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STATE OF ALASKA

CURRENT POPULATION ESTIMATES BY CENSUS DIVISIONS

JULY 1, 1974



CURRENT POPULATION ESTIMATES

BY

CENSUS DIVISION

Prepared by

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS SECTION

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Peter Keating, Manpower Economist

INTRODUCTION

Population estimating in the United States is really population forecasting because the annual estimates are simply adjustments to the Census conducted by the U.S. Department of Commerce every ten years. J.E. Morton of the Upjohn Institute for Employment Research pointed out in On Manpower Forecasting that, "All forecasting efforts, by whichever method, have one element in common: the search for relative stabilities and invariances of relationship. However complex the resulting methods and models, their forecasting powers stand and fall with the validity of the assumed or implied invariance".

Since 1971 the State of Alaska has been preparing population estimates based on two widely used methodologies in which civilian in- or out-migration is determined to be proportional to cohort school enrollment fluctuations over time. In many areas of the nation school enrollment is the best indicator for population shifts because none can deny the relationship between increases in children attending public schools in an area and the corresponding total population increase.

In Alaska, however, this assumption of constancy can not be so easily made. According to the North Star Borough's "Pipeline Impact Information Center Report Number Thirteen" dated February 19, 1975, "During the one-month period from December 30, 1974 through February 1, 1975, Bechtel, Inc. processed 1,575 pipeline workers through the Fairbanks orientation center. Of those, 31 said they intend to bring their families, which include a total of 58 school-age children, to Fairbanks to live. These figures show that for every 26.5 pipeline workers hired during the current survey period, one school-age child would be brought into the local school system". There is no way to accommodate this relationship with the present estimating techniques used for the State in general and the North Star Borough in particular.

The art of population estimating today is in a state of flux. The Bureau of the Census has developed a technique by which administrative records from the Internal Revenue Service are being used to trace sub-country migration patterns. The Bureau has expressed enthusiastic confidence in this new method and hopes to eventually have it replace or at least substantially affect the Federal-State Co-op program estimates. Their work opens up many areas not previously considered available for statistical investigation.

The Research & Analysis Section of the Alaska Department of Labor is now examining alternative multiple regression variables which may more accurately reflect the migration patterns of our State. Coordination with other data collection agencies has begun in an effort to consider exactly what population indicators can meet Mr. Morton's definition for relationship invariance.

In order to affect officially accepted estimates of Alaska's population, any new methodology proposed must be approved by the Population Division of the Bureau of Census. This is one of the goals of our endeavor. The main goal is to develop the most accurate estimating technique for an atypical population of Alaska.

METHODOLOGY

The methodology used for Alaska's July 1, 1974 census divisional estimates was basically the same one employed for the previous three annual estimates with one exception. The method involved (1) subtracting Armed Forces from the 1970 Census count to arrive at an estimate of the April 1, 1970 civilian population; (2) adding to this civilian population an estimate of births for the period between the census and the estimate date; (3) subtracting an estimate of civilian

deaths; (4) adding an estimate of net civilian migration, and (5) adding an estimate of the number of persons in the Armed Forces stationed in the State. The exception was that the practice of adjusting the derived estimates to Census Bureau control totals was discontinued.

The estimate of net civilian migration for each census division was prepared by the Census Bureau's Component Method II. The basic steps involved in the estimation of net civilian migration according to this method are as follows: (1) Net migration rates for children between exact age 6 1/4 and exact age 14 1/4 years at each estimate date were developed on the basis of the 1970 Census and statistics on school enrollment in grades one through eight. (2) These rates were multiplied by a factor to obtain the estimated migration rate for the total population suggested by the Bureau of Census based on the age structure of intercounty migrants. (3) The resulting rates were applied to the civilian population of all ages (adjusted by one-half the births since 1970) in each census division in 1970 to obtain tentative estimates of net civilian migration for the period since 1970.

SOURCES OF DATA

The data used to develop the population estimates contained in this publication were obtained from other State and Federal agencies. Vital statistics were supplied by the Alaska Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Statistical Services. School enrollment data were provided by the Alaska Department of Education and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Alaskan Command and United States Coast Guard supplied figures relating to the Armed Forces stationed in Alaska.

Prepared By: Research & Analysis
Alaska Department
of Labor

ESTIMATES OF RESIDENT AND CIVILIAN POPULATION OF ALASKA AS OF JULY 1, 1974 WITH NUMBER AND PERCENT OF CHANGE FROM APRIL, 1970 CENSUS FIGURES

Census Division	Resident Population* April 1970 Census	Resident Population* July 1974 Estimate	Number & % of Change Net Change 70-74 Number	Number & % of Change Net Change 70-74 Percent	Civilian Population April 1970 Census	Civilian Population July 1974 Estimate	Number & % of Change Net Change 70-74 Number	Number & % of Change Net Change 70-74 Percent
Aleutian Islands	8,057	7,714	- 343	- 4.3	4,368	4,506	138	3.2
Anchorage	126,333	153,112	26,779	21.2	113,449	139,579	26,130	23.0
Angoon	503	481	- 22	- 4.4	503	477	- 26	- 5.2
Barrow	2,663	3,234	571	21.4	2,555	3,108	553	21.6
Bethel	7,767	8,496	729	9.4	7,672	8,384	712	9.3
Bristol Bay Borough	1,147	1,239	92	8.0	713	683	- 30	- 4.2
Bristol Bay	3,485	3,875	390	11.2	3,480	3,875	395	11.3
Cordova-McCarthy	1,857	1,960	103	5.6	1,819	1,895	76	4.2
Fairbanks	45,864	50,762	4,898	10.7	37,075	44,804	7,729	20.8
Haines	1,504	2,054	550	36.6	1,495	2,054	559	37.4
Juneau	13,556	17,195	3,639	26.8	13,351	16,976	3,625	27.2
Kenai-Cook Inlet	14,250	13,962	- 288	- 2.0	13,766	13,905	139	1.0
Ketchikan	10,041	11,522	1,481	14.7	9,844	11,323	1,479	15.0
Kobuk	4,434	4,807	373	8.4	4,329	4,698	369	8.5
Kodiak	9,409	9,232	- 177	- 1.9	7,918	8,499	581	7.3
Kuskokwim	2,306	2,677	371	16.1	2,051	2,355	304	14.8
Matanuska-Susitna	6,509	9,787	3,278	50.4	6,503	9,787	3,284	50.5
Nome	5,749	7,001	1,252	21.8	5,598	6,834	1,236	22.1
Outer Ketchikan	1,676	1,703	27	1.6	1,539	1,577	38	2.5
Prince of Wales	2,106	2,525	419	19.9	2,106	2,525	419	20.0
Seward	2,336	2,683	347	14.9	2,245	2,667	422	18.8
Sitka	6,109	6,428	319	5.2	5,972	6,371	399	6.7
Skagway-Yakutat	2,157	2,476	319	14.8	2,136	2,458	322	15.1
Southeast Fairbanks	4,179	4,504	325	7.8	3,137	3,763	626	19.9
Upper Yukon	1,684	2,642	958	56.9	1,581	2,507	926	58.6
Valdez-Chitina-Whittier	3,098	3,833	735	23.7	3,098	3,833	735	23.7
Wade Hampton	3,917	4,164	247	6.3	3,748	4,055	307	8.2
Wrangell-Petersburg	4,913	5,848	935	19.0	4,862	5,823	961	19.8
Yukon-Koyukuk	4,752	5,243	491	10.3	4,023	4,385	362	9.0
TOTAL	302,361	351,159	48,798	16.1	270,936	323,706	52,770	19.5

* Includes Military

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION
Alaska Department of Labor

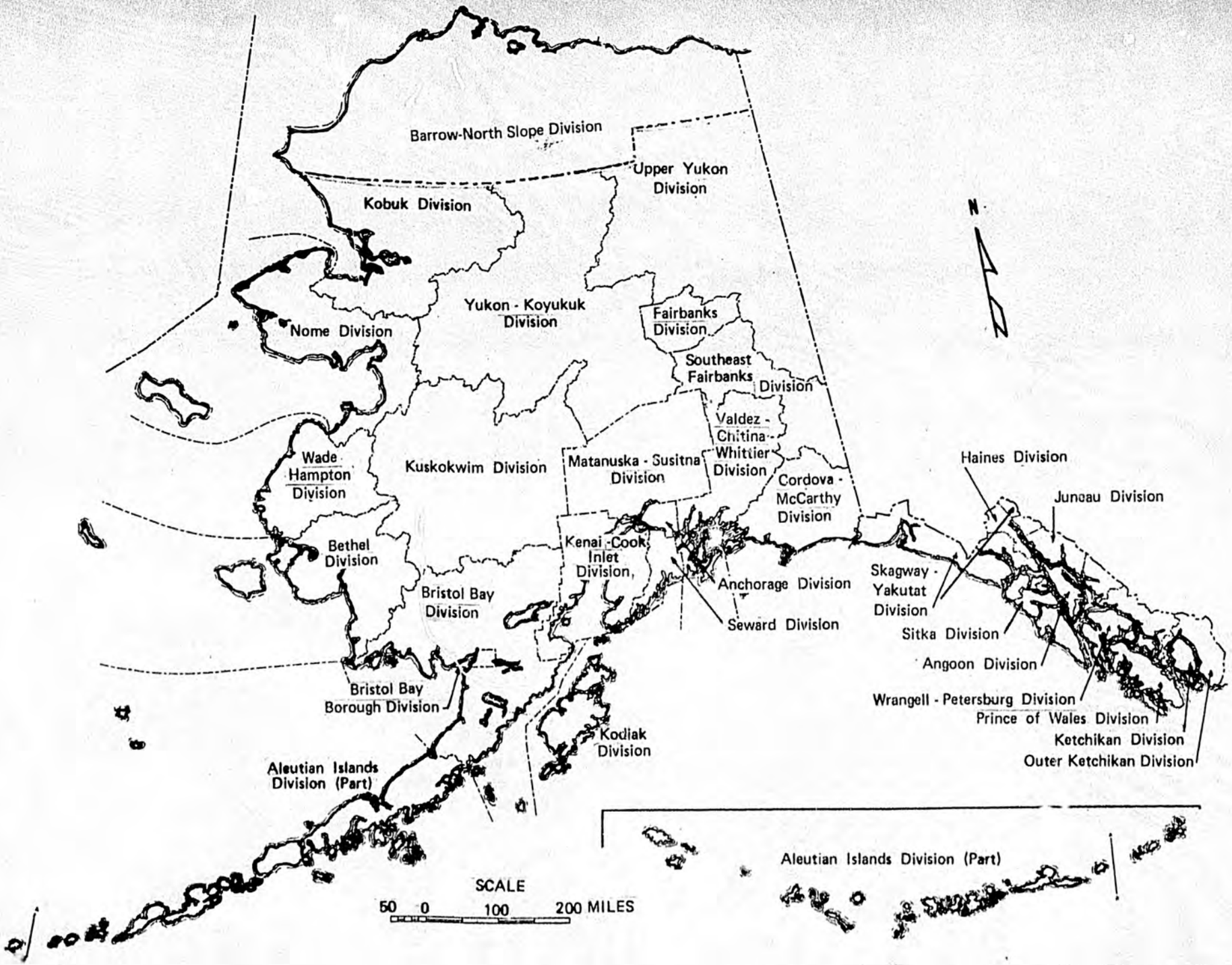
TOTAL RESIDENT POPULATION

Census Division	April 1 Census 1960	April 1 Census 1970	July 1 Estimate 1971	July 1 Estimate 1972	July 1 Estimate 1973	July 1 Estimate 1974
Aleutian Islands	6,011	8,057	7,849	7,197	6,914	7,714
Anchorage	82,833	126,333	134,971	143,255	149,440	153,112
Angoon	540	503	482	481	402	481
Barrow	2,133	2,663	2,852	2,522	2,583	3,234
Bethel	5,537	7,767	8,183	8,586	7,906	8,496
Bristol Bay Borough	807	1,147	1,021	1,114	1,199	1,239
Bristol Bay	3,217	3,485	3,181	3,549	3,659	3,875
Cordova-McCarthy	1,759	1,857	1,930	1,862	1,982	1,960
Fairbanks	41,089	45,864	44,151	45,751	45,571	50,762
Haines	875	1,504	1,637	1,766	1,902	2,054
Juneau	9,745	13,556	14,478	14,979	16,593	17,195
Kenai-Cook Inlet	6,097	14,250	14,204	13,830	13,808	13,962
Ketchikan	8,794	10,041	10,046	10,488	10,587	11,522
Kobuk	3,560	4,434	4,705	4,566	4,352	4,807
Kodiak	7,174	9,409	9,665	8,645	8,868	9,232
Kuskokwim	2,301	2,306	2,357	2,343	2,484	2,677
Matanuska-Susitna	5,188	6,509	7,293	8,310	8,586	9,787
Nome	6,091	5,749	5,709	5,810	5,682	7,001
Outer Ketchikan	1,276	1,676	1,622	1,649	1,641	1,703
Prince of Wales	1,772	2,106	1,781	2,035	1,992	2,525
Seward	2,956	2,336	2,578	2,370	2,446	2,683
Sitka	6,150	6,109	5,942	6,029	6,010	6,428
Skagway-Yakutat	2,070	2,157	2,144	2,121	2,205	2,476
Southeast Fairbanks	2,323	4,179	3,996	4,086	4,285	4,504
Upper Yukon	1,619	1,684	1,752	1,805	1,655	2,642
Valdez-Chitina-Whittier	2,844	3,098	2,932	3,464	3,568	3,833
Wade Hampton	3,128	3,917	3,901	3,798	3,878	4,164
Wrangell-Petersburg	4,181	4,913	4,956	4,927	5,085	5,848
Yukon-Koyukuk	4,097	4,752	4,752	4,777	5,082	5,243
TOTAL	226,167	302,361	311,070	322,115	330,365	351,159

According to Transmittal Control form BC-1848, dated April 30, 1975 from the Bureau of the Census to Dave Gale, Chief of Research and Analysis Section, Alaska Department of Labor, the following will be published in Current Population Reports, Series P-25 for Alaska census divisions.

Census Divisions	July 1 1974 (Provisional)	July 1 1973	April 1 1970 (Census)
Aleutian Islands	7,400	7,400	8,221
Anchorage	148,800	145,800	126,385
Angoon	400	500	503
Barrow	5,100	3,700	3,451
Bethel	8,500	8,400	7,767
Bristol Bay Borough	1,100	1,100	1,147
Bristol Bay	3,700	3,700	3,485
Cordova-McCarthy	1,900	2,000	1,857
Fairbanks	46,300	46,800	45,864
Haines	2,000	1,700	1,504
Juneau	15,700	15,400	13,556
Kenai-Cook Inlet	13,700	13,900	14,250
Ketchikan	10,700	10,400	10,041
Kobuk	4,400	4,400	4,048
Kodiak	8,900	8,400	9,409
Kuskokwim	2,500	2,400	2,306
Matanuska-Susitna	9,500	8,800	6,509
Nome	6,100	5,900	5,749
Outer Ketchikan	1,700	1,700	1,676
Prince of Wales	2,600	2,300	2,106
Seward	2,400	2,500	2,336
Sitka	6,600	6,700	6,109
Skagway-Yakutat	2,300	2,300	2,157
Southeast Fairbanks	4,600	4,600	4,179
Upper Yukon	1,400	1,400	1,282
Valdez-Chitina-Whittier	3,700	3,500	3,098
Wade Hampton	4,000	4,300	3,917
Wrangell-Petersburg	5,600	5,400	4,913
Yukon-Koyukuk	5,200	5,200	4,758
TOTAL	337,000	330,000	302,173*
STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA AND CENSUS DIVISION			
ANCHORAGE	148,800	145,800	126,385
Anchorage C.D.	148,800	145,800	126,385

*Total does not agree with the sum of the census divisions due to corrections made to the census division populations after release of the official State counts.


Barrow-North Slope Division
Upper Yukon Division
Kobuk Division
N
Yukon - Koyukuk Division
Fairbanks Division
Nome Division
Southeast Fairbanks Division
Valdez - Chitina - Whittier Division
Wade Hampton Division
Kuskokwim Division
Matanuska - Susitna Division
Haines Division
Cordova - McCarthy Division
Juneau Division
Bethel Division
Kenai - Cook Inlet Division
Anchorage Division
Skagway - Yakutat Division
Bristol Bay Division
Seward Division
Sitka Division
Angoon Division
Bristol Bay Borough Division
Wrangell - Petersburg Division
Prince of Wales Division
Kodiak Division
Ketchikan Division
Outer Ketchikan Division
Aleutian Islands Division (Part)
Aleutian Islands Division (Part)
SCALE
50 0 100 200 MILES

INTRODUCTION

The estimates contained in this publication were prepared on a labor force basis, replacing previous estimates of work force. This major revision is intended to remove the effects of multiple job holding and commuting from the employment estimates, bringing the State and area data closer in concept to the national figures derived from the monthly Current Population Survey.

In work force employment estimates, workers were counted where they worked and were counted more than once if they were included on more than one payroll. By contrast, labor force employment figures reflect a place of residence location and count each employed person only once.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment by industry is still being compiled and published in the same way it has in the past. Because these figures are useful in economic analyses, they will continue to provide a historically consistent series of industry employment by place of establishment.

There are two tables for each area.[1/] The first shows total civilian labor force, the two components of labor force, total employment and unemployment, and the unemployment rate. The unemployment rate is the percentage of the civilian labor force that is unemployed. The total employment figures include self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and workers directly involved in work stoppages, as well as nonfarm wage and salary employment adjusted for multiple job holding and commuting. The contents of this table are on a place of residence basis.

The second table shows nonagricultural wage and salary employment by place of establishment subdivided into major industry division.

The source of most of the employment data is the contribution reports filed quarterly by most employers in the State in compliance with the Alaska Employment Security Act as well as reports filed by federal agencies under the federal unemployment insurance program. State and local government employment was available from reports which these government units send to the Employment Security Division under the Current Employment Statistics program conducted in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor.

In certain categories of noncovered employment, employer sources of data do not exist on a continuous reporting basis. For these categories employment estimates were prepared from projections of the 1970 Census figures and from special surveys.

The techniques used in estimating unemployment and in adjusting establishment employment data to a place of residence basis are those prescribed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Unemployment estimates include all jobless persons looking for work, regardless of whether or not they qualify for unemployment insurance benefits.

All of the figures for individual labor areas are unrounded even where the figures are estimates. The decision to publish unrounded figures was dictated by convenience rather than confidence that the estimates are accurate to the one digit level. All figures for the State have been rounded to the nearest hundred.

[1/] These labor areas correspond to the original twenty-four election districts defined in the State Constitution.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1972

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
STATEWIDE													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	110200	114200	115200	117900	123700	129600	134800	133300	128300	124400	123000	120300	122900
Total Unemployment	13600	16800	15700	14600	14000	13600	10900	10600	10400	10100	12600	12300	12900
Percent of Labor Force	12.4	14.7	13.7	12.4	11.3	10.5	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.1	10.2	10.2	10.5
Total Employment	96600	97400	99500	103300	109700	116000	123900	122700	117900	114300	110400	108000	110000
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	91600	92100	93700	97600	103300	109800	117200	116100	112200	108800	105500	103100	104200
Mining	2200	2200	2400	2100	2100	2200	2400	2300	2100	1900	1800	1700	2100
Metal Mining	0	0	0	100	100	200	200	200	200	200	100	100	100
Oil & Gas	2000	2000	2200	1900	1800	1800	1900	1800	1600	1500	1500	1500	1800
Other Mining	200	200	200	100	200	200	300	300	300	200	200	100	200
Contract Construction	5000	4900	5100	5700	7400	9400	11000	10900	10900	10000	7900	6500	7900
Manufacturing	5000	4800	5200	6300	8200	10300	13300	12000	9600	7900	7500	6600	8100
Food Processing	1900	1700	1900	2100	3600	5400	8300	6800	4400	3200	3000	2700	3800
Logging-Lumber & Pulp	1800	1800	2000	2800	3100	3200	3300	3500	3500	3100	3000	2500	2800
Other Manufacturing	1300	1300	1300	1400	1500	1700	1700	1700	1700	1600	1500	1400	1500
Transp.-Comm. & Pub. Utilities	9100	9100	8900	9600	10000	10200	10800	11100	10800	10400	10000	9900	10000
Trucking & Warehousing	1300	1300	1200	1400	1500	1600	2100	2200	1800	1500	1500	1500	1600
Water Transportation	600	600	500	800	900	1000	1000	1100	1000	1000	800	700	800
Air Transportation	2600	2600	2600	2900	3000	3200	3200	3300	3300	3100	3000	3000	3000
Other Transportation	1000	1000	1000	900	1000	800	800	800	1000	1100	1000	1100	1000
Comm. & Public Utilities	3600	3600	3600	3600	3600	3600	3700	3700	3700	3700	3700	3600	3600
Trade	15500	15600	15800	16400	17100	17800	18100	18000	17800	17700	17500	17900	17100
Wholesale	3100	3100	3100	3400	3500	3600	3500	3500	3400	3400	3300	3300	3300
Retail	12400	12500	12700	13100	13600	14200	14600	14500	14400	14300	14200	14600	13800
Gen. Mdse. & Apparel	3300	3300	3300	3300	3400	3500	3600	3700	3700	3700	3700	4000	3600
Food Stores	1700	1800	1800	1900	1800	1900	2100	2000	2000	1700	1700	1700	1800
Eating & Drinking Places	2800	2800	3000	3100	3400	3600	3600	3500	3400	3500	3400	3400	3300
Other Retail	4600	4600	4600	4800	5000	5200	5300	5300	5300	5400	5400	5500	5100
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	3300	3300	3400	3600	3700	3700	3800	3900	3800	4100	4100	4000	3700
Service	12400	12700	13100	13700	14200	14500	14700	14800	14900	14500	14300	14100	14000
Hotels, Motels, & Lodges	1400	1500	1600	1800	2000	2300	2400	2400	2100	1700	1600	1500	1800
Personal Services	900	800	900	800	900	900	900	900	900	800	800	900	900
Business Services	1700	1800	1800	1900	2000	2100	2200	2300	2500	2300	2300	2100	2100
Medical Services	2800	2800	2900	2900	3000	3100	3000	3100	3100	3100	3100	3100	3000
Other Services	5600	5800	5900	6300	6300	6100	6200	6100	6300	6600	6500	6500	6200
Government	38700	39200	39500	39700	40100	40800	41000	41200	41000	41500	41900	41700	40500
Federal	16900	16900	16800	17100	17300	17400	17500	17600	17300	17400	17400	17100	17200
State	12100	12500	12700	12600	12700	13900	14100	14000	13300	13500	14200	14100	13300
Local	9700	9800	10000	10000	10100	9500	9400	9600	10400	10500	10300	10500	10000
Misc. & Unclassified	300	300	300	500	500	900	2100	1900	1300	800	500	700	800

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1972

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
PRINCE OF WALES LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	407	398	591	893	1023	1085	1266	1341	1166	931	792	790	890
Total Unemployment	159	130	213	93	76	79	71	63	53	55	77	77	96
Percent of Labor Force	39.1	32.7	36.0	10.4	7.4	7.3	5.6	4.7	4.5	5.9	9.7	9.7	10.8
Total Employment	248	268	378	800	947	1006	1195	1278	1113	876	715	713	795
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	217	234	327	693	822	887	1055	1132	989	774	634	633	700
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	*
Manufacturing	62	96	177	535	647	654	689	766	698	494	423	321	463
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Trade	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Service	7	7	8	12	10	15	16	18	20	9	7	6	11
Miscellaneous	*	*	*	*	*	*	134	123	77	*	*	*	*
Government	109	103	113	114	128	172	182	192	152	165	174	170	148
Federal	21	19	21	26	29	32	21	21	26	33	33	36	27
State & Local	88	84	92	88	99	140	161	171	126	132	141	134	121
KETCHIKAN LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	4794	4997	5041	5554	5456	5768	6626	6702	6501	5841	5819	5662	5730
Total Unemployment	787	974	843	886	554	524	364	382	324	356	509	525	586
Percent of Labor Force	16.4	19.5	16.7	16.0	10.2	9.1	5.5	5.7	5.0	6.1	8.7	9.3	10.2
Total Employment	4007	4023	4198	4668	4902	5244	6262	6320	6177	5485	5310	5137	5144
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	3882	3882	4023	4474	4723	5103	6025	6108	6002	5321	5162	5005	4976
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	102	96	150	306	336	359	406	417	459	532	457	389	334
Manufacturing	865	864	882	1063	1142	1221	1646	1624	506	1228	1251	1178	1206
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	445	475	435	490	490	571	690	695	679	626	647	619	572
Trade	659	653	669	699	755	807	818	844	842	736	728	730	745
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Service	505	490	491	518	553	568	612	619	599	585	557	568	555
Miscellaneous	*	*	*	19	25	21	240	225	214	75	26	38	*
Government	1184	1175	1258	1240	1281	1413	1461	1532	1552	1392	1348	1342	1348
Federal	180	182	181	175	188	213	194	197	197	208	204	201	193
State & Local	1004	993	1077	1065	1093	1200	1267	1335	1355	1184	1144	1141	1155

* Withheld to comply with disclosure regulations.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1972

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
WRANGELL-PETERSBURG LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	2051	2308	2102	2203	2761	2710	3364	3512	2977	2298	2322	2296	2575
Total Unemployment	403	651	322	153	283	286	185	197	186	186	343	317	293
Percent of Labor Force	19.6	28.2	15.3	6.9	10.2	10.6	5.5	5.6	6.2	8.1	14.8	13.8	11.4
Total Employment	1648	1657	1780	2050	2478	2424	3179	3315	2791	2112	1979	1979	2283
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	1523	1518	1617	1855	2256	2209	2902	3044	2573	1950	1845	1855	2096
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	29	22	32	72	86	106	126	129	118	101	91	64	81
Manufacturing	381	404	539	529	766	769	1049	1081	1005	673	578	515	691
Transp.-Comm. Public Utilities	262	269	217	384	391	268	539	618	298	187	222	227	324
Trade	242	220	226	242	256	293	263	286	271	283	276	276	261
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Service	123	129	122	128	142	146	135	129	156	132	131	132	134
Miscellaneous	*	*	*	26	134	156	286	300	212	69	32	128	*
Government	428	431	437	439	443	434	467	467	474	467	475	472	453
Federal	126	125	130	131	137	135	137	136	137	128	127	120	131
State & Local	302	306	307	308	306	299	330	331	337	339	348	352	322
SITKA LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	2760	2855	2917	3323	3357	3329	3619	3389	3476	3266	3188	2900	3198
Total Unemployment	371	450	339	305	240	246	223	211	197	197	256	283	277
Percent of Labor Force	13.4	15.8	11.6	9.2	7.1	7.4	6.2	6.2	5.7	6.0	8.0	9.8	8.7
Total Employment	2389	2405	2578	3018	3117	3083	3396	3178	3279	3069	2932	2617	2922
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	2189	2192	2334	2739	2839	2821	3095	2912	3083	2828	2715	2427	2677
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contract Construction	9	8	9	47	62	72	70	40	57	44	46	38	42
Manufacturing	*	*	*	849	897	1036	1164	989	1092	916	856	600	*
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	137	141	132	192	210	193	216	228	231	225	206	207	193
Trade	216	219	227	240	242	254	253	257	250	233	224	230	237
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	*	*	*	*	*	*	40	41	31	*	*	*	*
Service	270	282	297	291	291	226	222	221	283	314	315	310	277
Miscellaneous	*	*	*	*	*	*	92	84	70	*	*	*	*
Government	991	971	991	1018	1022	973	1038	1052	1024	960	1002	975	1002
Federal	518	507	516	534	523	482	498	507	536	461	457	446	499
State & Local	473	464	475	484	499	491	540	545	488	499	545	529	503

* Withheld to comply with disclosure regulations.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1972

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
JUNEAU LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	7524	7608	7821	8064	8130	8699	8721	8753	8957	8531	8182	8063	8255
Total Unemployment	522	564	545	497	348	438	357	307	378	369	399	384	426
Percent of Labor Force	6.9	7.4	7.0	6.2	4.3	5.3	4.1	3.5	4.2	4.3	4.9	4.8	5.2
Total Employment	7002	7044	7276	7567	7782	8261	8364	8446	8579	8162	7783	7679	7829
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	6912	6927	7107	7383	7639	8112	8186	8301	8475	8059	7695	7620	7701
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	11	11	11	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	292	277	362	502	638	776	869	931	931	826	687	536	635
Manufacturing	*	*	*	*	*	*	93	94	95	85	89	85	*
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	565	573	536	538	583	612	662	644	632	615	580	566	592
Trade	884	872	921	974	997	1057	1066	1098	1079	1064	1072	1116	1017
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	176	178	176	202	201	212	243	237	238	202	212	208	207
Service	736	696	686	661	663	726	694	694	701	729	690	625	692
Miscellaneous	*	*	*	15	24	28	48	45	30	*	*	*	*
Government	4184	4252	4341	4400	4443	4603	4500	4547	4758	4497	4339	4412	4440
Federal	799	791	801	896	920	935	969	1012	994	934	970	943	914
State & Local	3385	3461	3540	3504	3523	3668	3531	3535	3764	3563	3369	3469	3526
LYNN CANAL-ICY STRAITS LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	1238	1416	1377	1429	1577	1670	2021	2117	1821	1577	1445	1433	1594
Total Unemployment	182	352	335	275	288	190	124	150	149	109	148	196	208
Percent of Labor Force	14.7	24.9	24.3	19.2	18.3	11.4	6.1	7.1	8.2	6.9	10.2	13.7	13.0
Total Employment	1056	1064	1042	1154	1289	1480	1897	1967	1672	1468	1297	1237	1386
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	971	974	941	1043	1168	1352	1730	1803	1539	1355	1206	1151	1269
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	*	*	*	31	47	59	55	66	39	32	39	32	*
Manufacturing	129	131	121	141	211	309	486	619	431	271	245	202	275
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	296	302	251	322	318	321	312	346	345	403	322	300	320
Trade	121	123	141	144	159	201	196	200	186	152	134	128	157
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	15	17	16	16	16	18	*	*	*	19	20	18	*
Service	53	53	59	58	75	95	114	117	110	71	59	61	77
Miscellaneous	*	*	*	*	*	*	199	82	71	*	*	*	*
Government	347	330	338	328	325	320	322	328	339	372	383	389	343
Federal	61	60	64	62	65	77	69	69	72	77	80	79	69
State & Local	286	270	274	266	260	243	253	259	267	295	303	310	274

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LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1972

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
CORDOVA-McCARTHY LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	837	958	1098	1097	1489	1505	1520	1454	1193	1062	1020	1043	1195
Total Unemployment	69	102	207	107	94	91	68	65	62	78	96	99	95
Percent of Labor Force	7.7	10.6	18.9	9.8	6.3	6.0	4.5	4.5	5.2	7.3	9.4	9.5	7.9
Total Employment	828	856	891	990	1395	1414	1452	1389	1131	984	924	944	1100
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	560	574	590	658	925	946	958	924	768	669	633	651	738
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	*	*	*	*	*	*	76	57	73	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing	72	91	76	106	335	344	364	322	168	82	128	134	185
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	33	28	32	53	64	52	54	57	51	55	51	59	49
Trade	59	61	56	70	88	77	76	8[illegible]	86	91	73	74	75
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Service	44	43	46	55	62	61	60	60	59	53	56	54	54
Miscellaneous	20	22	46	15	16	26	11	13	10	21	17	21	20
Government	231	223	229	254	233	211	216	230	245	237	233	239	232
Federal	35	37	35	34	37	38	40	41	40	37	36	36	37
State & Local	196	186	194	220	196	173	176	189	205	200	197	203	195
VALDEZ-CHITINA-WHITTIER LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	1480	1408	1421	1194	1395	1475	1376	1387	1206	1189	1278	1206	1342
Total Unemployment	235	289	341	181	301	223	157	149	[illegible]25	116	235	203	213
Percent of Labor Force	15.9	20.5	24.0	15.2	21.6	15.1	11.4	10.7	9.6	9.8	18.4	16.8	15.9
Total Employment	1245	1119	1080	1013	1094	1252	1219	1238	[illegible]171	1073	1043	1003	1129
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	995	890	852	802	869	1007	973	992	946	867	844	811	904
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	*	*	*	19	33	74	54	56	56	53	37	18	*
Manufacturing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9	11	10	*
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	72	66	69	83	83	88	63	78	65	69	59	61	71
Trade	50	48	53	61	66	80	79	79	66	62	59	54	63
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	*	*	*	23	13	13	15	17	15	15	16	17	15
Service	104	106	107	101	123	144	182	181	167	110	105	101	128
Miscellaneous	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Government	518	497	513	512	531	595	570	560	555	547	554	547	542
Federal	49	46	50	51	43	43	44	43	44	44	48	54	47
State & Local	469	451	463	461	488	552	526	517	511	503	506	493	495

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LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1972

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
PALMER-WASILLA-TALKEETNA LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	2339	2500	2396	2519	2504	2574	2530	2532	2406	2422	2517	2494	2478
Total Unemployment	657	853	673	763	643	500	382	419	380	448	685	673	590
Percent of Labor Force	28.1	34.1	28.1	30.3	25.7	19.4	15.1	16.5	15.8	18.5	27.2	27.0	23.8
Total Employment	1682	1647	1723	1756	1861	2074	2148	2113	2026	1974	1832	1821	1888
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	1328	1282	1302	1301	1362	1564	1601	1577	1522	1542	1475	1487	1445
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	15	18	17	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	54	69	63	53	85	141	127	124	92	102	76	56	87
Manufacturing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	117	117	119	117	118	124	103	105	108	135	133	133	119
Trade	203	202	218	209	225	238	259	249	243	233	227	254	230
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	34	33	31	33	34	35	35	38	36	35	37	36	35
Service	207	218	215	209	218	230	240	238	233	239	226	227	225
Miscellaneous	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Government	632	625	639	629	620	721	744	729	724	725	724	733	687
Federal	118	118	107	115	8	106	118	115	112	111	94	99	109
State & Local	514	507	532	514	52[illegible]	615	626	614	612	614	630	634	578
ANCHORAGE LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	53061	54344	54224	54916	57491	60217	60345	59909	59393	59770	58510	58240	57535
Total Unemployment	5082	6084	5729	5761	5657	5712	4601	4249	4358	4484	4834	5126	5140
Percent of Labor Force	9.6	11.2	10.6	10.5	9.8	9.5	7.6	7.1	7.3	7.5	8.3	8.8	8.9
Total Employment	47979	48260	48495	49155	51834	54505	55744	55660	55035	55286	53676	53114	52395
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	44126	44311	44526	45588	47496	50132	51032	51005	50773	51103	49731	49202	48252
Mining	958	953	958	894	896	867	764	760	704	690	640	591	806
Contract Construction	2826	2868	2882	2974	3859	5205	5979	5752	5752	5332	4187	3644	4272
Manufacturing	1044	1035	1037	1111	1228	1334	1377	1398	1375	1263	1219	1158	1215
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	4167	4127	4137	4231	4435	4617	4704	4762	4836	4782	4729	4737	4522
Trade	9246	9305	9294	9548	9869	10085	10286	10242	10195	10322	10326	10651	9947
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	2115	2145	2177	2239	2304	2404	2457	2510	2513	2742	2703	2673	2415
Service	7116	7229	7318	7627	7726	7897	7903	8014	8061	7995	7963	7852	7725
Miscellaneous	44	48	48	60	73	119	122	133	93	76	50	48	76
Government	16610	16603	16675	16904	17106	17604	17440	17434	17244	17901	17914	17848	17274
Federal	9252	9173	9091	9309	9439	9697	9553	9557	9250	9665	9623	9606	9435
State & Local	7358	7430	7584	7595	7667	7907	7887	7877	7994	8236	8291	8242	7839

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LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1972

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
SEWARD LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	1011	1076	1135	1330	1387	1232	1161	1176	1024	1066	1110	1078	1149
Total Unemployment	178	260	252	265	220	151	117	87	122	185	215	226	190
Percent of Labor Force	17.6	24.2	22.2	19.9	15.9	12.3	10.1	7.4	11.9	17.4	19.4	21.0	16.5
Total Employment	833	816	883	1065	1167	1081	1044	1089	902	881	895	852	959
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	707	689	739	888	978	915	876	920	769	748	762	727	810
Mining	0	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	15	11	13	13	11	17	11	9	11	13	10	9	12
Manufacturing	60	65	96	*	*	*	*	*	*	114	114	109	*
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Trade	106	104	107	127	132	142	148	147	120	127	134	121	126
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Service	116	116	118	125	119	123	123	118	118	128	119	118	120
Miscellaneous	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Government	309	314	307	303	299	308	321	331	302	300	288	293	306
Federal	51	48	46	35	36	41	52	52	45	37	35	40	43
State & Local	258	266	261	268	263	267	269	279	257	263	253	253	263
KENAI-COOK INLET LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	4802	4951	5132	5358	5651	5887	5880	6006	5463	5374	5508	5415	5452
Total Unemployment	968	1006	1052	1099	880	929	586	674	618	627	955	967	863
Percent of Labor Force	20.2	20.3	20.5	20.5	15.6	15.8	10.0	11.2	11.3	11.7	17.3	17.9	15.8
Total Employment	3834	3945	4080	4256	4771	4958	5294	5332	4845	4747	4553	4448	4589
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	3219	3291	3367	3506	3931	4118	4368	4419	4046	3983	3843	3773	3822
Mining	504	527	538	440	433	493	588	579	539	560	567	568	528
Contract Construction	305	307	348	332	597	502	575	557	511	458	366	332	433
Manufacturing	382	387	388	492	541	737	828	863	555	490	500	473	553
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	263	252	251	238	302	269	305	288	317	305	292	284	280
Trade	447	447	444	574	586	607	499	483	508	494	465	469	502
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	74	73	73	74	75	81	78	79	85	88	86	83	79
Service	347	357	355	364	401	435	490	503	510	547	527	520	446
Miscellaneous	19	19	20	44	49	52	90	89	71	75	66	64	55
Government	878	922	950	948	947	942	915	978	950	966	974	980	946
Federal	94	92	93	83	86	85	84	80	81	80	82	84	85
State & Local	784	830	857	865	861	857	831	898	869	886	892	896	861

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LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1972

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
KODIAK LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	2820	2981	2905	3253	3386	3689	4323	4436	3536	3278	3157	2983	3396
Total Unemployment	240	650	489	484	299	271	240	202	180	188	191	232	306
Percent of Labor Force	8.5	21.8	16.8	14.9	8.8	7.3	5.6	4.6	5.1	5.7	6.1	7.8	9.0
Total Employment	2580	2331	2416	2769	3087	3418	4083	4234	3356	3090	2966	2751	3090
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	2420	2179	2241	2559	2866	3172	3775	3929	3129	2886	2784	2592	2878
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	111	106	84	98	127	141	140	168	144	159	144	81	12[illegible]
Manufacturing	525	328	392	506	845	1230	1511	1603	990	900	784	783	[illegible]
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	223	216	215	219	231	241	247	247	261	235	229	168	228
Trade	336	306	307	341	346	359	370	381	386	376	365	389	355
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Service	227	225	222	225	249	248	203	214	216	241	259	249	232
Miscellaneous	91	60	63	172	81	159	445	479	313	151	130	133	190
Government	841	871	890	933	924	737	803	787	763	769	811	727	821
Federal	309	312	317	365	372	178	259	270	287	243	243	107	272
State & Local	532	559	573	568	552	559	544	517	476	526	568	620	549
ALEUTIAN ISLANDS LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	1772	1869	1744	1480	1591	1531	2255	2235	1983	2100	2120	1878	1880
Total Unemployment	170	229	147	173	129	104	84	62	63	56	100	91	117
Percent of Labor Force	9.6	12.3	8.4	11.7	8.1	6.8	3.7	2.8	3.2	2.7	4.7	4.8	6.2
Total Employment	1602	1640	1597	1307	1462	1427	2171	2173	1920	2044	2020	1787	1763
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	1788	1827	1752	1415	1609	1600	2514	2497	2143	2331	2297	2008	1982
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	116	100	102	104	118	163	271	317	275	345	195	141	187
Manufacturing	417	470	448	344	475	526	995	831	568	742	846	653	610
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	57	56	38	36	36	37	38	37	36	39	41	47	42
Trade	112	124	123	117	122	121	126	125	122	130	131	131	124
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Service	105	98	78	68	65	63	105	101	102	79	69	54	82
Miscellaneous	38	33	29	31	27	[illegible]	144	172	85	70	60	52	64
Government	854	860	858	704	75[illegible]		827	903	948	917	943	924	845
Federal	648	662	653	502	522	[illegible]	675	747	745	684	693	684	640
State & Local	206	198	205	202	237	[illegible]	152	156	203	233	250	240	205

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LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1972

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
BRISTOL BAY LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	1001	1012	1046	1022	1339	2175	2761	1480	1297	1183	1192	1098	1384
Total Unemployment	147	219	234	149	182	211	117	94	132	97	161	128	156
Percent of Labor Force	14.7	21.6	22.4	14.6	13.6	9.7	4.2	6.4	10.2	8.2	13.5	11.7	11.3
Total Employment	854	793	812	873	1157	1964	2644	1386	1165	1086	1031	970	1228
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	784	706	715	779	1092	1982	2720	1348	1100	998	941	881	1171
Mining	0	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing	134	46	38	63	390	1105	1835	598	301	162	118	40	402
Transp.-Comm, & Public Utilities	103	97	106	98	98	119	130	112	104	95	92	93	104
Trade	58	55	58	61	54	60	53	52	61	69	58	65	59
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	*	*	*	35	37	15	21	52	31	*	*	*	*
Service	30	32	32	41	49	57	59	60	50	49	43	34	45
Miscellaneous	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Government	449	464	471	468	460	446	408	434	511	568	583	591	488
Federal	153	155	160	149	157	169	165	169	167	206	199	201	171
State & Local	296	309	311	319	303	277	243	265	344	362	384	390	317
BETHEL LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	1540	1732	1769	1832	1956	2069	1848	1986	1861	1863	1971	1914	1862
Total Unemployment	398	509	530	540	609	532	309	357	384	279	423	354	435
Percent of Labor Force	25.8	29.4	30.0	29.5	31.1	25.7	16.7	18.0	20.6	15.0	21.5	18.5	23.4
Total Employment	1142	1223	1239	1292	1347	1537	1539	1629	1477	1584	1548	1560	1427
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	1047	1127	1129	1191	1255	1468	1461	1556	1401	1477	1436	1450	1333
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	*	*	*	40	63	68	*	*	*	45	30	15	*
Manufacturing	37	36	31	20	26	100	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	81	87	85	98	115	147	132	133	131	116	89	81	108
Trade	129	145	130	149	158	207	189	195	187	177	167	180	168
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Service	109	145	158	178	197	204	217	221	207	206	193	183	185
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Government	656	669	675	662	651	693	736	796	717	867	902	944	747
Federal	396	391	394	394	394	361	360	373	387	477	482	469	406
State & Local	260	278	281	268	257	332	376	423	330	390	420	475	341

* Withheld to comply with disclosure regulations.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1972

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
KUSKOKWIM LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	478	480	510	545	518	536	567	516	542	499	521	441	513
Total Unemployment	118	131	154	173	137	149	94	77	90	67	100	80	114
Percent of Labor Force	24.7	27.3	30.2	31.7	26.4	27.8	16.6	14.9	16.6	13.4	19.2	18.1	22.2
Total Employment	360	349	356	372	381	387	473	439	452	432	421	361	399
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	296	290	289	296	308	322	409	375	398	365	357	303	334
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	17	18	18	28	52	58	66	61	48	50	30	30	40
Trade	21	18	20	21	22	35	35	37	38	37	32	22	28
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Service	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Government	218	198	203	224	209	200	213	206	179	229	245	225	212
Federal	104	97	100	104	102	92	104	101	81	114	118	117	103
State & Local	114	101	103	120	107	108	109	105	98	115	127	108	109
WADE HAMPTON LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	457	487	558	536	568	710	816	689	575	551	592	523	589
Total Unemployment	122	141	194	175	203	164	98	103	109	70	127	98	134
Percent of Labor Force	26.7	29.0	34.8	32.6	35.7	23.1	12.0	14.9	19.0	12.7	21.5	18.7	22.8
Total Employment	335	346	364	361	365	546	718	586	466	481	465	425	455
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	346	356	369	355	353	582	780	615	483	500	479	438	471
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contract Construction	0	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing	*	*	*	*	*	*	419	242	171	157	94	98	*
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Trade	50	65	76	58	55	52	81	68	47	66	96	67	65
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Service	105	104	104	93	86	86	68	65	67	43	44	44	76
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Government	147	148	147	149	154	151	183	199	155	197	230	216	173
Federal	100	98	101	104	102	86	99	103	111	136	136	129	109
State & Local	47	50	46	45	52	65	84	96	44	61	94	87	64

