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SOCIOECONOMIC ANALYSIS FOR FISHERY
AREAS AND CENSUS DIVISION

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Prepared for the
Limited Entry Study Committee

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INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of economic research conducted for the Limited Entry Study Committee under the terms of a contract with the Legislative Affairs Agency effective September 1, 1979. As specified in the clause on "statement of work," the research was to cover the following objectives:

- "A To assess the relative economic wellbeing of Alaska fishing communities and thereby identify areas of particular hardship;
- "B To provide a data base for development of possible legislative solutions to limited entry problems;
- "C To provide information to Steve Langdon for his analysis of the economic impacts of limited entry permit transfers;
- "D To evaluate the possible economic impacts of proposed legislative changes to the limited entry program and to mitigate undesirable impacts."

The sections of this report are keyed to the above statement of objectives. The first section presents an analytical framework for the analysis of the structure and functioning of local economies geographically defined by the boundaries of major fisheries management and licensing areas, and the assessment of relative economic well-being of local fishing "communities" statistically defined in terms of the census divisions generally used in the compilation of economic and social data for Alaska. In combination with the data base series presented in the second section of the report, this meets the requirements of the first objective.

The second section consists of a series of statistical tables designed to meet the second and third objectives of the contract. These series were developed simultaneously with the parallel work of Dr. Steve Langdon on transfer patterns of permit holders. The present report and that of Dr. Langdon are designed to be used in combination to further meet the objectives of the two contracts under which they were produced.

Most of the research effort under this contract has been devoted to the development of this data base which will serve many other purposes than the immediate one of enabling the Committee to evaluate the effects upon local areas of the changes to the present limited entry program. Very little relevant and useable economic information is available for Alaska's important fisheries and the related local economies, and the generation and compilation of the key statistical series in this study should be considered as a pioneering effort. Further work is required to expand and improve what is presented here.

During the five months of this work, the Committee's proposed legislative changes were still emerging in the form of preliminary statements of options and the beginnings of draft legislation. Because of this, the contractors' evaluation of possible economic impacts as required in the fourth objective of the work, is preliminary only. The substance of these comments were presented in written form at the Committee's December meeting and are reproduced here as an appendix.

I. SOCIO-ECONOMIC ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY.

Regional Basis of Analysis

The approach used in compiling the statistical data of this study is designed to provide a basis for the regional analysis of (1) local functioning economies and (2) the distribution of income from all sources to the residents of fisheries areas. For the first type of analysis the total area of Alaska's commercial fisheries was divided into manageable geographic entities embracing meaningful combinations of forms and processes of interaction of the economic variables of analysis. These units had to be large enough to cover reasonably homogenous and inter-related natural resource areas and the economic systems represented in the harvesting and local processing of these resources, and the support elements of a total local economy. Data on fish harvesting is available by fisheries management areas and sub-units and the other economic data for census divisions or labor market areas. These existing statistical units were combined to provide appropriate analytical units.

The following table lists the resource, gear and area codes used by the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission for the classification of Alaska fisheries. This study combined the thirteen salmon areas into six areas meeting minimum economic analytical requirements. Although the greater number of units is appropriate for the definition of fisheries, the larger economic contexts in which these activities take place required these combinations to approximate the geographic area of the relevant economic systems. For example, the Yakutat area is not economically autonomous, but is tied to and part of the Southeast Alaska area economy. In many studies Yakutat is treated simply as part of that larger region. The study's Southwest region combines three salmon areas for similar reasons, although a more detailed follow up study might support further breakdown and combination. A case could be made for a different combination of fishing areas, of course, but for present purposes this organization appeared the most reasonable and meaningful.

The second type of analysis deals with the distribution of income from fisheries and all other sources, without regard to location of the source, to the residents of local areas. The personal income received by residents is estimated by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis for the State of Alaska and since 1969 for the census divisions. The methodology and data sources used in these estimates are discussed in the introduction to Table 2 in Section II, below and will not be repeated here. The boundaries of census divisions have been drawn to most appropriately deal with the basic concern of the U.S. Bureau of the Census, to enumerate and collect characteristics of persons by their "usual place of residence" or the "place where he lives and sleeps most of the time." The census data for each state is broken down by counties, standard metropolitan statistical areas, minor civil divisions, incorporated places and unincorporated places. Because Alaska has no counties, the statistical areas called census divisions were devised as the primary division of the State of Alaska. Because of Alaska's relatively small population, with the exception of a few large incorporated places such as Anchorage, these are the only census areas for which economic and social information beyond number of inhabitants by sex, age and race are available. They have been taken, therefore, as the basic geographic unit for analysis in

TABLE I-1

Explanation of Codes on Permit File

FISHERY RESOURCE CODES

- B Halibut
- C Black Cod
- D Dungeness Crab
- F Freshwater Fish
- G Herring
- K King Crab
- L Herring Spawn on Kelp
- M Bottomfish *
- P Shrimp
- R Razor Clams
- S Salmon**
- T Tanner Crab
- Z Other

GEAR CODES

- 01 Purse Seine***
- 02 Beach Seine
- 03 Drift Gill Net
- 04 Set Gill Net
- 05 Hand Troll
- 06 Long Line Gear (Vessel under 5 net tons)
- 07 Otter Trawl
- 08 Fish Wheel
- 09 Pot Gear**** (Vessel register length 50 feet or less or undocumented vessel)
- 15 Power Troll
- 17 Beam Trawl
- 18 Shovel
- 21 Pound
- 22 Dredge
- 61 Long Line Gear (Vessels 5 net tons or over)
- 91 Pot Gear**** (Vessel register length over 50 feet)
- 99 Other

19 Scallop Dredge

AREA CODES

SALMON

- A Southeastern
- D Yakutat
- E Prince William Sound
- H Cook Inlet
- K Kodiak
- L Chignik
- M Peninsula-Aleutians
- P Upper Yukon
- T Bristol Bay
- W Kuskokwim
- X Kotzebue
- Y Lower Yukon
- Z Norton Sound

HERRING

(Herring Purse Seine)

- A Southeastern Sac Roe
- C Southeastern Winter
- D Yakutat
- E Prince William Sound Sac Roe
- G Prince William Sound Winter
- H Cook Inlet
- J Westward

(Herring All other Gears)

- A Southeastern
- D Yakutat
- E Prince William Sound
- H Cook Inlet
- J Westward

KING CRAB

- A Southeastern-Yakutat
- E Prince William Sound
- H Cook Inlet
- K Kodiak
- M Peninsula
- O Dutch Harbor
- Q Bering Sea
- R Adak
- S Western Aleutians

OTHER FISHERIES

- B Statewide-Permit Valid in any area
- V Port Clarence

* Does not include halibut or black cod
 ** Interim-use permit (I) for salmon hand troll Statewide fishery only, otherwise entry permits (E,P) are required.
 *** Purse Seine includes hand purse seine.
 **** Includes king crab, tanner crab, Dungeness crab, bottomfish, black cod and shrimp.

this study. The following map identifies the boundaries of these divisions.

The contract calls for analysis of the community level without defining this term. For purposes of this second type of analysis "community" has been taken to mean the smallest statistical area for which economic and social data area available. To provide such data for towns and other places within the rural census divisions of Alaska, would result in violation of Federal and State confidentiality of information laws. Aside from this very practical reason for using the census divisions as the equivalent of communities, there are sound economic and sociological reasons for the choice. Many of the places within the rural census divisions are not true communities but are merely clusters of population. The definition of community must embrace an area large enough to contain a population sufficient in scale to permit the organization of social life for the pursuit of one or more common interests and the necessary support systems. In this study the common interest is the harvesting of fish and the "community" is the population group which is focused on that activity. More study is needed on this subject to more accurately identify a system of true communities in rural Alaska, but the rationale behind the establishment of the census divisions can be taken as a reasonable first approximation.

In order to provide the bridge between the two types of analysis (the functioning of economic systems focused on the geographic area in which the underlying activities take place, and the distribution of income which focuses upon the place of residence of the recipients) the economic analysis is in terms of employment and population only and some of the key fisheries data are presented on the basis of both the economic areas or regions and the census divisions. Income data, which is on the basis of census divisions and payment to residents of these divisions, has been grouped into the census division combinations which approximate the fisheries areas of the economic analysis to permit ready cross-reference. A comparison of the study regions, the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission fisheries areas, and the U.S. Bureau of the Census Divisions is presented in the Table I-2 on the following page.

Some comment should be made on the census divisions which have been grouped in an "other" classification in most of the tables which follow. Although approximately 500 gear operators give the Anchorage census division zip codes as their home address, this census division has not been included with the Cook Inlet economic analysis area for two reasons. First, the Anchorage economy is so large in comparison with that of the Cook Inlet that the combination would completely overwhelm and obscure the functioning and structure of the economy centered on the Kenai and Cook Inlet. Secondly, from an analysis of the gear operators resident in Anchorage for the period 1969-76, the percentage who fished in the adjacent Cook Inlet fisheries fluctuated between 45% and 64% of the total. The balance fished in more distant fisheries having no geographic tie to the Anchorage census division. Although a commercial salmon fishery area does exist in the census divisions of the upper Yukon, this has also been included in the "other" classification because the fishery is small and of recent origin and is totally lost in the larger Fairbanks defense and oil and gas economy. Furthermore, it is the subject of another study.

Census Divisions

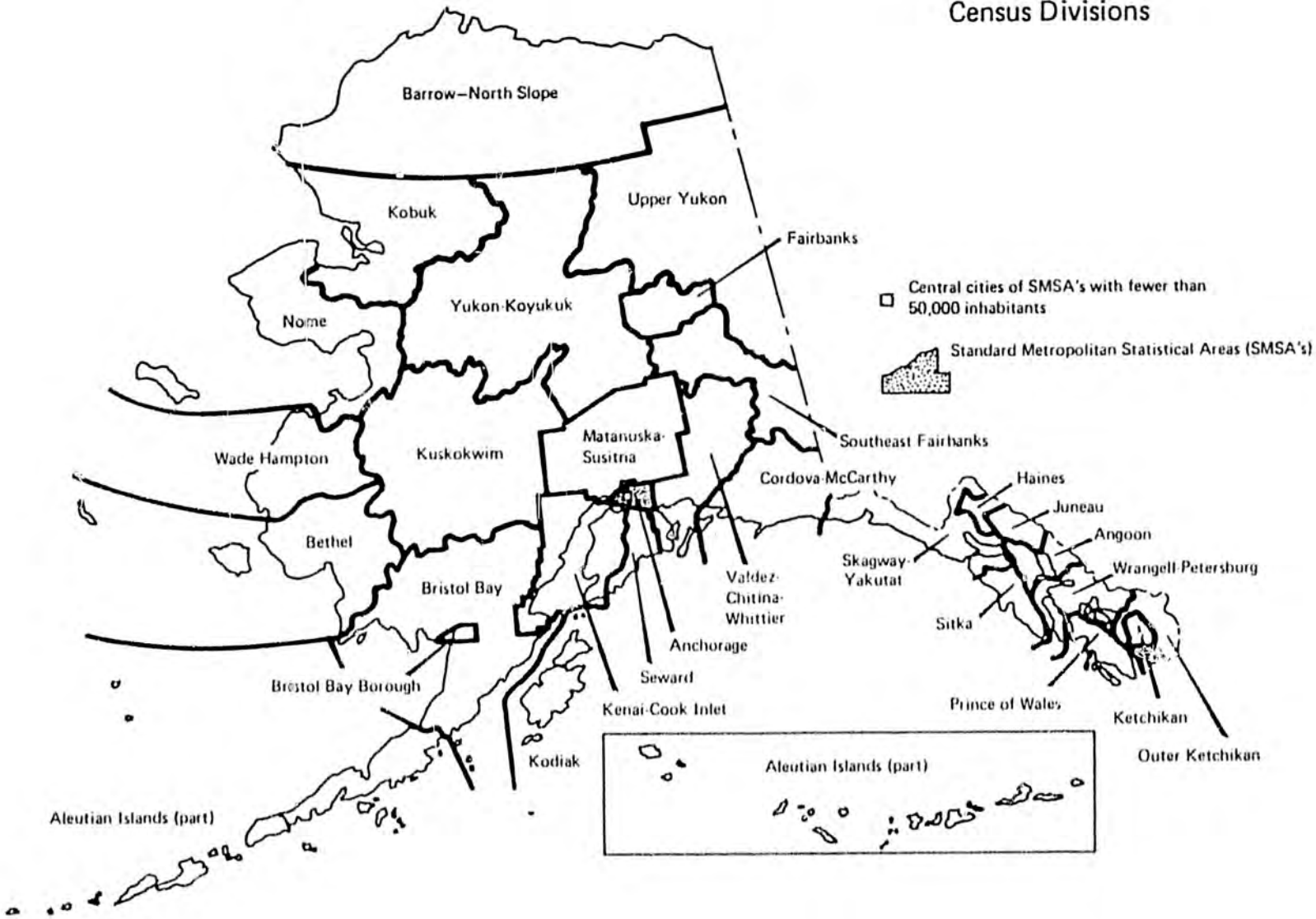


TABLE I-2

STUDY REGIONS AND
CORRESPONDING STATISTICAL REPORTING AREAS

Salmon Fisheries

Study Region	Areas (CFEC)	Census Divisions (U.S. B.C.)
1. Southeast	A. Southeastern D. Yakutat	{ Angoon Haines Juneau Ketchikan Outer Ketchikan Prince of Wales Sitka Skagway/Yakutat Wrangell/Petersburg
2. Prince William Sound	E. Prince William Sound	{ Cordova/McCarthy Valdez/Whittier/Chitina
3. Cook Inlet	H. Cook Inlet	{ Kenai/Cook Inlet Seward
4. Southwest	K. Kodiak L. Chignik M. Peninsula-Aleutians	{ Kodiak Aleutian Islands
5. Bristol Bay	T. Bristol Bay	{ Bristol Bay Borough Bristol Bay Division
6. Arctic/Yukon/ Kuskokwim (excluding Upper Yukon)	W. Kuskokwim X. Kotzebue Y. Lower Yukon Z. Norton Sound	{ Bethel Kuskokwim Wade Hampton Nome Kobuk
7. Upper Yukon	P. Upper Yukon	{ Upper Yukon Yukon/Koyukuk
8. Other		{ Anchorage Matanuska/Susitna Fairbanks Southeast Fairbanks Barrow/North Slope

CFEC = Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission
U.S. B.C. = U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Models of Analysis

A great deal can be learned from simply reviewing the historical data on resource production, employment and population, but to assess the actual role of a particular segment of a local economy, in this case the activity of harvesting and processing fish, it is necessary to examine the relationship between it and the balance of the subject economy. The simplest and most useful regional analytical tool for this purpose is the "export-base" model. In this type of model, the various segments of the economy are classified as belonging either to the "export" sector, which is created and sustained by forces located outside the local region, or to the "base" sector, which is determined by forces located within the region (the needs of local residents and the export sector) and which responds to changes in the "export" sector in some determinable manner. Other labels have been used for the sectors of this model, for example, export sector and local service sector. Because this analysis in this study will be in terms of employment, the terms used will be primary employment and induced employment.

Industries located within the primary sector are considered to be the principal source of change within a local economy. Those within the induced sector change only in response to fluctuations in the export sector. For example, the establishment of new bottomfish harvesting and processing activities in a local area will introduce new jobs and money into the local economy and eventually will cause further expansion through the additional support employment in the induced sector (retail trade, services, transportation, schools, etc.). On the other hand, in the absence of any change in the primary sector, a new grocery store would merely fight for a share of the existing market.

The actual classification of the industrial segments of the local economies covered by this study into the two sector model requires considerable local insight and knowledge. For example, in most regions government would be considered as part of the local service or induced sector, but in the Southwest region because of the large defense bases of Adak, Shemya and Kodiak and in Southeast region because of the location of the State Capitol, most government employment is more accurately classified as part of the primary sector as it exists to serve needs beyond the boundaries of the local economy. These are obvious examples, but in other cases (e.g. construction) the distinction is not so clear.

Because of the lack of time, the present rapport does not present the final model for use in each region or area. The statistics have been organized in accordance with an arrangement based upon the industrial classification of the U.S. Census and the Department of Labor which, however, permits the final organization of data appropriate to the model. The general industrial groups are combined into three major sectors: commodity producing industries (commercial fishing, fish processing or food processing, other manufacturing, mining, construction), government (federal-military, federal-civilian, state and local), and distributive industries (transportation, communications, public utilities, retail and wholesale trade, finance, insurance, real estate, services). Appropriate local economic models can be devised from these tables. For example, commodity producing and federal government (both military and civilian) can be tentatively classified as primary sector and all distributive industries and state and local government as the induced or local service

areas. Further refinement and adjustment can then be made as more local information is available.

Selected Results of Analysis

Table I-3 selects a few economic indicators for the year 1976 which can be calculated from the data in this study. For the month of July and for the year, the first set of indicators compare the relative importance of fish harvesting and processing in each of the major regions of the study. The remaining indicators provide a means of comparing the relative economic well-being of the regions. Per capita income is given for all residents of the regions and all income. Because of the importance of defense and other government employment and income in these regions, per capita calculations are also made for all non-government persons and income in the regions. The relative importance of "transfer payments", most of which are social welfare payments, gives a further measure of the degree to which income from employment and other normal economic activities must be subsidized.

Other statistical series in the following section of the report provide the basis for calculating the employment and income effects of changes in the levels and structure of specific fisheries activities upon the local economies and upon personal income received by residents.

TABLE I-3 - SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, CALENDAR YEAR 1976

	FISHERIES REGION					OTHER REGIONS		
	<u>Southeast</u>	<u>Prince William Sound La</u>	<u>Cook Inlet</u>	<u>Southwest</u>	<u>Bristol Bay</u>	<u>Arctic Yukon Kuskokwlm</u>	<u>Anchorage</u>	<u>Other</u>
<u>1. Importance of Fish Harvesting & Processing Employment:</u>								
<u>As percentage of total employment</u>								
Month of July	20.9	69.7	27.9	42.4	75.8	26.3	---	1b
12 Month Average	9.3	49.3	11.8	33.6	36.7	3.5	---	1b
<u>As percentage of Non-government employment</u>								
Month of July	27.2	77.7	32.2	71.6	89.5	41.3	---	1b
12 Month average	15.7	64.8	14.7	64.2	63.2	16.4	---	1b
<u>2. Residents' Per capita Income</u>								
<u>All residents of</u>								
region	\$9,406	\$7,620	\$8,869	\$8,837	\$5,382	\$4,867	\$10,466	\$13,182
<u>Non-government residents</u>								
of region	\$9,047	\$6,653	\$8,537	\$7,580	\$3,826	\$3,501	\$10,430	\$14,154
As % Anchorage	86.7	63.8	81.9	72.7	36.7	33.6	100.0	135.7

1a Excludes Valdez because of abnormally high pipeline construction employment and income in 1976 and transformation of port to tanker traffic. 1976 per capita income for Valdez residents was \$21,544 as compared with \$10,466 for Anchorage.

1b Minor commercial fishery in upper Yukon not included. High per capita income reflects pipeline construction wage and salary income.

II. SOCIOECONOMIC DATA BASE FOR FISHERY AREAS AND CENSUS DIVISIONS

Considering the importance of Alaska's fishery industry to the State's economy and its residents, it is surprising that so very little concrete economic information is available in this area. The reasons for this scarcity of data are numerous. There are the difficulties of devising and collecting statistics for a geographic area as large as that covered by Alaska's fisheries and for groups as diverse, independent and mobile as Alaska's fishermen. Until the passage of Alaska's Commercial Fisheries Entry Act of 1973 and the U.S. Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976, the principal and almost exclusive objective of management was oriented to the resource rather than those who used the resource. Past management programs, therefore, have for the most part ignored economic and social objectives and the need for related data. But the principal cause of this dearth of data appears to be insufficient funding of fisheries economic research and data gathering.

The end result of this lack of current information is that some of the data series presented in this report, have had to be estimated from outdated or generalized sources. Although a great deal of time was spent in developing accurate estimation techniques, this report should not be considered a substitute for the extensive and time-consuming field work which is necessary to obtain reliable economic information.

Given the time and budgetary restraints of this interim project, the data in this provide a reasonably accurate picture of the relative economic condition of the various fisheries and regions of the state and a basis for estimating and analysing the effects of changes in the levels and nature of fish harvesting upon these local areas. It is important, however, that the limitations of the data and the need for further research be kept in mind.

The selection of statistics to be compiled or developed was determined by the two underlying objectives of this project, an analysis of the composition and functioning of local economies (and in particular the isolation of the role played by fisheries) and the distribution of income from economic activities among the residents of the local communities. The bulk of the source materials used to prepare estimates was from records that Federal and State government agencies maintain for their own purposes or to administer a program. Examples are the derivation of fish harvesting employment estimates from Alaska Department of Fish and Game fish ticket print outs and other employment from unemployment insurance reports. The major exception to this rule are the cost estimates used in Table 8 to estimate net earnings from fisheries.

One alternative to this approach would be to mount extensive field surveys to generate the needed information. This would provide more complete and detailed coverage, but would not only be costly, but would be of uncertain reliableness and even if perfect would be appropriate only for the time the survey was made. The use of existing data sources provides for economy, continuity and reliableness. The incorporation of such measures into legislation also minimizes the risk of legal challenge. An intermediate alternative between this approach and the total generation of data by survey would be that employed by the U.S.

Bureau of Economic Analysis in the preparation of annual State and county or census division estimates of personal income. This uses existing data sources but checks the methodology and application of these data used in their routine annual estimates by periodic bench-year surveys and revisions.

The tables which follow fall into two general groups. The first four tables deal with the application of established and generally recognized statistical tools to the subject of this study: employment by area and industrial classification, and personal income received by residents of census divisions. The remaining tables deal with fisheries employment and income, the data providing the means for estimating and analysing the local employment and income impacts of changes in the level and nature of fisheries (defined as a specific combination of species, gear and area) and hence of the impacts of proposed legislation revision of fisheries programs.

TABLE 1: TOTAL ESTIMATED WAGE AND SALARY AND COMMERCIAL FISHING EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR FISHERIES AREAS, AND INDUSTRY. TWELVE-MONTH AVERAGE AND MONTH OF JULY, 1970-76.

The Alaska Department of Labor publishes estimates of labor force by census divisions and wage and salary employment by census division and industry on a monthly and annual basis ("Alaska Labor Force Estimates by Area and Employment by Industry" and "Statistical Quarterly"). The labor force statistics are a part of the joint State-Federal Current Population Survey (CPS) which estimates annual population for the State are available back to 1940 and for census divisions to 1960. Monthly and annual labor force estimates are available back to 1970 for the State and to 1974 for census divisions. All of these estimates are made in accordance with CPS criteria set forth by the Federal Government and are considered as the "official" statistics for meeting the requirements of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973 and other Federal programs. These criteria, developed for national needs, are not always representative of unique Alaska conditions and in particular those found in local areas. For example, unemployment is generally understated in rural areas of Alaska because these estimates are computed from employment centers.

"Non-agricultural wage and salary employment" estimates by place of work and industry are reported for Alaska and each census division on monthly and annual basis and payroll data are available quarterly and annually. Sources used are described in "Alaska Labor Force Estimates by Area and Employment by Industry":

The nonag. series has been and remains, for the most part historically consistent in concept and compilation. The major source of this employment data is the employer's Unemployment Insurance (UI) quarterly contribution report which all UI-covered employers must submit in compliance with the Alaska Employment Security Act. Federal government employment is obtained from similar reports filed by federal agencies under the federal U.I. program. Noncovered state and local government employment is available from reports which these government units send to the Alaska Department of Labor under the Current Employment Statistics program conducted in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, BLS. There exists a small amount of noncovered employment in the transportation and services industries which is estimated and added to the covered employment figures.

These statistics are the most useful for purposes of statewide and local economic analysis, but they have several important shortcomings. Excluded are self-employed persons, most of those engaged in fish harvesting, and military personnel. All of these categories of workers play important

roles in the Alaska economy. Recently, the Alaska Division of Economic Enterprises published the annual employment and wage statistics by census divisions and industry for 1975-78 and combined with them the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis estimates of military and farm employment and income payments, (Numbers, Basic Economic Statistics of Alaska Census Divisions, November 1979). Still missing, however, are estimates of total employment in fish harvesting. Monthly fish harvesting employment in these sources includes only such employment derived by the unemployment insurance program.

As part of this project, estimates of commercial fish harvesting employment were made for the period 1970-76. (When commercial fish ticket data required for more recent years are available, this will be further updated). Estimates were made of the monthly harvesting employment for the basic statistical units used for fisheries management (the fishery area) which in most cases includes more than one census division. These were combined with the military, farm and non-agricultural employment data to present a more complete coverage of the total of the local economies.

Table 1 summarizes the average of the twelve month data for each year and for the month of July.

Employment in all cases in these tables is by the area in which the work is performed and, therefore, includes resident and non-resident workers. For purposes of analysis and understanding of the economies, however, this is appropriate as it presents the structure and operation of the total economic system in employment or wage payment terms. Allocation of employment and income by residential groups is covered by the personal income series, described below.

TOTAL ESTIMATED POPULATION AND WAGE AND SALARY AND COMMERCIAL FISHING EMPLOYMENT
BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION
SOUTHEAST ALASKA REGION ^a

TABLE 1

INDUSTRY	Twelve-Month Average							Month of July						
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Total Population	42,565	43,346	44,772	46,417	50,232	50,438	51,172							
Total Employment	18,964	19,313	21,168	22,307	23,783	24,033	24,481	24,512	24,056	27,514	28,448	30,113	28,572	28,444
Commodity Producing														
-Commercial Fishing	1,530	1,347	1,473	1,638	1,804	1,498	1,620	5,090	4,207	4,967	5,138	5,654	4,237	3,920
-Mfg. (fish processing)	710	546	742	683	638	636	662	1,490	1,046	1,829	1,796	1,263	1,191	1,029
-Timber, pulp, lumber	2,640	2,626	2,724	3,094	3,399	2,923	2,769	2,865	3,067	3,151	3,531	3,935	3,499	3,021
-Other	146	93	87	90	109	177	203	114	159	147	147	200	333	189
-Mining ^b	57	51	61	49	49	47	48	60	87	70	83	96	67	52
-Construction ^b	660	705	1,130	1,296	1,129	952	979	790	814	1,526	1,743	1,564	1,159	1,271
Subtotal	5,743	5,368	6,217	6,850	7,126	6,233	6,281	10,409	9,380	11,690	12,438	12,712	10,541	9,482
Government														
-Federal-Military	760	610	589	611	630	529	502	760	610	589	611	630	529	502
-Federal-Civilian	2,092	2,033	1,833	1,853	1,891	2,018	2,063	2,133	2,185	1,383	1,871	1,963	2,140	2,225
-State and Local	4,785	5,289	5,901	6,016	6,435	7,099	7,382	5,140	5,409	6,032	5,991	6,500	6,867	7,537
Subtotal	7,637	7,937	8,323	8,480	9,956	9,646	9,947	8,033	8,204	8,559	8,473	9,172	9,536	10,264
Distributive Industries														
-Transportation, communications, public utilities	1,694	1,780	2,006	1,952	2,118	2,126	2,014	1,950	1,985	2,424	2,221	2,290	2,179	2,170
-Trade	2,073	2,222	2,437	2,656	2,891	3,095	3,166	2,227	2,376	2,611	2,914	3,175	3,234	3,374
-Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	341	371	429	470	565	689	751	358	389	453	485	581	684	777
-Services	1,461	1,614	1,746	1,872	2,101	2,222	2,293	1,515	1,697	1,793	1,377	2,157	2,373	2,335
Subtotal	5,569	5,987	6,618	6,950	7,675	8,128	8,224	6,050	6,447	7,281	7,497	9,203	8,470	8,656
Miscellaneous and Unclassified ^c	15	21	11	27	24	26	29	20	25	14	40	26	25	42

a - Angoon, Haines, Juneau, Ketchikan, Outer Ketchikan, Prince of Wales Island, Sitka, Skagway-Yakutat, and Wrangell-Petersburg census division.

b - Non-disclosed data for some divisions and months have been estimated by the author.

c - Excludes all ADI covered commercial fish harvesting employment estimates.

Source: Population - Alaska Department of Labor, Current Population Estimates By Census Divisions (July 1, annual).

Employment: - "Non-agricultural wage and salary", Alaska Department of Labor, Alaska Labor Force Estimates by Area and Industry (annual).

Military - From annual population estimates by Alaska Department of Labor

Commercial Fishing - From monthly estimates by George W. Rogers and Richard Listenski.

TABLE 1

TOTAL ESTIMATED POPULATION AND WAGE AND SALARY AND COMMERCIAL FISHING EMPLOYMENT
BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION
PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND REGION ^a

INDUSTRY	Twelve-Month Average							Month of July						
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<u>Total Population</u>	<u>4,955</u>	<u>4,890</u>	<u>5,361</u>	<u>5,550</u>	<u>5,793</u>	<u>11,642</u>	<u>15,351</u>							
<u>Total Employment</u>	<u>1,916</u>	<u>2,245</u>	<u>1,988</u>	<u>2,358</u>	<u>2,713</u>	<u>6,023</u>	<u>9,286</u>	<u>3,520</u>	<u>3,965</u>	<u>2,589</u>	<u>3,932</u>	<u>3,332</u>	<u>7,231</u>	<u>11,755</u>
<u>Commodity Producing</u>														
-Commercial Fishing	406	410	306	485	261	412	437	1,430	1,640	610	1,547	697	1,369	1,682
-Mfg. (primarily fish processing) ^b	200	131	190	300	221	227	303	540	354	367	583	490	406	507
-Mining (including oil and gas) ^b	90	86	75	66	40	93	61	90	87	89	83	31	96	81
-Construction ^b	60	277	111	105	453	2,552	5,443	60	384	130	234	238	2,472	6,282
<u>Subtotal</u>	<u>756</u>	<u>904</u>	<u>682</u>	<u>956</u>	<u>975</u>	<u>3,284</u>	<u>6,244</u>	<u>2,120</u>	<u>2,465</u>	<u>1,196</u>	<u>2,447</u>	<u>1,456</u>	<u>4,343</u>	<u>8,552</u>
<u>Government</u>														
-Federal-Military	60	61	61	61	62	60	53	60	61	61	61	62	60	53
-Federal-Civilian	100	98	84	84	80	99	91	120	98	84	92	79	107	86
-State and Local	620	691	690	712	783	854	979	700	761	702	687	756	795	922
<u>Subtotal</u>	<u>780</u>	<u>850</u>	<u>835</u>	<u>857</u>	<u>925</u>	<u>1,013</u>	<u>1,123</u>	<u>880</u>	<u>920</u>	<u>847</u>	<u>840</u>	<u>897</u>	<u>962</u>	<u>1,061</u>
<u>Distributive Industries</u>														
-Transportation, communications, public utilities	100	97	120	167	220	473	369	120	98	117	199	235	545	375
-Trade	160	149	138	158	230	494	443	210	183	155	188	292	585	472
-Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	20	28	31	40	76	73	118	20	29	31	47	72	77	179
-Services	100	183	182	180	286	673	961	170	217	242	211	370	717	1,084
<u>Subtotal</u>	<u>380</u>	<u>457</u>	<u>471</u>	<u>545</u>	<u>612</u>	<u>1,713</u>	<u>1,891</u>	<u>520</u>	<u>527</u>	<u>545</u>	<u>645</u>	<u>969</u>	<u>1,924</u>	<u>2,110</u>
<u>Miscellaneous and Unclassified</u> ^c	<u>0</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>32</u>

^a - Cordova - McCarthy and Valdez-Chitna-Whittier labor market area.

^b - Non-disclosed data for some months has been estimated by author.

^c - Excludes ABL covered commercial fishing employment estimates.

Source: Population - Alaska Department of Labor, Current Population Estimates By Census Divisions (July 1, annual).

Employment - Alaska Department of Labor; Alaska Labor Force Estimates By Area (Annual), Total "Non-Agricultural Wage and Salary Employment" less "covered employment in fisheries".

Military - From annual population estimates.

Commercial Fishing - From monthly estimates by George W. Rogers and Richard Lisianski.

TOTAL ESTIMATED POPULATION AND WAGE AND SALARY AND COMMERCIAL FISHING EMPLOYMENT
BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION
PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND REGION - CORDOVA - MCCARTHY LABOR MARKET AREA

INDUSTRY	Twelve-Month Average							Month of July						
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<u>Total Population</u>	<u>1,857</u>	<u>1,941</u>	<u>1,874</u>	<u>1,982</u>	<u>1,960</u>	<u>2,003</u>	<u>2,353</u>							
<u>Total Employment</u>	<u>1,133</u>	<u>1,154</u>	<u>1,085</u>	<u>1,378</u>	<u>1,195</u>	<u>1,397</u>	<u>1,469</u>	<u>2,575</u>	<u>2,656</u>	<u>1,620</u>	<u>2,693</u>	<u>1,879</u>	<u>2,521</u>	<u>2,968</u>
<u>Commodity Producing</u>														
-Commercial Fishing	406	410	306	485	261	412	437	1,429	1,640	610	1,547	697	1,369	1,682
-Htg. (primarily fish processing) ^a	180	128	185	256	213	213	289	536	351	364	469	469	378	488
-Mining (including oil and gas) ^d	80	82	67	45	40	88	56	80	84	88	63	31	85	65
-Construction ^a	50	56	41	36	54	34	28	100	108	76	57	42	50	60
<u>Subtotal</u>	<u>716</u>	<u>676</u>	<u>599</u>	<u>822</u>	<u>568</u>	<u>747</u>	<u>810</u>	<u>2,145</u>	<u>2,183</u>	<u>1,138</u>	<u>2,136</u>	<u>1,239</u>	<u>1,882</u>	<u>2,295</u>
<u>Government</u>														
-Federal-Military	38	61	61	61	62	60	53	38	61	61	61	62	60	53
-Federal-Civilian	39	40	37	34	36	41	37	41	43	40	33	39	47	38
-State and Local	152	181	195	205	237	261	246	149	153	176	193	205	215	214
<u>Subtotal</u>	<u>229</u>	<u>282</u>	<u>293</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>335</u>	<u>342</u>	<u>336</u>	<u>228</u>	<u>257</u>	<u>277</u>	<u>287</u>	<u>306</u>	<u>322</u>	<u>305</u>
<u>Distributive Industries</u>														
-Transportation, communications, public utilities	36	33	49	81	98	84	70	40	33	54	86	108	96	81
-Trade	70	69	75	95	111	112	112	87	75	76	106	134	121	140
-Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	10	15	15	18	17	17	24	10	15	15	20	17	18	24
-Services	72	51	54	62	65	84	91	65	48	60	58	69	82	91
<u>Subtotal</u>	<u>188</u>	<u>168</u>	<u>193</u>	<u>256</u>	<u>291</u>	<u>297</u>	<u>297</u>	<u>202</u>	<u>171</u>	<u>205</u>	<u>270</u>	<u>328</u>	<u>317</u>	<u>336</u>
<u>Miscellaneous and Unclassified</u> ^b	<u>0</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>32</u>

^a - Non-disclosed data has been estimated by author.
^b - Excludes ADL covered fishing employment estimates.

Source: Population - Alaska Department of Labor, Current Population Estimates By Census Divisions (July 1, annual).

Employment - Alaska Department of Labor; Alaska Labor Force Estimates By Area (Annual), Total "Non-Agricultural Wage and Salary Employment" less "covered employment in fisheries".

Military - From annual population estimates.

Commercial Fishing - From monthly estimates by George W. Rogers and Richard Lindaski.

TOTAL ESTIMATED POPULATION AND WAGE AND SALARY AND COMMERCIAL FISHING EMPLOYMENT
BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION
COOK INLET REGION^a

INDUSTRY	Twelve-Month Period							Month of July						
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<u>Total Population</u>	<u>16,586</u>	<u>16,882</u>	<u>16,309</u>	<u>16,254</u>	<u>16,645</u>	<u>18,770</u>	<u>20,148</u>							
<u>Total Employment</u>	<u>4,860</u>	<u>5,140</u>	<u>5,082</u>	<u>5,393</u>	<u>5,939</u>	<u>7,210</u>	<u>8,104</u>	<u>7,003</u>	<u>7,018</u>	<u>6,978</u>	<u>7,582</u>	<u>7,717</u>	<u>9,612</u>	<u>11,171</u>
<u>Commodity Producing</u>														
-Commercial Fishing	470	433	435	544	572	498	556	2,113	1,696	1,757	1,996	2,055	2,107	2,318
-Manufacturing-Food	380							770						
-Other ^b	280	630	700	861	974	1,175	1,304	280	960	1,008	1,393	1,379	1,741	2,086
-Mining (including oil and gas)	650	525	528	560	505	888	786	700	544	588	593	497	946	775
-Construction	360	413	445	351	476	634	1,065	360	505	586	365	526	796	1,464
<u>Subtotal</u>	<u>2,140</u>	<u>2,001</u>	<u>2,108</u>	<u>2,316</u>	<u>2,527</u>	<u>3,195</u>	<u>3,711</u>	<u>4,223</u>	<u>3,705</u>	<u>3,939</u>	<u>4,347</u>	<u>4,457</u>	<u>5,590</u>	<u>6,643</u>
<u>Government</u>														
-Federal-Military	110	436	106	68	69	87	68	110	436	106	68	69	87	68
-Federal-Civilian	160	165	128	112	119	144	142	170	181	136	110	135	170	167
-State and Local	880	1,023	1,124	1,124	1,122	1,242	1,374	910	1,060	1,100	987	965	1,082	1,257
<u>Subtotal</u>	<u>1,150</u>	<u>1,624</u>	<u>1,358</u>	<u>1,304</u>	<u>1,310</u>	<u>1,473</u>	<u>1,584</u>	<u>1,190</u>	<u>1,677</u>	<u>1,342</u>	<u>1,165</u>	<u>1,169</u>	<u>1,339</u>	<u>1,492</u>
<u>Distributive Industries</u>														
-Transportation, communications, public utilities	330	305	320	323	435	559	599	300	308	330	291	387	528	577
-Trade	610	588	628	632	741	1,042	1,105	690	666	647	701	832	1,177	1,237
-Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	110	86	89	94	104	145	171	90	86	88	89	166	146	186
-Services	470	458	566	716	814	781	926	470	520	613	977	758	812	1,025
<u>Subtotal</u>	<u>1,520</u>	<u>1,437</u>	<u>1,603</u>	<u>1,765</u>	<u>2,094</u>	<u>2,527</u>	<u>2,801</u>	<u>1,550</u>	<u>1,520</u>	<u>1,678</u>	<u>2,058</u>	<u>2,083</u>	<u>2,663</u>	<u>3,025</u>
<u>Miscellaneous and Unclassified</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>116</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>13</u>

^a - Kenai-Cook Inlet and Seward labor market areas.
^b - Primary petroleum processing.

Source: Population - Alaska Department of Labor, Current Population Estimates By Census Divisions (July 1, annual).

Employment - Alaska Department of Labor; Alaska Labor Force Estimates By Area (Annual), Total "Non-Agricultural Wage and Salary Employment" less "covered employment in fisheries".

Military - From annual population estimates.

Commercial Fishing - From monthly estimates by George W. Rogers and Richard Litwinski.^{ow}

TOTAL ESTIMATED POPULATION AND WAGE AND SALARY AND COMMERCIAL FISHING EMPLOYMENT
BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION
SOUTHWEST REGION^a

INDUSTRY	Twelve-Month Period							Month of July						
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<u>Total Population</u>	17,466	17,619	15,948	15,782	16,946	15,887	17,648							
<u>Total Employment</u>	10,430	11,163	9,178	10,197	10,662	10,676	11,957	14,200	14,911	13,163	13,197	13,260	12,878	13,731
<u>Commodity Producing</u>														
-Commercial Fishing	1,320	1,236	1,163	1,210	1,170	1,121	1,393	3,780	3,921	4,049	3,760	3,370	2,814	2,843
-Mfg. (primarily fish processing)	1,180	1,425	1,476	2,095	2,125	1,982	2,628	2,290	2,127	2,506	2,621	2,362	2,298	2,972
-Mining (including oil and gas)	20	36	23	0	0	37	100	10	37	2	0	0	30	90
-Construction	240	344	312	312	386	504	474	260	463	411	380	467	734	546
<u>Subtotal</u>	2,760	3,041	2,974	3,617	3,681	3,644	4,595	6,340	6,548	6,968	6,761	6,159	5,876	6,451
<u>Government</u>														
-Federal-Military	4,970	4,886	3,383	3,557	3,751	3,778	3,848	4,970	4,886	3,383	3,557	3,751	3,778	3,848
-Federal-Civilian	910	925	912	967	1,056	893	946	1,050	1,008	934	968	1,135	937	919
-State and Local	620	678	754	797	820	916	896	580	598	696	641	758	790	847
<u>Subtotal</u>	6,500	6,489	5,049	5,321	5,627	5,587	5,690	6,600	6,492	5,013	5,166	5,644	5,505	5,614
<u>Distributive Industries</u>														
-Transportation, communications, public utilities	260	327	270	318	357	306	301	290	228	285	266	387	302	292
-Trade	480	468	479	535	566	631	703	520	501	496	580	596	677	644
-Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	70	72	66	71	90	117	137	70	72	62	74	91	130	154
-Services	330	481	314	315	335	386	499	330	486	308	322	341	384	544
<u>Subtotal</u>	1,140	1,348	1,129	1,239	1,348	1,440	1,640	1,210	1,287	1,151	1,242	1,415	1,453	1,634
<u>Miscellaneous^b and Unclassified</u>	30	285	26	20	6	5	32	50	584	31	28	2	4	32

^a - Kodiak and Aleutian Islands labor market areas.

^b - Excludes ADL estimates of covered employment in commercial fish harvesting.

Source: Population - Alaska Department of Labor, Current Population Estimates By Census Divisions (July 1, annual).

Employment - Alaska Department of Labor; Alaska Labor Force Estimates By Area (Annual), Total "Non-Agricultural Wage and Salary Employment" less "covered employment in fisheries".

Military - From annual population estimates.

Commercial Fishing - From monthly estimates by George W. Rogers and Richard Lint^{and}inski.

TOTAL ESTIMATED POPULATION AND WAGE AND SALARY AND COMMERCIAL FISHING EMPLOYMENT
BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION
BRISTOL BAY REGION

INDUSTRY	Twelve-Month Period							Month of July						
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<u>Total Population</u>	<u>4,632</u>	<u>4,227</u>	<u>4,694</u>	<u>4,858</u>	<u>5,114</u>	<u>5,761</u>	<u>4,752</u>							
<u>Total Employment</u>	<u>2,474</u>	<u>2,437</u>	<u>2,263</u>	<u>2,355</u>	<u>2,107</u>	<u>2,430</u>	<u>2,756</u>	<u>9,310</u>	<u>8,918</u>	<u>7,145</u>	<u>5,868</u>	<u>4,610</u>	<u>6,994</u>	<u>7,479</u>
<u>Commodity Producing</u>														
-Commercial Fishing	817	764	722	562	312	465	706	4,870	4,752	4,210	3,181	2,134	3,884	4,263
-Mfg. (primarily fish processing)	680	642	402	446	235	288	306	3,320	3,102	1,835	1,446	729	1,342	1,406
-Mining (including oil and gas) ^a	0	0	1	0	1	3	1	0	0	2	0	2	10	0
-Construction ^a	2	1	13	36	26	41	42	0	0	15	24	59	80	68
<u>Subtotal</u>	<u>1,499</u>	<u>1,407</u>	<u>1,138</u>	<u>1,044</u>	<u>574</u>	<u>797</u>	<u>1,055</u>	<u>8,190</u>	<u>7,854</u>	<u>6,062</u>	<u>4,651</u>	<u>2,924</u>	<u>5,316</u>	<u>5,737</u>
<u>Government</u>														
-Federal-Military	400	420	400	440	529	456	452	400	420	400	440	529	456	452
-Federal-Civilian	160	120	171	190	192	194	196	250	137	165	200	207	206	211
-State and Local	210	264	317	368	395	473	507	200	207	243	264	522	448	483
<u>Subtotal</u>	<u>770</u>	<u>804</u>	<u>888</u>	<u>998</u>	<u>1,116</u>	<u>1,123</u>	<u>1,155</u>	<u>850</u>	<u>764</u>	<u>808</u>	<u>904</u>	<u>1,258</u>	<u>1,110</u>	<u>1,146</u>
<u>Distributive Industries</u>														
-Transportation, communications, public utilities	110	110	104	170	172	192	213	140	134	130	147	169	217	234
-Trade	50	46	59	59	74	103	92	30	41	53	62	89	149	110
-Finance, Insurance, Real Estate ^a	20	27	25	28	28	28	39	40	35	21	35	30	30	36
-Services	20	33	45	55	142	187	201	60	38	59	66	134	172	216
<u>Subtotal</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>216</u>	<u>233</u>	<u>312</u>	<u>416</u>	<u>510</u>	<u>545</u>	<u>270</u>	<u>248</u>	<u>263</u>	<u>310</u>	<u>422</u>	<u>568</u>	<u>596</u>
<u>Miscellaneous and Unclassified</u> ^b	<u>5</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

^a - Estimated by author for months not disclosed.

