

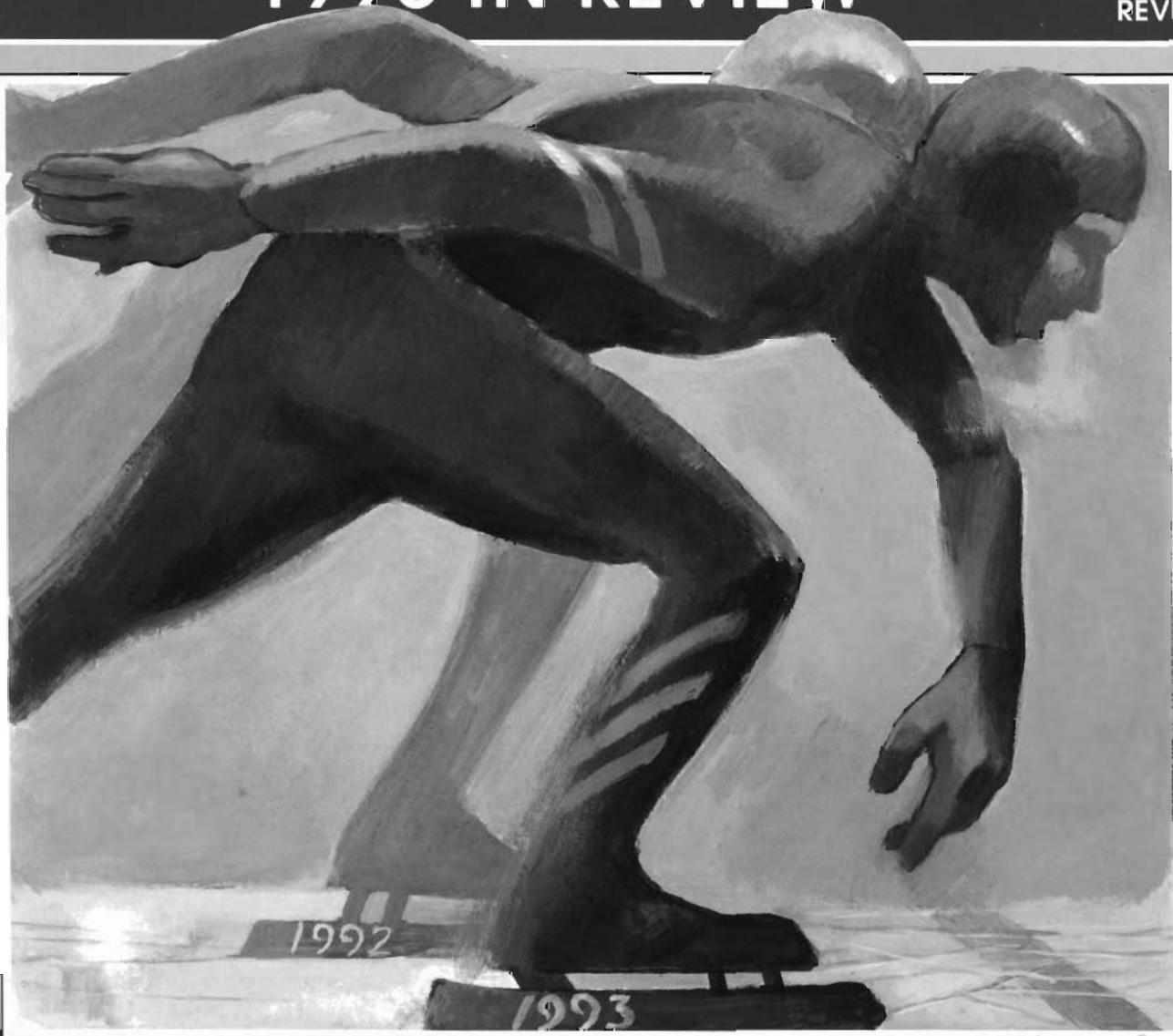
ALASKA ECONOMIC

TRENDS

1993 IN REVIEW

ON THE ANNUAL
BENCHMARK
REVISION

April 1994



ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
WALTER J. HICKEL, GOVERNOR

SOUTHEAST-SOUTHWEST
REGIONS LAG BEHIND

ALASKA ECONOMIC TRENDS

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Faster Job Growth, Lower Unemployment Mark 1993

by John Boucher, Neal Fried, Tom Lane, and Holly Stinson

Alaska's economy grew for the sixth straight year in 1993. Even more important, economic growth sped up, reversing a trend of shrinking job growth and increasing unemployment rates. Wage and salary job growth accelerated from the 1.8% pace set in 1992 to 2.1% in 1993. Unemployment in Alaska dropped to 7.7%, its lowest level since 1990, and well below the 1992 unemployment rate of 9.0%. This occurred against a background of high-profile plant closures and struggling resource-based industries.

5,300 more jobs in 1993

On an annual basis, Alaska's economy had 5,300 more jobs in 1993 than 1992. (See Table 1.) A perked-up construction sector, an expanding services industry, continuation of a massive retail expansion, and solid contributions from most sectors of the economy boosted the state's wage and salary employment numbers. (See Figure 1.)

However, the employment gain was tempered by bad news in several sectors of the economy. For the second straight year, employment grew despite shutdowns of high-profile Alaskan employers and a general downturn in resource-based industries. The springtime closure of the Greens Creek mine near Juneau sent Alaska's hard rock mining employment into a tailspin. Later in the year the timber industry was hit by another plant closure when the Sitka Pulp mill shut its doors. Adding to the manufacturing industry's job losses was a slowdown in Western Alaska's bottomfish boom and continued struggles in the salmon fishery. And although Alaska's oil industry significantly slowed the job hemorrhage that characterized 1992, oil posted another year of job losses.

Construction comes back strong

Fueled by lower interest rates, a commercial construction frenzy and solid contributions from public-sector construction projects, Alaska's construction industry was one of the biggest employment winners in 1993.

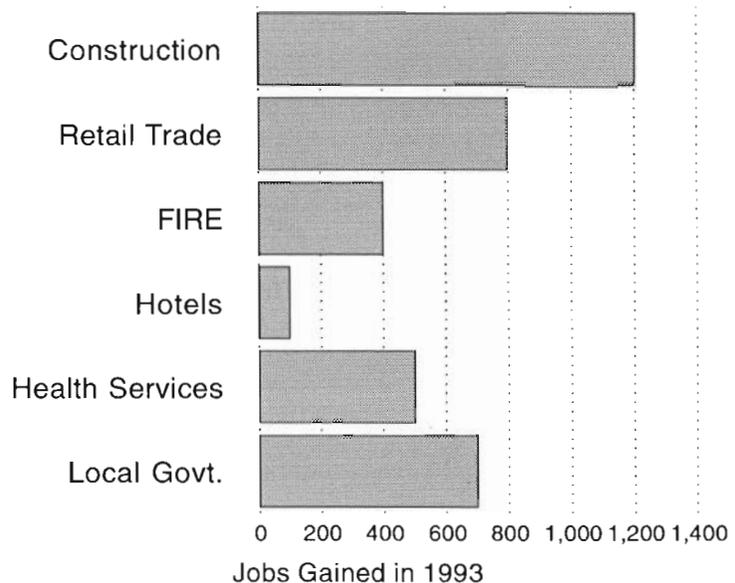
Construction employment hit its highest level since 1986, the tail-end of the 1980s building boom.

Many reasons factored into the construction industry expansion, but the most important element was private-sector investment. Particularly evident in commercial construction, the investments made in constructing new space were phenomenal. The biggest push came from retailers entering or expanding their presence in the Alaska market. On the residential side, lower interest rates, a healthy economy and an increased demand for housing combined for the best residential construction climate since the mid-1980s. In addition, Alaska's public-sector construction budget made its normal steady contribution to the 1993 season.

John Boucher, Neal Fried, Tom Lane and Holly Stinson are labor economists with the Research & Analysis Section, Administrative Services Division, Alaska Department of Labor. Neal and Holly are located in Anchorage, John and Tom are located in Juneau.

Figure • 1

Construction Led the Job Gains in 1993



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

Change in Wage and Salary Employment 1992-1993

Alaska

	1992	1993	Change	Percent Change
Total Nonag. Wage & Salary	247,200	252,500	5,300	2.1
Goods-producing	38,700	38,600	-100	-0.3
Mining	10,500	10,000	-500	-4.8
Construction	10,200	11,400	1,200	11.8
Manufacturing	18,000	17,100	-900	-5.0
Durable Goods	3,000	3,100	100	3.3
Lumber & Wood Products	2,300	2,300	0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	15,000	14,100	-900	-6.0
Seafood Processing	11,200	10,600	-600	-5.4
Pulp Mills	900	800	-100	-11.1
Service-producing	208,400	213,900	5,500	2.6
Transportation	22,600	22,900	300	1.3
Trucking & Warehousing	3,000	2,900	-100	-3.3
Water Transportation	1,700	1,800	100	5.9
Air Transportation	7,300	7,400	100	1.4
Communications	3,700	3,700	0	0.0
Trade	47,800	48,700	900	1.9
Wholesale Trade	8,000	8,000	0	0.0
Retail Trade	39,900	40,700	800	2.0
Gen. Merch. & Apparel	6,700	7,100	400	6.0
Food Stores	7,000	7,000	0	0.0
Eating & Drinking Places	13,500	13,600	100	0.7
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	10,700	11,100	400	3.7
Services & Misc.	54,100	56,800	2,700	5.0
Hotels & Lodging Places	5,500	5,600	100	1.8
Health Services	11,700	12,200	500	4.3
Government	73,300	74,400	1,100	1.5
Federal	19,600	20,000	400	2.0
State	21,700	21,600	-100	-0.5
Local	32,100	32,800	700	2.2

Municipality of Anchorage

	1992	1993	Change	Percent Change
Total Nonag. Wage & Salary	113,800	117,200	3,400	3.0
Goods-producing	10,800	11,300	500	4.6
Mining	3,400	3,300	-100	-2.9
Construction	5,400	6,100	700	13.0
Manufacturing	2,000	1,900	-100	-5.0
Service-producing	103,100	105,900	2,800	2.7
Transportation	12,000	12,400	400	3.3
Air Transportation	4,500	4,600	100	2.2
Communications	2,200	2,400	200	9.1
Trade	26,200	26,200	0	0.0
Wholesale Trade	5,800	5,800	0	0.0
Retail Trade	20,400	20,400	0	0.0
Gen. Merch. & Apparel	3,200	3,500	300	9.4
Food Stores	3,500	3,300	-200	-5.7
Eating & Drinking Places	7,400	7,100	-300	-4.1
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	6,500	6,800	300	4.6
Services & Misc.	29,900	31,200	1,300	4.3
Hotels & Lodging Places	2,500	2,400	-100	-4.0
Health Services	6,200	6,300	100	1.6
Government	28,400	29,400	1,000	3.5
Federal	11,200	11,800	600	5.4
State	8,100	8,200	100	1.2
Local	9,100	9,500	400	4.4

Notes: Subtotals may not add due to rounding.

Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Government includes teachers in primary and secondary schools and personnel employed by the University of Alaska.

Benchmark Date March 1993.

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

Services (and new businesses) also fueled job growth

While construction gained the most jobs percentage-wise, services added the most new jobs, at 2,700. Services growth was spurred by job additions in health care employment, engineering and management firms, social services organizations, and hotels. Some segments of services lost ground last year, in particular law firms and establishments providing personal services like dry cleaners and beauty salons.

While robust employment growth characterized services, it's slightly overstated due to administrative record keeping. A significant portion of services job growth in 1993 was in

miscellaneous services- the category where new firms are placed until their business activity is determined. Many of these firms end up in other industries, shifting the growth from services elsewhere. In a normal year, industry shifting is inconsequential. In 1993 there was more employment growth in services associated with new businesses than normal.

Following services and construction, the next biggest contributor to private-sector growth was retail trade. Propelled by general merchandise and apparel stores, the category that the headline-grabbing retail entries fit into, retail trade was a big job gainer in 1993. Judging from the numbers in Table 1, these stores' job growth is paltry, but the 1993

Change in Wage and Salary Employment 1992-1993

Southeast Region

	1992	1993	Change	Percent Change
Total Nonag. Wage & Salary	34,200	34,550	350	1.0
Goods-producing	6,000	6,050	50	0.8
Mining	350	200	-150	-42.9
Construction	1,200	1,500	300	25.0
Manufacturing	4,500	4,350	-150	-3.3
Durable Goods	2,000	1,850	-150	-7.5
Lumber & Wood Products	1,900	1,800	-100	-5.3
Nondurable Goods	2,500	2,500	0	0.0
Seafood Processing	1,400	1,500	100	7.1
Pulp Mills	900	750	-150	-16.7
Service-producing	28,150	28,500	350	1.2
Transportation	2,850	2,900	50	1.8
Trade	5,800	6,000	200	3.4
Wholesale Trade	550	550	0	0.0
Retail Trade	5,200	5,450	250	4.8
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	1,200	1,250	50	4.2
Services & Misc.	5,650	5,900	250	4.4
Government	12,700	12,450	-250	-2.0
Federal	2,200	2,050	-150	-6.8
State	5,600	5,450	-150	-2.7
Local	4,900	4,950	50	1.0

Gulf Coast Region

	1992	1993	Change	Percent Change
Total Nonag. Wage & Salary	24,700	25,350	650	2.6
Goods-producing	6,500	6,650	150	2.3
Mining	1,150	1,150	0	0.0
Construction	1,050	1,050	0	0.0
Manufacturing	4,300	4,450	150	3.5
Seafood Processing	3,250	3,200	-50	-1.5
Service-producing	18,200	18,700	500	2.7
Transportation	2,250	2,150	-100	-4.4
Trade	4,300	4,500	200	4.7
Wholesale Trade	500	550	50	10.0
Retail Trade	3,800	3,950	150	3.9
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	600	650	50	8.3
Services & Misc.	4,850	5,250	400	8.2
Government	6,150	6,200	50	0.8
Federal	600	650	50	8.3
State	1,800	1,750	-50	-2.8
Local	3,750	3,800	50	1.3

Southwest Region

	1992	1993	Change	Percent Change
Total Nonag. Wage & Salary	18,550	17,900	-650	-3.5
Goods-producing	6,850	6,100	-750	-10.9
Seafood Processing	6,400	5,700	-700	-10.9
Service-producing	11,700	11,800	100	0.9
Government	6,150	6,100	-50	-0.8
Federal	1,250	1,150	-100	-8.0
State	550	500	-50	-9.1
Local	4,350	4,400	50	1.1

Fairbanks North Star Borough

	1992	1993	Change	Percent Change
Total Nonag. Wage & Salary	29,150	29,650	500	1.7
Goods-producing	2,650	2,600	-50	-1.9
Mining	550	550	0	0.0
Construction	1,500	1,450	-50	-3.3
Manufacturing	600	600	0	0.0
Service-producing	26,500	27,100	600	2.3
Transportation	2,100	2,150	50	2.4
Trucking & Warehousing	450	450	0	0.0
Air Transportation	600	600	0	0.0
Communications	300	300	0	0.0
Trade	6,650	6,750	100	1.5
Wholesale Trade	800	800	0	0.0
Retail Trade	5,850	5,950	100	1.7
Gen. Merch. & Apparel	1,100	1,100	0	0.0
Food Stores	700	700	0	0.0
Eating & Drinking Places	2,250	2,350	100	4.4
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	1,050	1,050	0	0.0
Services & Misc.	6,450	6,700	250	3.9
Government	10,250	10,450	200	2.0
Federal	3,250	3,300	50	1.5
State	4,200	4,250	50	1.2
Local	2,800	2,900	100	3.6

Northern Region

	1992	1993	Change	Percent Change
Total Nonag. Wage & Salary	14,050	14,600	550	3.9
Goods-producing	5,150	5,100	-50	-1.0
Mining	4,700	4,550	-150	-3.2
Service-producing	8,900	9,500	600	6.7
Government	4,400	4,550	150	3.4
Federal	250	250	0	0.0
State	350	350	0	0.0
Local	3,800	3,950	150	3.9

Notes: Subtotals may not add due to rounding.