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LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1972

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
FAIRBANKS LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	15147	15941	15975	16052	16739	16701	17296	17466	17588	16715	16382	15537	16462
Total Unemployment	2006	2277	2029	1766	1807	1753	2003	2051	1879	1664	1842	1511	1883
Percent of Labor Force	13.2	14.3	12.7	11.0	10.8	10.5	11.6	11.7	10.7	10.0	11.2	9.7	11.4
Total Employment	13141	13664	13946	14286	14932	14948	15293	15415	15709	15051	14540	14026	14579
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	13997	14480	14720	15076	15893	15983	16312	16536	16969	16217	15665	15143	15583
Mining	60	62	76	54	58	70	209	218	214	77	38	29	97
Contract Construction	609	602	648	770	1040	1333	1648	1754	1896	1602	1187	906	1166
Manufacturing	206	208	211	219	238	264	294	309	298	242	232	228	246
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	1356	1362	1392	1430	1531	1493	1520	1566	1601	1491	1481	1410	1469
Trade	2274	2305	2349	2441	2572	2710	2796	2769	2707	2624	2574	2595	2560
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	539	546	552	523	567	592	574	588	552	568	561	550	560
Service	1878	2006	2126	2284	2483	2450	2439	2523	2617	2521	2457	2417	2350
Miscellaneous	8	9	9	15	15	16	15	14	13	10	12	9	12
Government	7067	7380	7357	7339	7389	7055	6817	6795	7071	7082	7123	6999	7123
Federal	2897	2921	2893	2946	2985	3059	3018	2950	2914	2734	2683	2645	2887
State & Local	4170	4459	4464	4393	4404	3996	3799	3845	4157	4348	4440	4354	4236
YUKON-KOYUKUK LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	1166	1219	1426	1447	1488	1771	1744	1545	1315	1211	1355	1244	1411
Total Unemployment	179	208	283	182	225	207	103	123	133	152	259	200	188
Percent of Labor Force	15.4	17.1	19.8	12.6	15.1	11.7	5.9	8.0	10.1	12.6	19.1	16.1	13.3
Total Employment	987	1011	1143	1265	1263	1564	1641	1422	1182	1059	1096	1044	1223
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	1071	1089	1225	1358	1361	1698	1787	1530	1254	1130	1161	1133	1318
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	*	*	*	25	51	116	128	69	14	8	21	26	*
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	*	*	*	*	*	*	409	405	379	*	*	*	*
Trade	35	35	41	47	63	66	79	70	54	53	50	48	53
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Service	26	33	112	211	131	176	281	195	73	32	31	30	111
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Government	562	572	604	613	590	800	775	736	696	618	703	662	661
Federal	307	300	320	325	319	381	399	391	347	288	294	284	330
State & Local	255	272	284	288	271	419	376	345	349	330	409	378	331

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LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1972

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
UPPER YUKON LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	733	755	870	802	699	738	823	746	651	577	663	661	727
Total Unemployment	96	99	87	53	79	82	85	69	79	37	84	56	76
Percent of Labor Force	13.1	13.1	10.0	6.6	11.3	11.1	10.3	9.2	12.1	6.4	12.7	8.5	10.5
Total Employment	637	656	783	749	620	656	738	677	572	540	579	605	651
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	794	811	964	911	746	776	884	808	684	644	693	724	787
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	95	105	135	165	29	32	44	43	45	59	72	106	78
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	233	234	238	184	177	189	198	212	186	188	171	171	198
Trade	14	14	16	13	14	18	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Service	63	76	76	93	98	114	104	86	73	39	58	62	79
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Government	132	128	132	136	157	215	186	185	158	167	216	208	168
Federal	41	43	44	43	46	42	39	41	44	56	58	56	46
State & Local	91	85	88	93	111	173	147	144	114	111	158	152	122
BARROW LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	735	782	802	887	879	906	1003	980	911	794	865	859	867
Total Unemployment	101	145	127	110	113	125	90	87	74	58	84	105	102
Percent of Labor Force	13.7	18.5	15.8	12.4	12.9	13.8	9.0	8.9	8.1	7.3	9.7	12.2	11.8
Total Employment	634	637	675	777	766	781	913	893	837	736	781	754	765
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	758	757	804	927	921	933	1087	1066	1006	858	934	900	913
Mining	73	73	90	120	122	135	149	153	152	118	114	109	117
Contract Construction	93	92	101	103	117	94	158	135	73	92	117	66	104
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	98	91	77	148	102	101	91	84	87	81	89	89	95
Trade	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Service	131	137	151	165	199	182	177	189	229	176	176	192	175
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Government	291	294	305	308	304	334	407	401	352	305	340	358	334
Federal	172	172	177	185	185	169	166	179	189	159	161	160	173
State & Local	119	122	128	123	119	165	241	222	163	146	179	198	161

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LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1972

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
KOBUK LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	904	1015	1054	1008	1100	1177	1298	1405	1085	984	1087	1044	1097
Total Unemployment	237	317	348	274	364	342	208	223	171	142	260	224	259
Percent of Labor Force	26.2	31.2	33.0	27.2	33.1	29.1	16.0	15.9	15.8	14.4	23.9	21.5	23.6
Total Employment	667	698	706	734	736	835	1090	1182	914	842	827	820	838
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	690	718	723	747	758	874	1160	1271	963	882	860	856	875
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	14	14	11	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	0	0	*
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	0	0	0	*
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	93	93	99	97	116	161	179	201	212	190	116	108	139
Trade	77	79	84	75	80	101	100	86	96	90	78	85	86
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Service	42	47	51	63	66	75	65	58	57	67	56	56	59
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Government	474	493	485	506	486	524	633	643	551	526	601	601	543
Federal	295	291	291	300	299	275	271	286	293	303	324	327	296
State & Local	179	202	194	206	187	249	362	357	258	223	277	274	247
NOME LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	1114	1143	1286	1173	1248	1449	1650	1565	1292	1336	1416	1454	1344
Total Unemployment	195	180	271	175	205	246	258	216	128	99	179	155	192
Percent of Labor Force	17.5	15.7	21.1	14.9	16.4	17.0	15.6	13.8	9.9	7.4	12.6	10.7	14.3
Total Employment	919	963	1015	998	1043	1203	1392	1349	1164	1237	1237	1299	1152
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	952	995	1039	1063	1104	1285	1468	1423	1233	1306	1308	1379	1213
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	20	25	24	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	15	18	15	54	63	80	147	123	119	116	83	54	74
Manufacturing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	99	98	96	128	129	128	137	143	150	122	121	122	123
Trade	119	137	123	132	137	160	167	148	145	152	133	141	141
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	26	26	24	*
Service	97	96	142	131	143	141	159	157	160	146	142	142	138
Miscellaneous	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Government	609	623	644	598	604	717	813	788	598	714	791	886	699
Federal	224	223	229	209	213	192	189	199	213	225	231	221	214
State & Local	385	409	415	389	391	525	624	589	385	489	560	665	485

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LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1971

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
STATEWIDE													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	105200	106900	108600	112100	114500	122100	127800	126100	121700	117700	115100	113000	115900
Total Unemployment	13800	15000	15800	15800	12700	12900	10500	9300	8700	9100	10300	11100	12100
Percent of Labor Force	13.1	14.0	14.5	14.1	11.1	10.6	8.2	7.4	7.1	7.7	8.9	9.8	10.4
Total Employment	91400	91900	92800	96300	101800	109200	117300	116800	113000	108600	104800	101900	103800
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	86500	86600	87500	91100	96400	103600	111000	110500	107200	102600	99300	96700	98300
Mining	2400	2400	2400	2500	2400	2600	2700	2700	2500	2300	2200	2100	2400
Metal Mining	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Oil & Gas	2200	2200	2200	2200	2100	2100	2200	2200	2100	2000	1900	1900	2100
Other Mining	100	100	100	200	200	400	400	400	300	200	200	100	200
Contract Construction	4300	4200	4400	5100	7200	8900	10100	10300	10600	10000	8000	6200	7400
Manufacturing	5100	5100	5300	5800	7400	10200	13200	11600	9100	7500	7000	6100	7800
Food Processing	2000	2000	1900	1700	2800	5400	8300	6600	4100	2900	2800	2500	3600
Logging-Lumber & Pulp	1900	1900	2200	2800	3200	3300	3300	3400	3300	3000	2700	2200	2800
Other Manufacturing	1200	1200	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1600	1700	1600	1500	1400	1400
Transp.-Comm. & Pub. Utilities	9100	9200	9100	9400	10000	10100	10400	10600	10700	9900	9700	9500	9800
Trucking & Warehousing	1300	1300	1300	1500	1700	1600	1700	1900	1900	1500	1400	1300	1500
Water Transportation	500	600	500	600	800	900	1100	1200	1200	900	800	800	800
Air Transportation	2800	2800	2800	2700	2700	2900	2800	2800	2700	2700	2700	2700	2800
Other Transportation	1000	1000	1000	1000	1100	900	900	900	1100	1000	1000	1000	1000
Comm. & Public Utilities	3500	3500	3500	3600	3700	3800	3900	3800	3800	3800	3800	3700	3700
Trade	14900	14900	15000	15500	15900	16700	17100	17200	17100	16400	16400	16700	16200
Wholesale	3100	3100	3000	3100	3200	3300	3500	3500	3400	3200	3200	3200	3200
Retail	11800	11800	12000	12400	12700	13400	13600	13700	13700	13200	13200	13500	12900
Gen. Mdse. & Apparel	3200	3100	3100	3200	3200	3400	3400	3500	3500	3500	3500	3800	3400
Food Stores	1800	1800	1800	1800	1800	1900	1900	1900	2000	1900	1800	1900	1800
Eating & Drinking Places	2600	2700	2900	3100	3300	3500	3600	3600	3500	3100	3100	3000	3200
Other Retail	4200	4200	4200	4300	4400	4600	4700	4700	4700	4700	4800	4800	4500
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	3100	3100	3100	3100	3200	3300	3300	3400	3400	3400	3300	3400	3200
Services	11300	11500	11900	12200	12500	12800	13100	13100	13200	13000	12900	12900	12600
Hotels, Motels, & Lodges	1300	1300	1400	1400	1600	1900	2000	2000	1900	1600	1600	1600	1600
Personal Services	800	800	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	800	800	800	900
Business Services	1900	1900	2000	2000	2100	2100	2200	2100	2200	2200	2100	2100	2100
Medical Services	2400	2400	2400	2500	2500	2500	2600	2600	2700	2700	2700	2700	2600
Other Services	4900	5100	5200	5400	5400	5400	5400	5400	5500	5700	5700	5700	5400
Government	36000	35900	35900	37000	37100	38200	39100	39700	39100	39000	39200	39100	38000
Federal	16800	16400	16200	16900	17000	17500	18000	18100	17800	17600	17500	17300	17300
State	10500	10700	10800	11100	11100	12200	12700	13100	11900	12100	12300	12200	11700
Local	8700	8800	8900	9000	9000	8500	8400	8500	9400	9300	9400	9600	9000
Misc. & Unclassified	300	300	400	500	700	800	2000	1900	1500	1100	600	700	900

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1971

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
PRINCE OF WALES LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	368	320	497	621	726	874	1155	1294	988	782	667	663	746
Total Unemployment	220	137	230	104	98	95	91	60	54	60	62	100	109
Percent of Labor Force	59.8	42.8	46.3	16.7	13.5	10.9	7.9	4.6	5.5	7.7	9.3	15.1	14.6
Total Employment	148	183	267	517	628	779	1064	1234	934	722	605	563	637
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	127	156	230	449	547	686	948	1092	828	648	528	514	562
Mining	0	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing	33	47	119	323	405	492	629	782	585	413	358	255	370
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Trade	*	*	*	8	11	14	15	13	7	10	9	12	*
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Service	*	*	*	6	7	11	7	8	8	7	6	4	*
Miscellaneous	0	3	6	6	8	8	131	121	92	88	22	120	50
Government	80	92	88	88	93	129	137	137	110	105	110	104	106
Federal	16	17	17	16	20	18	18	21	23	19	20	19	19
State & Local	64	75	71	72	73	111	119	116	87	86	90	85	87
KETCHIKAN LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	4855	5145	5084	5002	5224	5343	5391	5391	5524	4947	4869	4720	5125
Total Unemployment	882	1134	1015	823	604	673	487	428	423	427	511	589	666
Percent of Labor Force	18.2	22.0	20.0	16.5	11.6	12.6	9.0	7.9	7.7	8.6	10.5	12.5	13.0
Total Employment	3973	4011	4069	4179	4620	4670	4904	4963	5101	4520	4358	4131	4459
Nonag. Wages & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	3808	3831	3899	4020	4466	4518	4691	4751	4916	4379	4190	4023	4291
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	17	24	19	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	185	173	140	137	316	235	157	161	171	154	155	114	175
Manufacturing	814	858	920	977	1116	1151	1163	1204	1164	1113	1028	928	1036
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	375	364	380	385	446	454	447	473	494	456	453	385	426
Trade	645	688	678	687	725	741	774	770	762	694	674	711	712
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	122	117	113	119	119	125	121	124	123	119	119	121	120
Service	483	482	498	515	516	510	517	512	522	514	490	497	505
Miscellaneous	*	*	*	*	*	*	203	213	209	*	*	*	*
Government	1159	1129	1135	1179	1204	1265	1292	1270	1452	1235	1232	1228	1232
Federal	210	178	154	159	171	172	187	192	183	217	210	196	186
State & Local	949	951	981	1020	1033	1093	1105	1078	1269	1018	1022	1032	1046

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LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1971

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
WRANGELL-PETERSBURG LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	1840	2081	2249	2236	2339	2589	2980	3332	3066	2484	2245	2257	2475
Total Unemployment	317	646	626	486	284	248	228	164	169	251	274	333	336
Percent of Labor Force	17.2	31.0	27.8	21.7	12.1	9.6	7.7	4.9	5.5	10.1	12.2	14.8	13.6
Total Employment	1523	1435	1623	1750	2055	2341	2752	3168	2897	2233	1971	1924	2139
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	1393	1297	1473	1594	1885	2160	2522	2909	2665	2070	1820	1786	1965
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	*	*	*	*	*	*	83	89	93	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing	437	383	476	615	735	935	1035	1157	1003	860	617	542	733
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	167	124	184	124	172	180	272	502	466	187	245	251	239
Trade	207	212	213	232	240	252	273	276	262	258	242	263	244
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	21	24	25	*
Service	132	129	141	19	126	129	140	133	126	124	118	115	128
Miscellaneous	30	19	14	26	139	150	260	286	224	94	38	82	114
Government	371	384	375	402	394	420	422	430	457	420	436	441	413
Federal	121	119	113	117	113	123	112	116	137	123	130	139	122
State and Local	250	265	262	285	281	297	310	314	320	297	306	302	291
SITKA LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	2554	2702	2690	2936	2932	3024	3215	3233	3124	3025	2988	2791	2935
Total Unemployment	338	424	332	299	250	311	270	212	191	210	236	294	281
Percent of Labor Force	13.2	15.7	12.3	10.2	8.5	10.3	8.4	6.6	6.1	6.9	7.9	10.5	9.6
Total Employment	2216	2278	2358	2637	2682	2713	2945	3021	2933	2815	2752	2497	2654
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	2011	2054	2139	2403	2452	2483	2666	2739	2677	2586	2503	2270	2415
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contract Construction	44	44	44	*	*	*	*	*	*	75	63	36	*
Manufacturing	*	*	*	864	879	906	941	1018	849	*	*	*	*
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	167	174	152	168	183	198	223	203	221	168	153	151	180
Trade	214	208	214	228	230	223	237	244	229	247	244	244	230
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	*	*	*	42	47	47	52	53	49	51	50	47	*
Service	192	199	200	192	207	234	232	237	331	221	309	301	238
Miscellaneous	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Government	805	824	827	846	831	815	821	826	827	947	959	942	856
Federal	369	370	367	367	354	354	351	346	364	497	495	482	393
State and Local	436	454	460	479	477	461	470	480	463	450	464	460	463

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LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1971

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
JUNEAU LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	7273	7466	7452	7779	7758	8029	8248	7998	8008	7474	7473	7420	7698
Total Unemployment	434	485	452	415	332	388	405	356	347	341	359	362	390
Percent of Labor Force	6.0	6.5	6.1	5.3	4.3	4.8	4.9	4.5	4.3	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.1
Total Employment	6839	6981	7000	7364	7426	7641	7843	7642	7661	7133	7114	7058	7308
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	6678	6796	6832	7210	7310	7516	7591	7719	7789	7024	6976	6911	7196
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	253	248	265	351	374	418	424	434	42[illegible]	373	397	309	355
Manufacturing	70	72	73	85	87	87	99	91	9o	84	96	114	88
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	567	582	578	566	635	627	680	688	680	649	572	553	615
Trade	781	782	826	845	860	898	883	935	918	904	951	924	876
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	132	132	131	142	149	151	179	193	194	196	195	197	166
Service	638	632	642	637	653	695	686	685	699	669	658	682	665
Miscellaneous	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Government	4230	4342	4310	4570	4524	4595	4578	4632	4729	4107	4087	4114	4401
Federal	1255	1217	1186	1389	1374	1419	1446	1454	1513	941	922	919	1253
State and Local	2975	3125	3124	3181	3150	3176	3132	3178	3216	3166	3165	3195	3148
LYNN CANAL-ICY STRAITS LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	1301	1316	1375	1400	1517	1799	2034	2136	1778	1760	1345	1371	1594
Total Unemployment	241	235	297	284	225	219	172	156	124	135	160	225	206
Percent of Labor Force	18.5	17.9	21.6	20.3	14.8	12.2	8.5	7.3	7.0	7.7	11.9	16.4	12.9
Total Employment	1060	1081	1078	1116	1292	1580	1862	1980	1654	1625	1185	1146	1388
Nonag. Wages & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	962	980	978	1015	1180	1456	1722	1821	1527	1241	1083	1049	1251
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	32	44	48	*	*	*	86	79	74	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing	189	150	169	171	277	405	405	569	373	232	184	164	274
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	287	318	249	303	333	365	360	339	329	313	304	302	317
Trade	116	123	129	133	135	158	194	200	194	145	135	133	150
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	*	*	*	14	16	17	*	*	*	16	14	17	*
Service	41	46	51	53	70	113	115	112	89	66	57	50	72
Miscellaneous	4	7	22	3	4	4	186	122	119	45	16	26	46
Government	278	277	295	279	283	321	344	371	325	372	340	344	319
Federal	60	58	58	57	61	68	71	73	68	72	68	62	65
State and Local	218	219	237	222	222	253	273	298	257	300	272	282	254

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LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1971

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
CORDOVA-McCARTHY LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	884	880	981	1102	1224	1492	1513	1430	1220	1071	909	922	1136
Total Unemployment	154	141	211	232	146	98	72	68	64	61	64	68	115
Percent of Labor Force	17.4	16.0	21.5	21.1	11.9	6.6	4.8	4.8	5.2	5.7	7.0	7.4	10.1
Total Employment	730	739	770	870	1078	1394	1441	1362	1156	1010	845	854	1021
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	493	496	520	589	723	936	958	912	782	685	569	577	687
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	12	15	10	*	*	*	108	76	94	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing	20	18	25	49	112	276	351	313	159	73	71	68	128
Transp.-Comm, & Public Utilities	26	25	28	34	35	36	33	31	25	43	41	41	33
Trade	54	56	58	76	92	90	75	77	73	64	57	59	69
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Service	67	47	47	48	58	53	48	49	48	51	48	48	51
Miscellaneous	25	26	38	30	24	27	48	62	40	28	16	14	32
Government	198	218	221	228	224	221	196	203	237	238	233	230	221
Federal	37	38	37	40	43	45	43	43	42	35	36	35	40
State and Local	161	180	184	188	181	176	153	160	195	203	197	195	181
VALDEZ-CHITINA-WHITTIER LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	1130	1109	1170	1245	1280	1507	1777	1927	2009	2085	2030	1549	1568
Total Unemployment	182	157	208	232	196	208	131	138	152	208	279	223	193
Percent of Labor Force	16.1	14.2	17.8	18.6	15.3	13.8	7.4	7.2	7.6	10.0	13.7	14.4	12.3
Total Employment	948	952	962	1013	1084	1299	1646	1789	1857	1877	1751	1326	1375
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	752	752	761	804	853	1037	1309	1424	1471	1488	1382	1049	1090
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	*	*	*	31	52	80	276	362	516	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	52	51	52	55	54	66	65	70	73	76	78	79	64
Trade	75	74	74	83	83	90	108	98	81	66	60	70	80
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	12	11	11	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Service	99	98	95	98	124	149	169	166	169	143	142	130	132
Miscellaneous	2	2	2	5	6	4	8	12	8	4	4	3	5
Government	499	505	510	514	516	624	663	693	605	576	567	546	568
Federal	63	59	58	58	50	52	55	61	74	55	55	56	58
State and Local	436	446	452	456	466	572	608	632	531	521	512	490	510

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LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1971

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
PALMER-WASILLA-TALKEETNA LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	2075	2274	2175	2370	2306	2555	2551	2577	2411	2265	2210	2277	2337
Total Unemployment	614	762	612	675	533	466	392	371	335	375	424	524	507
Percent of Labor Force	29.6	33.5	28.1	28.5	23.1	18.2	15.4	14.4	13.9	16.6	19.2	23.0	21.7
Total Employment	1461	1512	1563	1695	1773	2089	2159	2206	2076	1890	1786	1753	1830
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	1128	1149	1179	1282	1336	1627	1670	1714	1582	1470	1419	1406	1414
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	10	17	16	*	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	71	76	95	91	128	235	205	217	212	162	107	98	141
Manufacturing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	130	122	124	131	133	132	113	122	123	118	121	120	124
Trade	170	168	168	188	194	206	238	237	256	210	211	209	205
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	25	27	25	24	27	33	32	29	29	31	32	34	29
Service	168	167	176	180	189	186	197	200	210	213	211	210	192
Miscallaneous	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Government	485	503	489	556	541	711	751	768	618	631	630	638	610
Federal	91	97	91	97	80	97	96	95	103	112	114	98	98
State and Local	394	406	398	459	461	614	655	673	515	519	516	537	512
ANCHORAGE LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	49870	49814	51091	52384	53226	55874	56737	56587	56112	55641	54929	54558	53902
Total Unemployment	4986	4759	5554	5538	4564	4727	4094	3655	3320	3594	4003	4226	4418
Percent of Labor Force	10.0	9.6	10.9	10.6	8.6	8.5	7.2	6.5	5.9	6.5	7.3	7.7	8.2
Total Employment	44884	45055	45537	46846	48662	51147	52643	52932	52792	52047	50926	50332	49484
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	41292	41371	41803	43107	44615	46910	48218	48511	48588	47832	46851	46356	45455
Mining	931	939	976	921	896	911	1037	968	949	857	826	778	916
Contract Construction	2280	2203	2286	2560	3654	4655	5263	5388	5546	5372	4317	3559	3924
Manufacturing	873	898	908	1010	1055	1189	1294	1314	1332	1246	1194	1094	1117
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	4277	4348	4305	4521	4590	4705	4897	4876	4951	4534	4587	4497	4591
Trade	8635	8599	8739	9035	9155	9637	9640	9741	9754	9497	9639	9933	9334
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	1962	1961	1981	2003	2026	2105	2125	2174	2158	2174	2170	2199	2086
Service	6524	6724	6946	6909	7020	7112	7135	7074	7081	7265	7226	7310	7027
Miscellaneous	43	44	45	66	83	97	93	70	62	65	59	52	65
Government	15767	15655	15617	16082	16136	16499	16733	16906	16755	16822	16833	16934	16395
Federal	9537	9360	9307	9351	9260	9714	9765	9840	9615	9525	9463	9521	9530
State and Local	6230	6295	6310	6731	6776	6785	6968	7066	7140	7297	7370	7413	6865

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LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1971

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
SEWARD LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	978	1049	1032	1060	1152	1137	1327	1369	1109	1074	1035	998	1110
Total Unemployment	204	267	229	273	176	175	139	100	103	113	185	168	178
Percent of Labor Force	20.9	25.5	22.2	25.8	15.3	15.4	10.5	7.3	9.3	10.5	17.9	16.8	16.0
Total Employment	774	782	803	787	976	962	1188	1269	1006	961	850	830	932
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	652	656	676	668	828	827	1006	1072	845	812	715	698	788
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contract Construction	*	*	*	7	11	20	16	15	21	25	24	19	*
Manufacturing	67	55	50	56	111	95	212	207	154	100	98	70	106
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Trade	108	122	116	103	112	114	141	141	126	131	126	120	122
FinanceOIns. & Real Estate	11	10	9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Service	120	121	122	119	121	126	120	118	124	119	119	115	120
Miscellaneous	26	34	33	57	84	66	62	54	42	54	28	46	49
Government	286	290	290	297	302	362	395	413	292	290	290	275	315
Federal	37	38	39	41	46	45	48	50	44	40	40	33	42
State and Local	249	252	251	256	256	317	347	363	248	250	250	242	273
KENAI-COOK INLET LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	5071	5280	5044	5070	5015	5307	5510	5596	5350	4803	4815	4711	5131
Total Unemployment	1085	1307	1143	1212	946	901	741	659	643	591	679	733	887
Percent of Labor Force	21.4	24.8	22.7	23.9	18.9	17.0	13.4	11.8	12.0	12.3	14.1	15.6	17.3
Total Employment	3986	3973	3901	3858	4069	4406	4769	4937	4707	4212	4136	3978	4244
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	3310	3280	3224	3202	3384	3675	3927	4046	3871	3521	3453	3327	3518
Mining	569	533	529	457	454	536	544	569	553	528	509	514	525
Contract Construction	334	302	304	291	335	435	489	513	599	433	404	340	398
Manufacturing	399	433	433	438	529	687	748	765	558	447	435	393	524
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	283	261	256	223	267	224	258	225	288	266	253	246	254
Trade	458	469	450	482	494	494	465	468	461	456	448	450	466
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	74	76	78	*	*	*	76	77	75	*	*	*	*
Service	301	302	292	291	287	342	400	399	408	350	342	343	338
Miscellaneous	38	38	38	*	*	*	101	104	82	*	*	*	*
Government	854	866	844	896	887	820	846	906	847	892	911	906	873
Federal	131	130	130	130	128	121	133	133	127	111	108	94	123
State and Local	723	736	714	766	759	699	713	773	720	781	803	812	750

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LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1971

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
KODIAK LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	2905	2954	2889	3316	3424	3555	3747	3785	3422	3228	3094	3017	3278
Total Unemployment	306	406	310	548	242	238	205	162	125	151	181	189	255
Percent of Labor Force	10.5	13.7	10.7	16.5	7.1	6.7	5.5	4.3	3.7	4.7	5.9	6.3	7.8
Total Employment	2599	2548	2579	2768	3182	3317	3542	3623	3297	3077	2913	2828	3023
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	2421	2364	2396	2583	2981	3107	3288	3373	3079	2888	2725	2646	2821
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing	651	587	641	370	736	103[illegible]	1215	1194	900	740	591	550	768
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	206	244	213	428	472	3[illegible]	162	155	236	267	255	248	266
Trade	323	293	284	328	345	347	366	346	373	371	368	370	343
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	59	62	61	61	69	64	64	64	68	65	63	66	64
Service	207	233	237	246	262	239	230	249	251	252	249	236	241
Miscellaneous	119	122	102	189	149	214	401	467	326	213	168	163	219
Government	809	782	808	903	875	827	786	817	844	878	943	940	851
Federal	353	334	341	350	343	346	343	343	329	383	390	362	351
State and Local	456	448	467	553	532	481	443	474	515	495	553	578	500
ALEUTIAN ISLANDS LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	1722	1677	1620	1647	1920	1972	2529	2628	2238	2214	2320	2008	2041
Total Unemployment	120	89	175	181	202	86	107	63	65	86	81	75	111
Percent of Labor Force	7.0	5.3	10.8	11.0	10.5	4.4	4.2	2.4	2.9	3.9	3.5	3.7	5.4
Total Employment	1602	1588	1445	1466	1718	1886	2422	2565	2173	2128	2239	1933	1930
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	1843	1843	1654	1660	1979	2201	2838	3009	2496	2488	2616	2232	2238
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	183	203	215	215	326	365	399	377	341	351	272	172	285
Manufacturing	559	597	393	365	449	606	912	996	614	666	958	773	657
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	65	62	69	48	47	59	66	70	68	65	54	58	61
Trade	121	114	113	115	122	126	135	137	130	130	133	127	125
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Service	206	216	233	231	254	261	256	291	290	254	211	175	240
Miscellaneous	22	33	23	27	31	22	205	221	127	146	86	68	84
Government	658	600	596	647	732	733	820	861	877	830	860	803	752
Federal	492	431	425	449	541	545	665	707	702	649	661	619	574
State and Local	166	169	171	198	191	188	155	154	175	181	199	184	178

* Withheld to comply with disclosure regulations.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1971

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
BRISTOL BAY LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	896	907	971	1093	1432	2686	3732	1659	1326	1012	1040	1046	1483
Total Unemployment	252	260	293	298	223	275	132	75	135	129	169	192	203
Percent of Labor Force	28.1	28.7	30.2	27.3	15.6	10.2	3.5	4.5	10.2	12.7	16.3	18.4	1[illegible].7
Total Employment	644	647	678	795	1209	2411	3600	1584	1191	883	871	854	1280
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	578	575	604	723	1172	2518	3759	1576	1153	825	801	768	1256
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contract Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing	35	32	30	88	526	1821	3102	1011	535	*	*	*	*
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	98	98	102	109	116	129	134	111	106	109	101	102	110
Trade	48	40	46	44	44	45	41	45	54	50	49	52	46
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Service	20	19	22	35	34	38	38	39	43	38	36	36	33
Miscellaneous	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Government	351	356	372	402	411	368	344	357	396	402	434	416	384
Federal	95	90	94	129	131	136	137	138	137	129	131	92	120
State and Local	256	266	278	273	280	232	207	219	259	273	303	324	264
BETHEL LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	1376	1377	1546	1648	1587	1887	1725	1790	1567	1593	1643	1577	1610
Total Unemployment	407	376	555	613	532	626	366	369	323	316	373	390	437
Percent of Labor Force	29.6	27.3	35.9	37.2	33.5	33.2	21.2	20.6	20.6	19.8	22.7	24.7	27.1
Total Employment	969	1001	991	1035	1055	1261	1359	1421	1244	1277	1270	1187	1173
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	889	915	908	958	986	1206	1284	1354	1180	1180	1165	1087	1093
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	20	29	35	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	76	82	88	88	93	104	95	105	104	102	92	96	94
Trade	107	116	111	114	112	133	161	167	157	109	131	124	128
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Service	102	103	112	116	120	112	99	91	91	104	103	105	105
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Government	530	539	530	536	536	593	636	644	567	684	691	652	595
Federal	305	308	307	311	305	277	295	297	300	426	432	393	330
State and Local	225	231	223	225	231	316	341	347	267	258	259	259	265

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LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1971

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
KUSKOKWIM LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	418	471	471	497	479	588	553	543	467	448	402	410	479
Total Unemployment	115	152	146	159	150	159	100	88	83	78	68	80	115
Percent of Labor Force	27.5	32.3	31.0	32.0	31.3	27.0	18.1	16.2	17.8	17.4	16.9	19.5	24.0
Total Employment	303	319	325	338	329	429	453	455	384	370	334	330	364
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	247	259	267	277	272	368	388	390	316	307	270	269	302
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	10	10	8	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	17	20	23	33	44	63	62	59	57	51	17	19	39
Trade	12	15	15	17	16	23	30	26	22	22	18	18	20
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Service	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Government	171	179	187	184	169	242	259	268	206	209	212	209	207
Federal	93	93	94	89	89	96	99	99	96	113	103	92	96
State and Local	78	86	95	95	80	146	160	169	110	96	109	117	111
WADE HAMPTON LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	481	459	557	551	544	565	695	731	658	504	495	466	559
Total Unemployment	161	126	163	184	162	173	84	125	138	101	80	121	135
Percent of Labor Force	33.5	27.5	29.3	33.4	29.8	30.6	12.1	17.1	21.0	20.0	16.2	26.0	24.2
Total Employment	320	333	394	367	382	392	611	606	520	403	415	345	424
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	323	334	406	375	391	399	669	642	553	428	438	371	443
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contract Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Trade	74	57	78	83	104	109	45	54	41	46	57	39	66
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Service	41	41	41	105	114	101	107	111	114	108	112	104	91
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Government	141	147	148	139	147	166	197	198	163	153	160	114	156
Federal	110	114	112	111	113	101	113	112	101	128	129	84	111
State and Local	31	33	36	28	34	65	84	86	62	25	31	30	45

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LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1971

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
FAIRBANKS LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	14529	15092	14836	14721	15091	15373	16158	16158	15882	16026	15657	15397	15410
Total Unemployment	1930	2469	2145	2017	1716	1594	1327	1122	1206	1191	1414	1453	1632
Percent of Labor Force	13.3	16.4	14.5	13.7	11.4	10.4	8.2	6.9	7.6	7.4	9.0	9.4	10.6
Total Employment	12599	12623	12691	12704	13375	13779	14831	15036	14676	14835	14243	13944	13778
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	13328	13315	13420	13489	14311	14791	15685	15909	15637	15912	15151	14815	14647
Mining	*	*	*	58	78	109	*	*	*	95	52	50	*
Contract Construction	631	631	708	793	1165	1490	1812	1866	1629	1546	1117	870	1205
Manufacturing	223	219	219	217	247	273	266	275	260	248	214	210	239
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	1400	1410	1382	1359	1363	1445	1463	1[illegible]	1430	1479	1425	1381	1419
Trade	2414	2430	2398	2412	2505	2604	2676	[illegible]	2650	2723	2541	2528	2548
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	502	517	503	493	510	526	561		542	523	524	547	524
Service	1601	1612	1694	1774	1919	1958	2111	[illegible]	2091	2149	2114	2052	1933
Miscellaneous	*	*	*	9	20	16	*	*	*	13	14	10	*
Government	6518	6460	6473	6374	6504	6370	6653	6784	6725	7136	7150	7167	6693
Federal	2441	2380	2356	2675	2721	2816	2966	3012	2802	2968	2967	2985	2757
State and Local	4077	4080	4117	3699	3783	3554	3687	3772	3923	4168	4183	4182	3936
YUKON-KOYUKUK LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	1090	1039	1149	1335	1335	1456	1499	1398	1333	1293	1261	1187	1281
Total Unemployment	218	138	263	265	245	229	145	168	198	185	154	152	197
Percent of Labor Force	20.0	13.3	22.9	19.9	18.4	15.7	9.7	12.0	14.9	14.3	12.2	12.8	15.4
Total Employment	872	901	886	1070	1090	1227	1354	1230	1135	1108	1107	1035	1084
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	939	966	948	1162	1185	1342	1551	1398	1280	1203	1200	1131	1192
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	14	21	30	29	71	59	58	39	36	33	34	27	37
Manufacturing	0	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	*	*	*	*	*	*	436	387	370	*	*	*	*
Trade	34	31	28	32	42	49	187	102	57	33	35	32	55
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Service	28	34	36	169	63	128	145	185	138	33	42	42	87
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Government	446	444	431	481	503	564	598	555	541	577	618	533	524
Federal	246	247	222	259	273	313	330	299	280	327	308	248	279
State and Local	200	197	209	222	230	251	268	256	261	250	310	285	245

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LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1971

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
UPPER YUKON LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	876	839	848	1094	1018	1030	969	952	867	866	837	822	918
Total Unemployment	72	43	73	90	59	96	76	78	54	77	74	91	74
Percent of Labor Force	8.2	5.7	8.6	8.2	5.8	9.3	7.8	8.2	6.2	8.9	8.6	11.1	8.0
Total Employment	804	791	775	1004	959	934	893	874	813	789	763	731	844
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	998	978	954	1250	1198	1163	1092	1067	994	981	946	905	1044
Mining	483	492	449	633	551	493	357	354	332	367	353	362	435
Contract Construction	61	57	55	206	223	232	283	265	204	164	139	99	166
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Trade	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Service	93	74	91	62	66	71	73	66	63	76	75	71	73
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Government	129	122	134	127	140	140	137	137	140	125	135	136	134
Federal	75	61	64	57	61	54	51	51	48	48	48	42	55
State and Local	54	61	70	70	79	86	86	86	92	77	87	94	79
BARROW LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	723	642	712	811	822	919	998	971	952	800	736	775	822
Total Unemployment	119	46	118	173	136	160	144	126	83	86	80	88	113
Percent of Labor Force	16.5	7.2	16.6	21.3	16.5	17.4	14.4	13.0	8.7	10.8	10.9	11.4	13.7
Total Employment	604	596	594	638	686	759	854	845	869	714	656	687	709
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	728	718	718	762	828	915	1012	999	1040	861	783	812	848
Mining	143	129	116	104	85	102	166	169	172	88	78	75	119
Contract Construction	86	86	107	106	157	182	183	106	124	202	153	153	137
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	80	81	78	76	77	88	72	98	94	87	66	66	80
Trade	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Service	135	136	136	143	170	148	156	165	216	135	131	130	150
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Government	211	206	204	264	265	309	348	358	340	277	280	323	282
Federal	167	169	167	166	155	155	148	145	213	164	164	209	168
State and Local	44	37	37	98	110	154	200	213	127	113	116	114	114

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LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1971

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
KOBUK LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	877	772	944	1003	965	1111	1280	1084	1048	919	980	913	991
Total Unemployment	295	190	340	407	384	421	306	261	208	199	260	239	292
Percent of Labor Force	33.6	24.6	36.0	40.6	40.2	37.9	23.9	24.1	19.8	21.7	26.5	26.2	29.6
Total Employment	582	582	604	596	581	690	974	823	840	720	720	674	699
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	596	594	619	611	603	721	1029	858	877	745	743	692	724
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	0	0	0	*
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	92	90	93	83	101	133	185	177	187	137	141	113	128
Trade	71	75	84	80	79	107	125	107	190	87	81	82	97
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Service	22	25	25	24	24	23	18	26	23	22	26	26	24
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0
Government	399	393	403	413	388	446	476	489	458	492	489	465	443
Federal	278	282	284	286	274	271	275	267	297	279	278	270	279
State and Local	121	111	119	127	114	175	201	222	161	213	211	195	164
NOME LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	1136	1208	1175	1210	1228	1441	1450	1515	1290	1198	1143	1117	1259
Total Unemployment	198	282	261	297	288	388	300	303	231	191	169	209	260
Percent of Labor Force	17.4	23.3	22.2	24.5	23.5	26.9	20.7	20.0	17.9	15.9	14.8	18.7	20.7
Total Employment	938	926	914	913	940	1053	1150	1212	1059	1007	974	908	999
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	962	944	937	936	971	1099	1185	1257	1094	1041	1005	941	1031
Mining	*	*	*	7	19	38	48	56	28	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	22	17	16	22	23	29	55	85	89	40	34	29	38
Manufacturing	19	17	17	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	118	114	110	113	123	131	101	106	89	112	106	99	110
Trade	107	109	119	110	120	134	169	168	144	126	124	123	129
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	12	15	13	12	13	14	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Service	82	78	76	81	80	84	86	87	82	87	88	95	84
Miscellaneous	*	*	*	*	*	*	3	12	8	14	12	12	*
Government	595	585	575	579	578	653	705	725	636	646	630	574	624
Federal	221	229	227	221	225	212	233	232	216	238	234	183	223
State and Local	374	356	348	358	353	441	472	493	420	408	396	391	401

* Withheld to comply with disclosure regulations.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1970

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
STATEWIDE													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	97400	99800	102600	103700	108700	115100	119900	118600	113200	108100	106300	105700	108200
Total Unemployment	10300	11600	11300	9800	9800	10800	8600	7700	7200	8000	10100	11700	9700
Percent of Labor Force	10.6	11.6	11.1	9.5	9.0	9.4	7.2	6.5	6.4	7.4	9.5	11.1	9.0
Total Employment	87100	88200	91300	93900	98900	104300	111300	110900	106000	100100	96200	94000	98500
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	82700	83700	86000	89000	93500	98900	105100	104500	100200	94400	90600	89000	93100
Mining	3100	3200	3400	3500	3300	3000	3000	3100	2900	2700	2500	2500	3000
Metal Mining	100	100	100	200	300	300	400	400	400	300	200	200	200
Oil & Gas	2900	3000	3200	3200	2900	2500	2500	2600	2400	2200	2200	2200	2700
Other Mining	100	100	100	100	100	200	100	100	100	200	100	100	100
Contract Construction	4500	4900	5300	5800	7000	8200	8800	9100	9300	8200	6400	5200	6900
Manufacturing	5200	5200	6000	6700	7900	10500	13600	11800	8500	6900	6100	5500	7800
Food Processing	2100	1900	2000	2400	3500	6000	9200	7200	3800	2400	2200	2100	3700
Logging-Lumber & Pulp	1900	2000	2700	3000	3000	3100	3000	3200	3200	3100	2600	2200	2800
Other Manufacturing	1200	1300	1300	1300	1400	1400	1400	1400	1500	1400	1300	1200	1300
Transp.-Comm. & Pub. Utilities	8400	8500	8700	8800	9400	9600	9800	10000	9800	9100	8700	8400	9100
Trucking & Warehousing	1600	1600	1600	1600	1700	1800	1900	2100	1900	1600	1500	1300	1700
Water Transportation	600	600	700	700	900	1000	1100	1100	1000	800	600	600	800
Air Transportation	3000	3000	3100	3100	3200	3300	3400	3300	3100	2800	2800	2700	3000
Other Transportation	800	800	800	900	900	900	700	700	1000	1000	1000	1000	900
Comm. & Public Utilities	2400	2500	2500	2500	2700	2600	2700	2800	2800	2900	2800	2800	2700
Trade	13900	13900	14300	14900	15500	16000	16000	16300	16100	15700	15600	16000	15400
Wholesale	3000	3000	3100	3200	3300	3400	3400	3600	3400	3200	3100	3100	3200
Retail	10900	10900	11200	11700	12200	12600	12600	12700	12700	12500	12500	12900	12200
Gen. Mdse. & Apparel	3000	3000	3000	3100	3200	3400	3400	3500	3600	3600	3600	3800	3400
Food Stores	1500	1500	1600	1700	1800	1800	1800	1800	1700	1800	1800	1800	1700
Eating & Drinking Places	2500	2500	2600	2800	2900	3000	3000	3000	3000	2800	2800	2800	2800
Other Retail	3900	3900	4000	4100	4300	4400	4400	4400	4400	4300	4300	4500	4300
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	2700	2700	2800	2900	3100	3200	3500	3500	3400	3100	3100	3100	3100
Services	10800	10900	11200	11500	11600	12000	11600	11900	11700	11400	11400	11400	11400
Hotels, Motels, & Lodges	1300	1300	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1700	1600	1400	1400	1300	1400
Personal Services	800	800	800	900	900	900	900	900	900	800	800	900	800
Business Services	2000	2000	2100	2100	2200	2100	1900	2000	1900	1900	1900	1900	2000
Medical Services	2000	2000	2100	2100	2100	2200	2200	2300	2300	2200	2200	2300	2200
Other Services	4700	4800	4900	5000	4900	5200	4900	5000	5000	5100	5100	5000	5000
Government	33800	34100	34300	34400	35000	35600	36900	36900	37000	36300	36200	36200	35600
Federal	16600	16500	16700	16800	17100	17200	17800	17700	17800	17200	17100	16900	17100
State	9400	9600	9700	9700	9900	10900	11100	11200	10800	10700	10700	10600	10300
Local	7800	8000	7900	7900	8000	7500	8000	8000	8400	8400	8400	8700	8100
Misc. & Unclassified	300	300	300	500	700	800	1900	1900	1500	1000	600	700	900