^b - Excludes ADL estimates of covered employment in commercial fish harvesting.

Source: Population - Alaska Department of Labor, Current Population Estimates By Census Divisions (July 1, annual).

Employment - Alaska Department of Labor; Alaska Labor Force Estimates By Area (Annual), Total "Non-Agricultural Wage and Salary Employment" less "covered employment in fisheries".

Military - From annual population estimates.

Commercial Fishing - From monthly estimates by George W. Rogers and Richard Liston^{DU}.

TOTAL ESTIMATED POPULATION AND WAGE AND SALARY AND COMMERCIAL FISHING EMPLOYMENT
BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION¹
ARCTIC-YUKON-KUSKOKWIM REGION²

INDUSTRY	Twelve-Month Period							Month of July						
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<u>Total Population</u>	<u>21,867</u>	<u>22,632</u>	<u>22,921</u>	<u>21,818</u>	<u>24,468</u>	<u>24,068</u>	<u>24,108</u>							
<u>Total Employment</u>	<u>3,750</u>	<u>3,934</u>	<u>4,552</u>	<u>5,150</u>	<u>5,295</u>	<u>6,234</u>	<u>6,415</u>	<u>4,560</u>	<u>5,578</u>	<u>6,329</u>	<u>6,441</u>	<u>7,532</u>	<u>8,763</u>	<u>9,259</u>
<u>Commodity Producing</u>														
-Commercial Fishing	200	222	245	325	401	383	410	680	993	1,028	1,377	1,683	1,889	1,903
-Hfg. (primarily fish processing)	230	227	221	227	170	160	136	450	665	666	608	537	530	528
-Mining (including oil and gas)	50	52	44	24	34	71	98	90	114	87	66	45	117	134
-Construction	90	94	127	101	67	135	288	110	142	223	128	82	123	574
<u>Subtotal</u>	<u>570</u>	<u>595</u>	<u>637</u>	<u>677</u>	<u>672</u>	<u>749</u>	<u>932</u>	<u>1,330</u>	<u>1,914</u>	<u>2,004</u>	<u>2,139</u>	<u>2,348</u>	<u>2,659</u>	<u>3,139</u>
<u>Government</u>														
-Federal-Military	420	421	422	457	474	451	438	420	421	422	457	474	451	438
-Federal-Civilian	940	943	1,025	1,089	1,080	1,084	1,088	780	916	919	1,029	1,019	985	990
-State and Local	720	875	1,134	1,238	1,168	1,447	1,552	830	1,098	1,446	897	1,488	1,532	1,939
<u>Subtotal</u>	<u>2,080</u>	<u>2,239</u>	<u>2,581</u>	<u>2,784</u>	<u>2,722</u>	<u>2,982</u>	<u>3,078</u>	<u>2,030</u>	<u>2,435</u>	<u>2,787</u>	<u>2,383</u>	<u>2,981</u>	<u>2,968</u>	<u>3,367</u>
<u>Distributive Industries</u>														
-Transportation, communication, public utilities	290	332	382	570	553	650	514	410	392	467	689	665	748	558
-Trade	420	420	460	526	611	672	630	460	500	537	607	914	942	748
-Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	20	25	30	51	105	324	332	20	23	25	59	105	460	489
-Services	360	304	457	522	570	799	860	300	310	509	497	554	743	858
<u>Subtotal</u>	<u>1,090</u>	<u>1,081</u>	<u>1,329</u>	<u>1,669</u>	<u>1,839</u>	<u>2,445</u>	<u>2,336</u>	<u>1,190</u>	<u>1,225</u>	<u>1,538</u>	<u>1,852</u>	<u>2,238</u>	<u>2,893</u>	<u>2,653</u>
<u>Miscellaneous and Unclassified</u> ^b	10	19	5	20	62	58	69	30	4	0	67	165	243	100

^a - Bethel, Wade Hampton, Nome are Kobuk labor market areas.

^b - Excludes ADL estimates of covered employment in commercial fish harvesting.

Source: Population - Alaska Department of Labor, Current Population Estimates By Census Divisions (July 1, annual).

Employment - Alaska Department of Labor; Alaska Labor Force Estimates By Area (Annual), Total "Non-Agricultural Wage and Salary Employment" less "covered employment in fisheries".

Military - From annual population estimates.

Commercial Fishing - From monthly estimates by George W. Rogers and Richard L. ^{aw}Linski.

TABLE 2 PERSONAL INCOME RECEIVED BY RESIDENTS, STATE AND CENSUS DIVISIONS

The most generally used statistical series in regional analysis are the personal income and the per capita personal income estimates published annually by the U.S. Department of Commerce. The U.S. Department of Commerce has published estimates for the State of Alaska since calendar year 1950 and for the census divisions from calendar year 1971. Estimates back to 1969 are available upon request and the series by census divisions is being extended back to 1959 for selected years. The total income series are used extensively in regional analysis of the level and change of level of income in various regions and of changes in the composition of the source of income. Per capita personal income and per capita personal real income are the most commonly used measures of a region's health and well-being and serve as a basis for comparison with other regions. The income is intended to reflect income only to residents of the area covered and includes personal income from all sources--salary, wages, rents, dividends, interest, proprietor income, and transfer payments--less deductions of personal contributions for social security, retirement, and other social insurance programs, but before deduction of income and other personal taxes. A complete discussion of the sources of these estimates, the methodology used and the uses and limitations is presented at the end of this group of tables.

There are several qualifications that should be noted on the use of these series for analysis of Alaskan subjects. The income measured does not include the value of subsistence harvests. The assumptions upon which the estimates are made do not necessarily reflect current conditions but are based upon bench-mark years which are periodically up-dated. Fortunately for the use of the enclosed data, the last bench-mark year was calendar year 1976. Labor income estimates are adjusted from a place-of-work basis (the basis of employment estimates in Table 1, above) to a place-of-residence basis of computing the income data from the 1970 Census of Population. The 1970 census data were used to calculate the proportions of labor income generated in a given census division (place of work) which were received by residents of each of the surrounding divisions. This methodology, if it was applied literally as described in the introduction to the published statistics, would not be appropriate to the Alaska situation where non-residents come from more distant locations. Finally, because of the relatively low population in the rural census divisions, per capita personal income may not be an accurate reflection of the economic well-being of the permanent or long-term residents of an area. The presence of a large military installation, such as the Navy's base in Adak, or government programs can actually offset and obscure real poverty conditions among residents. For this reason, further statistics are present in subsequent tables of non-government income by divisions and transfer payments.

—Personal Income by Major Sources, Selected Years 1958–78

[Millions of dollars]

Line	Item	Alaska						
		1958	1963	1968	1973	1978	1977	1978
Income by place of work								
1	Total labor and proprietors income	506	696	1,082	1,794	4,726	4,365	4,207
By type								
2	Wage and salary disbursements	461	622	979	1,622	4,253	3,544	3,626
3	Other labor income	7	19	33	74	244	285	320
4	Proprietors income	39	55	71	98	199	236	262
5	Farm	1	(*)	1	1	3	3	3
6	Nonfarm	38	55	69	97	196	233	259
By industry								
7	Farm	2	1	2	2	4	5	6
8	Nonfarm	505	695	1,080	1,792	4,722	4,360	4,201
Private								
9	Agricultural services, forestry, fisheries, and other	257	367	606	1,002	3,632	3,160	2,909
10	Agricultural services, forestry, fisheries, and other	14	14	19	35	48	41	43
11	Agricultural services	1	1	1	(D)	3	4	4
12	Forestry, fisheries, and other	13	13	18	(D)	45	38	39
13	Mining	10	15	41	41	138	182	218
14	Coal mining	3	3	2	(D)	4	(D)	(D)
15	Oil and gas extraction	2	8	36	35	128	172	236
16	Metal mining	5	3	2	(D)	4	(D)	(D)
17	Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	(*)	1	1	1	3	3	3
18	Construction	72	63	118	177	1,585	955	538
Manufacturing								
19	Nondurable goods	33	49	70	121	197	226	261
20	Food and kindred products	26	35	45	74	126	149	180
21	Textile mill products	19	20	25	42	74	86	110
22	Apparel and other textile products	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
23	Paper and allied products	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
24	Printing and publishing	4	12	12	19	29	33	33
25	Chemicals and allied products	2	3	5	8	12	14	16
26	Petroleum and coal products	(*)	1	2	4	7	(D)	(D)
27	Tobacco manufactures	(*)	(*)	1	1	3	4	7
28	Rubber and misc. plastics products	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	1	1
29	Leather and leather products	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(D)	(D)	(D)
30	Durable goods	7	13	25	47	71	77	81
31	Lumber and wood products	4	9	20	37	51	59	55
32	Furniture and fixtures	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(D)	(D)
33	Primary metal industries	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
34	Fabricated metal products	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	4	4	5
35	Machinery, except electrical	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	3	3	9
36	Electric and electronic equipment	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	1	1	1
37	Transportation equipment exc. motor vehicles	(*)	1	1	1	1	1	1
38	Motor vehicles and equipment	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(D)	(*)	(*)
39	Ordnance	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
40	Stone, clay, and glass products	1	2	3	6	10	9	8
41	Instruments and related products	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(D)	(D)	(D)
42	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	1	1
43	Transportation and public utilities	31	70	96	170	441	455	520
44	Railroad transportation	1	1	1	3	3	4	4
45	Trucking and warehousing	7	8	13	23	122	97	85
46	Water transportation	4	9	10	12	31	45	33
47	Other transportation	15	20	31	59	133	137	193
48	Communication	2	26	30	53	114	131	157
49	Electric, gas, and sanitary services	3	6	11	21	39	41	47
50	Wholesale trade	12	18	31	54	150	149	149
51	Retail trade	37	56	89	150	296	326	357
52	Finance, insurance, and real estate	11	19	29	55	130	159	181
53	Banking	3	6	10	19	43	51	56
54	Other finance, insurance, and real estate	8	13	19	36	87	109	125
55	Services	37	64	113	199	647	666	611
56	Hotels and other lodging places	3	5	10	15	35	37	38
57	Personal services	4	5	7	9	14	16	18
58	Private households	1	2	3	4	4	5	5
59	Business and repair services	5	14	28	32	256	255	151
60	Amusement and recreation incl. motion pictures	2	2	3	4	5	7	9
61	Professional, social, and related services	21	35	63	135	302	316	390
62	Government and government enterprises	247	328	474	790	1,090	1,200	1,292
63	Federal, civilian	102	127	166	239	322	364	373
64	Federal, military	115	125	171	241	264	273	288
65	State and local	30	76	137	311	504	563	631
Derivation of personal income by place of residence								
66	Total labor and proprietors income by place of work	506	696	1,082	1,794	4,726	4,365	4,207
67	Less: Personal contributions for social insurance by place of work	14	22	42	100	204	232	224
68	Net labor and proprietors income by place of work	492	675	1,040	1,694	4,522	4,133	3,984
69	Plus: Residence adjustment	-31	-34	-52	-80	-914	-472	-259
70	Net labor and proprietors income by place of residence	461	640	988	1,615	3,608	3,660	3,725
71	Plus: Dividends, interest, and rent	22	36	66	118	298	313	333
72	Plus: Transfer payments	21	31	56	268	291	341	358
73	Personal income by place of residence	507	708	1,110	2,002	4,195	4,315	4,415
74	Per capita income (dollars)	2,262	2,765	3,895	6,016	10,275	10,458	10,963
75	Total population (thousands)	221	256	285	331	408	413	401

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME TO ALASKA RESIDENTS - STATE AND CENSUS DIVISIONS

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
	(millions of dollars)								
STATE OF ALASKA	1,244.6	1,411.6	1,557.2	1,698.5	2,008.3	2,436.2	3,520.7	4,186.5	4,274.6
1. Southeast									
Angoon	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.1	2.3	2.4	3.0	3.5	3.4
Haines	5.2	6.0	6.2	7.3	10.4	11.7	12.0	12.3	12.0
Skagway/Yakutat	7.7	8.7	10.1	9.8	13.9	14.5	17.6	18.7	20.3
Wrangell/Petersburg	18.7	20.8	23.5	27.8	35.0	39.2	43.8	48.7	52.0
Prince of Wales	8.3	9.9	10.6	11.2	15.0	16.5	15.7	18.0	21.8
Juneau	77.3	89.1	101.1	115.8	130.8	149.6	174.0	204.7	223.2
Ketchikan	43.5	49.0	53.4	62.7	78.3	91.0	97.7	116.9	127.4
Outer Ketchikan	4.7	5.4	6.1	7.5	12.0	12.9	12.2	12.9	14.0
Sitka	26.2	30.4	33.3	38.0	46.7	53.1	67.4	76.0	82.4
Subtotal	192.3	220.2	245.3	281.2	344.4	390.9	443.4	511.7	556.5
2. Prince William Sound									
Cordova/McCarthy	7.4	8.3	9.0	9.0	11.5	12.3	16.9	19.3	22.0
Valdez/Whittier/Chitina	10.6	12.1	14.4	15.1	17.8	30.7	86.6	172.8	113.5
Subtotal	18.0	20.4	23.4	24.1	29.3	43.0	103.5	192.1	135.5
3. Cook Inlet									
Kenai/Cook Inlet	48.9	52.7	58.3	61.8	71.7	88.1	134.0	168.2	201.5
Seward	8.3	10.1	10.8	11.4	14.8	17.1	23.9	27.7	28.7
Subtotal	57.2	62.8	69.1	73.2	86.5	105.2	157.9	196.9	230.2
4. Southwest									
Aleutian Islands	40.0	44.3	50.7	50.0	60.7	66.3	72.8	80.8	82.4
Kodiak	29.6	33.6	38.2	36.6	46.5	53.9	67.5	81.8	90.3
Subtotal	69.6	77.9	88.9	86.6	107.2	120.2	140.3	162.6	172.7

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>
5. Bristol Bay									
Borough	5.6	6.7	7.3	7.3	9.3	10.0	11.4	13.4	12.9
Division	5.0	6.4	7.3	6.9	15.6	14.0	16.3	16.2	19.6
Subtotal	10.6	13.1	14.6	14.2	24.9	24.0	27.7	29.6	32.5
6. Arctic/Yukon/Kuskokum (excluding Upper Yukon)									
Bethel	12.4	16.1	17.6	20.0	39.8	35.8	41.6	39.8	42.5
Kobuk	7.4	8.5	9.6	11.8	22.7	20.2	25.2	23.2	26.7
Kuskokum	5.3	6.2	6.9	7.8	12.9	13.2	12.6	13.9	13.7
Nome	14.7	14.4	16.5	18.4	33.6	32.0	40.6	47.4	45.9
Wade Hampton	5.3	6.9	7.1	8.4	18.2	15.2	16.5	18.3	14.5
Subtotal	45.1	52.1	57.7	66.4	127.2	116.4	136.5	142.6	143.3
7. Upper Yukon									
Upper Yukon	6.8	7.6	7.9	8.2	13.0	15.3	19.1	20.0	18.9
Yukon/Koyukuk	12.6	15.4	17.2	18.6	28.1	29.1	39.5	53.9	54.9
Subtotal	19.4	23.0	25.1	26.8	41.1	44.4	58.6	73.9	73.4
8. Other									
Anchorage	586.2	662.7	732.9	800.2	833.1	1,111.6	1,614.4	1,382.5	2,073.8
Matanuska/Susitna	22.3	26.4	31.5	36.3	43.7	57.7	88.2	113.9	128.3
Fairbanks	200.2	226.4	240.2	160.1	279.0	373.2	677.0	750.9	649.2
Southeast Fairbanks	13.0	15.1	16.6	18.5	24.3	29.9	44.5	39.4	37.9
Barrow (North Slope)	10.6	11.5	11.8	10.9	17.5	19.6	28.9	41.1	41.3
Subtotal	832.3	942.1	1,033.0	1,126.0	1,247.6	1,592.0	2,453.0	2,877.8	2,930.5

SOURCE: Numbers, Basic Economic Statistics of Alaska Census Divisions, Alaska Department of Commerce November 1979.

TOTAL RESIDENT POPULATION OF ALASKA - STATE AND CENSUS DIVISIONS

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>
	(thousands of persons)								
STATE OF ALASKA	296.0	304.3	315.3	324.5	331.1	341.3	364.7	408.3	407.2
1. Southeast									
Angoon	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.9
Haines	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.2	1.8
Skagway/Yakutat	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.9	2.7
Wrangell/Petersburg	4.9	5.0	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.7	5.9	6.1	5.6
Prince of Wales	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.6	2.7	3.1	3.0
Juneau	13.3	13.7	14.5	14.9	15.5	16.0	16.8	18.6	19.1
Ketchikan	9.9	10.1	10.5	10.3	10.4	10.7	11.0	11.5	11.1
Outer Ketchikan	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9
Sitka	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.1	6.7	6.2	6.6	7.4	7.0
Subtotal	41.9	42.9	44.9	44.7	46.6	47.8	50.3	54.4	53.1
2. Prince William Sound									
Cordova/McCarthy	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.4
Valdez/Whittier/Chitna	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	5.1	8.0	8.2
Subtotal	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	7.3	10.5	10.6
3. Cook Inlet									
Kenai/Cook Inlet	13.9	14.2	14.3	14.5	14.0	14.1	16.0	19.1	20.1
Seward	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.6	3.0	3.1	3.0
Subtotal	16.2	16.5	16.7	17.1	16.5	16.7	19.0	22.2	23.1
4. Southwest									
Aleutian Islands	8.0	8.1	7.9	7.6	7.4	8.0	7.9	8.3	8.0
Kodiak	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.3	8.4	8.9	9.4	10.1	9.9
Subtotal	17.3	17.5	17.4	16.9	15.8	16.9	17.3	18.4	17.9

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>
5. Bristol Bay									
Borough	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3
Division	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.2
Subtotal	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.5	5.5
6. Arctic/Yukon/Kuskokum (excluding Upper Yukon)									
Bethel	7.6	7.7	7.8	8.0	8.5	8.7	9.3	9.4	9.6
Kobuk	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.4	4.2	4.8	4.9	4.8
Kuskokwum	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.8
Nome	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.5	7.1	7.0
Wade Hampton	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.9	4.8
Subtotal	23.5	23.8	23.9	24.3	25.7	26.2	28.0	29.3	29.0
7. Upper Yukon									
Upper Yukon	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6
Yukon/Koyukuk	4.6	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.9	5.9
Subtotal	5.8	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.6	6.6	7.0	7.5	7.6
8. Other									
Anchorage	123.3	127.6	134.0	142.1	146.1	150.6	161.3	179.9	181.4
Matanuska/Susitna	6.4	6.7	7.4	8.0	8.3	9.5	10.9	13.3	14.2
Fairbanks	44.7	45.9	46.8	47.1	46.9	47.5	50.0	56.9	55.1
Southwest Fairbanks	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.6	5.4	5.3
Barrow/North Slope	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.7	4.3	3.9	4.6	4.5
Subtotal	181.9	187.9	195.9	205.0	210.0	216.4	230.7	260.1	260.5

SOURCE: Numbers, Basic Economic Statistics of Alaska Census Division, Alaska Department of Labor, November 1979.

ALASKA RESIDENTS PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME - STATE AND CENSUS DIVISIONS

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>
	(dollars)								
STATE OF ALASKA	4,205	4,638	4,939	5,234	6,066	7,137	9,654	10,254	10,497
1. Southeast									
Angeon	1,326	1,721	2,002	2,100	4,941	3,900	3,887	4,482	4,027
Haines	3,550	3,863	3,625	4,298	5,936	6,068	5,732	5,726	6,594
Skagway/Yakutat	3,641	4,019	4,569	4,270	6,113	6,099	6,632	6,499	7,432
Wrangell/Petersburg	3,797	4,147	4,245	5,249	6,519	6,920	7,466	7,986	9,252
Prince of Wales	4,031	4,748	5,279	5,630	6,431	6,270	5,876	5,866	7,374
Juneau	5,826	6,496	6,972	7,782	8,454	9,324	10,336	10,984	11,677
Ketchikan	4,370	4,854	5,095	6,097	7,509	8,492	8,844	10,181	11,466
Outer Ketchikan	2,823	3,152	3,362	4,392	7,149	7,449	6,869	7,062	7,216
Sitka	4,409	4,949	5,252	6,232	6,949	8,595	10,249	10,337	11,717
Subtotal	4,589	5,133	5,463	6,291	7,391	8,118	8,315	9,406	10,480
2. Prince William Sound									
Cordova/McCarthy	3,995	4,478	4,697	4,734	5,845	6,098	7,665	7,620	9,272
Valdez/Whittier/Chitna	3,591	3,822	4,201	4,319	5,097	8,432	17,057	21,544	13,856
Subtotal	3,750	4,000	4,415	4,463	5,327	7,679	14,178	18,295	12,783
3. Cook Inlet									
Kenai/Cook Inlet	3,516	3,706	4,077	4,264	5,138	6,234	8,354	8,805	10,007
Seward	3,564	4,299	4,465	4,406	5,962	6,505	7,854	9,030	9,630
Subtotal	3,531	3,806	4,138	4,281	5,242	6,299	8,311	3,869	9,965
4. Southwest									
Aleutian Islands	5,018	5,449	6,447	6,580	8,214	8,307	9,263	9,772	10,249
Kodiak	3,197	3,580	4,039	3,935	5,545	6,040	7,195	8,115	9,149
Subtotal	4,023	4,451	5,109	5,124	6,785	7,112	8,110	8,837	9,648

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>
5. Bristol Bay Borough Division	4,953	5,813	6,041	6,678	8,369	8,458	9,141	10,168	9,901
	1,434	1,827	2,085	1,854	4,174	3,659	4,105	3,851	4,689
Subtotal	2,304	2,787	3,106	2,958	5,188	4,800	5,327	5,382	5,909
6. Arctic/Yukon/Kuskokum (excluding Upper Yukon)									
Bethel	1,634	2,083	2,264	2,503	4,713	4,093	4,494	4,027	4,446
Kobuk	1,865	2,095	2,336	2,920	5,180	4,838	5,286	4,729	5,592
Kuskokum	2,281	2,687	2,989	3,385	5,276	5,016	4,508	4,699	4,845
Nome	2,575	2,511	2,819	3,126	5,630	5,161	6,269	6,692	6,585
Wade Hampton	1,360	1,767	1,797	2,047	4,227	3,394	3,544	3,712	2,995
Subtotal	1,919	2,189	2,414	2,733	4,949	4,443	4,875	4,867	4,941
7. Upper Yukon									
Upper Yukon	5,428	5,914	5,894	6,240	9,290	10,992	12,192	12,462	12,078
Yukon/Koyukuk	2,753	3,241	3,562	3,725	5,424	5,603	7,336	9,084	9,308
Subtotal	3,345	3,770	4,115	4,254	6,227	6,727	8,371	9,853	9,787
8. Other									
Anchorage	4,755	5,195	5,470	5,632	6,050	7,383	10,006	10,466	11,430
Matanuska/Susitna	3,474	3,957	4,279	4,539	4,970	6,068	8,092	8,542	9,032
Fairbanks	4,476	4,928	5,127	5,526	5,952	7,864	13,533	13,192	11,779
Southeast Fairbanks	3,200	3,622	3,927	4,214	5,305	6,645	9,690	16,643	7,157
Barrow/North Slope	3,137	3,341	3,373	3,167	4,748	4,596	7,501	8,974	9,142
Subtotal	4,576	5,014	5,273	5,493	5,941	7,357	10,633	11,064	11,250

SOURCE: Members, basic Income Statistics of Alaska Census Division, Alaska Department of Labor
November 1979.

LOCAL AREA PERSONAL INCOME, 1971-76

Vol. 9: Far West Region, including Alaska and Hawaii.

Aug. 1978 INTRODUCTION

Bureau of Economic Analysis ALASKA¹, pp. 18-30

U.S. Department of Commerce

This volume presents, for the period 1971-76, the revised estimates of personal income by type of payment and of labor and proprietors' income by major industry group for the metropolitan areas and counties for the six States of the Far West region as well as for Alaska's census divisions. The revisions reflect the definitional and classificational revisions incorporated in the estimates made in the 1976 benchmark revision of the national income and product account (NIPA) estimates—specifically those that affected personal income. The revisions are discussed in part I of the January 1976 *Survey of Current Business* and summarized in table B.

The statistical revisions are traceable to the benchmarking of the NIPA estimates, which also are discussed in the January 1976 *Survey*; to the routine annual revisions of the NIPA estimates for 1973-76, which incorporated source data not available when the benchmark revision was prepared and which were published in the July 1976 and July 1977 issues of the *Survey*; and to the methodological improvements in the State estimates. The improvements in the State and county estimates consist of both more reliable estimating procedures and more current and complete data. The major data sources underlying the improved series included the 1969 and 1974 Censuses of Agriculture; the 1967 and 1972 Censuses of Governments; the Decennial 1970 Censuses of Population and Housing; and the 1967 and 1972 economic censuses—manufacturing, mining, construction, and trade and services. Some of the information from these sources had been incorporated in previous annual revisions; the present revisions use them fully and consistently. The present revisions also use information from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), the Railroad Retirement Board, the Civil Service Commission, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), the U.S. Department of Defense, the U.S. Department of Justice, the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), and the State Bureaus of Employment Security.

Estimates by industry for 1975 and 1976 are based on the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). Estimates for the years prior to 1975 remain on the 1967 SIC basis. Estimates for 1975 on the 1967 SIC basis will be available at a later date. The overlap is intended to aid those who wish to approximate a time series based on a consistent industry classification or to analyze the impact of the code changes on the industry detail. The effectiveness of the overlap is sharply limited in many areas because it is not possible to distinguish between code changes mandated by the Office of Management and Budget's 1972 revision of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual from code changes resulting from the refileing required by many State Employment Security Agencies. The refileing was instituted in an effort to incorporate code changes resulting from errors in classification or from actual changes in product activity. Because the employment and wage data provided the Bureau of Economic Analysis are tabulated by industry rather than by individual firm, it is virtually impossible to construct estimates for 1975 on a 1967 SIC code basis that are comparable with those produced for earlier years. Furthermore, the problem of establishing a linkage between the 1974 and 1975 data reported in unemployment insurance (UI) tabulations is compounded by the recession of 1975, negating any possible use of trend analysis as an aid in evaluation.

Revised county data are currently available, at a minimal cost, back to 1969. Estimates for selected years back to 1959 will be available on a revised basis by spring 1979. Persons interested in obtaining data for selected earlier years should contact the Regional Economic Measurement Division in accordance with this timetable.

Definition of total and per capita personal income

Personal income is the current income received by residents of an area from all sources. It is measured after deduction of personal contributions for social security, government retirement, and other social insurance programs but before deduction of income and other personal taxes. It includes income received from foreign

governments. It consists of wage and salary disbursements, various types of supplementary earnings termed "other labor income," proprietors' income, rental income of persons, dividends, interest, and government and business transfer payments.

For the measurement of personal income on a regional basis, BEA assigns the income flows to the State, county, or Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) in which the individual resides. However, BEA also presents labor income¹ and proprietors' income in industrial detail by place of work since the bulk of labor and proprietors' income is reported by industry at the point of disbursement (establishment location). This income is then converted to a place-of-residence basis at an all-industry level.

Regional measures of labor and proprietors' income are important on both a place-of-work and a place-of-residence basis. The estimates based on place of work (where earned), which include detail by industry, are useful in the analysis of the industrial structure of a given area. The estimates based on place of residence (where received) are useful for the analysis of consumer markets and purchasing power.

Per capita personal income is the total personal income of residents divided by the resident population. It serves as an indicator of the nature of consumer markets and of the well-being of the residents of an area. Per capita income can vary widely from county to county and should be used with caution for several reasons. In many instances, an unusually high (or low) per capita income is temporary and results from unusual conditions such as a bumper crop, a major construction project (e.g., a defense facility, a nuclear plant, or a dam) or a catastrophe (e.g., flood, tornado, or drought). In some cases, a high per capita income is not representative of the standard of living in an area. For example, a construction project may attract a large number of high-paid workers who are included in the population count but who send a substantial portion of their wages to their dependents living in other areas. Conversely, a county with a large institutional population (e.g., residents of a college, correctional institution, or domiciliary medical facility) may show an unusually low per capita income, which is not necessarily indicative of the economic well-being of the noninstitutional population. Moreover, population is measured at midyear, whereas income is measured as a flow over the year. Therefore, a significant change in population during the year, particularly around midyear, can cause a distortion in the per capita figures.

Comparison with national personal income series

The definitions underlying the local area series are, for the most part, the same as those underlying the personal income series in the national income and product accounts. The major difference is in the treatment of U.S. citizens temporarily working on assignment abroad. The national series includes not only Federal personnel—civilian and military—stationed abroad but also—since the 1976 benchmark revisions—U.S. residents employed by private U.S. firms on temporary foreign assignment. The local area series (as well as the State series) includes only persons working and/or residing in the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Border workers are treated somewhat differently in the local area personal income series than they are in the national series although the net effect on total personal income is the same. The differences in approach are discussed in the section on residence adjustment.

¹Labor income is the sum of wages and salaries plus other labor income.

²In the construction industry, point of disbursement may or may not be the actual work site. Therefore, the wage and salary estimates for the construction industry do not necessarily reflect the county of work. This is the only industry where this distinction is of importance.

METHODOLOGY

The 30 line items shown in the published personal income tables for SMSA's and counties are derived from approximately 400 separately estimated series.

The bulk of the source materials used to prepare the county estimates was obtained from records that Federal and State government agencies maintain for their own purposes, usually to administer a program, such as unemployment insurance or social security. The remainder of the data was obtained from various censuses, from private sources, such as the Association of American Railroads.

While this approach requires processing the various inputs to adjust for differences in definition, to close data gaps, and to obtain statistical comparability among geographic units and over time, it is, nevertheless, both reliable and economical. The data are usually subject to internal review by the agency administering the program, and the cost of using data collected by other agencies for other purposes is minimal. The major alternative to BEA's present approach to income measurement would be to collect the necessary information in surveys of income recipients. The data acquired would be directly suited to the measurement of personal income. The cost, however, would be prohibitive because a very large sample would be necessary to permit reliable local area estimates.

The State and local area income estimates were made within the framework of BEA's national estimates of personal income; that is, the national totals for each of the approximately 400 income items were allocated first to the States and then to the counties in proportion to each State's or county's share of a related economic series. In some cases, national, State, and county estimates were derived from the same basic source materials; for example, wages and salaries reported for unemployment insurance purposes were used to estimate the bulk of the payroll disbursements by industry. In other instances, data that were available at the national level were not available at the local level, and in these cases an effort was made to develop an allocator that most accurately reflected the geographic distribution of the component in question. An illustration of the allocation procedure, central to the measurement of the local area income, is included in the section on wage and salary disbursements.

The following summary of methodology for each personal income component is confined to the procedures applicable to the most current period with particular emphasis on those which reflect revisions (due to changes in classification or definition, availability of new data, or improved estimating techniques). Persons interested in a detailed explanation of the classificational and definitional and statistical revisions at the national, State, and county levels of estimation are referred to the following issues of the *Survey of Current Business*: January 1976, Part I; August 1977; and June 1978, respectively.

Wage and salary disbursements

Wage and salary disbursements consist of monetary remuneration, including compensation of corporate officers; commissions, tips, and bonuses; and receipts in kind that represent income to the recipients. Retroactive wages are counted when paid rather than when earned.

Private nonfarm—In a typical State, about two-thirds of total payrolls and more than 90 percent of private payrolls come under the State's unemployment (UI) program. Under the ES-202 program, every covered firm is required to report to the State's Employment Security Agency the wages and salaries paid its employees in the preceding quarter. These reports are tabulated by county and summed by industry (at the two-digit level). The quarterly tabulations, in which the individual firm's report loses its identity, are furnished to BEA where they are summed to annual totals, by industry, for each county.

Elements of payroll¹ excluded from coverage—such as tips or small segments of an industry—are estimated independently by county and added to the UI data. The resulting county figures form the allocating series. The BEA State estimates of wages and salaries in each industry are then disaggregated among the constituent counties in

direct proportion to the county distribution of the allocating series to yield the final county estimates.

One of the major revisions affecting private nonfarm wages was the reclassification of contract farm labor, as distinguished from hired farm labor, from farm to agricultural services. Independent estimates of wages of contract laborers were added to UI-reported payrolls in agricultural services. Most State programs do not cover these workers; a few have partial coverage. Adjustments were made to the UI tabulations to avoid double counting of those covered. The estimates added to the UI data were based on the proportionate distribution of expenditures for contract labor reported in the 1974 Census of Agriculture.

The list of industries considered "covered" (by BEA for estimating purposes) has been increased to include fisheries and museums, art galleries, etc. Wages in the fishing industry for the period beginning with 1972 are now based solely on UI distributions. Estimates of payrolls of museums, art galleries, etc., have been revised to reflect the geographic distribution of UI data replacing *County Business Patterns* (CBP).

Industries still treated as "noncovered" are private educational services, nonprofit membership organizations, private households, railroads, and rest of the world. County estimates of wages and salaries for *private educational services* and *nonprofit membership organizations* remain based on CBP distributions since the UI law extending coverage in 1972 excludes certain categories of nonprofit organizations. State totals of wages and salaries of workers in *private households* were allocated to counties in proportion to the product of the number of persons employed in the industry and their average income derived from data reported in the 1970 Census of Population. County estimates of wages and salaries of *railroad workers* were based on biennial employment reports of the Association of American Railroads. For the *rest of the world*,⁴ the State totals of wages and salaries were assigned on a judgmental basis to the counties in which the major international organizations, foreign embassies, and consulates are located.

Farm—Farm wages were derived from the county distributions reported in the 1974 Census of Agriculture. The revised series included an estimate for salaries received by officers of corporate farms. These salaries are based on data, heretofore unavailable, collected in the 1974 Census.

Government—County estimates of wages and salaries of government employees were, with the exception of military payrolls, unaffected by revisions.

Wages and salaries of full-time military personnel were derived in two parts, cash pay (including allowances and allotments³) and pay in kind. The detail in which cash pay was estimated was increased to more nearly parallel the State level methodology. County estimates of military strength were constructed separately for each branch of service from data obtained from the U.S. Department of Defense and the 1970 Census of Population. The State estimates of cash pay reflect not only military strength by branch of service but also differentials in average pay separately for officers and enlisted personnel, by branch of service. The final county estimates, derived by distributing the State totals of each service branch by military strength implicitly reflect the wage differentials as well.

Pay-in-kind was allocated to the counties proportionate to cash pay. Military payrolls were also revised to include military reserve pay, reclassified from other labor income in the national benchmark revisions. Members of the military reserve are defined as part-time military personnel and the inclusion of their pay in military wages and salaries makes their treatment consistent with that of part-time

¹Rest of the world in the State and local area personal income accounts reflects the earnings of residents of the United States employed by foreign diplomatic missions and international organizations in the United States. At the national level, rest of the world has been replaced by the more inclusive foreign transactions account in which not only the earnings of U.S. residents employed by international and foreign diplomatic organizations are reflected but also the earnings of border workers (in terms of import and export of services). See section on residence adjustment for further discussion.

³The special family allotment designated as the Q allotment, which had been estimated separately, was abolished at the end of 1972.

¹The value of pay-in-kind is already included in the UI payroll tabulations. However, since it is not reported separately by the employers, it cannot be identified.

civilian workers. Information pertaining to the geographic distribution of the Reserve is nonexistent at the county level; therefore, State estimates (based on limited data for the National Guard) are allocated to the counties by civilian resident population.

Estimates of *Federal civilian* payrolls are based on UI data for 15 States and on Civil Service Commission employment data for the remaining States. For the latter, salary differentials were introduced by weighting each agency's county employment by the agency's average salary in that State as calculated from UI data.

Estimates of *local government* wages and salaries are a composite of Census local government payroll data reported annually for the 372 largest counties and, for the remaining smaller counties, an extrapolation of the 1972 benchmark distribution constructed from local government payrolls reported in the 1972 *Census of Governments*. State government estimates are based on the 1967 Census of Governments county tabulations of full-time employment of State government units, since the 1972 Census did not include comparable information.

Other labor income. Other labor income (OLI) consists almost entirely of employer contributions to private pension and welfare funds and directors' fees. Contributions to pension funds were allocated by wages and welfare funds by employment. Each allocation was carried out in industrial detail.

As a result of a classificational revision, the former OLI component "compensation for injuries" has been replaced by "employer contributions to privately insured workmen's compensation funds." Allocations were made in industrial detail, based on the geographic distribution of wages and salaries. Government insured workmen's compensation funds are treated as a form of social insurance and are included in transfer payments.)

Directors' fees were allocated, in industrial detail, by wages and salaries.

Proprietors' income—Proprietors' income is the monetary income and income-in-kind of sole proprietorships and partnerships, including the independent professions, and of producers' cooperatives. It is treated in its entirety as received by individuals. Interest and dividends received by proprietors and rental income received by persons who are not primarily engaged in the real estate business are excluded.

Nonfarm proprietors' income for many industries are now benchmarked on Internal Revenue Service (IRS) data on the self-employed. These data were tabulated from the Social Security Self-Employment Tax forms filed by proprietors of unincorporated business. For 19 States, the self-employed data for the period 1968-72 were used for most industries. For the remaining 32 States, proprietors' income for the trade and service industries only (but which account for approximately 75 percent of total nonfarm proprietors' income) was based on the IRS self-employment data for 1968-70. Proprietors' income for the other nonfarm industries in these States were based on a combination of 1962 IRS all-industry data and the CBP data on the number of small establishments by industry and county. The CBP small establishment data were also used to extend the various benchmarks to the more current years. The 1971-72 self-employment file for the 32 States and the 1973 data for all States are being processed and will be incorporated into the estimates at a later date.

The county nonfarm proprietors' income series was derived inclusive of the capital consumption adjustment (CCAdj), a refinement introduced in the national benchmark revisions. No separate estimate of the (CCAdj) was made by the county level; however, it is implicitly incorporated in the county nonfarm proprietors' income series through its inclusion in each State's industry detail.

The addition of the net income of rural electric and telephone cooperatives to nonfarm proprietors' income posed problems at the local area level of estimation that were not present at the national and State levels. Specifically, the problems occurred in small counties that are the sites of large cooperatives. To avoid the possible distorting effect of the net income of a single large cooperative on a county that would otherwise have a small total personal income, the net income of the cooperatives was imputed to the customer-members (for the most part, residing in the surrounding counties, as well as in the county in which the cooperative is located). This imputation was made as part of the residence adjustment. Therefore, in the labor and proprietors' income series, which is by place of work, the net income of the cooperatives is included entirely in the counties in which they are located. However, for personal income, a residence-based series, the income is measured in the counties of residence of the customer-members.

Current farm proprietors' income estimates are now benchmarked on data collected in the 1974 Census of Agriculture as well as the revised U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) State totals of income and expense items released in July 1974.

County distributions of more than 35 components of gross income and about 13 items of production expenses were used to allocate State totals of the corresponding series. The revised USDA State totals include a number of additional expense items and

a few minor income items which had not previously been estimated, as well as some statistical changes made to cash receipts and to several expense items. Data on "other expenses" collected in the 1974 Census were used to make improvements in the estimates of many expense items including depreciation, taxes, and mortgage interest, which previously had been derived separately but on the basis of outdated and indirect data.

Estimates of total net farm income were derived by subtracting total production expenses from total gross farm income, county by county. BEA, in contrast to USDA,⁴ includes the salaries of officers of corporate farms in production expenses. Also, as a result of a classificational revision, rents received by landlords living on farms but leasing them to operators are no longer included in farm income. They have been reclassified as rental income of persons. Farm proprietors' income was derived by subtracting estimates of corporate farm income (based on the proportion of farm acreage occupied by corporate farms in each county reported in the 1974 *Census of Agriculture*) from total net farm income, separately for each county.

Estimates for postcensal years were prepared by modifying the county distributions of the various income and expense items by direct information obtained from the individual States wherever possible. Other distributions were held constant or moved forward by a related series for which data were available.

At the State and national levels, the revisions tended to lower farm proprietors' income. The effect at the county level was more diverse because agricultural production tends to be more homogeneous at the county level than at the State level and a given revision may impact on one county and not on another.

Dividends, interest, and rent—Dividends are cash payments by corporations organized for profit to stockholders who are U.S. persons. Personal income is the interest income of persons from all sources. Nationally, it is calculated as net interest plus interest paid by government to persons and business less interest received by government plus interest paid by consumers to business. Rental income of persons with (CCAdj) is the monetary income of persons from the rental income of real property, except the income of persons primarily engaged in the real estate business; the imputed net rental income of owner-occupants of nonfarm dwellings; and the royalties received by persons from patents, copyrights, and rights to natural resources.

Dividends and monetary interest were allocated to local areas by special tabulations provided by IRS. In the absence of direct data, estimates of imputed interest and monetary rental and royalty income of persons were based on the county distributions of monetary interest.

Imputed rental income accruing to residents of owner-occupied nonfarm dwellings was derived by allocating the State totals to counties by the distribution of the value of owner-occupied homes, constructed from data reported in the 1970 *Census of Housing*. State totals for postcensal years were disaggregated to counties on the basis of the benchmark distributions.

As a result of the reclassification of purchases of mobile homes from personal consumption expenditures (and expenditures for producers' durable equipment) to investment in structures, in the national accounts, rental income of persons now includes rent (monetary and imputed) from mobile homes. Monetary rent from mobile homes was merged with all other monetary rent and distributed as one series. Imputed rent for owner-occupied mobile homes was estimated separately based on 1970 Census of Housing data on number of mobile homes (including trailers).⁵

Monetary rental income was estimated inclusive of (CCAdj)—no independent estimate was made at the county level.

Transfer payments—Transfer payments to persons is income for which current services are not rendered. It consists of both government and business transfer payments. Government transfer payments include payments under the following programs: Federal old-age, survivors, disability, and health insurance; railroad retirement and unemployment insurance; government retirement; Federal and State government insured workmen's compensation; veterans, including veterans life insurance; food stamp; black lung; supplemental security (SSI); and direct relief. Government payments to nonprofit institutions, other than for work under research and development contracts, are also included.

Total transfer payments were measured as the sum of over 50 separately estimated series. Directly reported data were used to measure about three-fourths of all transfers.

⁴USDA treats these salaries as a return to corporate ownership.

⁵Preliminary investigation revealed that the proportion of trailers to mobile homes is very small; therefore, the inclusion of trailers would have little effect on the distribution.

although the proportion varied among local areas. Reliable indirect indicators—such as veteran population, which was used to allocate selected components of veterans' benefits—were available for many of the remaining transfers.

The reclassification of workmen's compensation by type of funding (see section on other labor income) treats publicly insured funds as a form of social insurance. Therefore, Federal and State Government insured workmen's compensation plans are measured in terms of benefits (in contrast to privately insured plans which are measured in terms of employer contributions) and included in transfer payments. Separate estimates were made for federally insured workmen's compensation programs and for State government insured programs. Benefits from Federal programs were estimated at the county level by allocating State totals by residence-adjusted Federal civilian payrolls. Benefits from State government programs were estimated for the counties by allocating State totals by residence-adjusted total payrolls excluding Federal Government.

More reliable estimates were developed for several series due to the availability of new data. For example, payments under the Trade Readjustment Assistance Act were revised on the basis of direct data obtained for the current years as well as for some prior years.