Alaska and Municipality of Anchorage prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. All other tables prepared in part with funding from the Alaska State Employment Security Division. Government includes teachers in primary and secondary schools and personnel employed by the University of Alaska. Benchmark Date March 1993.

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

annual average doesn't reflect a full year's worth of employment at the new retail outlets. A better idea can be gained from a December 1992 to December 1993 comparison, which showed general merchandisers adding 1,500 jobs.

Public sector growth primarily education-related; Federal growth overstated

Alaska's public sector added a little over 1,000 jobs in 1993. Some of the growth was education-related, while another portion was due to changes in federal government reporting practices. For the past several years, urban school districts have been expanding in response to growing school-age populations. The result has been growth in local government employment.

The 400 additional jobs reported by the federal government in 1993 are not really additions but the result of previous misreporting of federal agency employment. Accounting changes by several federal agencies have given a more accurate picture of their agency employment levels in Alaska, and the apparent federal government job growth is the result of this correction rather than a change in agency employment. In fact, the closure of the FDIC's Anchorage office in late 1993 probably resulted in a drop in federal government employment last year.

Employment reached a new peak in Anchorage

The biggest reason for the resurgence in the state's economy was Anchorage's performance. (See Figure 2.) Alaska's largest city enjoyed a year of robust employment growth, surpassing by 3,400 jobs the previous peak of 114,500 reached in 1985. The city's economy not only reached a new high but it did so with gusto. Anchorage posted a 3.0% gain, the strongest annual growth rate since 1990. The big contributors to this surge were construction and services. The public sector helped, to a lesser extent.

Construction was Anchorage's star player

The whiff of a construction boom was in the air in Anchorage in 1993. Construction em-

ployment grew 13%, reaching a work force of 6,100. Construction valuation for the Municipality reached \$389 million in 1993—\$144 million ahead of 1992. No single project or segment of the industry dominated these healthy increases. Residential building permits reached 1,194, which is 544 more than 1992 levels and made 1993 the busiest year since 1985. Commercial construction valuation was up by \$75 million; much of this increase was fueled by the erection of six major new retail stores. Public construction was led by ground breaking for the new Alaska Native Medical Center and Elmendorf AFB hospital. It is important, however, to put this boom into historical perspective. In 1984, during the city's last boom, 4,000 more construction jobs existed than in 1993.

A spin-off benefactor from Anchorage's building boom was the financial sector. The healthy building year and near record-low mortgage rates kept Anchorage's finance sector hopping. Nearly all of the banks posted strong profits for the year. Mortgage companies benefited from the refinancing and increased real estate activity.

Oil industry employment ends year on a positive note

Although oil industry employment failed to post annual gains in 1993, not all of the news was bad. The year began weak because industry-wide consolidation efforts spilled over into the first part of 1993. By August, however, employment with oil field service companies moved ahead of 1992. Busier exploration schedules, maintenance work and the installation of a large gas handling project (GHX-2) pushed the industry's employment numbers into the black during the latter part of the year.

Retail catches fire at year's end

In spite of the hoopla and grand openings in 1993, retail trade's employment numbers for the year did not budge. Early in 1993 ground was lost as some retailers cut back on staff. In addition, fallout from the loss of international passenger air carriers was still being felt. Some data reporting changes also caused a downward trend in trade. (See *Benchmark* article in this issue.) By the last quarter of the year, retail trade caught fire when Kmart,

Pace, Toys R Us, and Fred Meyer opened their doors. By December there were 1,350 more jobs in retail trade than the previous year.

Anchorage's largest private sector employer, services, generated the largest number of new jobs in 1993. The surge in construction helped make engineering services one of the most impressive winners in the industry. Business services was another positive player all year. It is benefiting from the increased use by businesses of temporary help and outsourcing. Medical services' strong growth record of the past was more subdued in 1993 due to staff cuts at Providence Hospital and moderate growth in other medical services.

Government numbers were mixed

Like the statewide numbers, Anchorage's federal employment gains look solid; but are misleading. Most of the growth represents a correction in the way the federal government agencies report employment. State government employment inched forward by 1.2%. This increase was all at the University of Alaska, Anchorage. State government agency employment fell slightly in 1993. Nearly all the local government growth came from the Anchorage School District as it hired more staff to take care of growing enrollments.

Modest growth in Fairbanks

Alaska's second-largest city, Fairbanks, also increased local school district staff because of growing enrollments. This boost in local government employment, along with slight increases at the state and federal levels, accounted for much of Fairbanks' 1993 job growth. Fairbanks' net increase of 500 jobs in 1993 meant a growth rate of 1.7%. This was a slowdown from 1992 when Fairbanks' economy created jobs faster than other urban centers. Fairbanks got a psychological boost, though, when the Pentagon announced the last round of military base closures. The only change was a decline of 600 troops at Ft. Wainwright, which started in October.

In the Fairbanks private sector, most of 1993's growth was in retail trade and services. The finance, mining, and manufacturing categories held at 1992 levels, while transportation

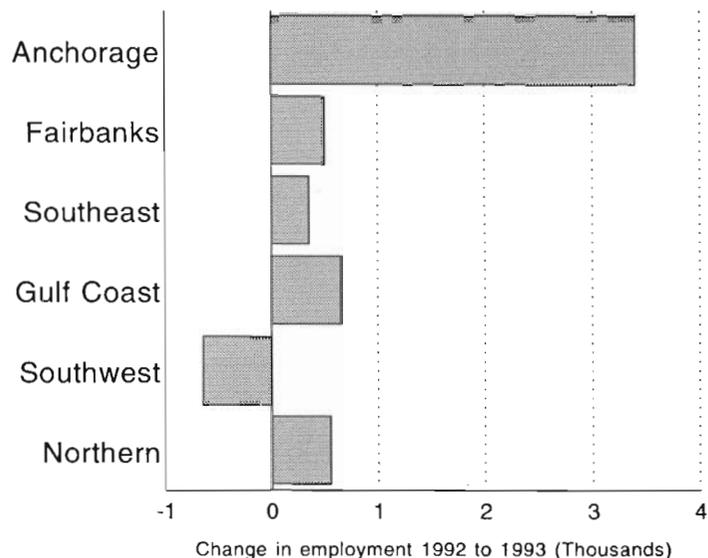
eked out some growth. Construction was the only industry in Fairbanks that had fewer jobs in 1993. There was a mix of public and private construction projects, the largest being a new science building at the University of Alaska and a Kmart store.

The Princess Hotel construction project ended in 1993. The new jobs associated with the May opening were an important contribution to services employment growth. Although the 1993 tourist season did not match the record-breaking pace of 1992's 50th Anniversary of the Alaska Highway, indicators pointed to a solid year for tourism in Fairbanks. Business, health, and other services also gained employment, giving this sector the strongest growth for 1993.

Fairbanks' retail sector maintained the large jump in employment from the previous year and then some. General merchandise stores, however, did not keep up with the pace set in 1992. For much of the year this category had 100-200 fewer jobs. The opening of Kmart in October boosted retail jobs and allowed annual average employment to match 1992 levels.

Figure • 2

Anchorage Led the Job Growth in 1993



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

A mixed picture in the Gulf Coast

The retail boom that started in Fairbanks in 1991 spread to the Gulf Coast region in 1993. Alaska's first Kmart opened its doors in Kenai in July. Work also began on a Fred Meyer which will open in Soldotna in the spring of 1994. In addition to providing competition for Kmart, the grocery section will compete with the Carrs food store which opened in 1992.

The retail sector accounted for only a small part of the growth story in Gulf Coast in 1993. New jobs in services and manufacturing contributed to most of the 650 net employment increase in Gulf Coast. In the services sector, hotel and health care jobs were on the rise. In the manufacturing industry, the gains usually attributed to seafood processing were absent in 1993. Other economic activities caused the gain. Seward welcomed the reopening of Chugach Alaska's sawmill in February and PetroStar opened its refinery in Valdez. A wood chip operation on the Kenai Peninsula and increased logging in the region also contributed jobs to this sector.

Mixed signals also marked the region's seafood industry. Kodiak's salmon harvest set an all-time high, mostly because of a record harvest of pink salmon. Cook Inlet had average runs of most species. Prince William Sound had a practically non-existent herring run. To make matters worse, the pink salmon harvest in Prince William Sound was also a bust. Low prices cast a pall over this industry, leaving many harvesters in poor financial shape.

There was good and bad news for the oil industry in Cook Inlet during 1993. The year started with high expectations for Arco's Sunfish discovery. However, delineation wells drilled this past season indicated that the prospect is not as large as originally thought.

Construction, trade, and service jobs boost Northern Region

Disappointing news on the oil exploration front was not limited to Cook Inlet. In the Northern region, Arco struck out three times in 1993 in efforts to find new oil fields. Con-

solidation of operations at Prudhoe and other efforts to become more efficient led to a job decline of 150 in 1993. Work on another gas-handling facility (GHX-2) increased construction jobs, though. Another large construction project—a \$35 million Alaska Native Health Service hospital in Kotzebue—also added to construction jobs. Other job increases came in the trade and services sectors, although some of these were paper gains due to changes in reporting of industry or location.

Southwest was the sole loser in the state

The Southwest region had the dubious honor of being the only area of the state to lose employment in 1993. Almost all the job loss was in the seafood processing sector, which dropped sharply after several years of job growth. The bottomfish boom, which kept many parts of the Aleutians and Pribilofs growing, evidently peaked in 1992 and began sliding this past year. An ever larger fleet of factory trawlers reaches the harvest quota in less and less time. What began as practically a year-round enterprise is now limited to about three months. Price was also a concern as a world-wide glut of surimi on the market pushed prices down.

The crab harvest was also below 1992 levels. Bristol Bay fishermen caught a record number of red salmon, but the salmon season was a disaster for other parts of this region. The chum salmon decline in western Alaska, evident for several years, reached a critical low point this year. The weakest runs ever reported on the Yukon and Kuskokwim rivers prompted closure of commercial and even subsistence harvests.

Despite setbacks, Southeast employment crept upwards

Like Southwest Alaska, employment setbacks also plagued Southeast in 1993. Employment in Southeast grew slowly (1.0%) between 1992 and 1993. Nevertheless, any growth at all represents a significant accomplishment given the bad news about several major well-paying employers. Low metal prices pushed the Greens Creek silver, zinc and lead mine into shutting down at the end of March and laying off more than 200 em-

ployees. Poor market conditions and restricted supplies of timber led to an extended maintenance shutdown at the Ketchikan pulp mill in May and to the permanent closure of the Sitka pulp mill in October, ultimately costing nearly 400 employees their jobs.

Several positive factors helped offset the problems facing Southeast industries. Poor prices hurt the pulp industry, but lumber prices remained high and sawmills fared relatively well. All segments of the forest products industries were hampered by supply restrictions, however, and logging employment was down. Unusually high pink salmon runs in most of Southeast helped out seafood processing, the other major manufacturing industry. Prices remained low, however, and seafood harvesters (not included in our employment statistics) probably did not fare well.

Several other industry groups grew in 1993. Construction employment was up significantly as contractors were busy with the construction of several major retail outlets in Juneau, with the Tongass Visitor Center in Ketchikan, and with public works and residential construction projects throughout the region. Inauguration of new large cruise ships helped tourism traffic to increase—one factor explaining growth in retail industries. Major changes came to the Southeast retail scene as Price-Costco and Mapco opened outlets in Juneau and Carr-Gottstein stepped into the region by purchasing two Ketchikan supermarkets. Services also increased, primarily in the miscellaneous services group.

A decrease in federal government employment for the region appears to have occurred, but it resulted from improved reporting procedures—Anchorage staff in a federal agency had previously been reported in Juneau. State employment declines reflected cutbacks in state agencies as well as a Marine Highways vessel that was out of service longer than anticipated in the spring and early summer.

Despite setbacks, economy regains momentum in 1993

In 1993 Alaska's economy grew at a moderate 2.1% pace. Resurgent private-sector construction, the continuing retail expansion, growth in the services sector and new businesses were all significant contributors to economic growth. More important, the growth rate in 1993 was greater than in 1992, reversing the trend of declining growth rates in place since 1990. Two high-profile plant closures in Southeast Alaska and job losses associated with Alaska's struggling fishing industry tempered the state's job growth.