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1970

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
PRINCE OF WALES LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	375	425	514	635	697	837	1165	1162	925	654	406	592	699
Total Unemployment	150	154	126	69	57	68	114	44	51	71	111	188	100
Percent of Labor Force	40.0	36.2	24.5	10.9	8.2	8.1	9.8	3.8	5.5	10.9	27.3	31.8	14.3
Total Employment	225	271	388	566	640	769	1051	1118	874	583	295	404	599
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	192	235	336	488	563	673	948	991	778	521	257	375	528
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contract Construction	24	15	13	19	19	19	7	8	8	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing	83	131	232	361	425	499	582	637	478	330	135	161	338
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	7	7	6	*	*	*	94	110	93	*	*	*	*
Trade	8	8	10	*	*	*	14	14	10	*	*	*	*
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Service	4	4	4	3	3	7	6	13	15	3	3	3	6
Miscellaneous	0	3	6	6	8	8	131	121	92	88	22	120	50
Government	66	67	65	69	69	83	94	88	82	85	88	84	78
Federal	15	17	16	17	20	17	16	18	17	18	17	16	17
State & Local	51	50	49	52	49	66	78	70	65	67	71	68	61
KETCHIKAN LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	4514	4757	4935	4790	5016	5288	5751	5658	5462	5046	4789	4870	5073
Total Unemployment	687	679	569	463	451	396	325	282	341	406	530	677	484
Percent of Labor Force	15.2	14.3	11.5	9.7	9.0	7.5	5.7	5.0	6.2	8.0	11.0	13.9	9.5
Total Employment	3827	4078	4366	4327	4565	4892	5426	5376	5121	4640	4259	4193	4589
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	3650	3804	4166	4185	4443	4713	5155	5121	4910	4422	4095	4033	4391
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	115	115	165	215	293	279	282	310	314	276	250	215	236
Manufacturing	841	884	1052	1088	1127	1164	1269	1330	1161	1123	1010	905	1080
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	327	360	354	361	401	446	437	477	348	337	309	370	377
Trade	639	628	671	692	742	733	788	772	740	674	649	682	701
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	107	109	108	109	107	116	131	127	122	117	120	119	116
Service	500	503	566	550	544	628	572	607	610	528	508	468	548
Miscellaneous	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Government	1102	1189	1219	1124	1172	1277	1436	1234	1361	1241	1190	1229	1231
Federal	236	235	239	209	214	219	256	253	252	243	234	219	234
State & Local	866	954	980	915	956	1058	1180	981	1109	998	956	1010	997

* Withheld to comply with disclosure regulations.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1970

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
WRANGELL-PETERSBURG LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	1947	2096	2174	2426	2650	2943	2877	3361	2980	2370	2211	2088	2511
Total Unemployment	394	512	391	259	191	217	161	124	107	241	284	414	275
Percent of Labor Force	20.2	24.4	18.0	10.7	7.2	7.4	5.6	3.7	3.6	10.2	12.8	19.8	11.0
Total Employment	1553	1584	1783	2167	2459	2726	2716	3237	2873	2129	1927	1674	2236
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	1416	1458	1613	2002	2280	2514	2469	2967	2642	1946	1762	1541	2051
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	24	22	32	40	46	74	104	120	100	66	63	47	61
Manufacturing	469	539	617	1006	1116	1241	1009	1231	1197	707	656	504	858
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	183	168	252	226	255	285	322	519	326	328	258	153	273
Trade	184	189	184	206	216	238	220	233	232	192	195	220	209
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	22	22	24	25	22	25	24	23	24	22	21	23	23
Service	120	115	118	108	115	109	115	118	122	130	134	135	120
Miscellaneous	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Government	370	372	363	357	363	382	404	426	407	389	385	362	382
Federal	122	125	120	119	122	131	123	129	103	121	128	100	120
State & Local	248	247	243	238	241	251	281	297	304	268	257	262	262
SITKA LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	2486	2489	2835	2789	2721	2910	3234	3104	3046	2962	2797	2635	2834
Total Unemployment	309	270	255	230	206	212	183	152	148	226	223	299	226
Percent of Labor Force	12.4	10.8	9.0	8.2	7.6	7.3	5.7	4.9	4.9	7.6	8.0	11.3	8.0
Total Employment	2177	2219	2580	2559	2515	2698	3051	2952	2898	2736	2574	2336	2608
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	1967	2008	2324	2344	2318	2461	2653	2678	2654	2488	2333	2118	2362
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contract Construction	*	*	*	*	*	*	46	52	111	82	83	62	*
Manufacturing	*	*	*	912	853	897	978	980	873	*	*	*	*
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	144	119	147	141	162	242	256	221	222	157	131	148	174
Trade	191	198	213	194	203	207	204	200	206	208	209	210	204
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	34	35	35	35	41	38	45	50	52	41	43	47	41
Service	150	160	170	157	163	148	150	162	168	183	189	187	166
Miscellaneous	12	4	12	*	*	*	92	90	83	*	*	*	*
Government	859	882	890	877	855	881	882	923	939	917	887	902	891
Federal	467	489	472	471	427	429	417	422	459	453	455	465	452
State & Local	392	393	418	406	428	452	465	501	480	464	432	437	439

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LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1970

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
JUNEAU LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	6416	6571	6627	6671	6995	7190	7393	7290	7320	7126	7150	7071	6985
Total Unemployment	396	376	355	300	305	353	297	284	259	345	317	341	327
Percent of Labor Force	6.2	5.7	5.4	4.5	4.4	4.9	4.0	3.9	3.5	4.8	4.4	4.8	4.7
Total Employment	6020	6195	6272	6371	6690	6837	7096	7006	7061	6781	6833	6730	6658
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	5846	6031	6091	6271	6625	6692	6830	6807	6917	6635	6621	6592	6497
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	100	125	136	165	196	283	319	446	476	417	391	289	279
Manufacturing	79	90	87	83	84	81	83	94	80	87	75	82	84
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	488	494	495	536	561	568	645	630	615	587	579	578	565
Trade	791	813	808	791	829	862	832	801	830	786	781	823	812
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	153	153	153	152	153	160	146	144	135	136	133	134	146
Service	520	540	551	537	570	552	597	595	582	590	604	602	570
Miscellaneous	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Government	3705	3806	3852	3996	4201	4146	4147	4035	4147	3990	4042	4070	4011
Federal	1047	1076	1098	1208	1393	1314	1244	1247	1260	1157	1158	1177	1198
State & Local	2658	2730	2754	2788	2808	2832	2903	2788	2887	2833	2884	2893	2813
LYNN CANAL-ICY STRAITS LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	1125	1124	1273	1245	1341	1520	1812	1992	1669	1424	1367	1315	1434
Total Unemployment	186	201	240	169	142	127	81	85	62	65	158	182	142
Percent of Labor Force	16.5	17.9	18.9	13.6	10.6	8.4	4.5	4.3	3.7	4.6	11.6	13.8	10.0
Total Employment	939	923	1033	1076	1199	1393	1731	1907	1607	1359	1209	1133	1292
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	850	836	933	984	1102	1274	1532	1615	1485	1240	1101	1036	1166
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	*	*	*	*	*	*	32	34	30	35	33	36	*
Manufacturing	133	143	237	266	310	381	548	685	444	379	284	215	335
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	285	261	241	274	301	334	196	175	310	292	289	278	270
Trade	110	105	117	126	141	148	169	178	169	138	132	127	138
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	14	17	16	17	20	21	12	12	10	13	14	13	15
Service	34	36	37	47	51	64	75	78	61	43	42	42	51
Miscellaneous	4	7	22	3	4	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Government	258	265	258	242	237	283	310	327	338	295	291	299	284
Federal	71	73	73	61	64	66	77	79	81	70	68	69	71
State & Local	187	192	185	181	173	217	233	248	257	225	223	230	213

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LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1970

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
CORDOVA-McCARTHY LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	908	939	1052	1045	1206	1460	1701	1534	1312	1057	984	918	1176
Total Unemployment	88	104	104	87	113	78	62	60	47	53	111	103	84
Percent of Labor Force	9.7	11.1	9.9	8.3	9.4	5.3	3.6	3.9	3.6	5.0	11.3	11.2	7.1
Total Employment	820	835	948	958	1093	1382	1639	1474	1265	1004	873	815	1092
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	552	564	638	652	741	930	1082	986	857	672	580	547	733
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	87	79	49	*
Manufacturing	*	*	*	139	211	357	536	388	221	*	*	*	*
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	36	44	34	39	45	53	40	37	29	28	25	26	36
Trade	50	52	56	68	92	94	87	86	76	60	61	60	70
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Service	73	72	74	78	77	71	65	72	70	68	70	76	72
Miscellaneous	25	26	38	30	24	27	48	62	40	28	16	14	32
Government	171	177	180	178	183	199	190	214	270	178	184	172	191
Federal	37	38	36	38	39	42	41	42	45	38	38	37	39
State & Local	134	139	144	140	144	157	149	172	225	140	146	135	152
VALDEZ-CHITINA-WHITTIER LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	959	1047	1075	1039	1077	1412	1351	1579	1340	1153	1165	1156	1196
Total Unemployment	162	223	215	119	102	155	84	68	68	64	131	151	128
Percent of Labor Force	16.9	21.3	20.0	11.5	9.5	11.0	6.2	4.3	5.1	5.6	11.2	13.1	10.7
Total Employment	797	824	860	920	975	1257	1267	1511	1272	1089	1034	1005	1068
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	630	653	680	738	782	1009	1000	1043	1016	864	818	798	836
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	6	6	9	11	25	38	46	34	23	21	20	9	21
Manufacturing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	47	52	50	58	66	81	75	82	67	50	50	49	61
Trade	70	68	74	96	106	123	120	123	106	96	82	81	95
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	*	*	*	12	12	13	12	12	11	12	11	10	*
Service	68	72	75	91	85	98	103	116	107	136	122	114	99
Miscellaneous	2	2	2	5	6	4	8	12	8	4	4	3	5
Government	426	443	460	461	461	587	631	636	625	537	526	530	527
Federal	41	42	51	49	50	56	78	80	82	71	75	77	63
State & Local	385	401	409	412	411	531	553	556	543	466	451	453	464

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LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1970

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
PALMER-WASILLA-TALKEETNA LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	1853	1789	1726	1844	1855	2157	2116	2146	2140	2012	1977	2002	1968
Total Unemployment	596	493	454	436	288	377	326	309	294	375	482	587	418
Percent of Labor Force	32.1	27.6	26.3	23.6	15.5	17.5	15.4	14.4	13.7	18.6	24.4	29.3	21.2
Total Employment	1257	1296	1272	1408	1567	1780	1790	1837	1846	1637	1495	1415	1550
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	956	972	929	1039	1158	1337	1305	1357	1279	1202	1124	1077	1145
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	28	13	18	13	9	7	*
Contract Construction	38	36	51	111	182	238	199	217	185	100	52	35	120
Manufacturing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	100	103	104	106	117	120	105	112	120	130	124	125	114
Trade	150	151	155	172	177	203	190	186	187	178	171	165	174
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	20	20	20	23	25	24	19	23	23	24	23	23	22
Service	165	161	160	183	193	207	190	194	194	185	171	167	179
Miscellaneous	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Government	451	468	425	420	432	511	560	566	489	493	488	475	481
Federal	130	128	108	91	94	108	113	118	102	95	95	89	106
State & Local	321	340	317	329	338	403	447	448	387	398	393	386	375
ANCHORAGE LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	44924	45380	46448	47088	48765	50963	51310	51919	51777	50322	49899	49492	49024
Total Unemployment	3353	3668	3663	3363	3087	3738	2902	2744	2689	2677	3490	3826	3267
Percent of Labor Force	7.5	8.1	7.9	7.1	6.3	7.3	5.7	5.3	5.2	5.3	7.0	7.7	6.7
Total Employment	41571	41712	42785	43725	45678	47225	48408	49175	49088	47645	46409	45666	45757
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	38309	38458	39226	40265	41930	43407	44284	44939	45039	43644	42508	41931	41995
Mining	843	861	866	944	897	947	1035	1112	1061	991	970	972	958
Contract Construction	2348	2342	2371	2886	3727	4378	4465	4580	4629	4350	3374	2719	3514
Manufacturing	880	862	918	985	1048	1095	1135	1157	1140	1070	1005	922	1018
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	3641	3745	3775	3598	3872	3975	4026	4125	4200	4073	3964	3891	3907
Trade	7706	7710	7998	8378	8587	8872	8863	8995	8982	8973	9032	9306	8617
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	1659	1672	1724	1846	1944	2007	2310	2310	2298	2029	1985	1978	1980
Service	6187	6240	6343	6469	6402	6533	6302	6494	6443	6420	6498	6503	6403
Miscellaneous	31	32	36	47	67	72	72	73	59	57	41	41	52
Government	15014	14994	15195	15112	15386	15528	16076	16093	16227	15681	15639	15599	15546
Federal	9216	9135	9325	9218	9410	9585	9953	9865	10133	9515	9437	9314	9509
State & Local	5798	5859	5870	5894	5976	5943	6123	6228	6094	6166	6202	6285	6037

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LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1970

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
SEWARD LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	858	875	906	971	1173	1131	1128	1134	936	943	982	979	1001
Total Unemployment	220	218	235	152	124	157	105	104	104	149	164	188	160
Percent of Labor Force	25.6	24.9	25.9	15.7	10.6	13.9	9.3	9.2	11.1	15.8	16.7	19.2	16.0
Total Employment	638	657	671	819	1049	974	1023	1030	832	794	818	791	841
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	539	553	573	698	898	831	858	845	701	670	687	666	710
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	0	0	*
Contract Construction	*	*	*	6	12	6	*	*	*	6	7	6	*
Manufacturing	*	*	*	77	132	112	102	102	91	58	76	70	*
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Trade	90	86	87	101	101	118	140	134	109	96	92	96	104
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	12	13	13	9	10	10	10	10	10	*	*	*	*
Service	132	126	128	134	143	147	119	130	124	117	123	114	128
Miscellaneous	26	34	33	57	84	66	62	54	42	*	*	*	*
Government	246	249	272	268	282	342	354	363	292	285	276	297	294
Federal	41	45	41	44	47	52	50	43	43	37	32	34	42
State & Local	205	204	231	224	235	290	304	320	249	248	244	263	252
KENAI-COOK INLET LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	4776	4954	5036	5007	5300	5614	5768	5712	5058	5022	5079	5070	5200
Total Unemployment	731	894	877	833	882	1007	770	675	568	591	842	942	801
Percent of Labor Force	15.3	18.0	17.4	16.6	16.6	17.9	13.3	11.8	11.2	11.8	16.6	18.6	15.4
Total Employment	4045	4060	4159	4174	4418	4607	4998	5037	4490	4431	4237	4128	4399
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	3365	3359	3424	3481	3696	3821	4070	4135	3712	3666	3516	3438	3640
Mining	641	625	630	660	625	626	703	750	729	645	590	598	652
Contract Construction	308	309	328	287	360	366	355	371	412	451	383	317	354
Manufacturing	411	437	444	470	602	756	940	897	532	525	530	462	551
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	309	306	322	324	317	289	254	260	262	300	293	277	293
Trade	518	480	479	496	514	503	551	511	512	501	503	514	507
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Service	362	359	374	340	356	359	351	351	328	306	296	283	339
Miscellaneous	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Government	665	691	695	738	749	743	732	811	774	685	772	852	750
Federal	94	98	96	127	125	126	124	134	127	122	121	135	119
State & Local	571	593	599	611	624	617	608	677	647	663	651	717	631

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LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1970

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
KODIAK LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	2582	2585	2774	2807	3043	3585	4176	3948	3169	2924	2897	2838	3110
Total Unemployment	270	321	282	231	268	297	214	172	140	220	252	264	244
Percent of Labor Force	10.5	12.5	10.2	8.2	8.8	8.3	5.1	4.4	4.4	7.5	8.7	9.3	7.8
Total Employment	2312	2264	2492	2576	2775	3288	3962	3776	3029	2704	2645	2574	2866
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	2142	2101	2300	2415	2612	3065	3640	3507	2629	2522	2403	2408	2662
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	31	34	23	29	25	34	55	68	80	71	67	39	46
Manufacturing	462	381	650	540	716	1048	1519	1313	704	543	484	558	743
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	202	195	212	215	260	245	258	250	270	174	169	149	217
Trade	316	303	314	357	357	371	373	371	379	333	344	332	346
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Service	167	181	183	197	202	187	186	201	198	182	201	194	190
Miscellaneous	118	121	102	189	149	214	400	467	325	213	168	163	219
Government	793	827	755	824	848	899	786	774	809	935	899	905	837
Federal	377	374	346	391	387	399	364	345	317	471	438	433	387
State & Local	416	453	409	433	461	500	422	429	492	464	461	472	451
ALEUTIAN ISLANDS LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	1597	1596	1465	1372	1547	1583	2176	2171	1758	1664	1684	1647	1688
Total Unemployment	138	178	201	144	197	118	71	57	50	45	87	71	113
Percent of Labor Force	8.6	11.2	13.7	10.5	12.7	7.5	3.3	2.6	2.8	2.7	5.2	4.3	6.7
Total Employment	1459	1418	1264	1228	1350	1465	2105	2114	1708	1619	1597	1576	1575
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	1655	1595	1384	1355	1516	1647	2388	2450	1938	1842	1820	1801	1783
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	114	132	153	180	183	149	204	192	294	266	240	230	195
Manufacturing	553	466	252	226	331	488	820	919	428	371	420	440	476
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	72	66	53	34	33	36	39	40	40	42	40	43	45
Trade	130	129	129	128	141	146	145	136	131	132	134	147	136
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Service	125	117	122	113	117	119	146	172	169	175	180	165	143
Miscellaneous	18	28	19	22	29	33	178	133	111	119	67	53	72
Government	625	638	639	644	674	667	838	791	739	701	705	689	696
Federal	459	462	464	461	483	490	686	656	579	542	531	521	528
State & Local	166	176	175	183	191	177	152	135	160	159	174	168	168

* Withheld to comply with disclosure regulations.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1970

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
BRISTOL BAY LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	815	944	905	1041	1268	2244	4143	2055	1311	951	944	998	1468
Total Unemployment	138	273	211	225	150	202	177	108	96	146	169	230	177
Percent of Labor Force	16.9	28.9	23.3	21.6	11.8	9.0	4.3	5.3	7.3	15.4	17.9	23.0	12.1
Total Employment	677	671	694	816	1118	2042	3966	1947	1215	805	775	768	1291
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	617	611	628	775	1112	2116	4093	1936	1153	748	719	717	1269
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contract Construction	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	0	0	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing	107	113	124	267	581	1471	3319	1262	411	213	177	172	685
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	96	95	97	102	125	137	137	128	127	96	97	88	110
Trade	52	44	41	43	50	50	32	33	79	45	44	49	47
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Service	23	23	23	22	21	24	24	24	25	23	23	24	23
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Government	332	332	338	331	324	347	454	452	474	334	340	340	367
Federal	146	143	151	127	122	136	254	256	259	116	118	119	162
State & Local	186	189	187	204	202	211	200	196	215	218	222	221	205
BETHEL LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	1332	1465	1456	1377	2063	1799	1328	1547	1506	1484	1534	1479	1531
Total Unemployment	334	513	512	409	536	340	314	324	298	241	310	370	375
Percent of Labor Force	25.1	35.0	35.2	29.7	26.0	18.9	23.6	20.9	19.8	16.2	20.2	25.0	24.5
Total Employment	998	952	944	968	1527	1459	1014	1223	1208	1243	1224	1109	1156
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	896	843	836	878	940	1410	940	1168	1159	1152	1125	1017	1030
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	111	87	57	35	*
Manufacturing	*	*	*	9	20	416	50	243	160	70	67	24	*
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	50	53	48	58	71	99	83	83	93	76	68	75	71
Trade	110	107	108	91	109	123	114	111	129	129	128	121	115
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Service	50	55	59	67	69	71	70	80	86	102	93	92	75
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Government	586	601	590	575	583	601	488	509	524	632	663	614	580
Federal	391	398	394	378	383	348	216	238	264	385	399	390	349
State & Local	195	203	196	197	200	253	272	271	260	247	264	224	231

* Withheld to comply with disclosure regulations.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1970

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
KUSKOKWIM LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	423	481	465	440	467	510	615	545	456	423	421	448	475
Total Unemployment	81	136	106	111	127	107	129	79	72	54	88	119	101
Percent of Labor Force	19.1	28.3	22.8	25.2	27.2	21.0	21.0	14.5	15.8	12.8	20.9	26.6	21.3
Total Employment	342	345	359	329	340	403	486	466	384	369	333	329	374
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	284	286	296	278	285	349	411	401	326	310	273	276	315
Mining	50	54	56	44	42	47	46	59	52	42	36	29	47
Contract Construction	0	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	20	16	17	36	36	53	66	53	54	41	21	23	36
Trade	*	*	*	13	14	26	23	18	19	19	13	15	*
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Service	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Government	181	183	187	161	167	195	237	222	165	173	176	178	186
Federal	117	118	123	95	102	101	101	100	104	95	95	100	105
State & Local	64	65	64	66	65	94	136	122	61	78	81	78	81
WADE HAMPTON LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	562	610	61[illegible]	514	618	630	883	741	662	629	566	577	634
Total Unemployment	133	180	23[illegible]	155	206	160	211	208	142	141	143	160	173
Percent of Labor Force	23.7	29.5	38.4	30.2	33.3	25.4	23.9	28.1	21.5	22.4	25.3	27.7	27.3
Total Employment	429	430	380	359	412	470	672	533	520	488	423	417	461
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	443	433	373	346	415	480	710	547	526	500	423	420	468
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contract Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Trade	43	45	33	44	57	131	62	120	106	126	74	56	75
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Service	114	113	116	117	120	101	111	110	113	115	114	113	113
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Government	130	146	134	139	139	137	147	150	174	138	147	147	144
Federal	95	96	96	107	104	90	89	95	97	104	111	105	99
State & Local	35	50	38	32	35	47	58	55	77	34	36	42	45

* Withheld to comply with disclosure regulations.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1970

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
FAIRBANKS LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	13940	14151	14398	15154	15425	15553	15044	15290	14951	15147	14907	14803	14897
Total Unemployment	1229	1378	1332	1237	1285	1526	1181	1127	1016	1281	1604	1718	1326
Percent of Labor Force	8.8	9.7	9.3	8.2	8.3	9.8	7.9	7.4	6.8	8.5	10.8	11.6	8.9
Total Employment	12711	12773	13066	13917	14140	14027	13863	14163	13935	13866	13303	13085	13571
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	13452	13545	13838	14473	14981	14935	15061	15348	15024	14738	14122	13894	14451
Mining	*	*	*	108	126	109	113	114	108	65	22	19	*
Contract Construction	868	905	1048	1114	1345	1605	1693	1764	1784	1341	887	705	1255
Manufacturing	236	252	257	240	250	275	257	243	257	253	236	226	249
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	1677	1677	1706	1861	1862	1751	1669	1623	1512	1499	1465	1452	1646
Trade	2470	2476	2487	2660	2752	2715	2666	2703	2662	2616	2569	2596	2614
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	493	475	483	503	527	525	568	554	532	526	512	517	518
Service	1508	1533	1602	1711	1795	1888	1819	1848	1824	1718	1704	1690	1720
Miscellaneous	*	*	*	4	4	5	6	4	5	5	7	6	*
Government	6131	6144	6147	6272	6320	6062	6270	6495	6340	6715	6720	6683	6358
Federal	2471	2452	2436	2536	2537	2573	2594	2636	2518	2529	2551	2568	2533
State & Local	3660	3692	3711	3736	3783	3489	3676	3859	3822	4186	4169	4115	3825
YUKON-KOYUKUK LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	1083	1268	1280	1218	1340	1685	1410	1378	1349	1202	1154	1146	1293
Total Unemployment	150	204	178	138	170	159	101	89	98	114	165	194	147
Percent of Labor Force	13.9	16.1	13.9	11.3	12.7	9.4	7.2	6.5	7.3	9.5	14.3	16.9	11.4
Total Employment	933	1064	1102	1080	1170	1526	1309	1289	1251	1088	989	952	1146
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	1005	1158	1194	1186	1294	1699	1399	1388	1351	1174	1055	1020	1244
Mining	71	73	74	78	99	100	74	75	57	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	*	*	*	*	*	*	16	18	54	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Trade	30	25	25	26	36	43	43	42	37	31	28	25	33
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Service	26	29	27	24	58	264	146	112	55	19	18	25	67
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Government	455	466	472	438	459	522	561	568	571	539	540	529	510
Federal	294	292	305	282	294	320	352	356	339	316	322	318	316
State & Local	161	174	167	156	165	202	209	212	232	223	218	211	193

* Withheld to comply with disclosure regulations.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1970

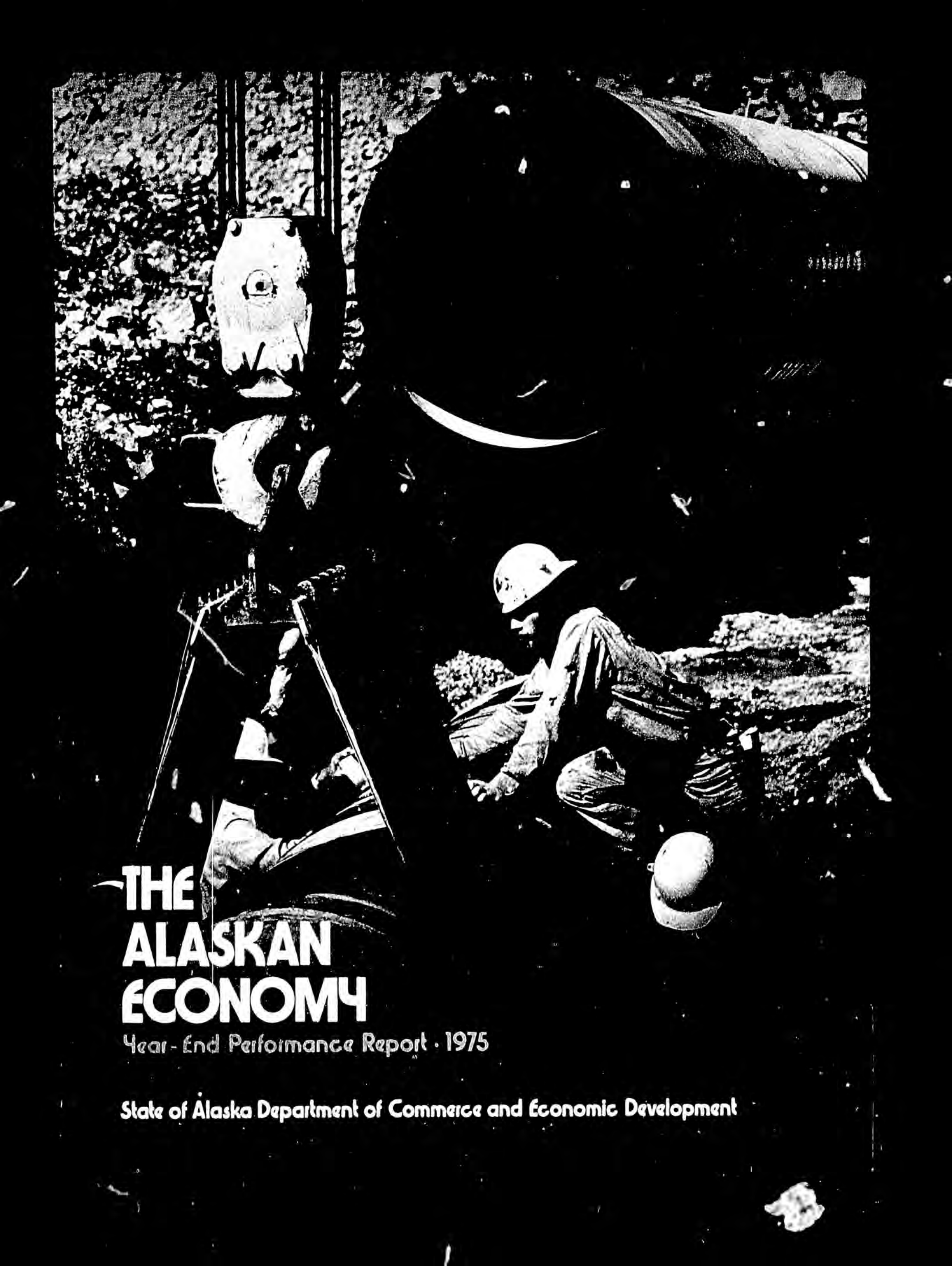
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
UPPER YUKON LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	1311	1380	1414	1323	1158	923	1255	1081	971	868	896	939	1127
Total Unemployment	48	92	73	75	76	106	92	45	51	64	65	76	72
Percent of Labor Force	3.7	6.7	5.2	5.7	6.6	11.5	7.3	4.2	5.3	7.4	7.3	8.1	6.4
Total Employment	1263	1288	1341	1248	1082	817	1163	1036	920	804	831	863	1055
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	1587	1615	1683	1577	1369	1008	1430	1284	1136	990	1033	1003	1310
Mining	951	939	1045	965	841	574	443	428	404	413	470	454	661
Contract Construction	170	198	168	212	151	70	663	484	426	286	276	253	280
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	*	*	*	73	63	82	60	107	62	67	73	69	*
Trade	*	*	*	9	15	15	12	11	13	18	16	13	*
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Service	197	194	197	215	188	146	140	141	110	83	83	100	150
Miscellaneous	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Government	101	109	102	100	108	117	109	110	117	120	112	111	110
Federal	52	51	50	45	47	47	43	39	48	45	45	49	47
State & Local	49	58	52	55	61	70	66	71	69	75	67	62	63
BARROW LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	867	1019	1243	1064	931	883	988	910	788	644	676	700	893
Total Unemployment	53	75	104	103	137	166	129	95	86	76	70	98	99
Percent of Labor Force	6.1	7.4	8.4	9.7	14.7	18.8	13.1	10.4	10.9	11.8	10.4	14.0	11.0
Total Employment	814	944	1139	961	794	717	859	815	702	568	606	602	794
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	992	1161	1406	1199	994	882	1044	1001	861	693	748	738	977
Mining	303	355	454	468	378	269	278	260	225	137	115	124	280
Contract Construction	138	293	422	223	144	110	172	174	144	100	73	78	173
Manufacturing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	0	0	*
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	117	116	120	73	75	55	69	68	79	83	89	92	86
Trade	69	65	72	82	71	78	93	103	89	*	*	*	*
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Service	101	107	130	176	164	157	158	150	148	135	141	135	142
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Government	166	164	162	170	152	166	192	179	154	164	150	156	165
Federal	138	136	132	141	122	114	129	117	120	139	126	120	128
State & Local	28	28	30	29	30	52	63	62	34	25	24	36	37

* Withheld to comply with disclosure regulations.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1970

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
KOBUK LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	664	763	762	712	807	918	934	1001	994	920	788	891	846
Total Unemployment	177	264	261	183	294	301	225	194	190	150	171	268	223
Percent of Labor Force	26.7	34.6	34.3	25.7	36.4	32.8	24.0	19.4	19.1	16.3	21.7	30.1	26.4
Total Employment	487	499	501	529	513	617	709	807	804	770	617	623	623
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	491	505	507	540	530	645	729	849	840	798	625	634	641
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	22	24	7	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	59	57	59	76	91	149	144	150	179	147	80	84	106
Trade	56	64	70	52	54	69	127	233	182	155	69	73	100
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Service	16	18	18	16	18	17	19	19	20	16	15	16	17
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Government	353	359	353	391	357	384	410	420	449	473	456	455	405
Federal	296	296	297	329	289	278	300	280	302	332	300	308	301
State & Local	57	63	56	62	68	106	110	140	147	141	156	147	104
NOME LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	1069	1052	1185	1120	1223	1323	1368	1357	1288	1109	1071	1071	1186
Total Unemployment	236	202	327	305	390	400	334	306	234	145	197	203	273
Percent of Labor Force	22.1	19.2	27.6	27.2	31.9	30.2	24.4	22.5	18.2	13.1	18.4	19.0	23.0
Total Employment	833	850	858	815	833	923	1034	1051	1054	964	[illegible]	868	913
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	855	873	877	842	867	958	1059	1094	1102	994	901	896	943
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	15	20	19	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	20	20	20	17	28	33	30	63	89	64	40	42	39
Manufacturing	20	25	23	*	*	*	20	18	14	*	*	*	*
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	69	67	71	126	134	134	178	173	172	91	85	82	115
Trade	114	120	113	104	116	126	156	160	138	139	126	121	128
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Service	120	118	120	85	83	92	79	85	87	86	86	82	93
Miscellaneous	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Government	497	503	511	490	476	541	567	554	564	550	524	533	526
Federal	206	206	213	201	181	156	177	167	169	202	190	173	187
State & Local	291	297	298	289	295	385	390	387	395	348	334	360	339

* Withheld to comply with disclosure regulations.



THE ALASKAN ECONOMY

Year-End Performance Report · 1975

State of Alaska Department of Commerce and Economic Development

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Alyeska Pipeline Service Company

Introduction

From a historical perspective, this report is more than a preliminary review of "what happened" to the economy during 1975. Of greater importance, it attempts to capture the essence of a very basic and relatively rapid change in the economy, a movement from a somewhat underdeveloped, frontier stage to a more diversified, less dependent level of development. While the other 49 states' economies have in the past experienced similar growth, not even the gold and silver "booms" of the western states, the Yukon or even Alaska, had the massive short-term or substantial long-run effects which Alaska's current petroleum and other mineral industry expansion has had and is expected to have.

Also of significance was the growing awareness and frustration on the part of Alaskans as to the amount of influence the State may be able to exert as regards the extent or direction of future development, etc.

The Performance Report has been expanded by the addition of a section on area economies. Included in this issue are brief analyses of Anchorage and Fairbanks. For the benefit of the many newcomers to the State, as well as for our readers to the south, a historical background of each community is provided.

Where the performance report indicates that problem areas are beginning to emerge, or continue within certain segments of the economy, i.e., fisheries, the staff of the Department of Commerce and Economic Development has added to some ideas that need to be pursued further in an attempt to solve these problems. It should be noted that these ideas do not indicate a coordinated State position.

As was true of previous year-end Performance Reports, it was necessary to rely upon partial-year data in analyzing economic changes during 1975. More complete statistics and a more thorough analysis will be provided in the mid-1976 report. In particular, the availability of detailed information will then permit an examination of diversification of manufacturing and support industries.

In perusing this document, the reader should note the numerous sources credited for information included in the charts and tables. The Division of Economic Enterprise relies upon a multitude of governmental and private sources for primary and secondary data. Although the list of contributors is too lengthy to identify each one, we would like them to know that we are aware of and appreciate the special efforts which they make to provide us with information. A special thank you to each contributor.

As in the past, we welcome your suggestions as to improvements in this publication.

Summary & Aggregate Performance Level

During 1975, the minerals industry played an even greater role in a second consecutive year of strong economic growth. Although the trans-Alaska oil pipeline construction project remained the primary, and certainly the most visable, instrument through which mining influenced the economy, the industry generated other important activities. The support industries, including trade and service, benefited considerably from the mineral-related development. Unfortunately, the forest products and commercial fisheries industries did not participate in the general uptrend; both experienced declining production and employment.

The construction industry enjoyed another boom year. In addition to the pipeline project, the petroleum companies contributed to the active pace of construction through investment in administrative, support, and production facilities from Anchorage to Prudhoe Bay. Residential and other commercial construction activity was also spurred by the population and economic growth indirectly influenced by petroleum development. As was true in 1974, construction employment nearly doubled.

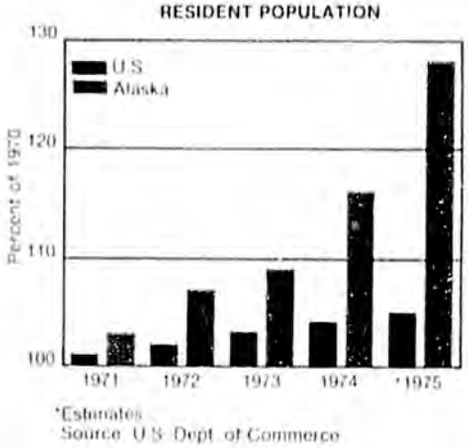
The mining industry clearly dominated the economy but primarily through the aforementioned impacts upon construction. Mining employment grew rapidly but still represented a smaller proportion of the labor force than, say, wholesale trade. However, expenditures on mineral exploration, hard rock as well as petroleum, rose by several magnitudes.

Continued recessionary conditions in both domestic and Japanese markets for lumber and pulp, coupled with high timber inventories, caused a marked downturn in the forest products industry. The timber harvest fell substantially. Appreciable declines also were recorded in the production of pulp, cants, and other lumber products.

Commercial fisheries endured a third successive year of mediocre catches; also prices for most seafood were somewhat lower. A disappointing State-wide harvest of salmon resulted from especially poor returns in Southeastern, Kodiak, and Chignik regions. Marketing problems were encountered in the shellfish component of the industry.

Government expenditures and employment continued upward. The federal work force was expanded to administer and plan for outer continental shelf development and for improved land management. Expenditures exceeded $1 billion in 1975 and are expected to be even higher in 1976. A modest growth in State Government employment took place in response to needs of a quickly accelerating population stimulated by oil related development. Even more substantial gains were noted in local government.

CHART I
RESIDENT POPULATION



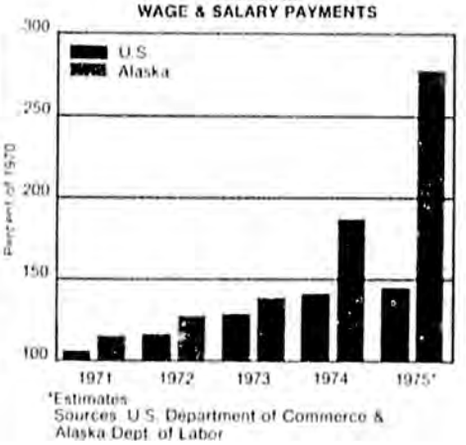
*Estimates
Source: U.S. Dept. of Commerce

CHART II
EMPLOYMENT



*Estimated
Sources: U.S. Dept. of Commerce &
Alaska Dept. of Labor

CHART III
WAGE & SALARY PAYMENTS



*Estimates
Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce &
Alaska Dept. of Labor

Aggregate Indicators

Preliminary data for 1975 points to an even more remarkable expansion in employment and income than was recorded during the previous year. Civilian non-farm wage and salaried employment rose from 128,200 to approximately 155,200. At the same time, the labor force advanced to roughly 176,900 (+19 percent) and unemployment increased to 15,800 (+6 percent). The more substantial increase in employment brought a lower unemployment rate, down to an estimated 8.9 percent on an annual basis.

Alaska which historically has had the highest unemployment rate in the nation, slipped well below the high rate posted by almost one-half the other states including Arizona, California, Florida, Massachusetts, Michigan and New York. In fact, Alaska, for the first time since labor force and unemployment statistics have been gathered, early in Territorial days, approached the national average unemployment rate.

Wage and salaried payments climbed to about $3.1 billion in 1975 or more than double the 1973 level. Personal income grew from almost $2.4 billion to $3.5 billion since 1974, an annual increase of 46 percent. Output was also sharply higher; gross product posted an estimated 54 percent advance from 1974. During the past two years of dramatic growth, Alaskans endured unusually high inflation. The consumer price index (CPI) for Anchorage rose at nearly double the national rate in 1975. From January through October 1975, the Anchorage CPI advanced 10.0 percent, compared to 5.4 percent for the United States.

Forecast

A marked slowing in the growth rate is anticipated for 1976, reflecting a downturn of greater-than-seasonal proportions in construction during the last quarter. More moderate economic growth is also foreseen for most other industries. Non-agricultural wage and salaried employment may increase by only about three percent to around 160,000. The limiting force will be construction where a low summer peak work force and heavy fall layoffs have been announced by Alyeska Pipeline Service Company. The company predicts a maximum employment of 18,000 on the pipeline project, including 13,000 on the line and 5,000 on pumping stations and the Valdez terminal. All 800 miles of pipe are expected to be laid by early fall, leaving only the terminal and pumping stations to be completed.

Manufacturing should recover as supply and demand conditions improve for the forest products and seafoods processing industries. The recovery in the U.S. economy plus an uptrend in Japanese housing starts portend a more favorable year for lumber, cants, and probably pulp. Fisheries should also fare better with the economic improvement in the "lower 48" and a projected increase of roughly 30 percent in the salmon harvest.

The largest relative expansion is anticipated in mining. Employment should rise by ten percent, and possibly more. Substantial expenditures are forecast for mineral exploration, development, and production. Leasing of federal OCS lands begins in 1976 and agents for the Native corporations are proceeding with petroleum and hard mineral exploration.

Growth rates for employment in most support industries and government have been estimated conservatively to range between four and seven percent.

TABLE I
ALASKAN ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975 [1]	Forecast 1976	% Change
[Thousands]								
Total Resident Population	302.4	311.0	322.1	330.4	351.2	387.0	396.2	+ 2.4
Labor Force	108.2	115.9	122.9	129.6	148.9	176.9	183.3	+ 3.5
Total Employment	98.5	103.8	110.0	115.6	134.0	161.1	165.8	+ 2.9
Wage & Salary Employment	93.1	98.3	104.2	109.9	128.2	155.2	159.8	+ 3.0
Number Unemployed	9.7	12.1	12.9	13.9	14.9	15.8	17.5	+10.8
Percent Unemployed	9.0%	10.4%	10.5%	10.7%	10.0%	8.9%	9.5%	--
[Millions of $]								
Wage & Salary Payments	$1,116.2	$1,283.7	$1,422.7	$1,546.8	$2,078.0	$3,160.0	$3,600.0	+13.9
Total Personal Income	1,412.8	1,548.4	1,697.1	1,957.8	2,398.0	3,550.0	4,040.0	+13.8
Alaska Gross Product	2,116.6	2,257.3	2,416.3	2,617.4	3,550.9	5,600.0	6,400.0	+14.3

[1] Preliminary Estimates

Source: 1970-74 Personal Income from U.S. Department of Commerce; 1970-72 Gross Product Estimates, University of Alaska; 1973-74 Gross Product by Division of Economic Enterprise, all 1975 estimates and 1976 projections by Division of Economic Enterprise.

Significant Impending Economic Developments

There are two developments which in the near future will influence the economy in a manner similar to the impact of the trans-Alaska oil pipeline upon today's economy. One event is assured, the other problematical. Assured is the development and production of Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) petroleum and gas reserves. In question is, if approval will be obtained for a trans-Alaska gas line, which is necessary before a petrochemical industry can occur. The Alaska route pends decision determined by factors outside the market economy or the State. When and if the two economic events occur, they will shape the direction of the Alaskan economy for the remainder of this decade and the next.

Outer Continental Shelf Petroleum Development

The Federal Government announced an OCS leasing schedule in 1975 listing nine major shelf sales for Alaska between 1976 and 1978. The State also announced a lease sale in State tidewaters in the Beaufort Sea. Together these lease areas surround the Alaska coastal shore area from Yakutat, Southeast Alaska, to the Arctic coastal waters off Prudhoe Bay.

The sale areas are offshore of predominately isolated wilderness areas containing small enclaves of villages and communities. The access to these communities is limited to air and sea transportation modes.

The Federal Government, following a policy for national energy independence, is scheduling a highly accelerated OCS development. The expenditure of large amounts of capital by the petroleum corporations coupled with an influx of an overwhelming number of construction, support, exploration, and finally production personnel, will severely impact the communities. The extent of the impact may be traced through the three basic developmental stages: exploration, development, and production.

Exploration Phase

The exploration phase requires support facilities and services for the seismic and exploratory drilling crews. The support facilities will be located at, or adjacent to, the nearest existing communities. Drilling rigs normally employ 150 men with a complement of air and vessel services, housing, communications, store yards and warehouses.

These minimal service requirements would be taxing to the small coastal communities whose present economy is based upon resource extraction and/or subsistence. A village with a population of 50, 100, or even 500 simply does not have sufficient municipal employees to plan for the impact. A sudden increase in demand for docking, water, land, housing, and utilities can pose severe problems. Water and sewage services are extremely expensive and difficult to provide where permafrost exists. Who will bear the burden of the costs associated with the installation of these utilities? There is the problem of knowing how to provide adequate protection against damage from oil spills and disturbance to the ecology. There is also fear in the villages of what effect development will have upon the fish, the subsistence economy and their way of life.

On the positive side, the demand can also provide economic stimulus in the community for new businesses and a limited number of new non-seasonal jobs.