Contributions for social insurance—Personal contributions for social insurance includes payments by employees, self-employed, and other individuals who participate in the following programs: Federal old-age, survivors, disability, and health insurance; supplementary medical insurance; State unemployment insurance; railroad retirement insurance; government retirement; and veterans' life insurance.

In general, the State totals were allocated to counties by the related wages and salaries and/or proprietors' income component. The estimates were improved by the addition of separate estimates for contributions of military personnel for social insurance and for payments for supplementary medical insurance (SMI). State totals of contributions by military personnel were allocated to the counties by military payrolls; State totals of payments for SMI were allocated by county distributions of the number of persons on the SMI rolls.

Residence adjustment

The adjustment of labor income⁸ from a place-of-work to a place-of-residence concept was based primarily on commuting and income data obtained from the 1970 Census of Population and on the 1972, 1974, and 1975 county wages reported by the IRS. The Census commuting data were used to calculate the proportions of labor income generated in a given county (place of work) which were received by residents of each of the surrounding counties. The 1970 relationships were used for the years 1969-76. Estimates of the gross flows of commuters' labor income from the county of work to the various counties of residence were made by multiplying the "income subject to

⁸Although, conceptually, the residence adjustment is a deduction from net labor and proprietors' income, in practice, only net labor income is adjusted for residence since BEA's proprietors' income series is treated both as place of work and place of residence. The one exception, as mentioned earlier, is the income of rural electric and telephone cooperatives.

adjustment" (ISA)⁹ of the county of work by the residence adjustment ratios. The initial net residence adjustment for each county was the sum of the individual dollar income flows; i.e., inflows minus outflows.

Under the foregoing procedures, the net residence adjustment for a given county varies, over time, with the changes in the ISA of that county and its neighboring counties. For the period following 1970, there is the implicit assumption that the underlying commutation patterns do not change. Since this assumption is clearly not valid for all cases, the initial residence adjustments were subjected to intensive review. Census county wage data for 1969 and IRS county wage data for 1972, 1974, and 1975 were used to identify those counties that had experienced major shifts in commuting patterns. Where further adjustments were indicated by the edit routine and correlative information supported the Census and IRS data, modifications were made to the initial net residence adjustment. These modifications were based on all available information on the changes in the industrial and demographic structure of the county under adjustment.

The foregoing procedures were refined during the general revisions by introducing industry differentials in wages and number of commuters in the derivation of the residence adjustment ratios.¹⁰ The availability of 1975 IRS wage data provided a more current cross-check, adding to the improved reliability of the residence adjustment.

The national benchmark revisions formalized the treatment of border workers and their earnings. At the national level, the foreign transactions account was designated to reflect the earnings of these workers in terms of import and export of services. However, at the State and county levels, the residence adjustment proved to be the more logical vehicle. Since border workers, in essence, are international commuters the use of the residence adjustment makes the treatment of border workers consistent with those workers who commute within the territorial boundaries of the United States. Specifically, the earnings of U.S. residents working in Canada and Mexico are not included in the labor and proprietors' income series, which is a place-of-work construct. In order to include their earnings in personal income, which is by place of residence the earnings were "residence adjusted" into the States and counties in which the workers were assumed to reside. Conversely, the earnings of Canadian, Caribbean, and Mexican residents working in the United States are included (properly) in the labor and proprietors' income series, but since they should not be included in personal income they were removed from the States and counties of work via the residence adjustment.

Classification of SMSA's

The classification of SMSA's used by BEA in its personal income estimates conform to the standards issued through February 1978 by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards of the U.S. Department of Commerce (formerly the responsibility of the Office of Management and Budget).

⁹Income subject to adjustment is defined as the sum of all the components of personal income estimated on a place-of-work basis.

¹⁰Gross flows were calculated separately for the following industries or groups of industries: Mining, manufacturing, transportation, and utilities; construction; trade, finance, services, and other industries; Federal civilian; military; and State and local government. However, the final net residence adjustment estimates were made only at the all-industry level.

PERSONAL INCOME BY MAJOR SOURCES 1971-76 (THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

ALASKA	1971 1/	1972 1/	1973 1/	1974 1/	1975 2/	1976 2/
TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK 1/						
BY TYPE						
WAGE AND SALARY DISBURSEMENTS	1,359,503	1,478,291	1,622,342	2,169,031	3,445,322	4,247,277
OTHER LABOR INCOME	55,453	62,524	74,058	99,461	171,038	212,137
PROPRIETORS INCOME 4/	84,836	91,575	104,705	120,793	142,753	156,456
FARM	558	1,044	1,252	978	2,174	2,538
NON-FARM 4/	83,878	90,531	103,453	119,815	140,619	153,918
BY INDUSTRY						
FARM	1,732	2,240	2,024	1,764	3,164	3,595
NON-FARM	1,498,462	1,480,530	1,795,081	2,387,521	3,755,985	4,612,275
PRIVATE	845,640	905,475	1,008,585	1,505,799	2,767,447	3,528,063
AG., SERV., FOR., FISH., AND OTHER 5/	19,342	15,585	34,168	36,048	31,724	40,423
MINING	46,848	41,214	40,618	70,752	115,741	136,995
CONSTRUCTION	168,023	181,563	182,462	431,575	1,095,105	1,559,018
MANUFACTURING	96,023	100,564	121,274	145,033	161,311	195,563
NON-DURABLE GOODS	61,511	63,016	74,388	86,754	95,105	125,243
DURABLE GOODS	34,512	37,548	46,906	58,239	66,202	70,320
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	142,715	156,292	169,654	236,716	408,440	435,296
WHOLESALE TRADE	46,601	50,973	53,683	75,333	126,125	146,752
RETAIL TRADE	125,236	135,107	150,901	184,541	258,523	294,876
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	41,277	45,555	56,958	65,420	91,854	121,113
SERVICES	155,575	173,826	198,871	259,981	480,520	598,027
GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISES	652,822	721,051	790,492	881,722	992,592	1,084,212
FEDERAL, CIVILIAN	210,531	216,669	238,875	266,841	308,294	323,750
FEDERAL, MILITARY	217,202	230,854	240,929	254,669	257,695	264,872
STATE AND LOCAL	225,089	273,528	310,688	360,212	426,545	495,590
DERIVATION OF PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE						
TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK	1,500,194	1,632,770	1,801,105	2,389,285	3,763,152	4,615,870
LESS: PERSONAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SOCIAL INSURANCE BY PLACE OF WORK	68,400	90,092	100,110	137,275	172,964	213,742
NET LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK	1,431,794	1,542,678	1,700,995	2,252,010	3,590,188	4,402,128
PLUS: RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT	-70,688	-69,315	-75,585	-223,043	-637,152	-959,763
NET LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE	1,361,106	1,473,363	1,621,406	2,028,967	2,953,036	3,442,365
PLUS: DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT 7/	88,332	100,976	118,458	168,446	219,838	253,445
PLUS: TRANSFER PAYMENTS	107,770	124,134	268,457	238,830	274,378	278,732
PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE	1,557,208	1,698,473	2,008,321	2,436,243	3,447,252	3,974,546
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (DOLLARS)	4,539	5,234	6,066	7,137	9,452	10,404
TOTAL POPULATION (THOUSANDS)	315.3	324.5	331.1	341.3	366.7	382.0

ALEUTIAN ISLANDS DIVISION ALASKA

ALASKA	1971 1/	1972 1/	1973 1/	1974 1/	1975 2/	1976 2/
TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK 3/						
BY TYPE						
WAGE AND SALARY DISBURSEMENTS	52,547	52,683	58,257	66,019	72,258	86,102
OTHER LABOR INCOME	1,272	1,285	1,774	2,058	2,544	3,324
PROPRIETORS INCOME 4/	1,613	856	2,527	3,636	3,450	3,321
FARM	24	24	35	31	36	65
NON-FARM 4/	1,589	832	2,492	3,605	3,414	3,256
BY INDUSTRY						
FARM	114	147	104	89	111	145
NON-FARM	55,720	54,677	62,456	71,624	78,141	92,402
PRIVATE	18,879	17,826	22,504	28,058	30,752	40,160
AG., SERV., FOR., FISH., AND OTHER 5/	2,414	1,747	5,052	6,056	4,850	6,193
MINING	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
CONSTRUCTION	5,013	5,255	5,136	5,576	8,357	9,476
MANUFACTURING	4,328	5,515	6,188	9,964	9,405	15,571
NON-DURABLE GOODS	(0)	(0)	6,188	9,964	9,405	15,571
DURABLE GOODS	(0)	(0)	0	0	0	0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	499	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
WHOLESALE TRADE	(0)	(0)	2,705	2,924	2,890	(0)
RETAIL TRADE	(0)	(0)	417	483	881	910
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	(0)	(0)	51	93	227	342
SERVICES	1,564	1,422	(0)	(0)	115	(0)
GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISES	36,841	36,851	39,952	43,526	47,345	52,442
FEDERAL, CIVILIAN	7,680	8,416	8,428	9,094	10,483	11,784
FEDERAL, MILITARY	27,101	26,045	28,860	31,444	33,315	36,569
STATE AND LOCAL	2,060	2,390	2,664	2,948	3,547	4,089
DERIVATION OF PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE						
TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK	55,834	54,824	62,560	71,713	78,252	92,747
LESS: PERSONAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SOCIAL INSURANCE BY PLACE OF WORK	2,275	2,539	3,032	3,594	3,599	4,351
NET LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK	53,559	52,285	59,528	68,119	74,653	88,396
PLUS: RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT	-6,039	-6,007	-8,454	-10,195	-10,219	-16,240
NET LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE	47,520	46,278	51,074	57,924	64,434	72,156
PLUS: DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT 7/	499	558	823	1,102	1,186	1,381
PLUS: TRANSFER PAYMENTS	2,436	3,132	8,797	7,272	8,395	7,602
PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE	50,455	49,968	60,694	66,298	74,015	81,139
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (DOLLARS)	6,447	6,580	8,214	8,307	9,416	10,728
TOTAL POPULATION (THOUSANDS)	7.9	7.6	7.4	8.0	7.5	7.6

ANCHORAGE DIVISION	ALASKA	1971 1/	1972 1/	1973 1/	1974 1/	1975 2/	1976 2/
TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK 3/							
BY TYPE							
WAGE AND SALARY DISBURSEMENTS		638,630	659,459	758,065	966,207	1,318,227	1,564,643
OTHER LABOR INCOME		24,851	28,234	32,956	43,160	67,951	84,848
PROPRIETORS INCOME 4/		41,039	44,712	47,512	52,593	63,925	71,515
NCN-FARM 4/		41,039	44,712	47,512	52,593	63,925	71,515
BY INDUSTRY							
NCN-FARM		704,520	773,005	838,533	1,062,380	1,450,107	1,721,006
PRIVATE		414,246	445,183	474,544	655,544	995,450	1,235,879
AG, SERV., FOR., FISH., AND OTHER 5/		1,138	1,321	1,453	1,051	7,105	2,024
MINING		15,809	15,623	15,172	23,543	36,926	46,361
CONSTRUCTION		85,548	93,171	90,338	156,631	226,170	301,247
MANUFACTURING		16,635	16,793	18,502	22,415	29,675	34,495
NCN-DURABLE GOODS		8,560	8,516	9,993	11,561	14,214	17,508
DURABLE GOODS		8,075	8,277	8,509	10,854	15,465	16,587
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES		70,456	74,511	(D)	108,718	170,262	196,485
WHOLESALE TRADE		31,389	35,416	37,751	50,663	84,350	98,269
RETAIL TRADE		73,327	75,050	83,026	101,415	135,376	161,105
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE SERVICES		28,549	34,439	(D)	43,262	58,515	75,850
GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISES		90,595	98,459	109,523	147,046	256,023	320,043
FEDERAL, CIVILIAN		290,274	227,822	263,989	406,836	450,657	485,127
FEDERAL, MILITARY		116,153	118,976	130,823	146,001	166,753	174,546
STATE AND LOCAL		95,490	109,952	115,751	123,489	122,856	122,614
STATE AND LOCAL		78,631	58,894	117,415	137,346	161,008	187,567

DERIVATION OF PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE							
TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK		704,520	773,005	838,533	1,062,380	1,450,107	1,721,006
LESS: PERSONAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SOCIAL INSURANCE BY PLACE OF WORK		32,357	43,491	47,452	61,281	67,674	81,294
NET LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK		672,163	729,514	791,081	1,001,099	1,382,433	1,639,712
PLUS: RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT		-22,589	-27,849	-34,308	-51,667	-12,327	-78,312
NET LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE		649,574	701,665	756,773	949,432	1,370,106	1,561,400
PLUS: DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT 7/		47,633	54,860	62,149	91,655	123,985	142,665
PLUS: TRANSFER PAYMENTS		36,074	43,676	64,222	70,348	83,523	94,860
PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE		732,281	800,201	883,144	1,111,435	1,577,614	1,799,125
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (DOLLARS)		5,470	5,632	6,050	7,383	9,778	10,735
TOTAL POPULATION (THOUSANDS)		134.0	142.1	146.0	150.6	161.3	167.3

ANCHORAGE DIVISION	ALASKA	1971 1/	1972 1/	1973 1/	1974 1/	1975 2/	1976 2/
TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK 3/							
BY TYPE							
WAGE AND SALARY DISBURSEMENTS		4,038	5,280	6,293	7,217	2,558	3,585
OTHER LABOR INCOME		283	363	469	508	185	299
PROPRIETORS INCOME 4/		90	59	93	162	175	198
NCN-FARM 4/		90	59	93	162	175	198
BY INDUSTRY							
NCN-FARM		4,411	5,702	6,855	7,887	2,922	4,082
PRIVATE		4,125	5,362	6,444	7,359	2,315	3,192
AG, SERV., FOR., FISH., AND OTHER 5/		172	172	236	188	(L)	(L)
MINING		(L)	(L)	(L)	(L)	(L)	(L)
CONSTRUCTION		527	1,112	1,318	(C)	(C)	489
MANUFACTURING		1,335	1,519	1,800	2,180	1,258	(C)
NCN-DURABLE GOODS		675	796	843	1,055	(C)	(C)
DURABLE GOODS		660	723	957	1,125	(C)	(C)
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES		482	861	957	1,191	(L)	(L)
WHOLESALE TRADE		120	106	164	167	(L)	(L)
RETAIL TRADE		532	762	935	1,086	78	104
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE SERVICES		114	205	287	(C)	(C)	84
GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISES		596	608	725	799	308	317
FEDERAL, CIVILIAN		286	340	411	528	603	690
FEDERAL, MILITARY		16	17	43	77	72	72
STATE AND LOCAL		10	12	12	14	15	20
STATE AND LOCAL		260	311	356	437	512	598
DERIVATION OF PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE							
TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK		4,411	5,702	6,855	7,887	2,922	4,082
LESS: PERSONAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SOCIAL INSURANCE BY PLACE OF WORK		184	348	406	453	121	183
NET LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK		4,227	5,354	6,449	7,434	2,791	3,899
PLUS: RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT		-3,703	-4,803	-5,703	-6,303	-1,314	-1,527
NET LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE		524	551	746	1,131	1,477	2,372
PLUS: DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT 7/		50	48	109	94	54	111
PLUS: TRANSFER PAYMENTS		433	451	1,492	1,146	1,231	1,158
PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE		1,007	1,050	2,347	2,371	2,802	3,681
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (DOLLARS)		2,002	2,100	4,941	3,900	3,639	4,578
TOTAL POPULATION (THOUSANDS)		.5	.5	.5	.6	.8	.8

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLES.

PERSONAL INCOME BY MAJOR SOURCES 1971-76 (THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BARROW-NORTH SLOPE DIVISION ALASKA	1971 1/	1972 1/	1973 1/	1974 1/	1975 2/	1976 2/
TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK 3/						
BY TYPE						
WAGE AND SALARY DISBURSEMENTS	27,675	22,614	20,626	32,315	226,633	313,178
OTHER LABOR INCOME	1,417	1,202	1,198	1,659	10,604	13,646
PROPRIETORS INCOME 4/	38	51	42	75	138	163
NON-FARM 4/	38	51	42	75	138	163
BY INDUSTRY						
NON-FARM	29,130	23,867	21,866	34,049	237,375	326,587
PRIVATE	25,291	19,475	16,392	26,493	228,894	317,587
AG. SERV., FOR., FISH., AND OTHER 5/	0	(D)	0	0	0	0
MINING	11,670	7,038	4,058	9,294	41,136	48,863
CONSTRUCTION	8,114	4,987	2,604	9,985	158,278	236,261
MANUFACTURING	0	0	0	0	0	(L)
NON-DURABLE GOODS	0	0	0	0	0	(L)
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	2,438	2,886	4,359	3,240	10,397	11,633
RETAIL TRADE	(D)	(D)	559	619	891	1,372
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	(D)	(D)	544	518	1,042	1,713
SERVICES	3,075	3,913	4,268	2,437	13,150	17,741
GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISES	3,539	4,392	3,474	7,556	8,481	9,400
FEDERAL, CIVILIAN	1,744	1,516	2,403	2,223	2,528	2,601
FEDERAL, MILITARY	849	996	1,092	1,143	1,089	1,098
STATE AND LOCAL	946	1,480	1,977	4,190	4,864	5,701
DERIVATION OF PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE						
TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK						
LESS: PERSONAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SOCIAL INSURANCE BY PLACE OF WORK	1,381	1,557	1,375	2,075	10,059	13,851
NET LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK	27,749	22,310	20,491	31,974	227,276	313,136
PLUS: RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT	-17,334	-12,921	-10,257	-17,431	-204,528	-279,889
NET LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE	10,415	9,389	10,234	14,543	22,748	33,247
PLUS: DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT 7/	177	198	277	332	691	784
PLUS: TRANSFER PAYMENTS	1,203	1,273	6,984	4,770	4,761	3,607
PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE	11,795	10,860	17,495	19,645	28,200	37,638
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (DOLLARS)	3,373	3,167	4,748	4,556	7,315	9,326
TOTAL POPULATION (THOUSANDS)	3.5	3.4	3.7	4.3	3.9	4.0
BETHEL DIVISION ALASKA						
TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK 3/						
BY TYPE						
WAGE AND SALARY DISBURSEMENTS	12,181	14,394	16,911	20,128	24,456	26,498
OTHER LABOR INCOME	448	548	725	939	1,452	1,596
PROPRIETORS INCOME 4/	586	432	605	624	757	813
NON-FARM 4/	586	432	605	624	757	813
BY INDUSTRY						
NON-FARM	13,215	15,374	18,241	21,691	26,666	28,607
PRIVATE	9,299	9,865	8,739	8,160	10,539	11,393
AG. SERV., FOR., FISH., AND OTHER 5/	96	(L)	(D)	(C)	(C)	(D)
MINING	(D)	(D)	(D)	(C)	(C)	(C)
CONSTRUCTION	1,021	1,069	724	315	757	555
MANUFACTURING	98	141	270	254	250	350
NON-DURABLE GOODS	98	141	270	254	250	350
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	568	1,331	1,936	2,711	3,520	3,740
WHOLESALE TRADE	(D)	(C)	(L)	102	124	147
RETAIL TRADE	1,224	1,327	1,518	1,683	2,145	2,465
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	(D)	(D)	82	187	588	683
SERVICES	1,374	1,475	1,804	2,390	2,728	2,934
GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISES	7,816	9,509	11,502	13,531	16,127	17,514
FEDERAL, CIVILIAN	4,379	5,065	6,402	8,104	9,537	10,283
FEDERAL, MILITARY	832	980	1,078	1,107	1,350	1,210
STATE AND LOCAL	2,605	3,464	4,022	4,320	5,240	6,021
DERIVATION OF PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE						
TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK						
LESS: PERSONAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SOCIAL INSURANCE BY PLACE OF WORK	704	908	1,059	1,329	1,536	1,778
NET LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK	12,511	14,466	17,182	20,362	25,130	27,129
PLUS: RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT	748	808	884	1,022	1,277	1,508
NET LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE	13,259	15,274	18,066	21,384	26,357	28,637
PLUS: DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT 7/	303	389	599	552	675	773
PLUS: TRANSFER PAYMENTS	3,681	4,340	21,184	13,622	14,186	9,972
PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE	17,243	20,003	39,849	35,558	41,217	39,382
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (DOLLARS)	2,264	2,503	4,713	4,093	4,452	4,200
TOTAL POPULATION (THOUSANDS)	7.8	8.0	8.5	8.7	9.3	9.4

1971 1/ 1972 1/ 1973 1/ 1974 1/ 1975 2/ 1976 2/

TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK 3/
BY TYPE

WAGE AND SALARY DISBURSEMENTS	8,611	8,767	10,305	11,267	12,178	14,378
OTHER LABOR INCOME	327	337	410	418	666	742
PROPRIETORS INCOME 4/	529	248	242	196	274	323
NON-FARM 4/	529	248	242	196	274	323

BY INDUSTRY

NON-FARM	9,467	9,352	10,957	11,881	12,118	15,443
PRIVATE	4,268	3,918	4,485	4,513	5,635	7,323
AG. SERV., FOR., FISH., AND OTHER 5/	683	565	844	800	(L)	(L)
MINING	(U)	(C)	(L)	0	C	C
CONSTRUCTION	(U)	(U)	296	546	(L)	1,535
MANUFACTURING	1,718	1,503	1,825	1,834	2,584	2,804
NON-DURABLE GOODS	1,698	1,480	1,794	1,741	2,584	2,804
DURABLE GOODS	(L)	(L)	(L)	93	C	C
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	567	614	610	685	2,014	1,885
WHOLESALE TRADE	(U)	(U)	(L)	(L)	(L)	(L)
RETAIL TRADE	523	506	535	629	357	452
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE SERVICES	(U)	(C)	107	131	(L)	71
GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISES	317	268	244	271	218	455
FEDERAL, CIVILIAN	5,199	5,434	6,468	6,568	7,475	8,120
FEDERAL, MILITARY	1,313	1,335	1,259	1,430	1,432	1,812
STATE AND LOCAL	3,246	3,274	4,241	4,404	4,657	4,743
	640	825	968	1,134	1,345	1,565

DERIVATION OF PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK	9,467	9,352	10,957	11,881	12,118	15,443
LESS: PERSONAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SOCIAL INSURANCE BY PLACE OF WORK	401	454	544	616	633	773
NET LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK	9,066	8,898	10,413	11,265	12,485	14,670
PLUS: RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT	-2,524	-2,415	-2,529	-2,644	-2,978	-3,501
NET LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE	6,542	6,479	7,884	8,621	9,507	11,169
PLUS: DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT 7/	147	132	182	258	280	325
PLUS: TRANSFER PAYMENTS	615	728	1,248	1,144	1,420	1,354
PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE	7,304	7,339	9,315	10,023	11,207	12,848
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (DOLLARS)	6,041	6,678	8,369	8,458	8,567	10,461
TOTAL POPULATION (THOUSANDS)	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2

BRISTOL BAY DIVISION ALASKA

TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK 3/
BY TYPE

WAGE AND SALARY DISBURSEMENTS	5,628	6,208	8,410	9,530	11,281	13,003
OTHER LABOR INCOME	273	297	487	458	666	847
PROPRIETORS INCOME 4/	1,775	525	576	1,080	1,354	1,430
NON-FARM 4/	1,775	525	576	1,080	1,354	1,430

BY INDUSTRY

NON-FARM	7,676	7,034	9,473	11,108	12,343	15,280
PRIVATE	4,851	3,267	5,412	6,443	7,655	8,522
AG. SERV., FOR., FISH., AND OTHER 5/	1,568	490	1,030	1,269	710	664
MINING	(L)	(L)	(L)	0	C	C
CONSTRUCTION	306	332	405	757	(C)	275
MANUFACTURING	1,316	1,150	2,065	2,075	1,378	2,830
NON-DURABLE GOODS	1,305	1,138	2,030	1,572	1,578	2,830
DURABLE GOODS	(L)	(L)	(L)	103	C	C
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	495	486	655	757	1,540	1,733
WHOLESALE TRADE	(L)	(L)	(L)	(L)	(C)	(L)
RETAIL TRADE	619	514	681	755	756	552
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE SERVICES	61	84	132	149	(C)	659
GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISES	251	275	414	477	1,256	1,572
FEDERAL, CIVILIAN	3,025	3,667	4,061	4,665	5,644	6,778
FEDERAL, MILITARY	959	1,011	960	1,059	1,376	1,444
STATE AND LOCAL	112	137	144	144	147	157
	1,954	2,319	2,957	3,462	4,121	4,777

DERIVATION OF PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK	7,676	7,034	9,473	11,108	12,343	15,280
LESS: PERSONAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SOCIAL INSURANCE BY PLACE OF WORK	352	391	506	627	720	860
NET LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK	7,324	6,643	8,967	10,481	12,623	14,420
PLUS: RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT	-1,521	-1,627	-2,296	-2,558	-2,805	-3,409
NET LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE	5,803	5,016	6,671	7,923	9,818	11,011
PLUS: DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT 7/	204	228	469	505	614	704
PLUS: TRANSFER PAYMENTS	1,341	1,609	8,455	5,272	5,714	4,147
PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE	7,348	6,853	15,595	14,000	16,146	15,862
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (DOLLARS)	2,085	1,854	4,174	3,659	4,066	4,031
TOTAL POPULATION (THOUSANDS)	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.9

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLES.

PERSONAL INCOME BY MAJOR SOURCES 1971-76 (THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

CORCORAN MCCARTHY DIVISION	ALASKA	1971 1/	1972 1/	1973 1/	1974 1/	1975 2/	1976 2/
TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK 3/							
BY TYPE							
WAGE AND SALARY DISBURSEMENTS		7,784	8,178	10,303	10,586	14,454	16,217
OTHER LABOR INCOME		438	453	680	657	945	1,057
PROPRIETORS INCOME 4/		1,536	1,175	564	1,157	1,366	1,485
NON-FARM 4/		1,536	1,175	564	1,157	1,366	1,485
BY INDUSTRY							
NON-FARM		5,758	5,810	11,947	12,840	16,765	18,759
PRIVATE		6,888	6,473	8,004	8,313	11,623	12,885
AG. SERV., FOR., FISH., AND OTHER 5/		1,255	831	1,223	759	1,255	(0)
MINING		(0)	(0)	1,150	1,031	2,475	2,033
CONSTRUCTION		505	546	647	759	1,171	562
MANUFACTURING		(0)	1,412	2,094	2,034	2,240	3,368
NON-DURABLE GOODS		(0)	(0)	2,088	2,021	2,240	3,365
DURABLE GOODS		(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES		371	431	1,086	1,457	1,755	1,608
WHOLESALE TRADE		68	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	78
RETAIL TRADE		761	851	1,087	1,252	1,455	1,760
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE		(0)	165	202	(0)	262	352
SERVICES		300	358	483	620	541	(0)
GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISES		2,870	3,337	3,943	4,527	5,146	5,874
FEDERAL, CIVILIAN		642	702	765	559	556	590
FEDERAL, MILITARY		319	388	441	464	464	504
STATE AND LOCAL		1,909	2,247	2,737	3,504	4,084	4,780
DERIVATION OF PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE							
TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK		5,758	5,810	11,947	12,840	16,765	18,759
LESS: PERSONAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SOCIAL INSURANCE BY PLACE OF WORK		433	545	630	717	755	857
NET LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK		5,325	5,265	11,317	12,123	16,010	17,902
PLUS: RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT		-1,677	-1,695	-2,238	-2,287	-2,955	-3,418
NET LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE		7,648	7,570	9,079	9,836	13,015	14,484
PLUS: DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT 7/		581	621	735	563	1,115	1,293
PLUS: TRANSFER PAYMENTS		762	754	1,654	1,532	1,826	1,530
PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE		8,991	8,985	11,468	12,331	15,956	17,307
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (DOLLARS)		4,697	4,734	5,845	6,098	7,241	7,251
TOTAL POPULATION (THOUSANDS)		1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.4

FAIRBANKS DIVISION ALASKA

CORCORAN MCCARTHY DIVISION	ALASKA	1971 1/	1972 1/	1973 1/	1974 1/	1975 2/	1976 2/
TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK 3/							
BY TYPE							
WAGE AND SALARY DISBURSEMENTS		216,880	234,647	244,004	407,744	762,223	759,399
OTHER LABOR INCOME		8,179	5,328	9,885	17,454	35,732	37,486
PROPRIETORS INCOME 4/		8,613	5,557	11,430	13,127	15,855	17,153
FARM		175	242	297	245	788	872
NON-FARM 4/		8,438	5,315	11,133	12,882	15,067	16,281
BY INDUSTRY							
FARM		309	474	461	426	1,015	1,115
NON-FARM		233,563	253,458	264,862	437,859	812,835	812,523
PRIVATE		112,747	123,021	130,634	296,679	654,535	642,080
AG. SERV., FOR., FISH., AND OTHER 5/		117	159	179	253	517	526
MINING		3,681	3,211	3,565	6,720	2,952	4,777
CONSTRUCTION		22,765	25,768	27,043	144,048	316,441	275,846
MANUFACTURING		2,859	3,027	3,229	4,615	10,122	6,564
NON-DURABLE GOODS		2,385	2,421	2,111	2,558	4,055	3,438
DURABLE GOODS		474	606	1,118	2,057	6,067	3,126
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES		28,170	31,204	(0)	48,888	116,761	128,008
WHOLESALE TRADE		5,506	5,590	5,666	9,729	23,361	25,526
RETAIL TRADE		18,898	20,788	21,083	27,912	51,156	55,596
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE		5,256	6,129	(0)	7,006	11,774	16,190
SERVICES		25,095	21,147	34,484	47,708	120,417	128,647
GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISES		120,816	130,437	134,228	141,220	158,246	170,843
FEDERAL, CIVILIAN		31,554	32,080	33,830	35,661	41,051	42,109
FEDERAL, MILITARY		51,193	51,544	49,056	51,138	51,526	53,333
STATE AND LOCAL		37,669	46,813	51,342	54,421	65,669	75,401
DERIVATION OF PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE							
TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK		233,872	253,932	265,323	438,325	813,850	814,038
LESS: PERSONAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SOCIAL INSURANCE BY PLACE OF WORK		10,370	13,379	14,473	25,443	36,161	36,887
NET LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK		223,502	240,553	250,850	412,882	777,689	777,151
PLUS: RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT		-8,010	-8,608	-8,173	-83,156	-165,409	-130,830
NET LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE		215,492	231,945	242,677	329,726	612,280	646,321
PLUS: DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT 7/		11,662	13,083	14,597	21,202	29,566	34,551
PLUS: TRANSFER PAYMENTS		13,001	15,042	21,765	22,279	26,811	32,890
PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE		240,155	260,070	279,039	373,207	668,657	713,762
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (DOLLARS)		5,127	5,526	5,952	7,864	13,254	13,385
TOTAL POPULATION (THOUSANDS)		46.8	47.1	46.9	47.5	50.0	53.3

MAINE DIVISION	ALASKA	1971 1/	1972 1/	1973 1/	1974 1/	1975 2/	1976 2/
TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK 3/							
BY TYPE							
WAGE AND SALARY DISBURSEMENTS		4,200	5,172	7,017	8,132	7,517	6,692
OTHER LABOR INCOME		268	316	499	512	465	435
PROPRIETORS INCOME 4/		691	712	732	829	644	1,033
NCN-FARM 4/		691	712	732	829	644	1,033
BY INDUSTRY							
NCN-FARM		5,159	6,200	8,248	9,473	8,930	8,164
PRIVATE		3,680	4,479	6,440	7,287	6,315	5,290
AG. SERV., FOR., FISH., AND OTHER 5/		325	418	595	454	202	(C)
MINING		86	75	(L)	(L)	C	C
CONSTRUCTION		286	511	842	1,034	735	191
MANUFACTURING		1,309	1,518	2,299	2,689	2,847	1,423
NCN-DURABLE GOODS		329	445	452	612	55	64
DURABLE GOODS		580	1,069	1,807	2,077	2,788	1,359
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES		676	737	1,253	1,359	1,025	1,652
WHOLESALE TRADE		87	102	(L)	(L)	(L)	(C)
RETAIL TRADE		487	654	718	834	848	622
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE		58	63	108	86	73	161
SERVICES		363	401	522	681	565	674
GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISES		1,479	1,721	1,808	2,186	2,615	2,674
FEDERAL, CIVILIAN		316	297	273	340	451	395
FEDERAL, MILITARY		103	122	135	145	142	159
STATE AND LOCAL		1,060	1,302	1,400	1,701	1,976	2,320
DERIVATION OF PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE							
TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK		5,159	6,200	8,248	9,473	8,930	8,164
LESS: PERSONAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SOCIAL INSURANCE BY PLACE OF WORK		232	353	466	556	451	447
NET LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK		4,927	5,847	7,782	8,917	8,479	7,717
PLUS: RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT		68	61	55	118	325	372
NET LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE		4,995	5,908	7,837	9,035	8,804	8,089
PLUS: DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT 7/		400	493	785	1,062	1,017	1,178
PLUS: TRANSFER PAYMENTS		815	502	1,777	1,621	1,904	2,294
PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE		6,210	7,303	10,399	11,718	11,725	11,561
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (DOLLARS)		3,625	4,298	5,936	6,068	5,553	5,698
TOTAL POPULATION (THOUSANDS)		1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.0

MAINE DIVISION	ALASKA	1971 1/	1972 1/	1973 1/	1974 1/	1975 2/	1976 2/
TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK 3/							
BY TYPE							
WAGE AND SALARY DISBURSEMENTS		79,743	90,867	95,430	109,213	129,801	151,373
OTHER LABOR INCOME		2,639	3,523	3,907	4,408	5,810	7,143
PROPRIETORS INCOME 4/		6,829	7,774	9,430	11,189	13,124	14,400
FARM		5	3	3	3	2	1
NCN-FARM 4/		6,824	7,771	9,427	11,186	13,122	14,399
BY INDUSTRY							
FARM		7	5	3	3	2	1
NCN-FARM		89,504	102,159	108,764	124,807	148,733	172,515
PRIVATE		40,890	48,358	51,424	58,517	69,112	82,218
AG. SERV., FOR., FISH., AND OTHER 5/		1,302	1,579	2,835	2,703	1,471	1,569
MINING		(C)	(C)	(C)	(C)	129	53
CONSTRUCTION		8,259	10,201	10,614	11,428	13,212	17,352
MANUFACTURING		10,069	11,403	11,537	13,956	2,258	2,797
NCN-DURABLE GOODS		5,090	5,582	5,426	6,765	1,840	2,125
DURABLE GOODS		4,979	5,821	6,111	7,191	418	672
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES		5,771	6,825	6,448	8,066	15,128	14,442
WHOLESALE TRADE		(C)	(C)	(C)	(C)	2,666	3,026
RETAIL TRADE		4,516	6,647	7,078	8,020	13,452	15,233
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE		1,541	2,205	2,193	2,548	6,078	8,021
SERVICES		7,989	8,336	9,318	10,463	18,718	20,325
GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISES		48,614	53,801	57,340	66,290	75,621	90,097
FEDERAL, CIVILIAN		9,987	9,846	10,934	12,057	14,486	15,401
FEDERAL, MILITARY		1,799	2,199	2,495	2,624	2,622	2,837
STATE AND LOCAL		36,828	41,756	43,911	51,609	62,513	71,859
DERIVATION OF PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE							
TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK		89,511	102,164	108,767	124,810	148,735	172,514
LESS: PERSONAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SOCIAL INSURANCE BY PLACE OF WORK		4,082	5,349	5,707	6,751	7,310	8,270
NET LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK		85,429	96,815	103,060	118,059	141,425	164,244
PLUS: RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT		2,077	3,482	4,987	5,786	-201	-530
NET LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE		87,506	100,297	108,047	123,845	141,224	163,714
PLUS: DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT 7/		6,979	8,046	9,714	13,348	15,475	17,838
PLUS: TRANSFER PAYMENTS		6,654	7,503	13,052	12,452	15,173	15,175
PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE		101,139	115,846	130,813	149,645	171,872	196,725
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (DOLLARS)		6,572	7,782	8,454	9,324	10,213	11,225
TOTAL POPULATION (THOUSANDS)		14.5	14.9	15.5	16.0	16.8	17.5

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLES.

KENAI-COOK INLET DIVISION ALASKA	1971 1/	1972 1/	1973 1/	1974 1/	1975 2/	1976 2/
TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK 3/						
BY TYPE						
WAGE AND SALARY DISBURSEMENTS	51,214	51,803	55,698	68,330	103,342	136,142
OTHER LABOR INCOME	2,557	3,073	3,510	4,348	6,856	8,505
PROPRIETORS INCOME 4/	3,116	4,154	5,175	6,343	7,150	7,653
FARM	22	30	49	50	95	110
NON-FARM 4/	3,094	4,124	5,130	6,293	7,055	7,543
BY INDUSTRY						
FARM	44	68	74	84	141	154
NON-FARM	57,243	58,562	64,313	78,937	117,285	152,544
PRIVATE	43,678	45,763	49,766	63,507	100,011	132,612
AG, SERV., FOR., FISH., AND OTHER 5/	1,214	1,518	3,314	3,186	2,688	3,429
MINING	10,356	10,231	11,636	12,420	23,511	24,564
CONSTRUCTION	9,859	10,475	7,965	11,526	18,978	33,740
MANUFACTURING	7,405	7,307	8,269	10,560	14,632	19,813
NON-DURABLE GOODS	6,836	6,654	7,234	8,257	10,051	13,463
DURABLE GOODS	569	653	1,035	2,303	4,581	6,350
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	4,324	4,749	5,850	10,079	14,917	17,276
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,719	1,573	1,370	2,422	5,112	6,573
RETAIL TRADE	3,696	3,697	4,146	5,061	7,936	9,456
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE SERVICES	705	864	880	1,050	1,580	2,191
GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISES	4,400	4,949	6,336	7,603	10,657	15,170
FEDERAL, CIVILIAN	13,565	13,199	14,547	15,030	17,278	19,534
FEDERAL, MILITARY	2,037	1,511	1,773	1,655	1,916	1,894
STATE AND LOCAL	3,829	2,025	1,722	321	367	388
	7,699	5,663	11,052	13,014	14,995	17,652
DERIVATION OF PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE						
TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK	57,287	59,030	64,387	79,021	117,430	152,700
LESS: PERSONAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SOCIAL INSURANCE BY PLACE OF WORK	2,647	3,570	3,734	4,686	5,346	6,565
NET LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK	54,640	55,460	60,653	74,335	112,084	146,135
PLUS: RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT	-4,436	-2,414	-1,819	-1,349	-2,980	-11,672
NET LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE	50,204	53,046	58,834	72,986	109,104	134,463
PLUS: DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT 7/	3,633	4,129	5,041	7,017	8,626	9,580
PLUS: TRANSFER PAYMENTS	4,484	4,608	7,837	8,131	10,143	11,564
PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE	58,321	61,783	71,712	88,134	127,873	156,007
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (DOLLARS)	4,077	4,264	5,138	6,234	7,573	8,552
TOTAL POPULATION (THOUSANDS)	14.3	14.5	14.0	14.1	16.0	17.4

KETCHIKAN DIVISION ALASKA

KETCHIKAN DIVISION ALASKA	1971 1/	1972 1/	1973 1/	1974 1/	1975 2/	1976 2/
TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK 3/						
BY TYPE						
WAGE AND SALARY DISBURSEMENTS	43,385	51,478	61,402	72,101	71,721	87,997
OTHER LABOR INCOME	2,549	3,024	3,858	4,327	4,551	5,660
PROPRIETORS INCOME 4/	3,843	4,289	5,542	7,286	8,006	8,510
NON-FARM 4/	3,843	4,289	5,542	7,286	8,006	8,510
BY INDUSTRY						
NON-FARM	49,777	58,791	71,202	83,714	84,318	102,167
PRIVATE	36,526	43,528	53,555	63,425	60,647	75,091
AG, SERV., FOR., FISH., AND OTHER 5/ (C)	(C)	(C)	2,897	3,460	3,037	(C)
MINING (C)	(C)	(C)	(L)	(C)	(C)	(C)
CONSTRUCTION	6,358	6,525	9,118	8,436	7,324	8,370
MANUFACTURING	13,788	15,866	20,337	24,695	19,763	27,754
NON-DURABLE GOODS	8,171	9,214	10,983	13,773	14,224	16,522
DURABLE GOODS	5,617	6,652	9,354	10,922	5,539	11,232
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	5,272	6,129	6,670	7,670	7,517	8,635
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,166	1,155	1,154	3,285	3,725	5,871
RETAIL TRADE	3,620	5,281	6,475	7,773	8,303	9,046
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE SERVICES	1,372	1,415	1,409	(C)	(C)	2,591
GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISES	3,846	5,445	5,447	6,318	8,054	9,314
FEDERAL, CIVILIAN	13,251	15,263	17,647	20,289	23,671	27,076
FEDERAL, MILITARY	2,093	2,155	2,493	2,508	3,706	3,982
STATE AND LOCAL	1,657	2,017	2,287	2,411	2,354	2,594
	9,501	11,087	12,867	14,570	17,565	20,600
DERIVATION OF PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE						
TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK	49,777	58,791	71,202	83,714	84,318	102,167
LESS: PERSONAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SOCIAL INSURANCE BY PLACE OF WORK	2,303	3,522	4,185	4,938	4,022	4,532
NET LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK	47,474	55,269	67,017	78,776	80,296	97,635
PLUS: RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT	-2,306	-1,875	-2,731	-3,113	-2,575	-6,278
NET LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE	45,168	53,394	64,286	75,663	77,721	90,957
PLUS: DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT 7/	3,769	4,380	5,340	6,748	7,349	8,447
PLUS: TRANSFER PAYMENTS	4,443	4,576	8,680	8,559	10,270	10,331
PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE	53,380	62,350	78,266	90,970	95,340	109,735
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (DOLLARS)	5,055	6,097	7,505	8,492	8,834	10,296
TOTAL POPULATION (THOUSANDS)	10.5	10.3	10.4	10.7	11.0	10.7

KCBUX DIVISION	ALASKA	1971 1/	1972 1/	1973 1/	1974 1/	1975 2/	1976 2/
TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK 3/							
BY TYPE							
WAGE AND SALARY DISBURSEMENTS		6,898	5,054	10,275	11,771	14,973	15,082
OTHER LABOR INCOME		243	346	474	519	776	854
PROPRIETORS INCOME 4/		271	278	300	282	442	497
NON-FARM 4/		271	278	300	282	442	497
BY INDUSTRY							
NON-FARM		7,412	5,678	11,049	12,572	16,151	16,433
PRIVATE		2,412	3,250	4,189	4,534	7,326	8,552
AG, SERV., FCR., FISH., AND OTHER 5/	(L)	(L)	(L)	(C)	(L)	(L)	(L)
MINING	(L)	(L)	(C)	125	58	(L)	(L)
CONSTRUCTION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MANUFACTURING	(C)	(C)	(C)	294	(C)	(C)	60
NON-DURABLE GOODS	(C)	(C)	(C)	294	(C)	(C)	(C)
DURABLE GOODS	0	0	0	0	0	(C)	(C)
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,354	1,591	2,193	2,919	3,431	1,772	1,772
WHOLESALE TRADE	(C)	(C)	129	(L)	(C)	(C)	(C)
RETAIL TRADE	423	702	735	938	1,146	1,275	1,275
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE SERVICES	(C)	(C)	(L)	(C)	(C)	(C)	(C)
GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISES	488	557	596	648	1,354	2,506	2,506
FEDERAL, CIVILIAN	5,000	6,428	6,860	7,638	8,652	7,661	7,661
FEDERAL, MILITARY	2,653	3,481	3,792	4,409	5,074	3,622	3,622
STATE AND LOCAL	756	887	978	1,002	1,025	972	972
	1,591	2,060	2,090	2,227	2,686	3,097	3,097
DERIVATION OF PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE							
TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK		7,412	5,678	11,049	12,572	16,151	16,433
LESS: PERSONAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SOCIAL INSURANCE BY PLACE OF WORK		410	575	661	789	922	574
NET LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK		7,002	5,103	10,388	11,783	15,229	15,859
PLUS: RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT		109	96	102	216	471	452
NET LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE		7,111	5,202	10,490	11,999	15,700	15,951
PLUS: DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT 7/		191	236	379	354	471	528
PLUS: TRANSFER PAYMENTS		2,333	2,372	11,829	7,806	2,276	6,071
PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE		9,635	11,810	22,698	20,159	24,447	22,550
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (DOLLARS)		2,336	2,920	5,180	4,838	5,142	4,662
TOTAL POPULATION (THOUSANDS)		4.1	4.0	4.4	4.2	4.8	4.8

KCDIAK DIVISION	ALASKA	1971 1/	1972 1/	1973 1/	1974 1/	1975 2/	1976 2/
TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK 3/							
BY TYPE							
WAGE AND SALARY DISBURSEMENTS		40,021	38,179	44,253	51,192	59,867	76,136
OTHER LABOR INCOME		1,958	2,070	2,884	2,911	3,450	4,679
PROPRIETORS INCOME 4/		2,893	2,851	3,794	4,447	5,059	5,438
NON-FARM 4/		2,893	2,851	3,794	4,447	5,059	5,438
BY INDUSTRY							
NON-FARM		44,912	43,100	50,931	56,550	68,476	86,253
PRIVATE		26,163	25,828	35,120	39,354	46,312	61,369
AG, SERV., FCR., FISH., AND OTHER 5/		4,024	4,415	7,642	8,000	8,000	12,712
MINING	(C)	(C)	(C)	60	0	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	2,408	2,374	2,664	4,836	7,921	8,642	8,642
MANUFACTURING	10,717	9,485	13,592	13,588	15,435	21,855	21,855
NON-DURABLE GOODS	10,589	9,271	13,237	12,650	14,180	20,513	20,513
DURABLE GOODS	128	218	355	738	1,255	1,342	1,342
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	3,323	3,645	4,191	4,819	3,672	4,459	4,459
WHOLESALE TRADE	(C)	(C)	116	139	467	444	444
RETAIL TRADE	3,222	3,022	3,600	4,224	5,842	7,068	7,068
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE SERVICES	452	619	915	1,038	1,252	1,557	1,557
GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISES	1,664	1,996	2,340	2,510	3,672	4,390	4,390
FEDERAL, CIVILIAN	18,747	17,272	15,811	19,196	22,162	24,854	24,854
FEDERAL, MILITARY	3,639	4,134	3,773	4,316	5,518	5,591	5,591
STATE AND LOCAL	9,849	7,101	9,712	6,862	7,352	7,535	7,535
	5,257	6,037	6,326	8,618	9,253	10,908	10,908
DERIVATION OF PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE							
TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK		44,912	43,100	50,931	56,550	68,476	86,253
LESS: PERSONAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SOCIAL INSURANCE BY PLACE OF WORK		1,840	2,167	2,591	3,100	3,071	3,762
NET LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK		43,072	40,933	48,340	53,450	65,405	82,491
PLUS: RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT		-9,099	-9,154	-12,412	-11,582	-12,032	-20,149
NET LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE		33,973	31,779	35,928	41,868	53,373	62,342
PLUS: DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT 7/		1,941	1,950	2,793	3,315	3,945	4,594
PLUS: TRANSFER PAYMENTS		2,327	2,836	7,805	6,878	7,862	8,744
PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE		38,241	36,565	46,526	52,061	65,180	75,680
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (DOLLARS)		4,039	3,935	5,545	6,040	6,825	6,027
TOTAL POPULATION (THOUSANDS)		9.5	9.3	8.4	8.9	9.4	9.1

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLES.

