60	6	9.1
A' T' R COLLEGE TESTING PROGRAM	Engineering, accounting research mgmt and related services	94	89	5	5.3
AMER EDUC COMPLEX	Educational services	106	74	32	30.2
AMER EXPRESS TRAVEL RELATED SV	Transportation services	93	85	8	8.6

**Resident and Nonresident Workers by Firm-Alaska 1996
Firms with 20 or More Workers**

Employer	Industry	Total Workers	Resident Workers	Nonresident Workers	Percent Nonresident
AMER GREETINGS CORP	Wholesale trade-nondurable goods	127	117	10	7.9
AMER LANDSCAPING CO INC	Agricultural services	24	22	2	8.3
AMER LEGION CLUB THE	Membership organizations	31	30	1	3.2
AMER LEGION POST #20	Membership organizations	26	24	2	7.7
AMER LEGION POST 33 PETERS CK	Membership organizations	24	21	3	12.5
AMER LINEN	Personal services	221	185	36	16.3
AMER MECH INC/AOKI BROTHER CON	Construction-special trade contractors	75	69	6	8.0
AMER MECHANICAL INC	Construction-special trade contractors	122	107	15	12.3
AMER MOBILE NURSES INC	Health services	25	1	24	96.0
AMER NATL RED CROSS-NATL HDQTR	Social services	42	28	14	33.3
AMER PRESIDENT LINES LTD	Water transportation	214	150	64	29.9
AMER RETAIL SYSTEMS INC	Wholesale trade-durable goods	23	19	4	17.4
AMER TIRE WAREHOUSE INC	Automotive dealers & gasoline service stations	67	62	5	7.5
AMERICAN ARCTIC CO	Mining and quarrying of nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	22	16	6	27.3
AMERICAN DIVERS INC	Business services	45	40	5	11.1
AMERICAN FAST FREIGHT INC	Motor freight transportation & warehousing	129	114	15	11.6
AMERICAN PEST MANAGEMENT	Business services	20	19	1	5.0
AMERICAN RED CROSS	Social services	34	30	4	11.8
AMERICAN SIGN & LIGHTING	Business services	44	38	6	13.6
AMERICAN TELECASTING INC	Communications	31	24	7	22.6
AMERICAN VILLAGE OF AK INC	Food stores	78	64	14	17.9
AMERICANS BEST CONTACTS & EYE	Miscellaneous retail	25	22	3	12.0
AMERIGAS PROPANE INC	Miscellaneous retail	36	33	3	8.3
AMF EAST 40 BOWL	Amusement & recreation services	88	73	15	17.0
AMTEC INC	Engineering, accounting research mgmt and related services	32	26	6	18.8
ANAKTUVUK PASS VILLAGE COUNCIL	Membership organizations	65	60	5	7.7
ANB GRAND CAMP SCHOLARSHIP	Amusement & recreation services	22	20	2	9.1
ANCH 5TH AVE KAY BEE TOY INC	Miscellaneous retail	35	27	8	22.9
ANCH CENTER FOR FAMILIES	Social services	100	94	6	6.0
ANCH CHRYSLER CENTER INC	Automotive dealers & gasoline service stations	222	200	22	9.9
ANCH COLD STORAGE CO INC	Wholesale trade-nondurable goods	319	298	21	6.6
ANCH COMM MENTAL HLTH SVC INC	Health services	254	238	16	6.3
ANCH COMMUN EDUC ADVISORY	Social services	29	22	7	24.1
ANCH COMMUNITY INTERNISTS	Health services	21	20	1	4.8
ANCH CONCERT ASSOC INC	Amusement & recreation services	71	58	13	18.3
ANCH CONV & VISITORS BUREAU	Membership organizations	109	100	9	8.3
ANCH DAILY NEWS INC	Printing, publishing and allied industries	876	778	98	11.2
ANCH DOOR & DOCK SVC	Construction-special trade contractors	21	14	7	33.3
ANCH ENTERPRISES INC	Construction-special trade contractors	73	60	13	17.8
ANCH EYE & CONTACT LENS CENTER	Miscellaneous retail	48	43	5	10.4
ANCH FRACTURE & ORTHOPEDIC CL	Health services	49	46	3	6.1
ANCH GYMNASSTICS ASSOCIATION	Amusement & recreation services	64	49	15	23.4
ANCH HILTON HOTEL	Hotels, rooming houses, camps and other lodging places	580	499	81	14.0
ANCH INN INC	Eating & drinking places	138	108	30	21.7
ANCH INTERNATIONAL INN	Hotels, rooming houses, camps and other lodging places	131	105	26	19.8
ANCH INVENTORY SERVICE	Business services	135	113	22	16.3
ANCH LANDSCAPING & MAINT	Agricultural services	24	19	5	20.8
ANCH LITERACY PROJECT	Educational services	20	19	1	5.0
ANCH MEDICAL & SURGICAL CLINIC	Health services	45	40	5	11.1
ANCH MONTESSORI SCHOOL IN	Social services	53	46	7	13.2
ANCH MOOSE LODGE #1534	Membership organizations	32	28	4	12.5