Growth was imbalanced regionally. Anchorage's economy provided the momentum for growth while Southeast and Southwest Alaska brought up the rear. Accompanying the job growth was lower unemployment, also reversing a trend toward higher unemployment in place since 1990. On balance, 1993 turned out to be a fairly good year for Alaska's economy, although some sectors, particularly resource-based industries, continued to struggle.

On the Annual Benchmark Revision

by John Boucher

John Boucher is a labor economist with the Research & Analysis Section, Administrative Services Division, Alaska Department of Labor. He is located in Juneau.

In January of every year, the Alaska Department of Labor (AKDOL) revises the non-agricultural wage and salary employment data series referred to as **benchmarking**. The 1993 benchmark revised the employment estimates for 1992 and 1993 and are published in this issue of *Trends*. (See Tables 1-18).

Monthly job estimates based on a sample of employers

The monthly employment estimates published in *Trends* are based on a sample of employers. AKDOL uses current employment and payroll information from approximately 1,400 of Alaska's 16,000 establishments to produce the monthly employment estimates. Less than 10% of Alaska's employers take part in the sample, but participating employers represent nearly half of total nonag-

ricultural employment. For example, the firms sampled in June 1993 accounted for 122,300 jobs out of the total nonagricultural employment of 264,000 (46.3%). These firms voluntarily participate in the U.S. Department of Labor's Current Employment Statistics (CES) program. The firms' data allow Alaska Department of Labor economists to produce reliable and timely estimates on both the direction and the magnitude of movement of nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

Revised employment estimates incorporate latest UI tax data

Quarterly Unemployment Insurance (UI) tax reports, referred to as the Quarterly Report of Employment and Wages or the ES-202 report, provide the most comprehensive count of nonagricultural wage and salary employment for Alaska. However, ES-202 data are not immediately incorporated into the current employment estimates because there is a six-to-nine month lag in collection, processing and publication of this information. (The ES-202 data are published in AKDOL's *Employment and Earnings Summary Report*). The January 1994 benchmark process, though, incorporates the most recent ES-202 data available.

During the benchmark, revised estimates were calculated through December 1993. These estimates incorporate ES-202 data through June 1993. The remaining six months of 1993 were reestimated using an augmented CES sample. The new sample incorporates additional employer information not available at the time the original estimates were generated.

Original estimates slightly understated 1993 job growth

The original statewide estimates tracked the trend of the benchmarked employment numbers accurately during 1992 and 1993. However, the original estimates slightly under-

Figure • 1

Original Estimates Slightly Understated Growth



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

stated employment growth in Alaska's economy. (See Figure 1.)

On an annual average basis, the benchmarked estimates showed an employment increase of 2.1% from 1992 to 1993. The original estimates pegged the annual employment gain at 1.8%. The majority of the underestimation occurred in the services industry. A significant portion of the growth that the CES sample missed in the original estimates can be attributed to new business births. When new firms are added to the Unemployment Insurance system, many of them are coded in the miscellaneous portion of services until their industry classification is determined. The CES sample is biased toward firms that are already in existence and has not developed a reliable methodology to account for business births. The Bureau of Labor Statistics, in conjunction with the American Statistical Association, is currently reviewing this flaw in the CES program to try and improve the current methodology of accounting for business births.

Several series affected by classification & location changes

As part of ongoing collection of ES-202 employment data, one-third of Alaska's employers are surveyed annually to confirm the accuracy of their industry classification and business location. The survey results are incorporated into the AKDOL employment series at benchmark. Occasionally, large employers change their industry and/or location which in turn can affect the direction and level of published employment series. The 1993 benchmark altered the employment series by location and industry modifications. The following series were significantly influenced by industry or location changes:

Statewide: Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade, Food Stores, Eating & Drinking Places, Federal Government

Anchorage: Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade, Food Stores, Eating & Drinking Places, Federal Government

Southeast: Federal Government

Northern: Retail Trade, Services

For a detailed description of the effects industry and location code changes had on these series, contact the Alaska Department of Labor's Research & Analysis Section.

Hours and earnings statistics also revised

Employers also provide the data used to estimate hours and earnings statistics. During the benchmark, these estimates are adjusted to reflect the revised level of employment. When the employment data are benchmarked, the hours and earnings data are reviewed to see if employment level changes might have further changed the hours and earnings estimates. (See Table 19.) Usually, the hours and earnings data have changed either due to the benchmarking of employment or to new firms being added to augment existing hours and earnings sample. (Hours and earnings data are not reported in the quarterly ES-202 report, therefore estimates of average weekly hours and earnings data are entirely sample-based.)

Unemployment Falls to 7.7% in '93

Following three years of rising unemployment, Alaska's statewide jobless rate made a dramatic improvement in 1993 by dropping to 7.7%. This was the lowest unemployment rate for the state since 1990, and the third lowest annual rate since 1978. (See Figure 2 and Table 20.)

Lower unemployment actually began to take hold late in 1992, as employment growth accelerated in the last quarter of that year. A revived construction industry and the continuing retail trade employment boom were the largest contributing factors to lower unemployment rates.

New labor force calculation forces break in series

The 1993 labor force benchmark introduced changes resulting in the revision of unemployment series. Among the changes introduced with the January 1994 estimates are:

- a major redesign of the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment by Place of Work 1992 & 1993

ALASKA 1992

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
Total Nonag. Wage/Salary	228,400	234,900	238,000	243,300	250,100	258,600	266,000	264,600	258,200	246,300	239,400	238,100	247,200
Goods-producing	30,300	34,500	35,900	38,200	39,400	44,100	51,600	48,900	42,700	36,500	31,900	30,600	38,700
Mining	10,500	10,500	10,600	10,700	10,600	10,800	11,100	11,100	10,600	10,000	9,600	9,600	10,500
Construction	7,000	7,200	7,400	8,500	10,300	12,000	12,900	13,500	13,100	12,000	9,900	9,100	10,200
Manufacturing	12,800	16,800	17,900	19,000	18,500	21,300	27,600	24,300	19,000	14,500	12,400	11,900	18,000
Durable Goods	1,500	2,100	2,700	3,200	3,500	3,600	3,500	3,600	3,500	3,400	3,100	2,500	3,000
Lumber & Wood Products	1,000	1,500	2,100	2,600	2,700	2,700	2,800	2,800	2,700	2,600	2,600	1,900	2,300
Nondurable Goods	11,300	14,700	15,200	15,800	15,000	17,700	24,100	20,700	15,500	11,100	9,300	9,400	15,000
Seafood Processing	7,400	10,800	11,300	11,900	11,100	14,000	20,400	17,000	11,900	7,500	5,700	5,700	11,200
Pulp Mills	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	1,000	900	800	900	900	900
Service-producing	198,100	200,400	202,100	205,100	210,700	214,500	214,400	215,700	215,500	209,800	207,500	207,500	208,400
Transportation	20,600	20,900	21,400	21,800	23,600	23,900	24,300	24,600	24,300	22,400	21,800	21,800	22,600
Trucking & Warehousing	2,700	2,800	2,900	2,900	3,100	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,100	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Water Transportation	1,100	1,400	1,300	1,500	1,800	1,900	2,000	2,200	2,100	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,700
Air Transportation	6,900	6,900	7,000	7,200	7,500	7,800	7,900	8,000	7,600	7,200	7,000	7,100	7,300
Communications	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,600	3,700	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,700	3,700	3,700
Trade	44,700	44,500	44,800	45,900	48,500	50,500	51,500	51,200	49,600	47,400	47,500	47,600	47,800
Wholesale Trade	7,500	7,500	7,600	7,700	8,000	8,200	8,600	8,500	8,200	7,900	7,900	7,900	8,000
Retail Trade	37,200	37,000	37,200	38,200	40,500	42,300	42,900	42,700	41,400	39,500	39,600	39,700	39,900
Gen. Merch. & Apparel	6,600	6,300	6,300	6,100	6,300	6,600	6,800	6,900	6,700	6,800	7,300	7,500	6,700
Food Stores	6,700	6,800	6,800	7,000	7,200	7,300	7,400	7,500	7,400	6,700	6,700	6,700	7,000
Eating/Drinking Places	12,100	12,400	12,400	13,100	14,100	15,000	15,200	15,200	14,400	13,100	12,700	12,500	13,500
Finance-Ins. & Real Est.	10,300	10,300	10,400	10,300	10,600	10,900	10,900	11,100	10,800	10,800	10,700	10,800	10,700
Services & Misc.	50,200	51,100	51,500	52,200	53,800	56,700	57,900	58,000	57,000	54,100	52,900	53,300	54,100
Hotels & Lodging Places	4,200	4,300	4,500	4,700	5,700	6,900	7,500	7,500	6,600	5,000	4,500	4,500	5,500
Health Services	11,300	11,300	11,400	11,500	11,600	11,700	11,800	11,700	11,900	11,800	11,900	12,000	11,700
Government	72,300	73,600	74,000	74,900	74,200	72,500	69,800	70,800	73,800	75,100	74,600	74,000	73,300
Federal	18,800	18,800	18,800	19,200	19,600	20,300	20,200	20,200	20,000	19,800	19,500	19,400	19,600
State	21,900	22,300	22,600	22,600	21,500	21,300	20,400	20,600	22,000	21,900	21,700	21,100	21,700
Local	31,600	32,500	32,600	33,100	33,100	30,900	29,200	30,000	31,800	33,400	33,400	33,500	32,100

ALASKA 1993

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
Total Nonag. Wage/Salary	232,000	238,200	241,600	245,900	253,100	264,000	270,800	270,100	264,500	255,400	248,300	245,900	252,500
Goods-producing	29,700	33,900	35,700	36,300	36,900	43,400	51,400	49,100	43,600	38,600	33,400	31,100	38,600
Mining	9,400	9,600	9,700	10,100	10,000	10,400	10,400	10,800	10,500	10,100	9,900	9,600	10,000
Construction	7,600	8,000	8,300	9,300	11,300	13,200	14,300	15,000	14,700	13,800	11,300	10,200	11,400
Manufacturing	12,700	16,300	17,700	16,900	15,600	19,800	26,700	23,300	18,400	14,700	12,200	11,300	17,100
Durable Goods	1,500	2,000	2,600	3,100	3,400	3,600	3,700	3,800	3,700	3,500	3,200	2,700	3,100
Lumber & Wood Products	900	1,500	2,000	2,400	2,500	2,700	2,900	2,900	2,800	2,800	2,500	2,100	2,300
Nondurable Goods	11,200	14,300	15,100	13,800	12,200	16,200	23,000	19,500	14,700	11,200	9,000	8,600	14,100
Seafood Processing	7,600	10,700	11,500	10,300	8,900	12,600	19,300	15,900	11,100	7,800	5,700	5,300	10,600
Pulp Mills	900	900	900	900	600	900	900	900	900	600	500	500	800
Service-producing	202,300	204,300	205,900	209,600	216,200	220,600	219,400	221,000	220,900	216,800	214,900	214,800	213,900
Transportation	21,100	21,300	21,500	22,000	23,700	24,400	24,800	24,800	24,500	22,800	22,100	22,000	22,900
Trucking & Warehousing	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,900	3,000	3,200	3,100	3,000	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,900
Water Transportation	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	2,100	2,100	2,200	2,200	2,100	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,800
Air Transportation	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,200	7,400	7,900	8,200	8,100	7,900	7,400	7,100	7,100	7,400
Communications	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,700	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,700	3,700	3,700
Trade	44,700	44,200	44,600	46,200	48,400	50,900	52,000	52,300	51,300	49,700	50,200	50,200	48,700
Wholesale Trade	7,600	7,600	7,600	7,800	7,900	8,200	8,500	8,700	8,300	8,100	8,100	8,100	8,000
Retail Trade	37,100	36,600	37,000	38,400	40,500	42,700	43,500	43,600	43,000	41,600	42,100	42,100	40,700
Gen. Merch. & Apparel	6,400	6,000	6,000	6,100	6,400	6,800	7,200	7,300	7,600	8,000	8,900	9,000	7,100
Food Stores	6,600	6,600	6,600	6,700	7,000	7,300	7,500	7,500	7,300	7,000	7,000	6,900	7,000
Eating/Drinking Places	12,000	12,100	12,400	13,200	14,000	14,800	15,100	15,200	14,900	13,500	13,000	12,900	13,600
Finance-Ins. & Real Est.	10,600	10,600	10,700	10,800	11,000	11,300	11,500	11,600	11,400	11,400	11,300	11,300	11,100
Services & Misc.	52,400	53,700	54,200	55,200	57,700	60,500	60,800	60,600	58,900	56,300	55,500	55,500	56,800
Hotels & Lodging Places	4,200	4,300	4,400	4,800	5,900	7,200	7,600	7,400	6,500	5,200	4,700	4,700	5,600
Health Services	11,900	12,000	12,000	12,200	12,200	12,300	12,300	12,300	12,200	12,300	12,300	12,400	12,200
Government	73,500	74,500	74,900	75,400	75,400	73,500	70,300	71,700	74,800	76,600	75,800	75,800	74,400
Federal	19,400	19,400	19,400	19,500	19,900	20,600	20,700	20,700	20,400	20,100	19,700	19,700	20,000
State	21,300	21,800	21,900	22,100	21,600	20,900	20,200	20,700	22,100	22,200	22,200	22,100	21,600
Local	32,800	33,300	33,600	33,800	33,900	32,000	29,400	30,300	32,300	34,300	33,900	34,000	32,800

Notes: Subtotals may not add due to rounding.

Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Government includes teachers in primary and secondary schools and personnel employed by the University of Alaska. Benchmark Date March 1993.