ALASKA	1971 1/	1972 1/	1973 1/	1974 1/	1975 2/	1976 2/
ALASKA DIVISION						
TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK 3/						
BY TYPE						
WAGE AND SALARY DISBURSEMENTS	5,661	6,326	7,240	9,416	8,221	13,218
OTHER LABOR INCOME	117	135	251	350	351	514
PROPRIETORS INCOME 4/	110	153	123	107	53	129
NON-FARM 4/	110	153	123	107	53	129
BY INDUSTRY						
NON-FARM	5,888	6,618	7,614	9,873	8,675	13,861
PRIVATE	1,611	1,607	2,024	3,927	2,230	7,138
AG. SERV., FOR., FISH., AND OTHER 5/	(L)	(L)	0	0	0	0
MINING	(L)	109	84	84	74	73
CONSTRUCTION	(C)	(C)	571	(C)	200	(C)
MANUFACTURING	(L)	(C)	(L)	(L)	(L)	(L)
DURABLE GOODS	(L)	(C)	(L)	(L)	(L)	(L)
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	278	412	1,081	(C)	(C)	(C)
WHOLESALE TRADE	(C)	(C)	(L)	(L)	(C)	(L)
RETAIL TRADE	151	232	252	275	361	383
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	0	0	0	(L)	(L)	(L)
SERVICES	(L)	(L)	(L)	(L)	(C)	278
GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISES	4,277	5,011	5,590	5,946	6,445	6,725
FEDERAL, CIVILIAN	1,386	1,530	1,725	1,732	1,864	1,747
FEDERAL, MILITARY	1,882	2,265	2,608	2,739	2,787	2,620
STATE AND LOCAL	1,009	1,216	1,257	1,475	1,794	2,358
DERIVATION OF PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE						
TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK	5,888	6,618	7,614	9,873	8,675	13,861
LESS: PERSONAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SOCIAL INSURANCE BY PLACE OF WORK	297	350	422	583	461	753
NET LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK	5,591	6,268	7,192	9,290	8,164	13,108
PLUS: RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT	-233	-245	-290	-418	-345	-313
NET LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE	5,358	6,023	6,902	8,872	7,819	12,795
PLUS: DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT 7/	96	100	152	178	184	211
PLUS: TRANSFER PAYMENTS	1,472	1,659	5,871	4,167	4,335	3,475
PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE	6,926	7,782	12,925	13,217	12,358	16,481
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (DOLLARS)	2,589	3,285	5,276	5,016	4,437	4,803
TOTAL POPULATION (THOUSANDS)	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.8

MATANUSKA-SUSITNA DIVISION ALASKA

ALASKA	1971 1/	1972 1/	1973 1/	1974 1/	1975 2/	1976 2/
MATANUSKA-SUSITNA DIVISION						
TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK 3/						
BY TYPE						
WAGE AND SALARY DISBURSEMENTS	17,486	19,648	21,768	27,915	30,825	37,214
OTHER LABOR INCOME	754	902	978	1,222	1,740	2,212
PROPRIETORS INCOME 4/	3,071	3,519	3,527	3,427	4,137	4,888
FARM	732	745	868	649	1,245	1,490
NON-FARM 4/	2,339	2,774	2,659	2,778	2,892	3,398
BY INDUSTRY						
FARM	1,258	1,546	1,382	1,162	1,853	2,180
NON-FARM	20,253	22,523	24,891	31,402	34,811	42,134
PRIVATE	13,558	14,636	14,751	18,791	20,224	25,490
AG. SERV., FOR., FISH., AND OTHER 5/	50	70	61	(C)	(C)	(C)
MINING	(C)	(C)	1,163	(C)	(C)	(C)
CONSTRUCTION	2,566	2,571	2,677	4,718	6,065	7,032
MANUFACTURING	485	523	530	638	451	630
NON-DURABLE GOODS	226	243	271	310	162	228
DURABLE GOODS	263	280	259	328	289	402
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	2,471	2,590	2,644	3,146	3,306	4,502
WHOLESALE TRADE	(C)	(C)	986	1,316	674	837
RETAIL TRADE	2,340	2,419	2,571	3,066	3,261	4,815
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	681	932	1,055	1,181	926	1,348
SERVICES	2,623	2,602	3,064	4,015	3,375	3,754
GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISES	6,455	7,887	10,140	12,611	14,577	16,644
FEDERAL, CIVILIAN	1,330	1,430	1,662	1,926	2,050	2,060
FEDERAL, MILITARY	197	245	278	289	324	344
STATE AND LOCAL	4,928	6,212	8,200	10,396	12,203	14,240
DERIVATION OF PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE						
TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK	21,311	24,069	26,273	32,564	36,704	44,314
LESS: PERSONAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SOCIAL INSURANCE BY PLACE OF WORK	579	1,336	1,448	1,868	1,832	2,274
NET LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK	20,732	22,733	24,825	30,696	34,872	42,040
PLUS: RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT	4,760	5,665	8,662	13,739	33,850	46,539
NET LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE	25,492	28,398	33,487	44,435	68,722	88,579
PLUS: DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT 7/	2,537	3,520	4,460	6,937	8,519	9,664
PLUS: TRANSFER PAYMENTS	3,437	4,161	5,794	8,382	8,087	10,693
PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE	31,466	36,079	43,741	57,754	85,328	108,936
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (DOLLARS)	4,279	4,535	4,970	6,068	7,812	8,552
TOTAL POPULATION (THOUSANDS)	7.4	8.0	8.8	9.5	10.9	12.7

PERSONAL INCOME BY MAJOR SOURCES 1971-76 (THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

NAME DIVISION	ALASKA	1971 1/	1972 1/	1973 1/	1974 1/	1975 2/	1976 2/
TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK 3/							
BY TYPE							
WAGE AND SALARY DISBURSEMENTS		11,889	13,875	17,485	20,129	25,647	34,420
OTHER LABOR INCOME		524	495	802	546	1,537	2,126
PROPRIETORS INCOME 4/		383	459	596	687	975	1,082
NON-FARM 4/		383	459	596	687	975	1,082
BY INDUSTRY							
NON-FARM		12,796	14,829	18,887	21,762	28,159	37,628
PRIVATE		4,682	5,853	8,107	9,414	14,027	21,783
AG., SERV., FOR., FISH., AND OTHER 5/	(C)	(C)	56	(L)	(L)	C	C
MINING		0	(C)	(L)	142	560	2,194
CONSTRUCTION		513	1,433	1,726	1,488	2,159	6,279
MANUFACTURING		0	(C)	(L)	50	329	196
NON-DURABLE GOODS		0	(C)	(L)	50	319	192
DURABLE GOODS		0	C	C	0	(L)	(L)
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES		1,059	1,202	2,476	3,017	3,625	3,470
WHOLESALE TRADE		(L)	(L)	(L)	(L)	(L)	(L)
RETAIL TRADE		721	1,141	1,322	1,509	2,184	2,799
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE SERVICES		(C)	(C)	375	576	1,508	2,334
GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISES		1,835	1,691	2,089	2,553	3,221	4,116
FEDERAL, CIVILIAN		8,114	8,976	10,780	12,348	14,132	15,845
FEDERAL, MILITARY		2,796	2,834	4,265	4,685	5,767	6,293
STATE AND LOCAL		1,195	1,418	1,565	1,628	1,571	1,560
		4,123	4,724	4,950	5,735	6,794	7,692
DERIVATION OF PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE							
TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK		12,796	14,829	18,887	21,762	28,159	37,628
LESS: PERSONAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SOCIAL INSURANCE BY PLACE OF WORK		802	808	1,057	1,262	1,477	1,583
NET LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK		11,994	14,021	17,830	20,500	26,682	35,645
PLUS: RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT		848	647	551	544	1,360	1,695
NET LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE		12,842	14,668	18,381	21,044	28,042	37,340
PLUS: DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT 7/		373	362	605	649	852	177
PLUS: TRANSFER PAYMENTS		3,296	3,392	14,580	9,911	10,400	7,138
PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE		16,471	18,422	33,566	32,004	39,294	44,655
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (DOLLARS)		2,819	3,126	5,630	5,161	6,061	6,644
TOTAL POPULATION (THOUSANDS)		5.8	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.5	6.7

OUTER KETCHIKAN DIVISION ALASKA

TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK 3/							
BY TYPE							
WAGE AND SALARY DISBURSEMENTS		4,836	5,593	7,461	8,688	7,577	8,277
OTHER LABOR INCOME		153	188	319	363	269	304
PROPRIETORS INCOME 4/		214	322	1,036	1,402	1,362	1,327
NON-FARM 4/		214	322	1,036	1,402	1,362	1,327
BY INDUSTRY							
NON-FARM		5,203	6,503	8,816	10,453	9,228	9,908
PRIVATE		1,884	2,468	4,730	5,718	3,940	4,129
AG., SERV., FOR., FISH., AND OTHER 5/		118	122	823	1,161	1,046	1,004
MINING		0	C	C	(L)	C	C
CONSTRUCTION		192	346	688	626	268	898
MANUFACTURING		737	809	1,518	1,857	(C)	(C)
NON-DURABLE GOODS		436	492	838	(C)	C	C
DURABLE GOODS		201	317	680	(C)	(C)	(C)
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES		241	332	511	564	831	635
WHOLESALE TRADE		69	66	90	(L)	(C)	(C)
RETAIL TRADE		210	387	603	717	689	470
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE SERVICES		51	71	103	(C)	(C)	(C)
GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISES		3,319	4,035	4,086	4,735	5,288	5,779
FEDERAL, CIVILIAN		804	1,043	835	881	1,044	953
FEDERAL, MILITARY		1,041	1,273	1,453	1,541	1,529	1,660
STATE AND LOCAL		1,474	1,719	1,994	2,313	2,713	3,166
DERIVATION OF PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE							
TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK		5,203	6,503	8,816	10,453	9,228	9,908
LESS: PERSONAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SOCIAL INSURANCE BY PLACE OF WORK		293	350	477	588	485	545
NET LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK		4,910	6,153	8,339	9,865	8,743	9,363
NET LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE		4,910	6,153	8,339	9,865	8,743	9,363
PLUS: DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT 7/		125	153	217	267	289	332
PLUS: TRANSFER PAYMENTS		1,024	1,156	3,411	2,770	3,066	2,459
PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE		6,059	7,462	11,967	12,902	12,098	12,154
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (DOLLARS)		3,362	4,392	7,149	7,449	6,820	6,925
TOTAL POPULATION (THOUSANDS)		1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLES.

PERSONAL INCOME BY MAJOR SOURCES 1971-76 (THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PRINCE OF WALES DIVISION	ALASKA	1971 1/	1972 1/	1973 1/	1974 1/	1975 2/	1976 2/
TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK 3/							
BY TYPE							
WAGE AND SALARY DISBURSEMENTS		7,595	8,687	10,423	11,926	10,879	9,562
OTHER LABOR INCOME		682	706	854	857	776	621
PROPRIETORS INCOME 4/		161	313	275	368	374	378
NON-FARM 4/		161	313	275	368	374	378
BY INDUSTRY							
NON-FARM		8,438	9,706	11,552	13,151	12,031	10,561
PRIVATE		7,524	8,339	9,908	11,273	9,900	8,188
AG., SERV., FOR., FISH., AND OTHER 5/		461	680	888	1,028	566	636
MINING	(0)	(0)	(0)	340	409	(0)	(0)
CONSTRUCTION	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
MANUFACTURING		6,509	7,151	8,204	9,477	8,615	6,821
NON-DURABLE GOODS		447	619	593	877	671	487
DURABLE GOODS		6,062	6,532	7,611	8,600	7,944	6,334
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	(0)	(0)	(0)	191	(0)	56	107
WHOLESALE TRADE	0	0	0	0	(0)	(0)	(0)
RETAIL TRADE	83	92	165	172	286	342	342
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE SERVICES	0	0	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISES		914	1,367	1,644	1,878	2,131	2,375
FEDERAL, CIVILIAN		229	378	323	372	351	341
FEDERAL, MILITARY		43	48	59	62	62	65
STATE AND LOCAL		642	941	1,262	1,444	1,676	1,965
DERIVATION OF PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE							
TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK		8,438	9,706	11,552	13,151	12,031	10,561
LESS: PERSONAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SOCIAL INSURANCE BY PLACE OF WORK		395	603	686	771	564	533
NET LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK		8,053	9,103	10,866	12,380	11,467	10,028
PLUS: RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT		1,450	941	1,490	1,708	1,370	4,751
NET LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE		9,503	10,044	12,356	14,088	12,837	14,779
PLUS: DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT 7/		154	188	216	260	258	298
PLUS: TRANSFER PAYMENTS		580	1,017	2,458	2,166	2,434	2,268
PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE		10,637	11,249	15,030	16,514	15,529	17,345
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (DOLLARS)		5,279	5,630	6,431	6,270	5,014	5,830
TOTAL POPULATION (THOUSANDS)		2.0	2.0	2.3	2.6	2.7	3.0

SEWARD DIVISION ALASKA

SEWARD DIVISION	ALASKA	1971 1/	1972 1/	1973 1/	1974 1/	1975 2/	1976 2/
TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK 3/							
BY TYPE							
WAGE AND SALARY DISBURSEMENTS		8,138	8,691	10,492	12,001	16,387	17,726
OTHER LABOR INCOME		345	366	534	601	916	1,013
PROPRIETORS INCOME 4/		668	700	1,179	1,402	1,647	1,816
NON-FARM 4/		668	700	1,179	1,402	1,647	1,816
BY INDUSTRY							
NON-FARM		9,151	9,757	12,205	14,004	18,950	20,555
PRIVATE		4,899	5,253	7,217	8,585	12,520	12,504
AG., SERV., FOR., FISH., AND OTHER 5/		535	1,147	1,458	1,026	(0)	(0)
MINING	0	0	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
CONSTRUCTION		229	(0)	325	615	431	515
MANUFACTURING		1,200	1,142	2,142	2,725	3,530	4,531
NON-DURABLE GOODS		878	766	1,653	1,808	1,805	2,625
DURABLE GOODS		322	376	489	917	1,725	1,907
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES		523	551	441	555	3,605	1,681
WHOLESALE TRADE		237	209	198	282	293	345
RETAIL TRADE		1,177	1,072	1,308	1,363	1,825	2,235
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE SERVICES		79	(0)	(0)	(0)	113	14
GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISES		519	814	1,172	1,322	1,557	1,915
FEDERAL, CIVILIAN		4,252	4,504	4,988	5,419	6,430	7,577
FEDERAL, MILITARY		374	324	445	549	825	1,555
STATE AND LOCAL		717	882	978	1,060	1,064	1,115
3,161		3,298	3,541	3,610	4,541	5,226	5,226
DERIVATION OF PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE							
TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK		9,151	9,757	12,205	14,004	18,950	20,555
LESS: PERSONAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SOCIAL INSURANCE BY PLACE OF WORK		398	482	608	765	907	1,003
NET LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK		8,753	9,275	11,597	13,239	18,043	19,552
PLUS: RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT		-318	-324	-541	-216	660	1,004
NET LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE		8,435	8,951	11,056	13,023	18,703	20,556
PLUS: DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT 7/		544	882	1,109	1,391	1,713	1,957
PLUS: TRANSFER PAYMENTS		1,413	1,615	2,586	2,727	3,037	3,211
PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE		10,392	11,448	14,751	17,141	23,453	25,724
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (DOLLARS)		4,465	4,406	5,962	6,505	7,710	7,311
TOTAL POPULATION (THOUSANDS)		2.4	2.6	2.5	2.6	3.0	3.5

PERSONAL INCOME BY MAJOR SOURCES 1971-76 (THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

STATE DIVISION	ALASKA	1971 1/	1972 1/	1973 1/	1974 1/	1975 2/	1976 2/
TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK 3/							
BY TYPE							
WAGE AND SALARY DISBURSEMENTS		27,691	31,303	35,676	42,223	54,308	61,570
OTHER LABOR INCOME		1,409	1,658	1,746	2,207	3,366	4,050
PROPRIETORS INCOME 4/		1,712	2,465	2,934	3,322	4,124	4,394
NON-FARM 4/		1,712	2,465	2,934	3,322	4,124	4,394
BY INDUSTRY							
NON-FARM		30,812	35,426	40,556	47,752	61,828	70,014
PRIVATE		20,485	24,260	26,500	30,456	40,254	46,043
AG, SERV., FOR., FISH., AND OTHER 5/		736	586	1,227	1,142	801	873
MINING		116	79	86	98	C	C
CONSTRUCTION		4,219	4,430	4,755	4,294	3,461	2,413
MANUFACTURING		5,287	6,053	6,646	8,007	21,447	25,828
NON-DURABLE GOODS		2,648	3,195	3,105	3,862	11,971	14,605
DURABLE GOODS		2,639	2,854	3,541	4,145	9,476	11,223
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES		2,721	3,537	3,532	4,395	3,205	4,325
WHOLESALE TRADE		512	531	722	811	554	658
RETAIL TRADE		2,285	2,378	3,766	4,307	3,225	3,748
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE		678	530	1,146	1,445	1,702	2,083
SERVICES		3,851	4,336	5,016	5,557	5,855	6,115
GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISES		10,327	11,166	13,656	17,296	21,574	27,671
FEDERAL, CIVILIAN		5,315	5,138	6,756	9,109	12,308	13,270
FEDERAL, MILITARY		1,134	1,277	1,578	1,647	1,665	1,781
STATE AND LOCAL		3,878	4,751	5,322	6,540	7,601	8,620
DIVISION OF PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE							
TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK		30,812	35,426	40,556	47,752	61,828	70,014
LESS: PERSONAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SOCIAL INSURANCE BY PLACE OF WORK		1,416	2,013	2,277	2,724	2,946	3,395
NET LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK		29,396	33,413	38,279	45,028	58,882	66,619
PLUS: RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT		-249	-270	-290	-320	-2,061	-2,633
NET LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE		29,147	33,143	37,989	44,708	56,821	63,986
PLUS: DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT 7/		1,628	2,155	2,165	2,681	3,268	3,756
PLUS: TRANSFER PAYMENTS		2,352	2,688	6,544	5,700	6,514	6,198
PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE		33,127	37,986	46,798	53,089	66,603	73,940
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (DOLLARS)		5,252	6,232	8,945	8,595	10,038	10,543
TOTAL POPULATION (THOUSANDS)		6.3	6.1	6.7	6.2	6.6	7.0

QWAT-YAALAT DIVISION ALASKA

STATE DIVISION	ALASKA	1971 1/	1972 1/	1973 1/	1974 1/	1975 2/	1976 2/
TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK 3/							
BY TYPE							
WAGE AND SALARY DISBURSEMENTS		8,056	7,364	9,045	10,264	10,251	11,361
OTHER LABOR INCOME		409	356	557	578	704	736
PROPRIETORS INCOME 4/		576	811	920	590	1,131	1,195
NON-FARM 4/		576	811	920	590	1,131	1,195
BY INDUSTRY							
NON-FARM		9,041	8,531	10,422	11,632	12,126	13,298
PRIVATE		6,630	5,813	7,571	8,545	8,522	9,183
AG, SERV., FOR., FISH., AND OTHER 5/		281	555	668	630	683	724
MINING		71	71	(L)	(L)	(L)	96
CONSTRUCTION		439	434	702	667	586	625
MANUFACTURING		1,514	1,397	2,066	2,415	1,531	2,135
NON-DURABLE GOODS		364	424	437	590	1,013	1,655
DURABLE GOODS		1,150	973	1,629	1,825	518	480
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES		1,032	595	1,465	1,642	2,230	1,562
WHOLESALE TRADE		(L)	(L)	63	62	73	85
RETAIL TRADE		810	715	824	573	1,276	1,408
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE		123	126	147	130	232	220
SERVICES		2,529	1,485	1,586	1,793	1,910	2,128
GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISES		2,111	2,718	2,851	3,287	3,604	4,115
FEDERAL, CIVILIAN		680	761	945	1,024	1,016	1,105
FEDERAL, MILITARY		201	244	274	286	292	316
STATE AND LOCAL		1,230	1,513	1,628	1,977	2,293	2,690
DIVISION OF PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE							
TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK		9,041	8,531	10,422	11,632	12,126	13,298
LESS: PERSONAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SOCIAL INSURANCE BY PLACE OF WORK		377	429	525	618	546	630
NET LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK		8,664	8,102	9,897	11,014	11,580	12,668
PLUS: RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT		-213	-192	-236	-270	1,704	1,641
NET LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE		8,451	7,910	9,661	10,744	13,284	14,309
PLUS: DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT 7/		541	543	733	781	783	705
PLUS: TRANSFER PAYMENTS		1,133	1,359	3,475	2,705	2,127	2,880
PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE		10,125	9,812	13,869	14,230	17,194	18,394
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (DOLLARS)		4,569	4,270	6,113	6,009	6,492	6,894
TOTAL POPULATION (THOUSANDS)		2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.7

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLES.

SOUTHEAST FAIRBANKS DIVISION ALASKA	1971 1/	1972 1/	1973 1/	1974 1/	1975 7/	1976 2/
TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK 3/						
BY TYPE						
WAGE AND SALARY DISBURSEMENTS	14,488	16,243	20,339	26,620	50,612	130,238
OTHER LABOR INCOME	222	254	431	728	1,443	4,393
PROPRIETORS INCOME 4/	524	485	557	564	733	941
NON-FARM 4/	524	485	557	564	732	941
BY INDUSTRY						
NON-FARM	15,234	16,982	21,327	27,932	52,788	141,372
PRIVATE	2,363	2,445	4,561	10,328	34,012	120,412
AG. SERV., FOR., FISH., AND OTHER 5/	0	(1)	0	(1)	0	0
MINING	(1)	58	(1)	(1)	(1)	0
CONSTRUCTION	480	654	872	4,528	26,028	109,655
MANUFACTURING	(1)	(1)	88	(1)	(1)	52
NON-DURABLE GOODS	(1)	(1)	63	(1)	(1)	(1)
DURABLE GOODS	(1)	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	487	547	978	1,659	1,162	(1)
WHOLESALE TRADE	100	76	(1)	(1)	105	(1)
RETAIL TRADE	648	619	1,064	1,333	807	1,313
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	90	88	195	242	161	227
SERVICES	486	540	1,045	1,440	1,705	8,695
GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISES	12,871	14,537	16,766	17,804	18,776	20,540
FEDERAL, CIVILIAN	3,653	3,608	4,456	4,544	5,550	6,160
FEDERAL, MILITARY	5,678	6,530	7,466	7,548	7,085	7,713
STATE AND LOCAL	3,540	4,399	4,844	5,716	6,141	7,667
DERIVATION OF PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE						
TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK	15,234	16,982	21,327	27,932	52,788	141,372
LESS: PERSONAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SOCIAL INSURANCE BY PLACE OF WORK	607	772	1,077	1,538	2,476	6,307
NET LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK	14,627	16,210	20,250	26,394	50,312	135,065
PLUS: RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT	407	432	580	168	-10,732	-60,112
NET LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE	14,654	16,642	20,830	26,562	39,580	74,953
PLUS: DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT 7/	315	382	401	458	625	733
PLUS: TRANSFER PAYMENTS	1,347	1,475	3,027	2,795	3,187	3,281
PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE	16,316	18,501	24,258	29,815	43,392	79,067
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (DOLLARS)	3,527	4,214	5,105	6,645	9,452	13,688
TOTAL POPULATION (THOUSANDS)	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.6	5.0

UPPER YUKON DIVISION ALASKA	1971 1/	1972 1/	1973 1/	1974 1/	1975 7/	1976 2/
TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK 3/						
BY TYPE						
WAGE AND SALARY DISBURSEMENTS	5,656	6,142	9,761	50,525	23,702	20,010
OTHER LABOR INCOME	554	590	644	2,888	1,075	625
PROPRIETORS INCOME 4/	122	112	144	151	188	213
NON-FARM 4/	122	112	144	151	188	213
BY INDUSTRY						
NON-FARM	6,332	6,844	10,549	53,560	26,965	21,152
PRIVATE	4,005	4,224	7,572	50,222	23,240	17,033
AG. SERV., FOR., FISH., AND OTHER 5/	(1)	(1)	0	0	0	0
MINING	(1)	(1)	1,840	14,703	(1)	1,504
CONSTRUCTION	(1)	(1)	2,460	26,640	20,386	11,342
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	3,430	3,754	2,459	4,687	342	1,155
RETAIL TRADE	156	178	201	168	220	205
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	(1)	0	0	224	275	280
SERVICES	170	(1)	612	3,480	(1)	2,102
GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISES	2,327	2,620	2,977	3,338	3,725	4,115
FEDERAL, CIVILIAN	596	521	625	776	882	957
FEDERAL, MILITARY	826	971	1,068	1,107	1,085	1,135
STATE AND LOCAL	905	1,128	1,284	1,455	1,758	2,023
DERIVATION OF PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE						
TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK	6,332	6,844	10,549	53,560	26,965	21,152
LESS: PERSONAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SOCIAL INSURANCE BY PLACE OF WORK	293	353	643	3,308	1,223	1,004
NET LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK	6,039	6,491	9,906	50,252	25,742	20,148
PLUS: RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT	329	247	-1,224	-38,261	-10,571	-4,662
NET LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE	6,368	6,738	8,682	11,991	15,171	15,486
PLUS: DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT 7/	133	152	182	268	350	451
PLUS: TRANSFER PAYMENTS	1,427	1,380	4,093	3,042	3,187	2,798
PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE	7,928	8,270	12,957	15,301	18,958	18,735
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (DOLLARS)	5,894	6,240	9,290	10,952	11,974	11,430
TOTAL POPULATION (THOUSANDS)	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6

PERSONAL INCOME BY MAJOR SOURCES 1971-76 (INCLUSANCE OF DOLLARS) P.

VALDEZ-CHIINA-WHITEFIEL DIVISI ALASKA 1971 1/ 1972 1/ 1973 1/ 1974 1/ 1975 2/ 1976 2/

TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK 3/

BY TYPE	1971 1/	1972 1/	1973 1/	1974 1/	1975 2/	1976 2/
WAGE AND SALARY DISBURSEMENTS	11,130	11,533	11,905	29,905	173,721	367,762
OTHER LABOR INCOME	331	377	465	1,197	6,588	13,245
PROPRIETORS INCOME 4/	1,015	741	632	664	1,135	1,190
NON-FARM 4/	1,015	741	632	664	1,135	1,190
BY INDUSTRY						
NON-FARM	12,476	12,651	13,002	31,766	181,444	382,201
PRIVATE	5,605	5,555	5,399	22,921	170,467	369,885
AG, SERV., FOR., FISH., AND OTHER 5/	(L)	(L)	119	(L)	(L)	51
MINING	0	(L)	(L)	-133	(L)	-75
CONSTRUCTION	2,435	2,446	1,941	15,611	131,851	321,747
MANUFACTURING	(L)	(L)	149	208	352	264
NON-DURABLE GOODS	(L)	(L)	103	117	(L)	53
DURABLE GOODS	(L)	(L)	(L)	91	302	213
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,287	1,285	1,530	2,671	12,163	9,783
WHOLESALE TRADE	221	267	242	465	865	561
RETAIL TRADE	593	544	496	1,285	8,342	7,630
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	(L)	(L)	178	211	652	1,641
SERVICES	836	789	781	1,759	16,125	29,845
GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISES	6,871	7,096	7,603	8,845	10,977	12,312
FEDERAL, CIVILIAN	551	1,070	1,297	1,164	1,602	1,576
FEDERAL, MILITARY	71	83	87	85	124	130
STATE AND LOCAL	5,849	5,943	6,219	7,596	9,250	10,606

DERIVATION OF PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK	12,476	12,651	13,002	31,766	181,444	382,201
LESS: PERSONAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SOCIAL INSURANCE BY PLACE OF WORK	606	715	733	1,527	7,864	16,326
NET LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK	11,870	11,936	12,269	29,239	173,580	365,875
PLUS: RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT	-138	-86	-20	-5,340	-89,474	-212,133
NET LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE	11,732	11,850	12,249	24,499	84,106	153,742
PLUS: DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT 7/	495	557	803	1,446	2,216	2,584
PLUS: TRANSFER PAYMENTS	2,162	2,697	4,766	4,712	5,656	6,683
PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE	14,389	15,104	17,818	30,657	92,020	163,009
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (DOLLARS)	4,201	4,319	5,097	8,432	18,120	21,993
TOTAL POPULATION (THOUSANDS)	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	5.1	7.4

THE HAMPTON DIVISION ALASKA

TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK 3/

BY TYPE	1971 1/	1972 1/	1973 1/	1974 1/	1975 2/	1976 2/
WAGE AND SALARY DISBURSEMENTS	5,202	6,473	6,909	7,931	9,275	13,345
OTHER LABOR INCOME	180	230	321	318	449	598
PROPRIETORS INCOME 4/	125	121	93	107	123	131
NON-FARM 4/	125	121	93	107	123	131
BY INDUSTRY						
NON-FARM	5,507	7,841	7,323	8,356	9,847	14,078
PRIVATE	2,485	3,297	3,586	3,609	4,302	8,423
AG, SERV., FOR., FISH., AND OTHER 5/	87	52	(L)	55	51	(L)
CONSTRUCTION	(L)	(L)	71	0	(L)	(L)
MANUFACTURING	431	1,336	1,375	913	564	710
NON-DURABLE GOODS	431	1,336	1,375	913	564	710
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	(L)	(L)	434	(L)	593	501
RETAIL TRADE	239	481	547	861	612	677
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	0	0	0	(L)	382	212
SERVICES	(L)	(L)	1,121	(L)	(L)	5,954
GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISES	3,022	3,557	3,737	4,747	5,545	9,455
FEDERAL, CIVILIAN	1,277	1,454	1,368	2,245	2,887	2,830
FEDERAL, MILITARY	1,253	1,547	1,726	1,806	1,844	1,873
STATE AND LOCAL	452	556	643	696	814	752

DERIVATION OF PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK	5,507	6,849	7,323	8,356	9,847	14,078
LESS: PERSONAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SOCIAL INSURANCE BY PLACE OF WORK	292	359	384	479	562	807
NET LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK	5,215	6,490	6,939	7,877	9,285	13,271
PLUS: RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT	17	-81	-57	21	35	102
NET LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE	5,232	6,409	6,882	7,898	9,320	13,373
PLUS: DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT 7/	86	103	180	174	222	245
PLUS: TRANSFER PAYMENTS	1,702	1,874	11,116	7,147	7,240	5,042
PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE	7,020	8,386	18,178	15,219	16,782	18,664
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (DOLLARS)	1,797	2,047	4,227	3,394	3,610	4,116
TOTAL POPULATION (THOUSANDS)	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.5

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLES,

TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK 3/

BY TYPE	1971 1/	1972 1/	1973 1/	1974 1/	1975 2/	1976 2/
WAGE AND SALARY DISBURSEMENTS	17,507	21,321	25,709	29,580	30,671	34,292
OTHER LABOR INCOME	1,022	1,263	1,615	1,771	2,085	2,252
PROPRIETORS INCOME 4/	2,085	2,882	2,912	3,604	4,004	4,335
NON-FARM 4/	2,085	2,882	2,912	3,604	4,004	4,335
BY INDUSTRY						
NON-FARM	20,614	25,466	30,236	34,955	36,764	40,879
PRIVATE	15,518	20,291	23,940	27,315	28,658	31,526
AG. SERV., FOR., FISH., AND OTHER 5/	1,003	1,308	1,465	1,588	2,804	3,272
MINING (U)	(U)	(U)	141	(U)	(U)	(U)
CONSTRUCTION	2,505	4,010	4,587	4,270	3,948	5,541
MANUFACTURING	4,432	5,112	6,060	7,308	10,809	10,851
NON-DURABLE GOODS	2,255	2,627	2,801	3,491	2,361	3,346
DURABLE GOODS	2,177	2,485	3,259	3,817	8,448	7,505
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	2,385	2,555	3,211	4,004	4,072	4,072
WHOLESALE TRADE (U)	(U)	(U)	559	(U)	(U)	(U)
RETAIL TRADE	2,062	3,151	3,892	4,473	3,654	4,071
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE SERVICES	573	748	1,021	1,276	358	428
GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISES	2,331	2,493	3,024	3,321	2,605	2,714
FEDERAL, CIVILIAN	4,696	5,175	6,296	7,640	8,006	9,350
FEDERAL, MILITARY	1,472	1,366	1,706	2,123	1,804	2,045
STATE AND LOCAL	487	584	658	852	651	746
	2,737	3,225	3,932	4,825	5,571	6,555

DERIVATION OF PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK	20,614	25,466	30,236	34,955	36,764	40,879
LESS: PERSONAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SOCIAL INSURANCE BY PLACE OF WORK	522	1,473	1,731	2,024	1,661	1,897
NET LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK	19,692	23,993	28,505	32,931	35,103	38,982
PLUS: RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT	-95	-77	-1,327	-1,753	-1,421	-1,674
NET LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE	19,597	23,916	27,178	31,178	33,682	37,308
PLUS: DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT 7/	1,506	1,796	2,378	3,047	3,340	3,835
PLUS: TRANSFER PAYMENTS	2,415	2,796	3,460	5,010	5,061	5,450
PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE	23,518	27,799	35,016	39,235	42,083	46,593
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (DOLLARS)	4,245	5,249	6,519	6,520	7,312	8,003
TOTAL POPULATION (THOUSANDS)	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.8

YUKON-KOYUKK DIVISION ALASKA

TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK 3/

BY TYPE	1971 1/	1972 1/	1973 1/	1974 1/	1975 2/	1976 2/
WAGE AND SALARY DISBURSEMENTS	14,731	15,604	20,876	29,756	163,683	211,853
OTHER LABOR INCOME	311	361	615	1,043	6,885	7,713
PROPRIETORS INCOME 4/	408	411	519	512	584	601
NON-FARM 4/	408	411	509	512	584	601
BY INDUSTRY						
NON-FARM	15,450	16,676	22,004	31,311	171,156	220,167
PRIVATE	3,546	3,747	6,667	15,269	153,871	200,610
AG. SERV., FOR., FISH., AND OTHER 5/ (U)	(U)	(U)	(U)	(U)	(U)	(U)
MINING (U)	152	(U)	148	(U)	(U)	3,445
CONSTRUCTION	770	880	1,302	7,361	137,634	187,370
MANUFACTURING	(U)	72	158	237	201	177
NON-DURABLE GOODS (U)	(U)	57	122	133	0	(U)
DURABLE GOODS (U)	(U)	(U)	(U)	104	201	(U)
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (U)	(U)	1,074	1,633	2,662	10,035	1,624
WHOLESALE TRADE (U)	174	171	296	(U)	(U)	293
RETAIL TRADE (U)	738	779	1,293	1,655	1,068	1,106
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE SERVICES (U)	631	(U)	253	365	175	183
GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISES	11,904	12,929	15,337	16,042	17,285	19,257
FEDERAL, CIVILIAN	4,103	4,066	4,902	5,082	5,214	6,031
FEDERAL, MILITARY	5,292	5,708	7,107	7,427	7,747	8,290
STATE AND LOCAL	2,509	3,155	3,328	3,533	4,304	4,936

DERIVATION OF PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK	15,450	16,676	22,004	31,311	171,156	220,167
LESS: PERSONAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SOCIAL INSURANCE BY PLACE OF WORK	762	859	1,221	1,845	7,452	9,674
NET LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK	14,688	15,817	20,783	29,466	163,683	210,493
PLUS: RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT	-641	-583	-1,795	-7,904	-137,577	-177,081
NET LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE	14,047	15,234	18,988	21,562	26,086	33,412
PLUS: DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT 7/	630	682	864	1,124	1,851	2,154
PLUS: TRANSFER PAYMENTS	2,548	2,695	8,465	6,384	6,702	6,178
PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE	17,225	18,611	28,317	29,070	34,639	41,744
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (DOLLARS)	3,562	3,725	5,424	5,603	6,434	7,405
TOTAL POPULATION (THOUSANDS)	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.6

TABLE 3 NON-AGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME,
EXCLUDING GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME, 1973-77

This table contains non-agricultural, non-government wage and salary employment and income and civilian population by census divisions for 1973-77. In rural divisions of Alaska the presence of military bases, stations and other installations and federal, state and local government civilian programs often overshadows or distorts the apparent comparative well-being of the division when measured in terms of total population per capita income. Most non-government workers are employed in highly seasonal natural resource harvesting and processing industries and services and trade related occupations which are paid at a much lower rate than are the professional, technical and administrative personnel of defense and non-defense government programs. Also, the ratio of dependents to wage or salary earner is much lower in the higher paid government positions. The elimination of the government worker from both the employed labor force and income statistics gives a more accurate indication of relative economic well-being than the official per capita personal income statistics.

These statistics do not include fishery harvesting employment and income.