Development Phase

The development phase is the most impactive and difficult for the community. Major construction occurs in this phase with heavy manpower requirements. During this phase pipeline landings, storage tanks, tanker terminals, operational facilities are constructed. It may also include liquification plants, refineries, and pipeline systems.

This phase is the most disruptive to the impact areas in social, cultural and economic terms. The experience is expected to be similar to that of the oil pipeline construction, except that considerably smaller communities are involved and most of the inhabitants are Natives. The smallest communities contain the remnants of former Eskimo, Aleut, and Indian cultures. For a limited time period there will be excessive demand for housing, utilities, services, and basic infrastructure facilities beyond the capability of any community to provide.

Production Phase

Typically what is left after the development phase are highly capital-intensive and low labor

requirement facilities to handle the oil field production. The economy of the community retrenches from boom level activity to a lower level which somewhat exceeds that prior to OCS development.

The final economic impact will hinge on several factors and conditions of the developed petroleum field; the size of oil field and its gas content. Will the field require or support crude oil refineries, gas liquefaction plant, and/or a petrochemical processing industry? Will the oil and gas be piped to other site locations for transporting, delivery or processing?

The answer to these questions will determine the extent of petroleum industry development that can be expected in the community. This in turn will set the economic base and the capability to sustain a services-distribution sector and secondary support industries.

Other Possible Impact

There is discussion on the possibility for using concrete platforms for Alaska offshore development, rather than the normal steel structures now used. Many believe that cement structures, because of their massive weight would better weather Alaska's extreme environmental conditions. The experience obtained through North Sea development strongly support this contention.

The present technology used for constructing cement platforms differs substantially from the process used for steel platforms. Steel platforms are built in existing shipyards and then towed hundreds of miles by tug to the drill site. The cement platforms utilized currently have to be constructed locally near the drill site. Cement platforms are apparently difficult and dangerous to tow over long distances.

Cement platforms require extremely deep water for a construction site, large amounts of sand and gravel, and weather sheltered areas. If the decision is made for concrete platforms, this would have a significant impact upon the near shore community or at those site locations that could accommodate their construction. Construction yards on deep water sites would have to be built. Each platform consumes 100,000 tons of sand and gravel and 25,000 tons of cement and requires the labor input of up to 1200 workers for two years. If an offshore or field of a size requiring many platforms is discovered, it takes little imagination to foresee the demand for construction sites and for necessary support services.

In summary, the expectation is that a major portion of the nation's remaining petroleum reserves will be located offshore Alaska. When developed it will place Alaska among the top oil producing states in the nation and possibly in the world. An economic development of this nature will have long range economic consequences. It will set the pattern of growth for most of Alaska's coastal zone.

It will direct the pattern of coastal community development. It will also impose a severe stress upon State and local government to cope with the problems generated by rapid development and to optimize the economic advantages as they occur.

Petrochemical Industry

The State of Alaska has endorsed a policy of the option for using in-kind future royalty gas



from the Prudhoe Bay field for economic development purposes and for internal consumption. The State is studying the potential demand for royalty gas in three principle areas of use: gas used for heating, gas used for electrical power generation and gas used by industry. The question is, can an adequate demand for Alaska's expected 436 million cubic feet per day (MMCFD) of gas be foreseen, or generated, that will allow for an Alaskan marketabl operation.

There is considerable speculation and discussion whether gas can be used for industrial purposes in Alaska. Timing is a factor. If it is assumed that approval for the gas line is given in 1976, construction could begin in 1978. Construction will probably require three years which places the earliest gas producing capability in the year 1981. The time frame of discussion for developing plant facilities for petroleum base products then places the early start at about eight years from now.



An independent study made by one of the country's larger fertilizer companies has concluded there will be a shortage of nitrogen fertilizer in North America by 1984. The study forecasted North American demand, climbing 96 percent by 1984, a shortage of 217,000 tons of nitrogen. The study did find a surplus of North American ammonia capacity could exist until 1981 or 1982, but demand would exceed supply in 1984. The study took into account possible plant cancellation and start-up of new plants. Alaska has experience in the production of petrochemical fertilizer with the Collier Carbon Company's ammonia-urea plant in Kenai. This plant currently produces 1500 tons of ammonia and 1000 tons of urea per day and consumes 60 MMCFD of natural gas.

With the projected increasing world demand for foodstuffs, and the needed increase in farmland production, the late 1980's will require new plant additions for nitrogen fertilizers production, and Alaska with its uncommitted supplies of natural gas will be in a favorable position for new plant location.

The rapid growth in the Alaska construction industry has brought a heavy demand for construction materials. Presently all cement is imported into the State. The magic market figure often quoted for a minimum feasible cement manufacturing operation is one million barrels per year. While statistics of cement importation are lacking, there is little doubt that Alaska's demand is now approaching the annual million barrel consumption rate. New industrial installations would insure and stabilize that market. An important hydroelectric project, the combination of dams at Devil Canyon and Watana will require tremendous cement supplies. A second industrial project requiring large amounts of cement materials is the Alaska OCS petroleum development. It is estimated that an offshore cement platform will require 25,000 tons of cement during construction.

The possibilities for constructive and productive application of Alaskan energy for Alaskan resource development are enormous. The benefit in raw materials for the national manufacturing base becomes more important when considering the 25 to 30 fold relationship between the G.N.P. and the value of mineral raw materials to sustain it.

The point for consideration is the potential market use for Alaska natural gas in the year 1983 and beyond, not in the light of interest of today.

Given the projected demand for natural gas feedstocks in the nation for the period 1985 to 2010, is it difficult to imagine that a supplier offering on the market an amount of feedstock in the amount of 436 MMCFD will have difficulty finding a buyer? Natural gas is a very scarce resource and one that will continue to remain in scarce supply for the long-term future.

If the trans-Alaska gas pipeline is approved it can have a tremendous influence upon the type and direction of Alaska's future economy. Further descriptive information on potential mineral developments contingent on a significant supply of natural gas in Alaska is presented in the hard rock minerals section of the Basic Industries.

Alaska Natives & Corporate Business

Following an intense period of land selections in 1974 by the village corporations, 1975 can be characterized as the year of the regional corporation. Reaching an internal balance of organizational expertise and management experience, the regional corporations have exploded into the business mainstream of the State. So far, the twelve regional corporations have been active in housing, petroleum products, air transportation, mineral exploration, hotels, real estate, construction, surveying and banking.

Funding for these ventures stems mainly from the cash settlement under the 1972 Claims Act, which to date totals over $209 million, received from the Federal Government. Total payments will result in $962.5 million being received by the regional and village corporations, with $500 million coming from the State and $462.5 million coming from the Federal Government.

By far the single largest stimulus to Native corporate growth has been the pipeline project. Service and construction contracts and purchase orders, valued at nearly $128 million have been received by the regional corporations and 41 Native-owned firms.

The initial exploration and development of their lands has occupied many of the regional corporations. This type of land use is a monumental step in the unlocking of mineral reserves within vast tracts of previously unexplored territory. A few examples of this activity are Koniag and Nana Corporations signing agreements with Standard Oil of California, Doyon, Inc. signing an exploratory agreement with Louisiana Land and Exploration Company, and Ahtna signing an exclusive agreement with AMOCO. Thus far the major Native concern in each agreement was that any growth or increase in land use, occur only as a result of well planned exploration and survey techniques.

A total spending pattern of the Native corporations has emerged in the last two years. Construction and real estate investments top the list but substantial funds have been expended in other areas also.

There is no doubt that Native corporations are now, and will be even more so in the near future, a dynamic participant in the economy and business development of the State.

TABLE II
NATIVE CORPORATION INVESTMENTS BY INDUSTRY[1]

Industry	Value	Proportion of Investment to Date
Construction	$37,100,000	40%
Real Estate	20,300,000	22%
Banking	15,000,000	16%
Services	14,350,000	15%
Transportation	4,200,000	4%
Wholesale and Retail Trade	1,750,000	2%
Manufacturing	1,200,000	1%
Total	$93.8 Million	

[1] Covers mid-1973 - mid-1975

Source: Alaska Native Management Report and various Alaska newspapers.

Basic Industries

Petroleum & Natural Gas

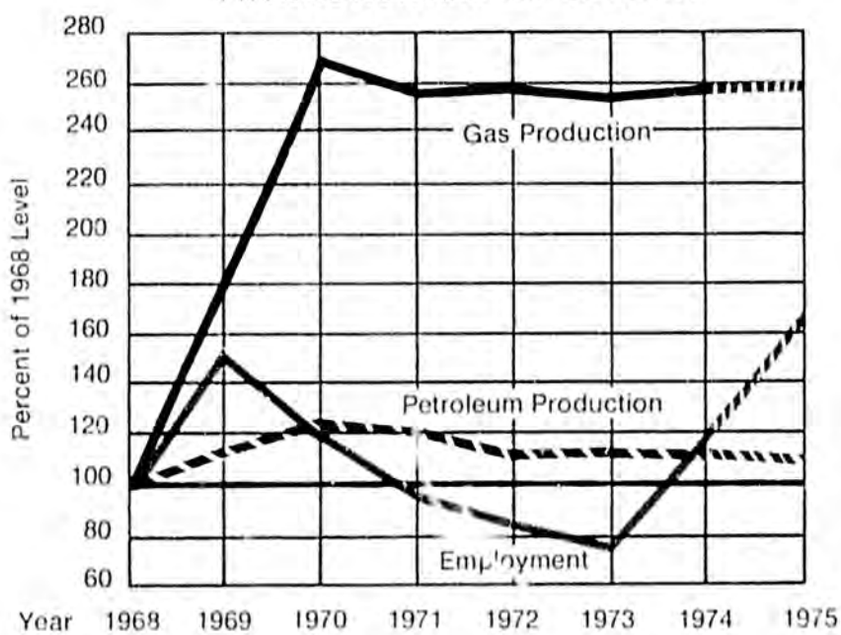
The last two years saw dramatic changes in the previously lethargic Alaskan oil picture. With national oil crises forcing more attention upon future petroleum resources, the Alaskan oil and gas potential became of paramount importance. The State's estimate of Alaskan oil and gas potential (75 billion barrels of oil and 380 trillion cubic feet of natural gas) revealed that Alaska could have as much as 50 percent of the nation's remaining petroleum resources. These potential resources were responsible for a number of governmental and industrial actions in 1975.

Implementing a major policy decision, the Federal government announced nine lease sales on the Outer Continental Shelf of Alaska in the next two years. Construction of the trans-Alaska pipeline, which has reached the midway point in construction, also dominated petroleum activity in the State. The possible construction of a trans-Alaska gas pipeline and federal outer continental shelf related petroleum supply and support activities may help take up the economic slack as the oil pipeline winds down.

The Cook Inlet area had its share of interesting, if not so pleasant, events in the last year. Problems began to develop soon after the State's 28th oil and gas lease in December 1973, with law suits holding up drilling on the tracts in Kachemak Bay. No drilling has occurred during the year and the future development of this area is still in doubt. The State's 29th oil and gas lease sale in 1974 brought in very little bonus money and the final blow fell in 1975 when the courts ruled against the State of Alaska in the Lower Cook Inlet, allowing the area to become federally controlled. A bright spot for the Cook Inlet area was the rise in natural gas prices, increasing the value of its royalty. Gas rose from 22¢ per mcf to 49¢ per mcf by November and may continue to rise if gas continues in critically short supply in the lower 48.

The last but not the least of the major principals in the petroleum activity arena are the Native Corporations who have moved into the oil business in a big way. Contracts between Native Corpo-

CHART IV
PETROLEUM AND DRY NATURAL GAS
PRODUCTION AND EMPLOYMENT



Sources: Alaska Dept. of Natural Resources and Alaska Dept. of Labor, 1975 - Division of Economic Enterprise estimates.

rations and oil companies have extended exploration and development to such areas as the Selawik-Hope Basin, Bethel Basin, the North Slope and Kandik Basin. In 1976 drilling will increase in these areas, with possibly the first discoveries in some virgin Alaskan territory.

Despite some problems, the overall outlook for the future is for a sustained, high level of activity in the petroleum industry in the State.

Production

Daily production averaged 196,000 barrels of oil per day and 181 billion cubic feet of gas per day for the first nine months of 1975. If these average production rates held steady through December, then 1975 oil production continued the slow, steady drop begun in mid-1971 and ended the year with a one percent annual decline compared to 1974. Total State gas production for the first nine months exceeded the twelve month volumes reported for 1974 for both casinghead and dry gas, and is expected to show an increase of about five percent for the year 1975.

Development

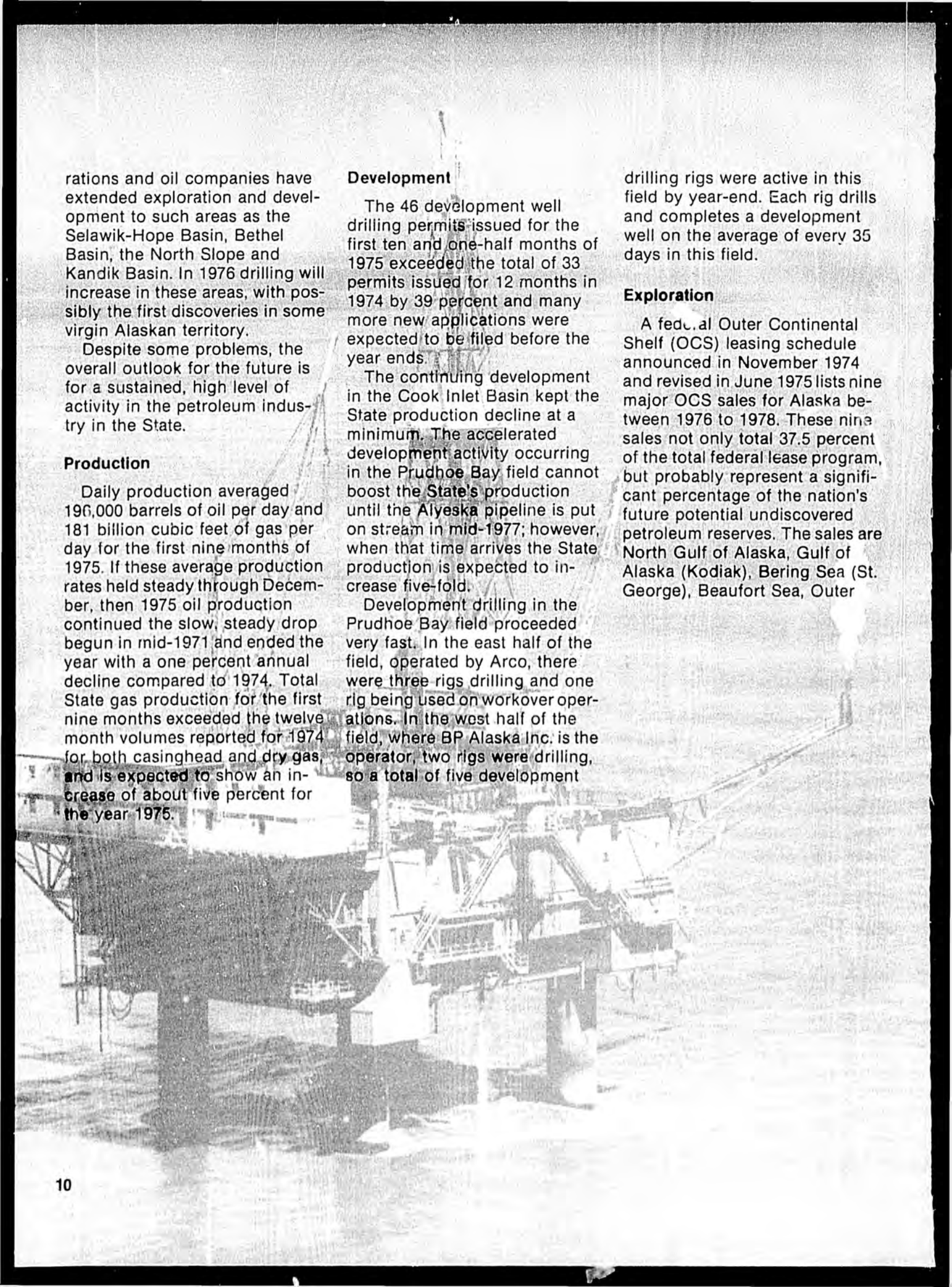
The 46 development well drilling permits issued for the first ten and one-half months of 1975 exceeded the total of 33 permits issued for 12 months in 1974 by 39 percent and many more new applications were expected to be filed before the year ends.

The continuing development in the Cook Inlet Basin kept the State production decline at a minimum. The accelerated development activity occurring in the Prudhoe Bay field cannot boost the State's production until the Alyeska pipeline is put on stream in mid-1977; however, when that time arrives the State production is expected to increase five-fold.

Development drilling in the Prudhoe Bay field proceeded very fast. In the east half of the field, operated by Arco, there were three rigs drilling and one rig being used on workover operations. In the west half of the field, where BP Alaska Inc. is the operator, two rigs were drilling, so a total of five development drilling rigs were active in this field by year-end. Each rig drills and completes a development well on the average of every 35 days in this field.

Exploration

A federal Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) leasing schedule announced in November 1974 and revised in June 1975 lists nine major OCS sales for Alaska between 1976 to 1978. These nine sales not only total 37.5 percent of the total federal lease program, but probably represent a significant percentage of the nation's future potential undiscovered petroleum reserves. The sales are North Gulf of Alaska, Gulf of Alaska (Kodiak), Bering Sea (St. George), Beaufort Sea, Outer



Bristol Basin, Norton Basin, and Chukchi Sea. The first 1.8 million acre sale was to be in the Northern Gulf of Alaska in December of 1975. Delay in completion of the final Environmental Impact Statement resulted in a revised sale date of January 1976. Nominations for lease tracts have been requested by the Bureau of Land Management in the lower Cook Inlet and a sale is expected there in 1976 or 1977. The State has also created a certain amount of activity with the announcement of a future (1976) Beaufort Sea lease sale.

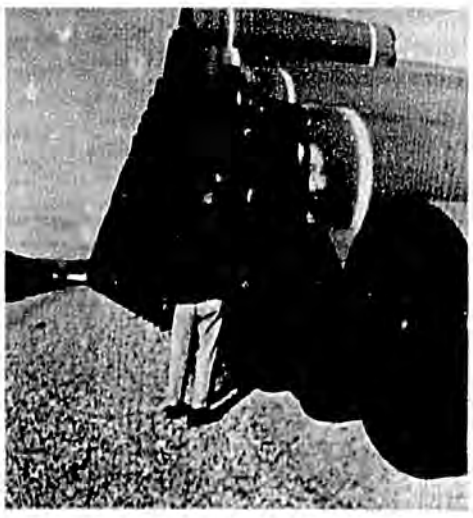
Impact studies and actual impacts from the first scheduled OCS sale in the Gulf of Alaska kept both government and industry active in 1975. In September, industry aborted the first offshore deep stratigraphic test in the Gulf of Alaska. This scheduled 16,000 foot hole was suspended at 5,500 feet after an estimated expenditure of 12 million dollars ($2,180/foot).

A contract was signed between Louisiana Land and Exploration Company and the Doyon Corporation to drill at least four tests in the Kandik Basin and complete a specified amount of geophysical exploration. Doyon was the most recent Native Corporation holding significant oil potential lands to sign an agreement with industry.

Exploratory drilling in 1975 resulted in 19 wildcat tests; eleven on the North Slope, one in the Selawik Basin and seven in the Cook Inlet Basin. A gas discovery was reported by Cities Service Oil Company at its Lewis River No. 2 well in the Cook Inlet. On the North Slope, Mobil Oil Corporation's Gwydyr Bay No. 1 discovered commercial hydrocarbons in the Sadlerochit formation and Atlantic Richfield Company's East Bay State No. 1 located petroleum in the Lisburne carbonates.

Geophysical activity has continued at a high level with numerous offshore and onshore crews shooting in the major geologic basins. This activity should continue or increase in the future as a result of Federal and State lease sale schedules.

Exploration and development began in Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 with a geophysical contract let for approximately 2,500 miles of seismic data and a development contract to Husky Oil Company for possibly three to five deep tests which will probably be drilled in the winter of 1975-76. It remains uncertain whether the Department of Interior or the Navy will have final jurisdiction over the area.



Hard Minerals

Mineral production for the past year can be described only in general terms since no preliminary information for 1975 was compiled by year-end. A non-quantitative review of activity may be useful.

For the second consecutive year, sand and gravel production was unusually high, reflecting the demand for such materials for the pipeline pad and other construction. Coal production was estimated at about 750,000 tons, relatively unchanged from 1974.

The platinum dredge, near Goodnews Bay, operated at previous levels. Barite production at Castle Island was temporarily discontinued. The production of gold was expected to almost double in volume, owing to reactivation of the first of the Nome placer dredges and increasing activity by smaller producers. Increase in the total product value will reflect inflation as well as added gold production. No new products were added and volumes generally remain stable.

Exploration expenditures tripled from the $10 million level of 1974, reaching $30 million. Joint venture exploration agreements to evaluate Native selection lands, greater drilling activity in the Ambler River-Kobuk Copper Province and in Southeastern Alaska, and also inflated operating costs accounted for much of the increase. Federal mineral exploration also increased sharply in an effort to evaluate the potential of the areas set aside for proposed special use status under the Alaska Native Land Use Settlement Act. A large lead-zinc-silver and barite bearing zone, near Noatak, was discovered through this activity. At least part of the increase in exploration investment has been influenced by adverse investment climate in other parts of the world and to growing shortages of mineral raw materials for U.S. industry.

Drilling to explore copper deposits in the Kobuk and Ambler River Drainages continued, as did exploration of the copper-nickel deposits in Bohemia Basin and Yakobi Island. Copper prospecting was active in the Wrangell Mountain vicinity. Coal exploration increased slightly owing to concern for energy sources.

TABLE III
MINERAL INDUSTRY INDICATORS
(Value in Thousands of Current Dollars)

Production		1971	1972	1973	1974[1]
Petroleum:	Value	$257,562	$235,444	$261,877	$438,540
	Volume – 42 gal. barrels	79,494	72,893	72,323	71,540
Natural Gas:	Value	$ 17,878	$ 18,463	$ 19,483	$ 29,668
	Volume – MMCF	121,618	125,596	131,007	144,021
Sand & Gravel:	Value	$ 32,806	$ 15,214	$ 19,913	$ 24,936
	Volume – short tons	23,817	14,187	14,999	18,740
Gold:	Value	$ 537	$ 506	$ 695	$ 1,318
	Volume – Troy ounces	13.0	8.6	7.1	8.2
Other Minerals:	Value	$ 14,040	$ 16,511	$ 26,821	$ 28,746
Total		$322,823	$286,038	$328,789	$523,208
Employment (Annual Average)					
Petroleum Industry		2,090	1,792	1,671	2,555
All Other Minerals		340	321	296	390
Total Mining		2,430	2,113	1,967	2,945

[1] Preliminary
Source: U.S. Department of the Interior: Bureau of Mines.

Long Term Prospects

The potential for hard mineral development in Alaska is indicated by surface geologic and known occurrences. The environment for mineral occurrence is excellent, and recognized by industry. Access, underdeveloped infrastructure, land status, and operating climate have limited development in the past. These adverse conditions are changing rapidly, bringing Alaska closer to the day when its vast mineral potential will be mined.

An interesting excercise and possibly optimistic approach assumes that Alaska's per square mile annual product value may equal the average of the eleven western mining states, and can be developed within 20 to 30 years under a realistic operating climate.

THREE YEAR AVERAGE ANNUAL PER SQUARE MILE PRODUCT VALUE (HARD MINERALS) [1]

Average	11 States	$3,226
Average	High 4 States	5,697
Average	Low 7 States	1,827
--	Alaska	80

Metals range from 50 percent to 60 percent of product value in the 11 western mining states, but only 25 percent in Alaska. Construction aggregates range from 14 percent to 20 percent of product value in the 11 western states and 60 to 80 percent in Alaska.

[1] Data for 1970 through 1972

Mineral Development and Availability of Natural Gas

A prime use of natural gas energy in Alaska would apply toward bringing the mineral product value more in line with the indicated potential. A major contribution would be to reduce the transportation cost for metallic products by performing primary reduction to metals prior to shipping.

Copper potential, with sufficient volume to support a smelting operation, has been identified in the Kobuk-Shungnak region, with strong indications of additional similar mineralization along the southern flanks of the Brooks Range, in the Lake Clark-Iliamna vicinity and on the periphery of the Wrangell Mountains.

Base metal potential is indicated in the Mt. McKinley Park vicinity at Mt. Eielson, in the Purkeypile vicinity, in the Kantishna district, and in a belt of sediments south of the Alaska Range.

The nickel-copper mineralization at Brady Glacier and on Yakobi and Western Chichagof Island have been determined to hold excellent potential for important metallic raw materials.

Iron ore potential at Klukwan and at Snettisham, in Southeastern Alaska, and on the Alaska Peninsula, has been extensively studied. Energy requirements are of major importance in the feasibility of pelletized production in each case. A feasibility study completed for Iron Ore Company of Alaska, on the Klukwan iron deposit, list 105 megawatt power requirements among the necessary conditions for feasibility of a plant to mine and produce five million tons of iron ore pellets per year.

The Klukwan iron pelletization plant along with a nickel-copper smelter for ore from the Brady Glacier, Yakobi Island and West Chichagof mines, could make possible a mineral industrial smelter-reduction complex located at Haines. Haines is the terminal of the discontinued military oil pipeline to Fairbanks. The pipeline route and operational support facilities could provide a base for a gas feeder line from the trans-Alaska gas line to a major resource based market. There is also the added possibility of processing ore from current dormant Canadian mines in the Yukon Territory.

These important resource combinations would enhance the volume feasibility for a supplemental gas supply line to the Haines-Klukwan vicinity. Copper-nickel mineralization at Brady Glacier, in Glacier Bay National Monument, and in Bohemia Basin, Yakobi Island, lies dormant after extensive exploration investment by both private industry and government agencies. A plant to reduce the concentrates from these two sources would be feasible after a short water haul from the mine site, to pipeline access to energy at Haines. Economy of scale indicates that an economically feasible concentrating plant at either site would be in the order of 20,000 tons per day of raw ore. Metal content and fuel requirements will depend upon the grade or ore mined. A plant for primary reduction, however, will require a significant amount of fuel. The fuel requirements would increase with increased processing at the plant site.

Fisheries

Nearly 26 million salmon were harvested in Alaska during 1975. This follows production of only 22 million fish in each of the past two years, but is considerably below the average harvest of 52 million experienced from 1962 to 1972. According to preliminary information, the equivalent of 1.2 million 48 pound cases were canned and 43 million pounds were processed as frozen and cured.

1975 Harvest

While Statewide production figures are often used to indicate the condition of the industry, regional variations are often extreme and 1975 was no exception. Especially poor harvests occurred in the Alaska Peninsula, Chignik, Kodiak and southeastern areas. However, good red salmon escapements were recorded in Bristol Bay and above average harvests of pink salmon were achieved in Cook Inlet and Prince William Sound and record numbers of chum salmon were taken in the Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim region.

1975 should have been a peak year for red salmon returning to Bristol Bay. Recent history has shown that peak runs occur every five years and the harvest in 1970 was nearly 21 million fish. However, weather related mortalities of young salmon which occurred during 1971 and 1972 are now causing poor returns to the fishery. The total inshore run this year came to 24 million fish. About 4.8 million were harvested and there was an escapement of more than 19 million, which met or exceeded goals for all major systems. Red salmon harvests in 1974 amounted to only 1.4 million fish but most escapement goals were met. With average survival, these two year classes should contribute to good production in 1979 and 1980.

Again this spring ten Japanese motherships and more than 340 catcher vessels entered the high-seas salmon fishery in the North Pacific to fill a catch quota of over 75 million pounds. Some portion of the harvest was composed of fish bound for Bristol Bay and Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim area streams this year and in 1976. The Department of Fish and Game has estimated that 900,000 red salmon of Bristol Bay origin would be taken.

A record two million chum salmon were taken in the Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim area which includes fisheries in Norton Sound, Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers and at Kotzebue. However, king salmon catches in the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers turned out below average.





In Prince William Sound, the total catch amounted to 5.2 million fish of all species which was substantially above the last five-year average of 3.9 million. A sizable pink salmon harvest brought success in this area. Catches were the largest since 1971 and all escapement requirements were met. While Copper River king salmon harvests were average, poor returns of reds and cohos brought the total catch in this fishery to less than half of average. The total Bering River catch was also less than half of average.

In Cook Inlet, strong pink salmon returns coupled with above average catches of coho and chum salmon, produced the largest harvest since 1970. Pink salmon escapement requirements were met in all lower Cook Inlet streams, but escapements of red salmon to the major Kenai Peninsula river system were below normal.

Southeast Alaska experienced one of the poorest seasons in history. In the southern districts, preseason forecasts called for a total run of only about two million pink salmon in 1975, much less than escapement required to maintain stock levels. However, 3.1 million pinks were harvested and the escapement amounted to 4.5 million, which with good survival, could produce a strong return in 1977. In northern districts, the predicted return was 4.8 million. The Sitka area contributed an above average 600,000 fish, but less than 30,000 were taken in Icy Straits and other fisheries which normally produce about 80 percent of the catch in this district. Total escapements were estimated at 1.5 million approximately 2.5 million short of escapement requirements. Red, coho and

chum salmon runs in most areas also produced some of the lowest catches on record. The total harvest of all salmon species in the Southeastern area (including Yakutat) was 5.3 million compared to a recent average of 12.8 million.

In a survey recently conducted by the Tlingit-Haida Central Council, the Haines gillnetters dropped from an average $14,147 in earnings in 1974 to $4,361 in 1975. The survey sampled about 50 percent of the Native fishermen. In nearby Klukwan, the extent of the yearly decline was more dramatic. Average earnings fell to $1,485 per fisherman, from $10,875 a year earlier (1974).

The Kodiak catch remained depressed for the fourth consecutive year. Despite a complete closure of commercial fishing, escapement goals were not met in any of the major red salmon systems. Chum salmon returns were also weak, but the pink catch was the highest since 1971 and most escapement goals were achieved. The total Kodiak catch amounted to 3.2 million salmon.

The Chignik fishery has been holding up very well, but a small harvest was reported this year. Fishing was not allowed during the early red salmon run, but nearly 400,000 were taken late in the season. Pink and chum harvests and escapements were also very poor. The total catch was 544,000 salmon.

This year, at Unimak Pass and Sand Point, a harvest quota of 233,000 red salmon was placed by the Board of Fish and Game. This action was taken to limit interception of salmon bound for Bristol Bay and other northern streams. Weak runs of local pinks and chums along the South Peninsula resulted in few openings and poor catches. The total South Peninsula catch was 406,000 fish.

1976 Forecast

Forecasts provided by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game indicate that Statewide harvests will exceed 30 million fish in 1976, with the most likely harvest set at 34.5 million. Based on this expected harvest and past trends in the industry, production should total about 1.7 million cases of canned and 51 million pounds of frozen salmon products.

In Southeastern Alaska, the predicted harvest of pink salmon ranges from 0 to 4.4 million and it is most likely that only a negligible amount will be taken. Other species are also expected to return at lower than normal levels in 1976 and a total harvest of only 4.2 million fish of all species is forecast.

In other areas, the 1976 season is expected to show some improvement over the past three years:

Area	Species	Estimated Harvest (Thousands) Range	Most Likely
Prince William Sound	pink	4,500- 5,900	5,200
	chum	2,050- 3,650	2,850
Kodiak	pink	7,600-11,500	10,150
Chignik	pink	0- 120	60
	red	0- 520	65
Bristol Bay (Nushagak)	pink	900- 4,700	2,247
Bristol Bay	red	0-13,300	6,500

Salmon Marketing

Salmon harvests have declined nationwide since 1971. In 1974 the catch totaled about 197 million pounds compared to 213 million in 1973. Alaska is currently producing between 60 and 70 percent of the total. During 1973 more fish than usual were frozen because federal price controls were being imposed on canned products and demand for frozen salmon was high, especially in Japan. In 1974, controls were removed and the Japanese and U.S. economies began to cool. Exports of frozen salmon products which had totaled 61 million pounds (28 million destined for Japan) in 1973, fell to 28 million pounds with only four million pounds going to Japan. Through August this year, frozen exports were again up to nearly 25 million pounds compared to 15 million pounds for the same period in 1974. The largest buyers were France with 6.6 million pounds and Japan with 5.9 million pounds.

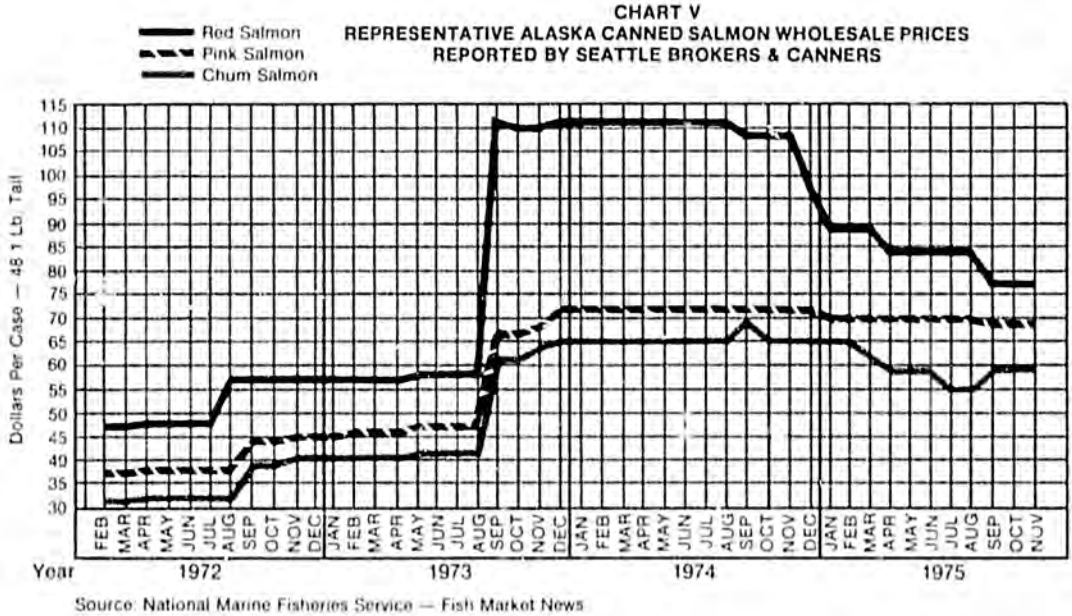
U.S. inventories of frozen salmon products totaled about 23 million pounds at the end of September compared with 29 million pounds at the same time last year. Japanese frozen and salted holdings carried over into 1975 totaled just over 20 million pounds which was 60 percent below the amount carried over in 1974.

Last year, 21.5 million pounds of frozen salmon products were produced in Alaska. Preliminary figures indicate that production in 1975 will be much the same. Due primarily to increased sales of air fresh salmon products and freezings of red salmon and chum salmon from the Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwin, area, the proportion of salmon processed by canning slipped from 81 percent in 1971 to 66 percent in 1974.

By June this year, U.S. inventories of canned salmon were reported by the National Canners Association to total 701,000 standard cases. This carry-over just prior to the new season was significantly greater than the 279,000 cases reported at the same time in 1974 and 220,000 cases in 1973.

The market for salmon products has recently seen consumers demand responding to price reaching a level of definite consumer resistance. Canned salmon prices, which had moved up to record highs in 1973 after the new pack was in, held firm through July 1974 then precipitated a decline in consumption during the first six months of last year to drop to just over 300,000 cases. This was only a quarter of the amount consumed during the same period in 1973. Prices gradually declined and sales increased in the last half (SEE CHART V). Still, consumption was down to 1.2 million cases for the year compared to 1.8 million in 1973. According to the National Marine Fisheries Services, this was the lowest level of annual consumption since records were initiated in the 1920's.

CHART V
REPRESENTATIVE ALASKA CANNED SALMON WHOLESALE PRICES REPORTED BY SEATTLE BROKERS & CANNERS



Source: National Marine Fisheries Service — Fish Market News

U.S. exports of canned salmon products (primarily to the United Kingdom) which totaled 8.3 million pounds in all of 1974 were up this year to over 10 million pounds by the end of August. This compares with seven million pounds exported during the same period in 1974.

Values of canned salmon products continued to fall in 1975. The most extreme losses were seen in red salmon where the price of one-pound cans slipped from $88 - $100 per case at the beginning of the year to $76 - $80 per case in November. Pink salmon which was selling at between $68 and $72 per case in January remained at that level at year-end.

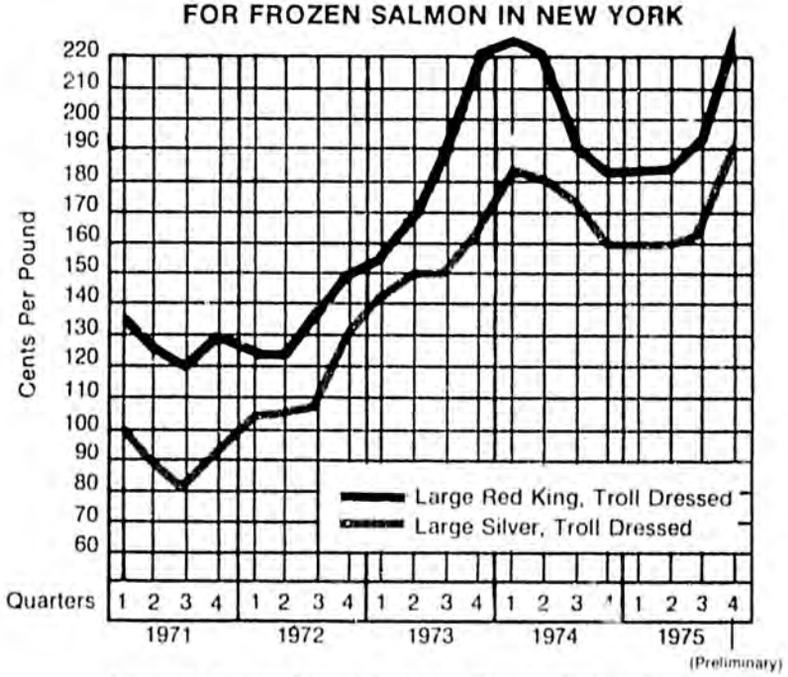
Due to the existing market situation, prices offered to Alaska fishermen were just marginally above 1974 and in some cases price rollbacks were experienced. In the face of serious price disputes in Bristol Bay this year, one fisherman's marketing association settled for 45 cents per pound for red salmon compared to a price in 1974 of 49 cents.

. 75 king and silver salmon freezings are down substantially over recent years and prices offered to the fishermen were somewhat lower than 1974. However, large red kings which were bringing $1.85 per pound in New York wholesale markets in January are now being quoted as high as $2.40. Large troll caught silvers are up from $1.60 per pound in January to $2.00.

Statewide production figures issued recently by the Department of Fish and Game show that 1974 salmon production was valued at $66 million to the fisherman. At wholesale, the value was increased to $137 million. Frozen products accounted for $21 million and canned products accounted for $99 million of this total. Because there was a larger harvest this year and prices were somewhat lower, it is likely that the total value of salmon production in 1975 will be about the same.

Salmon from British Columbia reach substantially the same markets as Alaska products and Canadian production was far below normal this year. Since U.S. supplies a' o continue to be restricted and market prices are currently lower than quoted for new 1973 production, it is likely that consumption will increase and further price reduction will not occur.

CHART VI
AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES PAID FOR FROZEN SALMON IN NEW YORK



Source: National Marine Fisheries Service, Fishery Market News

King Crab

King crab landings in 1974 totaled 95 million pounds compared to 76.8 million in 1973. This year price disputes caused fishing to get underway over a month late. By the end of September only 19 million pounds had been harvested compared to 65 million by the same time in 1974. Specific guideline harvest levels are applied to nearly all king crab fisheries and it is expected that this winter all "quotas" will be met as usual.

Prices to the fishermen at Kodiak in 1973 ranged from 54 cents per pound at the beginning of the season to 85 cents later in the year. In August 1974, when new production began, prices opened at between 35 and 45 cents and were reported at about 35 cents through the season. This year fishermen finally settled for a minimum price of 45 cents at Kodiak and 38 cents in the Aleutian Islands.

TABLE IV
U.S. COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS OF CRAB PRODUCTS
(thousands of pounds)

1972	King Crab	All Species
July	2,621	4,443
December	6,657	9,851
1973		
July	3,776	6,792
December	13,220	17,082
1974		
July	9,191	16,089
December	17,284	25,568
1975		
July	5,245	14,957
September	3,856	12,700

Source: National Marine Fisheries Service, Fishery Market News – Seattle.

The king crab fishery has historically centered in the Kodiak area. Production peaked in 1966 when 159 million pounds were harvested and declined rapidly to 52 million pounds in 1970. The trend has since been reversed by expansion into the Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Islands and Bering Sea areas. Fishermen and processors with vessels and equipment newly purchased to undertake the western expansion of this fishery were severely pressed by the failure of prices to hold up last year. The situation reflects general economic conditions in the U.S. and Japan and a build-up of unsold inventory due to consumer resistance to high valued seafoods. However, inventories declined significantly from 1974 into 1975, and wholesale prices are increasing. By September 30 of 1975, king crab inventories had been reduced to 3.9 million pounds, which was only about 40 percent of the amount being held a year before.

Wholesale prices of frozen crab meat in Chicago and New York markets reached a high of $5.65 per pound in 1973 and slipped gradually to $4.75 - $4.85 by June 1974. As new production came in, prices continued to fall and at one time, quotes below $3.00 per pound were given. In July this year prices were up to $3.45 and by November wholesale prices of $3.50 - $3.85 were being reported in Seattle.

In terms of value to the fisherman, the 1974 Alaska king crab catch was worth some $39 million. The total wholesale value of all production was placed at $48 million.

Snow (Tanner) Crab

U.S. inventories of snow crab increased substantially in 1974 as a result of heavier landings and much reduced demand in the important Japanese market. Increased availability of snow crab and high king crab prices probably contributed to the market failure of king crab by bringing some substitution in the market place.

Snow crab harvests in 1974 totaled 64 million pounds compared to 61 million in 1973. By the end of September this year landings had only reached 40 million pounds compared to nearly 64 million in 1974. Production was sharply curtailed early in the year due to poor market conditions. However, the situation appears to be improving and most plants should be operating when the season gets underway in November.

Snow crab harvests were valued at $13 million to Alaska fishermen in 1974. The wholesale value of all snow crab products produced was reported at $18 million.

Prices to the fishermen were maintained at about 20 cents per pound during most of 1974, but when new production began in November, prices opened at about ten cents and rose to 14 cents by early 1975. The settlement reached this fall calls for a minimum price of 20 cents.

U.S. inventories of frozen snow crab products totaled a still substantial 5 million pounds on September 30th. But demand is apparently again strong in Japan. Seattle wholesale prices for frozen meat ranged between $1.90 and $2.30 per pound last spring and are currently being quoted from $2.40 to $2.60.

Shrimp

Shrimp harvests in 1974 reached 108 million pounds valued at $11 million to the fishermen, compared to 120 million pounds the year before. Reduced harvests last year were due largely to a strike which tied up vessels in the Kodiak area from the middle of April through July. Catches through September this year amounted to 74 million compared to 70 million pounds for the same period in 1974.

Fishermen received eight cents per pound in Kodiak through 1973 and began fishing under an interim agreement last year for nine cents at Kodiak and 8.5 cents in westward areas. These prices held firm through May when they were reduced to the present level of seven cents per pound.

Frozen Alaska shrimp packed in five pound cans were reported to be wholesaling in Seattle in November at $1.50 - $1.60 per pound, compared to $1.75 at the same time in 1974 and $2.15 in 1973.

Halibut

About 25.2 million pounds of halibut were delivered into West Coast ports in 1975. These fish are primarily taken off the Alaska coast by U.S. and Canadian vessels. In 1974, 77 percent of the catch was delivered in Alaska. This harvest compares with 21 million pounds taken in 1974, 30 million in 1973 and 43 million in 1972.

Halibut catches have declined substantially in recent years, apparently due to the incidental take of young fish in groundfish trawling operations conducted by Japan and the Soviet Union. Negotiations by the International Pacific Halibut Commission have helped to reduce foreign harvests in some critical nursery areas and slight improvements in U.S. and Canadian catches per unit of effort are being observed.