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

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment by Place of Work 1992 & 1993

MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE 1992

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
Total Nonag. Wage/Salary	108,700	110,000	110,300	111,400	113,600	116,300	117,700	117,900	117,300	115,100	113,600	114,100	113,800
Goods-producing	9,400	9,500	9,500	10,100	11,100	11,600	12,500	12,500	12,000	11,200	9,800	9,900	10,800
Mining	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,300	3,200	3,100	3,000	3,100	3,400
Construction	3,900	4,000	3,900	4,400	5,400	6,200	6,600	6,900	6,800	6,400	5,200	5,000	5,400
Manufacturing	1,900	1,900	2,000	2,100	2,200	1,900	2,400	2,300	2,000	1,700	1,600	1,800	2,000
Service-producing	99,300	100,500	100,800	101,300	102,500	104,700	105,200	105,400	105,300	103,900	103,800	104,200	103,100
Transportation	11,200	11,300	11,600	11,400	12,200	12,300	12,700	12,900	12,700	12,100	11,900	12,100	12,000
Air Transportation	4,200	4,200	4,300	4,200	4,300	4,500	4,800	4,900	4,700	4,500	4,400	4,500	4,500
Communications	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,200	2,200	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,200
Trade	25,100	25,100	25,200	25,400	26,100	26,700	26,900	26,900	26,700	26,400	26,700	26,700	26,200
Wholesale Trade	5,500	5,400	5,500	5,600	5,700	5,800	6,000	5,900	5,900	5,900	5,900	5,900	5,800
Retail Trade	19,600	19,700	19,700	19,800	20,400	20,900	20,900	21,000	20,800	20,500	20,800	20,800	20,400
Gen. Merch & Apparel	3,100	3,000	3,000	2,900	3,000	3,100	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,400	3,700	3,700	3,200
Food Stores	3,400	3,500	3,400	3,500	3,600	3,500	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,500
Eating/Drinking Places	7,000	7,300	7,200	7,300	7,400	7,700	7,600	7,700	7,600	7,300	7,100	7,000	7,400
Finance-Ins. & Real Est.	6,400	6,400	6,400	6,400	6,500	6,600	6,600	6,600	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,600	6,500
Services & Misc.	28,700	29,300	29,200	29,500	29,500	31,000	31,000	31,000	30,700	29,900	29,600	29,900	29,900
Hotels & Lodging Places	2,300	2,300	2,400	2,400	2,500	2,800	2,900	2,800	2,600	2,200	2,300	2,300	2,500
Health Services	6,100	6,100	6,100	6,100	6,100	6,100	6,200	6,100	6,200	6,200	6,200	6,300	6,200
Government	27,900	28,400	28,400	28,600	28,200	28,100	28,000	28,000	28,700	29,000	29,100	28,900	28,400
Federal	10,900	10,900	10,900	11,000	11,200	11,400	11,400	11,400	11,300	11,500	11,400	11,400	11,200
State	8,200	8,400	8,400	8,400	7,700	7,800	7,700	7,700	8,300	8,200	8,200	8,000	8,100
Local	8,800	9,100	9,100	9,200	9,300	8,900	8,900	8,900	9,100	9,300	9,500	9,500	9,100

MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE 1993

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
Total Nonag. Wage/Salary	110,900	112,000	112,500	114,200	117,600	120,500	120,700	121,200	120,900	119,200	118,100	118,600	117,200
Goods-producing	9,200	9,300	9,500	10,000	11,200	12,300	13,200	13,600	13,100	12,500	10,700	10,500	11,300
Mining	3,300	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,200	3,300	3,200	3,200	3,300
Construction	4,300	4,300	4,400	4,900	6,000	7,000	7,500	8,000	7,800	7,400	5,800	5,500	6,100
Manufacturing	1,600	1,600	1,700	1,700	1,800	2,000	2,400	2,300	2,100	1,800	1,700	1,800	1,900
Service-producing	101,700	102,700	103,000	104,200	106,400	108,200	107,500	107,600	107,800	106,700	107,400	108,100	105,900
Transportation	11,700	11,800	11,900	11,900	12,400	12,800	13,200	13,200	13,100	12,300	12,000	12,100	12,400
Air Transportation	4,500	4,400	4,400	4,400	4,500	4,700	5,000	4,900	4,800	4,500	4,400	4,500	4,600
Communications	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,300	2,300	2,400
Trade	24,800	24,700	24,900	25,100	25,900	26,700	26,700	26,700	26,600	26,500	27,800	28,000	26,200
Wholesale Trade	5,600	5,700	5,700	5,700	5,800	6,000	5,900	6,000	5,900	5,800	5,900	6,000	5,800
Retail Trade	19,200	19,000	19,200	19,400	20,100	20,700	20,800	20,700	20,700	20,700	21,900	22,000	20,400
Gen. Merch & Apparel	3,200	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,100	3,300	3,400	3,300	3,500	3,700	4,600	4,600	3,500
Food Stores	3,100	3,100	3,100	3,200	3,300	3,300	3,500	3,500	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,300
Eating/Drinking Places	6,600	6,700	6,900	6,900	7,100	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,100	7,100	7,100	7,100
Finance-Ins. & Real Est.	6,500	6,500	6,600	6,700	6,800	6,900	7,000	6,900	6,900	6,900	6,900	6,900	6,800
Services & Misc.	29,600	30,300	30,400	30,900	31,600	32,700	32,300	32,100	31,800	31,100	30,900	31,000	31,200
Hotels & Lodging Places	2,200	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,400	2,600	2,700	2,600	2,500	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,400
Health Services	6,200	6,200	6,200	6,300	6,400	6,400	6,400	6,300	6,200	6,200	6,300	6,400	6,300
Government	29,100	29,400	29,200	29,600	29,700	29,100	28,300	28,700	29,400	29,900	29,800	30,100	29,400
Federal	11,600	11,600	11,500	11,700	11,700	11,900	11,900	11,900	11,900	11,800	11,700	11,800	11,800
State	8,100	8,200	8,200	8,300	8,200	7,600	7,500	7,800	8,400	8,500	8,500	8,500	8,200
Local	9,400	9,600	9,500	9,600	9,800	9,600	8,900	9,000	9,100	9,600	9,600	9,800	9,500

Notes: Subtotals may not add due to rounding.

Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Government includes teachers in primary and secondary schools and personnel employed by the University of Alaska.
Benchmark Date March 1993.

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

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment by Place of Work 1992 & 1993

SOUTHEAST ALASKA 1992

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
Total Nonag. Wage/Salary	29,800	30,450	31,400	33,250	35,050	36,150	37,900	38,800	37,650	34,700	32,800	32,250	34,200
Goods-producing	3,700	4,050	4,750	5,600	6,100	6,750	8,150	8,700	7,850	6,400	5,350	4,750	6,000
Mining	350	300	300	300	300	300	350	350	350	350	350	350	350
Construction	800	800	950	1,150	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,500	1,450	1,300	1,200	1,000	1,200
Manufacturing	2,550	2,950	3,500	4,150	4,500	5,050	6,300	6,850	6,050	4,750	3,800	3,400	4,500
Durable Goods	850	1,300	1,750	2,150	2,250	2,300	2,300	2,400	2,350	2,250	2,100	1,700	2,000
Lumber & Wood Products	800	1,250	1,700	2,100	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,300	2,300	2,200	2,050	1,650	1,900
Nondurable Goods	1,700	1,650	1,750	2,000	2,250	2,750	4,000	4,450	3,700	2,500	1,700	1,700	2,500
Seafood Processing	550	550	600	900	1,150	1,600	2,850	3,300	2,600	1,450	600	600	1,400
Pulp Mills	900	900	900	900	900	950	950	950	950	850	900	900	900
Service-producing	26,100	26,400	26,650	27,650	28,950	29,400	29,750	30,100	29,800	28,300	27,450	27,500	28,150
Transportation	2,250	2,350	2,350	2,650	3,050	3,200	3,300	3,400	3,300	2,800	2,650	2,600	2,850
Trade	5,250	5,200	5,200	5,300	5,850	6,300	6,550	6,600	6,250	5,650	5,550	5,700	5,800
Wholesale Trade	550	550	550	550	600	600	600	600	600	550	550	550	550
Retail Trade	4,700	4,650	4,650	4,750	5,250	5,700	5,950	6,000	5,650	5,100	5,000	5,150	5,200
Finance-Ins. & Real Est.	1,150	1,100	1,150	1,150	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,250	1,200	1,250	1,250	1,200	1,200
Services & Misc.	5,000	5,150	5,300	5,450	5,850	6,100	6,300	6,350	6,150	5,600	5,350	5,400	5,650
Government	12,450	12,600	12,650	13,100	13,000	12,600	12,400	12,500	12,900	13,000	12,650	12,600	12,700
Federal	1,950	2,000	2,000	2,100	2,200	2,350	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,250	2,100	2,100	2,200
State	5,650	5,600	5,650	5,800	5,700	5,650	5,550	5,550	5,650	5,550	5,500	5,350	5,600
Local	4,850	5,000	5,000	5,200	5,100	4,600	4,450	4,550	4,850	5,200	5,050	5,150	4,900

SOUTHEAST ALASKA 1993

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
Total Nonag. Wage/Salary	30,050	30,950	31,900	33,750	34,900	36,650	38,350	39,050	38,450	35,250	33,000	32,100	34,550
Goods-producing	3,600	4,200	4,750	5,750	5,750	6,950	8,400	8,800	8,200	6,500	5,150	4,350	6,050
Mining	300	300	300	300	50	100	100	150	100	100	150	150	200
Construction	850	950	1,100	1,350	1,600	1,800	1,900	2,000	1,900	1,850	1,550	1,150	1,500
Manufacturing	2,450	2,950	3,350	4,100	4,100	5,050	6,400	6,650	6,200	4,550	3,450	3,050	4,350
Durable Goods	800	1,150	1,550	1,900	2,000	2,150	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,200	2,050	1,700	1,850
Lumber & Wood Products	750	1,100	1,500	1,800	1,900	2,050	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,100	2,000	1,600	1,800
Nondurable Goods	1,650	1,800	1,800	2,200	2,100	2,900	4,150	4,400	3,950	2,350	1,400	1,350	2,500
Seafood Processing	550	650	650	1,150	1,300	1,800	3,050	3,300	2,900	1,550	650	600	1,500
Pulp Mills	900	900	900	850	600	850	850	850	850	600	500	500	750
Service-producing	26,450	26,750	27,150	28,000	29,150	29,700	29,950	30,250	30,250	28,750	27,850	27,750	28,500
Transportation	2,450	2,350	2,500	2,750	3,100	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,250	2,850	2,700	2,650	2,900
Trade	5,250	5,250	5,350	5,600	6,050	6,550	6,850	6,800	6,500	6,000	5,900	5,850	6,000
Wholesale Trade	450	450	500	500	500	550	600	600	600	600	550	550	550
Retail Trade	4,800	4,800	4,850	5,100	5,550	6,000	6,250	6,200	5,900	5,400	5,350	5,300	5,450
Finance-Ins. & Real Est.	1,150	1,200	1,200	1,150	1,250	1,350	1,450	1,400	1,350	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250
Services & Misc.	5,250	5,350	5,450	5,650	6,100	6,400	6,500	6,600	6,450	5,800	5,600	5,600	5,900
Government	12,350	12,600	12,650	12,850	12,650	12,100	11,850	12,150	12,700	12,850	12,400	12,400	12,450
Federal	1,900	1,950	1,950	2,000	2,100	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,150	2,000	1,900	1,850	2,050
State	5,500	5,550	5,550	5,600	5,450	5,350	5,300	5,350	5,500	5,500	5,400	5,450	5,450
Local	4,950	5,100	5,150	5,250	5,100	4,550	4,350	4,600	5,050	5,350	5,100	5,100	4,950

Notes: Subtotals may not add due to rounding.

Prepared with funding from the Alaska Employment Service. Government includes teachers in primary and secondary schools and personnel employed by the University of Alaska.

Benchmark Date March 1993.

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

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment by Place of Work 1992 & 1993

ANCHORAGE-MATSU 1992

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
Total Nonag. Wage/Salary	116,550	118,000	118,200	119,700	122,150	125,050	126,400	126,900	126,300	123,800	122,000	122,350	122,300
Goods-producing	9,900	10,000	10,000	10,550	11,650	12,250	13,200	13,200	12,700	11,950	10,450	10,450	11,350
Mining	3,750	3,750	3,800	3,750	3,650	3,650	3,700	3,450	3,400	3,300	3,200	3,250	3,550
Construction	4,150	4,250	4,150	4,650	5,750	6,600	7,050	7,350	7,250	6,850	5,550	5,300	5,750
Manufacturing	2,000	2,000	2,050	2,150	2,250	2,000	2,450	2,400	2,050	1,800	1,700	1,900	2,050
Service-producing	106,650	108,000	108,200	109,150	110,500	112,800	113,200	113,700	113,600	111,850	111,550	111,900	110,950
Transportation	12,000	12,100	12,350	12,250	13,000	13,050	13,450	13,700	13,600	13,000	12,800	12,950	12,850
Trade	27,050	27,050	27,100	27,500	28,300	28,950	29,200	29,250	28,950	28,500	28,750	28,700	28,300
Finance-Ins. & Real Est.	6,700	6,700	6,750	6,750	6,900	6,950	7,000	7,000	6,900	6,900	6,900	6,950	6,850
Service & Misc.	30,300	30,950	30,850	31,200	31,300	32,900	33,000	33,000	32,800	31,650	31,650	31,650	31,750
Government	30,600	31,200	31,150	31,450	31,000	30,950	30,550	30,750	31,350	31,800	31,750	31,650	31,200
Federal	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,150	11,300	11,550	11,450	11,450	11,550	11,450	11,450	11,500	11,350
State	8,950	9,200	9,150	9,200	8,450	8,600	8,450	8,550	9,200	9,050	9,000	8,750	8,900
Local	10,650	11,000	11,000	11,100	11,250	10,800	10,600	10,750	10,700	11,200	11,300	11,400	11,000