NON-AGRICULTURAL, NON-GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT
(AVERAGE MONTHLY)
AND WAGES BY CENSUS DIVISION

	Aleutian Islands	Anchorage	Angoon	Barrow- North Slope	Bethel
<u>1977</u>					
EMPLOYMENT	1,619	56,705	53	4,597	1,134
WAGES & SALARIES	28,368,901	1,171,389,613	1,099,169	208,578,525	13,380,554
POPULATION	7,686	192,957	558	9,569	8,048
<u>1976</u>					
EMPLOYMENT	1,672	53,835	38	6,041	939
WAGES & SALARIES	35,983,289	1,072,796,504	560,581	310,027,379	9,206,462
POPULATION	8,282	185,170	494	9,609	8,389
<u>1975</u>					
EMPLOYMENT	1,409	49,376	75	5,367	1,056
WAGES & SALARIES	25,566,832	1,856,704,228	1,197,606	281,965,262	8,657,876
POPULATION	7,086	177,814	481	6,454	8,576
<u>1974</u>					
EMPLOYMENT	1,404	39,546		809	736
WAGES & SALARIES	22,776,643	556,947,160		18,601,907	6,579,866
POPULATION	7,714	153,112	481	3,234	8,496
<u>1973</u>					
EMPLOYMENT	1,245	32,724		810	679
WAGES & SALARIES	18,444,926	388,703,215		14,872,256	5,532,041
EMPLOYMENT	6,914	149,440	402	2,583	7,906

	Bristol Bay Borough	Bristol Bay	Cordova- McCarthy	Fairbanks	Haines
<u>1977</u>					
EMPLOYMENT	289	595	701	17,926	269
WAGES & SALARIES	4,449,333	10,020,533	12,000,312	467,422,753	3,310,251
POPULATION	1,102	3,521	2,223	47,131	1,500
<u>1976</u>					
EMPLOYMENT	379	518	758	20,435	302
WAGES & SALARIES	6,241,847	7,304,171	10,529,574	584,978,013	3,730,845
POPULATION	1,252	3,500	2,535	51,511	1,850
<u>1975</u>					
EMPLOYMENT	366	476	687	21,285	416
WAGES & SALARIES	4,572,618	5,945,001	9,469,695	550,949,878	5,426,848
POPULATION	1,914	3,847	2,003	55,517	2,069
<u>1974</u>					
EMPLOYMENT		679	634	12,918	
WAGES & SALARIES		7,450,595	6,953,627	218,005,071	
POPULATION	1,239	3,875	1,960	50,762	2,054
<u>1973</u>					
EMPLOYMENT		795	636	8,734	1,106
WAGES & SALARIES		7,167,944	6,467,385		10,988,329
POPULATION	1,199	3,659	1,982	45,571	1,902

	Juneau	Kenai- Cook Inlet	Ketchikan	Kobuk	Kodiak
<u>1977</u>					
EMPLOYMENT	4,079	6,192	3,972	591	3,243
WAGES & SALARIES	61,240,824	151,847,877	64,299,459	9,640,660	46,716,759
POPULATION	18,886	19,716	12,496	5,100	8,893
<u>1976</u>					
EMPLOYMENT	4,055	5,289	4,040	451	3,593
WAGES & SALARIES	60,196,720	116,389,991	59,705,847	6,866,746	53,908,376
POPULATION	18,760	16,753	11,394	4,788	9,366
<u>1975</u>					
EMPLOYMENT	3,915	4,353	3,646	455	3,032
WAGES & SALARIES	49,421,288	86,388,894	48,412,329	6,073,313	40,196,792
POPULATION	17,714	15,621	11,311	4,548	8,801
<u>1974</u>					
EMPLOYMENT	3,671	3,541	4,289	351	2,834
WAGES & SALARIES	44,836,709	54,623,241	55,636,861	3,950,142	34,291,423
POPULATION	17,195	13,962	11,522	4,807	9,232
<u>1973</u>					
EMPLOYMENT	3,490	3,102	4,016	410	2,753
WAGES & SALARIES	40,807,462	42,454,646	47,374,238	3,176,041	29,144,306
POPULATION	16,593	13,808	10,587	4,352	8,868

	Kuskokwim	Matanuska- Susitna	Nome	Outer Ketchikan	Prince of Wales
<u>1977</u>					
EMPLOYMENT	178	1,513	1,037	181	594
WAGES & SALARIES	4,980,621	22,513,638	15,977,189	3,106,339	12,545,380
POPULATION	2,481	15,740	5,824	2,019	2,639
<u>1976</u>					
EMPLOYMENT	249	1,284	1,203	144	430
WAGES & SALARIES	6,669,642	20,043,541	18,304,405	2,524,133	8,806,221
POPULATION	2,738	14,010	6,644	1,761	2,000
<u>1975</u>					
EMPLOYMENT	140	1,137	993	163	525
WAGES & SALARIES	1,981,810	15,971,122	11,294,389	2,267,913	8,782,782
POPULATION	2,721	12,462	6,660	1,764	2,502
<u>1974</u>					
EMPLOYMENT	197	958*	725		623
WAGES & SALARIES	3,651,397	10,670,309	7,431,169		10,067,633
POPULATION	2,677	9,787	7,001	1,703	2,525
<u>1973</u>					
EMPLOYMENT	139	842	624		594
WAGES & SALARIES	1,813,330	8,502,316	6,164,355		8,757,639
POPULATION	2,484	8,586	5,682	1,614	1,992

	Seward	Sitka	Skagway- Yakutat	Southeast Fairbanks	Upper Yukon
<u>1977</u>					
EMPLOYMENT	806	2,297	686	366	213
WAGES & SALARIES	9,230,283	39,710,985	11,156,142	7,282,168	8,754,351
POPULATION	3,392	7,053	2,2774	4,893	1,211
<u>1976</u>					
EMPLOYMENT	798	2,115	722	2,064	377
WAGES & SALARIES	9,755,938	36,706,140	11,112,156	115,438,382	11,360,258
POPULATION	3,395	6,883	2,812	6,811	2,012
<u>1975</u>					
EMPLOYMENT	817	2,078	687	1,710	679
WAGES & SALARIES	9,981,975	31,565,303	7,901,701	81,749,846	22,033,493
POPULATION	3,149	6,595	2,732	5,894	8,780
<u>1974</u>					
EMPLOYMENT	632	2,015	1,132		2,286
WAGES & SALARIES	6,471,250	27,916,140	12,454,818		73,021,671
POPULATION	2,683	6,428	2,476	4,504	2,642
<u>1973</u>					
EMPLOYMENT	585	1,773			335
WAGES & SALARIES	5,369,301	22,422,959			6,923,502
POPULATION	2,446	6,010	2,205	4,285	1,655

	Valdez- Chitina- Whittier	Wade Hampton	Wrangell- Petersburg	Yukon- Koyukuk	Statewide
1977					
EMPLOYMENT	2,982	268	1,615	1,099	115,276
WAGES & SALARIES	157,772,767	3,005,268	25,502,394	34,240,167	2,606,621,241
POPULATION	9,905	3,674	5,236	4,973	411,211
1976					
EMPLOYMENT	7,032	327	1,539	3,426	123,829
WAGES & SALARIES	354,104,133	6,926,433	24,509,481	192,929,379	3,157,569,033
POPULATION	13,000	4,287	5,218	8,238	413,289
1975					
EMPLOYMENT	3,955	293	1,670	3,345	114,165
WAGES & SALARIES	163,677,689	2,997,611	22,048,510	146,283,640	2,443,175,210
POPULATION	9,639	4,284	5,270	8,423	404,634
1974					
EMPLOYMENT	935	340	1,636	1,534	84,404
WAGES & SALARIES	21,066,974	2,302,999	21,396,339	48,232,538	1,275,794,321
POPULATION	3,833	4,164	5,848	5,243	351,159
1973					
EMPLOYMENT	428	315	1,576	650	68,358
WAGES & SALARIES	4,702,964	2,341,921	19,113,139	11,311,289	816,112,707
POPULATION	3,568	3,873	5,085	5,082	330,365

TABLE 4 TRANSFER PAYMENTS BY CENSUS DIVISION, MONTH OF FEBRUARY
1973-77

Table 4 presents statistics on transfer payments (welfare and other assistance programs) in the various census division from 1973 to 1977, thus providing one indicator of economic hardship throughout the state. This information was obtained from the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Table 4

Transfer Payments by Census Division
for the Month of February, 1973-1977

	Aleutian Islands	Anchorage	Angoon ¹	Barrow	Bethel	Bristol Bay Borough ²	Bristol Bay
1973							
Total Payments	N.A.	286,021		14,592	102,087		21,972
Payments per Capita	N.A.	1.91		5.65	12.91		4.52
1974							
Total Payments	N.A.	295,940		13,080	106,045		24,892
Payments per Capita		1.93		4.04	12.48		4.87
1975							
Total Payments	5,684	356,756		13,888	121,751		32,234
Payments per Capita	0.80	2.01		2.15	14.20		5.60
1976							
Total Payments	9,229	273,219		16,794	123,035		33,139
Payments per Capita	1.11	1.48		1.75	14.67		6.97
1977							
Total Payments	11,588	418,416		13,710	150,808		34,471
Payments per Capita	1.51	2.17		1.43	18.74		7.46

	Cordova- McCarthy ³	Fairbanks	Haines ⁴	Juneau	Kenai-Cook Inlet	Ketchikan	Kobuk
1973							
Total Payments		83,084		43,069	17,532	47,533	33,857
Payments per Capita		1.82		2.08	1.27	3.34	7.78
1974							
Total Payments		83,742		66,082	20,674	45,053	33,704
Payments per Capita		1.65		3.04	1.48	2.90	7.01
1975							
Total Payments		78,073		68,129	32,983	54,624	47,088
Payments per Capita		1.41		3.03	2.11	3.51	10.35
1976							
Total Payments		47,503		43,121	35,551	53,839	46,814
Payments per Capita		0.92		1.84	2.12	3.55	9.78
1977							
Total Payments		59,638		68,821	46,381	25,709	52,823
Payments per Capita		1.27		2.97	2.01	0.85	10.36

	Kodiak	Kuskokwim	Matanuska- Susitna	Nome	Outer Ketchikan ⁵	Prince of Wales ^{9f}	Seward
1973							
Total Payments	24,391	1,092	15,202	57,502			6,024
Payments per Capita	2.75	0.44	1.77	10.12			2.46
1974							
Total Payments	21,326	25,830	16,805	53,435			6,223
Payments per Capita	2.31	9.65	1.72	7.63			2.32
1975							
Total Payments	6,524	33,492	52,589	69,051			20,426
Payments per Capita	0.74	12.3	4.22	10.37			6.49
1976							
Total Payments	20,251	35,622	38,720	64,335			7,156
Payments per Capita	2.28	13.01	2.76	9.68			2.11
1977							
Total Payments	23,907	37,855	36,011	49,808			(6)
Payments per Capita	2.69	15.26	2.29	8.55			

	Sitka	Skagway ⁷ Yakutat ⁴	Southeast Fairbanks	Upper Yukon	Valdez-Chitina Whittier	Wade Hampton	Wrangell- Petersburg
1973							
Total Payments	10,828		10,313	15,850	67,26	27,443	13,992
Payments per Capita	1.80		2.41	9.58	1.21	7.08	2.75
1974							
Total Payments	6,285		10,000	14,532	9,471	24,258	14,105
Payments per Capita	0.98		2.22	5.50	1.63	5.83	2.41
1975							
Total Payments	9,667		14,425	16,831	8,549	28,891	14,998
Payments per Capita	1.47		2.45	1.92	0.73	6.7	2.85
1976							
Total Payments	13,270		10,421	19,618	9,504	30,706	16,491
Payments per Capita	1.80		1.53	9.75	.073	7.16	3.16
1977							
Total Payments	16,063		11,913	20,338	12,356	19,468	11,728
Payments per Capita	2.11		2.43	16.79	1.02	5.30	2.24

Yukon-
Koyukuk

1973	
Total Payments	21,935
Payments per Capita	4.32
1974	
Total Payments	25,009
Payments per Capita	4.77
1975	
Total Payments	34,081
Payments per Capita	4.05
1976	
Total Payments	28,816
Payments per Capita	3.50
1977	
Total Payments	20,338
Payments per Capita	4.09

- ¹Included in Sitka Census Division,
- ²Included in Bristol Bay Census Division,
- ³Included in Valdez-Chitina-Whittier Census Division,
- ⁴Included in Juneau Census Division,
- ⁵Included in Ketchikan Census District,
- ⁶Included in Kenai-Cook Inlet Census Division.

N.A. = Not Available.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and the Alaska Department of Labor.

TABLE 5 COMMERCIAL FISH HARVESTING EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR FISHERIES
AREAS, SPECIES AND GEAR CLASSIFICATION, TWELVE-MONTH
AVERAGES AND MONTH OF JULY 1970-76.

This table presents annual average and month of July estimates for 1970-76 of commercial fishing employment by the six major fisheries areas, species and gear. These estimates are calculated by use of appropriate crew factors applied to Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) fish ticket data on monthly landings by units of gear and are designed to be as compatible as possible with the Department of Labor estimates for employment in other industries (Table 1, above). It should be stressed that their use is limited to use with the ADL statistics for purposes of economic and employment analysis and as a basis for estimating and projecting the impact upon area employment of changes in harvesting activities due to changes in resources availability, gear and effort regulation, etc. The estimates are not necessarily appropriate, however, for other type of analysis.

COMMERCIAL FISH HARVESTING EMPLOYMENT
BY MAJOR SPECIES AND GEAR CLASSIFICATION
SOUTHEAST & YAKUTAT

TABLE 5

Species & Gear	Twelve-Month Period							Month of July						
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<u>Salmon</u>														
- Traps	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	4	0	4	4	4	4	4
- Purse Seine	454	363	443	365	421	335	329	2,161	1,463 ^c	2,018	1,749	1,865	1,067 ^c	704 ^c
- Drift Net	155	162	199	269	295	225	223	468	471	628	786	900	598	574
- Set Net	37	35	36	37	48	37	40	134	105	122	122	178	122	139
- Hand Troll	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}
- Power Troll														
Subtotal	1,254	1,087	1,199	1,350	1,527	1,182	1,236	4,356	3,467	4,235	4,407	5,029	3,482	2,975
<u>Shellfish</u>														
- Crab Pots	36	28	36	55	62	51	29	36	38	36	68	76	74	30
- Shrimp - All Gear	15	11	11	7	11	10	12	8	12	6	4	12	10	16
<u>Herring</u>														
- Purse Seine	10	7	13	25	41	32	40	0 ^b	0 ^b	0 ^b	5 ^b	0 ^b	0 ^b	0 ^b
- Set Net	0	0	0	0	1	1	23	0	0	0	0	0 ^f	0 ^f	0 ^f
<u>Halibut</u>														
- Licensed Longline (over 5 tons)	112 ^a	112 ^a	112 ^a	103	83	120	145	380 ^a	380 ^a	380 ^a	359	293	374 ^e	494
- Unlicensed	87 ^a	87 ^a	87 ^a	81	65	89	113	292 ^a	292 ^a	292 ^a	279	230	277 ^e	383
<u>Sable & Bottomfish</u>														
- Longline	14 ^a	14 ^a	14 ^a	14	13	14	18	18 ^a	18 ^a	18 ^a	16	14	20	22
<u>TOTAL EMPLOYMENT</u>	1,528	1,346	1,472	1,635	1,803	1,499	1,616	5,090	4,207	4,967	5,138	5,654	4,237	3,920

^aBased on estimated landings.

^bPeak month: 1970, November = 30; 1971, April = 20; 1972, April = 55; 1973, April = 90; 1974, April = 135; 1975, April = 125; 1976, April = 175.

^cPeak month: 1971, August = 1,617; 1975, August = 1,468; 1976, August & September = 1,501.

^dPeak month: 1972, August = 1,596; 1973, August = 1,911.

^ePeak month: 1975, August licensed = 405, unlicensed = 299.

^fPeak month: 1974, August & October = 5; 1975, April = 8; 1976, April = 230.

^gPeak month: 1976, August hand troll = 878, power troll = 964.

COMMERCIAL FISH HARVESTING EMPLOYMENT
BY MAJOR SPECIES AND GEAR CLASSIFICATION
PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND

Species & Gear	Twelve-Month Period							Month of July						
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<u>Salmon</u>														
- Purse Seine	161	175	0	153	13	147	169	948	984	0	912	144	892	1,152
- Drift Net	165	151	155	162	130	128	157	322	521	412	434	442	368	391 ⁸
- Set Net	5	0	3	3	1	0	1	33	0	18	19	15	0	4
- Troll	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	6	8	4	2	0	0	0
Subtotal	333	328	160	320	144	275	327	1,309	1,513	434	1,367	601	1,260	1,547
<u>Shellfish</u>														
- Crab Pots	25	20	63	74	63	38	33	0 ^a	2 ^a	39 ^a	10 ^a	6 ^a	8 ^a	0 ^a
- Shrimp - All Gear	3	2	1	2	4	1	2	0 ^b	0 ^b	0 ^b	0 ^b	2 ^b	0 ^b	0 ^b
- Razor Clams	3	5	7	8	5	4	2	5 ^c	10 ^c	22 ^c	11 ^c	17 ^c	6 ^c	1 ^c
<u>Herring</u>														
- Purse Seine	7	5	11	17	11	26	9	0 ^d	0 ^d	0 ^d	0 ^d	0 ^d	0 ^d	0 ^d
- Roe, Kelp	4	19	33	16	16	41	30	0 ^e	0 ^e	0 ^e	0 ^e	0 ^e	0 ^e	0 ^e
<u>Halibut</u>														
- Licensed Longline (over 5 tons)	22 ^f	22 ^f	22 ^f	35	13	20	25	84 ^f	84 ^f	84 ^f	116 ^f	52 ^f	69	99 ^f
- Unlicensed	9 ^f	9 ^f	9 ^f	13	5	7	9	31 ^f	31 ^f	31 ^f	43 ^f	19 ^f	26	35 ^f
<u>TOTAL EMPLOYMENT</u>	406	410	306	485	261	412	437	1,429	1,640	610	1,547	697	1,369	1,682

NOTE: A longline and bottomfish bait fishery exists in the region, but consisted of three (3) or less vessels. Not included in above employment.

^aPeak month: 1970, October = 90; 1971, November = 82; 1972, December = 128; 1973, April = 136; 1974, April = 154; 1975, December = 73; 1976, February = 87.

^bPeak month: 1970, May = 10; 1971, March and April = 6; 1972, February = 4; 1973, January = 8; 1974, April, May, August, September, October = 6; 1975, March and April = 4; 1976, January, March, April, May, August = 4.

^cPeak month: 1970, May = 9; 1971, June = 18; 1972, August = 26; 1973, May = 30; 1974, June = 23; 1975, June = 15; 1976, May = 5.

^dPeak month: 1970, January & October = 20; 1971, April = 40; 1972, May = 64; 1973, April = 108; 1974, April = 12; 1975, April = 292; 1976, May = 67.

^ePeak month: 1970, May = 23; 1971, April = 135; 1972, May = 397; 1973, April = 168; 1974, April = 137; 1975, April = 320; 1976, April = 266.

^fEmployment based on estimated landings 1970-72. Peak month: June, licensed = 97, unlicensed = 36. Peak month 1973, June, licensed = 150, unlicensed = 56; 1974, June, licensed = 60, unlicensed = 22; 1976, June, licensed = 108, unlicensed = 40.

⁸Peak month 1976: June = 481.

COMMERCIAL FISH HARVESTING EMPLOYMENT
BY MAJOR SPECIES AND GEAR CLASSIFICATION
COOK INLET

Species & Gear	Twelve-Month Period						Month of July							
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<u>Salmon</u>														
- Purse Seine	46	24	26	27	21	36	35	240	104 ^e	156	172	80 ^e	224	212
- Drift Net	149	125	104	135	146	157	165	1,094	840	780	696	1,060	1,030	1,150
- Set Net	93	80	88	84	98	78	109	401	344	396	439	508	515	574
Subtotal	288	229	218	246	265	271	309 ^h	1,735	1,288	1,332	1,507	1,648	1,769	1,936 ^h
<u>Shellfish</u>														
- Crab Pots	59	77	85	111	153	102	97	0 ^a	25 ^a	33 ^a	17 ^a	30 ^a	24 ^a	2 ^a
- Shrimp - All Gear	9	15	18	29	31	19	25	9 ^b	14 ^b	16 ^b	19 ^b	15 ^b	19 ^b	11 ^b
- Razor Clams	0	0	6	*	0	*	0	0	0	3 ^f	0 ^f	0	1 ^f	0
<u>Herring</u>														
- Purse Seine	6	8	1	13	20	17	33	0 ^c	0 ^c	4	0 ^c	0 ^c	0 ^c	0 ^c
- Set Net	0	0	0	1	1	*	0	0	0	0	0 ^g	0 ^g	0	0 ^c
<u>Halibut</u>														
- Licensed Longline (over 5 tons)	78 ^d	78 ^d	78 ^d	106	75	65	67	270 ^d	270 ^d	270 ^d	331 ^d	266 ^d	215	270 ^d
- Unlicensed	26 ^d	26 ^d	29 ^d	38	27	24	25	99 ^d	99 ^d	99 ^d	121 ^d	96 ^d	79	99 ^d
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	466	433	435	544	572	498	556	2,113	1,696	1,757	1,995	2,055	2,107	2,318

NOTE: Employment in halibut and bottomfish bait fishery not included. Involves three (3) or less vessels and gross values of less than \$500.00.
*Less than 0.5.

^aPeak month: 1970, September = 121; 1971, August = 152; 1972, March = 120; 1973, August = 153; 1974, August = 255; 1975, September = 197; 1976, August = 180.

^bPeak month: 1970, May = 13; 1971, September = 22; 1972, March = 29; 1973, November = 45; 1974, May = 56; 1975, March = 28; 1976, November = 52.

^cPeak month: 1970, May = 44; 1971, May = 80; 1973, June = 88; 1974, May = 176; 1975, May = 160; 1976, May = 248.

^d1970-72 employment based on estimated landings - peak month: June, licensed = 318, unlicensed = 116; peak month: 1973, June, licensed = 417, unlicensed = 153; 1974, June, licensed = 326, unlicensed = 118; 1976, June, licensed = 313, unlicensed = 114.

^ePeak month: 1971, August = 168; 1974, August = 168.

^fPeak month: 1972, June = 64; 1974, May = 7; 1975, June = 2.

^gPeak month: 1973, May = 7; 1974, April = 12.

^h1976 includes Salmon beach seine, August = 5.

COMMERCIAL FISH HARVESTING EMPLOYMENT
BY MAJOR SPECIES AND GEAR CLASSIFICATION
SOUTHWEST REGION^a

Species & Gear	Twelve-Month Period							Month of July						
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Salmon														
- Purse Seine	567	571	498	359	380	375	506	2,610	2,640 ^h	2,650	2,110	1,930	1,810 ^h	1,705
- Beach Seine	4	4	6	2	4	5	7	16	23	44	30	24	44	38
- Drift Net	39	37	37	42	28	28	32	142	187	163	189	159	82 ^k	109 ^k
- Set Net	67	52	52	37	50	38	63	303	286	302	310	308	200 ^l	350
Subtotal	677	664	593	440	462	446	608	3,071	3,141	3,159	2,639	2,421	2,136	2,202
Shellfish														
- King Crab - Pots	337	274	214	262	301	310	339	128 ^b	168 ^b	227 ^b	318 ^b	480 ^b	0 ^b	40 ^b
- Dungeness Crab - Pots	19	9	13	17	13	8	1	50	28	24	52	37	30	0
- Tanner Crab - Pots	71	68	50	184	176	124	221	10 ^c	28 ^c	19 ^c	41 ^c	66 ^c	70 ^c	50 ^c
- Shrimp - Pots	2	0	0	*	5	4	1	0	0	0	0	6	2	0
- Otter Trawl	64	98	105	97	113	119 ^m	127 ^m	63 ^d	111 ^d	180	102 ^d	66 ^d	174 ^d	177 ^d
- Beam Trawl	0	1	7	18	12	8	5	0	2	2 ^l	0 ^l	10 ^l	4 ^l	8 ^l
- Scallops - Dredge	42	14	80	20	5	15	3	70	50	40	30	10	30	10
- Razor Clams	1	2	2	1	1	*	0	2 ^e	5	4 ^e	3 ^e	2	1	0
Herring														
- Seine	6	5	3	9	10	0	0	0 ^f	4 ^f	4 ^f	8 ^f	4 ^f	0	0
Halibut														
- Licensed Longline (over 5 tons)	70 ^g	70 ^g	70 ^g	110	50	63	62	281 ^g	281 ^g	281 ^g	408	193	267	258
- Unlicensed ^g	26 ^g	26 ^g	26 ^g	51	20	22	23	106 ^g	106 ^g	106 ^g	159	72	96	96
Bottomfish														
- Longline	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0 ^j	4	0
- Otter Trawl	1	5	0	1	1	1	2 ^m	0	9	0	0	3	0	0
- Beam Trawl	0	0	0	*	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	1,316	1,236	1,163	1,210	1,170	1,121	1,393	3,701	3,933	4,049	3,760	3,370	2,814	2,843

^aLess than 0.5.

^aIncludes Kodiak, Chignik, Peninsula-Aleutian, Dutch Harbor, Adak, Western Aleutian, Bering Sea.

^bPeak month: 1970, January = 681; 1971, January = 550; 1972, September = 598; 1973, August = 789; 1974, September = 1,052; 1975, October = 1,080; 1976, December = 1,037.

^cPeak month: 1970, February = 214; 1971, March = 133; 1972, May = 97; 1973, May = 350; 1974, April = 523; 1975, May = 302; 1976, April = 659.

^dPeak month: 1970, December = 75; 1971, November = 114; 1973, December = 138; 1974, November = 189; 1975, February = 192.

^ePeak month: 1970, May & June = 5; 1972, June & August = 6; 1973, August = 6.

^fPeak month: 1970, May = 56; 1971, June = 20; 1972, June = 12; 1973, June = 64; 1974, May = 100.

^g1970-72 based on estimated landings.

^hPeak month: 1971, August = 2,790; 1975, August = 2,000.

ⁱPeak month: 1972, November = 18; 1973, October = 38; 1974, November = 22; 1975, February = 20; 1976, February = 14.

^jPeak month: 1974, June = 12.

^kPeak month: 1975, June = 159; 1976, June = 189.

^lPeak month: 1975, August = 274.

^mIncludes double otter trawls.

COMMERCIAL FISH HARVESTING EMPLOYMENT
BY MAJOR SPECIES AND GEAR CLASSIFICATION
BRISTOL BAY

Species & Gear	Twelve-Month Period						Month of July							
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<u>Salmon</u>														
- Drift Net	571	551	519	418	221	324	500	3,360	3,392	2,958	2,296	1,414	2,684	2,948
- Set Net	245	211	203	145	92	135	200	1,510	1,360	1,252	885	720	1,200	1,315
<u>Herring</u>														
- Roe, Kelp	1	1	0	0	0	4	5	0 ^a	0 ^a	0	0	0	0 ^a	0 ^a
- Set Net	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>TOTAL EMPLOYMENT</u>	817	763	722	563	313	465	705	4,870	4,752	4,210	3,181	2,134	3,884	4,263

^aPeak month: 1970, March = 7.

COMMERCIAL FISH HARVESTING EMPLOYMENT
 BY MAJOR SPECIES AND GEAR CLASSIFICATION
 YUKON-KUSKOKWIM REGION

Species & Gear	Twelve-Month Period							Month of July						
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<u>Salmon</u>														
- Drift Net	200	220	244	321	387	363	389	668 ^a	974 ^a	1,021 ^a	1,355	1,631	1,791	1,775
- Fish Wheel	2	2	1	4	14	20	21	8	19	7	22	52	98	126
- Beach Seine	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 ^b
<u>TOTAL EMPLOYMENT</u>	202	222	245	325	401	383	411	676	993	1,028	1,377	1,683	1,889	1,903

^aPeak month: 1970, June = 956; 1971, June = 1,106; 1972, June = 1,161.

^bPeak month: 1976, June = 6.

TABLE 6 ALASKA COMMERCIAL GEAR OPERATORS BY FISHERIES PARTICIPATED IN AND CENSUS DIVISION OF RESIDENCE

These tables present annual data for 1969-79 for gear operators by the census division of residence and fisheries participated in during the year. A comparison of the geographic spread of operators outside their resident area can provide an indicator of the relative mobility of Alaskan fishermen. For example, of the gear operators residing in the Anchorage census division only about half operate within the adjacent fishery area (Cook Inlet) while in Bristol Bay virtually all of the gear operators fish only in their resident area. In combination with data in Tables 7 and 8, this data also can be used for estimating the net fish harvesting income received by residents of each census division.

This data was compiled from Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission records and permit holders.

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1969
"Southeast Region"

Residence CENSUS DIV.	Fishery		Units of Gear
	AREA	GEAR	
Anqoon	S.E.	Purse Seine	15
	S.E.	Hand Troll	25
	S.E.	Long Line Gear	1
Haines	S.E.	Drift Gill Net	37
	S.E.	Set Gill Net	7
	B.B.	Set Gill Net	2
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	6
Juneau	S.E.	PURSE SEINE	10
	P.W.S.	" "	1
	Kod.	Beach Seine	1
	S.E.	Drift Gill Net	70
	B.B.	" " "	6
	Yaka.	Set Gill Net	3
	Kod.	" " "	4
	B.B.	" " "	1
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	347
	Yaka.	" "	2
	S.E.	Long Line Gear	10
	S.E.	Pot Gear	11
	* * Yaka.	(19)	
* Kod.	(19)		1
Ketchikan	S.E.	PURSE SEINE	50
	Kod.	" "	1
	S.E.	Drift Gill Net	63
	P.W.S.	" " "	1
	C.I.	" " "	2
	B.B.	" " "	2
	Low. Y.	Set Gill Net	1
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	253
	Yaka.	" "	1
	S.E.	Long Line Gear	8
	S.E.	Pot Gear	7
	* (0)	" "	2
(9)	" "	2	

(continued)

S.E. Region (cont.)2

RESIDENCE CENSUS DIV.	Fishery		Units of Gear
	AREA	GEAR	
Ketchikan ^(cont)	S.E.	(11)	2
	C.I.	(11)	1
Outer Ketchikan	S.E.	PURSE SEINE	20
	S.E.	Beach SEINE	1
	S.E.	Drift Gill Net	9
	B.B.	" " "	3
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	14
	S.E.	LONG LINE Gear	1
Prince of Wales	S.E.	PURSE SEINE	36
	P.W.S.	Drift Gill Net	1
	B.B.	" " "	2
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	76
Sitka	S.E.	PURSE SEINE	39
	P.W.S.	" "	1
	Kod.	" "	1
	S.E.	Drift Gill Net	3
	P.W.S.	" " "	2
	Pen. Al.	" " "	1
	B.B.	" " "	7
	Yaka.	Set Gill Net	3
	Abr. Sd.	" " "	1
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	452
	Yaka.	" "	7
	P.W.S.	" "	1
	B.B.	" "	1
	S.E.	LONG LINE Gear	23
	S.E.	Pot Gear	17
	Kod.	" "	2
Skagway / Yakutat	Yaka.	Set Gill Net	97
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	10
	Yaka.	" "	47
	P.W.S.	" "	1

RESIDENCE CENSUS DIV.	Fishery		Units of Gear
	AREA	GEAR	
Wraggell / Petersburg	S.E.	Purse Seine	58
	P.W.S.	" "	2
	S.E.	Drift Gill Net	95
	P.W.S.	" " "	1
	B.B.	" " "	5
	S.E.	Set Gill Net	1
	Yaka.	" " "	1
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	323
	Yaka.	" "	3
	S.E.	Long Line Gear	34
	S.E.	Other Trawl	1
	Pen. Al.	" "	1
	S.E.	Pot Gear	57
	Pen. Al.	" "	1
	* (0)	" "	1
	S.E.	Beam Trawl	11
	* Yaka	(19)	2
* Kod.	(19)	1	

1969
" Prince William Sound "

Residence Census Div.	FISHERY		Units of Gear
	AREA	GEAR	
CORDOVA / McCARNEY	P.W.S.	PURSE SEINE	119
	Kod.	" "	1
	Chiq.	" "	2
	P.W.S.	Drift Gill Net	282
	C.I.	" " "	2
	B.B.	" " "	2
	P.W.S.	Set Gill Net	15
	C.I.	" " "	1
	Kod.	" " "	1
	Kotzeb.	" " "	1
	S.E.	Hand Troll	2
	Yaka.	" "	2
	P.W.S.	" "	3
	S.E.	Pot Gear	2
	P.W.S.	" "	52
	Kod.	" "	2
	Valdez - Whittier - Chitina	P.W.S.	PURSE SEINE
P.W.S.		Drift Gill Net	18
B.B.		" " "	1
P.W.S.		Set Gill Net	3
P.W.S.		HAND TROLL	1
P.W.S.		POT GEAR	18

1969
" COOK INLET "

RESIDENCE CENSUS Div.	FISHERY		Units of Gear
	AREA	GEAR	
KENAI / Cook Inlet	P.W.S.	Purse Seine	1
	C.I.	" "	35
	Kod.	" "	8
	Chiq.	" "	1
	P.W.S.	Drift Gill Net	1
	C.I.	" " "	201
	B.B.	" " "	17
	C.I.	Set Gill Net	196
	Kod.	" " "	2
	B.B.	" " "	5
	Kusko.	" " "	3
	P.W.S.	Long Line Gear	1
	C.I.	Other Trawl	2
	P.W.S.	Pot Gear	2
	C.I.	" "	65
	Kod.	" "	15
	Pen. Al.	" "	4
	* (Q)	" "	8
	* C.I.	(11)	1
SEWARD	C.I.	Purse Seine	4
	Kod.	" "	1
	Chiq.	" "	2
	S.E.	Drift Gill Net	1
	P.W.S.	" " "	1
	C.I.	" " "	21
	B.B.	" " "	1
	C.I.	Set Gill Net	7
	S.E.	Hand Troll	2
	P.W.S.	" "	1
	* (O)	Pot Gear	2
	* (Q)	" "	3
	* (R)	" "	2
	* (S)	" "	1
	* Yak.	(19)	10
* C.I.	(19)	1	

* Kod. (19)

7

1969
"Southwest Region"

RESIDENCE CENSUS DIV.	Fishery		Units of Gear
	AREA	GEAR	
Aleutian Islands	Kod.	Purse Seine	1
	Chig.	" "	42
	Pen. Al.	" "	92
	C.I.	Drift Gill Net	1
	Pen. Al.	" " "	53
	B.B.	" " "	1
	Pen. Al.	Set Gill Net	27
	S.E.	Pot Gear	1
	Kod.	" "	4
	Pen. Al.	" "	86
	* (O)	" "	17
	* (Q)	" "	25
	* (R)	" "	7
	* (S)	" "	2
Kodiak.	Chig.	Purse Seine	213
	Pen. Al.	" "	8
	Kod.	" "	2
	Kod.	Beach Seine	5
	S.E.	Drift Gill Net	2
	P.W.S.	" " "	3
	C.I.	" " "	6
	B.B.	" " "	27
	Yaka.	Set Gill Net	1
	Kod.	" " "	89
	B.B.	" " "	7
	Kusko.	" " "	11
	Kod.	Otter Trawl	20
	C.I.	Pot Gear	9
	Kod.	" "	278
	Pen. Al.	" "	12
* (O)	" "	18	
* (Q)	" "	32	
* (R)	" "	23	
* (S)	" "	2	
* Kod (a)	Kod.	(11)	3

1969

"Bristol Bay"

Residence CENSUS DIV.	Fishery		Units of Gear
	AREA	GEAR	
Bristol Bay - BOROUGH	B.B.	Drift Gill Net	81
	B.B.	Set Gill Net	88
Bristol Bay - Division	Pen. Al.	Drift Gill Net	4
	B.B.	" " "	488
	Pen. Al.	Set Gill Net	3
	B.B.	" " "	247
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	1

1969.

"Arctic - Yukon - Kuskokwim Region"

RESIDENCE CENSUS DN.	FISHERY		Units of Gear
	AREA	GEAR	
Bethel	C.I.	Drift Gill Net	2
	Pen. Al.	" " "	2
	B.B.	" " "	110
	C.I.	Set Gill Net	1
	B.B.	" " "	12
	Kusko. Low. Y.	" " "	394 9
Kobuk	B.B.	Drift Gill Net	11
	Yaka.	Set Gill Net	1
	C.I.	" " "	2
	Pen. Al.	" " "	1
	Kotzb.	" " "	86
	Nor. Sd.	" " "	1
	Yaka. Up. Y.	HAND TROLL Fish Wheel	2 1
Kuskokwim	B.B.	Drift Gill Net	1
	C.I.	Set Gill Net	1
	B.B.	" " "	1
	Kusko	" " "	2
	Low. Y.	" " "	13
Nome	B.B.	Drift Gill Net	2
	B.B.	Set Gill Net	3
	* (V)	" " "	1
	Kotzb.	" " "	1
	Low. Y.	" " "	28
	Nor. Sd.	" " "	131
WADE HAMPTON	Chig.	Purse Seine	1
	Pen. Al.	Drift Gill Net	3
	B.B.	" " "	22
	C.I.	Set Gill Net	1
	Pen. Al.	" " "	8
	B.B.	" " "	11
	Kusko	" " "	2
	Low. Y.	" " "	397

Arctic - Yukon - Kuskoquim Cont.

2.

RESIDENCE CENSUS Div.	Fishery		Units of Gear
	AREA	GEAR	
WADE HAMPTON (CONT.)	Nor. Sd.	SET Gill NET	1
	C.I.	LONG LINE. Gear	1
	Pen. Al.	" " "	2
	Dut. Hd.	" " "	4
	Bi. Sea.	" " "	3
	Adak	" " "	1

1969

" ANCHORAGE REGION "

RESIDENCE CENSUS DIV.	FISHERY		UNITS OF GEAR
	AREA	GEAR	
ANCHORAGE	P.W.S.	PURSE SEINE	3
	C.I.	" "	3
	Kod.	" "	2
	Pen. Al.	" "	2
	Nor. Sd.	Beach Seine	1
	S.E.	Drift Gill Net	2
	P.W.S.	" " "	6
	C.I.	" " "	83
	Pen. Al.	" " "	18
	B.B.	" " "	97
	Yaka.	Set Gill Net	2
	C.I.	" " "	106
	Kod.	" " "	1
	Pen. Al.	" " "	17
	B.B.	" " "	52
	Kotzb.	" " "	1
	Nor. Sd.	" " "	2
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	5
	P.W.S.	" "	2
	P.W.S.	Pot Gear	1
	C.I.	" "	2
	Kod.	" "	3
	MATANUSKA- SUSITNA	P.W.S.	PURSE SEINE
C.I.		Set Gill Net	6

1969

' OTHER REGIONS '

RESIDENCE CENSUS DIV.	FISHERY		UNITS of Gear
	AREA	GEAR	
Fairbanks	S.E.	Drift Gill Net	2
	P.W.S.	" " "	1
	C.I.	" " "	2
	B.B.	" " "	4
	C.I.	SET GILL NET	1
	Kod.	" " "	5
	B.B.	" " "	3
	Low. Y.	" " "	1
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	3
	S.E.	LONG LINE Gear	1
	Up. Y.	Fish Wheel	1
UPPER YUKON	C.I.	Drift Gill Net	1
	Low. Y.	SET Gill Net	1
YUKON / KORYUKUK	Up. Y.	SET Gill Net	6
	B.B.	" " "	3
	Kusko.	" " "	28
	Up. Y.	FISH WHEEL	4

1970

'SOUTHEAST REGION'

RESIDENCE (CENSUS DIV)	FISHERY		Units of Gear
	AREA	GEAR	
ANGOON	S.E.	Purse Seine	18
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	22
	S.E.	LONG LINE Gear	1
HAINES	S.E.	Drift Gill Net	43
	P.W.S.	" " "	1
	B.B.	" " "	1
	S.E.	SET Gill Net	8
	B.B.	" " "	1
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	4
	Yaka.	" "	1
JUNEAU	S.E.	Purse Seine	13
	S.E.	Drift Gill Net	107
	Pen. Al.	" " "	3
	B.B.	" " "	12
	Yaka.	Set Gill Net	3
	Kod.	" " "	3
	B.B.	" " "	3
	Kusko.	" " "	1
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	441
	Yaka.	" "	4
	B.B.	" "	1
	S.E.	LONG LINE Gear	10
	S.E.	POT Gear	8
	Ketchikan	S.E.	Purse Seine
P.W.S.		" "	1
Pen. Al.		" "	1
S.E.		Drift Gill Net	75
P.W.S.		" " "	1
C.I.		" " "	1
Pen. Al.		" " "	1
B.B.		" " "	3
B.B.		SET GILL NET	1
S.E.		HAND TROLL	284
Yaka.		" "	2

SOUTHEAST REGION (cont.)

2

RESIDENCE (CENSUS DIV.)	FISHERY		Units of Gear
	AREA	GEAR.	
KETCHIKAN (CONT.)	S.E.	LONG LINE Gear	14
	S.E.	POT Gear	6
	PEN. AI.	" "	2
	Dut. Hb.	" "	3
	Ben. Sea	" "	3
	S.E.	Beam Trawl	1
Outer Ketchikan	S.E.	PURSE SEINE	17
	S.E.	Drift Gill Net	10
	B.B.	" " "	1
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	19
PRINCE of WALES	S.E.	PURSE SEINE	38
	P.W.S.	Drift Gill Net	1
	B.B.	" " "	2
	B.B.	SET GILL NET	1
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	96
	S.E.	LONG LINE Gear	1
SITKA	P.W.S.	Drift Gill Net	2
	S.E.	PURSE SEINE	46
	P.W.S.	" "	2
	Kod.	" "	2
	S.E.	Drift Gill Net	7
	P.W.S.	" " "	1
	C.I.	" " "	1
	PEN. AI.	" " "	1
	B.B.	" " "	1
	YAKA.	SET GILL NET	3
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	631
	Yaka.	" "	6
	P.W.S.	" "	2
	S.E.	LONG LINE Gear	74
	S.E.	POT GEAR	9
Skaqway / Yukatat	Yaka.	PURSE SEINE	1
	C.F.	Drift Gill Net	1
	Yaka	SET GILL NET	102

(continued)

SOUTHEAST REGION (cont.)

3

RESIDENCE CENSUS DIV.	FISHERY		UNITS of GEAR
	AREA	GEAR	
SKAGWAY / Yukutat (cont.)	C.I.	SET GILL NET	1
	B.B.	" " "	2
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	15
	Yaka.	" "	31
	C.I.	POT GEAR	2
	Be. Sea	" "	2
	Adak	" "	1
WRANGELL / PETERS BURG	S.E.	PURSE SEINE	80
	S.E.	BEACH SEINE	1
	S.E.	DRIFT GILL NET	117
	C.I.	" " "	1
	B.B.	" " "	5
	Yaka.	SET GILL NET	1
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	365
	Yaka	" "	2
	Chig.	" "	1
	Pen. Al.	" "	1
	S.E.	LONG LINE Gear	37
	S.E.	OTHER TRAWL	1
	Pen. Al.	" "	2
	S.E.	POT GEAR	47
	C.I.	" "	4
	Dut. Hb.	" "	2
	* S.E.	(11)	1
S.E.	BEAM TRAWL	10	

1970
"PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND"

RESIDENCE CENSUS DIV.	FISHERY		UNITS of GEAR
	AREA	GEAR	
CORDOVA/MC-CARTHY	S.E.	Purse Seine	1
	P.W.S.	" "	132
	Chig.	" "	4
	Pen. Al.	" "	3
	S.E.	Drift Gill Net	1
	P.W.S.	" " "	350
	C.I.	" " "	4
	Chig.	" " "	1
	Pen. Al.	" " "	1
	B.B.	" " "	4
	P.W.S.	Set Gill Net	11
	C.I.	" " "	1
	B.B.	" " "	1
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	3
	Yaka.	" "	2
	P.W.S.	" "	1
	S.E.	LONG LINE GEAR	2
	P.W.S.	" " "	2
	C.I.	" " "	4
S.E.	Pot Gear	1	
P.W.S.	" "	43	
C.I.	" "	1	
Kod.	" "	2	
Pen. Al.	" "	2	
Dut. Hb.	" "	1	
Valdez-Whittier- Chitina	P.W.S.	Purse Seine	23
	Kod.	" "	1
	S.E.	Drift Gill Net	1
	P.W.S.	" " "	20
	B.B.	" " "	3
P.W.S.	Set Gill Net	2	

(Continued)

1970
"COOK INLET REGION"

RESIDENCE BASIC DIV.	FISHERY		UNITS of GEAR
	AREA	GEAR	
KENAI - COOK INLET	C.I.	PURSE SEINE	54
	Kod.	" "	12
	Chig.	" "	2
	Pen. Al.	" "	2
	P.W.S.	DRIFT GILL NET	3
	C.I.	" " "	234
	Pen. Al.	" " "	2
	B.B.	" " "	27
	C.I.	SET GILL NET	209
	Kod.	" " "	3
	B.B.	" " "	7
	Kusko.	" " "	3
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	3
	Yako.	" "	1
	P.W.S.	LONG LINE GEAR	2
	C.I.	" " "	3
	C.I.	OTHER TRAWL	3
	P.W.S.	POT GEAR	1
	C.I.	" "	74
	Kod.	" "	18
	Dut. Hb.	" "	4
	Ben. Sea.	" "	8
Adak	" "	2	
Wren Al.	" "	2	
* C.I.	(11)	1	
SEWARD	P.W.S.	PURSE SEINE	1
	C.I.	" "	11
	Kod.	" "	2
	Chig.	" "	3
	P.W.S.	DRIFT GILL NET	1
	C.I.	" " "	21

continued

1970
COOK INLET REGION (CONT.)

2.

GENERIC DIV.	FISHERY		UNITS of GEAR
	AREA	GEAR	
SEWARD (cont.)	B.B.	Drift Gill Net	4
	C.I.	Set Gill Net	4
	B.B.	" " "	1
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	5
	Yaka.	" "	2
	P.W.S.	" "	2
	C.I.	" "	1
	P.W.S.	LONG LINE Gear	5
	C.I.	" " "	8
	C.I.	POT GEAR	5
	Kod.	" "	7
	Dut. Hb.	" "	1
	Ben Sea	" "	4
	Adak	" "	2
	* C.I.	(11)	1
	* Yaka	(19)	2
* Kod	(19)	3	

1970
"SOUTHWEST REGION"

RESIDENCE GEN. DIV.	FISHERY		UNITS of GEAR	
	FISH	GEAR		
Aleutian Islands	C.I.	PURSE SEINE	1	
	Kod.	" "	3	
	Chig.	" "	30	
	PEN. Al.	" "	82	
	P.W.S.	DRIFT GILL NET	1	
	C.I.	" " "	2	
	PEN. Al.	" " "	62	
	B.B.	" " "	1	
	PEN. Al.	SET GILL NET	18	
	B.B.	" " "	1	
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	2	
	Kod.	OTTER TRAWL	3	
	Kod.	POT GEAR	3	
	PEN. Al.	" "	74	
	Dut. Hb.	" "	12	
	Per. Sea	" "	14	
	ADAK	" "	2	
	Kod.	" "	1	
	KODIAK.	S.E.	PURSE SEINE	3
		P.W.S.	" "	2
C.I.		" "	2	
Kod.		" "	223	
Chig.		" "	15	
PEN. Al.		" "	3	
Kod.		BEACH SEINE	8	
P.W.S.		DRIFT GILL NET	3	
C.I.		" " "	8	
B.B.		" " "	27	
C.I.		SET GILL NET	5	
Kod.		" " "	81	
Chig.		" " "	1	

(continued)

1970

2.

SOUTHWEST REGION (cont.)