**Resident and Nonresident Workers by Firm-Alaska 1996
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ANCH MUTUAL HOUSING ASSOC	Nondepository credit institutions	83	74	9	10.8
ANCH NEIGHBORHOOD HEALTH CTR	Health services	129	119	10	7.8
ANCH NISSAN INC	Automotive dealers & gasoline service stations	379	321	58	15.3
ANCH OPERA	Amusement & recreation services	34	30	4	11.8
ANCH PARKING AUTHORITY	Executive, legislative & general government except finance	80	78	2	2.5
ANCH PEDIATRIC GROUP	Health services	33	33	0	0.0
ANCH PRINTING INC	Printing, publishing and allied industries	46	41	5	10.9
ANCH RACQUET CLUB INC	Amusement & recreation services	92	84	8	8.7
ANCH REFUSE INC	Electric, gas & sanitary services	198	184	14	7.1
ANCH REPROGRAPHICS CENTER INC	Business services	34	31	3	8.8
ANCH ROOFING & CONTR INC	Construction-special trade contractors	72	60	12	16.7
ANCH SAND & GRAVEL CO INC	Mining and quarrying of nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	158	149	9	5.7
ANCH SCHOOL DISTRICT 9011	Educational services	8,100	7,741	359	4.4
ANCH SENIOR CENTER	Social services	52	46	6	11.5
ANCH SPORTS ASSOCIATION	Amusement & recreation services	21	19	2	9.5
ANCH SUPER 8 MOTEL	Hotels, rooming houses, camps and other lodging places	34	23	11	32.4
ANCH SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA INC	Amusement & recreation services	31	27	4	12.9
ANCH TANK & WELDING INC	Fabricated metal products except machinery and transportation ec	23	20	3	13.0
ANCH TRUE VALUE HARDWARE	Building materials, hardware, garden supply & mobile home deale	43	41	2	4.7
ANCH WOMENS CLINIC AT PROV LLC	Health services	30	29	1	3.3
ANCH YAMAHA INC	Automotive dealers & gasoline service stations	25	22	3	12.0
ANCH YOUTH HOSTEL AYH INC	Hotels, rooming houses, camps and other lodging places	24	13	11	45.8
ANCHOR HOUSE	Social services	22	17	5	22.7
ANCHOR RIVER INN INC	Hotels, rooming houses, camps and other lodging places	79	61	18	22.8
ANCHORAGE #2 ROYAL FORK BUFFET	Eating & drinking places	174	151	23	13.2
ANCHORAGE AUCTION COMPANY	Miscellaneous retail	21	17	4	19.0
ANCHORAGE RENT A CAR	Automotive repair, services & parking	97	79	18	18.6
ANDERS CACHE VLY CTR CHENA V	Food stores	23	18	5	21.7
ANDERSEN CONSULTING LLP	Engineering, accounting research mgmt and related services	25	24	1	4.0
ANDERSON BROTHERS CONSTRUCTION	Electric, gas & sanitary services	27	26	1	3.7
ANDERSON CITY OF	Executive, legislative & general government except finance	43	37	6	14.0
ANDERSON TUG & BARGE CO	Water transportation	28	26	2	7.1
ANDERSONS FIREWEED LODGE INC	Hotels, rooming houses, camps and other lodging places	21	15	6	28.6
ANDREAFSKI TOWNSITE WOMENS CLU	Amusement & recreation services	26	25	1	3.8
ANDY FRAIN SERVICES INC	Transportation by air	127	105	22	17.3
ANDYS	General merchandise stores	52	42	10	19.2
ANGELOS EXPRESS	Eating & drinking places	33	29	4	12.1
ANGOON CITY OF	Executive, legislative & general government except finance	68	60	8	11.8
ANGOON TRADING CO INC	General merchandise stores	52	50	2	3.8
ANIAK DAY CARE ASSN INC	Social services	21	21	0	0.0
ANITA SHOPS INC	Apparel & accessory stores	42	35	7	16.7
ANNABELLES INC	Eating & drinking places	90	52	38	42.2
ANNETTE ISLAND SCHOOL DIST	Educational services	141	126	15	10.6
ANVIK CITY OF	Executive, legislative & general government except finance	36	36	0	0.0
APOCALYPSE DESIGN INC	Apparel & accessory stores	31	23	8	25.8
APOLLO RESTAURANT & MARINA RES	Eating & drinking places	40	24	16	40.0
APPLIANCE SVC CTR INC	Miscellaneous repair services	30	22	8	26.7
APPLIED DATA TECHNOLOGY INC	Business services	24	21	3	12.5
APPLIED TECHNOLOGY ASSOCIATES	Engineering, accounting research mgmt and related services	54	51	3	5.6
APRIA HEALTHCARE INC	Business services	31	27	4	12.9
ARAMARK EDUCATIONAL GROUP INC	Eating & drinking places	232	175	57	24.6