ANCHORAGE-MATSU 1993

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
Total Nonag. Wage/Salary	119,200	120,150	120,800	122,900	126,400	129,650	129,700	130,500	130,000	127,850	126,800	127,200	125,950
Goods-producing	9,650	9,750	10,000	10,600	11,800	13,050	14,100	14,500	14,050	13,300	11,500	11,200	11,950
Mining	3,450	3,550	3,550	3,550	3,550	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,350	3,500
Construction	4,550	4,600	4,700	5,250	6,400	7,500	8,100	8,550	8,400	7,950	6,300	5,950	6,500
Manufacturing	1,650	1,600	1,750	1,800	1,850	2,050	2,500	2,450	2,250	1,950	1,800	1,900	1,950
Service-producing	109,550	110,400	110,800	112,300	114,600	116,600	115,600	116,000	115,950	114,550	115,300	116,000	113,950
Transportation	12,500	12,650	12,700	12,800	13,350	13,600	13,950	13,950	13,900	13,100	12,800	12,800	13,200
Trade	26,850	26,600	26,850	27,200	28,100	29,050	29,050	29,050	28,900	28,750	30,000	30,250	28,400
Finance-Ins. & Real Est.	6,850	6,900	6,950	7,050	7,150	7,250	7,350	7,350	7,250	7,300	7,250	7,300	7,150
Service & Misc.	31,350	32,100	32,200	32,750	33,450	34,750	34,350	34,100	33,750	32,800	32,650	32,750	33,100
Government	32,000	32,150	32,100	32,500	32,550	31,950	30,900	31,550	32,150	32,600	32,600	32,900	32,150
Federal	11,750	11,700	11,650	11,800	11,800	12,050	12,050	12,050	11,850	11,850	11,800	11,950	11,850
State	8,850	9,000	9,000	9,100	9,000	8,400	8,250	8,550	9,250	9,300	9,300	9,300	8,950
Local	11,400	11,450	11,450	11,600	11,750	11,500	10,600	10,950	10,900	11,450	11,500	11,650	11,350

SOUTHWEST ALASKA 1992

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
Total Nonag. Wage/Salary	17,000	19,800	19,950	20,000	19,100	19,350	21,800	19,350	18,100	16,100	16,150	15,800	18,550
Goods-producing	5,600	8,050	8,250	8,200	7,150	7,750	10,350	7,850	6,000	4,250	4,450	4,150	6,850
Seafood Processing	5,250	7,700	7,900	7,800	6,750	7,250	9,800	7,400	5,550	3,800	4,000	3,800	6,400
Service-producing	11,400	11,750	11,700	11,800	11,950	11,600	11,450	11,500	12,100	11,850	11,700	11,650	11,700
Government	6,250	6,450	6,350	6,450	6,350	5,800	5,400	5,600	6,150	6,300	6,350	6,250	6,150
Federal	1,350	1,350	1,300	1,300	1,250	1,250	1,200	1,250	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,250
State	500	500	550	550	500	550	600	550	500	500	500	500	550
Local	4,400	4,600	4,500	4,600	4,600	4,000	3,600	3,800	4,400	4,600	4,650	4,500	4,350

SOUTHWEST ALASKA 1993

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
Total Nonag. Wage/Salary	17,550	19,900	19,900	18,250	17,150	17,600	19,900	18,050	17,550	16,550	16,350	15,950	17,900
Goods-producing	6,100	8,150	8,200	6,550	5,250	5,700	8,700	6,350	5,450	4,450	4,450	3,950	6,100
Seafood Processing	5,800	7,850	7,950	6,200	4,800	5,250	8,200	5,750	4,850	3,950	4,000	3,550	5,700
Service-producing	11,450	11,750	11,700	11,700	11,900	11,900	11,200	11,700	12,100	12,100	11,900	12,000	11,800
Government	6,000	6,200	6,250	6,300	6,300	6,000	5,400	5,550	6,100	6,300	6,300	6,300	6,100
Federal	1,150	1,150	1,200	1,150	1,150	1,200	1,200	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,150
State	450	500	500	500	500	600	500	550	500	500	500	500	500
Local	4,400	4,550	4,550	4,650	4,650	4,200	3,700	3,850	4,450	4,650	4,600	4,650	4,400

Notes: Subtotals may not add due to rounding.

Prepared with funding from the Alaska Employment Service. Government includes teachers in primary and secondary schools and personnel employed by the University of Alaska.

Benchmark Date March 1993.

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

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment by Place of Work 1992 & 1993

GULF COAST 1992

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
Total Nonag. Wage/Salary	20,750	21,950	22,400	23,700	25,300	28,300	30,400	29,600	26,800	23,900	21,950	21,450	24,700
Goods-producing	4,100	5,100	5,400	5,900	6,400	8,500	10,850	9,950	7,500	5,950	4,450	4,150	6,500
Mining	1,100	1,100	1,050	1,050	1,200	1,150	1,250	1,450	1,350	1,150	1,100	1,100	1,150
Construction	650	600	600	700	950	1,200	1,300	1,550	1,500	1,350	1,100	900	1,050
Manufacturing	2,350	3,400	3,750	4,150	4,250	6,150	8,300	6,950	4,650	3,450	2,250	2,150	4,300
Seafood Processing	1,550	2,500	2,750	3,100	3,100	5,000	7,100	5,750	3,500	2,250	1,100	1,100	3,250
Service-producing	16,650	16,850	17,000	17,800	18,900	19,800	19,550	19,650	19,300	17,950	17,500	17,300	18,200
Transportation	2,050	2,100	2,200	2,300	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,350	2,150	2,150	2,050	2,250
Trade	3,700	3,650	3,700	4,050	4,600	5,150	5,250	5,050	4,650	4,100	3,950	3,950	4,300
Wholesale Trade	450	450	450	500	550	600	700	650	550	450	450	450	500
Retail Trade	3,250	3,200	3,250	3,550	4,050	4,550	4,550	4,400	4,100	3,650	3,500	3,500	3,800
Finance-Ins. & Real Est.	600	600	600	600	600	650	600	650	650	650	650	600	600
Services & Misc.	4,150	4,250	4,300	4,550	5,000	5,400	5,550	5,650	5,300	4,850	4,600	4,550	4,850
Government	6,150	6,250	6,200	6,300	6,300	6,200	5,750	5,900	6,350	6,200	6,150	6,150	6,150
Federal	550	550	550	550	600	650	650	700	650	600	600	600	600
State	1,750	1,800	1,800	1,850	1,750	1,800	1,850	1,850	1,900	1,800	1,750	1,700	1,800
Local	3,850	3,900	3,850	3,900	3,950	3,750	3,250	3,350	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,850	3,750

GULF COAST 1993

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
Total Nonag. Wage/Salary	20,650	21,950	23,050	24,200	25,500	29,250	31,750	30,850	26,900	24,850	22,750	22,200	25,350
Goods-producing	3,700	4,850	5,750	6,150	6,300	9,100	11,450	10,400	7,000	6,100	4,550	4,150	6,650
Mining	1,000	1,000	1,050	1,150	1,200	1,200	1,250	1,300	1,300	1,150	1,100	1,100	1,150
Construction	650	600	650	800	1,000	1,200	1,350	1,400	1,400	1,350	1,150	1,000	1,050
Manufacturing	2,050	3,250	4,050	4,200	4,100	6,700	8,850	7,700	4,300	3,600	2,300	2,050	4,450
Seafood Processing	1,200	2,200	2,850	2,900	2,800	5,350	7,500	6,300	2,950	2,250	1,050	900	3,200
Service-producing	16,950	17,100	17,300	18,050	19,200	20,150	20,300	20,450	19,900	18,750	18,200	18,050	18,700
Transportation	2,050	2,050	2,000	2,100	2,200	2,300	2,350	2,350	2,200	2,050	2,100	2,000	2,150
Trade	3,700	3,650	3,750	4,050	4,500	5,150	5,550	5,550	5,050	4,500	4,350	4,300	4,500
Wholesale Trade	450	450	450	550	550	600	700	750	600	500	500	500	550
Retail Trade	3,250	3,200	3,300	3,500	3,950	4,550	4,850	4,800	4,450	4,000	3,850	3,800	3,950
Finance-Ins. & Real Est.	600	600	600	600	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	650
Services & Misc.	4,450	4,500	4,600	4,900	5,500	5,850	6,100	6,050	5,700	5,250	4,900	4,900	5,250
Government	6,150	6,300	6,350	6,400	6,350	6,200	5,650	5,850	6,300	6,300	6,200	6,200	6,200
Federal	600	600	600	650	650	700	700	700	650	600	600	600	650
State	1,700	1,750	1,800	1,800	1,700	1,750	1,700	1,750	1,900	1,850	1,800	1,750	1,750
Local	3,850	3,950	3,950	3,950	4,000	3,750	3,250	3,400	3,750	3,850	3,800	3,850	3,800

Notes: Subtotals may not add due to rounding.

Prepared with funding from the Alaska Employment Service. Government includes teachers in primary and secondary schools and personnel employed by the University of Alaska.

Benchmark Date March 1993.

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

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment by Place of Work 1992 & 1993

FAIRBANKS NORTH STAR BOROUGH 1992

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
Total Nonag. Wage/Salary	27,050	27,250	27,850	28,500	30,000	30,750	30,600	30,600	30,750	29,450	28,750	28,400	29,150
Goods-producing	1,800	1,750	1,900	2,250	2,700	3,300	3,650	3,650	3,450	2,950	2,450	2,150	2,650
Mining	350	350	400	450	550	600	750	800	800	700	550	500	550
Construction	900	850	950	1,200	1,500	2,000	2,250	2,200	2,050	1,650	1,300	1,100	1,500
Manufacturing	550	550	550	600	650	700	650	650	600	600	600	550	600
Service-producing	25,250	25,500	25,950	26,250	27,300	27,450	26,950	26,950	27,300	26,500	26,300	26,250	26,500
Transportation	1,950	1,900	1,950	2,000	2,300	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,000	1,900	1,950	2,100
Trucking & Warehousing	450	400	400	450	500	550	550	500	500	450	450	450	450
Air Transportation	600	600	650	650	650	650	550	550	550	550	550	550	600
Communications	250	250	250	250	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
Trade	6,100	6,050	6,150	6,400	6,950	7,200	7,350	7,250	6,950	6,400	6,600	6,550	6,650
Wholesale Trade	800	750	800	750	800	850	850	850	800	800	800	800	800
Retail Trade	5,300	5,300	5,350	5,650	6,150	6,350	6,500	6,400	6,150	5,600	5,800	5,750	5,850
Gen. Merch. & Apparel	1,150	1,100	1,100	1,000	1,050	1,050	1,100	1,100	1,050	1,050	1,300	1,300	1,100
Food Stores	700	700	750	700	700	750	750	750	750	650	650	650	700
Eating/Drinking Places	1,800	1,850	1,850	2,250	2,600	2,650	2,750	2,750	2,550	2,100	2,000	2,000	2,250
Finance-Ins. & Real Est.	1,000	1,000	1,000	950	1,050	1,100	1,150	1,150	1,100	1,050	1,000	1,000	1,050
Services & Misc.	6,000	6,050	6,100	6,150	6,400	6,850	7,050	6,950	6,800	6,450	6,300	6,350	6,450
Government	10,200	10,500	10,750	10,750	10,600	10,050	9,150	9,350	10,200	10,600	10,500	10,400	10,250
Federal	3,050	3,050	3,000	3,150	3,300	3,400	3,400	3,350	3,350	3,300	3,200	3,150	3,250
State	4,400	4,600	4,850	4,650	4,350	4,050	3,250	3,350	4,400	4,400	4,400	4,250	4,200
Local	2,750	2,850	2,900	2,950	2,950	2,600	2,500	2,650	2,850	2,900	2,900	3,000	2,800

FAIRBANKS NORTH STAR BOROUGH 1993

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
Total Nonag. Wage/Salary	27,150	27,200	27,600	28,550	30,150	30,550	31,050	31,700	32,050	30,650	29,900	29,500	29,650
Goods-producing	1,850	1,750	1,850	2,150	2,550	3,000	3,300	3,450	3,350	2,950	2,500	2,200	2,600
Mining	400	400	450	500	500	550	650	750	750	700	600	500	550
Construction	950	850	900	1,100	1,450	1,800	2,000	2,050	2,000	1,650	1,350	1,150	1,450
Manufacturing	500	500	500	550	600	650	650	650	600	600	550	550	600
Service-producing	25,300	25,450	25,750	26,400	27,600	27,550	27,750	28,250	28,700	27,700	27,400	27,300	27,100
Transportation	1,900	1,850	1,900	2,000	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,350	2,350	2,200	2,000	2,050	2,150
Trucking & Warehousing	450	450	400	450	450	500	500	450	450	450	450	450	450
Air Transportation	550	550	550	600	600	650	650	650	600	600	600	600	600
Communications	300	250	250	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	250	250	300
Trade	6,050	5,900	5,950	6,500	6,850	6,950	7,150	7,350	7,500	7,100	7,000	6,950	6,750
Wholesale Trade	800	750	750	750	800	800	850	850	850	850	850	800	800
Retail Trade	5,250	5,150	5,200	5,750	6,050	6,150	6,300	6,500	6,650	6,250	6,150	6,150	5,950
Gen. Merch. & Apparel	900	900	900	950	950	1,000	1,050	1,050	1,200	1,400	1,500	1,500	1,100
Food Stores	700	650	650	650	700	750	750	750	700	700	700	700	700
Eating/Drinking Places	1,950	1,900	1,900	2,450	2,600	2,600	2,700	2,800	2,850	2,250	2,150	2,100	2,350
Finance-Ins. & Real Est.	950	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,050	1,100	1,100	1,150	1,150	1,100	1,050	1,000	1,050
Services & Misc.	6,050	6,200	6,300	6,400	6,700	7,100	7,350	7,400	7,000	6,600	6,500	6,550	6,700
Government	10,350	10,500	10,600	10,500	10,700	10,100	9,850	10,000	10,700	10,700	10,850	10,750	10,450
Federal	3,150	3,150	3,150	3,100	3,350	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,450	3,350	3,300	3,250	3,300
State	4,250	4,400	4,450	4,450	4,300	3,900	3,750	3,800	4,350	4,450	4,600	4,550	4,250
Local	2,950	2,950	2,950	2,950	3,050	2,700	2,600	2,700	2,900	2,900	2,950	2,950	2,900

Notes: Subtotals may not add due to rounding.

Prepared with funding from the Alaska Employment Service. Government includes teachers in primary and secondary schools and personnel employed by the University of Alaska.

Benchmark Date March 1993.