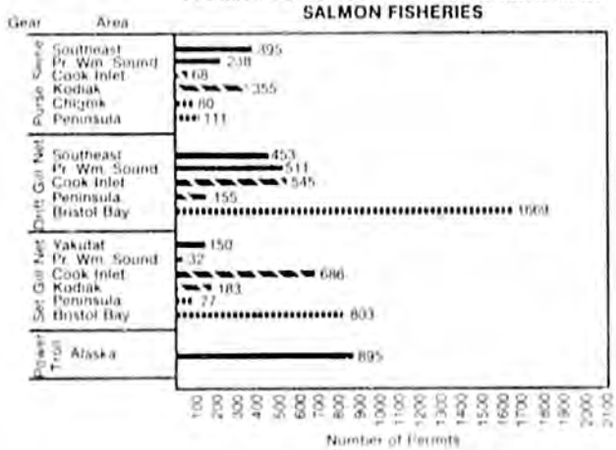
Ex-vessel prices at Kodiak were reported at 74-78 cents per pound this spring, compared to 55-66 cents in June last year and about 60 cents in 1973. Statewide landings in 1974 were valued at about $11 million to the fishermen.

Bottomfish

As yet trawlable species such as ocean perch, cod, pollock, flounder, and so on are not produced by Alaska fishermen in significant volumes. Production seems to be stalled primarily by unsatisfactory market conditions. But impetus to this industry should be supplied by creation of an exclusive 200 mile fisheries zone and subsequent reduction in the activity of foreign vessels off the Alaska coast.

The 1975 session of the United Nations Law of the Sea Convention in Geneva concluded this spring without producing a treaty. According to observers there is general agreement among participating nations on the concept of a 12 mile territorial sea and on a 200 mile fisheries zone. Another conference is scheduled to be held in New York next year. However, many people feel that Congress will take unilateral action to declare a 200 mile fisheries zone in the near future before an international treaty is adopted. The exact form such extended fisheries jurisdiction might take is not yet clear.

CHART VII
MAXIMUM NUMER OF LIMITED ENTRY PERMITS TO BE ISSUED FOR VARIOUS ALASKA SALMON FISHERIES



Source: Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission

THE FUTURE OF ALASKA SALMON FISHERIES

Alaska salmon runs have declined to critically low levels. Statewide harvests this century reached a peak in 1936 when 126 million fish were taken and steadily diminished until 1959 when production reached a level of 25 million. During the 1960's, average harvests improved to just over 50 million fish per year, but the past four years have seen production levels drop from 32 million in 1972, to 22 million in 1973 and 1974, and 26 million this year.

Year to year fluctuations in salmon abundance are natural and expected occurrences caused by factors such as water conditions and temperature, abundance of predators, availability of food and so on. Poor production levels achieved during the past four years are blamed specifically on abnormally high mortalities of juvenile salmon spawned or reared during severe winters of 1970-71 and 1971-72. This short-term problem only serves to compound the impact of a basic long-term decline which has been occurring for the past thirty years.

The key to reversing this trend is not simple. Harvests have been severely restricted during recent years. But, in spite of total and near total closures in many commercial fishing areas, the number of salmon returning to spawn in some streams have been below optimum levels. It is only necessary to reflect on the sheer size of the State and the great number of salmon streams that are involved in order to have an understanding of the problem facing scientific management. The optimum carrying capacity of each stream and maximum commercial utilization can only be achieved by careful manipulation of the number of fish allowed to pass through the various commercial fisheries and spawn.

Salmon management is a complex and demanding job that sometimes becomes an emotional issue when few fish are available and so many people are dependent on the resource. However, new data and techniques are constantly being developed to improve natural productivity. The inherent potential of Alaska's salmon runs still exists and the environment, the watersheds, streams and ocean, is still basically the same as it was a hundred years ago and just as able to produce salmon. The status of Alaska's commercial salmon fisheries during the last half of the 1970's will depend on the rate of recovery from current depressed levels. If climatic conditions improve and survival rates are similar to those of the 1960's, salmon harvests should improve to 40-50 million fish by the beginning of the 1980's. However, if recent cold weather patterns still persist, these fisheries could remain depressed. It has been estimated that Alaska's waters are capable of harvestable surpluses of some 100 million salmon per year given favorable weather conditions, a healthy environment and sound management. However, natural production will always be subject to the vagaries of weather and environmental change which causes cycles and fluctuations to occur.

In 1974, Alaska established a renewable resource fund which will receive "not less than five percent of the receipts paid the State from mineral (includes oil and gas) lease bonuses and rentals for State land and royalties derived from minerals on State land." These funds are to be spent for "funding for capital and operating expenditures for the rehabilitation, enhancement and development of renewable resources programs." This is the first step toward correcting any detrimental effects which may occur to fisheries from future oil, gas or mineral development and is a positive effort to expand and improve the renewable resource base of the State. Based on expected income from just oil and gas development currently in process, this fund will begin to receive at least $50 million per year beginning in mid-1977. Salmon rehabilitation programs could receive a portion of these funds when they become available.

In addition to basic regulatory management, Alaska is in a position to benefit from advances made during the past two

decades in methods for supplementing and improving natural salmon production. In some cases existing salmon runs can be improved by increasing survival at one or more stages by modification of existing spawning or rearing areas. In other cases where spawning grounds or rearing areas essential to salmon fry production are limited or nonexistent, artificial spawning channels, incubation facilities, saltwater rearing pens and other such systems may be developed.

Recent breakthroughs in pink and chum salmon larvae research have led to development of hatchery incubators which use gravel or other rugose substrate. Such systems produce fry of higher quality than conventional methods and at significantly less cost. Pilot gravel incubator hatcheries have been established in Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and Alaska, and are proving capable of supplementing natural production.

Alaska has an excellent opportunity to apply these supplemental salmon production programs. Production of sockeye, king and coho salmon can be increased because there are numerous underutilized freshwater rearing areas. Thousands of acres of spawning area are available if fish passage facilities can be constructed. Numerous estuaries and lagoons are available where rearing could take place.

With the establishment of a Division of Fisheries Rehabilitation, Enhancement and Development in 1971, Alaska initiated a formal salmon aquaculture program. At present there are about a dozen salmon production facilities in various stages of development in the State with construction of 10 more being planned as a result of passage of a major bond issue last year.

An important feature of hatcheries is that environmental factors are closely controlled during the critical freshwater rearing period and mortalities due, for instance, to cold weather are less likely to occur.

Fry released from a hatchery will mingle with wild stocks and as adults be harvested as a part of the common property fishery. Since wild stocks will never support exploitation levels of more than 75 percent (usually much less) and hatchery stocks, because smaller numbers of brood fish are required, can sustain harvests of as much as 95 percent, substantial numbers of surplus fish will return to the hatchery. Ideally, these surplus fish should be sold to underwrite the cost of operating the hatcheries and one approach is to create a legal basis for private hatcheries. In 1974, the Alaska State Legislature recognized that hatcheries could be self-supporting and encouraged such development by passing an act to permit the operation of private salmon hatcheries by nonprofit corporations. Last year the Legislature went a step further to modify the State Commercial Fisherman's Loan program to allow loans for private hatchery development.

Three permits have already been issued to construct private hatcheries and applications are being made by a number of different organizations. Should "proprietary" fisheries created by private hatcheries prove to be financially successful, a salmon farming industry may emerge over the next several years. Such a proprietary fishery conceivably could attain economic importance in its own right, while at the same time contributing substantial numbers of salmon to the common property fishery. Even if fish returning to a private hatchery do not have sufficient value to cover costs, there is a possibility that fishermen would tax their catches to cover the deficit, provided they are convinced that the added value of hatchery fish in their catch makes the added subsidy worthwhile. There are circumstances where the operation of hatcheries by fishermen's associations will become practicable, especially where limited entry to the fishery gives the participating fishermen a proprietary interest in any hatchery fish returning to a particular fishing ground.



Forest Products

The harvest of timber in Alaska dropped a substantial 29 percent in 1975, from last year's total of 623 million board feet to an estimated 445 million board feet. This was the second year of decline from the 1973 record high harvest of 679 million board feet (MMBF) and again reflected recession conditions in the Japanese and United States economies.

The major source of timber in Alaska, the U.S. Forest Service, estimated the volume of timber harvested on national forest lands to have fallen 145 MMBF to 410 MMBF, a decrease of 26 percent. Similarly, the harvest of State timber dropped 20 percent to a total of 43 MMBF. The Bureau of Indian Affairs reported an enormous reduction last year; from nearly 12.1 million board feet in 1974, the cut plunged more than 12 million board feet to a total of 52 thousand board feet in 1975. In contrast to the general trend, cutting along the pipeline right-of-way plus increased local construction promoted an elevenfold increase in the harvest on lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management. From a relatively low level of 114 thousand board feet, the harvest rose to 1.2 million board feet.

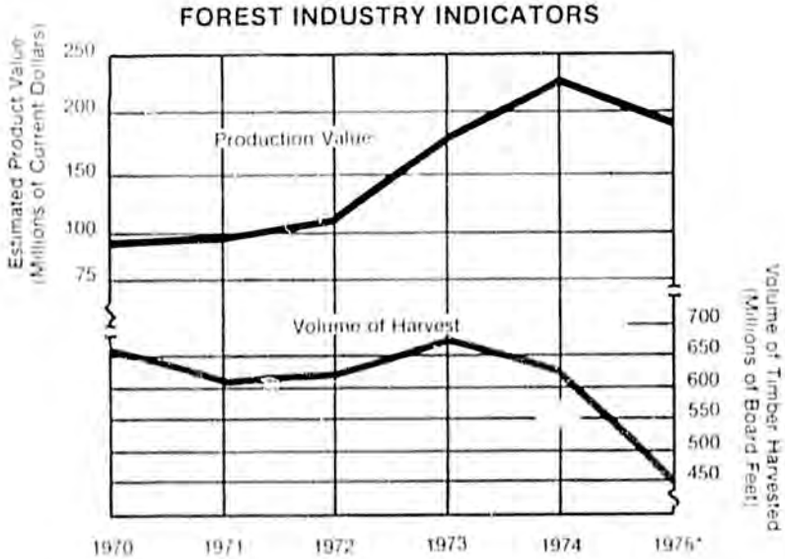
The principal cause for the continued drop in the harvest was the depressed market in Japan for cants, pulp, and other forest products and the recent recession affecting the world market. This forced the complete or partial shutdown of many mills. During 1975 Ketchikan Pulp had three shutdowns ranging in length from three to six weeks and expected a reduction in output of approximately 30 percent. These shutdowns were the result of inventory adjustments.

Ketchikan Spruce Mill alternated between one and two shifts through the year and scheduled one shift for the last quarter of the year. Alaska Timber Corporation, Klawock, was shut down most of the year. Alaska Wood Products in Wrangell operated with double shifts during the year with two temporary closures for maintenance purposes, totaling one month. Production at Wrangell Lumber Company was achieved with only one shift and the firm was involved in a labor dispute during November. Alaska Lumber and Pulp Company, at Sitka, had three shut downs totaling approximately seven to eight weeks. These shut downs were also the result of inventory control.

In October Alaska Lumber and Pulp Company idled most of its woods crews and the Ketchikan Pulp Company closed down its Thorne Bay Logging camp. At the time both firms had log inventories of sufficient size to maintain production until spring. Therefore most logging operations will remain closed until at least March and possibly April, depending upon demand.

During the first three quarters of 1975 the value of timber exports declined five percent. In terms of volume even more substantial decreases were registered by all categories of exported forest products. Round log exports dropped in volume by 13 percent to 23 million board feet while the value increased 18 percent to $7.3 million. Sawn products, mostly cants plus a small amount of dimension lumber, fell eight percent to over 257 million board

CHART VIII
FOREST INDUSTRY INDICATORS



*Preliminary
Source: U.S. Forest Service, Alaska Division of Lands, U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs, U.S. Bureau of Land Management and U.S. Department of Commerce

feet. The value declined seven percent to $57 million.

Pulp exports dropped in both volume and value. A sharp decline of 18 percent reduced pulp exports to 118,300 tons in the first nine months of the year. The total value of exported pulp declined a more moderate six percent to $45 million, reflecting higher unit prices. The export price of pulp was relatively stable at about $385 per ton, compared to $334 per ton for the same period of 1974. It might be noted that the unit price continued upward to $400 a ton the last quarter of 1974 and was subsequently forced downward by slackening demand and rising inventories.

Since most of the forest products industry is heavily dependent upon Japanese demand, the outlook for this industry is tied closely to that of the Japanese economy. According to statistics in the *Japan Lumber Journal*, the number of wood based dwelling starts showed signs of recovery during the first half of the year and attained a record high in July. New starts of wood dwellings reached a low in January 1975, of 3,848, then followed a steady upward trend to reach 9,067 in July. The July figure was four percent over the July 1974 total and three percent above the previous high in 1973. A continuation of this trend should have a positive effect upon Alaska exports of wood products and therefore reduce inventories. However, it should be noted that Japan has other sources of supply within the Pacific Rim and there may not be a dramatic advance in Alaskan exports.

An important increase in timber harvest is anticipated in the Southcentral region of Alaska during 1976. Kodiak Lumber Mills at Tyonek started operations in the last half of the year and should be exporting to Japan during 1976. Estimates of harvest from this sale call for approximately 75 thousand board feet during 1976 and 150 thousand board feet in 1977. The sale will total about 300 thousand board feet of beetle-killed spruce.

CONSTRUCTION STARTS OF BUILDINGS
JAPANESE WOOD BASED DWELLING UNITS [1]

	1973	1974	1975
First Quarter	6855	6128	5532
Second Quarter	8344	6636	7506
Third Quarter	8570	8302	
Fourth Quarter	8077	5813	

[1] Japan Lumber Journal, October 31, 1975, Vol. XVI, No. 20.

TABLE V
ESTIMATED VOLUME AND STUMPAGE VALUE OF TIMBER HARVESTED IN 1975 [1]

Timber Seller	Thousands of Board Feet	Stumpage Values
Forest Service	410,000	$3,023,800
State of Alaska	43,000	522,900
Bureau of Indian Affairs	52	3,000
Bureau of Land Management	1,200	15,700
Other [2]	5,000	288,500
Total	459,252	$3,853,900

[1] These volumes and values include fourth quarter projections provided by agencies and are subject to revision following year's end.

[2] Estimate deduced from log exports and personal communications, stumpage value assumed to be the same as BIA figure.

Construction

For the second consecutive year, construction was the dynamo which propelled the economy to dizzy heights of activity. Last year's record employment level was nearly doubled in 1975 and the value of building permits issued soared. As was the case in 1974, the trans-Alaska oil pipeline project and other construction related directly or indirectly to the petroleum "boom" were responsible for the unusually rapid expansion.

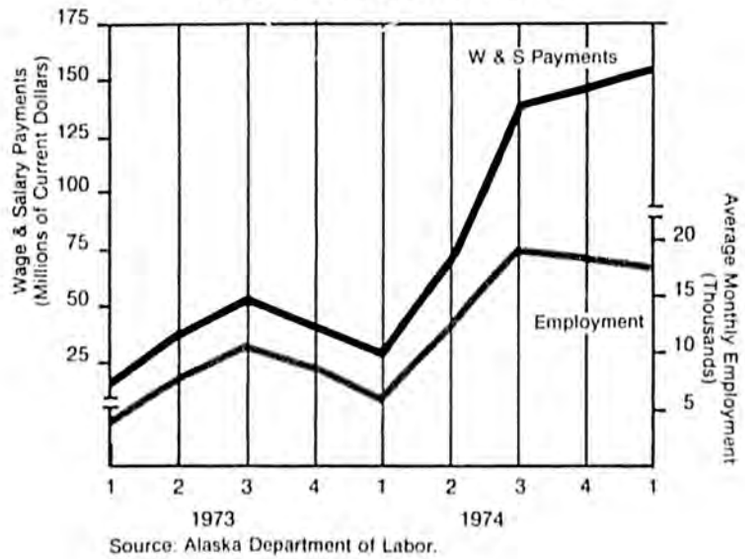
Employment in construction attained an unprecedented monthly average of approximately 27,900 during the year, almost double the year-earlier average of 14,066. Over half of the construction workers were employed on petroleum-related projects. At the peak of construction activity, employment was estimated to be around 40,000, including about 25,000 working on the Alyeska pipeline project and on development of production and support facilities at Prudhoe Bay. Of this 25,000; 20,000 are on the line, and 5,000 on the production and support facilities. A portion of the remaining workers were engaged in constructing new or expanded administrative offices, warehouses, and other structures for the petroleum and petroleum support companies, primarily in Anchorage and Fairbanks.

Preliminary data for the first three quarters of 1975 indicates that the value of building permits increased at a rate parallel to that of employment. During this period three of the five largest local governments reported permits totaling $176 million, more than double the total for the same time span in 1974. The vigorous activity in commercial construction was reflected in commercial building permits, which rose roughly 140 percent. The value of residential building permits rose at a relatively more moderate, but still impressive, rate of over 60 percent.

The only negative sign in what was an otherwise phenomenal growth year for the construction industry was a decline in the value of contracts awarded by the Alaska Department of Highways. During the first ten months of 1975 highway construction contracts awarded amounted to $92 million, or nearly ten percent below the cumulative total for the same period of the prior year. In 1974, the Yukon River bridge contract was so large, it dwarfed all other contracts and effectively removed the validity of year to year comparisons. Excluding that one contract, construction contracts were higher in 1975.

The prospects for highway construction are quite good.

CHART IX
CONSTRUCTION INDICATORS



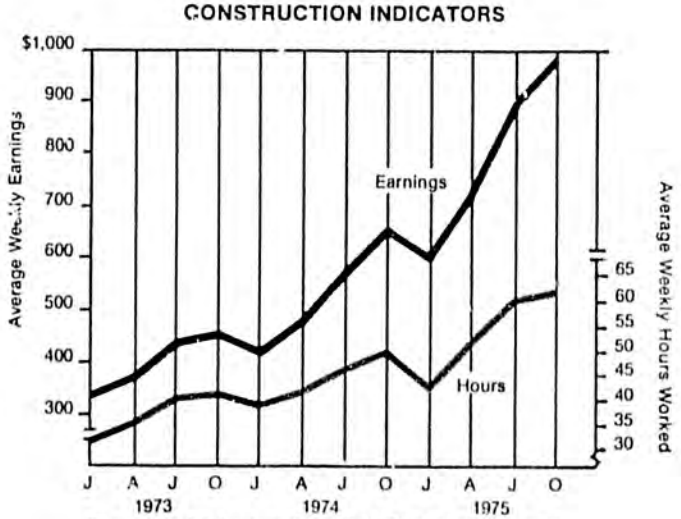
Source: Alaska Department of Labor.

A significant amount of federal funding is anticipated to repair highways damaged by the heavy truck traffic relating to the pipeline project. In November a U.S. Senate subcommittee approved a bill appropriating $70 million for such repairs.

Over one-third of the huge pipeline project was completed by year-end; more than half of the line was laid and roughly one-fifth of the pump stations and Valdez terminal were finished. One key sub-project, the construction of the first permanent bridge across the Yukon River, was completed in October. Seasonal reductions in force were noted during the last quarter. Project employment is expected to reach a summer high of 18,000; next fall, layoffs will be earlier and heavier if the pipeline is completed by September, as scheduled. Work will continue on the terminal and pumping stations through mid-1977.

Major projects slated for construction during 1976 include a $35 million power generating plant and a $30 million petroleum refinery. These plants will be adjacent and located at North Pole. The refinery will provide fuel to the power plant which will in turn supply electrical energy and heat to the refinery.

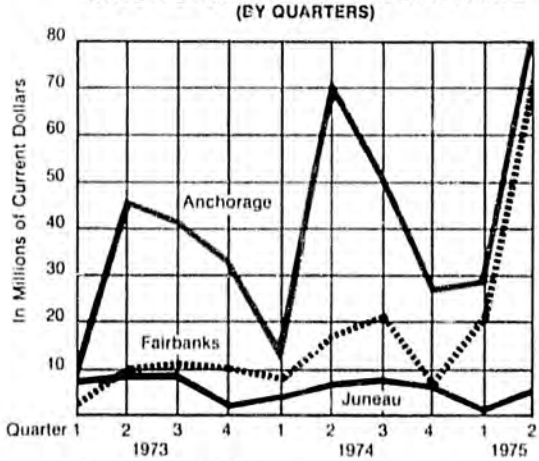
CHART X
CONSTRUCTION INDICATORS



Figures are for January, April, July, October of each year.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor

CHART XI
VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS IN SELECTED AREAS (BY QUARTERS)



Source: Various Cities and Boroughs

Tourism

Approximately 265,000 tourists visited Alaska in 1975, raising the economic impact to more than $88 million, or ten percent over the 1974 totals. Continued airline growth accounted for the bulk of the increase, with slight increases noted for the Alaska Marine Highway System, cruiseships, and highway traffic.

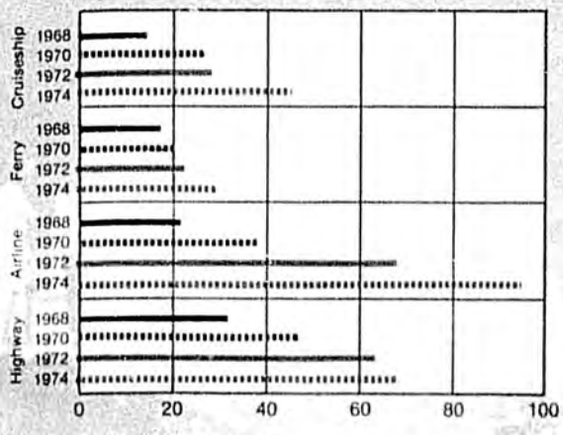
The adverse publicity given spiraling inflation and crowded conditions associated with pipeline construction has been regarded by several of the major tour wholesalers as the major factor in keeping the growth rate considerably below the 15 percent annual average growth rate experienced during the late 1960's and early 1970's. Although the national general economic climate has started to improve, high unemployment and reduced disposable income in many of Alaska's major market areas has retarded the potential growth of Alaska tourism.

Most hotels, gift shops, car rentals and other tourism related services have experienced dramatic growth due more to business traffic, than to tourism traffic increases. Tourism in past years has accounted for approximately 40 percent of total traffic into Alaska and is now felt to be between 25 percent and 30 percent of the total. As an indication, air traffic into Fairbanks was up over 75 percent during the first half of 1975 and air traffic throughout Alaska increased approximately 40 percent.

Some regional fluctuations have occurred. Hotels in Southeast Alaska have not shared in the general increase in tourism. Cruiseship traffic has doubled since 1970 which has drawn otherwise hotel destined pleasure travelers.

If the national economic climate continues to improve and unemployment is reduced, tourism should grow by a greater percentage during 1976. With an increase in tourism related facilities available next year, and a decrease in the adverse publicity related to pipeline activity, tourism traffic should again exceed the ten percent rate of the last two years.

CHART XII
NUMBER OF TOURISTS ENTERING ALASKA



Source: Alaska Division of Tourism.

Agriculture

Although even preliminary statistics on the performance of the agriculture sector in 1975 will not be available until spring, from all appearances there was little change from 1974. The attrition of farms and production in the Matanuska Valley continued, albeit more slowly, but slight gains in other areas nearly offset these losses. Probably the most significant change occurred in the Delta Junction area, with more farmers moving from grain to hay or straw as a primary crop.

On the positive side, one component of Alaska's food production, greenhouses, showed significant gains. Although these gains were not tabulated and will not be relected in the gross value of products for agriculture, greenhouse production expanded and diversified. With profitability proven, this expansion should continue. The prospect of large amounts of waste heat from pipeline related sources and unmet local demand for fresh product augurs well for expanded operations. In the next five years, there is little doubt that greenhouse production will be the fastest growing segment of agriculture.

Agriculture has the potential to become a major sector of Alaska's economy. This State is unique among the 50 states, and in fact in the world, by having huge, contiguous tracts of potential cropland still on the control of the government. Further, Alaska does not have a large population requiring development of these lands to feed Alaskans. While there is assuredly an Alaskan market for increased production, there exists an opportunity to develop these areas as planned units with production geared to the world market. Large landholders including the federal, State, and local governments and Native Regional Corporations could form common agricultural areas in the Nenana, Kantisha, Big Susitna Valley and Yukon Flats which could become models of agricultural efficiency.

There are reasons why pressure to develop these agricultural croplands has not yet surfaced including economic constraints, restriction of access, and problems arising from the Native Land Claims Act, and subsequent federal withdrawals. Who will ultimately control specific parcels is not yet known. Hindrances will not be overcome until the international gap between demand and supply for food broadens, bringing real food prices up. No one can predict with accuracy when this will occur, though agricultural experts are nearly unaminous that it will happen. Until that point, it appears to be in the best interests of the controlling landowners to begin to formulate policies and programs that will direct such development when it does occur and to ensure that those lands will be available when economics and land scarcity will make them a valuable agricultural resource.

The dangers of lack of planning and positive policy are apparent when one considers the possible detrimental effects which would occur if uncoordinated private settlement occurred in the presently unused areas, without prior research and planning.

In addition to surveys and research, other steps could and should be taken to develop agriculture. One of the biggest deterrents to expansion today is the lack of investment capital. Only the State, through its loan fund, has shown an inclination to finance new enterprises and expansion, and it is chronically short of funds. Other financial institutions feel agriculture has a limited potential and profitability, a view which ignores the long-term probabilities.

Another problem of the industry is a lack of a marketing system. In Alaska the burden of marketing products falls on the farmer. The agricultural middle man or wholesaler has not developed to the proper degree. Alaskan farmers regularly market to retailers, and in many instances straight to the consumer. Unfortunately, it is not yet possible for the middle man to receive sufficient profit due to low production.

The entry of a Native regional corporation into the reindeer industry is of considerable importance for the future. If this trend is followed by other corporations a turnaround in reindeer production may take place as the financial and managerial abilities of the corporations are put behind efforts to create a commercially viable industry.

Support Industries

Transportation - Communications - Public Utilities

All key measures of economic activity in the transportation-communication-utilities division registered appreciable gains in 1975, boosted by continued strength in those transportation sectors experiencing the greatest demand from the Alyeska pipeline project. Employment at 15,200 was 23 percent above the prior year average. Trucking and warehousing was the prime mover in this expansion. The addition of an average of 1,100 jobs boosted employment in that industry by over 50 percent to an estimated 3,300. The first full year of work on the pipeline and the completion of the pipeline access road saw a high level of pipe hauling from storage yards to Valdez, Fairbanks, and Prudhoe Bay, as well as hauling of other construction equipment and camp supplies. Air transportation also participated in the uptrend, with employment advancing at a rate of over 20 percent. In comparison to the transportation industries, employment gains within communications and utilities were more moderate.

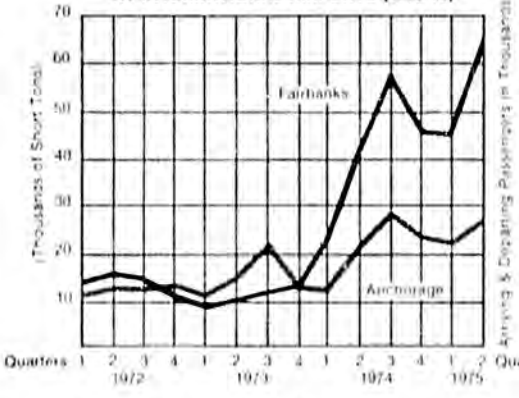
The volumes of air freight and passenger traffic through the two busiest airports, at Anchorage and Fairbanks, posted record highs in 1975. Overall, air freight jumped over 50 percent, according to partial year data, reaching between 390,000 and 400,000 tons in 1975. Air freight from Fairbanks paced the total advance by rising about 65 percent; only during the final quarter were there indications of a slackening in air freight, due to a seasonal slowdown in pipeline construction and the completion of the Yukon River bridge on the pipeline access road. Anchorage International Airport reported a relatively smaller increase of 38 percent in air freight and the annual volume for Anchorage is expected to be less than half that of Fairbanks. Passenger traffic also continued upward in 1975 at these airports; the combined traffic was nearly 40 percent above 1974, with the Fairbanks airport again leading the way with a rise of 75 percent during the first half of the year. Heavy utilization was made of the Fairbanks airport for transporting construction workers to and from camps situated north along the pipeline route; the impact of this factor was compounded by the "R and R" of pipeline workers and by high turnover on the project.

Data on shipments passing through the Port of Anchorage also reflect the continued influence of high construction activity; for the past nine months of 1975 nearly 2 million tons of goods, including almost 1.3 million tons of petroleum and related products, were handled at the port. The total volume was up 25 percent while petroleum products rose at a slightly slower rate of 19 percent. Although jet fuels were an important component of incoming petroleum products, the demand for other fuels expanded more rapidly.

The Alaska Railroad hauled up to 45 percent more tons of freight than in 1974, according to the limited data available. At least one-third of its freight during the past year was related to the petroleum industry.

Waterborne shipping services were expanded substantially during the year. The existing barge transportation companies added to the number of Washington-Alaska sailings per week. Totem Ocean Trailer Express established a new containerized freight service between the "lower 48" and Anchorage with its huge freighter, the Great Land.

CHART XIII
TOTAL AIR FREIGHT TRAFFIC
AT INTERNATIONAL AIRPORTS (1972-75)



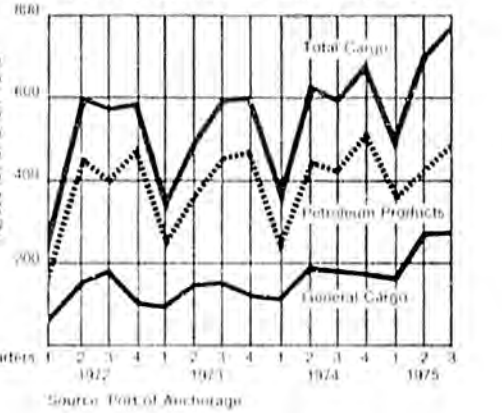
Source: Alaska Department of Public Works

CHART XIV
PASSENGER TRAFFIC AT
INTERNATIONAL AIRPORTS (1972-75)



Source: Alaska Department of Public Works

CHART XV
PORT OF ANCHORAGE TONNAGE (1972-75)



Source: Port of Anchorage

Finance & Real Estate

The banking sector demonstrated a strong uptrend in the first nine months of 1975. Total assets increased 26 percent to $1,626 million, compared to a rise from the total year of 1974 of 25 percent. Total deposits increased 29 percent to $1,417 million. This compares favorably to the 24 percent growth rate experienced during the entire year of 1974. Most of the increase in total deposits occurred in demand deposits (+38 percent) while time and savings deposits increased 22 percent.

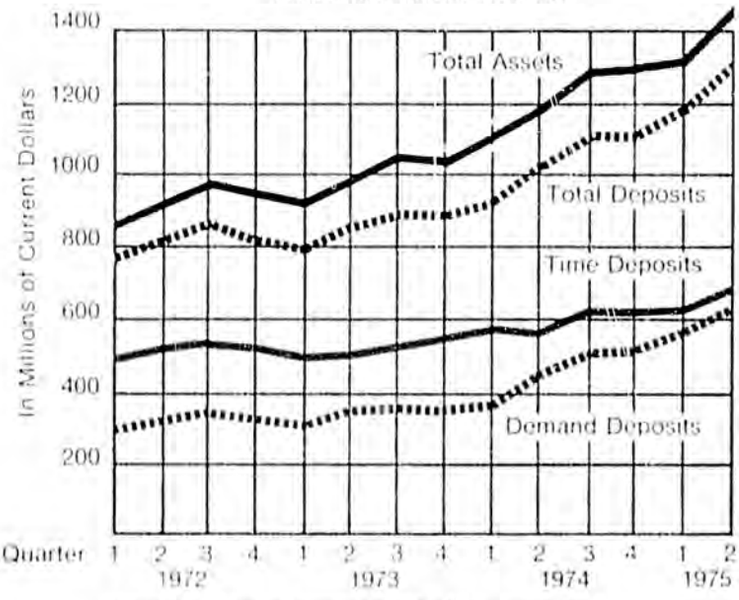
The first nine months of 1975 saw a growth in the financial community through the chartering of the first two commercial banks chartered since statehood (United Bank Alaska and Alaska Pacific Bank, both in Anchorage), and the opening of five branches of state-chartered financial institutions. Growth was also experienced in the national bank sector through the increase in the number of branches and the opening of the new Security Pacific National Bank in Anchorage.

Although many business establishments within the communities impacted by the pipeline experienced considerable difficulty in retaining employees, financial institutions in 1974 may have had an even higher rate of turnover than businesses and other industries. However, in 1975, this trend was reversed with banking personnel increasing in numbers and becoming relatively stable in terms of job turnover. Previous pipeline losses led the financial community to increase the numbers and the depth of management personnel, such action working as a benefit to the entire financial community.

High interest rates have imposed a severe burden in the long-term borrowing market, particularly as it relates to housing and long-term business capital financing through the elimination or restriction of various secondary mortgage markets. Enactment of a Federal law providing for interest rates five percentage points above those charged by the 12th Federal Reserve District, versus the State's four percentage points above the 12th District's interest rate, has eased the business loan market but has done relatively little to ease the construction lending market, and has had no impact on the home mortgage market.

The securities industry in Alaska, the activity of which is dictated by that of Wall Street, has seen a shift in emphasis of investment type to the tax-sheltered limited partnership form of business venture, especially in oil and gas and real estate programs, and an increase in the number of mutual fund type offerings. The number of applicants seeking registration under Alaska's Securities Law has also declined, again, due to the relative inactivity of Wall Street since businesses have delayed expansion programs or are financing such plans with past and present income rather than equity or debt securities offerings.

CHART XVI
BANKING INDICATORS



Sources: Alaska Department of Commerce & Economic Development

The number of enforcement actions against security and out-of-state land sales frauds was significantly higher during the first nine months. However, the change reflected more vigorous prosecution on the part of the State rather than an actual increase in the number of frauds perpetrated upon Alaskans.

Promoters of "outside" subdivided land for recreation and investment continued to register for sale in this state about the same number of subdivisions as in 1974. The number of new corporation filings through October, 1975, on an annualized basis, did not exceed that of 1974. However, 1974 was exceptional because of several hundred filings by corporations created pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

Real Estate

A lack of rental housing and low-to-medium priced homes for sales continued through 1975 in the rapidly growing communities of the State, as the labor force and population continued to swell. In sharp contrast to the trend of residential construction at the national level, new housing starts in Alaska were up 15 percent during the first five months of 1975. As noted in the construction section of this report, the value of residential building permits issued by a sample of local governments was 60 percent greater during the first nine months of 1975 than a year earlier.

Postal vacancy studies undertaken in May 1975, revealed vacancy rates of one percent for Anchorage and 0.6 percent for Fairbanks. The situation in Valdez has been extremely "tight" where the relative impact has been considerably greater.

A further vacancy study done in October 1975, revealed that of some 46,326 rental units in Anchorage, the vacancy factor had increased to 2.3 percent. However, there had not been much relief in the needed area of the low and moderate income units.

A controversial Rent Review Program, following legislative mandate, was established by the Department of Commerce and Economic Development in Anchorage, Fairbanks and Valdez in July 1975. This program was a departure from traditional rent stabilization/control programs attempted in other parts of the country. Its basic purpose was to prevent excessive gouging that followed a considerable imbalance between supply and demand of rental housing. The program was opposed by elements of the landlords and tenants, for opposite reasons. Nevertheless, the program did, with limitations, appear to meet its basic goal.

The landlords felt that the program was an infringement upon the free market principle. The tenants special interest groups felt it did not go far enough. The program was able to avoid a very dangerous pitfall, of other rent control programs, the inhibition or the lack of incentive to build new rental housing. This has not been the case in the Alaskan program.

TABLE VI
NEW HOUSING STARTS IN 1975
SELECTED PERMIT ISSUING PLACES

	Alaska			National		
	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975
January	44	44	29	148,674	87,202	43,515
February	22	37	33	143,585	85,737	46,144
March	82	88	144	180,371	120,288	60,632
April	177	269	131	180,748	129,504	88,249
May	250	201	398	187,190	114,639	90,825
Total	575	639	735	840,568	537,370	329,365
Percent change		+11.1%	+15.0%		-36.1%	-38.7%

Source: Construction Review, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Trade & Service

Except for export trade, the trade and service sectors enjoyed continued expansion during the past year. Total employment in each sector was at least one-fifth above the 1974 levels and a number of component industries registered even greater relative gains. Although the trans-Alaska pipeline construction was the single factor which can be pointed to as having the largest economic impact, a significant portion of the growth of these and other distributive industries came in response to other developments in minerals and to expanded governmental expenditures.

Trade employment rose approximately 20 percent annually to about 25,500 from 21,135 in 1974. Wholesale trade rose faster than retail trade, with advances of 31 percent and 18 percent, respectively. As noted in the section pertaining to the Anchorage economy (where roughly 70 percent of all wholesale trade jobs are located) the wholesale trade industry attained an important stage of development in 1975. In this period many firms expanded (in terms of capacity and products) mechanized, and/or otherwise improved the efficiencies of their operations. The size of the industry is considered to have reached a "critical mass" level of self-sustaining growth. This is not to gainsay, of course, the importance of the interdependency of this industry relative to other sectors of the economy or even the significance of exogenous forces such as federal military expenditures.

Retail trade employment was hiked from 17,085 to about 20,200 by marked gains in the eating-drinking, automotive-service station, and general merchandise-apparel industries. Around 1,000 additional jobs were created in eating and drinking establishments, increasing industry employment by nearly 20 percent to 4,900. Employment in the automotive and service station industry increased 24 percent to 3,200 while the general merchandise and apparel work force rose from 4,126 to an estimated 4,650 (+13 percent). Higher levels of employment were also noted in other retail trade industries.

A growth rate of approximately 23 percent was experienced by the service sector, with employment averaging 22,500 for the year. Significant advances took place in business (+1,700) "all other" (+1,200), medical (+700), and lodging (+600) services. The unusually large increase in business services, representing a 59 percent jump from the 1974 level, was centered in miscellaneous business services which includes research, development, and testing laboratories; management and consulting services; security services; and equipment rental and leasing services. Growth occurred in those firms supporting mineral development and the related general business expansion.

Gross business receipts for trade rose 46 percent in 1974, the most recent year for which data is available, and the final 1975 statistics should reveal a continuation of the uptrend. If the realized growth rate is again 46 percent, total wholesale and retail gross receipts will have increased from nearly $2 billion in 1974 to over $2.9 billion. Wholesale trade receipts were up 44 percent to $607 million in 1974; if the other economic measures of activity in wholesale trade are accurate indicators, gross receipts in the sector may have reached or exceeded $900 million in 1975. On the other hand, gross receipts for retail trade establishments may have grown at slightly less than the 1974 rate and are expected to total $2 billion. In real terms, eliminating the high inflation of the period, the growth rate was considerably less.

The overall value of exported Alaskan products rose significantly in the first nine months of the year, as compared to the same period of 1974, and exceeded $200 million. Not included in the latter figure would be a sizable amount for Alaskan seafoods exported from Seattle. The values of natural gas and its fertilizer derivatives rose substantially, reflecting the Pacific Rim market in which demand was high despite unit price increases. The value of exported urea nearly quadrupled and natural gas exports increased 84 percent in value. Ammonia exports were up a more moderate 18 percent. In contrast, lumber products and pulp declined five to six percent despite higher prices per unit. (For further detail, please refer to section on forest products.)

Divergent trends were recorded in the volumes of key exports. The volume of each major export product, except natural gas, moved in the same direction as overall value: appreciable gains of 18 percent and 12 percent were recorded for urea and ammonia fertilizers, while pulp exports decreased 18 percent and lumber products, including logs and cants, fell nine percent. Natural gas exports dropped eight percent.

TABLE VII
FOREIGN TRADE-EXPORTS
Selected Major Alaska Products
1974-1975
(nine months)

Va' (thousands)	1974	1975	Percent Change 1974-1975
Logs & Lumber	$67,568	$64,272	-4.9%
Pulp	48,238	45,372	-6.0%
Natural Gas	25,577	47,003	+83.8%
Urea	6,738	26,186	+288.6%
Ammonia	8,642	10,202	+18.1%
Volume			
Logs & Lumber (thousands board feet)	307,270	280,262	-8.8%
Pulp (Short tons)	144,320	118,294	-18.0%
Natural Gas (thousands cubic feet)	40,063,802	37,051,408	-7.5%
Urea (short tons)	76,551	90,450	+18.2%
Ammonia (short tons)	74,001	82,973	+12.1%

Government

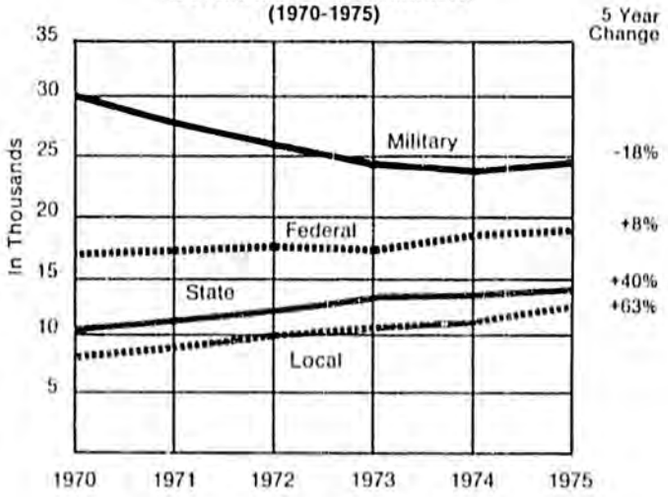
Historically government, local, State and federal, has been the mainstay of the Alaskan economy, providing more jobs and income than any other major sector. In recent years, however, the relative importance of government has declined, reflecting the more rapid growth of private industry. This healthy trend continued during 1975. Although government remained the largest employer, with over 46,000 workers, its share of non-agricultural wage and salaried employment fell from 34 percent in 1974 to about 29 percent in 1975. Further, partial year data indicates that the construction industry surpassed government in terms of wages and salaries paid, for the first time.

A growth of around six percent in total government employment was paced by a sizable upswing in local government. Small increments took place at the Federal and State level. Employment in local government was up approximately 14 percent in 1975. The major increase in this sector was due partially to the transfer of State operated schools in the unorganized borough to local governmental units, and partially to the greatly increased demand for services within the pipeline-impacted communities.

Until 1974 Federal Government employment was static at a monthly average of 17,200. In 1974 Federal civilian employment posted a moderate gain of five percent and this trend continued, albeit more slowly, in 1975. Much of the increases stemmed from the petroleum development, including the monitoring of pipeline construction and planning for OCS development. The active duty military component also increased fractionally in FY 1975, reversing a gradual downtrend registered during the preceding six years. Additional Army personnel were stationed in Alaska. The disestablishment of the joint Alaskan Command (ALCOM) was offset in terms of manpower when its functions were absorbed by the separate services.

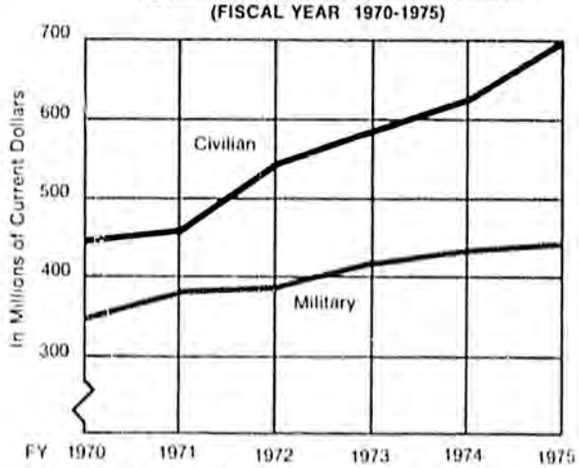
State government demonstrated modest employment growth. The need to exercise fiscal restraint led to limitations on new positions and the transfer of 800 employees from the State operated schools system slowed the previous rate of increase.

CHART XVII
GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT
(1970-1975)



Sources: Alaska Department of Labor & Headquarters Alaskan Command.