RESIDENCE GENERIC DIV.	FISHERY		UNITS of GEAR
	AREA	GEAR	
KODIAK (cont.)	B.B.	SET GILL NET	10
	Kusko.	" " "	14
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	3
	Chig.	" "	1
	S.E.	LONG LINE GEAR	1
	Kod.	" " "	1
	Kod.	OTTER TRAWL	32
	Pen. Al.	" "	1
	S.E.	POT GEAR	3
	C.E.	" "	5
	Kod.	" "	196
	Pen. Al.	" "	2
	Dut. Hb	" "	9
	Ben. Sea	" "	19
	Adak	" "	8
	West Al.	" "	1
	* Kod.	(11)	1

1970
"ARCTIC - TUKON - KUSKOKWIM REGION"

RESIDENCE LOCAL DIV.	FISHERY		UNITS of GEAR
	AREA	GEAR	
BETHEL	P.W.S.	DRIFT GILL NET	3
	C.I.	" " "	1
	B.B.	" " "	109
	C.I.	SET GILL NET	2
	B.B.	" " "	8
	Kusko.	" " "	523
	Low. Y.	" " "	9
	Up. Y.	FISH WHEEL	1
	Kusko.	" "	1
KOBUK	B.B.	DRIFT GILL NET	12
	C.I.	SET GILL NET	1
	B.B.	" " "	3
	Kotz.	" " "	122
KUSKOKWIM	B.B.	DRIFT GILL NET	2
	C.I.	SET GILL NET	1
	Kod.	" " "	1
	Kusko.	" " "	4
	Low. Y.	" " "	12
NOME	B.B.	DRIFT GILL NET	5
	B.B.	SET GILL NET	1
	Kotz.	" " "	3
	Low. Y.	" " "	13
	Nor. Sd.	" " "	102
WADE HAMPTON	Kod.	PURSE SEINE	1
	Pen. Al.	" "	5
	P.W.S.	DRIFT GILL NET	1
	Pen. Al.	" " "	20
	B.B.	" " "	21
	C.I.	SET GILL NET	1
	Pen. Al.	" " "	19
	Up. Y.	" " "	1

(continued)

1970
"ANCHORAGE REGION"

RESIDENCE COUNTY DIV.	FISHERY		UNITS of GEAR
	AREA	GEAR	
ANCHORAGE	P.W.S.	PURSE SEINE	6
	C.I.	" "	1
	Kod.	" "	8
	Chig.	" "	4
	PEN. AI.	" "	2
	S.E.	DRIFT GILL NET	2
	P.W.S.	" " "	31
	C.I.	" " "	112
	PEN. AI.	" " "	7
	B.B.	" " "	173
	S.E.	SET GILL NET	1
	YAKA.	" " "	2
	P.W.S.	" " "	1
	C.I.	" " "	156
	Kod.	" " "	1
	PEN. AI.	" " "	3
	B.B.	" " "	65
	Kusko.	" " "	3
	Katz.	" " "	1
	LOW. Y.	" " "	4
	NOR. SD.	" " "	1
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	10
	YAKA.	" "	1
	C.I.	" "	1
	P.W.S.	LONG LINE GEAR	7
	C.I.	" "	7
	P.W.S.	POT GEAR	1
	C.I.	" "	3
	Kod.	" "	4
	Out. Hb.	" "	1
	Pen. Sea	" "	2

1970
"OTHER" REGIONS

RESIDENCE INDIAN DIV.	FISHERY		UNITS of GEAR
	AREA	GEAR	
FAIRBANKS.	KOD.	PURSE SEINE	1
	P.W.S.	DRIFT GILL NET	1
	C.I.	" " "	2
	Pen. Al.	" " "	1
	B.B.	" " "	9
	YAKA.	SET GILL NET	3
	C.I.	" " "	5
	Kod.	" " "	2
	Up. Y.	" " "	1
	B.B.	" " "	5
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	3
	B.B.	" "	1
	Up. Y.	FISH WHEEL	1
	S.E.	POT GEAR	1
	UPPER YUKON	Chig.	PURSE SEINE
Pen. Al.		" "	1
Up. Y.		SET GILL NET	1
Kusko.		" " "	2
YUKON/KOYUKUK	P.W.S.	DRIFT GILL NET	1
	C.I.	" " "	2
	B.B.	" " "	1
	Up. Y.	SET GILL NET	5
	B.B.	" " "	1
	Kusko.	" " "	31
	low. Y.	" " "	1
Up. Y.	FISH WHEEL	7	
S.E. FAIRBANKS	B.B.	DRIFT GILL NET	1
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	1

1971
"SOUTHEAST REGION"

RESIDENCE CENSUS DIV.	FISHERY		UNITS of GEAR
	AREA	GEAR	
ANGCON	S.E.	PURSE SEINE	22
	Chig.	" "	1
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	11
HAINES	S.E.	DRIFT GILL NET	52
	B.B.	" " "	2
	S.E.	SET GILL NET	6
	B.B.	" " "	2
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	7
JUNEAU	S.E.	PURSE SEINE	17
	S.E.	DRIFT GILL NET	156
	B.B.	" " "	5
	Yaka.	SET GILL NET	3
	Kod.	" " "	1
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	500
	Yaka.	" "	3
	S.E.	LONG LINE GEAR	4
	S.E.	POT GEAR	4
	KETCHIKAN	S.E.	PURSE SEINE
P.W.S.		" "	1
Kod.		" "	1
S.E.		DRIFT GILL NET	103
P.W.S.		" " "	2
G.I.		" " "	2
B.B.		" " "	3
S.E.		HAND TROLL	278
Yaka.		" "	1
S.E.		LONG LINE GEAR	17
S.E.		POT GEAR	4
Kod.		" "	1
Dut. Hb.		" "	2
Ber. Sea		" "	3

1971
SOUTHEAST REGION (cont.)

2.

RESIDENCE FISCAL DIV.	FISHERY		UNITS of GEAR
	AREA	GEAR	
OUTER KETCHIKAN	S.E.	PURSE SEINE	20
	S.E.	DRIFT GILL NET	21
	B.B.	" " "	2
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	30
	S.E.	LONG LINE GEAR	4
PRINCE of WALES	S.E.	PURSE SEINE	30
	S.E.	DRIFT GILL NET	4
	B.B.	" " "	2
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	100
	Yaka.	" "	1
SETKA	S.E.	PURSE SEINE	32
	P.W.S.	" "	1
	KOD.	" "	1
	PEN. A.I.	" "	1
	S.E.	DRIFT GILL NET	8
	P.W.S.	" " "	1
	B.B.	" " "	3
	Yaka.	SET GILL NET	8
	B.B.	" " "	1
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	665
	Yaka.	" "	7
	S.E.	LONG LINE Gear	41
	S.E.	POT GEAR	13
SKAGWAY / YAKUTAT	C.F.	DRIFT GILL NET	1
	Yaka.	SET GILL NET	86
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	15
	Yaka.	" "	21
WRANGELL / PETERS BURG	S.E.	PURSE SEINE	70
	YAKA.	" "	1
	P.W.S.	" "	2
	KOD.	" "	1

(Continued)

1971
"PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND REGION"

RESIDENCE ESTABL. DIV.	FISHERY		UNITS of GEAR
	ADAPT	GEAR	
CORDOVA / MCCARTHY	P.W.S.	PURSE SEINE	135
	Kod.	" "	2
	Chig.	" "	2
	P.W.S.	DRIFT GILL NET	335
	C.F.	" " "	1
	B.B.	" " "	2
	C.I.	SET GILL NET	1
	B.B.	" " "	1
	P.W.S.	HAND TROLL	3
	S.E.	LONG LINE GEAR	1
	P.W.S.	" " "	3
	S.E.	POT GEAR	1
	P.W.S.	" "	51
	VALDEZ-WHITTER- CHITINA	P.W.S.	PURSE SEINE
KOD.		" "	2
P.W.S.		DRIFT GILL NET	25
P.W.S.		POT GEAR	9

1971
"COOK INLET REGION"

RESIDENCE CENSUS DIV.	FISHERY		UNITS of GEAR
	AREA	GEAR	
KENAI / COOK INLET	P.W.S.	PURSE SEINE	15
	C.I.	" "	43
	KOD.	" "	9
	Chig.	" "	2
	P.W.S.	DRIFT GILL NET	6
	C.I.	" " "	195
	B.B.	" " "	26
	C.F.	SET GILL NET	213
	B.B.	" " "	6
	Kusko.	" " "	1
	KOTZ.	" " "	2
	LOW. Y.	" " "	1
	P.W.S.	LONG LINE GEAR	6
	C.I.	" " "	19
	C.I.	OTTEL TRAWL	10
	P.W.S.	POT GEAR	2
	C.I.	" "	116
	KOD.	" "	9
	Out. Hd.	" "	1
	Ben. Sea	" "	9
ADAK	" "	4	
SEWARD	P.W.S.	PURSE SEINE	7
	C.I.	" "	5
	KOD	" "	4
	Chig.	" "	3
	P.W.S.	DRIFT GILL NET	3
	C.I.	" " "	19
	B.B.	" " "	1
	C.I.	SET GILL NET	6
	B.B.	" " "	1
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	1

continued

1971
"SOUTHWEST REGION"

RESIDENCE SINGLE DIV.	FISHERY		UNITS of GEAR
	AREA	GEAR	
ALEUTIAN ISLANDS	KOD.	PURSE SEINE	12
	CHIG.	" "	39
	PEN. AL.	" "	94
	C.I.	DRIIFT GILL NET	1
	PEN. AL.	" " "	66
	B.B.	" " "	4
	C.I.	SET GILL NET	1
	PEN. AL.	" " "	21
	LOW. Y.	" " "	1
	PEN. AL.	OTTER TRAWL	2
	KOD.	POT GEAR	1
	PEN. AL.	" "	52
	DUT. HB.	" "	10
	BER. SEA	" "	8
ADAK	" "	3	
KODIAK	P.W.S.	PURSE SEINE	2
	C.I.	" "	3
	KOD.	" "	210
	CHIG.	" "	12
	PEN. AL.	" "	1
	KOD.	BEACH SEINE	9
	P.W.S.	DRIIFT GILL NET	1
	C.I.	" " "	2
	B.B.	" " "	21
	C.I.	SET GILL NET	1
	KOD.	" " "	70
	B.B.	" " "	4
	KUSKO.	" " "	11
	P.W.S.	LONG LINE GEAR	1
	C.I.	" "	1
	C.I.	OTTER TRAWL	1

(continued)

1971

"ARCTIC - YUKON - KUSKOKWIM REGION"

RESIDENCE CENSUS DIV.	FISHERY		UNITS of GEAR
	AREA	GEAR	
BETHEL	P.W.S.	DRIFT GILL NET	4
	B.B.	" " "	102
	C.I.	SET GILL NET	2
	B.B.	" " "	1
	KUSKO.	" " "	464
	LOW. Y.	" " "	11
	P.W.S.	POT GEAR	2
KOBUK	B.B.	DRIFT GILL NET	8
	C.I.	SET GILL NET	1
	KOTZ.	" " "	153
KUSKOKWIM	B.B.	DRIFT GILL NET	2
	KOD.	SET GILL NET	1
	KUSKO.	" " "	35
	LOW. Y.	" " "	13
NOME	KOD.	PURSE SEINE	1
	B.B.	DRIFT GILL NET	5
	B.B.	SET GILL NET	2
	LOW. Y.	" " "	12
	NOR. SD.	" " "	1166
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	1
WADE HAMPTON	CHG.	PURSE SEINE	2
	PEN. AL.	" "	1
	PEN. AL.	DRIFT GILL NET	17
	B.B.	" " "	30
	C.I.	SET GILL NET	1
	KOD.	" " "	1
	PEN. AL.	" " "	18
	B.B.	" " "	8
	KUSKO.	" " "	6
	LOW. Y.	" " "	472
S.E.	HAND TROLL	2	

(continued)

1971
" ANCHORAGE REGION "

RESIDENCE GEN. DIV.	FISHERY		UNITS of GEAR
	AREA	GEAR	
ANCHORAGE	P.W.S.	PURSE SEINE	3
	C.I.	" "	4
	KOD.	" "	3
	Chig.	" "	4
	S.E.	DRIFT GILL NET	8
	P.W.S.	" " "	20
	C.I.	" " "	75
	PEN. AL.	" " "	1
	B.B.	" " "	153
	C.I.	SET GILL NET	113
	KOD.	" " "	2
	PEN. AL.	" " "	1
	B.B.	" " "	42
	KUSKO.	" " "	4
	LOW. Y	" " "	1
	NOR. SD.	" " "	2
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	4
	P.W.S.	" "	2
	C.I.	" "	5
	S.E.	LONG LINE GEAR	3
P.W.S.	" " "	1	
C.I.	" " "	8	
C.I.	OTTER TRAWL	1	
C.I.	POT GEAR	7	
MATANUSKA - SUSITNA	P.W.S.	PURSE SEINE	1
	KOD.	" "	1
	P.W.S.	DRIFT GILL NET	1
	C.I.	SET GILL NET	10

1971
" OTHER REGIONS "

RESIDENCE CENSUS DIV.	FISHERY		UNITS of GEAR
	AREA	GEAR	
FAIRBANKS	P.W.S.	PURSE SEINE	1
	KOD.	" "	2
	S.E.	DRIFT GILL NET	3
	P.W.S.	" " "	2
	C.I.	" " "	1
	PEN. AL.	" " "	1
	B.B.	" " "	8
	KOD.	SET GILL NET	1
	Up. Y.	" " "	7
	B.B.	" " "	7
	LOW. Y.	" " "	1
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	4
	S.E.	LONG LINE GEAR	1
	Up. Y.	FISH WHEEL	3
	UPPER YUKON	Up. Y.	SET GILL NET
B.B.		" " "	1
LOW. Y.		" " "	1
YUKON / KOYUKUK	KOTZ.	SET GILL NET	153
	B.B.	DRIFT GILL NET	1
	Up. Yuk.	SET GILL NET	12
	KUSKO.	" " "	15
	LOW. Y.	" " "	4
	Up. Y.	FISH WHEEL	15

1972
"SOUTHEAST REGION"

RESIDENCE CENSUS DIV.	FISHERY		UNITS of GEAR
	AREA	GEAR	
ANGOOD	S.E.	PURSE SEINE	13
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	31
	KOTZ.	" "	19
	S.E.	LONG LINE GEAR	1
HAINES	S.E.	PURSE SEINE	1
	S.E.	DRIFT GILL NET	52
	P.W.S.	" " "	1
	B.B.	" " "	2
	S.E.	SET GILL NET	5
	B.B.	" " "	2
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	8
	KOTZ.	" "	3
	S.E.	LONG LINE GEAR	2
	KOTZ.	" " "	8
JUNEAU	S.E.	PURSE SEINE	8
	S.E.	DRIFT GILL NET	127
	P.W.S.	" " "	1
	B.B.	" " "	6
	YAKA.	SET GILL NET	5
	KOD.	" " "	2
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	398
	YAKA.	" " "	1
	KOTZ.	" " "	113
	S.E.	LONG LINE GEAR	17
	KOTZ.	" " "	20
	KOD.	OTTER TRAWL	2
	S.E.	POT GEAR	5
KOD.	" " "	2	
KETCHIKAN	S.E.	PURSE SEINE	33
	S.E.	DRIFT GILL NET	97
	C.I.	" " "	1

(continued)

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2.

SOUTHEAST REGION (CONT.)

RESIDENCE CENSUS DIV.	FISHERY		UNITS of GEAR
	AREA	GEAR	
KETCHIKAN (CONT.)	PEU. AL.	DRIIFT GILL NET	1
	B.B.	" " "	2
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	387
	KOTZ.	" "	215
	S.E.	LONG LINE GEAR	14
	P.W.S.	" " "	1
	KOTZ.	" " "	28
	S.E.	POT GEAR	9
	S.E.	BEAM TRAWL	1
OUTTER KETCHIKAN	S.E.	PURSE SEINE	17
	S.E.	DRIIFT GILL NET	15
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	27
	KOTZ.	" "	16
	S.E.	LONG LINE GEAR	2
PRINCE of WALES	KOTZ.	" " "	12
	S.E.	PURSE SEINE	25
	S.E.	DRIIFT GILL NET	1
	B.B.	" " "	1
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	102
	KOTZ.	" "	63
	S.E.	LONG LINE GEAR	1
SIT' ?	KOTZ.	" " "	24
	S.E.	PURSE SEINE	34
	CHIG	" "	1
	S.E.	DRIIFT GILL NET	6
	B.B.	" " "	2
	YAKA.	SET GILL NET	7
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	535
	YAKA.	" "	5
	KOTZ.	" "	206
	S.E.	LONG LINE GEAR	53

(continued)

1972

3.

SOUTHEAST REGION (cont.)

RESIDENCE CENSUS DIV.	FISHERY		UNITS of GEAR
	AREA	GEAR	
SITKA (cont.)	P.W.S.	LONG LINE GEAR	1
	PEN. AL.	" " "	1
	KOTZ.	" " "	26
	S.E.	POT GEAR	21
SKAGWAY /	S.E.	PURSE SEINE	1
YAKUTAT	YAKA.	SET GILL NET	100
	B.B.	" " "	1
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	20
	YAKA.	" "	25
	S.E.	LONG LINE GEAR	7
	S.E.	POT GEAR	1
WRANGELL /	S.E.	PURSE SEINE	63
PETERSBURG	S.E.	DRIFT GILL NET	156
	B.B.	" " "	2
	YAKA.	SET GILL NET	2
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	352
	YAKA.	" "	3
	KOTZ.	" "	183
	S.E.	LONG LINE GEAR	70
	P.W.S.	" " "	1
	PEN. AL.	" " "	2
	KOTZ.	" " "	70
	PEN. AL.	OTTER TRAWL	1
	S.E.	POT GEAR	30
	C.I.	" "	1
DUT. Hb.	" "	1	
S.E.	BEAM TRAWL	8	

1972
"LOOK INLET REGION"

RESIDENCE GENEAL DIV.	FISHERY		UNITS of GEAR
	AREA	GEAR	
KENAI LOOK INLET	C.I.	PURSE SEINE	32
	KOD.	" "	18
	Chig.	" "	3
	P.W.S.	DRIFT GILL NET	16
	C.I.	" " "	199
	PEN. AL.	" " "	3
	B.B.	" " "	17
	C.I.	SET GILL NET	235
	PEN. AL.	" " "	1
	LOW. Y.	" " "	3
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	1
	KOTZ.	" "	1
	S.E.	LONG LINE GEAR	5
	P.W.S.	" " "	89
	C.I.	" " "	1
	PEN. AL.	" " "	9
	KOTZ.	" " "	1
	C.I.	OTTER TRAWL	10
	C.I.	POT GEAR	134
	PEN. AL.	" " "	2
Dut. Hd.	" " "	1	
BER. SEA	" " "	12	
ADAK	" " "	5	
WERN AL	" " "	2	
P.W.S.	BEAM TRAWL	1	
C.I.	" " "	1	
SEWARD	C.F.	PURSE SEINE	8
	KOD.	" "	4
	CHIG.	" "	3
	P.W.S.	DRIFT GILL NET	2
	C.I.	" " "	10

(continued)

1972
"SOUTHWEST REGION"

RESIDENCE CENSUS DIV.	FISHERY		UNITS of GEAR
	AREA	GEAR	
ALEUTIAN ISLANDS	KOD.	PURSE SEINE	2
	CHIG.	" "	44
	PEN. AL.	" "	80
	PEN. AL.	DRIFT GILL NET	75
	B.B.	" " "	6
	KOD.	SET GILL NET	1
	PEN. AL.	" " "	21
	P.W.S.	LONG LINE GEAR	3
	C.I.	" " "	41
	PEN. AL.	OTTER TRAWL	2
	P.W.S.	POT GEAR	1
	KOD.	" "	2
	PEN. AL.	" "	65
	Dut. Hb.	" "	15
	Bas. Sea	" "	14
Adak	" "	6	
KODIAK	KOD.	PURSE SEINE	234
	Chig.	" "	11
	KOD.	BEACH SEINE	17
	P.W.S.	DRIFT GILL NET	1
	PEN. AL.	" " "	3
	B.B.	" " "	22
	C.I.	SET GILL NET	2
	KOD.	" " "	87
	B.B.	" " "	3
	KUSKO.	" " "	19
	P.W.S.	LONG LINE GEAR	125
	C.I.	" " "	1
	KOTZ	" " "	1
	S.E.	OTTER TRAWL	1
	C.I.	" "	1

(continued)

1972
"ARCTIC - YUKON - KUSKOKWIM REGION"

RESIDENCE CENSUS DIV.	FISHERY		UNITS of GEAR
	AREA	GEAR	
BETHEL	S.E.	DRIFT GILL NET	1
	P.W.S.	" " "	1
	C.I.	" " "	1
	PEN. AL.	" " "	1
	B.B.	" " "	88
	C.I.	SET GILL NET	2
	B.B.	" " "	3
	KUSKO	" " "	504
	LOW. Y.	" " "	3
KOBUK	P.W.S.	DRIFT GILL NET	1
	B.B.	" " "	10
	KOTZ.	SET GILL NET	164
	LOW. Y.	" " "	1
KUSKOKWIM	KOD.	PURSE SEINE	1
	B.B.	DRIFT GILL NET	1
	C.I.	SET GILL NET	2
	KOD.	" " "	1
	KUSKO	" " "	21
	LOW. Y.	" " "	13
	P.W.S.	LONG LINE GEAR	1
NOME	S.E.	DRIFT GILL NET	2
	B.B.	" " "	5
	B.B.	SET GILL NET	1
	LOW. Y.	" " "	13
	NOR. SD.	" " "	154
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	1
WADE HAMPTON	PEN. AL.	PURSE SEINE	3
	C.I.	DRIFT GILL NET	1
	PEN. AL.	" " "	22
	B.B.	" " "	19
	C.I.	SET GILL NET	1

(continued)

1972
" ANCHORAGE REGION "

RESIDENCE CENSUS DIV.	FISHERY		UNITS of GEAR
	AREA	GEAR	
ANCHORAGE	C.I.	PURSE SEINE	4
	KOD.	" "	3
	CHIG.	" "	7
	PEN. AL.	" "	2
	P.W.S.	DRIFT GILL NET	13
	C.I.	" " "	61
	PEN. AL.	" " "	2
	B.B.	" " "	118
	YAKA.	SET GILL NET	1
	P.W.S.	" " "	1
	C.I.	" " "	136
	KOD.	" " "	6
	PEN. AL.	" " "	2
	B.B.	" " "	50
	KUSKO.	" " "	3
	LOW. Y.	" " "	5
	NOR. SD.	" " "	1
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	4
	YAKA	" "	1
	P.W.S.	" "	1
	KOTZ.	" "	1
	S.E.	LONG LINE GEAR	12
	P.W.S.	" " "	52
	C.I.	" " "	4
	PEN. AL.	" " "	9
	C.I.	POT GEAR	3
	KOD.	" "	1
	PEN. AL.	" "	1
	Dut. Hb.	" "	1
	BER. SEA	" "	1
	ADAK	" "	1
	KOD.	BEAM TRAWL	1

1973
"SOUTHEAST REGION"

RESIDENCE CENSUS DIV.	FISHERY		UNITS of GEAR	
	AREA	GEAR		
ANGONN	S.E.	PURSE SEINE	13	
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	47	
	S.E.	LONG LINE GEAR	3	
HAINES	S.E.	DRIFT GILL NET	62	
	PEN. AL.	" " "	2	
	B.B.	" " "	1	
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	21	
	S.E.	LONG LINE GEAR	9	
	JUNEAU	S.E.	PURSE SEINE	7
		S.E.	DRIFT GILL NET	176
P.W.S.		" " "	1	
C.I.		" " "	1	
PEN. AL.		" " "	1	
B.B.		" " "	5	
YAKA		SET GILL NET	9	
KOD.		" " "	1	
B.B.		" " "	1	
S.E.		HAND TROLL	647	
YAKA		" " "	1	
S.E.		LONG LINE GEAR	85	
C.I.		" " "	2	
KOD.		" " "	1	
KETCHIKAN		S.E.	PURSE SEINE	39
	S.E.	DRIFT GILL NET	132	
	C.I.	" " "	1	
	PEN. AL.	" " "	1	
	B.B.	" " "	2	
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	663	
	S.E.	LONG LINE GEAR	78	
	C.I.	" " "	1	
S.E.	POT GEAR	8		

(continued)

1973
SOUTHEAST REGION (cont.)2.

RESIDENCE CENSUS DIV.	FISHERY		UNITS of GEAR
	AREA	GEAR	
OUTER KETCHIKAN	S.E.	PURSE SEINE	18
	S.E.	DRIFT GILL NET	26
	B.B.	" " "	2
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	113
	S.E.	LONG LINE GEAR	10
	S.E.	POT GEAR	2
	PRINCE of WALES	S.E.	PURSE SEINE
S.E.		DRIFT GILL NET	3
S.E.		HAND TROLL	180
YAKA.		" "	1
S.E.		LONG LINE GEAR	32
SITKA	S.E.	PURSE SEINE	32
	S.E.	DRIFT GILL NET	6
	PEN. AL.	" " "	1
	B.B.	" " "	1
	YAKA.	SET GILL NET	20
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	840
	YAKA.	" "	3
	S.E.	LONG LINE GEAR	148
	C.I.	" " "	1
	KOD.	" " "	2
	PEN. AL.	" " "	1
	S.E.	POT GEAR	22
	C.I.	" "	2
	Out. Hb.	" "	1
	SKAGWAY /	C.I.	DRIFT GILL NET
YAKUTAT	YAKA.	SET GILL NET	150
	LOW. Y.	" " "	2
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	28
	YAKA	" "	9
	S.E.	LONG LINE GEAR	17

(continued)

1973
 "PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND"

RESIDENCE CENSUS DIV.	FISHERY		UNITS of GEAR
	AREA	GEAR	
CORDOVA / MC CARTHY	P.W.S.	PURSE SEINE	147
	KOD.	" "	3
	Chig.	" "	2
	PEN. AL.	" "	1
	P.W.S.	DRIFT GILL NET	359
	C.I.	" " "	1
	Chig.	" " "	1
	PEN. AL.	" " "	2
	B.B.	" " "	11
	YAKA.	SET GILL NET	1
	P.W.S.	" " "	11
	C.I.	" " "	1
	RUSKO.	" " "	3
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	2
	P.W.S.	" "	3
	P.W.S.	" "	42
	C.I.	" "	1
	KOD.	" "	2
	PEN. AL.	" "	1
P.W.S.	OTTER TRAWL	1	
S.E.	POT GEAR	1	
P.W.S.	" "	110	
KOD.	" "	8	
PEN. AL.	" "	3	
Dut. Hb.	" "	1	
BER. SEA.	" "	2	
ADAK	" "	2	
P.W.S.	BEAM TRAWL	2	
VALDEZ /	P.W.S.	PURSE SEINE	25
WHITIER /	P.W.S.	DRIFT GILL NET	27
CHITINA	B.B.	" " "	1

(continued)

1973
"COOK INLET REGION"

RESIDENCE CENSUS DIV.	FISHERY		UNITS of GEAR
	AREA	GEAR	
KENAIE / COOK INLET	P.W.S.	PURSE SEINE	13
	C.F.	" "	35
	KOD.	" "	11
	Chig.	" "	2
	PEN. AL.	" "	1
	S.E.	DRIFT GILL NET	3
	P.W.S.	" " "	17
	C.I.	" " "	267
	PEN. AL.	" " "	3
	B.B.	" " "	29
	C.I.	SET GILL NET	256
	KOD.	" " "	1
	PEN. AL.	" " "	2
	Up. Y.	" " "	1
	B.B.	" " "	10
	LOW. Y.	" " "	3
	S.E.	LONG LINE GEAR	3
	P.W.S.	" " "	17
	C.I.	" " "	170
	KOD.	" " "	6
	PEN. AL.	" " "	1
	C.I.	OTTER TRAWL	6
	C.I.	POT GEAR	291
	KOD.	" "	8
	BER. SEA	" "	9
	ADAK	" "	10
	W'ERN AL.	" "	4
*	P.W.S.	(I)	2
	C.I.	(II)	2
SEWARD	P.W.S.	PURSE SEINE	4
	C.I.	" "	6

(continued)

1973
"SOUTHWEST REGION"

RESIDENCE CENSUS DIV.	FISHERY		UNITS of GEAR
	AREA	GEAR	
ALEUTIAN ISLANDS	KOD.	PURSE SEINE	2
	Chig.	" "	34
	PEN. AL.	" "	58
	S.E.	DRIFT GILL NET	1
	C.I.	" "	1
	PEN. AL.	" " "	68
	B.B.	" "	1
	KOD.	SET GILL NET	1
	PEN. AL.	" " "	24
	KOD.	LONG LINE GEAR	2
	PEN. AL.	" "	25
	Dut. Hd.	" " "	4
	BER. SEA	" " "	3
	PEN. AL.	OTTER TRAWL	8
	P.W.S.	POT GEAR	1
	KOD.	" "	3
	PEN. AL.	" "	69
	Dut. Hd.	" "	23
	BER. SEA	" "	22
ADAK	" "	5	
KOD.	BEAM TRAWL	5	
KODIAK	P.W.S.	PURSE SEINE	1
	KOD.	" "	199
	Chig.	" "	18
	KOD.	BEACH SEINE	12
	P.W.S.	DRIFT GILL NET	3
	B.B.	" "	14
	C.I.	SET GILL NET	2
	KOD.	" "	76
	B.B.	" "	1
	KUSKO.		14

(continued)

1973
 "ARCTIC - YUKON - KUSKOKWIM REGION"

RESIDENCE (CENSUS DIV.)	FISHERY		UNITS of GEAR
	AREA	GEAR	
BETHEL	S.E.	DRIFT GILL NET	1
	C.I.	" " "	4
	B.B.	" " "	134
	C.I.	SET GILL NET	2
	B.B.	" " "	6
	* Pt. Clarence	" " "	3
	KUSKO.	" " "	713
	LOW. Y.	" " "	7
	C.I.	LONG LINE Gear	1
KOBUK	B.B.	DRIFT GILL NET	17
	C.I.	SET GILL NET	1
	KUSKO.	" " "	3
	KOTZ.	" " "	151
	LOW. Y.	" " "	1
	NOR. SD.	" " "	3
KUSKOKWIM	S.E.	DRIFT GILL NET	1
	B.B.	" " "	1
	KUSKO.	" " "	7
	LOW. Y.	" " "	10
	C.I.	LONG LINE GEAR	1
	KOD.	" " "	2
	KOD.	POT GEAR	2
NOME	NOR. SD.	PURSE SEINE	2
	B.B.	DRIFT GILL NET	8
	KOTZ.	SET GILL NET	2
	LOW. Y.	" " "	13
	NOR. SD.	" " "	223
	KOD.	LONG LINE GEAR	1
WADE HAMPTON	PEN. AL.	PURSE SEINE	1
	C.I.	DRIFT GILL NET	1
	PEN. AL.	" " "	22

(continued)

1973
 ARCTIC-YUKON-KUSKOKWIM

2

RESIDENCE CENSUS DIV.	FISHERY			UNITS of GEAR	
	AREA	GEAR			
WADE HAMPTON (cont)	B.B.	DRIFT GILL NET		20	
	C.I.	SET GILL NET		2	
	PEN. AL.	"	"	"	21
	Up. Y.	"	"	"	1
	B.B.	"	"	"	2
	* Pt. Clarence	"	"	"	1
	KUSKO.	"	"	"	18
	LOW. Y.	"	"	"	574
	Non. Sd.	"	"	"	1
	S.E.	HAND TROLL		2	
	Up. Y.	FISH WHEEL		2	
	KOD.	POT GEAR		1	
	PEN. AL.	"	"	"	3
	Dut. Hd.	"	"	"	2
	BER. SEA.	"	"	"	4
	ADAK	"	"	"	1

1973
 "ANCHORAGE REGION"

RESIDENCE LENSIC DIV.	FISHERY		UNITS of GEAR
	AREA	GEAR	
ANCHORAGE	P.W.S.	PURSE SEINE	6
	P.I.	" "	6
	KOD.	" "	2
	Chig.	" "	8
	P.W.S.	DRIFT GILL NET	16
	P.I.	" " "	71
	PEN. AL.	" " "	2
	B.B.	" " "	149
	YAKA.	SET GILL NET	2
	P.W.S.	" " "	2
	C.I.	" " "	134
	KOD.	" " "	3
	PEN. AL.	" " "	4
	B.B.	" " "	42
	KUSKO.	" " "	3
	KOTZ.	" " "	1
	LOW. Y.	" " "	2
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	21
	YAKA.	" "	1
	P.W.S.	" "	2
	P.I.	" "	2
	S.E.	LONG LINE GEAR	9
	P.W.S.	" " "	46
	C.I.	" " "	76
	KOD.	" " "	8
	P.W.S.	POT GEAR	1
	C.I.	" " "	20
	KOD	" " "	1
	Dut HD.	" " "	1
			(continued)

1973
" OTHER REGIONS "

RESIDENCE CENSUS DIV.	FISHERY		UNITS of GEAR
	AREA	GEAR	
FAIRBANKS	P.W.S.	PURSE SEINE	1
	P.W.S.	DRIFT GILL NET	2
	C.I.	" " "	1
	B.B.	" " "	8
	C.I.	SET GILL NET	1
	KOD.	" " "	1
	Up. Y.	" " "	2
	B.B.	" " "	5
	LOW. Y.	" " "	2
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	4
	C.I.	LONG LINE GEAR	1
	Up. Y.	FISH WHEEL	7
	KOD.	POT GEAR	1
	UPPER YUKON /	Up. Y.	SET GILL NET
LOW. Y.		" " "	1
Nor. Sd.		" " "	1
Up. Y.		FISH WHEEL	2
YUKON / KODYUKAK	C.I.	SET GILL NET	1
	Up. Y.	" " "	10
	KUSKO.	" " "	25
	LOW. Y.	" " "	3
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	1
	Up. Y.	FISH WHEEL	23
S.E. FAIRBANKS	KOD.	PURSE SEINE	1
	P.W.S.	DRIFT GILL NET	1
	B.B.	" " "	1

1974
"SOUTHEAST REGION"

RESIDENCE CENSUS DIV.	FISHERY		UNITS of GEAR
	AREA	GEAR	
ANGKON	S.E.	PURSE SEINE	9
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	52
	S.E.	LONG LINE GEAR	8
HAWES	S.E.	DRIFT GILL NET	65
	P.W.S.	" " "	1
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	8
	S.E.	LONG LINE GEAR	14
	Dut. Hb.	" " "	1
JUNEAU	S.E.	PURSE SEINE	11
	S.E.	DRIFT GILL NET	176
	P.W.S.	" " "	1
	B.B.	" " "	2
	YAKA.	SET GILL NET	4
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	637
	YAKA.	" " "	3
	S.E.	LONG LINE GEAR	91
	S.E.	POT GEAR	22
	S.E.	BEAM TRAWL	1
KETCHIKAN	S.E.	PURSE SEINE	40
	S.E.	BEACH SEINE	1
	S.E.	DRIFT GILL NET	126
	P.W.S.	" " "	1
	C.I.	" " "	2
	B.B.	" " "	1
	C.I.	SET GILL NET	1
	B.B.	" " "	1
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	681
	S.E.	LONG LINE GEAR	69
	C.I.	" " "	1
	S.E.	POT GEAR	20
	P.W.S.	" " "	2

(continued)

1974
SOUTHEAST REGION (cont.)

2.

RESIDENCE CENSUS DIV.	FISHERY		UNITS of GEAR
	AREA	GEAR	
KETCHIKAN (cont.)	Out. Hb.	POT GEAR	2
	S.E.	BEAM TRAWL	3
OUTER KETCHIKAN	S.E.	PURSE SEINE	15
	S.E.	DRIFT GILL NET	33
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	148
	S.E.	LONG LINE GEAR	19
	S.E.	POT GEAR	2
PRINCE of WALES	S.E.	PURSE SEINE	38
	P.W.S.	DRIFT GILL NET	1
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	221
	S.E.	LONG LINE GEAR	23
SITKA	S.E.	PURSE SEINE	35
	S.E.	DRIFT GILL NET	6
	P.W.S.	" " "	2
	YAKA.	SET GILL NET	13
	KUSKO.	" " "	1
	LOW. Y.	" " "	1
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	788
	YAKA.	" "	9
	S.E.	LONG LINE GEAR	104
	C.I.	" " "	1
	Out. Hb.	" " "	1
	S.E.	POT GEAR	29
	SKAGWAY	C.I.	DRIFT GILL NET
YAKUTAT	S.E.	SET GILL NET	1
	YAKA.	" " "	123
	KUSKO.	" " "	1
	KOTZ.	" " "	1
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	34
	YAKA.	" "	5
S.E.	LONG LINE GEAR	8	

(continued)

1974
" PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND REGION "

RESIDENCE CENSUS DIV.	FISHERY		UNITS of GEAR
	AREA	GEAR	
CORDOVA/	P.W.S.	PURSE SEINE	17
Mc CARTHY	CHG.	" "	3
	P.W.S.	DRIFT GILL NET	325
	C.I.	" " "	1
	B.B.	" " "	3
	YAKA.	SET GILL NET	3
	P.W.S.	" " "	10
	Up V.	" " "	1
	P.W.S.	LONG LINE GEAR	9
	P.W.S.	OTTER TRAWL	4
	S.E.	POT GEAR	3
	P.W.S.	" "	120
	KOD.	" "	8
	Out. Hb.	" "	4
	BER. SEA	" "	1
*	P.W.S.	(II)	3
	P.W.S.	SHOVEL	20
VALDEZ/WHITTIER/	P.W.S.	PURSE SEINE	7
CHITINA	P.W.S.	DRIFT GILL NET	17
	C.I.	" " "	1
	P.W.S.	SET GILL NET	1
	P.W.S.	LONG LINE GEAR	2
	C.I.	" " "	1
	P.W.S.	POT GEAR	8
	KOD.	" "	1
	KOD.	BEAM TRAWL	1

1974
 "COOK INLET REGION"

RESIDENCE CENSUS DIV.	FISHERY		UNITS of GEAR
	AREA	GEAR	
KENAI / COOK INLET	P.W.S.	PURSE SEINE	3
	C.I.	" "	39
	KOD.	" "	4
	Chig.	" "	3
	P.W.S.	DRIFT GILL NET	10
	C.I.	" " "	257
	B.B.	" " "	10
	C.I.	SET GILL NET	302
	PEN. AL	" " "	1
	Up. Yuk.	" " "	1
	KOTZ.	" " "	10
	LOW. Y.	" " "	1
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	1
	S.E.	LONG LINE GEAR	5
	P.W.S.	" " "	14
	C.I.	" " "	145
	KOD.	" " "	3
	C.I.	OTTER TRAWL	14
	Up. Y.	FISH WHEEL	1
	C.I.	POT GEAR	274
	KOD.	" "	5
	PEN. AL.	" "	1
	Dut. Hb.	" "	4
	BER. SEA	" "	15
	ADAK	" "	4
	WERN AL.	" "	5
*	P.W.S.	(II)	7
*	C.I.	(II)	6
SEWARD	C.I.	PURSE SEINE	5
	KOD.	" "	1
	Chig.	" "	6

(continued)

1974

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COOK INLET REGION (cont)

RESIDENCE CENSUS DIV.	FISHERY		UNITS of GEAR
	AREA	GEAR	
SEWARD (cont.)	P.W.S.	DRIFT GILL NET	2
	C.F.	" " "	7
	C.F.	SET GILL NET	15
	KOD.	" " "	1
	P.W.S.	HAND TROLL	1
	C.F.	" "	1
	P.W.S.	LONG LINE GEAR	5
	C.F.	" " "	39
	KOD.	" " "	3
	S.E.	POT GEAR	3
	P.W.S.	" "	1
	C.F.	" "	11
	KOD.	" "	1
	PEN. AL.	" "	3
	Out. Hb.	" "	2
	BER. SEA	" "	6
	ADAK	" "	3
	W'sid AL.	" "	1
	* P.W.S.	(11)	1
* C.F.	(11)	1	
* YAKA.	(19)	7	
* KOD.	(19)	10	

1974
SOUTHWEST REGION

RESIDENCE CENSUS DIV.	FISHERY		UNITS of GEAR
	AREA	GEAR	
ALEUTIAN ISLANDS	KOD.	PURSE SEINE	2
	Chig.	" "	38
	PEN. AL.	" "	53
	S.E.	DRIFT GILL NET	1
	PEN. AL.	" " "	41
	B.B.	" " "	2
	C.I.	SET GILL NET	1
	PEN. AL.	" " "	28
	KUSKO.	" " "	2
	KOTZ.	" " "	1
	KOW. Y.	" " "	1
	KOD.	LONG LINE GEAR	2
	PEN. AL.	" " "	19
	Dut. Hb.	" " "	8
	Ber. Sea	" " "	3
	PEN. AL.	OTTER TRAWL	11
	Dut. Hb.	" "	1
	KOD.	POT GEAR	1
	PEN. AL.	" "	81
	Dut. Hb.	" "	20
BER. SEA	" "	14	
ADAK	" "	4	
KOD.	BEAM TRAWL	2	
KODIAK	S.E.	PURSE SEINE	2
	KOD.	" "	189
	Chig.	" "	28
	KOD.	BEACH SEINE	11
	B.B.	DRIFT GILL NET	7
	C.I.	SET GILL NET	1
	KOD.	" " "	81
B.B.	" " "	3	

(Continued)

1974

2.

SOUTHWEST REGION (cont.)

RESIDENCE CENSUS DIV.	FISHERY		UNITS of GEAR
	AREA	GEAR	
KODIAK (cont.)	KUSKO.	SET BILL NET	31
	KOTZ.	"	2
	NOR. SD.	" "	3
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	3
	S.E.	LONG LINE GEAR	2
	C.I.	" " "	18
	KOD.	" " "	79
	BER. SEA	" " "	1
	ADAK	" " "	1
	C.I.	OTTER TRAWL	3
	KOD.	" "	69
	PEN. AL.	" "	27
	Dut. Hb.	" "	4
	S.E.	POT GEAR	4
	P.W.S.	" "	5
	C.I.	" "	14
	KOD.	" "	358
	PEN. AL.	" "	19
	Dut. Hb.	" "	26
	BER. SEA	" "	28
	ADAK	" "	6
*	KOD.	(11)	1
	KOD.	BEAM TRAWL	18
*	KOD.	(19)	1

1974
 "ARCTIC - YUKON - KUSKOKWIM REGION"

RESIDENCE CENSUS DIV.	FISHERY		UNITS of GEAR
	AREA	GEAR	
BETHEL	KOD.	PURSE SEINE	1
	S.E.	DRIFT GILL NET	1
	C.I.	" " "	2
	B.B.	" " "	29
	C.I.	SET GILL NET	3
	Pt. Clarence	" " "	1
	KUSKO.	" " "	469
	LOW. Y.	" " "	3
	Nor. Sd.	" " "	5
KOBUK.	B.B.	DRIFT GILL NET	1
	B.B.	SET GILL NET	1
	KUSKO.	" " "	8
	KOTZ.	" " "	281
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	2
KUSKOKWIM	C.I.	DRIFT GILL NET	2
	Up. Y.	SET GILL NET	1
	KUSKO.	" " "	9
	LOW. Y.	" " "	15
	Nor. Sd.	" " "	2
	C.I.	POT GEAR	3
NOME	B.B.	DRIFT GILL NET	1
	C.I.	" " "	5
	KOTZ.	" " "	4
	LOW. Y.	" " "	36
	Nor. Sd.	" " "	211
WADE HAMPTON	S.E.	PURSE SEINE	1
	Chig.	" " "	2
	C.I.	DRIFT GILL NET	1
	PEN. AL.	" " "	25
	B.B.	" " "	7
	C.I.	SET GILL NET	3

(continued)

1974
" ANCHORAGE REGION "

RESIDENCE CENSUS DIV.	FISHERY		UNITS of GEAR
	AREA	GEAR	
ANCHORAGE	P.W.S.	PURSE SEINE	2
	C.I.	" "	8
	KOD.	" "	1
	Chig.	" "	6
	S.E.	DRIFT GILL NET	2
	P.W.S.	" " "	14
	C.I.	" " "	77
	Pen. AL.	" " "	2
	B.B.	" " "	35
	YAKA.	SET GILL NET	6
	P.W.S.	" " "	1
	C.I.	" " "	161
	KOD.	" " "	2
	Pen AL.	" " "	3
	B.B.	" " "	21
	KUSKO.	" " "	2
	LOW. Y.	" " "	6
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	15
	YAKA.	" "	2
	S.E.	LONG LINE GEAR	6
	P.W.S.	" " "	36
	C.I.	" " "	55
	KOD.	" " "	2
	ADAK.	" " "	1
	UP. Y.	FISH WHEEL	1
	P.W.S.	POT GEAR	2
	C.I.	" "	16
KOD.	" "	2	
Dut. Hb.	" "	3	
BER SEA	" "	1	

(Continued)

1974
OTHER REGIONS

RESIDENCE CENSUS DIV.	FISHERY		UNITS of GEAR	
	AREA	GEAR		
FAIRBANKS.	KOD.	PURSE SEINE	1	
	P.W.S.	DRIFT GILL NET	3	
	B.B.	" " "	2	
	C.I.	SET GILL NET	3	
	KOD.	" " "	2	
	Up. Y.	" " "	6	
	B.B.	" " "	4	
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	9	
	S.E.	LONG LINE GEAR	1	
	C.I.	" " "	1	
	Up. Y.	FISH WHEEL	8	
	UPPER YUKON	Up. Y.	SET GILL NET	3
		Low. Y.	" " "	2
Up. Y.		FISH WHEEL	6	
YUKON / KOYUKAK	P.W.S.	SET GILL NET	2	
	C.I.	" " "	1	
	Up. Y.	" " "	21	
	B.B.	" " "	1	
	KUSKO.	" " "	53	
	Nor. Sd.	" " "	3	
	Up. Y.	FISH WHEEL	59	

1975
 "SOUTHEAST REGION"

RESIDENCE CENSUS DIV.	FISHERY		UNITS of GEAR
	AREA	GEAR	
ANGOON	S.E.	PURSE SEINE	9
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	41
	S.E.	LONG LINE GEAR	9
	S.E.	POWER TROLL	4
HAINES	S.E.	DRIFT GILL NET	58
	P.W.S.	" " "	1
	B.B.	" " "	2
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	4
	S.E.	LONG LINE GEAR	26
	S.E.	POWER TROLL	2
	JUNEAU	S.E.	PURSE SEINE
KOD.		" " "	1
S.E.		DRIFT GILL NET	126
C.I.		" " "	1
B.B.		" " "	6
YAKA.		SET GILL NET	5
KOD.		" " "	1
S.E.		HAND TROLL	264
S.E.		LONG LINE GEAR	124
P.W.S.		" " "	1
KOD.		OTTER TRAWL	1
PEN. AL.		" " "	2
S.E.		POT GEAR	14
S.E.		POWER TROLL	78
YAKA.		" " "	4
S.E.	BEAM TRAWL	1	
KETCHIKAN	S.E.	PURSE SEINE	41
	S.E.	DRIFT GILL NET	73
	B.B.	" " "	3
	C.I.	SET GILL NET	1
	S.S.	HAND TROLL	351

(continued)

1975

2.