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

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment by Place of Work 1992 & 1993

INTERIOR 1992

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
Total Nonag. Wage/Salary	30,700	31,000	31,700	32,450	34,600	35,700	35,450	35,500	35,500	33,550	32,650	32,150	33,400
Goods-producing	1,950	1,950	2,150	2,400	2,850	3,500	3,850	3,850	3,700	3,150	2,650	2,300	2,850
Mining	500	500	550	550	650	750	900	950	950	850	700	600	700
Construction	900	900	1,000	1,200	1,550	2,050	2,300	2,250	2,100	1,650	1,350	1,150	1,550
Manufacturing	550	550	600	650	650	700	650	650	650	650	600	550	600
Service-producing	28,750	29,050	29,550	30,050	31,750	32,200	31,600	31,650	31,800	30,400	30,000	29,850	30,550
Transportation	2,250	2,200	2,300	2,450	2,950	3,000	2,950	2,950	2,850	2,400	2,250	2,250	2,550
Trade	6,450	6,400	6,450	6,800	7,400	7,700	7,900	7,800	7,400	6,800	6,900	6,900	7,100
Finance-Ins. & Real Est.	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,100	1,150	1,200	1,200	1,150	1,100	1,050	1,050	1,100
Service & Misc.	6,450	6,550	6,600	6,600	7,150	7,750	8,000	7,900	7,650	7,050	6,850	6,850	7,100
Government	12,550	12,850	13,150	13,150	13,150	12,600	11,550	11,800	12,750	13,050	12,950	12,800	12,700
Federal	3,700	3,650	3,650	3,800	4,000	4,200	4,200	4,150	4,100	3,950	3,850	3,800	3,900
State	4,650	4,850	5,100	4,900	4,650	4,350	3,600	3,700	4,300	4,650	4,650	4,450	4,500
Local	4,200	4,350	4,400	4,450	4,500	4,050	3,750	3,950	4,350	4,450	4,450	4,550	4,300

INTERIOR 1993

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
Total Nonag. Wage/Salary	30,850	31,000	31,350	32,400	34,900	36,050	36,250	37,100	37,150	35,150	34,050	33,550	34,150
Goods-producing	2,000	1,900	2,000	2,250	2,700	3,250	3,550	3,700	3,650	3,150	2,650	2,300	2,750
Mining	500	500	550	600	600	700	800	900	900	800	700	600	700
Construction	1,000	900	900	1,100	1,500	1,850	2,100	2,150	2,100	1,750	1,400	1,150	1,500
Manufacturing	500	500	550	550	600	700	650	650	650	600	550	550	600
Service-producing	28,850	29,100	29,350	30,150	32,200	32,800	32,700	33,400	33,500	32,000	31,400	31,250	31,400
Transportation	2,200	2,200	2,250	2,350	3,000	3,100	3,100	3,200	2,950	2,650	2,350	2,400	2,650
Trade	6,350	6,300	6,300	6,900	7,300	7,600	7,800	8,050	8,150	7,550	7,450	7,400	7,250
Finance-Ins. & Real Est.	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,150	1,200	1,200	1,250	1,200	1,150	1,100	1,050	1,150
Service & Misc.	6,550	6,700	6,800	6,900	7,550	8,100	8,400	8,500	8,000	7,300	7,200	7,150	7,450
Government	12,700	12,850	12,950	12,950	13,200	12,800	12,200	12,400	13,200	13,350	13,300	13,250	12,950
Federal	3,750	3,750	3,750	3,750	4,000	4,250	4,300	4,300	4,200	4,100	4,000	3,950	4,000
State	4,500	4,600	4,650	4,700	4,600	4,500	4,150	4,200	4,600	4,700	4,800	4,750	4,550
Local	4,450	4,500	4,550	4,500	4,600	4,050	3,750	3,900	4,400	4,550	4,500	4,550	4,350

NORTHERN 1992

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
Total Nonag. Wage/Salary	13,600	13,800	14,050	14,150	13,950	14,150	14,100	14,300	14,050	14,300	14,000	14,200	14,050
Goods-producing	5,200	5,350	5,400	5,500	5,300	5,400	5,250	5,250	5,000	4,800	4,700	4,850	5,150
Mining	4,850	4,900	4,900	4,950	4,800	4,950	4,850	4,800	4,550	4,300	4,250	4,350	4,700
Service-producing	8,400	8,450	8,650	8,650	8,650	8,750	8,850	9,050	9,050	9,500	9,300	9,350	8,900
Government	4,250	4,350	4,400	4,400	4,350	4,350	4,100	4,200	4,350	4,800	4,700	4,600	4,400
Federal	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	200	250
State	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	400	350	350	350	350
Local	3,650	3,750	3,800	3,800	3,750	3,750	3,500	3,600	3,700	4,200	4,100	4,050	3,800

NORTHERN 1993

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
Total Nonag. Wage/Salary	13,700	14,400	14,550	14,400	14,250	15,000	14,700	14,850	14,850	15,000	14,800	14,700	14,600
Goods-producing	4,600	5,050	5,100	5,100	5,100	5,350	5,150	5,350	5,300	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,100
Mining	4,100	4,250	4,300	4,550	4,550	4,850	4,700	4,900	4,800	4,550	4,550	4,450	4,550
Service-producing	9,100	9,350	9,450	9,300	9,150	9,650	9,550	9,500	9,550	10,000	9,800	9,700	9,500
Government	4,350	4,400	4,500	4,450	4,350	4,650	4,250	4,250	4,450	5,050	4,900	4,850	4,550
Federal	200	200	200	200	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250
State	350	350	350	350	350	350	300	350	350	350	350	350	350
Local	3,800	3,850	3,950	3,900	3,750	4,050	3,700	3,650	3,850	4,450	4,300	4,250	3,950

Notes: Subtotals may not add due to rounding.
Prepared with funding from the Alaska Employment Service. Government includes teachers in primary and secondary schools and personnel employed by the University of Alaska.
Benchmark Date March 1993.

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

Alaska Hours and Earnings for Selected Industries—1993 Annual Averages

Average Weekly Earnings 1993

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Avg.
Mining	\$1,143.35	\$1,221.21	\$1,194.26	\$1,234.79	\$1,218.90	\$1,189.12	\$1,248.71	\$1,272.54	\$1,275.97	\$1,218.00	\$1,227.39	\$1,237.88	\$1,225.42
Construction	937.86	1027.07	1020.61	1030.95	1072.12	1095.98	1102.75	1198.41	1130.54	1120.35	981.63	1039.57	1079.24
Manufacturing	385.84	493.30	527.56	448.72	513.73	477.12	498.69	551.94	537.40	545.11	505.93	453.82	501.30
Seafood Processing	294.52	465.17	487.52	324.26	352.91	362.53	432.13	476.33	434.00	430.50	356.94	347.78	410.62
Trans., Comm. & Utilities	627.24	628.14	621.52	634.83	651.96	654.12	662.84	675.27	648.71	652.90	642.41	647.16	646.45
Trade	356.64	361.61	358.39	367.55	376.75	370.27	380.56	386.56	367.42	368.88	377.33	369.47	370.26
Wholesale	574.19	562.12	565.44	574.18	614.06	591.39	625.07	621.68	595.03	602.95	590.10	596.86	592.90
Retail	311.51	320.02	316.37	326.83	330.31	328.25	333.66	339.97	324.99	323.96	337.18	326.72	327.36
Finance-Ins. & R.E.	446.19	438.59	432.07	440.90	461.36	444.07	450.21	458.47	443.00	451.84	450.70	455.24	447.46

Average Weekly Hours 1993

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Avg.
Mining	47.6	51.9	50.2	51.6	51.0	49.9	51.9	53.2	51.1	50.0	48.9	50.3	50.7
Construction	38.5	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.6	44.3	44.7	47.2	44.3	44.3	39.0	41.8	43.5
Manufacturing	36.4	53.1	54.5	39.5	36.8	42.0	48.7	51.2	47.6	45.2	39.9	38.2	45.0
Seafood Processing	37.0	60.1	61.4	39.4	39.3	42.5	51.2	54.5	51.3	49.2	40.7	41.6	49.0
Trans., Comm. & Utilities	35.1	34.8	34.0	34.9	36.2	36.0	36.5	36.9	35.9	35.6	34.8	34.7	35.5
Trade	31.9	32.2	32.2	32.7	33.4	33.6	34.1	34.3	32.4	32.5	33.6	32.9	33.0
Wholesale	37.9	37.6	37.2	38.0	39.9	39.4	38.8	39.8	37.9	38.9	37.9	37.8	38.4
Retail	30.6	31.1	31.2	31.7	32.1	32.5	33.2	33.2	31.4	31.3	32.8	32.0	32.0
Finance-Ins. & R.E.	35.3	35.2	35.3	35.7	36.1	35.3	35.2	36.1	34.8	35.3	35.6	35.4	35.4

Average Hourly Earnings 1993

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Avg.
Mining	\$24.02	\$23.53	\$23.79	\$23.93	\$23.90	\$23.83	\$24.06	\$23.92	\$24.97	\$24.36	\$25.10	\$24.61	\$24.17
Construction	24.36	23.83	23.68	23.92	24.59	24.74	24.67	25.39	25.52	25.29	25.17	24.87	24.81
Manufacturing	10.60	9.29	9.68	11.36	13.96	11.36	10.24	10.78	11.29	12.06	12.68	11.88	11.14
Seafood Processing	7.96	7.74	7.94	8.23	8.98	8.53	8.44	8.74	8.46	8.75	8.77	8.36	8.38
Trans., Comm. & Utilities	17.87	18.05	18.28	18.19	18.01	18.17	18.16	18.30	18.07	18.34	18.46	18.65	18.21
Trade	11.18	11.23	11.13	11.24	11.28	11.02	11.16	11.27	11.34	11.35	11.23	11.23	11.22
Wholesale	15.15	14.95	15.20	15.11	15.39	15.01	16.11	15.62	15.70	15.50	15.57	15.79	15.44
Retail	10.18	10.29	10.14	10.31	10.29	10.10	10.05	10.24	10.35	10.35	10.28	10.21	10.23
Finance-Ins. & R.E.	12.64	12.46	12.24	12.35	12.78	12.58	12.79	12.70	12.73	12.80	12.66	12.86	12.64

Notes: Annual averages may not add due to rounding.

Averages are based on data for full and part time production workers (manufacturing) and nonsupervisory workers (nonmanufacturing) and are for gross earnings and hours paid, including overtime pay and hours.

Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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

Benchmark: March 1993

Table • 20

Labor Force by Region and Census Area 1990-1993

	Labor Force				Unemployment			
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1990	1991	1992	1993
Alaska Statewide	272,000	278,000	289,000	299,000	19,000	24,000	26,000	23,000
Anch.-MatSu Region	138,520	144,346	145,534	153,926	8,521	10,964	12,001	10,411
Municipality of Anchorage	121,533	125,028	125,635	133,105	6,546	8,475	9,168	7,899
MatSu Borough	16,987	19,318	19,899	20,821	1,975	2,489	2,833	2,512
Gulf Coast Region	31,981	33,405	33,242	34,652	3,052	3,874	4,343	3,869
Kenai Peninsula Borough	19,829	20,795	20,752	21,496	2,154	2,759	3,058	2,649
Kodiak Island Borough	6,703	7,108	7,148	7,545	340	589	743	723
Valdez-Cordova	5,449	5,501	5,343	5,611	558	525	542	497
Interior Region	41,165	42,524	43,596	45,589	3,490	4,220	4,300	3,889
Denali Borough ^{1/}	N/A	N/A	872	914	N/A	N/A	97	92
Fairbanks North Star Borough	36,021	37,381	38,419	40,197	2,876	3,530	3,574	3,220
Southeast Fairbanks	2,248	2,225	2,235	2,363	261	284	276	285
Yukon-Koyukuk	2,895	2,919	2,069	2,115	352	406	352	293
Northern Region	8,312	8,668	8,334	8,653	661	895	1,000	917
Nome	3,254	3,390	3,216	3,350	272	383	412	393
North Slope Borough	2,910	3,041	2,922	3,083	101	155	149	158
Northwest Arctic Borough	2,147	2,238	2,196	2,220	287	358	439	366
Southeast Region	39,015	39,285	39,224	40,701	2,600	3,239	3,360	3,083
Haines Borough	1,149	1,228	1,151	1,168	78	178	138	106
Juneau Borough	16,027	16,293	16,501	17,147	814	1,021	1,166	1,062
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	7,874	7,873	7,804	8,114	586	718	739	704
Pr. of Wales-Outer Ketchikan	3,045	3,132	3,049	3,114	317	418	380	315
Sitka Borough	4,739	4,702	4,739	4,976	237	278	292	312
Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon	2,382	2,288	2,266	2,339	255	258	274	250
Wrangell-Petersburg	3,800	3,770	3,716	3,844	313	369	371	335
Southwest Region	13,009	9,772	19,070	15,479	677	809	996	830
Aleutians East Borough	1,368	1,058	2,144	1,747	8	20	29	33
Aleutians West	3,724	2,657	5,073	4,124	29	42	58	59
Bethel	4,245	3,259	6,360	5,123	321	392	480	357
Bristol Bay Borough	498	366	756	620	23	28	39	39
Dillingham	1,273	964	1,944	1,583	88	96	139	120
Lake & Peninsula Borough	463	349	694	560	30	36	54	41
Wade Hampton	1,438	1,119	2,100	1,722	178	195	197	180

^{1/} Estimates for Denali Borough did not exist prior to 1992. Denali Borough was included in Yukon-Koyukuk census area at that time.

1993 Benchmark.

- **Comparisons between different time periods are not as meaningful as other time series published by the Alaska Department of Labor.**
- **The official definition of unemployment currently in place excludes anyone who has made no attempt to find work in the four-week period up to and including the week that includes the 12th of each month. Most Alaska economists believe that Alaska's rural localities have proportionately more of these discouraged workers.**

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis

- regression model to calculate the state-wide unemployment rate.
- updated population controls to the Current Population Survey.
- incorporation of other 1990 Census data into the local area labor force estimates.

Unfortunately, the impact of the method changes was so significant on unemployment rates that rates calculated prior to the January 1994 rates are not comparable to rates calculated after that date. Following is a brief discussion of the above items to help explain the effect the changes had on the labor force statistics.