CHART XVIII
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES
(FISCAL YEAR 1970-1975)



Sources: Federal Information Exchange System & Headquarters Alaskan Command

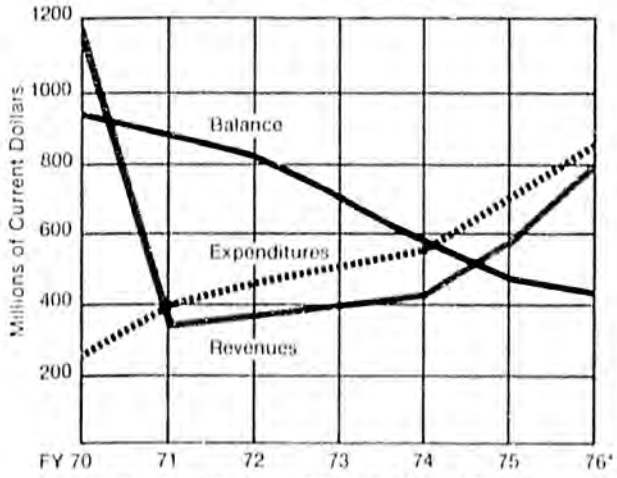
While employment within the Federal sector, civilian and military, were relatively static or declining the past five years, expenditures expanded quite rapidly. Civilian programs increased from $447 million in FY 70 to approximately $710 million in FY 75.

Military outlays increased from $346 million in FY 70 to $447 million in FY 74, or 29 percent. The major increases in expenditures were military pay, up 59 percent to $223 million and the civilian payroll, rising 29 percent to $80 million. Operations, maintenance and construction outlays were only slightly higher during the period. Estimates for FY 75 indicate a seven percent increase to $478 million for military outlays with payrolls accounting for the bulk of the change, as in the past.

General fund revenues and expenditures within the cities and boroughs of Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau, and Ketchikan demonstrated strong growth in the past five years. Total revenues jumped from $84 million in FY 70 to $189 million in FY 74 for an increase of 124 percent. During this period intergovernmental revenues more than doubled. Property taxes were 84 percent higher and sales tax receipts were up 46 percent. Revenues rose 17 percent to $221 million in FY 75 with both property taxes and intergovernmental revenues. Local government expenditures increased proportionately to revenues during the past five years with sizable increases in general government, public safety, and education. Expenditures expanded by an estimated 25 percent to $221 million in 1975, paced by further growth in public safety (+45 percent) and in education (+17 percent). These increases were necessary to meet the additional demand for services resulting from the continued influx of non-residents seeking employment in the rapidly expanding economy.

State Government general fund revenues followed a steady uptrend during the five year period, excluding the $900 million North Slope lease sale. Tax revenues were up 47 percent from $74 million in FY 70 to $109 million in FY 74, including a 73 percent jump in

CHART XIX
STATE GOVERNMENT GENERAL FUND
REVENUES & EXPENDITURES
(FISCAL YEAR 1970-1976)



Source: Annual Financial Report, State of Alaska
*1976 — Division of Economic Enterprise estimates

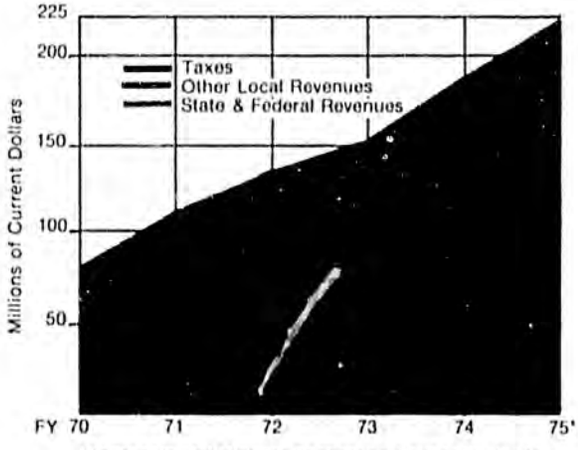
receipts from the Federal Government. During 1975 total general fund revenues increased 39 percent to $589 million. Taxes were sharply higher, with individual income taxes up 77 percent to $87 million while corporation income taxes more than doubled to over $17 million. Revenues from State sources only (unrestricted revenues) increased 29 percent to $334 million. Total restricted revenues; federal grants in aid and intergovernmental transfers, increased 53 percent to $255 million.

Estimates for 1976 point to substantial growth in unrestricted revenues. Major increases are forecasted in individual income taxes (+29 percent) and corporation income taxes (+47 percent. Total unrestricted revenues, excluding revenues from the tax on oil and gas reserves in place, are estimated to reach $357 million for an increase of 7 percent. Inclusion of the revenues from the tax on oil and gas in place raises total unrestricted revenues to $569 million (+71 percent). Restricted revenues during FY 76 are expected to demonstrate sizable increases through additional Federal funds in highway construction programs.

During FY 75 total general fund expenditures increased dramatically, particularly from revenues received and expended from the Federal Government (up 53 percent). State expenditures are forecasted at $610 while revenues should approximate $593 million, excluding federal funds. Although sizable gains in State revenues are forecasted, the overall State's financial picture remains cloudy because of the uncertainty of the tax on oil and gas in place, estimated at $212 million for 1976.

Additional revenue options still remain available to the State of Alaska in the form of additional oil and gas lease sales, sale of royalty oil and gas, and/or additional tax legislation. One source with promise is the proposed lease sale in the Beaufort Sea. Currently this sale is planned for mid-1976 and could bring substantial revenues to the State at that time.

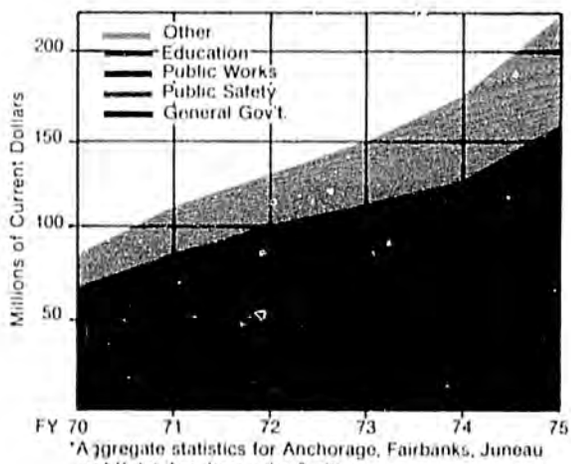
CHART XX
SELECTED LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVENUES FOR MAJOR ALASKAN COMMUNITIES*



*Aggregate statistics for Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau and Ketchikan boroughs & cities.

Source: City & Borough Annual Financial Reports. 1975 — Division of Economic Enterprise estimate.

CHART XXI
SELECTED LOCAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES FOR MAJOR ALASKAN COMMUNITIES*



*Aggregate statistics for Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau and Ketchikan boroughs & cities.

Source: City & Borough Annual Financial Reports. 1975 — Division of Economic Enterprise estimate.

Area Profiles

Anchorage

Although it includes nearly half of the State's population, the Anchorage area is the least typically Alaskan community within the State. A metropolitan city, it comprises high-rise office buildings, suburbs filled with ranch style homes, large department stores, two universities, and traffic jams. The area's very size, of over 160,000 persons. provides the base of support for a broad, diverse economy which serves as the commerce center of Alaska. Located in Anchorage are the headquarters of the petroleum and minerals exploration companies which have been attracted by the State's natural resources. These two factors have ensured the area's economic participation in the rapid expansion associated with the construction of the oil pipeline. It has been said that Anchorage is becoming the "Houston of Alaska".

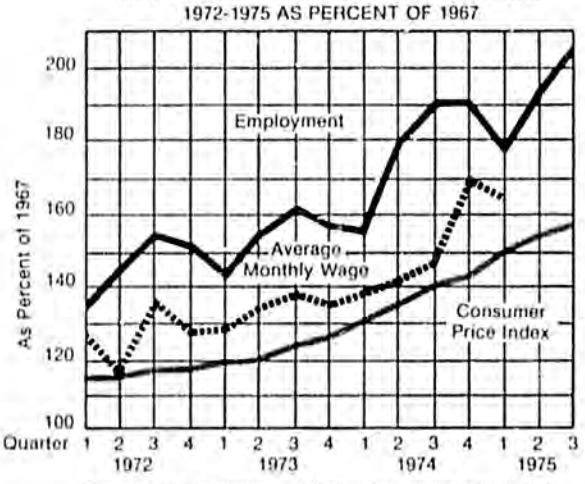
Historical Perspective

One of the younger Alaskan cities, Anchorage was known as Ship Creek Landing until 1915 when the location was chosen to serve as a supply base for the constructic of the federal Alaska Railroad from Seward to Fairbanks. By the spring of 1915, railroad construction attracted a population of 2,000, living in tents and log houses. The headquarters of the railroad was transferred to Anchorage in 1917 and by 1920 the city was incorporated.

Anchorage's role as a transportation service and support point on the southern end of the "Railbelt" continued until the Second World War, but with little increase in the population or level of economic activity. An important turning point in Anchorage's history occurred with the entry of the United States into the war against the Japanese. A sudden awareness as to the strategic military position of Alaska led to the hurried establishment of Army ground and Air Corps installations, adjacent to Anchorage. With the addition of personnel at these bases, the area population jumped from slightly over 4,200 in 1939 to more than 32,000 by 1950. Thus the Federal Government not only contributed to the creation of Anchorage, but also elevated it to the position of the largest community in the State. The number of defense personnel — military and civilian — was further expanded during the 1950's, and at the same time appreciable growth occurred in the distributive industries.

The decade of the sixties saw the Anchorage metropolitan area developed with a population of over 126,000. Much of the growth was attributable to the development and production of oil and

CHART XXII
ANCHORAGE AREA ECONOMIC INDICATORS
1972-1975 AS PERCENT OF 1967



Sources: U.S. Department of Labor (consumer price index)
Alaska Department of Labor (employment, wages)

gas reserves in the Cook Inlet basin. Other factors included the general growth in the economy of the remainder of the State, the greatly increased utilization of the Port of Anchorage following the 1964 earthquake which destroyed the port facilities of Seward and Valdez, the opening of offices by the petroleum corporations involved in the Prudhoe Bay development, steady uptrends in tourism, and rapidly rising use of Anchorage International Airport as a refueling point for international trans-polar flights.

Recent Trends

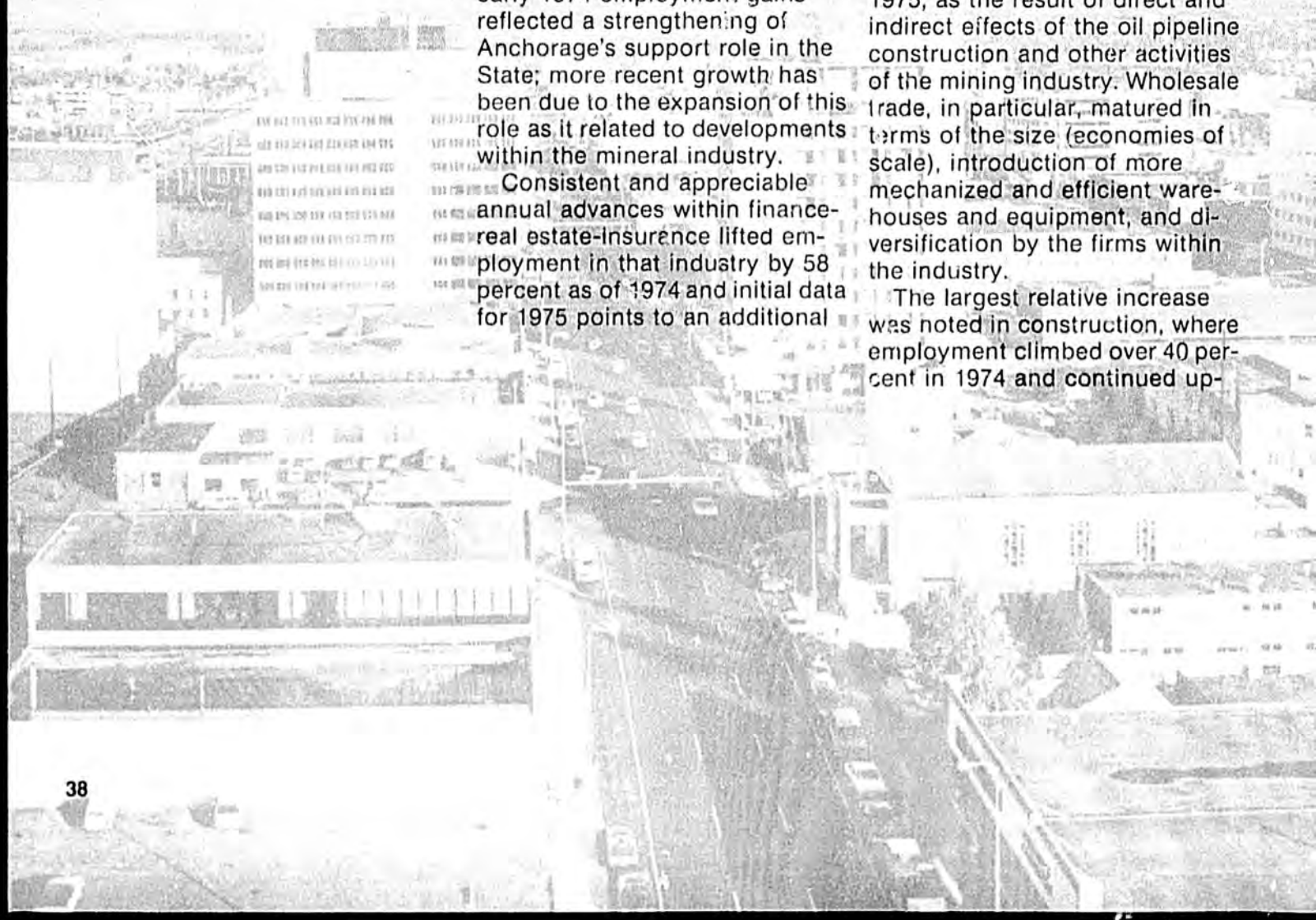
Economic expansion in the Anchorage area set the pace for development throughout the State since 1970. Although the population grew only 21 percent between 1970 and 1974, the labor force increased over 41 percent and non-agricultural wage and salaried employment rose 40 percent. However, unemployment also increased as a proportion of the labor force; from 6.6 percent the jobless rate advanced to 9.7 percent in 1973, then retreated to 8.7 percent in 1974. Data for the first eight months of 1975 points to a continued uptrend in employment and a further drop in the unemployment rate.

Nearly all major industrial divisions contributed significantly to the growth in non-farm wage and salaried employment. Every industry except mining and government expanded its work force by at least 42 percent by 1974 and in 1975 all segments reported healthy increases. Until early 1974 employment gains reflected a strengthening of Anchorage's support role in the State; more recent growth has been due to the expansion of this role as it related to developments within the mineral industry.

Consistent and appreciable annual advances within finance-real estate-insurance lifted employment in that industry by 58 percent as of 1974 and initial data for 1975 points to an additional gain of ten percent. Virtually all major financial institutions operating in the State are headquartered in Anchorage, making it the financial capital of Alaska. Although information on assets and liabilities of banks is available only on a Statewide basis, indications are that increases of deposits and total assets for Anchorage banking facilities have been significant.

Many trade and service establishments opened or expanded during the past five years. In the service industries, employment jumped from 6,450 to 10,100 up 57 percent by 1974 and approached 11,000 in 1975. Wholesale and retail trade employment rose 42 percent by 1974, for an annual average of 12,250. Growth rates in both the trade and service industries accelerated in 1974 and 1975, as the result of direct and indirect effects of the oil pipeline construction and other activities of the mining industry. Wholesale trade, in particular, matured in terms of the size (economies of scale), introduction of more mechanized and efficient warehouses and equipment, and diversification by the firms within the industry.

The largest relative increase was noted in construction, where employment climbed over 40 percent in 1974 and continued up-



ward in 1975. The past two years saw high levels of activity in commercial and residential construction. The value of building permits for the Greater Anchorage Area Borough and the City of Anchorage rose 25 percent over the year to nearly $162 million in 1974, including gains of 13 percent in commercial and 38 percent in residential construction. Preliminary data for 1975 indicated a growth of nearly 40 percent in both residential and commercial construction. Heavy demands imposed by the oil pipeline project upon the transportation industry served to hike employment in the transportation-communications-utilities sector by over 20 percent in 1974 and by approximately the same rate in 1975. Air transportation experienced the most significant gains, as reflected by increases in the volume of air freight of about 38 percent for each of the past two years. The Port of Anchorage handled 2.3 million tons (+12 percent) in 1974 and 2.0 million tons during the first nine months of 1975 (+26 percent).

The mining industry registered moderate losses each year between 1970 and 1973, reflecting the retrenchment of petroleum when the oil pipeline project failed to obtain the necessary federal authorizations to proceed. A sharp reversal occurred in 1974, with mining employment climbing 40 percent, due to expanded staffs with the petroleum companies and also a substantial increase in mineral exploration. During 1975 mining employment again rose at around 40 percent as new exploration and other field services firms operating in Alaska used Anchorage as their base and when several oil companies enlarged their headquarters space and staff.

Activity in the small manufacturing sector grew at a steady pace from 1970 through 1975. Most of the increase was attributable simply to expansion of the community. Food and kindred products accounted for a majority of the five year gains and concrete products moved upward since 1974, paralleling the trend in construction. Since 1970 there was also a general diversification of the sector as new industries came into existence and other product markets were expanded.

A largely hidden, but important factor, influencing Anchorage's growth has been the tourism industry. In the past five years, more than 1,000 beds have been added to Anchorage hotels to meet the influx of pleasure and business travelers.

Civilian government employment rose at a moderate 23 percent over a four year span; in 1975 the annual increase was roughly six percent. State and local governmental units expanded services and employment at a relatively greater rate than the Federal Government. Federal Government continued, however, to account for over half of total government employment and exceeded 10,000 in 1975.

With petroleum development dominating both the short-term and long-run future, the Anchorage area appears destined to lead the State in economic growth. On the near horizon, exploitation of oil and gas reserves beneath the Gulf of Alaska's outer continental shelf will surely contribute to this growth. Looking farther into the future, the construction of the new capital city will be a stimulant to Anchorage's expansion. The city may well be near enough for Anchorage to provide the bulk of support services, at least in the early years.

Even without these important developments, the Anchorage economy is at a stage where future growth seems assured.



Fairbanks

Fairbanks sprang up during the colorful gold rush period and retained much of its unique Alaska character and atmosphere until the recent pipeline boom. Indeed, a major concern of many old-time residents of the community has related to the diluting effect of the mass influx of outsiders upon this community flavor.

Historical Perspectives

An Italian by the name of Felix Pedro is credited with founding Fairbanks when he discovered gold north of the present site of the city in 1902. Shortly thereafter the sternwheeler of Captain E. T. Barnette grounded on a sandbar in the nearby Chena River. Barnette settled at that spot, opening a trading post which served the thousands of prospectors which thronged to the area as the word of the discovery spread. The area population reached an estimated 11,000 in 1910 but declined sharply during the following decade to about 2,000 and remained at that level through the 1930's.

Although gold prompted the establishment of Fairbanks, its importance to the area's economy was short-lived and Fairbanks was saved from the fate of most mining "boom towns" by becoming the transportation hub of Interior Alaska. It achieved this position due to its location near the confluence of the Chena and Tanana Rivers, and by being the northernmost terminus of the Alaska Railroad, completed in 1923.

The large expansion of the military presence in Alaska was the key factor in the growth of Fairbanks during the decades of the 1940's and 1950's. As early as 1938 construction of an Army Air Corps base was underway close to Fairbanks. The outbreak of World War II and the capture of

several Aleutian Islands by the Japanese led to the hurried construction in 1943 of Eielson Air Field, south of Fairbanks, and the Alcan Highway, which ended at Fairbanks and was the first land route to connect Alaska with the "lower 48" states.

The population rose to 19,400 by 1950 and then to 43,400 in 1960. Growth during the period 1950-1970 also resulted from the increased importance of the transportation and other support industries in serving the Interior and a higher level of government services, including a marked rise in enrollment at the University of Alaska. The discovery of the huge petroleum reserves on the North Slope in the late 60's represented a new factor in the area's economy, one which exerted moderate influence on the economy until 1974 when the start of oil pipeline construction impacted tremendously upon socio-economic conditions within the Fairbanks area.

Current Trends

Although initial hiring for the pipeline construction project began in mid-1974, the employment peak was not reached until the summer of 1975. Since only a small proportion of pipeline employees actually are employed in the Fairbanks area, the project's impact upon the community has been largely indirect. The growth in total employment exceeded, by an unexpected margin, the increase in unemployment, permitting a decline in the jobless rate on an annual basis to less than eight percent of the labor force. Non-agricultural wage and salaried employment attained an all-time high in 1975, up nearly 30 percent from the 1974 average, as the result of a doubling in the level of construction activity plus strong advances in most support industries, specifically trade, services, and transportation.

Both residential and commercial construction were at unusually high levels for the second consecutive year, boosted by the petroleum industry and, to a lesser extent, by investments of Native corporations. Commercial construction was bolstered by

CHART XXIII
FAIRBANKS LABOR AREA
NON-AGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARIED EMPLOYMENT
(1970-1975)
PERCENT CHANGE FROM PRECEDING YEAR



[1] Based upon six months of data
Source: Alaska Dept. of Labor

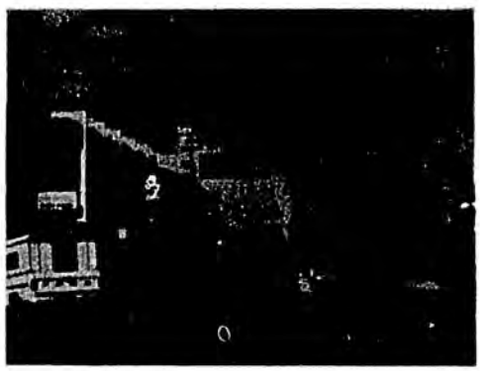
work on a sizable number of warehouses for petroleum and related support companies and by new or expanding non-manufacturing establishments, such as motels, restaurants and airline companies. The largest project for which a permit was issued by the North Star Borough was a $35 million power generating plant. Residential construction was also strong, with most permits for single unit dwellings.

Transportation-communications-utilities employment increased around 45 percent in 1975, due to heavy demands placed upon trucking and air transportation facilities by the pipeline project. Additionally, revenue tons transported by the Alaska Railroad were up roughly 50 percent. The trucking and warehousing component experienced a doubling of employment during the peak summer season.

Job holding in trade and services grew around 20 percent between 1974 and 1975. Wholesale trade, general merchandise and apparel, and eating and drinking places shared in the rise in trade. Within the services division, notable gains were reported for lodging and health services.

Moderate advances took place in mining and finance-real estate-insurance employment. In the government sector, state agencies expanded appreciably in order to provide the services required by the large influx of new residents and migrants. Employment in local government rose in response to the impact of the pipeline project and also the transfer of employees from the state-operated schools system.

Despite the sharp downturn anticipated in pipeline activity in the last quarter, the Fairbanks area economy should fare well during 1976. Local construction, particularly commercial, will be the mainstay of growth for at least one more year. Any lessening of the frantic growth rate, and accompanying social problems, of 1974 and 1975, will be surely a welcome change to many of the area's citizenry.



INTRODUCTION

Employment estimates contained in this publication are computed on a Labor Force basis. This procedure reflects employment figures according to place of residence, counting employed persons only once. Conceptually, this method brings the State and area data closer to the national figures derived from the monthly Current Population Survey.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment by industry is still being compiled and published in the same way it has in the past. Because these figures are useful in economic analyses, they will continue to provide a historically consistent series of industry employment by place of establishment.

There are two tables for each area. The first shows total civilian labor force, the two components of labor force, total employment and unemployment, and the unemployment rate. The unemployment rate is the percentage of the civilian labor force that is unemployed. The total employment figures include self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and workers directly involved in work stoppages, as well as nonfarm wage and salary employment adjusted for multiple job holding and commuting. The contents of this table are on a place of residence basis.

The second table shows nonagricultural wage and salary employment by place of establishment subdivided into major industry division.

The source of most of the employment data is the contribution reports filed quarterly by most employers in the State in compliance with the Alaska Employment Security Act as well as reports filed by federal agencies under the federal unemployment insurance program. State and local government employment was available from reports which these government units send to the Employment Security Division under the Current Employment Statistics program conducted in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor.

In certain categories of noncovered employment, employer sources of data do not exist on a continuous reporting basis. For these categories employment estimates were prepared from projections of the 1970 Census figures and from special surveys.

The techniques used in estimating unemployment and in adjusting establishment employment data to a place of residence basis are those prescribed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Unemployment estimates include all jobless persons looking for work, regardless of whether or not they qualify for unemployment insurance benefits.

All of the figures for individual labor areas are unrounded even where the figures are estimates. The decision to publish unrounded figures was dictated by convenience rather than confidence that the estimates are accurate to the one digit level. All figures for the State have been rounded to the nearest hundred.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1973

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
STATEWIDE													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	117700	118800	122800	125400	129200	134100	139500	141800	136500	131900	129400	127900	129600
Total Unemployment	14800	15200	16200	15600	13300	13300	12800	11900	11300	12100	14800	16000	13900
Percent of Labor Force	12.6	12.8	13.2	12.4	10.3	9.9	9.2	8.4	8.2	9.2	11.5	12.5	10.8
Total Employment	102900	103600	106600	109800	115900	120800	126700	129900	125200	119800	114600	111900	115700
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	98300	98900	101200	104500	109700	114500	119900	122900	118800	114200	109700	107100	110000
Mining	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100	2200	2300	2200	2100	2000	1900	2000
Metal Mining	100	100	100	100	100	200	300	300	300	100	100	100	100
Oil & Gas	1400	1500	1600	1600	1700	1700	1700	1800	1700	1800	1700	1700	1700
Other Mining	100	100	100	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	100	200
Contract Construction	5100	5000	5200	5900	7800	9700	10100	10700	10300	10000	7600	6500	7800
Manufacturing	6500	6800	7600	8300	9500	10900	13800	13200	10200	8900	8800	7700	9400
Food Processing	3100	3100	3100	3400	4200	5400	8300	7900	5000	3800	3900	3600	4600
Logging-Lumber & Pulp	2100	2300	3100	3400	3700	3800	3700	3600	3500	3500	3300	2600	3200
Other Manufacturing	1300	1400	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1700	1700	1600	1600	1500	1500
Transp.-Comm. & Pub. Utilities	9000	9100	9200	9900	10300	11000	11500	11600	11400	10900	10600	10400	10400
Trucking & Warehousing	1100	1200	1100	1400	1600	1800	1800	1800	1600	1500	1400	1400	1500
Water Transportation	600	600	700	800	900	1100	1200	1200	1100	1100	1100	1000	900
Air Transportation	2800	2900	2900	3200	3200	3500	3600	3700	3700	3400	3200	3200	3300
Other Transportation	1000	1000	1000	1000	1100	1000	1000	1000	1200	1200	1200	1200	1100
Comm. & Public Utilities	3500	3400	3500	3500	3600	3600	3900	3900	3800	3700	3700	3600	3600
Trade	16600	16600	17000	17500	18100	18.00	19200	19600	19400	19000	19000	19000	18300
Wholesale	3100	3100	3200	3300	3400	3600	3600	3700	3600	3500	3400	3400	3400
Retail	13500	13500	13800	14200	14700	15300	15600	15900	15800	15500	15600	15600	14900
Gen. Mdse. & Apparel	3500	3500	3500	3500	3600	3800	3900	4000	4000	4000	4200	4200	3800
Food Stores	1600	1700	1700	1800	1800	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1800	1800	1800
Eating & Drinking Places	3200	3200	3400	3600	3800	4000	4200	4300	4300	4000	4000	4000	3800
Other Retail	5200	5100	5200	5300	5500	5600	5600	5700	5600	5600	5600	5600	5500
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	4000	4000	4100	4000	4200	4200	4400	4500	4400	4500	4400	4400	4300
Services	14100	14200	14500	14900	15200	15700	16100	15900	15900	15400	15300	15200	15200
Hotels, Motels, & Lodges	1400	1500	1600	1700	1900	2400	2500	2500	2200	1700	1600	1500	1900
Personal Services	800	800	800	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	800	900	900
Business Services	1900	1900	1900	2000	2100	2100	2400	2100	2200	2100	2100	2100	2100
Medical Services	3200	3200	3300	3100	3200	3200	3400	3500	3500	3500	3600	3500	3300
Other Services	6800	6800	6900	7200	7100	7100	6900	6900	7100	7200	7200	7200	7000
Government	41000	41000	41300	41500	41700	41000	40600	43000	43300	42200	41300	41300	41600
Federal	17100	16900	16800	16900	17100	17600	17400	17400	17400	17100	17000	17100	17100
State	13400	13600	13800	13800	13600	13300	12900	15300	14900	14100	13300	13200	13800
Local	10500	10500	10700	10800	11000	10100	10300	10300	11000	11000	11000	11000	10700
Misc. & Unclassified	400	500	500	600	900	1000	2000	2100	1700	1200	700	700	1000

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1973

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
PRINCE OF WALES LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	407	554	737	897	980	1068	1294	1343	1094	1017	924	914	936
Total Unemployment	130	131	87	72	68	94	61	83	65	60	77	134	89
Percent of Labor Force	31.9	23.6	11.8	8.0	6.9	8.8	4.7	6.2	5.9	5.9	8.3	14.7	9.5
Total Employment	277	423	650	825	912	974	1233	1260	1029	957	847	780	847
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	248	375	573	736	802	855	1080	1110	910	844	752	689	748
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing	69	190	383	507	596	635	737	768	546	510	473	339	479
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Trade	*	*	*	*	*	*	20	19	21	*	*	*	*
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Service	6	6	7	10	11	11	12	14	10	10	11	11	10
Miscellaneous	*	*	*	13	18	17	130	121	108	108	47	137	*
Government	146	147	142	169	136	144	129	169	178	165	172	155	154
Federal	24	27	26	24	27	28	24	23	23	23	23	25	25
State & Local	122	120	116	145	109	116	105	146	155	142	149	130	129
KETCHIKAN LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	5332	5592	5900	5944	6109	6498	7181	7555	6559	6195	6126	6205	6266
Total Unemployment	781	869	873	650	499	569	572	495	468	547	668	835	652
Percent of Labor Force	14.6	15.5	14.8	10.9	8.2	8.8	8.0	6.6	7.1	8.8	10.9	13.5	10.4
Total Employment	4551	4723	5027	5294	5610	5929	6609	7060	6091	5648	5458	5370	5614
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	4437	4597	4882	5160	5434	5734	6402	6838	5911	5484	5319	5223	5452
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	281	292	299	389	422	533	603	623	454	503	471	472	445
Manufacturing	977	1119	1271	1310	1371	1473	1751	2028	1460	1362	1307	1166	1383
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	493	479	524	526	558	579	681	696	674	570	593	576	579
Trade	689	720	765	792	834	897	921	941	919	864	837	855	836
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	133	124	131	126	121	125	*	*	*	134	130	133	*
Service	554	555	565	558	566	596	567	565	555	549	550	550	561
Miscellaneous	*	*	*	*	*	*	184	220	214	*	*	*	*
Government	1298	1296	1309	1440	1542	1474	1562	1629	1499	1375	1375	1437	1436
Federal	164	165	162	199	201	218	236	230	220	206	206	200	200
State & Local	1134	1131	1147	1241	1341	1256	1326	1399	1279	1169	1169	1237	1236

* Withheld to comply with disclosure regulations.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1973

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
WRANGELL-PETERSBURG LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	2142	2217	2352	1604	2518	2675	3078	3216	2857	2542	2372	2334	2492
Total Unemployment	440	484	446	406	238	228	236	266	209	243	320	453	331
Percent of Labor Force	20.5	21.8	19.0	25.3	9.5	8.5	7.7	8.3	7.3	9.6	13.5	19.4	13.3
Total Employment	1702	1733	1906	1198	2280	2447	2842	2950	2648	2299	2052	1881	2161
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	1587	1608	1760	1841	2077	2229	2601	2705	2430	2121	1913	1749	2052
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	38	55	60	91	97	110	120	146	169	192	163	99	112
Manufacturing	464	484	594	572	671	840	1135	1130	800	633	523	476	694
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	164	192	213	245	241	232	189	190	191	185	175	209	202
Trade	239	236	248	262	280	303	318	313	325	284	283	268	280
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Service	126	127	133	139	132	133	136	141	139	144	142	138	136
Miscellaneous	38	27	20	29	147	146	237	276	240	121	47	38	114
Government	489	453	454	468	472	427	422	461	519	517	535	485	475
Federal	119	117	115	125	127	120	130	135	145	147	142	137	130
State & Local	370	336	339	343	345	307	292	326	374	370	393	348	345
SITKA LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	2775	2887	3236	3350	3547	3574	3765	3659	3690	3377	3409	3107	3365
Total Unemployment	320	346	331	305	259	362	338	282	269	317	412	440	332
Percent of Labor Force	11.5	12.0	10.2	9.1	7.3	10.1	9.0	7.7	7.3	9.4	12.1	14.2	9.9
Total Employment	2455	2541	2905	3045	3288	3212	3427	3377	3421	3060	2997	2667	3033
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	2275	2352	2679	2824	3028	2950	3143	2773	2819	2817	2777	2465	2742
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contract Construction	34	51	53	66	139	155	140	138	68	60	54	51	84
Manufacturing	*	*	*	1026	1092	1048	1195	866	969	921	883	614	*
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	168	185	218	202	206	253	257	176	165	203	212	187	203
Trade	228	235	234	238	248	254	262	226	224	218	216	221	234
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	67	53	65	50	57	62	58	58	62	55	54	52	58
Service	262	260	282	273	300	242	205	201	224	299	305	305	263
Miscellaneous	*	*	*	20	30	29	100	101	101	70	24	11	*
Government	930	947	959	949	956	907	926	1007	1006	991	1029	1024	969
Federal	439	445	439	440	459	425	432	438	485	493	489	486	456
State & Local	491	502	520	509	497	482	494	569	521	498	540	538	513

* Withheld to comply with disclosure regulations.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1973

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
JUNEAU LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	7870	7927	8149	8377	8556	8923	9059	8974	8970	8804	8651	8458	8560
Total Unemployment	464	474	487	484	413	532	505	442	437	472	539	491	478
Percent of Labor Force	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.8	4.8	6.0	5.6	4.9	4.9	5.4	6.2	5.8	5.6
Total Employment	7406	7453	7662	7893	8143	8391	8554	8532	8533	8332	8112	7967	8082
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	7340	7378	7569	7816	8024	8256	8439	8395	8417	8230	8041	7877	7982
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	356	333	387	493	691	798	825	783	742	676	569	481	594
Manufacturing	81	79	77	81	80	85	84	85	86	84	82	84	82
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	512	520	542	581	589	627	681	671	686	658	632	605	609
Trade	1046	1043	1066	1121	1173	1172	1203	1198	1171	1091	1083	1091	1121
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	224	223	223	229	238	237	252	250	252	266	261	258	243
Service	717	738	735	786	790	816	802	825	826	842	864	885	802
Miscellaneous	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Government	4389	4430	4523	4510	4420	4472	4519	4509	4593	4560	4538	4460	4494
Federal	895	883	889	916	944	969	972	992	1016	1045	1046	1025	966
State & Local	3494	3547	3634	3594	3476	3503	3547	3517	3577	3515	3492	3435	3528
LYNN CANAL-ICY STRAITS LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	1401	1399	1608	1626	1811	1967	2225	2370	1985	1711	1566	1691	1780
Total Unemployment	282	258	256	234	207	170	171	172	162	159	174	312	213
Percent of Labor Force	20.1	18.4	15.9	14.4	11.4	8.6	7.7	7.3	8.2	9.3	11.1	18.5	12.0
Total Employment	1119	1141	1352	1392	1604	1797	2054	2198	1823	1552	1392	1379	1567
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	1039	1056	1247	1287	1475	1651	1888	2025	1681	1433	1294	1281	1446
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	22	16	23	45	89	127	55	91	88	67	60	30	59
Manufacturing	177	172	246	304	409	436	572	598	385	339	247	230	343
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	270	281	341	355	347	385	408	423	345	358	372	391	356
Trade	138	134	136	139	165	198	190	203	184	161	158	167	165
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Service	52	65	67	73	86	136	155	168	130	93	88	83	100
Miscellaneous	7	13	44	6	7	7	174	165	169	57	31	32	59
Government	358	359	375	350	352	331	304	345	352	335	313	324	341
Federal	72	74	76	76	76	83	77	81	87	70	68	74	76
State & Local	286	285	299	274	276	248	227	264	265	265	245	250	265

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LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1973

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
CORDOVA-McCARTHY LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	1077	1166	1329	1448	1624	1581	1827	1779	1400	1198	1076	1057	1380
Total Unemployment	109	90	96	101	71	93	100	105	79	84	104	131	97
Percent of Labor Force	10.1	7.7	7.2	7.0	4.4	5.9	5.5	5.9	5.6	7.0	9.7	12.4	7.0
Total Employment	968	1076	1233	1347	1553	1488	1727	1674	1321	1114	972	926	1283
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	670	743	842	931	1059	1007	1159	1127	896	759	672	639	875
Mining	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	4	5	11	28	37		*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing	146	216	297	317	402	3)	469	401	196	100	76	56	256
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	56	58	59	73	100	3	86	86	94	91	95	101	81
Trade	64	74	83	77	111	1 2	106	111	112	104	94	96	95
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	*	*	*	*	*	›	20	22	20	19	19	18	*
Service	59	61	59	91	68	64	58	57	59	57	60	56	62
Miscellaneous	30	30	31	45	33	28	84	112	71	34	16	7	43
Government	242	234	237	231	241	220	226	239	261	261	241	242	239
Federal	35	35	35	35	33	33	33	38	37	35	32	30	34
State & Local	207	199	202	196	208	187	193	201	224	226	209	212	205
VALDEZ-CHITINA-WHITTIER LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	1172	1115	1160	1200	1358	1518	1693	1866	1707	1313	1303	1297	1392
Total Unemployment	220	160	199	173	130	152	131	184	141	124	202	256	173
Percent of Labor Force	18.8	14.3	17.2	14.4	9.6	10.0	7.7	9.9	8.3	9.4	15.5	19.7	12.4
Total Employment	952	955	961	1027	1228	1366	1562	1682	1566	1189	1101	1041	1219
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	776	776	778	836	989	1096	1244	1352	1269	959	896	844	985
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	9	10	17	16	28	90	177	183	141	77	50	29	69
Manufacturing	*	*	*	*	*	*	114	159	147	*	*	*	*
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	69	84	61	74	87	110	113	111	96	79	72	71	86
Trade	47	41	43	52	64	79	82	83	70	66	65	59	63
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	18	17	17	17	17	19	27	27	3	25	25	25	22
Service	86	81	86	100	127	156	153	155	147	121	107	102	118
Miscellaneous	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Government	523	517	529	516	566	602	553	606	622	570	562	548	557
Federal	47	51	49	47	52	50	59	50	43	46	54	56	50
State & Local	476	466	480	469	514	525	494	556	579	524	508	492	507

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LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1973

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
PALMER-WASILLA-TALKEETNA LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	2555	2571	2682	2789	2757	2677	2837	2806	2898	2763	2853	2773	2747
Total Unemployment	737	761	775	762	618	514	599	513	517	644	868	852	680
Percent of Labor Force	28.8	29.6	28.9	27.3	22.4	19.2	21.1	18.3	17.8	23.3	30.4	30.7	24.8
Total Employment	1818	1810	1907	2027	2139	2163	2238	2293	2381	2119	1985	1921	2067
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	1469	1445	1484	1563	1614	1629	1674	1725	1831	1667	1612	1571	1607
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	12	14	12	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	39	38	47	83	96	123	136	152	144	140	101	76	98
Manufacturing	*	*	*	9	12	13	10	10	9	*	*	*	*
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	160	165	165	167	169	182	183	179	183	172	182	177	174
Trade	237	229	226	246	245	247	264	262	262	245	243	233	245
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	38	38	37	39	41	42	47	47	46	50	48	47	43
Service	213	215	226	235	251	264	282	292	276	255	242	237	249
Miscellaneous	*	*	*	*	*	*	14	13	14	9	10	8	*
Government	740	739	747	747	766	738	726	756	885	784	772	778	765
Federal	106	103	106	109	109	115	106	118	114	108	96	95	107
State & Local	634	636	641	638	657	623	620	638	771	676	676	683	658
ANCHORAGE LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	56007	56444	57807	58564	60068	62403	63339	63598	63167	56487	61747	61769	60117
Total Unemployment	5689	6225	6476	6572	5734	5691	5268	5080	5141	5384	6045	6514	5818
Percent of Labor Force	10.2	11.0	11.2	11.2	9.5	9.1	8.3	8.0	8.1	8.6	9.8	10.5	9.7
Total Employment	50318	50219	51331	51992	54334	56712	58071	58518	58026	51103	55702	55255	54299
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	46738	46647	47546	48310	50307	52394	53379	53915	53601	52986	51736	51283	50737
Mining	587	640	681	767	789	823	798	839	816	796	830	856	768
Contract Construction	3127	2898	2994	3156	4155	5088	5245	5360	5202	5222	4147	3544	4178
Manufacturing	1086	1113	1172	1294	1358	1403	1411	1414	1374	1368	1258	1179	1286
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	3957	3973	4053	4439	4647	4855	5061	5118	5110	4911	4737	4640	4625
Trade	9926	9889	10095	10175	10414	10710	10839	11103	11200	11094	11168	11343	10663
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	2612	2653	2724	2639	2728	2774	2880	2949	2946	2944	2908	2878	2803
Service	7835	7922	8150	7937	8230	8447	8607	8586	8630	8436	8491	8553	8319
Miscellaneous	45	46	48	58	94	134	145	130	97	72	60	56	82
Government	17563	17513	17629	17845	17892	18160	18393	18416	18226	18143	18137	18234	18[illegible]3
Federal	9417	9286	9296	9331	9352	9793	9838	9867	9697	9594	9552	9675	[illegible]58
State & Local	8146	8227	8333	8514	8540	8367	8555	8549	8529	8549	8585	8559	155

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LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1973

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
SEWARD LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	1093	1141	1187	1413	1404	1250	1230	1300	1122	1152	1248	1235	1231
Total Unemployment	296	227	239	225	184	135	115	143	132	234	248	258	203
Percent of Labor Force	27.1	19.9	20.1	15.9	13.1	10.8	9.3	11.0	11.8	20.3	19.9	20.9	16.5
Total Employment	797	914	948	1188	1220	1115	1115	1157	990	918	1000	977	1028
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	682	781	806	1016	1033	943	943	977	840	782	855	834	874
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	6	6	6	5	5	7	*	*	*	12	6	16	*
Manufacturing	*	*	*	369	344	267	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	37	32	18	12	22	40	*	*	*	17	24	16	*
Trade	99	105	103	124	139	147	152	155	135	122	107	113	125
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	12	11	11	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Service	122	116	119	124	121	126	128	132	127	[illegible]	119	122	123
Miscellaneous	*	*	*	71	100	69	74	58	35	*	*	*	*
Government	283	288	288	295	288	272	277	289	292	301	306	293	289
Federal	29	27	27	28	29	32	36	34	29	38	40	38	32
State & Local	254	261	261	267	259	240	241	255	263	263	266	255	257
KENAI-COOK INLET LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	5328	5292	5520	5575	5659	5775	6494	6333	5931	5791	5764	5510	5746
Total Unemployment	1059	973	1112	1009	857	856	765	762	715	784	1073	1031	917
Percent of Labor Force	19.9	18.4	20.1	18.1	15.1	14.8	11.8	12.0	12.1	13.5	18.6	18.7	16.0
Total Employment	4269	4319	4408	4566	4802	4919	5729	5571	5216	5007	4691	4479	4831
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	3621	3654	3703	3848	4002	4087	4759	4620	4356	4205	3977	3751	4049
Mining	512	505	525	563	578	595	593	594	576	619	554	504	560
Contract Construction	269	261	276	301	383	397	355	401	435	450	329	260	343
Manufacturing	448	457	443	489	547	664	1123	1123	695	506	546	505	629
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	288	312	270	301	299	280	261	278	289	320	328	322	296
Trade	457	442	445	463	498	533	549	535	554	551	530	525	507
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	81	81	80	80	80	79	77	83	83	79	83	82	81
Service	511	538	544	550	574	610	849	580	615	650	581	553	596
Miscellaneous	70	68	70	72	85	82	132	138	108	93	92	69	90
Government	985	990	1050	1029	958	847	820	888	1001	937	934	931	947
Federal	85	88	88	76	79	78	74	77	80	76	77	81	80
State & Local	900	902	962	953	879	769	746	811	921	861	857	850	867

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LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1973