SOUTHEAST REGION (CONT)

RESIDENCE CENSUS DIV.	FISHERY		UNITS of GEAR
	AREA	GEAR	
KETCHIKAN (cont)	S.E.	LONG LINE GEAR	60
	BER. SEA	" "	1
	S.E.	POT GEAR	13
	S.E.	POWER TROLL	144
	YAKA.	" "	1
OUTTER KETCHIKAN	S.E.	PURSE SEINE	12
	S.E.	DRIET GILL NET	20
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	107
	S.E.	LONG LINE GEAR	35
	S.E.	POT GEAR	1
	S.E.	POWER TROLL	11
PRINCE OF WALES	S.E.	PURSE SEINE	26
	S.E.	DRIET GILL NET	2
	P.W.S.	" " "	1
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	89
	S.E.	LONG LINE GEAR	43
	S.E.	POT GEAR	2
	S.E.	POWER TROLL	52
SITKA	S.E.	PURSE SEINE	37
	P.W.S.	" "	1
	KOD.	" "	1
	S.E.	DRIET GILL NET	6
	P.W.S.	" " "	2
	B.B.	" " "	1
	YAKA.	SET GILL NET	8
	LOW. Y.	" " "	1
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	246
	S.E.	LONG LINE GEAR	144
	P.W.S.	" "	1
	C.I.	" "	1
	S.E.	POT GEAR	24

(continued)

1975

3.

SOUTHEAST REGION (CONT.)

RESIDENCE CENSUS DIV.	FISHERY		UNITS of GEAR
	AREA	GEAR	
SITKA (CONT.)	S.E.	POWER TROLL	197
	YAKA.	" "	1
SKAGWAY /	C.I.	DRIFT GILL NET	1
YAKUTAT	YAKA.	SET GILL NET	92
	C.I.	" " "	1
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	3
	YAKA.	" "	5
	S.E.	LONG LINE GEAR	8
	S.E.	POT GEAR	4
	C.I.	" "	3
	S.E.	POWER TROLL	5
	YAKA.	" "	2
WRANGELL /	S.E.	PURSE SEINE	64
PETERSBURG	S.E.	DRIFT GILL NET	130
	C.I.	" " "	1
	B.B.	" " "	3
	S.E.	SET GILL NET	3
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	326
	S.E.	LONG LINE GEAR	277
	P.W.S.	" " "	4
	C.I.	" " "	4
	KOD.	OTTER TRAWL	2
	S.E.	POT GEAR	41
	Dut. Hd.	" "	2
	REP. SEA	" "	2
	S.E.	POWER TROLL	141
	S.E.	BEAM TRAWL	8

1975
" COOK INLET REGION "

RESIDENCE CENSUS DIV.	FISHERY		UNITS of GEAR
	AREA	GEAR	
KENAI / COOK INLET	P.W.S.	PURSE SEINE	32
	C.I.	" "	64
	KOD.	" "	9
	Chig.	" "	2
	PEN. AL.	" "	1
	P.W.S.	DRIFT GILL NET	10
	C.I.	" " "	231
	PEN. AL.	" " "	3
	B.B.	" " "	18
	C.I.	SET GILL NET	260
	KOD.	" " "	1
	PEN. AL.	" " "	1
	Up. Y.	" " "	1
	B.B.	" " "	13
	KOTZ.	" " "	1
	LOW. Y.	" " "	1
	S.E.	LONG LINE GEAR	6
	P.W.S.	" " "	10
	C.I.	" " "	101
	KOD.	" " "	1
C.I.	OTTER TRAWL	4	
C.I.	POT GEAR	159	
KOD.	" "	2	
Dut. Hb.	" "	4	
BER. SEA.	" "	13	
ADAK	" "	9	
SEWARD	P.W.S.	PURSE SEINE	9
	C.I.	" "	13
	KOD.	" "	1
	Chig.	" "	4
	P.W.S.	DRIFT GILL NET	1

(continued)

1975
" SOUTHWEST REGION "

RESIDENCE CENSUS DIV.	FISHERY		UNITS of GEAR
	AREA	GEAR	
ALEUTIAN ISLANDS	Chig.	PURSE SEINE	31
	P.W. AI	" "	43
	S.E.	DRIFT GILL NET	2
	C.I.	" " "	1
	PEN. AI.	" " "	44
	B.B.	" " "	2
	KOD.	SET GILL NET	1
	PEN. AI.	" " "	11
	S.E.	LONG LINE GEAR	1
	KOD.	" " "	5
	PEN. AI.	" " "	36
	Out. Hd.	" " "	5
	PEN. AI.	OTTER TRAWL	4
	KOD.	POT GEAR	10
	PEN. AL.	" " "	66
	Out. Hd.	" " "	16
	BER. SEA	" " "	23
	ADAK	" " "	3
	KODIAK	S.E.	PURSE SEINE
P.W.S.		" " "	16
C.I.		" " "	8
KOD.		" " "	200
Chig.		" " "	21
PEN. AL.		" " "	1
KOD.		BEACH SEINE	7
P.W.S.		DRIFT GILL NET	2
C.I.		" " "	2
B.B.		" " "	17
C.I.		SET GILL NET	5
KOD.		" " "	83
B.B.		" " "	2

(Continued)

1970

2.

SOUTH WEST REGION (CONT.)

RESIDENCE CENSUS DIV.	FISHERY		UNITS of GEAR
	AREA	GEAR	
KODIAK (Cont.)	KUSKO.	SET GILL NET	31
	LOW. 4.	" "	1
	S.E.	LONG LINE GEAR	2
	C.I.	" "	15
	KOD.	" "	81
	PEN. AL.	" "	4
	P.W.S.	OTTER TRAWL	2
	KOD.	" "	44
	PEN. AL.	" "	21
	S.E.	POT GEAR	1
	C.I.	" "	5
	KOD.	" "	322
	PEN. AL.	" "	13
	Out. Hd.	" "	10
	BER. SEA	" "	18
	ADAK	" "	2
	KOD.	BEAM TRAWL	14

1975
" ARCTIC - YUKON - KUSKOKWIM REGION "

RESIDENCE CENSUS DIV.	FISHERY		UNITS of GEAR
	AREA	GEAR	
BETHEL	S.E.	DRIFT GILL NET	2
	C.I.	" " "	1
	B.B.	" " "	73
	C.I.	SET GILL NET	2
	B.B.	" " "	3
	KUSKO.	" " "	832
	LOW. Y.	" " "	3
	C.I.	LONG LINE GEAR	1
KOBUK	B.B.	DRIFT GILL NET	5
	KUSKO.	SET GILL NET	3
	KOTZ.	" " "	233
	LOW. Y.	" " "	1
	S.E.	POWER TROLL	1
KUSKOKWIM	B.B.	DRIFT GILL NET	1
	C.I.	SET GILL NET	2
	Up. Y.	" " "	3
	KUSKO.	" " "	2
	LOW. Y.	" " "	11
NOME	KOD.	PURSE SEINE	1
	B.B.	DRIFT GILL NET	3
	C.I.	SET GILL NET	2
	Up. Y.	" " "	4
	KOTZ.	" " "	2
	LOW. Y.	" " "	13
	Nor. sd.	" " "	187
	Up. Y.	FISH WHEEL	9
WADE HAMPTON	S.E.	PURSE SEINE	1
	C.I.	" " "	1
	KOD.	" " "	1
	C.I.	DRIFT GILL NET	1
	PEN. AI.	" " "	18

(continued)

1975
ANCHORAGE REGION

RESIDENCE CENSUS DIV.	FISHERY		UNITS of GEAR
	AREA	GEAR	
ANCHORAGE	S.E.	PURSE SEINE	1
	P.W.S.	"	5
	C.I.	"	4
	KOD.	"	7
	Chig.	"	5
	S.E.	DRIFT GILL NET	3
	P.W.S.	"	6
	C.I.	"	62
	PEN. AL.	"	5
	B.B.	"	86
	YAKA.	SET GILL NET	3
	C.I.	"	159
	KOD.	"	1
	PEN. AL.	"	4
	Up. Y.	"	2
	B.B.	"	42
	KIUSKO.	"	1
	KOTZ.	"	8
	LOW. Y.	"	6
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	3
	C.I.	"	1
	S.E.	LONG LINE GEAR	8
	P.W.S.	"	24
	C.I.	"	35
	KOD.	"	1
	C.I.	OTTER TRAWL	1
	Up. Y.	FISH WHEEL	3
	C.I.	POT GEAR	1
	BSE SSA	"	1
	ADAK	"	1
	S.E.	POWER TROLL	3

(continued)

1975
 "OTHER REGIONS"

RESIDENCE CENSUS DIV.	FISHERY		UNITS of GEAR
	AREA	GEAR	
FAIRBANKS	P.W.S.	PURSE SEINE	1
	B.B.	DRIFT GILL NET	8
	YAKA.	SET GILL NET	1
	C.I.	" " "	4
	KOD.	" " "	2
	Up. Y.	" " "	17
	B.B.	" " "	5
	KOTZ.	" " "	3
	LOW. Y.	" " "	1
	NOR. SD.	" " "	1
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	2
	Up. Y.	FISH WHEEL	23
	S.E.	POWER TROLL	1
UPPER YUKON	Up. Y.	SET GILL NET	4
	KUSKO.	" " "	1
	LOW. Y.	" " "	2
	KOD.	LONG LINE GEAR	1
	Up. Y.	FISH WHEEL	1
YUKON / KOYUKAK	C.I.	DRIFT GILL NET	1
	B.B.	" " "	1
	Up. Y.	SET GILL NET	31
	KUSKO.	" " "	52
	LOW. Y.	" " "	2
	Up. Y.	FISH WHEEL	97
	LOW. Y.	" " "	1
S.E. FAIRBANKS	Up. Y.	SET GILL NET	1
	LOW. Y.	" " "	1

1976
"SOUTHEAST REGION"

RESIDENCE CENSUS DIV.	FISHERY		UNITS of GEAR
	AREA	GEAR	
ANGONN	S.E.	PURSE SEINE	7
	KOD.	" "	1
	Non. Sd.	SET GILL NET	1
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	65
	S.E.	LONG LINE GEAR	8
	S.E.	POWER TROLL	5
	HAINES	S.E.	DRIFT GILL NET
	P.W.S.	" " "	2
	B.B.	" " "	2
	S.E.	SET GILL NET	1
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	5
	S.E.	LONG LINE GEAR	25
	S.E.	POWER TROLL	2
JUNEAU	S.E.	PURSE SEINE	7
	S.E.	DRIFT GILL NET	117
	PEN. AL.	" " "	1
	B.B.	" " "	4
	S.E.	SET GILL NET	6
	KOD.	" " "	1
	B.B.	" " "	3
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	313
	YAKA.	" " "	1
	S.E.	LONG LINE GEAR	156
	P.W.S.	" " "	1
	C.I.	" " "	1
	S.E.	OTTER TRAWL	1
	KOD.	" " "	2
	PEN. AL.	" " "	1
	S.E.	POT GEAR	19
	S.E.	POWER TROLL	75
YAKA.	" " "	4	

(continued)

1976

SOUTHEAST REGION (Cont)

RESIDENCE CENSUS DIV.	FISHERY		UNITS of GEAR
	AREA	GEAR	
KETCHIKAN	S.E.	PURSE SEINE	43
	P.W.S.	" "	1
	KOD.	" "	2
	S.E.	DRIFT GILL NET	84
	B.B.	" " "	1
	S.E.	SET GILL NET	32
	B.B.	" "	3
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	298
	S.E.	LONG LINE GEAR	100
	P.W.S.	" " "	1
	C.I.	" " "	3
	KOD.	" " "	1
	PEN. AL.	" " "	2
	Out. Hd.	" " "	1
	RED SEA	" " "	1
	S.E.	POT GEAR	9
S.E.	POWER TROLL	113	
S.E.	BEAM TRAWL	3	
OUTER KETCHIKAN	S.E.	PURSE SEINE	12
	S.E.	BEACH SEINE	1
	S.E.	DRIFT GILL NET	25
	S.E.	SET GILL NET	8
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	91
	S.E.	LONG LINE GEAR	44
	S.E.	POWER TROLL	10
PRINCE OF WALES	S.E.	PURSE SEINE	30
	S.E.	DRIFT GILL NET	1
	B.B.	" " "	1
	S.E.	SET GILL NET	2
	B.B.	" " "	1
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	69

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1973
" OTHER REGIONS "

RESIDENCE CENSUS DIV.	FISHERY		UNITS of GEAR
	AREA	GEAR	
FAIRBANKS	P.W.S.	PURSE SEINE	1
	P.W.S.	DRIFT GILL NET	2
	C.I.	" " "	1
	B.B.	" " "	8
	C.I.	SET GILL NET	1
	KOD.	" " "	1
	Up. Y.	" " "	2
	B.B.	" " "	5
	LOW. Y.	" " "	2
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	4
	C.I.	LONG LINE GEAR	1
	Up. Y.	FISH WHEEL	7
	KOD.	POT GEAR	1
UPPER YUKON /	Up. Y.	SET GILL NET	1
	LOW. Y.	" " "	1
	Nor. Sd.	" " "	1
	Up. Y.	FISH WHEEL	2
YUKON / KOYUKAK	C.I.	SET GILL NET	1
	Up. Y.	" " "	10
	KUSKO.	" " "	25
	LOW. Y.	" " "	3
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	1
	Up. Y.	FISH WHEEL	23
S.E. FAIRBANKS	KOD.	PURSE SEINE	1
	P.W.S.	DRIFT GILL NET	1
	B.B.	" " "	1

1975
SOUTHEAST REGION (cont.)

3.

RESIDENCES SENSIC. DIV.	FISHERY		UNITS of GEAR
	AREA	GEAR	
PRINCE OF WALES (cont.)	S.E.	LONG LINE GEAR	71
	S.E.	POT GEAR	1
	S.E.	POWER TROLL	44
SETKA	S.E.	PURSE SEINE	29
	P.W.S.	" "	2
	C.I.	" "	1
	K.O.D.	" "	1
	S.E.	DRIFT GILL NET	12
	P.W.S.	" " "	3
	B.B.	" " "	2
	S.E.	SET GILL NET	1
	YAKA	" " "	7
	B.B.	" " "	1
	LOW. Y.	" " "	1
	S.E.	HAND GEAR	321
	S.E.	LONG LINE GEAR	167
	P.W.S.	" " "	8
	C.I.	" " "	2
	S.E.	POT GEAR	26
	C.I.	" "	2
S.E.	POWER TROLL	198	
YAKA	" "	3	
SKAGWAY/	YAKA	SET GILL NET	102
YAKUTAT	B.B.	" "	1
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	7
	YAKA	" "	3
	S.E.	LONG LINE GEAR	17
	P.W.S.	" " "	1
	S.E.	POWER TROLL	5
	YAKA	" "	1

(Continued)

1976

4.

SOUTHEAST REGION (CONT.)

RESIDENCE- SENSUS DIV.	FISHERY		UNITS of GEAR
	AREA	GEAR	
WRANGELL	S.E.	PURSE SEINE	69
PETERS BURN	P.W.S.	" "	2
	S.E.	DRIFT GILL NET	122
	B.B.	" " "	2
	S.E.	SET GILL NET	23
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	350
	S.E.	LONG LINE GEAR	288
	P.W.S.	" " "	5
	C.I.	" " "	4
	KOD.	" " "	2
	S.E.	OTTER TRAWL	1
	KOD.	" "	2
	PEN. AL.	" "	1
	S.E.	POT GEAR	29
	C.I.	" "	2
	KOD.	" "	3
	PEN. AL.	" "	1
	Dut. Hb.	" "	2
	BER. SEA	" "	4
	S.E.	POWER TROLL	131
	YAKA.	" "	1
	S.E.	BEAM TRAWL	6

1976
"PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND REGION"

RESIDENCE LICENSE DIV.	FISHERY		UNITS of GEAR
	AREA	GEAR	
CORDOVA	S.E.	PURSE SEINE	1
Mc CARTHY	P.W.S.	" "	180
	KOD.	" "	2
	Chig.	" "	4
	S.E.	DRIFT GILL NET	2
	P.W.S.	" " "	328
	C.I.	" " "	2
	B.B.	" " "	5
	C.I.	SET DRIFT NET	1
	B.B.	" " "	2
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	1
	S.E.	LONG LINE GEAR	1
	P.W.S.	" " "	15
	KOD.	" " "	1
	P.W.S.	OTTER TRAWL	3
	S.E.	POT GEAR	3
	P.W.S.	" "	53
	C.I.	" "	1
	KOD.	" "	7
	PEN AL.	" "	2
	BEP SEA.	" "	4
	P.W.S.	SHOVEL	5
VALDEZ / WHITTER	P.W.S.	PURSE SEINE	15
CHITINA	C.I.	" "	1
	S.E.	DRIFT GILL NET	2
	P.W.S.	" " "	18
	C.I.	" " "	1
	C.I.	SET GILL NET	1
	P.W.S.	LONG LINE GEAR	3
	KOD.	POT GEAR	3

1976
"COOK INLET REGION"

RESIDENCE CENSUS DIV.	FISHERY		UNITS of GEAR
	AREA	GEAR	
KENAI	P.W.S.	PURSE SEINE	32
COOK INLET	C.I.	" "	71
	KOD.	" "	14
	Chig.	" "	2
	PEN. AL.	" "	1
	S.E.	DRIFT GILL NET	3
	P.W.S.	" " "	17
	C.I.	" " "	256
	PEN. AL.	" " "	1
	B.B.	" " "	18
	P.W.S.	SET GILL NET	1
	C.I.	" " "	279
	B.B.	" " "	15
	KOTZ.	" " "	1
	S.E.	LONG LINE GEAR	3
	P.W.S.	" " "	25
	C.I.	" " "	117
	KOD.	" " "	7
	PEN. AL.	" " "	1
	BER. SEA	" " "	1
	C.F.	OTTER TRAWL	3
	P.W.S.	POT GEAR	2
	C.F.	" "	186
	KOD.	" "	6
	PEN. AL.	" "	1
	Out. Hh.	" "	3
	BER. SEA	" "	11
	ADAK	" "	3
	W. PEN. AL.	" "	1
SEWARD	P.W.S.	PURSE SEINE	5
	C.I.	" "	12

(continued)

1976

2.

Cook Inlet Region (Cont.)

RESIDENCE CENSUS DIV.	FISHERY		UNITS of GEAR
	AREA	GEAR	
SEWARD (cont.)	KOD.	PURSE SEINE	1
	C.Hig.	" "	3
	S.E.	DRIIFT GILL NET	2
	P.W.S.	" " "	2
	C.I.	" " "	9
	C.F.	SET GILL NET	4
	S.E.	LONG LINE GEAR	3
	P.W.S.	" " "	13
	C.I.	" " "	14
	KOD.	" " "	3
	PEN. AL.	" " "	1
	BEP. SEA.	" " "	1
	WERN AL.	" " "	1
	P.W.S.	POT GEAR	1
	C.I.	" "	11
	KOD.	" "	7
	PEN. AL.	" "	4
	Dut. Hb.	" "	1
BEP. SEA	" "	7	
P.W.S.	POWER TROLL	1	

1976
"SOUTHWEST REGION"

RESIDENCE ENSLE DIV.	FISHERY		UNITS of GEAR
	AREA	GEAR	
ALEUTIAN ISLANDS	P.W.S.	PURSE SEINE	1
	C.I.	" "	1
	KOD.	" "	4
	Chig.	" "	25
	PEN. AL.	" "	69
	C.I.	DRIFT GILL NET	1
	PEN. AL.	" " "	54
	B.B.	" "	2
	KOD.	SET GILL NET	1
	PEN. AL.	" " "	23
	S.E.	LONG LINE GEAR	1
	C.I.	" " "	1
	KOD.	" " "	8
	PEN. AL.	" " "	28
	Out. Hb.	" " "	3
	BER. SEA	" " "	3
	PEN. AL.	OTTER TRAWL	3
	P.W.S.	POT GEAR	1
	KOD.	" "	4
	PEN. AL.	" "	74
Out. Hb.	" "	32	
BER. SEA	" "	47	
WERN AL.	" "	2	
KODIAK	S.E.	PURSE SEINE	1
	P.W.S.	" "	11
	C.I.	" "	15
	KOD.	" "	224
	Chig.	" "	16
	PEN. AL.	" "	1
	KOD.	BEACH SEINE	14
	P.W.S.	DRIFT GILL NET	3

(continued)

1916

2.

SOUTHWEST REGION (cont.)

RESIDENCE CENSUS DIV.	FISHERY		UNITS of GEAR
	AREA	GEAR	
KODIAK (cont.)	C.I.	DRIFT GILL NET	1
	B.B.	" " "	14
YAKA.	C.I.	SET GILL NET	2
	C.I.	" " "	5
KOD	"	" " "	111
	B.B.	" " "	7
KUSKO.	"	" " "	36
	S.E.	LONG LINE GEAR	1
C.I.	"	" " "	22
	KOD.	" " "	119
PEN. AL.	"	" " "	6
	S.E.	OTTER TRAWL	2
P.W.S.	"	" "	2
	KOD.	" "	38
PEN. AL.	"	" "	28
	S.E.	POT GEAR	1
P.W.S.	"	" "	2
	C.I.	" "	5
KOD.	"	" "	351
	Chig.	" "	1
PEN. AL.	"	" "	37
	Dut. Hb.	" "	10
BER. SEA	"	" "	58
	ADAK	" "	3
WERN AL.	"	" "	3
	S.E.	POWER TROLL	1
KOD.	"	BEAM TRAWL	10
	PEN. AL.	" "	1

1976
ARCTIC - YUKON - KUSKOKWIM REGION

RESIDENCE CENSUS DIV.	FISHERY		UNITS of GEAR
	AREA	GEAR	
BETHEL	S.E.	DRIIFT GILL NET	1
	C.I.	" " "	2
	B.B.	" " "	86
	C.I.	SET GILL NET	1
	B.B.	" " "	3
	KUSKO.	" " "	790
	LOW. Y.	" " "	1
KOBUK	B.B.	DRIIFT GILL NET	5
	KOTZ.	SET GILL NET	203
	LOW. Y.	" " "	1
	S.E.	POWER TROLL	1
KUSKOKWIM	B.B.	DRIIFT GILL NET	1
	Up. Y.	SET GILL NET	3
	KUSKO.	" " "	8
	LOW. Y.	" " "	8
NOME	B.B.	DRIIFT GILL NET	2
	C.I.	SET GILL NET	1
	Up. Y.	" " "	4
	KOTZ.	" " "	4
	LOW. Y.	" " "	17
	Nor. Scl.	" " "	238
WADE HAMPTON	S.E.	PURSE SEINE	1
	PEN. AL.	" "	2
	P.W.S.	DRIIFT GILL NET	1
	C.I.	" " "	1
	PEN. AL.	" " "	16
	B.B.	" " "	8
	C.I.	SET GILL NET	2
	KOD	" " "	2
	PEN. AL.	" " "	15
Up. Y.	" " "	3	

(continued)

1975
ANCHORAGE REGION

RESIDENCE CENSUS DIV.	FISHERY		UNITS of GEAR
	AREA	GEAR	
ANCHORAGE	P.W.S.	PURSE SEINE	6
	C.I.	" "	2
	KOD.	" "	5
	Chig.	" "	6
	PEN. AI.	" "	1
	S.E.	DRIFT GILL NET	3
	P.W.S.	" " "	15
	C.I.	" " "	62
	PEN. AI.	" " "	4
	B.B.	" " "	98
	YAKA.	SET GILL NET	2
	P.W.S.	" " "	1
	C.I.	" " "	173
	KOD.	" " "	4
	PEN. AI.	" " "	3
	Up. Y.	" " "	2
	B.B.	" " "	46
	LOW. Y.		7
	S.E.	HAND TROLL	3
	S.E.	LONG LINE GEAR	3
	P.W.S.	" " "	22
	C.I.	" " "	45
	KOD.	" " "	2
	C.I.	OTTER TRAWL	1
	P.W.S.	POT GEAR	1
	C.I.	" "	4
	KOD.	" "	1
	PEN. AI.	" "	1
	Out Hd.	" "	1
	BEP. SEA	" "	2
	S.E.	POWER TROLL	3

(continued)

TABLE 7 ALL GEAR OPERATORS AND GROSS EARNINGS BY STATE AND ALASKA
CENSUS DIVISION OF RESIDENCE

Two sets of tables are presented here which give the number of all gear operators and their gross earnings from fish harvesting by State and Alaska census division of residence. Census division data for other States are also available from the sources used, but have not been summarized here. Table 7, a) summarizes the data by State and those reporting operators for which area is unknown and gross earnings for which operator is unknown. Table 7, b) summarizes numbers and earnings by census division arranged in terms of the six major fisheries areas, the Anchorage area and other census divisions not in these categories. These tables can be used directly with Table 6 above, which presents the number of gear operators by census division of residence and fishery (area and gear) participated in.

This data was developed by the CFEC by the following method. The total pounds of fish landed by each vessel was obtained from Alaska Department of Fish and Game fish ticket files and was multiplied by an average price per pound for that species, area and gear type to estimate the gross earnings received by each vessel. This earnings data was then matched with zip codes from vessel license renewal forms to determine the area in which the fishermen receiving these payments resided. The total value of payments made to fishermen in a particular census division was finally derived by matching zip codes to census divisions.

Although the estimates of gross earning by census division are a valuable indicator of the importance of fishing in each area of the state and of the geographic distribution of earnings from Alaska's fisheries, the data has significant limitations which are repeated here:

1. Gross earnings are not based upon actual earnings, but rather upon annual catch values attributed to each gear license holder. Annual catch values are computed by multiplying the average price for each species of commercial fish times the pounds of each species harvested by the gear license holder. Average prices are compiled by regulatory fishing areas and gear type, and represent the average price paid during the calendar year for each species in that regulatory area.
2. Gross earnings are only the value a fisherman receives for his catch. No account is taken of fishing costs, which vary considerably between species, gear types, and areas. Census divisions with similar gross earnings could have very different net earnings, which is what a fisherman retains after paying all his expenses, because of the variability in fishing costs.
3. The total annual catch value belonging to a gear license holder in one year is assigned to the census district for his domicile. The information here does not allow conclusions to be made about the amount of income expended in a census district. Significant expenses, such as operating expenses, crew shares, and boat payments may be paid outside of a particular census district.

4. The confidentiality laws of Alaska preclude the disclosure of earnings information which could be associated with an individual fisherman. Therefore, if there were fewer than four fishermen in a census division their numbers have been listed in the Statewide Tabulations by Census Division for Alaska, California, Oregon and Washington, while their total gross earnings and average gross earnings have been blanked out. Both the number and gross earnings of these fishermen, however, have been included in the Yearly Summary by State.
5. Because of the same confidentiality laws, the numbers and gross earnings for the Southeast Fairbanks and Upper Yukon Divisions have been included in the figures for the Fairbanks Division where noted. This accounted for a very slight change in the figures for the Fairbanks Division.
6. The earnings of fishermen who could not be matched to a particular census division are grouped in the category titled "AREA UNKNOWN" in the Yearly Summary by State.
7. In addition to the unmatched earnings mentioned in item 3 above, a substantial amount of catch on the fish ticket file could not be matched to licensed fishermen. This was due mainly to errors in vessel identification numbers on the fish tickets. The total amount of gross earnings not matched for this reason appears as the last item, labeled "OPERATOR UNKNOWN" in the Yearly Summary by State.
8. A few outlying areas of Alaska use an Anchorage zip code. This erroneously increases the amount of earnings attributed to Anchorage and decreases earnings for those outlying areas.
9. A minor amount of fish caught in Alaskan waters was landed outside the State and was not recorded.
10. Gear operators include hand trollers in Southeastern Alaska. The numbers of licensed hand trollers who landed fish in 1975 and 1976 was 1,094 and 1,240 respectively, the only years for which information is available. The majority of these sell relatively few fish which increases the number of gear operators and reduces average earnings for that area. Census districts most affected are Ketchikan, Sitka, and Juneau.

TABLE 7-A

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1969
YEARLY SUMMARY BY STATE

State	Gear Operators Reporting	Gear Operators Percent of Total Excluding Unknown	Gross Earnings	Gross Earnings Percent of Total Excluding Unknowns
Alaska	6,146	76.5%	\$36,007,178	63.3%
California	304	3.8	2,613,714	4.6
Oregon	213	2.7	1,329,902	2.3
Washington	1,277	15.9	16,125,611	28.3
Other States and Countries	93	1.2	839,165	1.5
Area Unknown	392	---	2,111,708	---
Total	8,425		\$59,027,278	
Operator Unknown	---		9,429,631	
GRAND TOTAL			\$68,456,909	

1970
YEARLY SUMMARY BY STATE

State	Gear Operators Reporting	Gear Operators Percent of Total Excluding Unknown	Gross Earnings	Gross Earnings Percent of Total Excluding Unknowns
Alaska	6,806	75.9%	\$49,566,130	59.7%
California	324	3.6	6,217,002	7.5
Oregon	226	2.5	2,756,586	3.3
Washington	1,493	16.6	23,300,011	28.1
Other States and Countries	119	1.3	1,146,931	1.4
Area Unknown	200	---	2,409,251	---
Total	9,168		\$85,395,911	
Operator Unknown	---		11,580,104	
GRAND TOTAL			\$96,976,015	

1971
YEARLY SUMMARY BY STATE

State	Gear Operators Reporting	Gear Operators Percent of Total Excluding Unknown	Gross Earnings	Gross Earnings Percent of Total Excluding Unknowns
Alaska	6,245	76.9%	\$44,476,646	62.9%
California	306	3.8	3,472,760	4.9
Oregon	204	2.5	1,404,601	2.0
Washington	1,278	15.7	20,337,827	28.8
Other States and Countries	91	1.1	1,024,864	1.4
Area Unknown	386	---	2,615,758	---
Total	8,510		\$73,332,456	
Operator Unknown	---		4,070,246	
GRAND TOTAL			\$77,402,702	

Note: For the year 1971 only, earnings from halibut fishing (which amounted to approximately \$7,000,000 in that year) are not available on computerized files and are therefore excluded from the 1971 tables.

1972
YEARLY SUMMARY BY STATE

State	Gear Operators Reporting	Gear Operators Percent of Total Excluding Unknown	Gross Earnings	Gross Earnings Percent of Total Excluding Unknowns
Alaska	6,710	77.7%	\$46,550,747	65.0%
California	293	3.4	1,565,801	2.2
Oregon	202	2.3	1,250,342	1.7
Washington	1,346	15.6	21,654,852	30.2
Other States and Countries	85	1.0	627,798	0.9
Area Unknown	287	---	2,662,725	---
Total	8,923		\$74,312,265	
Operator Unknown	---		11,809,222	
GRAND TOTAL			\$86,121,487	

1973
YEARLY SUMMARY BY STATE

State	Gear Operators Reporting	Gear Operators Percent of Total Excluding Unknown	Gross Earnings	Gross Earnings Percent of Total Excluding Unknowns
Alaska	8,241	80.3%	\$89,946,286	66.3%
California	325	3.2	966,708	0.7
Oregon	208	2.0	2,174,307	1.6
Washington	1,407	13.7	41,324,742	30.5
Other States and Countries	81	0.8	1,239,793	0.9
Area Unknown	330	---	5,965,134	---
Total	10,592		\$141,616,970	
Operator Unknown	---		4,653,544	
GRAND TOTAL			\$146,270,514	

1974
YEARLY SUMMARY BY STATE

State	Gear Operators Reporting	Gear Operators Percent of Total Excluding Unknown	Gross Earnings	Gross Earnings Percent of Total Excluding Unknowns
Alaska	7,372	83.3%	\$88,010,662	67.0%
California	93	1.1	1,531,085	1.2
Oregon	144	1.6	2,718,330	2.1
Washington	1,193	13.5	38,284,316	29.1
Other States and Countries	49	0.6	841,107	0.6
Area Unknown	219	---	4,514,121	---
Total	9,070		\$135,899,621	
Operator Unknown	---		13,590,343	
GRAND TOTAL			\$149,489,964	

1975
YEARLY SUMMARY BY STATE

State	Gear Operators Reporting	Gear Operators Percent of Total Excluding Unknown	Gross Earnings	Gross Earnings Percent of Total Excluding Unknowns
Alaska	7,149	81.3%	\$71,179,842	63.9%
California	240	2.7	2,387,329	2.1
Oregon	187	2.1	2,729,817	2.5
Washington	1,137	12.9	34,334,055	30.8
Other States and Countries	82	0.9	760,121	0.7
Area Unknown	192	---	4,276,870	---
Total	8,987		\$115,668,034	
Operator Unknown	---		13,131,138	
GRAND TOTAL			\$128,799,172	

1976
YEARLY SUMMARY BY STATE

State	Gear Operators Reporting	Gear Operators Percent of Total Excluding Unknown	Gross Earnings	Gross Earnings Percent of Total Excluding Unknowns
Alaska	7,332	80.0%	\$136,782,678	63.6%
California	251	2.7	4,048,386	1.9
Oregon	208	2.3	5,118,467	2.4
Washington	1,292	14.1	67,728,253	31.5
Other States and Countries	81	0.9	1,518,305	0.7
Area Unknown	188	---	6,255,790	---
Total	9,352		\$221,451,879	
Operator Unknown	---		21,635,846	
GRAND TOTAL			\$243,087,725	

TABLE 7-B

1969
STATEWIDE TABULATION BY CENSUS DIVISION

ALASKA

Census Division	Gear Operators Reporting	Gross Earnings	Average Gross Earnings
<u>Southwest</u>			
Aleutian Islands	164	\$3,887,445	\$23,704
Kodiak	502	10,911,759	21,737
TOTAL	666	14,799,204	22,221.03
<u>Anchorage</u>			
Anchorage	392	1,271,426	3,243
Matanuska/Susitna	7	27,282	3,897
TOTAL	399	1,298,708	3,254.91
<u>Southeast</u>			
Angoon	35	152,710	4,363
Haines	50	336,340	6,727
Juneau	416	861,597	2,071
Ketchikan	354	1,300,822	3,675
Outer Ketchikan	43	220,700	5,133
Prince of Wales	100	311,817	3,118
Sitka	454	2,251,577	4,959
Skagway/Yakutat	120	221,546	1,846
Wrangell/Petersburg	494	2,065,193	4,181
TOTAL	2,066	7,722,299	3,737.80
<u>Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim</u>			
Bethel	482	779,992	1,618
Kobuk	61	105,754	1,734
Kuskokwim	17	15,552	915
Nome	161	130,709	812
Wade Hampton	434	710,989	1,638
TOTAL	1,155	1,742,996	1,509.09
<u>Bristol Bay</u>			
Borough	164	612,504	3,735
Division	725	2,501,485	3,450
TOTAL	889	3,113,989	3,502.80
<u>Prince William Sound</u>			
Cordova/McCarthy	330	3,218,580	9,753
Valdez/Whittier/Chitina	44	420,131	9,548
TOTAL	374	3,638,711	9,729.17
<u>Cook Inlet</u>			
Kenai/Cook Inlet	482	2,403,116	4,986
Seward	49	1,163,494	23,745
TOTAL	531	3,566,610	6,716.78
<u>Other</u>			
Fairbanks	23	78,233	3,401
Upper Yukon	3	---	--
Yukon/Koyukuk	38	40,771	1,073
Other	2	---	--
TOTAL	66	119,004	1,803.09

1970
STATEWIDE TABULATION BY CENSUS DIVISION

ALASKA

Census Division	Gear Operators Reporting	Gross Earnings	Average Gross Earnings
<u>Southwest</u>			
Aleutian Islands	161	\$5,462,681	\$33,930
Kodiak	511	11,824,518	23,140
TOTAL	672	17,287,199	25,725.00
<u>Anchorage</u>			
Anchorage	587	3,511,093	6,050
Matanuska/Susitna	17	50,881	2,993
TOTAL	604	3,561,974	3,254.91
<u>Southeast</u>			
Angoon	35	221,284	6,322
Haines	55	508,880	9,252
Juneau	504	1,369,804	2,718
Ketchikan	409	1,840,408	4,500
Outer Ketchikan	42	418,088	9,954
Prince of Wales	136	618,389	4,547
Sitka	493	1,414,706	2,870
Skagway/Yakutat	123	282,536	2,297
Wrangell/Petersburg	504	2,687,763	5,333
TOTAL	2,301	9,361,858	3,737.80
<u>Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim</u>			
Bethel	482	1,111,078	2,305
Kobuk	81	334,548	4,130
Kuskokwim	19	21,931	1,154
Nome	122	191,053	1,566
Wade Hampton	472	1,042,344	2,208
TOTAL	1,176	2,700,954	1,509.09
<u>Bristol Bay</u>			
Borough	156	1,304,426	8,362
Division	738	5,112,333	6,927
TOTAL	894	6,416,759	3,502.80
<u>Prince William Sound</u>			
Cordova/McCarthy	391	3,918,159	10,021
Valdez/Whittier/Chitina	43	291,939	6,789
TOTAL	434	4,210,098	9,729.17
<u>Cook Inlet</u>			
Kenai/Cook Inlet	577	4,116,779	7,135
Seward	72	1,612,158	22,391
TOTAL	649	5,728,937	6,716.78
<u>Other</u>			
Fairbanks*	38	195,863	5,154
Upper Yukon	3	---	--
Yukon/Koyukuk	34	20,277	596
Other	1	---	--
TOTAL	76	216,140	1,803.09

*includes Southeast Fairbanks

1971
STATEWIDE TABULATION BY CENSUS DIVISION

ALASKA

Census Division	Gear Operators Reporting	Gross Earnings	Average Gross Earnings
<u>Southwest</u>			
Aleutian Islands	179	\$4,960,467	\$27,712
Kodiak	420	9,135,013	21,750
TOTAL	599	14,095,480	23,531.69
<u>Anchorage</u>			
Anchorage	451	1,696,717	3,762
Matanuska/Susitna	12	36,954	3,080
TOTAL	463	1,733,671	3,744.43
<u>Southeast</u>			
Angoon	16	241,478	15,092
Haines	60	413,282	6,888
Juneau	405	1,013,896	2,503
Ketchikan	345	1,775,465	5,146
Outer Ketchikan	60	514,913	8,582
Prince of Wales	102	731,954	7,176
Sitka	427	1,837,088	4,302
Skagway/Yakutat	102	262,075	2,569
Wrangell/Petersburg	417	2,620,252	6,284
TOTAL	1,934	9,410,403	4,865.77
<u>Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim</u>			
Bethel	496	946,941	1,909
Kobuk	92	231,062	2,512
Kuskokwim	32	44,805	1,400
Nome	138	197,184	1,429
Wade Hampton	537	1,957,972	3,646
TOTAL	1,295	3,377,964	2,608.47
<u>Bristol Bay</u>			
Borough	154	735,479	4,776
Division	736	4,390,218	5,965
TOTAL	890	5,125,697	5,759.21
<u>Prince William Sound</u>			
Cordova/McCarthy	361	4,224,824	11,703
Valdez/Whittier/Chitina	44	552,664	12,561
TOTAL	405	4,777,488	1,178.98
<u>Cook Inlet</u>			
Kenai/Cook Inlet	528	4,147,804	7,856
Seward	60	1,618,293	26,972
TOTAL	588	5,766,097	9,806.29
<u>Other</u>			
Fairbanks	34	155,386	4,570
Upper Yukon	4	7,266	1,817
Yukon/Koyukuk	33	27,194	824
TOTAL	71	189,846	2,673.89

1972
STATEWIDE TABULATION BY CENSUS DIVISION

ALASKA

Census Division	Gear Operators Reporting	Gross Earnings	Average Gross Earnings
<u>Southwest</u>			
Aleutian Islands	205	\$4,569,662	\$22,291
Kodiak	521	12,120,079	23,263
TOTAL	726	16,689,741	22,988.62
<u>Anchorage</u>			
Anchorage	443	1,538,851	3,474
Matanuska/Susitna	12	66,618	5,552
TOTAL	455	1,605,469	3,528.50
<u>Southeast</u>			
Angoon	41	272,208	6,639
Haines	66	634,078	9,607
Juneau	455	1,709,870	3,758
Ketchikan	460	2,806,816	6,102
Outer Ketchikan	57	618,833	10,857
Prince of Wales	127	915,589	7,209
Sitka	428	2,400,500	5,609
Skagway/Yakutat	121	351,384	2,904
Wrangell/Petersburg	481	3,683,310	7,658
TOTAL	2,036	13,392,588	5,989.53
<u>Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim</u>			
Bethel	452	579,320	1,282
Kobuk	101	270,635	2,680
Kuskokwim	31	48,391	1,561
Nome	141	126,812	899
Wade Hampton	571	1,523,662	2,668
TOTAL	1,296	2,548,820	1,966.68
<u>Bristol Bay</u>			
Borough	144	174,604	1,213
Division	746	1,458,484	1,955
TOTAL	890	1,633,088	1,834.93
<u>Prince William Sound</u>			
Cordova/McCarthy	357	2,927,354	8,200
Valdez/Whittier/Chitina	49	278,429	5,682
TOTAL	406	3,205,783	7,896.02
<u>Cook Inlet</u>			
Kenai/Cook Inlet	579	5,403,972	9,333
Seward	64	2,010,823	31,419
TOTAL	643	7,414,795	11,531.56
<u>Other</u>			
Fairbanks*	17	25,950	1,526
Yukon/Koyukuk	40	32,422	811
Other	1	---	--
TOTAL	58	58,372	1,006.41