Current Population Survey redesign is likely to bump up unemployment

As part of an effort to improve data from the Current Population Survey (CPS), the Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics undertook a comprehensive redesign of the CPS. The new CPS was implemented in January of 1994. Changes to the CPS questionnaire were made to improve data accuracy, incorporate definitional changes, and expand data collection. The data collection method was also revised, most notably introducing the use of laptop computers by interviewers in the field.

Very limited knowledge exists about the effect that the CPS redesign had on state and

Labor Force by Region and Census Area 1990-1993

	Rate				Employment			
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1990	1991	1992	1993
Alaska Statewide	7.0	8.6	9.0	7.7	253,000	254,000	263,000	276,000
Anch.-MatSu Region	6.2	7.6	8.2	6.8	129,999	133,382	133,533	143,515
Municipality of Anchorage	5.4	6.8	7.3	5.9	114,987	116,553	116,467	125,206
MatSu Borough	11.6	12.9	14.2	12.1	15,012	16,829	17,066	18,309
Gulf Coast Region	9.5	11.6	13.1	11.2	28,929	29,531	28,899	30,783
Kenai Peninsula	10.9	13.3	14.7	12.3	17,675	18,036	17,694	18,847
Kodiak Island Borough	5.1	8.3	10.4	9.6	6,363	6,519	6,405	6,822
Valdez-Cordova	10.2	9.5	10.1	8.9	4,891	4,976	4,801	5,114
Interior Region	8.5	9.9	9.9	8.5	37,675	38,304	39,296	41,700
Denali Borough ^{1/}	N/A	N/A	11.1	10.1	N/A	N/A	775	822
Fairbanks North Star Borough	8.0	9.4	9.3	8.0	33,145	33,851	34,845	36,977
Southeast Fairbanks	11.6	12.8	12.3	12.1	1,987	1,941	1,959	2,078
Yukon-Koyukuk	12.2	13.9	17.0	13.9	2,543	2,513	1,717	1,822
Northern Region	8.0	10.3	12.0	10.6	7,651	7,773	7,334	7,736
Nome	8.4	11.3	12.8	11.7	2,982	3,007	2,804	2,957
North Slope Borough	3.5	5.1	5.1	5.1	2,809	2,886	2,773	2,925
Northwest Arctic Borough	13.4	16.0	20.0	16.5	1,860	1,880	1,757	1,854
Southeast Region	6.7	8.2	8.6	7.6	36,415	36,046	35,864	37,618
Haines Borough	6.8	14.5	12.0	9.1	1,071	1,050	1,013	1,062
Juneau Borough	5.1	6.3	7.1	6.2	15,213	15,272	15,335	16,085
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	7.4	9.1	9.5	8.7	7,288	7,155	7,065	7,410
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan	10.4	13.3	12.5	10.1	2,728	2,714	2,669	2,799
Sitka Borough	5.0	5.9	6.2	6.3	4,502	4,424	4,447	4,664
Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon	10.7	11.3	12.1	10.7	2,127	2,030	1,992	2,089
Wrangell-Petersburg	8.2	9.8	10.0	8.7	3,487	3,401	3,345	3,509
Southwest Region	5.2	8.3	5.2	5.4	12,332	8,963	18,074	14,649
Aleutians East Borough	0.6	1.9	1.4	1.9	1,360	1,038	2,115	1,714
Aleutians West	0.8	1.6	1.1	1.4	3,695	2,615	5,015	4,065
Bethel	7.6	12.0	7.5	7.0	3,924	2,867	5,880	4,766
Bristol Bay Borough	4.6	7.7	5.2	6.3	475	338	717	581
Dillingham	6.9	10.0	7.2	7.6	1,185	868	1,805	1,463
Lake & Peninsula Borough	6.5	10.3	7.8	7.3	433	313	640	519
Wade Hampton	12.4	17.4	9.4	10.5	1,260	924	1,903	1,542

^{1/} Estimates for Denali Borough did not exist prior to 1992. Denali Borough was included in Yukon-Koyukuk census area at that time.

1993 Benchmark.

- **Comparisons between different time periods are not as meaningful as other time series published by the Alaska Department of Labor.**
- **The official definition of unemployment currently in place excludes anyone who has made no attempt to find work in the four-week period up to and including the week that includes the 12th of each month. Most Alaska economists believe that Alaska's rural localities have proportionately more of these discouraged workers.**

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis

substate labor force estimates. A parallel survey was conducted to estimate what the changes would be at the national level, however the survey was not designed to provide comparisons for state or area estimates. At the national level, the survey redesign is expected to raise the unemployment level by about half a percentage point. For the eleven direct-use states, the parallel test indicated that the new CPS would also result in a rise in the unemployment rate of one-half a percentage point. For the 39 model-based states and the District of Columbia, the parallel survey unemployment rate was 0.3 of a percentage point higher. This is not a statistically different result than the one-half a percentage point difference calculated for the nation and direct-use states. While the

effects of the CPS redesign on Alaska are unknown from available data, the new CPS methodology is expected to place upward pressure on the statewide unemployment rate—unfortunately, how much is due to new methods and how much is “real” will be impossible to determine. For this reason, AKDOL will not compare labor force estimates based on the old methodology to estimates produced by the new method.

Updated regression model means less volatile monthly estimates

Alaska is one of 39 states which uses regression models as a statistical technique in estimating employment and unemployment. In the other eleven states the monthly re-

sults of the Current Population Survey are reliable enough to be used as the official employment and unemployment estimates for those states. After extensive analysis by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and review by the Alaska Department of Labor, Alaska's regression models are being retooled to better estimate employment and unemployment.

Tests comparing the previous model to the new model show that the new estimation technique is generally subject to less month-to-month variations in the unemployment rate than the estimates produced by the previous method. However, the new model is expected to have larger revisions during the annual benchmarking process. Details on the change in the methodology are available from Research and Analysis.

New population estimates will raise employment and unemployment levels

Another crucial revision to the labor force estimates will be the introduction of 1990 Census-based population estimates for use

as an independent population control for the CPS. In Alaska, the population estimates used to control the level of overall growth in the eligible labor force population did not reflect adequate growth through the early 1990s. As a result, the overall labor force estimates from 1990 have been dramatically low. Higher population estimates will return the labor force estimates to a more realistic level, reflecting the population growth that has occurred in Alaska since the recovery from the recession.

Local area rates will incorporate 1990 Census data

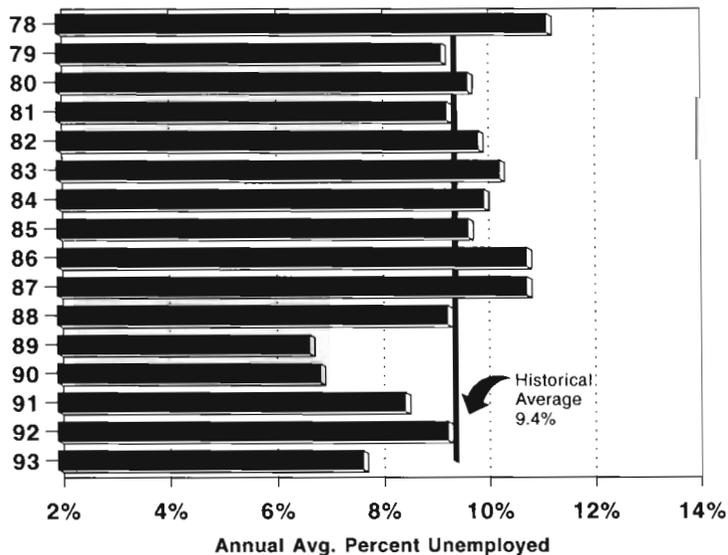
Another important revision introduced with this benchmark is the incorporation of 1990 Census data into the local area labor force estimates. In making the monthly labor force estimates for Alaska's boroughs and census areas, area-specific data are either unavailable or do not conform to CPS concepts and measures. Census information is used in estimating local area labor force data by making adjustments to available data based on information gleaned from the Census. An important example is the use of Census data to adjust "place-of-work" employment data to place-of-residence employment. This residency adjustment helps reflect commuting patterns, multiple jobholding, and unpaid absences, all important economic phenomena for which no current area specific information is available. All local area series will be revised back to January 1990 to reflect the incorporation of these data into the local area estimates.

Changes leave direction of state and area unemployment rates uncertain

All of the changes being incorporated into Alaska's labor force estimates throw a tremendous amount of uncertainty into interpretation of labor force data. As an economic indicator for Alaska's economy and for boroughs and census areas, labor force data might not be a reliable measure of the direction that the economy is heading. Caution should be used in interpreting any labor force data until the new methodology has been in place for some time.

Figure • 2

Unemployment Averages 7.7% in 1993



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

Southeast and Southwest Regions Lag Behind

by Tom Lane

Weak seafood employment figures made an otherwise ordinary January unusual (particularly in southwestern Alaska). Many industries showed employment increases over the year, but Southeast suffered from last year's pulp mill and mine closures. At 10.3%, Alaska's unemployment rate was higher than the national rate of 7.3% (nonseasonally adjusted). Rates in nearly half the state's census areas were over 15%. (See Table 4.) New methods used to calculate unemployment rates throughout the country in January, however, mean new rates cannot be compared to previous ones. Unemployment typically increases in January; given other signs, it probably did this year, too.

Certainly employment declined. Jobs lost in seasonal industries (construction, retail trade, logging) pushed wage and salary jobs down by 7,500 from December. Drops in January employment are normal for the month and construction, trade, finance, and services all showed job gains over the year. All regions except Southwest showed year-to-year employment increases. (See Tables 1 and 3 and Figure 1.) Southeast's slight gain reflected the Greens Creek mine and Sitka pulp mill closures last year. The region, outside of Juneau, also had high unemployment rates.

Low seafood processing employment hurt Southwest. The industry is the major exception to Alaska's downward seasonal pattern in January: Winter bottomfish and shellfish activities are usually well underway, particularly in the Southwest region. For the first time in many years, January seafood employment did not increase over the year. (See Figure 2.) Hours worked per employee were also down. (See Table 2.) Poor bottomfish and crab catches, shorter seasons, and a late starting season may have all contributed to the meager job numbers. February's data may confirm the end of an era of steadily increasing winter seafood processing employment.

Oil prices up, airline losses down

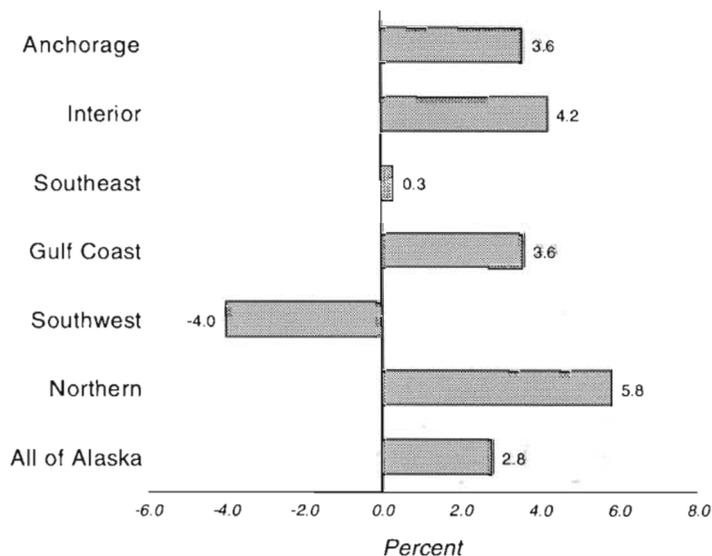
Crude prices hit their lowest point in many years at the beginning of January. By February, prices climbed over a dollar to a still low level. Low prices may have slowed exploration plans, and rumors surfaced of cutbacks in the development of the Kuparuk River field. Nevertheless, Cook Inlet Region, Inc. planned to explore 340,000 acres in Kenai Peninsula. Gas consumers are deriving some benefit from lower energy prices—ENSTAR, the state's largest gas utility, cut rates 9%.

Low oil prices may be bad news for Alaska but are usually good news for airlines. Both Alaska Airlines and MarkAir announced 1993 losses far below 1992's. MarkAir heralded its reentry into Juneau and Alaska Airlines in-

Tom Lane is a labor economist with the Research & Analysis Section, Administrative Services Division, Alaska Department of Labor. He is located in Juneau.