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
KODIAK LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	3583	3512	3547	3687	4190	4585	4741	4902	4420	4123	4150	3882	4110
Total Unemployment	228	222	303	223	233	320	327	253	230	256	331	273	266
Percent of Labor Force	6.4	6.3	8.5	6.0	5.6	7.0	6.9	5.2	5.2	6.2	8.0	7.0	6.5
Total Employment	3355	3290	3244	3464	3957	4265	4414	4649	4190	3867	3819	3609	3844
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	3150	3086	3033	3237	3681	3959	3947	4325	3909	3614	3585	3383	3576
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	0	0	*
Contract Construction	68	72	82	98	90	111	164	208	196	174	154	152	131
Manufacturing	1323	1183	1155	1172	1400	1778	1758	1838	1481	1310	1423	1236	1421
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	161	165	165	251	271	284	175	239	247	251	233	236	223
Trade	344	351	343	373	403	391	437	431	418	403	412	417	394
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	72	70	62	*
Service	241	235	237	282	296	270	256	264	286	304	278	267	268
Miscellaneous	148	184	141	205	217	283	371	456	339	275	207	194	252
Government	810	842	852	796	942	771	720	821	878	825	808	819	823
Federal	270	273	285	247	274	269	260	260	267	250	250	256	263
State & Local	540	569	567	549	668	502	460	561	611	575	558	563	560
ALEUTIAN ISLANDS LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	1760	1913	1828	1900	1935	2074	2275	2451	2150	2312	2410	2304	2109
Total Unemployment	148	228	215	226	212	166	113	85	101	137	160	178	164
Percent of Labor Force	8.4	11.9	11.8	11.9	11.0	8.0	5.0	3.5	4.7	5.9	6.6	7.7	7.8
Total Employment	1612	1685	1613	1674	1723	1908	2162	2366	2049	2175	2250	2126	1945
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	1762	1855	1755	1815	1877	2111	2496	2734	2302	2486	2596	2445	2186
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	0	0	*
Contract Construction	74	140	139	153	182	189	216	270	244	226	197	142	181
Manufacturing	428	454	371	363	391	595	863	992	669	837	1082	1048	674
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	98	93	97	103	92	94	91	93	87	*	*	*	*
Trade	146	136	131	138	148	151	143	146	142	143	139	135	141
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Service	46	46	50	50	67	71	66	65	36	22	23	21	47
Miscellaneous	35	52	39	47	58	43	220	225	153	181	86	57	100
Government	929	928	922	955	933	962	889	934	963	973	964	937	941
Federal	689	695	684	716	703	717	708	713	715	698	716	697	704
State & Local	240	233	238	239	230	245	181	221	248	275	248	240	237

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LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1973

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
BRISTOL BAY LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	1290	1254	1323	1311	1518	1769	2269	1937	1842	1524	1280	1241	1547
Total Unemployment	170	164	225	169	148	112	114	131	146	142	112	139	148
Percent of Labor Force	13.2	13.1	17.0	12.9	9.7	6.3	5.0	6.8	7.9	9.3	8.8	11.2	9.6
Total Employment	1120	1090	1098	1142	1370	1657	2155	1806	1696	1382	1168	1102	1399
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	1053	1027	1019	1066	1315	1629	2247	1814	1688	1270	1098	1027	1354
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	0	0	0	*
Contract Construction	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing	186	194	162	175	423	692	1446	802	608	250	219	191	446
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	172	166	165	161	167	177	147	167	186	184	182	162	170
Trade	56	50	58	62	66	69	62	65	60	56	57	54	59
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Service	33	36	36	35	44	53	66	66	64	81	77	73	55
Miscellaneous	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Government	558	522	546	576	543	577	464	633	652	615	505	512	558
Federal	193	188	194	195	184	205	200	195	187	187	177	179	190
State & Local	365	334	352	381	359	372	264	438	465	428	328	333	368
BETHEL LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	1998	1973	2013	2055	2164	2299	2124	2287	2017	1956	1779	1793	2038
Total Unemployment	384	398	455	447	503	530	502	474	355	303	313	416	423
Percent of Labor Force	19.2	20.2	22.6	21.8	23.2	23.1	23.6	20.7	17.6	15.5	17.6	23.2	20.7
Total Employment	1614	1575	1558	1608	1661	1769	1622	1813	1662	1653	1466	1377	1615
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	1524	1475	1454	1517	1560	1706	1542	1725	1572	1562	1377	1278	1524
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	0	0	*
Contract Construction	*	*	*	34	22	29	31	60	46	53	27	22	*
Manufacturing	*	*	*	24	33	231	163	114	46	*	*	*	*
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	107	108	108	122	147	159	158	154	154	153	133	135	136
Trade	187	169	162	155	185	266	181	168	185	167	169	170	180
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Service	247	244	253	267	239	215	217	241	241	273	241	159	236
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Government	900	894	866	871	887	757	738	934	850	888	785	768	845
Federal	464	458	448	424	422	389	416	422	451	472	461	455	440
State & Local	436	436	418	447	465	368	322	512	399	416	324	313	405

* Withheld to comply with disclosure regulations.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1973

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
KUSKOKWIM LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	495	484	493	520	561	578	592	650	597	554	454	466	537
Total Unemployment	120	109	98	101	97	83	110	99	84	69	87	108	97
Percent of Labor Force	24.2	22.5	19.9	19.4	17.3	14.4	18.6	15.2	14.1	12.5	19.2	23.2	18.1
Total Employment	375	375	395	419	464	495	482	551	513	485	367	358	440
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	317	315	329	354	391	424	411	481	449	420	311	302	375
Mining	*	*	*	5	8	9	15	19	15	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	54	51	55	76	79	79	80	87	87	59	54	51	68
Trade	21	20	25	23	24	34	20	20	25	27	23	23	24
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Service	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Government	219	219	225	225	245	243	234	291	244	277	209	205	236
Federal	116	118	117	123	124	118	115	117	118	124	116	115	118
State & Local	103	101	108	102	121	125	119	174	126	153	93	90	118
WADE HAMPTON LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	567	600	605	533	521	482	838	900	61[illegible]	782	646	547	636
Total Unemployment	103	150	172	157	121	103	116	113	84	79	90	123	117
Percent of Labor Force	18.2	25.0	28.4	29.5	23.2	21.4	13.8	12.6	13.7	10.1	13.9	22.5	18.4
Total Employment	464	450	433	376	400	379	722	787	530	703	556	424	519
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	475	468	441	359	381	365	788	828	539	746	596	438	535
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contract Construction	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing	106	105	108	19	31	54	444	330	209	*	*	*	*
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	24	26	25	*
Trade	63	91	72	68	70	51	80	126	51	137	198	84	91
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Service	42	43	42	42	42	43	44	42	42	41	41	41	42
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Government	240	202	194	205	214	164	185	303	214	292	217	202	220
Federal	136	135	134	133	134	122	145	153	156	168	169	155	145
State & Local	104	67	60	72	80	42	40	150	58	124	48	47	75

* Withheld to comply with disclosure regulations.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1973

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
FAIRBANKS LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	15435	15628	15911	16388	16717	16798	16721	16717	16739	16137	16357	16069	16301
Total Unemployment	2063	2122	2321	2337	1993	1880	1766	1335	1296	1508	2302	2176	1925
Percent of Labor Force	13.4	13.6	14.6	14.3	11.9	11.2	10.6	8.0	7.7	9.3	14.1	13.5	11.8
Total Employment	13372	13506	13590	14051	14724	14918	14955	15382	15443	14629	14055	13893	14376
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	14372	14473	14521	15096	15796	16035	16172	16623	16699	15829	15229	15017	15489
Mining	38	36	39	73	89	89	159	169	153	157	126	126	105
Contract Construction	626	610	626	744	1080	1480	1706	1931	1907	1507	1011	870	1175
Manufacturing	190	188	201	225	237	282	302	302	289	269	242	230	246
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	1385	1299	1243	1239	1309	1396	1525	1534	1491	1352	1301	1283	1363
Trade	2292	2334	2386	2564	2672	2795	2879	2944	2859	2856	2783	2777	2679
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	540	538	544	560	596	605	582	594	583	587	574	583	574
Service	2405	2399	2420	2635	2684	2718	2637	2682	2737	2574	2559	2515	2580
Miscellaneous	9	10	12	9	22	23	17	15	9	6	6	6	12
Government	6887	7059	7050	7047	7107	6647	6365	6452	6671	6521	6627	6627	6755
Federal	2711	2684	2627	2659	2732	2750	2494	2417	2332	2230	2208	2235	2507
State & Local	4176	4375	4423	4388	4375	3897	3871	4035	4339	4291	4419	4392	4248
YUKON-KOYUKUK LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	1327	1269	1339	1531	1441	1639	1578	1901	1664	1246	1213	1284	1453
Total Unemployment	260	230	258	243	207	163	151	158	133	140	184	273	200
Percent of Labor Force	19.6	18.1	19.3	15.9	14.4	9.9	9.6	8.3	8.0	11.2	15.2	21.3	13.8
Total Employment	1067	1039	1081	1288	1234	1476	1427	1743	1531	1106	1029	1011	1253
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	1148	1112	1151	1397	1315	1593	1544	1885	1651	1197	1112	1096	1350
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	325	316	324	379	406	409	411	416	396	376	342	325	369
Trade	41	39	45	50	57	91	79	77	76	61	53	53	60
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Service	28	30	30	187	60	185	202	209	114	39	27	24	94
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Government	683	649	648	650	652	721	690	1016	910	584	599	597	700
Federal	321	320	325	318	331	409	411	408	387	331	326	318	350
State & Local	362	329	323	332	321	312	279	608	523	253	273	279	350

* Withheld to comply with disclosure regulations.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1973

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
UPPER YUKON LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	589	621	590	672	644	702	706	857	755	756	589	552	669
Total Unemployment	89	74	67	83	64	81	95	74	64	47	67	79	73
Percent of Labor Force	15.1	11.9	11.4	12.4	9.9	11.5	13.5	8.6	8.5	6.2	11.4	14.3	10.9
Total Employment	500	547	523	589	580	621	611	783	691	709	522	473	596
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	580	628	605	680	657	708	678	862	762	793	587	647	682
Mining	127	207	215	165	136	190	178	156	160	162	124	155	165
Contract Construction	64	25	14	118	108	106	89	118	103	232	139	155	106
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	134	151	133	135	145	147	158	173	153	83	72	77	130
Trade	*	*	*	20	21	22	*	*	*	18	21	18	*
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	*	*	*	0	0	0	*	*	*	0	0	0	*
Service	43	46	49	65	68	67	81	79	82	68	60	62	64
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Government	183	179	176	177	179	176	148	308	242	230	171	180	196
Federal	53	58	58	58	59	58	47	51	56	55	56	57	56
State & Local	130	121	118	119	120	118	101	257	186	175	115	123	140
BARROW LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	896	917	963	851	831	825	1023	1142	1223	1068	983	973	974
Total Unemployment	95	98	113	107	94	63	137	125	92	66	80	98	97
Percent of Labor Force	10.6	12.0	11.7	12.6	11.3	7.6	13.4	10.9	7.5	6.2	8.1	10.1	9.9
Total Employment	801	819	850	744	737	762	886	1017	1131	1002	903	875	877
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	962	970	1026	889	885	915	1074	1220	1356	1208	1079	1038	1052
Mining	113	126	132	76	70	63	104	110	109	129	112	93	103
Contract Construction	50	59	61	30	37	50	54	104	162	172	36	30	70
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	129	121	131	146	132	131	231	207	190	195	196	205	168
Trade	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Service	207	212	235	170	191	211	192	183	229	142	147	123	187
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Government	373	360	368	350	328	339	339	454	511	429	439	448	395
Federal	165	160	159	155	155	149	173	174	191	195	189	187	171
State & Local	208	200	209	195	173	190	166	280	320	234	250	261	224

* Withheld to comply with disclosure regulations.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1973

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
KOBUK LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	1069	982	1047	1035	991	1119	1244	1525	1384	1290	1128	1179	1166
Total Unemployment	316	232	312	310	227	245	277	250	182	150	182	244	244
Percent of Labor Force	29.6	23.6	29.8	30.0	22.9	21.9	22.3	16.4	13.2	11.6	16.1	20.7	20.9
Total Employment	753	750	735	725	764	874	967	1275	1202	1140	946	935	922
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	786	782	760	752	789	924	1032	1314	1286	1221	1009	998	971
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	14	13	11	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	108	109	104	122	141	267	298	3[illegible]5	338	330	322	319	231
Trade	75	73	74	73	77	114	179	[illegible]	96	96	93	95	102
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Service	61	62	52	54	49	61	[illegible]6	[illegible]2	65	65	64	68	61
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	*	*	*	*	*
Government	527	529	520	487	506	457	46[illegible]	734	764	709	516	507	559
Federal	306	309	301	284	288	278	277	279	305	299	303	303	294
State & Local	221	220	219	203	218	179	184	455	459	410	213	204	265
NOME LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	1543	1431	1509	1438	1370	1456	1387	1722	1704	1658	1332	1311	1488
Total Unemployment	316	232	312	310	227	245	237	239	152	193	176	199	237
Percent of Labor Force	20.5	16.2	20.7	21.6	16.6	16.8	17.1	13.9	8.9	11.6	13.2	15.2	15.9
Total Employment	1227	1199	1197	1128	1143	1211	1150	1483	1552	1465	1156	1112	1251
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	1306	1272	1262	1188	1196	1275	1215	1571	1655	1564	1236	1189	1327
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	7	9	10	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	43	39	39	51	58	90	72	73	72	78	70	58	62
Manufacturing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	150	160	161	168	168	176	209	208	211	177	168	178	178
Trade	128	134	137	132	145	174	167	177	163	168	167	148	153
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	25	26	35	32	32	35	44	41	33	44	44	43	36
Service	164	166	163	176	175	192	170	199	212	179	209	193	183
Miscellaneous	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Government	790	740	720	621	612	592	542	858	948	899	562	553	703
Federal	216	213	216	209	205	193	191	200	220	220	219	215	210
State & Local	574	527	504	412	407	399	351	658	728	679	343	338	493

* Withheld to comply with disclosure regulations.

CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS

Population Estimates and Projections

U S DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Series P-25, No. 604 Issued June 1975

ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF ALASKA CENSUS DIVISIONS AND METROPOLITAN AREAS: JULY 1, 1973 AND 1974

This report presents population estimates for July 1, 1973 and provisional estimates for July 1, 1974 for census divisions and metropolitan areas in Alaska. These estimates were prepared by the Bureau of the Census as part of its continuing population estimates program. They are consistent in methodological approach with county or county equivalent estimates for other States jointly prepared by State agencies and the Bureau of the Census under the auspices of the Federal-State Cooperative Program and published in **Current Population Reports,** Series P-26.

Census division estimates for July 1, 1971, July 1, 1972, and provisional estimates for July 1, 1973, were published earlier in **Current Population Reports,** Series P-25, Nos. 517 and 531. The provisional estimates in the last cited report are superseded by the numbers published here.

This report introduces an additional estimating procedure using administrative records, made possible by the availability of a new data source. Because of the resultant change in weighting of methods and changes in input data in other methods used, estimates shown here may not always be comparable with those for the earlier years.

The methods used have been tested against the 1970 census and recent special censuses. A decision on current methodology was made by the Bureau of the Census on the basis of the tests. For a more detailed description of the Federal-State Cooperative Program and an analysis of 1970 test results for methods other than the recently developed Administrative Records method, see **Current Population Reports,** Series P-26, No. 21, "Federal-State Cooperative Program for Local Population Estimates: Test Results—April 1, 1970," April 1973. Results of a test of the Administrative Records method are presented in **Current Population Reports,** Series P-25, No. 547.[1]

The estimates shown for July 1, 1973, are based on an average of the following methods, adjusted to agree with the July 1, 1973 State estimate published in Series P-25, No. 533.

1. **The Regression (ratio-correlation) method.** In the Regression method a multiple regression equation is used to relate changes in a number of different data series to change in population distribution.[2] The series of data used in the Regression method for Alaska are: elementary school enrollment in grades 1 through 8 plus elementary special and elementary ungraded (X_1)

[1] Results of earlier studies were given in "Use of Administrative Records for Small-Area Population Estimates," by Meyer Zitter and David L. Word; a paper presented at the Annual Meeting of Population Association of America, New Orleans, Louisiana, April 27, 1974. A copy of this paper can be obtained by writing Chief, Population Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

[2] Descriptions of methodologies are given in **Current Population Reports,** Series P-25, Nos. 427 and 520. Modifications made to the methodologies for the current series will be given in forthcoming reports in Series P-25.

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, and U.S. Department of Commerce district offices. Price 30 cents. Current Population Reports issued in Series P—20, P—23, P—25, P—26, P—27, P—28 (summaries only), P—60, and P—65 are sold as a single consolidated subscription at $56.00 per year, $14.00 additional for foreign mailing.

and three-year averages of resident births (X_2). The prediction equation for Alaska for the 1970's is given by

$$\hat{Y} = 0.2087 + 0.5125X_1 + 0.3309X_2$$

2. **Component Method II.** This method employs vital statistics to measure natural increase and school enrollment to measure net migration. The estimates made by the Census Bureau's Component Method II are specific to the civilian population under 65. To this population is added an estimate of the population 65 and over based on Medicare statistics and an estimate of the resident military population based on station strength statistics.[2]

3. **The Administrative Records method.** This newly developed component method uses administrative records (in this instance individual Federal income tax returns) to measure civilian intercounty migration and reported vital statistics to estimate natural increase.[3] The tax returns are matched for the successive periods to determine the number of persons whose county of residence changed during the estimating period. A net migration rate based on the number of taxpayers changing residence is derived; this rate is then assumed to apply to the total population. This estimate is made specific to the civilian population under age 65 by excluding from the migration computations data relating to persons 65 years and over. These estimates are then combined with independent estimates of the population 65 and over based on Medicare statistics. The other components of population change—births, deaths, immigration, net movement between the Armed Forces and civilian population, and resident military population—are identical with Component Method II (described above).

The provisional July 1, 1974 estimate for Anchorage Census Division was developed by adding the average change between 1973 and 1974 estimates based on Component Method II and the Housing Unit method to the 1973 estimate. In the **Housing Unit method** the estimates of the population are based on estimates of the housing inventory. Changes in the housing inventory are derived from data on building permits issued and demolition records, or on data on electric meter connections. The provisional July 1, 1974 estimates for the remaining census divisions were developed by adding the change between 1973 and 1974 Component Method II estimates to the 1973 estimates. All census divisions were subsequently adjusted to agree with the provisional July 1, 1974 State estimate published in **Current Population Reports,** Series P-25, No. 533.

Table 2 of this report presents estimates of the population of metropolitan areas and metropolitan census divisions in the State. The titles and definitions of the standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) are those currently defined by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The 1973 estimates published in this report represent revisions to census division estimates shown in **Current Population Reports,** Series P-25, No. 547. They reflect more current data on population change than were available at the time that the Series P-25 report was prepared. The estimates for census divisions, incorporated places, and other general purpose governments published in the Series P-25 report were used as the basis for the distribution of funds under the State and Local Fiscal Assistance Act of 1972. See that report for a description of methods, assumptions, and limitations of the estimates.

Corresponding estimates for other States in the program will be published as they become available. The appendix table shows reports published to date for States in the 1973-74 series, together with those published earlier in the decade.

The 1970 census total for the State shown on the table may differ slightly from the sum of the census divisions because of corrections made subsequent to the release of the official State figure. All census division populations for 1970 reflect the most recent corrections in the census count. The only census division with a correction of more than 500 is Anchorage.

The estimates presented in the table have been rounded to the nearest hundred without being adjusted to the State total, which was independently rounded to the nearest thousand. Percentages are based on unrounded numbers.

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[2] See footnote 2 on page 1.

[3] For a discussion of this methodology see Donald E. Starsinic, "Development of Population Estimates for Revenue Sharing Areas," in U.S. Bureau of the Census, **Census Tract Papers,** Series GE-40, No. 10; and Zitter and Word, op cit.

Table 1. ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF ALASKA CENSUS DIVISIONS: JULY 1, 1973 AND JULY 1, 1974

(State estimates are shown to the nearest thousand, census division estimates to the nearest hundred)

Census division	July 1, 1974 (provisional)	July 1, 1973	April 1, 1970 (census)[1]	Change, 1970 to 1974		Components of change, 1970 to 1974[2]			
				Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	Net migration	
								Number	Percent
Alaska	337,000	330,000	302,173	35,000	11.6	30,000	6,000	11,000	3.6
Aleutian Islands	7,400	7,400	8,221	-800	-9.5	500	100	-1,200	-14.8
Anchorage	148,800	145,800	126,385	22,400	17.8	13,200	2,100	11,400	9.0
Angoon	400	500	503	-100	-11.3	(Z)	(Z)	-100	-13.9
Barrow-North Slope	5,100	3,700	3,451	1,600	47.1	300	100	1,400	40.9
Bethel	8,500	8,400	7,767	800	9.8	900	200	(Z)	0.5
Bristol Bay Borough	1,100	1,100	1,147	(Z)	-1.8	100	(Z)	-100	-4.4
Bristol Bay	3,700	3,700	3,485	200	6.7	300	100	(Z)	(Z)
Cordova-McCarthy	1,900	2,000	1,857	(Z)	2.6	100	100	(Z)	-0.4
Fairbanks	46,300	45,800	45,864	500	1.1	5,000	700	-3,800	-8.3
Haines	2,000	1,700	1,504	500	30.1	100	100	400	25.5
Juneau	15,700	15,400	13,556	2,200	16.1	1,100	400	1,500	11.0
Kenai-Cook Inlet	13,700	13,900	14,250	-600	-4.0	1,100	300	-1,400	-9.9
Ketchikan	10,700	10,400	10,041	600	6.2	900	300	(Z)	0.5
Kobuk	4,400	4,400	4,048	400	9.1	500	100	(Z)	0.5
Kodiak	8,900	8,400	9,409	-500	-5.4	1,000	200	-1,300	-13.8
Kuskokwim	2,500	2,400	2,306	200	8.8	200	100	100	4.4
Matanuska-Susitna	9,500	8,800	6,509	3,000	45.5	600	200	2,600	39.5
Nome	6,100	5,900	5,749	400	7.0	600	200	(Z)	0.3
Outer Ketchikan	1,700	1,700	1,676	(Z)	1.3	200	100	-100	-4.5
Prince of Wales	2,600	2,300	2,106	500	24.6	100	100	400	20.5
Seward	2,400	2,500	2,336	100	2.9	200	100	(Z)	-0.9
Sitka	6,600	6,700	6,109	500	8.3	500	100	200	3.0
Skagway-Yakutat	2,300	2,300	2,157	200	7.6	200	100	100	3.4
Southeast Fairbanks	4,600	4,600	4,179	400	10.4	500	100	(Z)	0.9
Upper Yukon	1,400	1,400	1,282	100	10.7	100	100	100	5.8
Valdez-Chitina-Whittier	3,700	3,500	3,098	600	18.3	200	100	400	12.6
Wade Hampton	4,000	4,300	3,917	100	2.4	500	100	-300	-7.8
Wrangell-Petersburg	5,600	5,400	4,913	700	15.0	500	200	500	9.3
Yukon-Koyukuk	5,200	5,200	4,758	400	8.5	400	100	200	3.4

Z Less than 50 persons or less than 0.05 percent.

[1]Total does not agree with the sum of the census divisions due to corrections made to the census division populations after release of the official State counts.

[2]Births and deaths are based on reported vital statistics from April 1, 1970, to December 31, 1973, with extrapolations to June 30, 1974. Net migration is the difference between net change and natural increase.

Table 2. ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN AREAS AND THEIR COMPONENT CENSUS DIVISIONS: ALASKA, JULY 1, 1973 AND 1974

(SMSA totals rounded independently of census division numbers)

Standard metropolitan statistical area and census division	July 1, 1974 (provisional)	July 1, 1973	April 1, 1970 (census)	Change, 1970 to 1974		Components of change, 1970 to 1974[1]			
				Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	Net migration	
								Number	Percent
ANCHORAGE	148,800	145,800	126,385	22,400	17.8	13,200	2,100	11,400	9.0
Anchorage	148,800	145,800	126,385	22,400	17.8	13,200	2,100	11,400	9.0

[1]Births and deaths are based on reported vital statistics from April 1, 1970, to December 31, 1973, with extrapolations to June 30, 1974. Net migration is the difference between net change and natural increase.

APPENDIX

ESTIMATES PUBLISHED IN SERIES P-26 REPORTS SINCE 1970

(Reports issued under the Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates, jointly prepared by the Bureau of the Census and designated State agencies)

State	Report No.			State	Report No.		
	1973 and provisional 1974	1972 and provisional 1973	1971 and provisional 1972		1973 and provisional 1974	1972 and provisional 1973	1971 and provisional 1972
Ala.		76	48	Mont.	109	53	19
Alaska.	(1)	(2)	(3)	Nebr.	104	58	25
Ariz.	94	50	*11	Nev.	117	67	29
Ark.	115	70	33	N. H.	107	52	18
Calif.	119	(2)	*41	N. J.		82	20
Colo.	103	62	17	N. Mex.		85	(3)
Conn.	116	79	(3)	N. Y.	(1)	(2)	(3)
Del.	111	57	15	N. C.	114	68	44
Fla.		90	46	N. Dak.	102	60	(3)
Ga.		92	37	Ohio.		80	*40
Hawaii.	105	56	23	Okla.	112	63	24
Idaho.	106	51	9	Oreg.	(1)	74	(3)
Ill.		78	27	Pa.		93	*39
Ind.	113	75	14	R. I.	98	65	22
Iowa.		72	31	S. C.	108	71	34
Kans.		64	43	S. Dak.	101	61	*12
Ky.	120	84	35	Tenn.		83	47
La.	97	54	*16	Tex.		(2)	(3)
Maine.	99	59	28	Utah.	96	55	10
Md.	(1)	(2)	(3)	Vt.	95	49	*13
Mass.		91	42	Va.		88	36
Mich.	110	69	32	Wash.	(1)	66	(3)
Minn.		87	38	W. Va.		89	30
Miss.		86	(3)	Wis.		81	26
Mo.		77	45	Wyo.	100	73	(3)

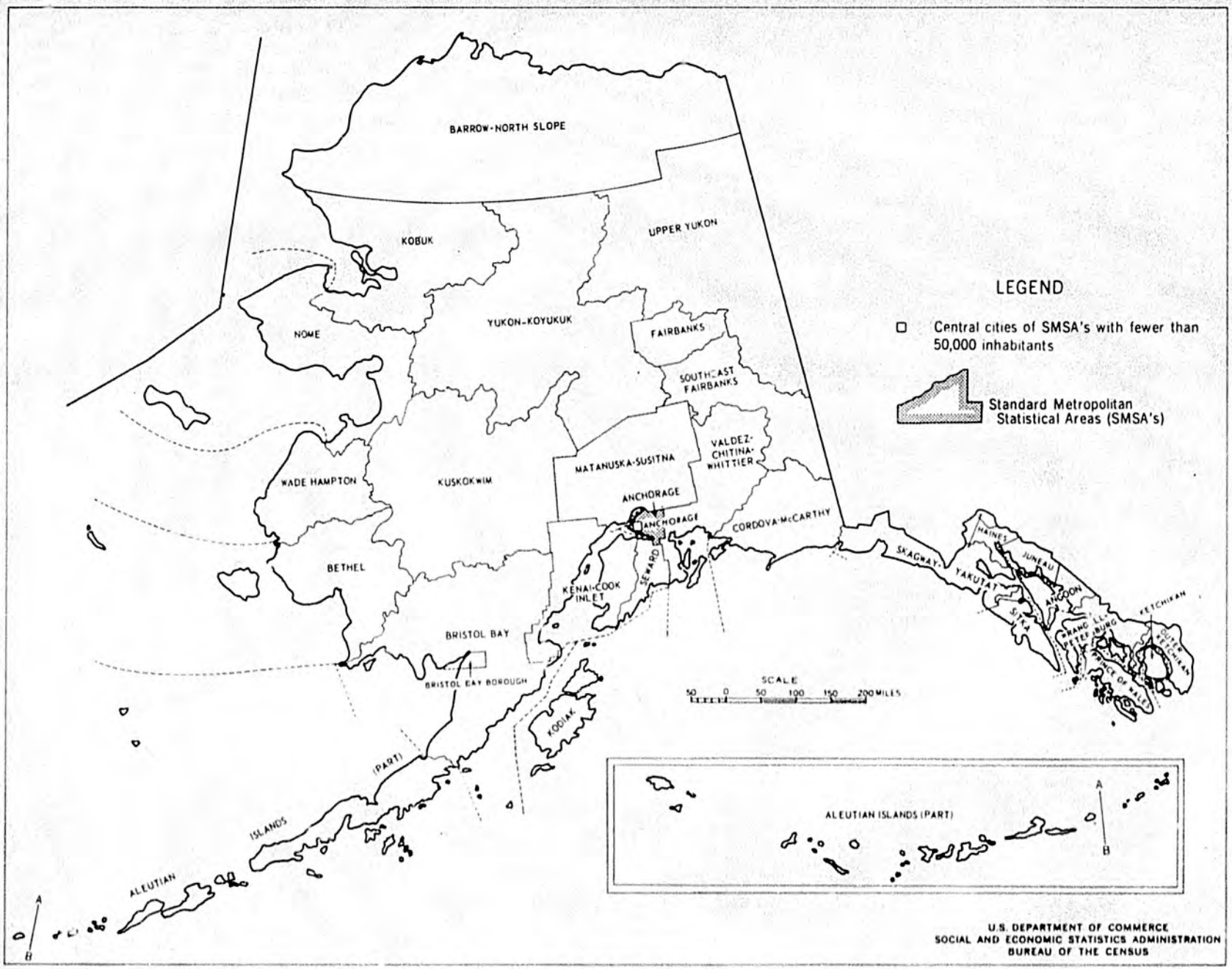
*First year only. For second year, see Series P-25, No. 517.

[1]County or county equivalent estimates for 1973 and provisional 1974 are published in Series P-25 for the following States: Maryland, No. 596; Washington, No. 597; New York, No. 599; Oregon, No. 602; Alaska, No.604.

[2]County or county equivalent estimates for 1972 and provisional 1973 are published in Series P-25 for the following States: Alaska, No. 531; California, No. 532; Maryland, No. 530; New York, No. 527; and Texas, No. 535.

[3]County estimates for this State for 1971 and provisional 1972 are published in Series P-25, No. 517.

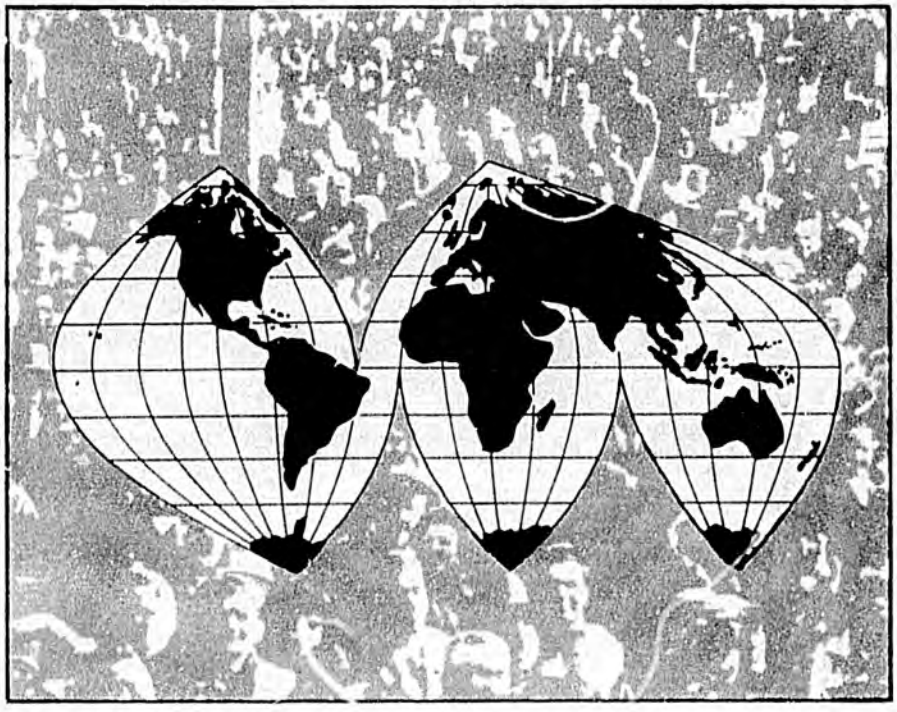
CENSUS DIVISIONS, METROPOLITAN AREAS, AND SELECTED PLACES: ALASKA



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SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS ADMINISTRATION
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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STATE OF ALASKA

CURRENT POPULATION ESTIMATES BY CENSUS DIVISIONS

JULY 1, 1974



CURRENT POPULATION ESTIMATES

BY

CENSUS DIVISION

Prepared by

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS SECTION

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Peter Keating, Manpower Economist

INTRODUCTION

Population estimating in the United States is really population forecasting because the annual estimates are simply adjustments to the Census conducted by the U.S. Department of Commerce every ten years. J.E. Morton of the Upjohn Institute for Employment Research pointed out in On Manpower Forecasting that, "All forecasting efforts, by whichever method, have one element in common: the search for relative stabilities and invariances of relationship. However complex the resulting methods and models, their forecasting powers stand and fall with the validity of the assumed or implied invariance".

Since 1971 the State of Alaska has been preparing population estimates based on two widely used methodologies in which civilian in- or out-migration is determined to be proportional to cohort school enrollment fluctuations over time. In many areas of the nation school enrollment is the best indicator for population shifts because none can deny the relationship between increases in children attending public schools in an area and the corresponding total population increase.

In Alaska, however, this assumption of constancy can not be so easily made. According to the North Star Borough's "Pipeline Impact Information Center Report Number Thirteen" dated February 19, 1975, "During the one-month period from December 30, 1974 through February 1, 1975, Bechtel, Inc. processed 1,575 pipeline workers through the Fairbanks orientation center. Of those, 31 said they intend to bring their families, which include a total of 58 school-age children, to Fairbanks to live. These figures show that for every 26.5 pipeline workers hired during the current survey period, one school-age child would be brought into the local school system". There is no way to accommodate this relationship with the present estimating techniques used for the State in general and the North Star Borough in particular.

The art of population estimating today is in a state of flux. The Bureau of the Census has developed a technique by which administrative records from the Internal Revenue Service are being used to trace sub-country migration patterns. The Bureau has expressed enthusiastic confidence in this new method and hopes to eventually have it replace or at least substantially affect the Federal-State Co-op program estimates. Their work opens up many areas not previously considered available for statistical investigation.

The Research & Analysis Section of the Alaska Department of Labor is now examining alternative multiple regression variables which may more accurately reflect the migration patterns of our State. Coordination with other data collection agencies has begun in an effort to consider exactly what population indicators can meet Mr. Morton's definition for relationship invariance.

In order to affect officially accepted estimates of Alaska's population, any new methodology proposed must be approved by the Population Division of the Bureau of Census. This is one of the goals of our endeavor. The main goal is to develop the most accurate estimating technique for an atypical population of Alaska.

METHODOLOGY

The methodology used for Alaska's July 1, 1974 census divisional estimates was basically the same one employed for the previous three annual estimates with one exception. The method involved (1) subtracting Armed Forces from the 1970 Census count to arrive at an estimate of the April 1, 1970 civilian population; (2) adding to this civilian population an estimate of births for the period between the census and the estimate date; (3) subtracting an estimate of civilian

deaths; (4) adding an estimate of net civilian migration, and (5) adding an estimate of the number of persons in the Armed Forces stationed in the State. The exception was that the practice of adjusting the derived estimates to Census Bureau control totals was discontinued.

The estimate of net civilian migration for each census division was prepared by the Census Bureau's Component Method II. The basic steps involved in the estimation of net civilian migration according to this method are as follows: (1) Net migration rates for children between exact age 6 1/4 and exact age 14 1/4 years at each estimate date were developed on the basis of the 1970 Census and statistics on school enrollment in grades one through eight. (2) These rates were multiplied by a factor to obtain the estimated migration rate for the total population suggested by the Bureau of Census based on the age structure of intercounty migrants. (3) The resulting rates were applied to the civilian population of all ages (adjusted by one-half the births since 1970) in each census division in 1970 to obtain tentative estimates of net civilian migration for the period since 1970.

SOURCES OF DATA

The data used to develop the population estimates contained in this publication were obtained from other State and Federal agencies. Vital statistics were supplied by the Alaska Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Statistical Services. School enrollment data were provided by the Alaska Department of Education and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Alaskan Command and United States Coast Guard supplied figures relating to the Armed Forces stationed in Alaska.

Prepared By: Research & Analysis
Alaska Department
of Labor

ESTIMATES OF RESIDENT AND CIVILIAN POPULATION OF ALASKA AS OF JULY 1, 1974 WITH NUMBER AND PERCENT OF CHANGE FROM APRIL, 1970 CENSUS FIGURES

Census Division	Resident Population* April 1970 Census	Resident Population* July 1974 Estimate	Number & % of Change Net Change 70-74 Number	Number & % of Change Net Change 70-74 Percent	Civilian Population April 1970 Census	Civilian Population July 1974 Estimate	Number & % of Change Net Change 70-74 Number	Number & % of Change Net Change 70-74 Percent
Aleutian Islands	8,057	7,714	- 343	- 4.3	4,368	4,506	138	3.2
Anchorage	126,333	153,112	26,779	21.2	113,449	139,579	26,130	23.0
Angoon	503	481	- 22	- 4.4	503	477	- 26	- 5.2
Barrow	2,663	3,234	571	21.4	2,555	3,108	553	21.6
Bethel	7,767	8,496	729	9.4	7,672	8,384	712	9.3
Bristol Bay Borough	1,147	1,239	92	8.0	713	683	- 30	- 4.2
Bristol Bay	3,485	3,875	390	11.2	3,480	3,875	395	11.3
Cordova-McCarthy	1,857	1,960	103	5.6	1,819	1,895	76	4.2
Fairbanks	45,864	50,762	4,898	10.7	37,075	44,804	7,729	20.8
Haines	1,504	2,054	550	36.6	1,495	2,054	559	37.4
Juneau	13,556	17,195	3,639	26.8	13,351	16,976	3,625	27.2
Kenai-Cook Inlet	14,250	13,962	- 288	- 2.0	13,766	13,905	139	1.0
Ketchikan	10,041	11,522	1,481	14.7	9,844	11,323	1,479	15.0
Kobuk	4,434	4,807	373	8.4	4,329	4,698	369	8.5
Kodiak	9,409	9,232	- 177	- 1.9	7,918	8,499	581	7.3
Kuskokwim	2,306	2,677	371	16.1	2,051	2,355	304	14.8
Matanuska-Susitna	6,509	9,787	3,278	50.4	6,503	9,787	3,284	50.5
Nome	5,749	7,001	1,252	21.8	5,598	6,834	1,236	22.1
Outer Ketchikan	1,676	1,703	27	1.6	1,539	1,577	38	2.5
Prince of Wales	2,106	2,525	419	19.9	2,106	2,525	419	20.0
Seward	2,336	2,683	347	14.9	2,245	2,667	422	18.8
Sitka	6,109	6,428	319	5.2	5,972	6,371	399	6.7
Skagway-Yakutat	2,157	2,476	319	14.8	2,136	2,458	322	15.1
Southeast Fairbanks	4,179	4,504	325	7.8	3,137	3,763	626	19.9
Upper Yukon	1,684	2,642	958	56.9	1,581	2,507	926	58.6
Valdez-Chitina-Whittier	3,098	3,833	735	23.7	3,098	3,833	735	23.7
Wade Hampton	3,917	4,164	247	6.3	3,748	4,055	307	8.2
Wrangell-Petersburg	4,913	5,848	935	19.0	4,862	5,823	961	19.8
Yukon-Koyukuk	4,752	5,243	491	10.3	4,023	4,385	362	9.0
TOTAL	302,361	351,159	48,798	16.1	270,936	323,706	52,770	19.5

* Includes Military

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION
Alaska Department of Labor

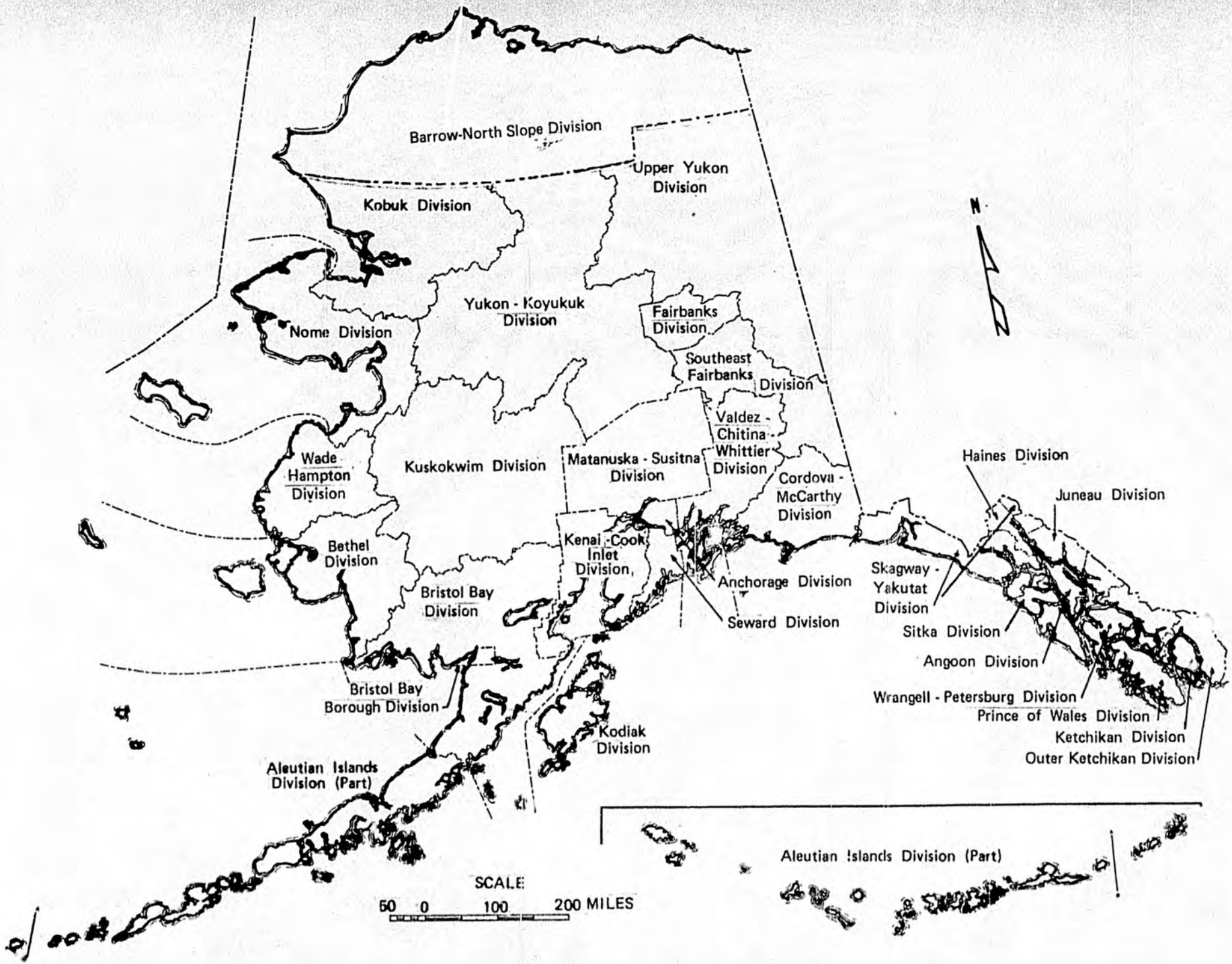
TOTAL RESIDENT POPULATION

Census Division	April 1 Census 1960	April 1 Census 1970	July 1 Estimate 1971	July 1 Estimate 1972	July 1 Estimate 1973	July 1 Estimate 1974
Aleutian Islands	6,011	8,057	7,849	7,197	6,914	7,714
Anchorage	82,833	126,333	134,971	143,255	149,440	153,112
Angoon	540	503	482	481	402	481
Barrow	2,133	2,663	2,852	2,522	2,583	3,234
Bethel	5,537	7,767	8,183	8,586	7,906	8,496
Bristol Bay Borough	807	1,147	1,021	1,114	1,199	1,239
Bristol Bay	3,217	3,485	3,181	3,549	3,659	3,875
Cordova-McCarthy	1,759	1,857	1,930	1,862	1,982	1,960
Fairbanks	41,089	45,864	44,151	45,751	45,571	50,762
Haines	875	1,504	1,637	1,766	1,902	2,054
Juneau	9,745	13,556	14,478	14,979	16,593	17,195
Kenai-Cook Inlet	6,097	14,250	14,204	13,830	13,808	13,962
Ketchikan	8,794	10,041	10,046	10,488	10,587	11,522
Kobuk	3,560	4,434	4,705	4,566	4,352	4,807
Kodiak	7,174	9,409	9,665	8,645	8,868	9,232
Kuskokwim	2,301	2,306	2,357	2,343	2,484	2,677
Matanuska-Susitna	5,188	6,509	7,293	8,310	8,586	9,787
Nome	6,091	5,749	5,709	5,810	5,682	7,001
Outer Ketchikan	1,276	1,676	1,622	1,649	1,641	1,703
Prince of Wales	1,772	2,106	1,781	2,035	1,992	2,525
Seward	2,956	2,336	2,578	2,370	2,446	2,683
Sitka	6,150	6,109	5,942	6,029	6,010	6,428
Skagway-Yakutat	2,070	2,157	2,144	2,121	2,205	2,476
Southeast Fairbanks	2,323	4,179	3,996	4,086	4,285	4,504
Upper Yukon	1,619	1,684	1,752	1,805	1,655	2,642
Valdez-Chitina-Whittier	2,844	3,098	2,932	3,464	3,568	3,833
Wade Hampton	3,128	3,917	3,901	3,798	3,878	4,164
Wrangell-Petersburg	4,181	4,913	4,956	4,927	5,085	5,848
Yukon-Koyukuk	4,097	4,752	4,752	4,777	5,082	5,243
TOTAL	226,167	302,361	311,070	322,115	330,365	351,159

According to Transmittal Control form BC-1848, dated April 30, 1975 from the Bureau of the Census to Dave Gale, Chief of Research and Analysis Section, Alaska Department of Labor, the following will be published in Current Population Reports, Series P-25 for Alaska census divisions.