Figure • 1

Only Southeast and Southwest Did Poorly % Change in employment January 1993-January 1994



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

Table • 1

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment by Place of Work

Alaska

	p/		Changes from:		
	1/94	12/93	1/93	12/93	1/93
Total Nonag. Wage & Salary	238,400	245,900	232,000	-7,500	6,400
Goods-producing	29,100	31,100	29,700	-2,000	-600
Mining	9,600	9,600	9,400	0	200
Construction	8,600	10,200	7,600	-1,600	1,000
Manufacturing	10,900	11,300	12,700	-400	-1,800
Durable Goods	1,700	2,700	1,500	-1,000	200
Lumber & Wood Products	1,100	2,100	900	-1,000	200
Nondurable Goods	9,200	8,600	11,200	600	-2,000
Seafood Processing	6,000	5,300	7,600	700	-1,600
Pulp Mills	500	500	900	0	-400
Service-producing	209,300	214,800	202,300	-5,500	7,000
Transportation	21,400	22,000	21,100	-600	300
Trucking & Warehousing	2,800	2,800	2,800	0	0
Water Transportation	1,400	1,700	1,400	-300	0
Air Transportation	7,000	7,100	7,000	-100	0
Communications	3,700	3,700	3,600	0	100
Trade	47,100	50,200	44,700	-3,100	2,400
Wholesale Trade	7,900	8,100	7,600	-200	300
Retail Trade	39,200	42,100	37,100	-2,900	2,100
Gen. Merch. & Apparel	7,900	9,000	6,400	-1,100	1,500
Food Stores	6,500	6,900	6,600	-400	-100
Eating & Drinking Places	12,300	12,900	12,000	-600	300
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	11,200	11,300	10,600	-100	600
Services & Misc.	54,600	55,500	52,400	-900	2,200
Hotels & Lodging Places	4,300	4,700	4,200	-400	100
Health Services	12,500	12,400	11,900	100	600
Government	75,000	75,800	73,500	-800	1,500
Federal	19,500	19,700	19,400	-200	100
State	21,600	22,100	21,300	-500	300
Local	33,900	34,000	32,800	-100	1,100

Municipality of Anchorage

	p/		Changes from:		
	1/94	12/93	1/93	12/93	1/93
Total Nonag. Wage & Salary	115,000	118,600	110,900	-3,600	4,100
Goods-producing	9,700	10,500	9,200	-800	500
Mining	3,100	3,200	3,300	-100	-200
Construction	5,000	5,500	4,300	-500	700
Manufacturing	1,600	1,800	1,600	-200	0
Service-producing	105,300	108,100	101,700	-2,800	3,600
Transportation	11,900	12,100	11,700	-200	200
Air Transportation	4,400	4,500	4,500	-100	-100
Communications	2,300	2,300	2,300	0	0
Trade	26,000	28,000	24,800	-2,000	1,200
Wholesale Trade	5,900	6,000	5,600	-100	300
Retail Trade	20,100	22,000	19,200	-1,900	900
Gen. Merch. & Apparel	3,900	4,600	3,200	-700	700
Food Stores	3,100	3,400	3,100	-300	0
Eating & Drinking Places	6,700	7,100	6,600	-400	100
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	6,900	6,900	6,500	0	400
Services & Misc.	30,800	31,000	29,600	-200	1,200
Hotels & Lodging Places	2,200	2,300	2,200	-100	0
Health Services	6,500	6,400	6,200	100	300
Government	29,700	30,100	29,100	-400	600
Federal	11,700	11,800	11,600	-100	100
State	8,300	8,500	8,100	-200	200
Local	9,700	9,800	9,400	-100	300

Table • 2

Alaska Hours and Earnings for Selected Industries

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	p/		1/93	p/		1/93	p/		1/93
	1/94	12/93		1/94	12/93		1/94	12/93	
Mining	\$1,218.47	\$1,237.88	\$1,143.35	48.7	50.3	47.6	\$25.02	\$24.61	\$24.02
Construction	1,017.58	1,039.57	937.86	41.5	41.8	38.5	24.52	24.87	24.36
Manufacturing	386.96	453.82	385.84	32.6	38.2	36.4	11.87	11.88	10.60
Seafood Processing	272.11	347.78	294.52	31.9	41.6	37.0	8.53	8.36	7.96
Trans., Comm. & Utilities	663.14	647.16	627.24	35.5	34.7	35.1	18.68	18.65	17.87
Trade	368.06	369.47	356.64	32.4	32.9	31.9	11.36	11.23	11.18
Wholesale	605.47	596.86	574.19	38.2	37.8	37.9	15.85	15.79	15.15
Retail	321.14	326.72	311.51	31.3	32.0	30.6	10.26	10.21	10.18
Finance-Ins. & R.E	469.15	455.24	446.19	36.2	35.4	35.3	12.96	12.86	12.64

Notes to Tables 1-3:

Tables 1&2- Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 3- Prepared in part with funding from the Alaska State Employment Security Division.

p/ denotes preliminary estimates.

r/ denotes revised estimates.

Government includes employees of public school systems and the University of Alaska.

Average hours and earnings estimates are based on data for full- and part-time production workers (manufacturing) and nonsupervisory workers (nonmanufacturing). Averages are for gross earnings and hours paid, including overtime pay and hours.

Benchmark: March 1993

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment by Place of Work

Southeast Region	p/		Changes from:		
	1/94	12/93	1/93	12/93	1/93
Total Nonag. Wage & Salary	30,150	32,100	30,050	-1,950	100
Goods-producing	3,250	4,350	3,600	-1,100	-350
Mining	150	150	300	0	-150
Construction	950	1,150	850	-200	100
Manufacturing	2,150	3,050	2,450	-900	-300
Durable Goods	900	1,700	800	-800	100
Lumber & Woods Products	850	1,600	750	-750	100
Nondurable Goods	1,250	1,350	1,650	-100	-400
Seafood Processing	550	600	550	-50	0
Pulp Mills	500	500	900	0	-400
Service-producing	26,900	27,750	26,450	-850	450
Transportation	2,400	2,650	2,450	-250	-50
Trade	5,550	5,850	5,250	-300	300
Wholesale Trade	500	550	450	-50	50
Retail Trade	5,050	5,300	4,800	-250	250
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	1,200	1,250	1,150	-50	50
Services & Misc.	5,400	5,600	5,250	-200	150
Government	12,350	12,400	12,350	-50	0
Federal	1,850	1,850	1,900	0	-50
State	5,450	5,450	5,500	0	-50
Local	5,050	5,100	4,950	-50	100

Anchorage-MatSu Region

Total Nonag. Wage & Salary	123,550	127,200	119,200	-3,650	4,350
Goods-producing	10,300	11,200	9,650	-900	650
Mining	3,250	3,350	3,450	-100	-200
Construction	5,400	5,950	4,550	-550	850
Manufacturing	1,650	1,900	1,650	-250	0
Service-producing	113,250	116,000	109,550	-2,750	3,700
Transportation	12,650	12,800	12,500	-150	150
Trade	28,100	30,250	26,850	-2,150	1,250
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	7,300	7,300	6,850	0	450
Service & Misc.	32,500	32,750	31,350	-250	1,150
Government	32,700	32,900	32,000	-200	700
Federal	11,850	11,950	11,750	-100	100
State	9,150	9,300	8,850	-150	300
Local	11,700	11,650	11,400	50	300

Gulf Coast Region

Total Nonag. Wage & Salary	21,400	22,200	20,650	-800	750
Goods-producing	3,750	4,150	3,700	-400	50
Mining	1,050	1,100	1,000	-50	50
Construction	700	1,000	650	-300	50
Manufacturing	2,000	2,050	2,050	-50	-50
Seafood Processing	950	900	1,200	50	-250
Service-producing	17,650	18,050	16,950	-400	700
Transportation	2,000	2,000	2,050	0	-50
Trade	4,100	4,300	3,700	-200	400
Wholesale Trade	450	500	450	-50	0
Retail Trade	3,650	3,800	3,250	-150	400
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	600	650	600	-50	0
Services & Misc.	4,750	4,900	4,450	-150	300
Government	6,200	6,200	6,150	0	50
Federal	600	600	600	0	0
State	1,750	1,750	1,700	0	50
Local	3,850	3,850	3,850	0	0

Interior Region	p/		Changes from:		
	1/94	12/93	1/93	12/93	1/93
Total Nonag. Wage & Salary	32,150	33,550	30,850	-1,400	1,300
Goods-producing	2,150	2,300	2,000	-150	150
Mining	650	600	500	50	150
Construction	950	1,150	1,000	-200	-50
Manufacturing	550	550	500	0	50
Service-producing	30,000	31,250	28,850	-1,250	1,150
Transportation	2,300	2,400	2,200	-100	100
Trade	6,900	7,400	6,350	-500	550
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	1,050	1,050	1,050	0	0
Services & Misc.	6,900	7,150	6,550	-250	350
Government	12,850	13,250	12,700	-400	150
Federal	3,900	3,950	3,750	-50	150
State	4,500	4,750	4,500	-250	0
Local	4,450	4,550	4,450	-100	0

Fairbanks North Star Borough

Total Nonag. Wage & Salary	28,200	29,500	27,150	-1,300	1,050
Goods-producing	1,950	2,200	1,850	-250	100
Mining	500	500	400	0	100
Construction	950	1,150	950	-200	0
Manufacturing	500	550	500	-50	0
Service-producing	26,250	27,300	25,300	-1,050	950
Transportation	1,950	2,050	1,900	-100	50
Trucking & Warehousing	450	450	450	0	0
Air Transportation	600	600	550	0	50
Communication	250	250	300	0	-50
Trade	6,500	6,950	6,050	-450	450
Wholesale Trade	800	800	800	0	0
Retail Trade	5,700	6,150	5,250	-450	450
Gen. Merch. & Apparel	1,200	1,500	900	-300	300
Food Stores	650	700	700	-50	-50
Eating & Drinking Places	2,050	2,100	1,950	-50	100
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	1,000	1,000	950	0	50
Services & Misc.	6,350	6,550	6,050	-200	300
Government	10,450	10,750	10,350	-300	100
Federal	3,200	3,250	3,150	-50	50
State	4,300	4,550	4,250	-250	50
Local	2,950	2,950	2,950	0	0

Southwest Region

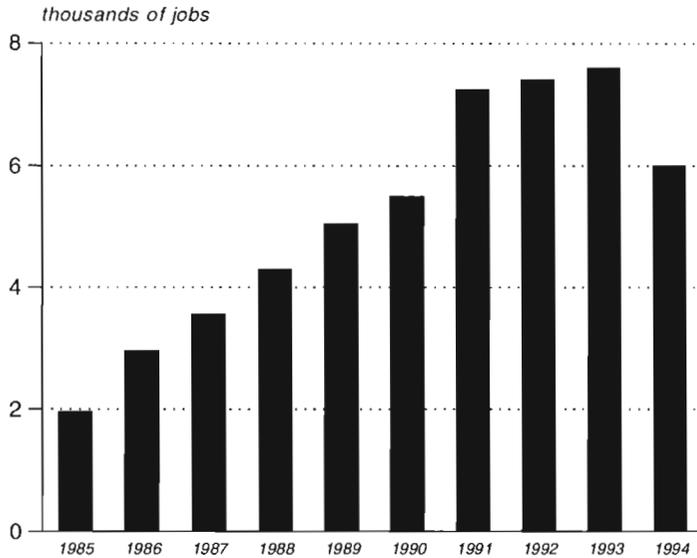
Total Nonag. Wage & Salary	16,850	15,950	17,550	900	-700
Goods-producing	4,800	3,950	6,100	850	-1,300
Seafood Processing	4,500	3,550	5,800	950	-1,300
Service-producing	12,050	12,000	11,450	50	600
Government	6,250	6,300	6,000	-50	250
Federal	1,150	1,150	1,150	0	0
State	500	500	450	0	50
Local	4,600	4,650	4,400	-50	200

Northern Region

Total Nonag. Wage & Salary	14,500	14,700	13,700	-200	800
Goods-producing	4,950	5,000	4,600	-50	350
Mining	4,450	4,450	4,100	0	350
Service-producing	9,550	9,700	9,100	-150	450
Government	4,750	4,850	4,350	-100	400
Federal	200	250	200	-50	0
State	350	350	350	0	0
Local	4,200	4,250	3,800	-50	400

Figure • 2

Has a Chill Hit Alaska's Winter Fisheries?
Seafood processing employment each January: 1985-1994



Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis

icated it may begin service to Petropavlovsk. Rich International announced the start of Anchorage-Hawaii air service. The Alaska Railroad's good news, a contract with Mapco to transport fuel, was bad news for the construction industry—the end of plans for a North Pole-Anchorage pipeline.

Timber sale approved, CPI down

Environmental controversy had slowed a proposed U.S. Forest Service timber sale on Prince of Wales Island. The Ketchikan Pulp Company claimed the timber was critical to its survival and the Forest Service approved the sale in January. The Forest Service also threatened to cancel Alaska Pulp Corporation's timber contract since it no longer operates its Sitka mill. The company has expressed interest in converting the mill to fiberboard production, but needs Forest Service concurrence. The Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority committed \$200,000 for a feasibility study.

Retailers made news: surveys indicated increased competition brought down Anchorage retail prices. (Note: The new Anchorage Consumer Price Index showed a 3.1% average increase for 1993, down from 3.4% in 1992.) The new owner of Anchorage's Fifth

Table • 4

Unemployment Rates by Region & Census Area

	Percent Unemployed p/ 1/94
Alaska Statewide	10.3
Anch.-MatSu Region	8.4
Municipality of Anchorage	7.4
MatSu Bor.	15.0
Gulf Coast Region	17.2
Kenai Peninsula Bor.	17.8
Kodiak Island Bor.	17.5
Valdez-Cordova	14.5
Interior Region	11.7
Denali Bor.	16.3
Fairbanks North Star Bor	10.9
Southeast Fairbanks	19.2
Yukon-Koyukuk	15.4
Northern Region	10.9
Nome	13.8
North Slope Bor.	4.1
Northwest Arctic Bor.	15.8
Southeast Region	12.4
Haines Bor.	16.6
Juneau Bor.	8.1
Ketchikan Gateway Bor.	12.9
Pr. of Wales-Outer Ketch	18.9
Sitka Bor.	14.4
Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon	20.0
Wrangell-Petersburg	15.7
Southwest Region	6.1
Aleutians East Bor.	2.3
Aleutians West	1.9
Bethel	7.1
Bristol Bay Bor.	9.1
Dillingham	10.4
Lake & Peninsula Bor.	8.8
Wade Hampton	10.9
Seasonally Adjusted Rates	
Alaska Statewide	8.6
United States	6.7

p/ denotes preliminary estimates r/ denotes revised estimates
Benchmark: March 1993

- **Comparisons between** different time periods are not as meaningful as other time series published by the Alaska Department of Labor.
- **The official definition of unemployment** currently in place excludes anyone who has made no attempt to find work in the four-week period up to and including the week that includes the 12th of each month. Most Alaska economists believe that Alaska's rural localities have proportionately more of these discouraged workers.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis

Avenue mall is trying to fill vacant slots with national specialty stores. Carr Gottstein continued aggressive expansion—it bought Hanson's Trading Co. stores in Nome and Kotzebue and announced entry into Juneau with a new supermarket. That city's new Mapco outlet brought down gasoline prices.

Alaska Employment Service

Anchorage: Phone 269-4800

Kotzebue: Phone 442-3280

Kodiak: Phone 486-3105

Bethel: Phone 543-2210

Nome: Phone 443-2626/2460

Seward: Phone 224-5276

Dillingham: Phone 842-5579

Tok: Phone 883-5629

Juneau: Phone 790-4562

Eagle River: Phone 694-6904/07

Valdez: Phone 835-4910

Petersburg: Phone 772-3791

Mat-Su: Phone 376-2407/08

Kenai: Phone 283-4304/4377/4319

Sitka: Phone 747-3347/3423/6921

Fairbanks: Phone 451-2871

Homer: Phone 235-7791

Ketchikan: Phone 225-3181/82/83

Glennallen: Phone 822-3350



The mission of the Alaska Employment Service is to promote employment and economic stability by responding to the needs of employers and job seekers.