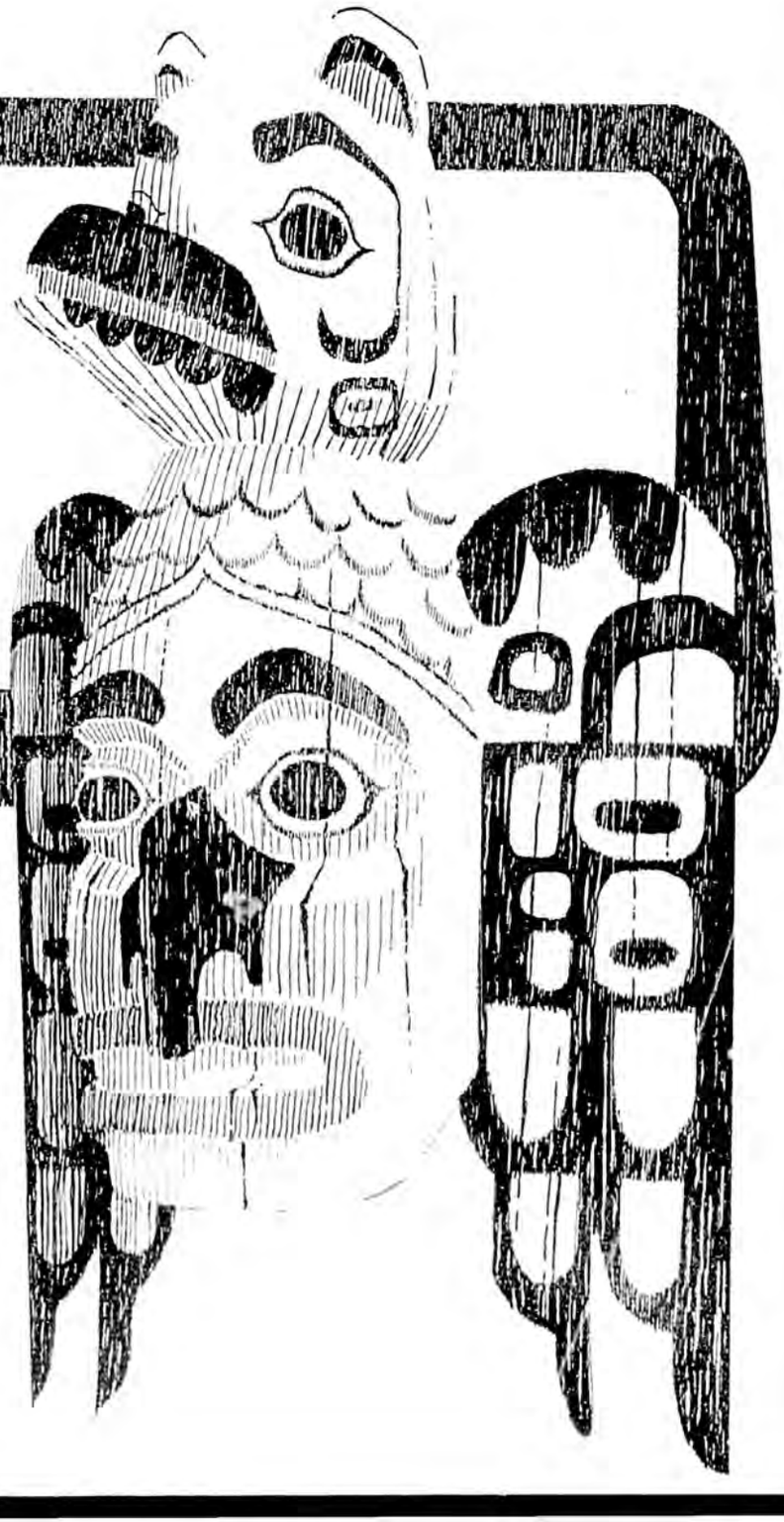
Census Divisions	July 1 1974 (Provisional)	July 1 1973	April 1 1970 (Census)
Aleutian Islands	7,400	7,400	8,221
Anchorage	148,800	145,800	126,385
Angoon	400	500	503
Barrow	5,100	3,700	3,451
Bethel	8,500	8,400	7,767
Bristol Bay Borough	1,100	1,100	1,147
Bristol Bay	3,700	3,700	3,485
Cordova-McCarthy	1,900	2,000	1,857
Fairbanks	46,300	46,800	45,864
Haines	2,000	1,700	1,504
Juneau	15,700	15,400	13,556
Kenai-Cook Inlet	13,700	13,900	14,250
Ketchikan	10,700	10,400	10,041
Kobuk	4,400	4,400	4,048
Kodiak	8,900	8,400	9,409
Kuskokwim	2,500	2,400	2,306
Matanuska-Susitna	9,500	8,800	6,509
Nome	6,100	5,900	5,749
Outer Ketchikan	1,700	1,700	1,676
Prince of Wales	2,600	2,300	2,106
Seward	2,400	2,500	2,336
Sitka	6,600	6,700	6,109
Skagway-Yakutat	2,300	2,300	2,157
Southeast Fairbanks	4,600	4,600	4,179
Upper Yukon	1,400	1,400	1,282
Valdez-Chitina-Whittier	3,700	3,500	3,098
Wade Hampton	4,000	4,300	3,917
Wrangell-Petersburg	5,600	5,400	4,913
Yukon-Koyukuk	5,200	5,200	4,758
TOTAL	337,000	330,000	302,173*
STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA AND CENSUS DIVISION			
ANCHORAGE	148,800	145,800	126,385
Anchorage C.D.	148,800	145,800	126,385

*Total does not agree with the sum of the census divisions due to corrections made to the census division populations after release of the official State counts.


Barrow-North Slope Division
Upper Yukon Division
Kobuk Division
Yukon - Koyukuk Division
Nome Division
Fairbanks Division
Southeast Fairbanks Division
Valdez - Chitina - Whittier Division
Wade Hampton Division
Kuskokwim Division
Matanuska - Susitna Division
Cordova - McCarthy Division
Haines Division
Juneau Division
Bethel Division
Kenai - Cook Inlet Division
Anchorage Division
Seward Division
Skagway - Yakutat Division
Sitka Division
Angoon Division
Bristol Bay Division
Bristol Bay Borough Division
Wrangell - Petersburg Division
Prince of Wales Division
Ketchikan Division
Outer Ketchikan Division
Kodiak Division
Aleutian Islands Division (Part)
Aleutian Islands Division (Part)
N
SCALE
50 0 100 200 MILES

OCT. 1975

ALASKA LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES BY INDUSTRY & AREA



1974

INTRODUCTION

Employment estimates contained in this publication are computed on a Labor Force basis. This procedure reflects employment figures according to place of residence, counting employed persons only once. Conceptually, this method brings the State and area data closer to the national figures derived from the monthly Current Population Survey.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment by industry is still being compiled and published in the same way it has in the past. Because these figures are useful in economic analyses, they will continue to provide a historically consistent series of industry employment by place of establishment.

There are two tables for each area. The first shows total civilian labor force, the two components of labor force, total employment and unemployment, and the unemployment rate. The unemployment rate is the percentage of the civilian labor force that is unemployed. The total employment figures include self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and workers directly involved in work stoppages, as well as nonfarm wage and salary employment adjusted for multiple job holding and commuting. The contents of this table are on a place of residence basis.

The second table shows nonagricultural wage and salary employment by place of establishment subdivided into major industry division.

The source of most of the employment data is the contribution reports filed quarterly by most employers in the State in compliance with the Alaska Employment Security Act as well as reports filed by federal agencies under the federal unemployment insurance program. State and local government employment was available from reports which these government units send to the Employment Security Division under the Current Employment Statistics program conducted in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor.

In certain categories of noncovered employment, employer sources of data do not exist on a continuous reporting basis. For these categories employment estimates were prepared from projections of the 1970 Census figures and from special surveys.

The techniques used in estimating unemployment and in adjusting establishment employment data to a place of residence basis are those prescribed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Unemployment estimates include all jobless persons looking for work, regardless of whether or not they qualify for unemployment insurance benefits.

All of the figures for individual labor areas are unrounded even where the figures are estimates. The decision to publish unrounded figures was dictated by convenience rather than confidence that the estimates are accurate to the one digit level. All figures for the State have been rounded to the nearest hundred.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1974

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
STATEWIDE													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	124700	129300	134100	141300	147700	156200	160500	163000	161500	157100	155700	155600	148900
Total Unemployment	17000	19300	19700	17600	14300	15800	13100	12000	11500	10800	13300	14400	14900
Percent of Labor Force	13.6	14.9	14.7	12.5	9.7	10.1	8.2	7.4	7.1	6.7	8.6	9.2	10.0
Total Employment	107700	110100	114400	123700	133400	140400	147400	151000	150000	146200	142400	141300	134000
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	103300	105300	109300	118100	126700	133700	140400	144300	144000	140200	137100	135900	128200
Mining	2100	2400	2700	3000	3200	3000	3300	3400	3200	3100	3000	3100	3000
Metal Mining	100	100	100	200	200	300	400	400	300	200	200	200	200
Oil & Gas	1900	2200	2500	2700	2800	2500	2700	2800	2700	2700	2700	2800	2600
Other Mining	100	100	100	100	200	200	200	200	200	200	100	100	200
Contract Construction	5500	5700	6400	8600	12500	16500	17900	19300	20100	20800	18600	17000	14100
Manufacturing	6600	6800	7600	9000	9800	11300	12800	13500	11500	9600	9000	7700	9600
Food Processing	2900	2900	3400	3900	4100	5200	6600	7200	5500	3600	3300	2700	4300
Logging-Lumber & Pulp	2300	2500	2800	3600	4000	4300	4400	4500	4200	4100	3800	3300	3600
Other Manufacturing	1400	1400	1400	1500	1700	1800	1800	1800	1800	1900	1900	1700	1700
Transp.-Comm. & Pub. Utilities	9900	10300	10600	11300	12000	13100	13400	13900	14000	13400	13400	13300	12400
Trucking & Warehousing	1400	1600	1700	1700	1900	2100	2500	2600	2700	2600	2600	2800	2200
Water Transportation	800	800	800	1000	1000	1300	1200	1400	1200	1000	1100	800	1000
Air Transportation	3100	3100	3200	3600	3900	4400	4600	4600	4600	4300	4100	4100	4000
Other Transportation	1200	1200	1300	1300	1400	1400	1200	1200	1400	1500	1500	1500	1300
Comm. & Public Utilities	3400	3600	3600	3700	3800	3900	3900	4100	4100	4000	4100	4100	3900
Trade	17800	17800	18300	19500	20700	21900	22500	22600	23000	23100	23000	23500	21100
Wholesale	3300	3400	3500	3700	3900	4100	4400	4500	4500	4400	4400	4500	4000
Retail	14500	14400	14800	15800	16800	17800	18100	18100	18500	18700	18600	19000	17100
Gen. Mdse. & Apparel	3700	3600	3600	3800	3900	4200	4500	4200	4300	4500	4600	4800	4100
Food Stores	1800	1800	1800	1900	2000	2100	2100	2100	2100	2100	2200	2200	2000
Eating & Drinking Places	3800	3900	4100	4400	4900	5300	5200	5400	5700	5600	5400	5400	5000
Other Retail	5200	5100	5300	5700	6000	6200	6300	6400	6400	6500	6400	6600	6000
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	4400	4500	4600	4700	4800	5000	5100	5100	5100	5200	5200	5200	4900
Services	15300	15700	16100	17400	18400	18800	19100	19300	19700	20000	20200	19900	18300
Hotels, Motels, & Lodges	1600	1800	1800	2100	2600	2900	3300	3300	3000	2800	2700	2500	2500
Personal Services	900	800	800	900	900	900	800	900	900	900	900	900	800
Business Services	2100	2200	2200	2800	3000	2900	2900	2900	3200	3400	3500	3700	3000
Medical Services	3500	3500	3600	3700	3800	3900	3900	4000	4000	4000	4100	4100	3800
Other Services	7200	7400	7700	7900	8100	8200	8200	8200	8600	8900	9000	8700	8200
Government	41100	41600	42200	43900	44500	43200	44700	45300	45600	43800	43900	45500	43800
Federal	17200	17300	17400	17800	18400	18100	18800	18800	18500	17600	17600	18500	18000
State	12700	13100	13400	14600	14600	14000	14900	15100	15100	14000	14200	14600	14200
Local	11200	11200	11400	11500	11500	11100	11000	11400	12000	12100	12100	12400	11600
Misc. & Unclassified	600	500	800	700	800	900	1600	1900	1800	1200	800	700	1000

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1974

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
PRINCE OF WALES LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	538	670	814	1019	1191	1351	1456	1525	1422	1074	879	835	1064
Total Unemployment	190	256	260	214	175	171	79	100	99	80	112	123	154
Percent of Labor Force	35.3	38.2	31.9	21.0	14.7	12.7	5.4	6.6	7.0	7.4	12.7	14.7	14.5
Total Employment	348	414	554	805	1016	1180	1377	1425	1323	994	767	712	909
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	311	368	491	714	887	1027	1201	1245	1171	862	672	623	798
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing	113	170	224	487	660	753	778	841	761	577	445	346	513
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Trade	*	*	*	*	*	*	17	16	20	22	14	16	*
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	0	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Service	9	10	9	12	12	12	14	16	18	10	8	10	12
Miscellaneous	3	2	64	2	5	9	166	186	157	58	0	7	55
Government	162	162	168	187	176	194	186	146	179	166	169	206	175
Federal	23	18	20	28	23	28	31	27	25	23	23	21	24
State & Local	139	144	148	159	153	166	155	119	154	143	146	185	151
KETCHIKAN LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	5687	6082	6316	6711	6885	7248	7700	7962	7568	6534	6483	6554	6810
Total Unemployment	839	1097	1127	1007	711	953	683	627	552	497	676	864	802
Percent of Labor Force	14.8	18.0	17.8	15.0	10.3	13.1	8.9	7.9	7.3	7.6	10.4	13.2	11.8
Total Employment	4848	4985	5189	5704	6174	6295	7017	7335	7016	6037	5807	5690	6008
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	4765	4887	5054	5529	5931	6009	6718	7071	6799	5772	5587	5479	5800
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	269	306	280	341	351	364	542	578	429	360	336	289	370
Manufacturing	1104	1159	1252	1425	1502	1633	1726	1862	1851	1601	1498	1314	1494
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	540	602	571	694	758	672	674	720	681	521	594	514	628
Trade	791	811	824	927	1032	1085	1124	1117	1104	979	967	1019	982
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Service	555	526	543	543	579	582	606	596	597	586	563	570	571
Miscellaneous	28	22	68	12	31	32	121	174	173	93	25	15	66
Government	1345	1329	1386	1432	1498	1470	1737	1844	1781	1461	1443	1604	1528
Federal	210	204	205	218	223	243	245	244	245	231	227	213	226
State & Local	1135	1125	1181	1214	1275	1227	1492	1600	1536	1230	1216	1391	1302

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LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1974

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
WRANGELL-PETERSBURG LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	2320	2450	2598	2645	2958	2960	3149	3317	3062	2648	2653	2575	2777
Total Unemployment	558	667	661	553	522	319	338	267	238	191	338	424	423
Percent of Labor Force	24.1	27.2	25.4	20.9	17.6	10.8	10.7	8.0	7.8	7.2	12.7	16.4	15.2
Total Employment	1762	1783	1937	2092	2436	2641	2811	3050	2824	2457	2315	2151	2354
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	1645	1655	1783	1922	2212	2377	2547	2789	2600	2242	2139	1995	2159
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	26	26	7	5	5	3	*
Contract Construction	57	61	76	95	132	140	176	196	170	150	150	133	128
Manufacturing	458	468	499	604	699	819	886	980	838	646	613	532	670
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	190	210	230	203	248	286	241	305	299	244	246	210	243
Trade	249	239	251	287	287	287	326	326	309	312	320	308	292
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	*	*	*	*	*	*	29	31	39	32	30	29	*
Service	148	155	159	156	160	166	143	133	140	166	160	158	154
Miscellaneous	25	17	50	34	111	151	199	221	214	122	56	68	106
Government	481	468	475	496	526	472	521	571	584	565	559	554	522
Federal	124	121	126	128	138	124	149	161	163	172	166	155	144
State & Local	357	347	349	368	388	348	372	410	421	393	393	399	378
SITKA LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	2905	3112	3304	3607	3682	3768	3935	4075	3875	3790	3774	3647	3622
Total Unemployment	344	457	458	368	311	352	277	292	227	253	274	284	324
Percent of Labor Force	11.8	14.7	13.9	10.2	8.4	9.3	7.0	7.2	5.9	6.7	7.3	7.8	8.9
Total Employment	2561	2655	2846	3239	3371	3416	3658	3783	3648	3537	3500	3363	3298
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	2383	2463	2625	2993	3079	3111	3330	3464	3364	3213	3204	3067	3024
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contract Construction	41	45	57	55	69	89	100	107	88	79	78	73	73
Manufacturing	621	658	815	1028	1117	1169	1316	1316	1216	1072	1076	955	1030
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	191	206	177	214	196	255	266	280	242	252	287	268	236
Trade	208	219	222	254	252	256	268	275	267	278	273	277	254
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	55	56	61	71	77	75	65	78	75	77	83	94	72
Service	279	291	307	373	367	303	227	254	274	330	349	346	308
Miscellaneous	13	9	10	29	24	40	42	78	134	87	16	20	42
Government	975	979	976	969	977	924	1046	1076	1068	1038	1042	1034	1009
Federal	455	455	458	425	433	404	460	475	520	533	537	518	473
State & Local	520	524	518	544	544	520	586	601	548	505	505	516	536

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LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1974

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
JUNEAU LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	8149	8577	8746	9167	9224	9307	9497	9512	9548	9456	9333	9319	9153
Total Unemployment	592	893	844	742	432	585	507	431	455	452	541	577	588
Percent of Labor Force	7.3	10.4	9.7	8.1	4.7	6.3	5.3	4.5	4.8	4.8	5.8	6.2	6.5
Total Employment	7557	7684	7902	8425	8792	8722	8990	9081	9093	9004	8792	8742	8565
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	7501	7610	7775	8259	8581	8543	8748	8889	8959	8758	8600	8568	8399
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	338	328	352	411	472	506	633	678	637	591	500	415	488
Manufacturing	89	84	91	121	119	137	116	103	106	108	92	86	104
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	549	579	590	636	656	667	770	772	778	707	653	657	668
Trade	1014	1015	1052	1113	1180	1186	1193	1188	1200	1218	1231	1228	1152
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	258	258	272	282	268	290	297	305	303	306	311	315	289
Service	798	810	796	914	962	983	986	1036	974	995	1060	999	943
Miscellaneous	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Government	4443	4523	4610	4766	4906	4726	4713	4787	4907	4780	4714	4861	4728
Federal	908	906	928	926	946	990	987	961	960	937	935	920	942
State & Local	3535	3617	3682	3840	3960	3736	3726	3826	3947	3843	3779	3941	3786
LYNN CANAL-ICY STRAITS LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	1607	1669	1763	1862	2005	2164	2413	2365	2082	1663	1619	1583	1902
Total Unemployment	309	393	399	384	310	254	265	188	151	126	196	252	268
Percent of Labor Force	19.2	23.5	22.6	20.6	15.5	11.7	11.0	7.9	7.3	7.6	12.1	15.9	14.1
Total Employment	1298	1276	1364	1478	1695	1910	2148	2177	1931	1537	1423	1331	1630
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	1210	1183	1256	1360	1545	1734	1955	1994	1783	1397	1307	1225	1496
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	28	42	30	59	90	106	113	98	83	74	62	56	70
Manufacturing	197	208	238	285	339	426	576	599	385	280	259	228	335
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	339	314	349	328	351	387	336	357	353	354	327	286	340
Trade	146	153	149	196	213	232	247	242	227	169	152	167	191
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Service	79	80	87	85	109	158	181	178	136	100	88	73	113
Miscellaneous	51	23	24	26	28	33	132	137	158	37	28	18	60
Government	349	340	357	361	388	361	339	356	414	360	371	379	363
Federal	75	76	79	80	91	100	90	92	92	74	72	70	82
State & Local	274	264	278	281	297	261	249	264	322	286	299	309	282

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LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1974

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
CORDOVA-McCARTHY LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	1048	1185	1401	1618	1739	1639	1830	1547	1536	1293	1236	1197	1439
Total Unemployment	149	178	171	135	118	113	104	80	97	102	138	136	126
Percent of Labor Force	14.2	15.0	12.2	8.3	6.8	6.9	5.7	5.2	6.3	7.9	11.2	11.4	8.8
Total Employment	899	1007	1230	1483	1621	1526	1726	1467	1439	1191	1098	1061	1312
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	625	697	842	1019	1090	1022	1153	1039	987	808	758	720	897
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing	74	128	235	323	354	357	469	303	179	74	37	29	213
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	79	87	85	124	112	108	108	98	106	84	96	95	98
Trade	85	85	99	118	126	126	134	128	114	112	107	95	111
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	17	15	16	17	20	19	17	13	15	*	*	*	*
Service	54	54	56	68	68	63	69	69	69	66	71	69	65
Miscellaneous	10	18	40	48	61	63	38	42	37	18	13	6	33
Government	242	239	245	244	269	221	245	300	364	297	293	305	273
Federal	32	28	28	28	35	36	40	40	40	39	40	41	36
State & Local	210	211	217	216	234	185	205	260	324	258	253	264	237
VALDEZ-CHITINA-WHITTIER LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	1218	1472	1429	1598	1732	1895	2009	2500	2709	2922	2985	3303	2147
Total Unemployment	262	442	311	318	257	210	179	161	171	156	158	240	238
Percent of Labor Force	21.5	30.0	21.8	19.9	14.8	11.1	8.9	6.4	6.3	5.3	5.3	7.3	11.1
Total Employment	956	1030	1118	1280	1475	1685	1830	2339	2538	2766	2827	3063	1908
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	781	839	905	1033	1172	1334	1452	1866	2044	2187	2258	2446	1526
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	17	22	74	74	145	222	196	531	749	799	887	1071	399
Manufacturing	*	*	*	*	*	*	21	19	14	17	9	8	*
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	70	96	93	88	89	110	127	140	137	191	148	177	122
Trade	60	63	62	65	77	93	158	177	160	175	174	165	119
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	27	35	48	44	47	51	55	57	57	97	96	89	59
Service	72	93	103	169	205	242	301	319	289	290	289	278	221
Miscellaneous	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Government	532	521	518	582	596	594	590	620	634	610	646	650	591
Federal	50	41	38	43	39	40	39	41	39	43	57	62	44
State & Local	482	480	480	539	557	554	551	579	595	567	589	588	546

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LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1974

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
PALMER-WASILLA-TALKEETNA LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	2702	2988	2971	3053	3019	3176	3160	3329	3312	2986	3080	3070	3070
Total Unemployment	854	978	970	870	706	823	544	649	559	598	846	924	776
Percent of Labor Force	31.6	32.7	32.6	28.5	23.4	25.9	17.2	19.5	16.9	20.0	27.5	30.1	25.3
Total Employment	1848	2010	2001	2183	2313	2353	2616	2680	2753	2388	2234	2146	2293
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	1499	1567	1562	1689	1743	1766	1974	2042	2144	1869	1803	1747	1784
Mining	*	*	*	17	9	7	6	6	5	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	53	56	57	89	134	190	201	234	191	168	132	99	134
Manufacturing	*	*	*	32	31	34	35	33	34	*	*	*	*
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	158	162	160	170	172	185	187	194	204	192	198	193	181
Trade	200	204	225	233	256	268	300	311	303	269	273	278	260
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	48	50	49	50	50	52	57	57	52	50	52	52	52
Service	241	246	238	252	286	318	313	336	326	299	280	258	283
Miscellaneous	10	10	9	14	13	12	17	16	14	17	15	14	13
Government	778	817	800	833	793	702	858	855	1015	837	817	818	827
Federal	106	119	122	117	102	105	107	112	130	118	117	108	114
State & Local	672	698	678	715	690	595	751	743	885	719	700	710	713
ANCHORAGE LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	61091	62198	63643	65207	68702	72272	72697	73256	73844	72707	72651	73435	69308
Total Unemployment	7363	7688	7735	5871	5520	5928	5222	5095	5141	4747	5592	5869	5980
Percent of Labor Force	12.1	12.4	12.2	9.0	8.0	8.2	7.2	7.0	7.0	6.5	7.7	8.0	8.6
Total Employment	53728	54510	55908	59336	63182	66344	67475	68161	68703	67960	67059	67566	63327
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	50145	50767	52034	55028	58281	61233	62183	62961	63418	63103	62469	62939	58713
Mining	837	930	996	1087	1092	1051	1017	1054	1054	1063	1102	1149	1036
Contract Construction	3132	3143	3469	3884	5443	7004	7663	7632	7980	7975	7052	6199	5882
Manufacturing	1078	1085	1115	1254	1454	1628	1469	1608	1674	1481	1437	1259	1379
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	4540	4664	4747	5071	5481	5972	5988	6142	6343	5911	6050	6090	5583
Trade	10718	10685	10933	11484	12045	12651	12584	12790	13094	13272	13462	13852	12297
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	2941	2973	3018	3062	3118	3231	3244	3283	3227	3257	3218	3239	3151
Service	8781	9002	9223	9768	10159	10348	10442	10540	10730	10775	10831	10830	10119
Miscellaneous	64	69	74	101	155	149	116	136	85	77	92	75	99
Government	18054	18216	18459	19317	19334	19194	19665	19776	19231	19292	19225	20246	19167
Federal	9360	9365	9415	9966	10204	10029	10347	10285	10029	9718	9775	10610	9925
State & Local	8694	8851	9044	9351	9130	9165	9324	9491	9202	9574	9450	9636	9242

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LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1974

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
SEWARD LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	1130	1191	1307	1471	1373	1549	1425	1405	1268	1403	1423	1405	1362
Total Unemployment	233	322	320	221	242	202	162	122	110	227	242	246	220
Percent of Labor Force	20.6	27.0	24.5	15.0	17.6	13.0	11.4	8.7	8.7	16.2	17.0	17.5	16.2
Total Employment	897	869	987	1250	1131	1347	1263	1283	1158	1176	1181	1159	1141
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	770	743	837	1060	949	1124	1057	1081	984	874	882	865	935
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	5	7	8	9	6	10	20	22	40	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing	*	*	*	*	*	*	338	307	266	181	157	106	*
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	*	*	*	*	*	*	31	48	33	*	*	*	*
Trade	100	101	108	109	115	127	135	140	120	105	104	107	114
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	14	14	13	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Service	114	115	126	131	140	152	158	158	152	155	160	157	143
Miscellaneous	10	25	33	36	39	57	53	61	32	*	*	*	*
Government	286	281	273	296	286	278	300	324	320	305	281	320	296
Federal	34	32	28	36	29	34	47	67	48	31	26	32	37
State & Local	252	249	245	260	257	244	253	257	272	274	255	288	259
KENAI-COOK INLET LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	5475	5554	5985	6046	6264	6358	6351	6885	6901	6842	6663	6828	6179
Total Unemployment	1043	1123	1419	1243	985	111	644	737	663	686	900	1091	970
Percent of Labor Force	19.1	20.2	23.7	20.6	15.7	17.5	10.1	10.7	9.6	10.0	13.5	16.0	15.7
Total Employment	4432	4431	4566	4803	5279	5247	5707	6148	6238	6156	5763	5737	5375
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	3772	3786	3832	4023	4359	4314	4678	5079	5231	5110	4838	4823	4487
Mining	491	504	483	338	352	391	492	532	548	661	624	623	503
Contract Construction	264	231	245	303	407	474	506	580	654	626	517	490	442
Manufacturing	535	461	516	614	728	775	1041	1141	961	655	605	558	716
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	329	377	367	354	359	381	356	420	391	492	484	541	404
Trade	497	477	501	527	611	669	697	724	723	689	692	719	627
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	89	92	94	85	87	87	90	90	92	92	90	90	90
Service	519	562	575	763	773	580	600	624	732	813	763	747	671
Miscellaneous	76	70	81	86	90	90	96	121	107	96	83	65	89
Government	972	1012	970	953	952	867	800	847	1023	986	980	990	945
Federal	82	80	83	82	82	85	88	85	85	79	80	78	82
State & Local	890	932	887	871	870	782	712	762	938	907	900	912	863

* Withheld to comply with disclosure regulations.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY -- 1974

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
KODIAK LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	3627	3786	4149	4173	4182	4668	4737	4926	4878	4487	4357	4150	4343
Total Unemployment	269	397	439	396	467	740	529	302	278	265	414	480	414
Percent of Labor Force	7.4	10.5	10.6	9.5	11.2	15.9	11.2	6.1	5.7	5.9	9.5	11.6	9.5
Total Employment	3358	3389	3710	3777	3715	3928	4208	4624	4600	4222	3943	3670	3928
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	3155	3179	3455	3521	3432	3612	3864	4263	4274	3881	3654	3404	3641
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
Contract Construction	123	131	135	160	198	244	240	290	303	260	218	172	206
Manufacturing	1137	1135	1265	1277	1131	1270	1379	1528	1495	1344	1262	1063	1274
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	240	232	248	256	268	285	296	295	316	257	237	232	263
Trade	378	373	363	402	439	458	455	464	476	448	437	457	429
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	77	73	75	75	70	73	77	81	73	88	86	94	78
Service	256	261	262	272	292	281	301	308	314	373	361	340	302
Miscellaneous	180	169	286	218	185	157	360	518	487	313	266	241	282
Government	764	805	821	861	849	844	756	779	810	798	787	805	807
Federal	238	239	239	234	246	258	234	240	240	249	251	255	244
State & Local	526	566	582	627	603	586	522	539	570	549	536	550	563
ALEUTIAN ISLANDS LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	2007	2151	2227	2375	2583	2596	2700	2746	2742	2412	2415	2048	2416
Total Unemployment	167	228	257	312	294	265	172	138	148	103	154	147	198
Percent of Labor Force	8.3	10.6	11.5	13.1	11.4	10.2	6.4	5.0	5.4	4.3	6.4	7.2	8.2
Total Employment	1840	1923	1970	2063	2289	2331	2528	2608	2594	2309	2261	1901	2218
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	2027	2120	2168	2263	2530	2574	2828	2956	2936	2613	2549	2110	2473
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	66	55	54	110	207	210	227	262	350	268	200	147	180
Manufacturing	627	700	740	711	824	908	983	1113	1008	982	964	653	851
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	*	*	*	*	*	*	91	96	92	92	98	93	*
Trade	125	128	126	136	144	144	141	135	142	137	141	143	137
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Service	26	25	29	30	42	31	40	34	44	37	30	25	33
Miscellaneous	41	43	71	56	69	46	195	201	137	117	103	85	97
Government	1036	1066	1044	1111	1143	1131	1137	1102	1152	965	997	950	1089
Federal	797	811	793	847	869	863	901	891	897	700	709	673	812
State & Local	239	255	251	264	274	268	236	211	255	265	288	277	257

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LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1974

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
BRISTOL BAY LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	1118	1182	1227	1267	1342	1479	2104	1909	1537	1503	1545	1352	1467
Total Unemployment	131	180	196	188	158	123	117	104	103	126	115	122	138
Percent of Labor Force	11.7	15.2	16.0	14.8	11.8	8.3	5.6	5.4	6.5	8.4	7.4	9.0	9.4
Total Employment	987	1002	1031	1079	1184	1356	1987	1805	1484	1377	1430	1230	1329
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	926	934	955	991	1078	1266	1947	1772	1424	1329	1401	1182	1267
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing	125	73	61	85	133	295	729	657	292	151	139	84	235
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	162	157	164	167	164	168	169	173	187	183	191	187	172
Trade	50	51	63	59	62	75	89	88	86	86	89	85	74
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	22	27	30	29	30	31	30	27	26	28	26	25	28
Service	57	95	112	88	96	108	134	129	128	244	333	185	142
Miscellaneous	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Government	503	510	511	563	593	588	729	632	664	581	593	593	588
Federal	181	178	177	183	194	194	207	204	204	201	195	191	192
State & Local	322	332	334	380	399	394	522	428	460	380	398	402	395
BETHEL LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	1783	1774	1883	2173	2039	2306	2242	2278	2105	2064	2050	2057	2062
Total Unemployment	450	429	451	599	453	510	368	360	313	326	304	280	373
Percent of Labor Force	25.2	24.2	24.0	27.6	22.2	22.1	16.4	15.8	14.9	15.8	14.8	13.6	18.1
Total Employment	1333	1345	1432	1574	1586	1796	1874	1918	1792	1738	1746	1777	1659
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	1249	1257	1337	1475	1470	1708	1783	1835	1716	1634	1642	1672	1565
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	*	*	*	9	17	25	26	22	20	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing	*	*	*	23	34	165	*	*	*	19	14	13	*
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	166	165	202	187	164	204	257	259	212	180	175	157	194
Trade	140	149	153	168	192	247	195	188	219	209	171	171	184
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	*	*	*	*	*	*	15	23	28	52	59	57	*
Service	170	159	174	180	171	165	253	265	317	318	306	348	235
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Government	730	733	754	857	839	846	881	933	827	805	869	878	829
Federal	426	424	424	446	438	413	399	404	430	430	432	419	424
State & Local	304	309	330	411	401	433	482	529	397	375	437	459	405

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LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1974

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
KUSKOKWIM LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	539	594	637	715	716	715	745	746	699	565	569	559	649
Total Unemployment	120	134	150	161	114	110	97	80	71	73	88	89	107
Percent of Labor Force	22.3	22.6	23.5	22.5	15.9	15.4	13.0	10.7	10.2	12.9	15.5	15.9	16.5
Total Employment	419	460	487	554	602	605	648	666	628	492	481	470	542
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	360	398	419	483	512	522	564	583	550	413	408	398	468
Mining	*	*	*	4	11	16	19	18	8	4	0	0	*
Contract Construction	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	52	52	52	70	77	74	81	83	74	69	73	58	68
Trade	23	22	23	20	24	31	25	23	26	27	24	32	25
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	0	0	0	*	*	*	8	8	7	8	8	9	*
Service	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	22	22	22	23
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
Government	226	233	241	255	278	259	296	330	339	261	264	266	271
Federal	132	145	139	145	148	141	148	147	146	149	144	140	144
State & Local	94	88	102	110	130	118	148	183	193	112	120	126	127
WADE HAMPTON LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	505	520	548	558	587	694	1255	932	702	630	586	580	674
Total Unemployment	119	144	154	137	143	137	155	109	92	75	71	93	119
Percent of Labor Force	23.6	27.7	28.1	24.6	24.4	19.7	12.4	11.7	13.1	11.9	12.1	16.0	17.7
Total Employment	386	376	394	421	444	557	1100	823	610	555	515	487	555
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	389	370	385	411	433	576	1221	878	606	561	525	494	571
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
Contract Construction	*	*	*	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	*
Manufacturing	*	*	*	*	*	*	506	362	63	50	37	34	*
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	25	25	25	26	25	27	26	27	27	28	30	28	27
Trade	113	90	86	100	112	171	392	175	158	182	155	127	155
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	0	0	0	*	*	*	12	13	10	10	9	10	*
Service	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
Government	203	209	206	203	199	186	244	260	307	250	253	254	231
Federal	154	149	151	149	153	139	157	158	191	188	186	192	164
State & Local	49	60	55	54	46	47	87	102	116	62	67	62	67

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LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1974

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
FAIRBANKS LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	15922	16519	16873	18903	19758	21958	22602	23356	23783	23135	23004	23231	20753
Total Unemployment	2073	2298	2331	2839	1537	1990	1680	1366	1316	1175	1528	1355	1790
Percent of Labor Force	13.0	13.9	13.8	15.0	7.8	9.1	7.4	5.8	5.5	5.0	6.6	5.8	8.6
Total Employment	13849	14221	14542	16064	18221	19968	20922	21990	22467	21960	21476	21876	18963
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	14826	15214	15807	16996	18491	19373	20488	21613	22642	23950	23554	24040	19750
Mining	161	211	269	319	366	335	371	371	325	277	195	172	
Contract Construction	810	838	1061	1282	2003	2556	3348	4081	4646	5770	5511	5843	3146
Manufacturing	236	237	246	248	283	310	323	358	339	377	357	372	307
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	1289	1406	1531	1654	1757	2043	2200	2282	2365	2406	2362	2315	1968
Trade	2539	2571	2687	2911	3152	3355	3413	3567	3666	3820	3736	3791	3267
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	551	558	561	596	608	627	653	654	663	726	713	722	636
Service	2557	2654	2664	2941	3168	3415	3512	3550	3690	3750	3833	3827	3297
Miscellaneous	8	9	10	13	21	27	24	24	23	15	10	11	16
Government	6675	6730	6778	7032	7133	6705	6644	6726	6925	6809	6837	6987	6832
Federal	2631	2639	2722	2669	2819	2751	2901	2890	2747	2510	2496	2695	2706
State & Local	4044	4091	4056	4363	4314	3954	3743	3836	4178	4299	4341	4292	4126
YUKON-KOYUKUK LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	1268	1277	1364	1443	1648	1739	1818	1785	1807	2475	2276	1905	1733
Total Unemployment	281	281	304	327	202	186	190	129	117	121	164	154	204
Percent of Labor Force	22.2	22.0	22.3	22.7	12.3	10.7	10.5	7.2	6.5	4.9	7.2	8.1	11.8
Total Employment	987	996	1060	1116	1446	1553	1628	1656	1690	2354	2112	1751	1529
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	1067	1068	1123	1411	2269	3084	3107	3341	3201	2657	2389	1968	2224
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	10	6	18	247	763	1475	1460	1711	1562	1392	1203	776	885
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	-
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	323	322	324	342	376	402	415	412	416	391	337	331	366
Trade	40	38	41	38	49	76	106	104	107	78	57	57	66
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Service	21	21	29	47	216	224	228	233	176	32	34	57	110
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
Government	594	606	628	650	755	784	769	743	807	640	653	650	690
Federal	321	325	324	321	405	421	433	423	397	338	330	316	363
State & Local	273	281	304	329	350	363	336	320	410	302	323	334	327

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LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1974

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
UPPER YUKON LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	803	893	1052	1751	2028	2351	2271	2026	1929	2333	2063	2014	1792
Total Unemployment	66	88	93	96	78	110	170	102	84	101	79	189	104
Percent of Labor Force	8.2	9.9	8.8	5.5	3.8	4.7	7.5	5.0	4.4	4.3	3.8	9.4	5.8
Total Employment	737	805	959	1655	1950	2241	2101	1924	1845	2232	1984	1825	1688
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	909	993	1176	2209	2869	3647	3422	3318	3117	3085	2736	2376	2488
Mining	311	373	531	637	661	604	682	690	581	587	646	725	586
Contract Construction	187	181	190	1098	1683	2501	2107	1977	1884	1803	1417	919	1329
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	144	154	155	142	155	153	247	261	225	260	218	263	198
Trade	16	16	16	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	4	4	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Service	76	84	86	121	110	134	112	146	138	212	222	230	139
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
Government	171	181	194	192	236	215	234	202	219	181	199	202	202
Federal	64	62	61	60	57	54	62	62	63	68	65	69	62
State & Local	107	119	133	132	179	161	172	140	156	113	134	133	140
BARROW LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	983	1137	1340	1457	1462	1403	1547	1583	1438	1598	1608	1416	1414
Total Unemployment	94	118	115	135	105	106	159	131	103	84	121	110	115
Percent of Labor Force	9.6	10.4	8.6	9.3	7.2	7.6	10.3	8.3	7.2	5.5	7.5	7.8	8.1
Total Employment	889	1019	1225	1322	1357	1297	1388	1452	1335	1514	1487	1306	1299
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	1038	1203	1436	1570	1604	1526	1630	1486	1570	1457	1463	1414	1450
Mining	119	207	265	330	394	307	383	359	367	258	256	237	290
Contract Construction	16	54	85	185	160	149	120	124	128	152	125	126	119
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	137	149	155	165	171	171	120	135	126	130	140	144	145
Trade	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	89	89	90	*
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	57	53	59	*
Service	121	158	165	132	132	142	150	50	67	13	13	11	96
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Government	527	523	642	601	601	576	634	625	668	758	787	747	641
Federal	313	324	320	264	267	259	271	262	285	281	275	276	283
State & Local	214	199	322	337	334	317	363	363	383	477	512	471	358

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LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1974

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
KOBUK LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	973	1032	1088	1053	1125	1108	1335	1369	1065	1050	987	974	1096
Total Unemployment	243	285	310	267	289	286	303	211	171	138	179	191	239
Percent of Labor Force	25.0	27.6	28.5	25.4	25.7	25.8	22.7	15.4	16.1	16.0	18.1	19.6	21.8
Total Employment	730	747	778	786	836	822	1032	1158	894	912	808	783	857
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	764	780	809	813	862	852	1078	1232	939	951	837	813	894
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	99	101	108	122	152	162	173	172	177	182	147	146	145
Trade	83	82	85	78	79	85	117	117	100	185	94	89	99
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	*	*	*	6	11	11	10	7	12	12	10	11	*
Service	70	76	76	65	62	67	72	69	62	50	50	50	64
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Government	498	507	515	531	537	499	674	653	574	509	524	503	543
Federal	297	295	296	272	274	253	290	309	311	321	329	299	295
State & Local	201	212	219	259	263	246	384	344	263	188	195	204	248
NOME LABOR AREA													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	1295	1333	1402	1493	1467	1509	1563	1629	1609	1496	1490	1604	1490
Total Unemployment	209	212	231	265	241	242	152	224	199	130	113	148	197
Percent of Labor Force	16.1	15.9	16.5	17.7	16.4	16.0	9.7	13.8	12.4	8.7	7.6	9.2	13.2
Total Employment	1086	1121	1171	1228	1226	1267	1411	1405	1410	1366	1377	1456	1293
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	1160	1194	1235	1303	1289	1330	1491	1491	1500	1447	1460	1542	1370
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	54	44	39	52	57	58	70	42	38	67	39	31	49
Manufacturing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	147	155	155	184	187	194	209	215	214	199	197	192	187
Trade	144	142	148	151	163	164	210	185	188	205	181	200	173
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	48	50	55	61	49	60	68	85	74	73	63	64	62
Service	195	197	207	219	216	223	188	201	213	300	298	299	230
Miscellaneous	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Government	563	597	622	627	599	601	708	724	729	572	657	739	645
Federal	226	229	234	191	189	183	173	174	193	189	187	191	197
State & Local	337	368	388	436	410	418	535	550	536	383	470	548	448

* Withheld to comply with disclosure regulations.

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