*Includes Southeast Fairbanks, Upper Yukon

1973
STATEWIDE TABULATION BY CENSUS DIVISION

ALASKA

Census Division	Gear Operators Reporting	Gross Earnings	Average Gross Earnings
<u>Southwest</u>			
Aleutian Islands	17	\$9,727,919	\$55,272
Kodiak	526	23,427,095	44,538
TOTAL	702	33,155,014	47,229.36
<u>Anchorage</u>			
Anchorage	529	2,457,273	4,645
Matanuska/Susitna	12	78,852	6,571
TOTAL	541	2,536,125	4,687.85
<u>Southeast</u>			
Angoon	37	424,760	11,480
Haines	68	1,163,535	17,111
Juneau	578	2,818,091	4,876
Ketchikan	502	4,519,736	9,003
Outer Ketchikan	95	839,384	8,836
Prince of Wales	125	1,448,475	11,588
Sitka	519	5,232,836	10,083
Skagway/Yakutat	158	834,488	5,282
Wrangell/Petersburg	612	8,756,540	14,308
TOTAL	2,694	26,037,845	9,665.12
<u>Arctic/Yukon/Kuskokwim</u>			
Bethel	573	1,042,735	1,820
Kobuk	137	861,064	6,285
Kuskokwim	21	43,774	2,084
Nome	183	439,462	2,401
Wade Hampton	625	2,114,278	3,383
TOTAL	1,539	4,501,313	2,924.83
<u>Bristol Bay</u>			
Borough	130	192,300	1,479
Division	1,295	2,114,655	1,656
TOTAL	1,425	2,306,955	1,618.92
<u>Prince William Sound</u>			
Cordova/McCarthy	429	7,868,832	18,342
Valdez/Whittier/Chitina	51	693,371	13,596
TOTAL	480	8,562,203	17,837.92
<u>Cook Inlet</u>			
Kenai/Cook Inlet	715	9,864,552	13,797
Seward	60	2,832,920	47,215
TOTAL	775	12,697,472	16,383.83
<u>Other</u>			
Fairbanks*	33	66,208	2,006
Upper Yukon	4	4,658	1,165
Yukon/Koyukuk	47	45,084	959
Other	1	--	--
TOTAL	109	448,622	4,115.80

*includes Southeast Fairbanks

1974
STATEWIDE TABULATION BY CENSUS DIVISION

ALASKA

Census Division	Gear Operators Reporting	Gross Earnings	Average Gross Earnings
<u>Southwest</u>			
Aleutian Islands	102	\$8,014,904	\$46,598
Kodiak	531	24,553,882	46,241
TOTAL	703	32,568,789	46,323.29
<u>Anchorage</u>			
Anchorage	396	2,431,768	6,141
Matanuska/Susitna	20	106,432	5,322
TOTAL	416	2,538,200	6,101.44
<u>Southeast</u>			
Angoon	34	301,629	8,871
Haines	73	981,755	13,449
Juneau	573	2,648,309	4,622
Ketchikan	502	4,552,194	9,068
Outer Ketchikan	115	847,733	7,372
Prince of Wales	138	1,582,111	11,465
Sitka	498	3,596,122	7,221
Skagway/Yakutat	153	965,009	6,307
Wrangell/Petersburg	604	7,456,749	12,346
TOTAL	2,690	22,931,611	8,524.76
<u>Arctic/Yukon/Kuskokwim</u>			
Bethel	663	1,169,472	1,764
Kobuk	186	1,632,362	8,776
Kuskokwim	28	99,990	3,571
Nome	189	497,093	2,630
Wade Hampton	612	2,674,426	4,370
TOTAL	1,678	6,073,343	3,619.39
<u>Bristol Bay</u>			
Borough	97	712,875	7,349
Division	464	3,041,573	6,555
TOTAL	561	3,754,448	6,692.42
<u>Prince William Sound</u>			
Cordova/McCarthy	378	6,163,239	16,305
Valdez/Whittier/Chitina	25	232,761	9,310
TOTAL	403	6,396,000	15,870.97
<u>Cook Inlet</u>			
Kenai/Cook Inlet	715	10,239,372	14,321
Seward	62	2,977,535	48,025
TOTAL	777	13,216,907	17,010.18
<u>Other</u>			
Fairbanks	31	136,486	4,403
Upper Yukon	9	4,896	544
Yukon/Koyukuk	103	389,976	3,786
Other	1	---	--
TOTAL	144	531,358	3,689.99

1975
STATEWIDE TABULATION BY CENSUS DIVISION

ALASKA

Census Division	Gear Operators Reporting	Gross Earnings	Average Gross Earnings
<u>Southwest</u>			
Aleutian Islands	144	\$6,974,980	\$48,437
Kodiak	526	18,529,020	35,226
TOTAL	670	25,504,000	38,065.67
<u>Anchorage</u>			
Anchorage	442	2,437,106	5,514
Matanuska/Susitna	16	106,943	6,684
TOTAL	458	2,544,049	5,554.69
<u>Southeast</u>			
Angoon	35	262,054	7,487
Haines	64	645,092	10,080
Juneau	402	2,022,992	5,032
Ketchikan	446	2,682,067	6,014
Outer Ketchikan	104	696,668	6,699
Prince of Wales	118	735,461	6,233
Sitka	388	2,778,184	7,160
Skagway/Yakutat	105	543,910	5,180
Wrangell/Petersburg	521	6,353,834	12,195
TOTAL	2,183	16,720,262	7,659.30
<u>Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim</u>			
Bethel	679	1,072,220	1,579
Kobuk	231	1,327,150	5,745
Kuskokwim	19	48,281	2,541
Nome	213	452,003	2,122
Wade Hampton	661	2,414,086	3,652
TOTAL	1,803	5,313,740	2,947.17
<u>Bristol Bay</u>			
Borough	120	522,408	4,353
Division	605	2,735,663	4,522
TOTAL	725	3,258,071	4,493.89
<u>Prince William Sound</u>			
Cordova/McCarthy	354	6,629,006	18,726
Valdez/Whittier/Chitina	27	286,478	10,610
TOTAL	381	6,915,484	18,150.88
<u>Cook Inlet</u>			
Kenai/Cook Inlet	649	9,178,935	14,143
Seward	48	1,298,452	27,051
TOTAL	697	10,477,387	15,032.12
<u>Other</u>			
Fairbanks*	62	166,272	2,682
Upper Yukon	8	6,112	764
Yukon/Koyukuk	162	274,465	1,694
TOTAL	232	446,849	1,926.07

*includes Southeast Fairbanks

1976
STATEWIDE TABULATION BY CENSUS DIVISION

ALASKA

Census Division	Gear Operators Reporting	Gross Earnings	Average Gross Earnings
<u>Southwest</u>			
Aleutian Islands	160	\$14,780,142	\$92,376
Kodiak	629	38,816,826	61,712
TOTAL	789	53,596,968	67,930.25
<u>Anchorage</u>			
Anchorage	476	4,919,600	10,335
Matanuska/Susitna	21	187,203	8,914
TOTAL	497	5,106,803	10,275.26
<u>Southeast</u>			
Angoon	37	160,272	4,332
Haines	67	1,787,581	26,680
Juneau	425	3,748,094	8,819
Ketchikan	440	4,986,140	11,332
Outer Ketchikan	96	1,214,112	12,647
Prince of Wales	131	1,487,464	11,355
Sitka	440	5,822,575	13,233
Skagway/Yakutat	124	978,262	7,889
Wrangell/Petersburg	489	10,781,965	22,049
TOTAL	2,249	30,966,465	13,768.99
<u>Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim</u>			
Bethel	642	2,312,044	3,601
Kobuk	202	449,163	2,224
Kuskokwim	19	41,499	2,184
Nome	209	451,163	2,159
Wade Hampton	660	3,471,496	5,260
TOTAL	1,732	6,725,365	3,883.01
<u>Bristol Bay</u>			
Borough	118	867,229	7,349
Division	659	7,666,657	11,634
TOTAL	777	1,633,886	2,102.81
<u>Prince William Sound</u>			
Cordova/McCarthy	377	11,677,119	30,974
Valdez/Whittier/Chitina	33	584,025	17,698
TOTAL	410	12,261,144	29,905.23
<u>Cook Inlet</u>			
Kenai/Cook Inlet	717	15,990,043	22,301
Seward	52	3,153,382	60,642
TOTAL	769	19,143,425	24,893.92
<u>Other</u>			
Fairbanks*	35	278,332	7,952
Upper Yukon	10	56,358	5,636
Yukon/Koyukuk	64	113,932	1,780
TOTAL	109	448,622	4,115.80

*includes Southeast Fairbanks

TABLE 8 ESTIMATES OF ANNUAL GROSS EARNINGS, COSTS AND NET EARNINGS BY FISHERY, 1969-77.

This table contains estimates of gross earnings, costs, and net earnings by fishery from 1969 through 1977. In combination with the gear operator data in Tables 6 and 7 above, this data can be used to estimate net earnings of gear operators and the income effects of changes in the levels and composition of harvesting activities.

1. Average gross earnings. This is the average value which fishermen in each fishery received for their catch.
2. Bonus payments. These are usually season-end payments to the vessel skippers. Some fisheries have no bonuses.
3. Total earnings. The sum of (1) and (2).
4. Operating costs. This category includes the costs of fuel and engine lubricants, food, special clothing, bait and ice, and gear repairs.
5. Fixed costs. These costs include vessel repairs, insurance, moorage, utilities, administrative, freight and transportation, and other.
6. Capital costs. This category consists of depreciation (calculated over a 15 year period with no salvage value), the opportunity cost of vessel and gear investment (calculated at 10%), and the opportunity cost of holding an entry permit (calculated at 12%) for 1975, 1976, and 1977. These costs do not enter into the monetary income calculations.
7. Total costs. The sum of (5), (6), and (7).
8. Net earnings. This is the sum remaining after total costs are deducted from total earnings, and represents the earnings of both captain and crew.
9. Crew share. Most crew are paid on a share system rather than on a wage basis. The crew generally receives a percentage of gross earnings and this sum is split among them.
10. Return to operator. This is the value which the skipper receives for his labor, management, and investment.

The primary source document for this series of estimates is a 1974 CFEC publication entitled: "Costs and Earnings of Alaskan Fishing Vessels-An Economic Survey". This report presents the results of a comprehensive survey of most of the state's fisheries at that time and is based on the 1973 fishing season. More recent cost information is available for only the shellfish fisheries and three drift gillnet fisheries - Bristol Bay, Cook Inlet, and Prince William Sound. Shellfish has not been considered here because of time constraints and the focus of the Limited Entry Study Committee on limited fisheries, mainly salmon. The drift gillnet surveys have been incorporated in the analysis, as explained below.

Because detailed cost information is available for most fisheries only for the year 1973, it was necessary to develop a rather complex methodology for updating this data for the years 1974-1977, and "postdating" the data for 1969-1972. Not only did a series of inflation and deflation factors have to be calculated to account for changes in prices, but also consideration had to be given to changes in fishing time between years, the increasing value of entry permits, and the correction of biases in the original 1973 survey.

The first step was to ensure that the data reported in the 1973 CFEC survey was actually representative of costs and earnings in the various fisheries. By comparing CFEC files on average gross earnings with the earnings reported in the survey, it was found that most of the fishermen interviewed in 1973 had gross earnings significantly higher than the average earnings for their fishery. It was therefore necessary to adjust the 1973 cost data downward or, in two fisheries, upward so that the data would more accurately reflect the average costs and earnings of each fishery.

This adjustment procedure was complicated by the fact that costs do not usually vary in direct proportion to gross earnings, but rather are usually a decreasing percentage of gross earnings as gross earnings increase (within a particular fishery). For example, the average vessel in a fishery may have gross earnings of \$15,000 and costs of \$10,000, or two-thirds of the gross. In most cases, the vessels in that fishery which gross, say \$30,000, will have costs of less than two-thirds of gross earnings, perhaps only one-half or less. The significance of this phenomenon for our purposes is that costs had to be adjusted by a smaller amount than gross earnings to account for the trend. Through analysis of costs and earnings ratios obtained from the 1976 CFEC drift gillnet surveys, it was found that on average, costs decreased by about 60% of a given decrease in gross earnings, and increased by about 40% of a given increase in gross earnings.

These ratios were then used to adjust the 1973 cost data to correct for the bias in gross earnings. For instance, in a fishery in which average gross earnings were 10% below the average of the surveyed sample, costs were deflated by 6%, or 60% of the gross earnings bias. The principal weakness of this technique is that costs/earnings ratios could be calculated only for the three drift gillnet fisheries surveyed in 1976. These ratios vary somewhat between fisheries, thus introducing an unknown, but probably small degree of error into our estimates.

The next step involved the calculation of inflation indexes to adjust for rising prices. Because fuel prices have increased more rapidly than the general cost of living and fuel is a major fishing cost, a separate index was prepared for fuel costs and for other expenses. The two indexes were calculated from the Consumer Price Index series published by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The fuel index was based on the third quarter CPI for fuel oil and coal in Anchorage, the only Alaska city included in the SPI series. The index for other expenses was based on the Anchorage third quarter CPI for all items. These indexes are displayed in appendix table A.

The duration of fishing seasons varies considerably from year to year in accordance with fluctuations in the strength of the salmon runs. Although some fishing costs, such as insurance, administrative expenses, and capital costs, do not vary with the length of time spent fishing, the operating costs (fuel, bait, gear repairs, etc.) do fluctuate. Therefore, a set of multiplier factors was developed to adjust operating expenses according to the length of the season for each fishery in each year. These factors were derived from CFEC information on the average number of days of fish landings per vessel. 1973 was used as the base year and the days of landings for other years were divided by the days of landings in 1973 to obtain a percentage of increase or decrease in time spent fishing. Appendix table B lists these multiplier factors.

Permanent entry permits were first issued in 1975. Permit prices have risen rapidly in most fisheries and it is necessary to include the costs of holding an entry permit along with other fishing costs. The CFEC surveys everyone who buys or sells a permit to determine the transfer price and other information. The opportunity cost of owning a permit is assumed to be 12% of the average permit price in each fishery for 1975, 1976, and 1977. For those not familiar with the terminology, opportunity cost is an economic term which is used to describe the cost of foregoing a particular opportunity. In this case, the owner of an entry permit is foregoing the income he or she could receive by selling the permit and investing the money elsewhere. Even though a permit holder does not pay out this amount, it is a real cost of doing business.

It should be noted that the opportunity costs of permit ownership were reduced by the percentage of interim-use permits held in each fishery. Since interim-use permits cannot be sold, there is no cost associated with holding one. This adjustment is most significant for 1975, when a large percentage of permits issued were of the interim-use type. These percentages are listed in Appendix table C.

The 1976 cost surveys for the drift gillnet fisheries in Bristol Bay, Cook Inlet, and Prince William Sound have been used in place of the 1973 survey for estimating the 1976 and 1977 costs and earnings of these three fisheries. In addition, the crew share percentages from the 1976 surveys were used for all years because they are believed to be more accurate than the 1973 figures.

The 1976 surveys were also used to check the accuracy of the estimation methodology used in Table V and clearly revealed its limitations. The primary problem is that no quantitative information was available on changes in investment, efficiency, or fishing techniques. Thus, the estimates are quite accurate for fisheries in which the above changes have been relatively minor since 1973, but may be considerably in error for rapidly changing fisheries. The effect of the error would be to understate costs and overstate net earnings and the return to vessel operators.

This problem is demonstrated by a comparison of the Bristol Bay and Prince William Sound drift gillnet fisheries. When checked against the 1976 surveys, the net earnings estimates for Bristol Bay were within seven percent, but the Prince William Sound estimates were substantially overstated because costs had risen much faster than estimated. One indicator of increases in capital investment and operating costs is vessel horsepower. Between 1973 and 1976 average vessel horsepower increased by 11 percent in Bristol Bay and by 49 percent in Prince William Sound, suggesting a much larger change in investment and costs in the latter fishery. Additional research will be done in the next two months to identify to some extent the nature of some of these changes in the fisheries.

TABLE 8

Average Gross Earnings, Costs, and Net Earnings by Fishery (1969-1977)

Southeastern Purse Seine

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Average Gross Earnings	9,549	19,490	23,576	29,071	41,010	31,869	19,801	36,653	69,155
Plus:									
Bonus Payments at 19% of Gross	1,868	3,813	4,612	5,687	8,022	6,234	3,873	7,170	13,528
TOTAL EARNINGS	11,417	23,303	28,188	34,758	49,032	38,103	23,674	43,823	82,683
Less:									
Operating Costs	2,987	6,868	5,375	7,520	4,601	5,102	3,769	5,056	5,863
Fixed Costs	4,122	4,278	4,411	4,524	4,700	5,239	6,004	6,437	6,925
Capital Costs	6,756	7,012	7,229	7,415	7,703	8,586	10,909	11,633	13,335
TOTAL COSTS	13,866	18,159	17,015	19,459	17,004	18,927	20,682	23,126	26,123
Net Earnings	2,449	5,144	11,173	15,299	32,044	19,176	2,992	20,697	56,560
Less Crew Share at 49.1% of Net Stock*	2,771	5,161	8,126	9,446	17,184	12,373	7,303	14,751	30,192
Return to Operator	-322	-17	3,047	5,853	14,860	6,803	-4,311	5,946	26,368

*Net Stock is equal to the gross earnings minus the crew's portion of fuel, food, and clothing expenses. In this fishery these expenses are commonly shared among the crew and captain. The crew's portion of these costs have been deducted from the gross crew share, so that the crew share figure represents net return to the crew.

Southeastern Drift Gill Net

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Average Gross Earnings	6,842	8,993	7,045	9,828	12,943	9,503	7,823	18,401	23,558
Plus Bonus Payments at 9.2% of Gross	629	827	648	904	1,191	874	720	1,693	2,167
TOTAL EARNINGS	7,471	9,820	7,693	10,732	14,134	10,377	8,543	20,094	25,725
LESS:									
Operating Costs	1,830	2,049	2,086	2,112	1,784	1,719	1,413	2,206	2,598
Fixed Costs	1,499	1,556	1,604	1,645	1,709	1,905	2,183	2,341	2,518
Capital Costs	2,604	2,703	2,786	2,858	2,969	3,309	4,725	5,201	6,269
TOTAL COSTS	5,933	6,308	6,476	6,615	6,462	6,933	8,321	9,748	11,385
Net Earnings	1,538	3,512	1,217	4,117	7,672	3,444	222	10,346	14,340
Less Crew Share of 4.59% of Gross	314	413	323	451	594	436	359	845	1,081
Return to Operator	1,224	3,099	894	3,666	7,078	3,005	-137	9,501	13,259

Southeastern Power Troll

	1973	1975	1976	1977
Average Gross Earnings	8,629	4,858	10,673	13,049
PLUS:				
Bonus Payments at 2.6% of Gross	227	126	277	339
TOTAL EARNINGS	8,906	4,984	10,950	13,388
LESS:				
Operating Costs	1,946	2,676	3,696	4,111
Fixed Costs	1,060	1,354	1,452	1,562
Capital Costs	3,272	4,752	5,058	5,881
TOTAL COSTS	6,278	8,782	10,206	11,554
Net Earnings	2,628	-3,924	744	1,834
Less Crew Share of 7.5% of Gross	647	364	800	979
Return to Operator	1,981	-4,288	-56	855

Southeastern Hand Troll

	1973	1975	1976	1977
Average Gross Earnings	1,238	501	1,182	1,768
PLUS:				
Bonus Payments at 0.6% of Gross	7	3	7	11
TOTAL EARNINGS	1,245	504	1,189	1,779
LESS:				
Operating Costs	491	1,063	1,549	2,185
Fixed Costs	452	577	619	666
Capital Costs	906	1,157	1,241	1,335
TOTAL COSTS	1,849	2,797	3,409	4,186
Net Earnings	-604	-2,293	-2,220	-2,407
Less Crew Share of 5.77% of Gross	71	29	68	102
Return to Operator	-675	-2,322	-2,288	-2,509

Prince William Sound Purse Seine

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Average Gross Earnings	13,487	8,195	19,448	*	20,762	3,757	21,500	23,520	34,498
Less:									
Operating Costs	2,538	1,919	3,240	*	1,861	1,313	3,360	3,575	4,576
Fixed Costs	2,430	2,522	2,600	*	2,770	3,087	3,538	3,794	4,081
Capital Costs	3,187	3,308	3,411	*	3,634	4,050	5,314	6,102	8,694
TOTAL COSTS	8,155	7,749	9,251	*	8,265	8,450	12,212	13,471	17,351
Net Earnings	5,332	446	10,197	*	12,497	-4,693	9,288	10,049	17,147
Less Crew Share of 35% of Gross	4,720	2,868	6,807	*	7,267	1,315	7,525	8,232	12,074
Return to Operator	612	-2,422	3,390	*	5,230	6,009	1,763	1,817	5,073

Prince William Sound Drift Gill Net

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976*	1977*
Average Gross Earnings	3,863	4,708	4,052	5,234	6,803	10,953	6,661	19,523	17,829
Plus Bonus Payments at 2.4% of Gross	93	113	97	126	164	263	160	470	429
TOTAL EARNINGS	3,956	4,821	4,149	5,360	6,967	11,216	6,821	19,993	18,258
LESS:									
Operating Costs	1,014	1,250	1,108	1,382	1,471	2,001	1,825	3,264	3,047
Fixed Costs	1,366	1,417	1,461	1,499	1,557	1,735	1,989	2,183	2,348
Capital Costs	1,304	1,354	1,396	1,431	1,487	1,657	2,213	3,122	4,430
TOTAL COSTS	3,684	4,029	3,965	4,312	4,515	5,393	6,027	8,569	9,825
Net Earnings	272	729	184	1,048	2,452	5,823	794	11,424	8,433
Less Crew Share of 2.4% of Gross**	94	114	98	127	165	265	161	484	442
Return to Operator	178	678	86	921	2,287	5,558	633	10,940	7,991

*1976 and 1977 estimates are based on a 1976 CFEC survey by June Baker and Ben Muse.

**The 1976 crewshare percentage is more accurate than the 1973 figure and has been used for all years.

Yakutat Set Gill Net

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Average Gross Earnings	1,714	1,750	2,547	2,893	4,760	4,059	3,910	8,622	12,601
Less:									
Operating Costs	1,933	1,633	2,331	1,932	2,145	2,142	2,526	3,361	4,250
Fixed Costs	1,147	1,191	1,228	1,259	1,308	1,458	1,671	1,791	1,927
Capital Costs	2,956	3,068	3,163	3,244	3,370	3,756	4,367	5,322	5,800
TOTAL COSTS	6,036	5,892	6,722	6,435	6,823	7,356	8,564	10,474	11,977
Net Earnings	-4,322	-4,142	-4,175	-3,542	-2,063	-3,297	-4,654	-1,852	624
Less Crew Share of 10% of Gross	171	175	255	289	476	406	391	862	1,260
Return to Operator	-4,493	-4,317	-4,430	3,831	-2,539	-3,703	-5,045	-2,714	-636

Cook Inlet Purse Seine

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Average Gross Earnings	3,269	6,965	9,930	4,306	15,353	3,406	22,522	9,676	35,610
Plus Bonus Payments at 0.4% of Gross	14	29	41	18	64	14	94	40	148
TOTAL EARNINGS	3,283	6,994	9,971	4,324	15,417	3,420	22,616	9,676	35,758
LESS:									
Operating Costs	1,725	2,076	1,373	957	1,748	617	2,649	1,834	3,951
Fixed Costs	1,422	1,476	1,521	1,560	1,621	1,807	2,071	2,220	2,388
Capital Costs	2,262	2,348	2,420	2,483	2,579	2,875	3,294	4,250	4,919
TOTAL COSTS	5,409	5,900	5,314	5,000	5,948	5,299	8,014	8,304	11,258
Net Earnings	-2,126	1,094	4,657	-676	9,469	-1,879	14,602	1,372	24,500
Less Crew Share of 38.6% of Gross	1,262	2,688	3,833	1,662	5,926	1,315	8,693	3,719	13,745
Return to Operator	-3,388	-1,594	824	-2,338	3,543	-3,194	5,909	-2,347	10,755

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Cook Inlet Drift Gill Net

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976*	1977*
Average Gross Earnings	2,251	3,308	2,579	4,978	8,709	6,661	8,320	15,323	20,112
Plus Bonus Payments at 2.9% of Gross	65	95	74	143	251	190	240	441	579
TOTAL EARNINGS	2,316	3,403	2,653	5,121	8,960	6,801	8,560	15,764	20,691
LESS:									
Operating Costs	904	1,055	493	946	1,158	1,012	1,335	1,959	2,440
Fixed Costs	938	974	1,004	1,030	1,070	1,193	1,367	2,817	3,031
Capital Costs	1,514	1,571	1,620	1,661	1,726	1,924	2,476	5,321	6,191
TOTAL COSTS	3,356	3,600	3,117	3,637	3,954	4,129	5,178	10,097	11,662
Net Earnings	-1,040	-197	-464	1,484	5,006	2,672	3,382	5,667	9,029
Less Crew Share of 19% of Gross**	428	629	490	946	1,655	1,256	1,581	2,911	1,233
Return to Operator	-1,468	-826	-954	538	3,351	1,416	1,801	2,756	7,796

*1976 and 1977 estimates are based on a 1976 CFEC survey by June Baker and Ben Muse.

**The 1976 crewshare percentage is more accurate than the 1973 figure and has been used for all years.

Cook Inlet Set Gill Net

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Average Gross Earnings	2,120	2,590	1,899	3,560	4,676	5,612	4,225	8,754	13,209
Plus Bonus Payments at 0.2% of Gross	5	6	4	8	11	13	10	20	30
TOTAL EARNINGS	2,125	2,596	1,903	3,568	4,687	5,625	4,235	8,774	13,239
LESS:									
Operating Costs	1,485	1,917	1,242	1,568	1,349	1,563	1,685	2,039	1,953
Fixed Costs	546	567	585	600	623	694	796	853	918
Capital Costs	3,718	3,859	3,978	4,080	4,239	4,725	5,587	6,017	6,823
TOTAL COSTS	5,749	6,343	5,275	6,248	6,211	6,982	8,068	8,909	9,694
Net Earnings	-3,624	-3,747	-3,372	-2,680	-1,524	-1,357	-3,833	-135	3,545
Less Crew Share of 33.0% of Gross	700	855	627	1,175	1,543	1,852	1,394	2,889	4,359
Return to Operator	-4,324	-4,602	-3,999	-3,855	-3,067	-3,209	-5,227	-3,024	-814

Kodiak Purse Seine

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Average Gross Earnings	24,594	19,687	11,178	9,058	6,147	22,028	14,867	48,577	45,848
Plus Bonus Payments at 1.9% of Gross	480	384	218	177	120	430	290	947	894
TOTAL EARNINGS	25,074	20,071	11,396	9,235	6,267	22,458	15,157	49,524	46,742
LESS:									
Operating Costs	5,011	4,439	3,029	3,405	1,675	3,418	3,134	7,502	6,018
Fixed Costs	2,105	2,185	2,252	2,310	2,400	2,675	3,066	3,287	3,536
Capital Costs	3,286	3,411	3,517	3,607	3,747	4,176	5,178	6,194	7,561
TOTAL COSTS	10,402	10,035	8,798	9,322	7,822	10,269	11,378	16,983	17,115
Net Earnings	14,672	10,036	2,598	-87	-1,555	12,189	3,779	32,541	29,627
Less Crew Share of 42.8% of Gross	10,523	8,424	4,783	3,876	2,630	9,425	6,361	20,785	19,617
Return to Operator	4,149	1,612	-2,185	-3,963	-4,185	2,764	-2,582	11,756	10,010

Kodiak Set Gill Net

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Average Gross Earnings	3,431	4,290	2,959	2,481	1,558	4,834	4,639	16,046	19,656
Plus Bonus Payments at 5% of Gross	172	215	148	124	78	242	232	804	985
TOTAL EARNINGS	3,603	4,505	3,107	2,605	1,636	5,076	4,871	16,850	20,641
LESS:									
Operating Costs	3,701	3,900	1,880	2,315	965	1,726	2,061	4,518	4,358
Fixed Costs	521	541	557	572	594	662	759	814	875
Capital Costs	2,222	2,306	2,377	2,438	2,533	2,823	3,628	3,909	4,503
TOTAL COSTS	6,444	6,747	4,814	5,325	4,092	5,211	6,448	9,241	5,736
Net Earnings	-2,841	-2,242	-1,707	-2,720	-2,456	-135	-1,577	7,609	14,905
Less Crew Share of 28.2% of Gross	968	1,210	834	700	439	1,363	1,308	4,525	3,084
Return to Operator	-3,802	-3,452	-2,541	-3,420	-2,895	-1,498	-2,885	3,084	11,821

Chignik Purse Seine

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Average Gross Earnings	23,632	40,024	35,968	12,573	38,803	32,068	20,694	70,337	180,776
Plus Bonus Payments at 4.5% of Gross	1,063	1,801	1,619	566	1,746	1,443	931	3,165	8,135
TOTAL EARNINGS	24,695	41,825	37,587	13,139	40,549	33,511	21,625	73,502	188,911
LESS:									
Operating Costs	4,499	5,496	5,355	3,774	5,096	5,515	5,494	8,148	7,411
Fixed Costs	2,864	2,972	3,064	3,143	3,265	3,639	4,171	4,472	4,811
Capital Costs*	6,828	7,087	7,306	7,494	7,785	9,154	10,841	11,905	15,007
TOTAL COSTS	14,191	15,555	15,725	14,411	16,146	18,308	20,506	24,525	27,229
Net Earnings	10,504	26,270	21,862	-1,272	24,403	15,203	1,119	48,978	161,682
Less Crew Share of 42.3% of Gross	9,993	16,925	15,210	5,317	16,408	13,560	8,751	29,743	76,443
Return to Operator	511	9,345	6,652	-6,589	7,995	1,643	-7,632	19,234	85,239

*Information on Chignik permit transfer prices is confidential because of the small number of transfers and could not be used in this analysis to determine the opportunity cost of permit ownership. Prince William Sound purse seine permit prices have been substituted for this purpose, as they are the highest in the state for the years covered here, but the opportunity costs of holding a Chignik permit, and thus capital costs, are probably higher than estimated.

Bristol Bay Drift Gill Net

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976*	1977*
Average Gross Earnings	5,617	14,606	8,691	3,175	3,085	7,148	7,720	13,150	16,628
LESS:									
Operating Costs	903	1,338	1,125	793	677	1,170	1,055	1,320	1,469
Fixed Costs	743	771	795	815	847	944	1,082	1,780	1,915
Capital Costs	1,153	1,196	1,233	1,265	1,314	1,465	1,888	2,573	3,173
TOTAL COSTS	2,799	3,305	3,153	2,873	2,838	3,579	4,025	5,673	6,557
Net Earnings	2,818	11,301	5,538	302	247	3,569	3,695	7,477	10,071
Less Crew Share at 31.7% of Gross	1,782	4,634	2,757	1,007	979	2,268	2,449	4,172	5,275
Return to Operator	1,036	6,667	2,781	-705	-732	1,301	1,246	3,305	4,796

*1976 and 1977 estimates are based on a 1976 CFEC Survey by June Baker and Ben Muse.

**Although the 1973 CFEC Cost Survey found that 38% was the average crew share in this fishery, the 1976 CFEC Bristol Bay survey indicated that the average crew share was 31.7%. The 1976 crew share figure was determined to be more accurate and has been used for calculating the crew share for all years.

Bristol Bay Set Gill Net

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Average Gross Earnings	1,930	2,741	2,972	609	614	3,235	2,113	3,628	4,782
LESS:									
Operating Costs	947	1,297	1,238	792	633	1,090	1,207	1,538	1,778
Fixed Costs	216	224	231	237	246	274	314	337	362
Capital Costs	867	899	927	951	988	1,101	1,472	1,682	1,773
TOTAL COSTS	2,030	2,420	2,396	1,980	1,867	2,465	2,993	3,557	3,913
Net Earnings	-100	321	576	-1,371	-1,253	770	-880	125	869
Less Crew Share of 21.6% of Gross	416	591	641	131	132	698	456	782	1,031
Return to Operator	-516	-270	-65	-1,502	-1,385	72	-1,336	-657	-162

Penninsula - Aleutians Purse Seine

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Average Gross Earnings	10,191	21,602	14,065	7,399	7,166	9,975	7,732	33,837	28,210
LESS:									
Operating Costs	1,301	1,545	1,916	1,238	928	860	519	1,890	2,529
Fixed Costs	381	395	407	418	434	484	554	594	639
Capital Costs*	1,501	1,558	1,606	1,647	1,711	1,907	2,656	3,491	4,634
TOTAL COSTS	3,183	3,498	3,929	3,303	3,073	3,251	3,729	5,975	7,802
Net Earnings	7,008	18,104	10,136	4,096	4,093	6,724	4,003	27,862	20,408
Less Crew Share of 34.2% of Gross	3,486	7,389	4,811	2,531	2,451	3,412	2,645	11,575	9,650
Return to Operator	3,522	10,715	5,325	1,565	1,642	3,312	1,358	16,287	10,758

*Because no data on permit transfers was available, Kodiak permit prices were substituted for the calculation of permit opportunity costs.

Penninsula - Aleutians Set Gill Net

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Average Gross Earnings	2,122	4,668	3,467	2,091	4,073	4,930	3,277	6,545	10,104
LESS:									
Operating Costs	710	818	832	730	545	456	472	891	891
Fixed Costs	381	395	407	418	434	484	554	594	639
Capital Costs	1,910	1,983	2,044	2,097	2,178	2,428	2,985	3,531	3,816
TOTAL COSTS	3,001	3,196	3,283	3,245	3,157	3,368	4,011	5,016	5,346
Net Earnings	-879	1,473	184	-1,154	916	1,562	-734	1,529	4,758
Less Crew Share of 38.5% of Gross	817	1,798	1,335	805	1,569	1,899	1,262	2,521	3,891
Return to Operator	-1,696	-326	-1,151	-1,959	-653	-337	-1,996	-992	867

Penninsula - Aleutians Drift Gill Net

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Average Gross Earnings	8,466	9,469	9,409	7,707	7,283	7,000	7,771	17,041	19,075
LESS:									
Operating Costs	1,603	1,662	1,842	1,740	1,389	1,319	1,505	2,622	2,191
Fixed Costs	1,108	1,150	1,185	1,216	1,263	1,408	1,613	1,730	1,861
Capital Costs	2,027	2,104	2,169	2,225	2,311	2,576	3,278	3,915	4,623
TOTAL COSTS	4,738	4,916	5,196	5,181	4,963	5,303	6,396	8,267	8,675
Net Earnings	3,728	4,553	4,213	2,526	2,320	1,697	1,375	8,774	10,400
Less Crew Share of 23.4% of Gross	1,984	2,219	2,204	1,806	1,706	1,640	1,821	3,993	4,469
Return to Operator	1,744	2,334	2,009	720	614	57	-446	4,781	5,931

TABLE A

Inflation Indexes Used in Adjusting
1973 Survey Fishing Expenses

	<u>FUEL</u>	<u>OTHER EXPENSES</u>
1969	.8877	.8771
1970	.9289	.9103
1971	.9563	.9385
1972	.9700	.9626
1973	1.0	1.0
1974	1.5596	1.1146
1975	1.6984	1.2774
1976	1.7626	1.3696
1977	1.9666	1.4734

Source: Consumer Price Indexes for Anchorage Fuel Oil and Coal (fuel), and All Items (other expenses).
U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE B

AVERAGE DAYS OF LANDINGS PER VESSEL MULTIPLIER FACTORS*

FISHERY	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Southeast Purse Seine	.7380	1.6313	1.2387	1.6945	1.0:17.2485 days	.9023	.5912	.7472	.7363
Prince Wm. Sound Purse Seine	1.5523	1.1291	1.8497	**	1.0:10.1385 days	.5971	1.3462	1.3440	1.5884
Cook Inlet Purse Seine	1.1213	1.2977	.8331	.5676	1.0: 9.1837 days	.2867	1.0923	.7129	1.4110
Kodiak Purse Seine	3.3955	2.8888	1.9131	2.1056	1.0: 7.0032 days	1.5902	1.3019	2.9492	2.1639
Chignik Purse Seine	1.0045	1.1809	1.1162	.7683	1.0:25.8987 days	.9123	.8014	1.1158	.9363
Penn. Aleutians Purse Seine	1.5911	1.8164	2.1860	1.3822	1.0: 8.3000 days	.7295	.3925	1.3513	1.6553
Southeastern Drift Gill Net	1.1665	1.2557	1.2405	1.2276	1.0:20.8796 days	.7900	.5755	.8458	.9161
Prince Wm. Sound Drift Gill Net	.7835	.9350	.7992	.9741	1.0:22.3230 days	1.1121	.8989	1.1806	1.0153
Cook Inlet Drift Gill Net	.8874	.9974	.4522	.8475	1.0: 9.7987 days	.7346	.8551	.9649	1.1033
Penn. Aleutians Drift Gill Net	1.3113	1.3061	1.4048	1.2979	1.0:13.1899 days	.7605	.7715	1.2683	.9726
Bristol Bay Drift Gill Net	1.5162	2.1613	1.7635	1.2143	1.0: 7.6561 days	1.4195	1.1335	1.4205	1.4767

(continued)

(continued)

FISHERY	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Yakutat Set Gill Net	1.0258	.9679	1.1548	.9346	1.0:17.8250 days	.8499	.8823	1.1010	1.2861
Prince Wm. Sound Set Gill Net	1.2365	.4957	**	1.5676	1.0:14.3684 days	1.1646	**	**	.7697
Cook Inlet Set Gill Net	1.2519	1.5550	.9970	1.2057	1.0: 9.3607 days	.9590	.9149	1.0411	.9183
Kodiak Set Gill Net	4.3684	4.4311	2.0728	2.4905	1.0: 4.4917 days	1.5344	1.6250	3.3349	2.9783
Penn. Aleutians Set Gill Net	1.4793	1.6421	1.6203	1.3898	1.0:11.6418 days	.6862	.6276	1.1167	1.0270
Upper Yukon Set Gill Net	1.1162	.9575	.7635	.4995	1.0: 7.3913 days	1.1628	.8876	.8402	1.0711
Bristol Bay Set Gill Net	1.7043	2.2481	2.0798	1.3002	1.0: 6.1158 days	1.4999	1.4568	1.7368	1.8603
Kuskokwim Set Gill Net	.9299	.8217	.4697	.6036	1.0:12.7217 days	.9144	.5717	.6978	.7836
Kotzebue Set Gill Net	.9147	1.4083	1.2190	1.2510	1.0:12.9180 days	.9842	1.2744	.8865	.9174
Lower Yukon Set Gill Net	.7972	.8035	.8479	.8280	1.0:16.0648 days	.9548	.7719	.8398	.8920
Norton Sound Set Gill Net	1.9844	2.2438	1.7504	1.3489	1.0: 7.6808 days	1.0782	1.2997	1.3444	1.5992

*Multiplier factors were prepared by using 1973 as the base year and dividing the days of landings for other years by the 1973 base figure for each fishery.

**Fishery was not opened.

Source: CFEC printout R01-03B-4550: Catch Data Tabulation from Gross Earnings file.

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TABLE C

Percentage of Interim-Use permits
Issued in Limited Fisheries.

FISHERY	1975			1976			1977		
	Permanent	Interim	% of Total	Permanent	Interim	% of Total	Permanent	Interim	% of Total
Southeast Purse Seine	398	77	16.21%	409	9	2.15%	409	3	0.73%
Prince Wm. Sound "	210	90	30.0%	247	35	12.41%	255	18	6.59%
Cook Inlet "	49	51	51.0%	63	16	20.25%	72	10	12.2%
Kodiak "	334	134	28.63%	358	36	9.14%	363	13	3.46%
Chignik "	85	0	6.59%	90	3	3.23%	90	1	1.1%
Penn. Aleutians "	108	18	14.29%	112	2	1.75%	113	0	0%
Southeastern Drift Gill Net	431	80	15.66%	451	36	7.39%	459	14	2.96%
Prince Wm. Sound "	494	89	15.27%	514	25	4.64%	523	8	1.51%
Cook Inlet "	453	331	42.22%	514	82	13.76%	538	36	6.27%
Penn. Aleutians "	152	21	12.14%	153	2	1.29%	152	2	1.3%
Bristol Bay "	1416	645	31.3%	1,621	99	5.76%	1,657	65	3.77%

(continued)

FISHERY	1975			1976			1977		
	Permanent	Interim	% of Total	Permanent	Interim	% of Total	Permanent	Interim	% of Total
Yakutat Set Gill Net	148	68	31.48%	156	3	1.89%	157	1	0.63%
Prince Wm. Sound	26	1	3.7%	28	0	0%	28	1	3.45%
Cook Inlet	657	376	36.4%	711	7	0.97%	729	2	0.27%
Kodiak	139	90	39.3%	176	11	5.88%	180	5	2.7%
Penn. Aleutians	82	27	24.77%	105	10	8.70%	106	2	1.85%
Upper Yukon	Not limited in 1975			35	83	70.34%	44	25	36.23%
Bristol Bay	716	205	22.26%	759	5	0.65%	819	16	1.92%
Kuskokwim	Not limited in 1975			1177	489	41.55%	749	75	10.01%
Kotzebue	"	"	"	118	196	62.42%	173	60	25.75%
Lower Yukon	"	"	"	678	263	27.95%	675	8	1.02%
Norton Sound	"	"	"	169	131	45.48%	171	34	19.88%

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APPENDIX A

AN ANALYSIS OF THE LEGISLATIVE OPTIONS UNDER
CONSIDERATION BY THE LIMITED ENTRY STUDY GROUP

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SUMMARIES:

I. CAPITAL GAINS TAX OPTION

The Capital Gains Tax is intended to provide access to limited entry permits for individuals who are unable to afford a permit at today's high open market prices. This would be accomplished by setting a statutory ceiling on permit prices and taxing any sale price above that level at 100 percent.

ADVANTAGES: Permits would still be freely transferable. Permit holders could select the transferee and no interference with intra-family transfers would occur. Fishermen could still change from one fishery to another without difficulty. Depending on the magnitude of the tax, permit holders who bought their permits would be able to recoup at least part of the purchase price of their permit. State compensation could provide for complete recovery of the purchase price. Administrative costs would be higher than under the present system, but lower than those associated with an apprenticeship program.

DISADVANTAGES: Reduction of permit prices would have a dampening effect on the transfer of permits, since less incentive would exist for a permit holder to sell his permit. Although permits would be more affordable fewer would be available for purchase, so that access to permits would not necessarily be improved. In order to prevent a black market in entry permits, a strict system of auditing and enforcement would be required, with its associated costs. The determination of statutory permit prices would be complex and subject to controversy. Fishermen who have purchased entry permits could lose much of their permit investment unless compensation were provided by the state, but such compensation could total many millions of dollars.

II. LOAN PROGRAM OPTION

The primary purposes of the proposed changes to the current Commercial Fishing Loan Program are to give preference for such loans to applicants with substantial financial need and dependence on fishing, to provide for hardship in loan repayments, and to encourage the purchase of permits by providing grants for a portion of the loan amount.

ADVANTAGES: This option has the fewest legal and administrative problems and would probably be the most acceptable to present permit holders.

The loan program appears to offer the only constitutional means of openly favoring Alaska residents over non-residents, since non-residents can be completely excluded from the program without causing legal problems. It may be possible to further increase resident participation in the limited fisheries by providing preferential loan terms for the purchase of non-resident permits.

DISADVANTAGES: It is unclear whether this option would accomplish its objectives without more specific legislative guidelines for the administration of loans. The majority of fishing loans to low-income persons have been for vessel upgrading rather than for entry into the fisheries. Specific criteria may have to be enacted if such entry is to be given priority in the loan program. Easier access to loan money could bid up permit prices even further if price controls are not enacted. Giving priority to the purchase of entry permits may discourage diversification into bottomfish and other developing fisheries.

III. APPRENTICESHIP OPTION

The purposes of this option are fully explained in the apprenticeship proposal.

ADVANTAGES: An apprenticeship system would provide fishermen who have limited financial resources with an opportunity to obtain an entry permit at no cost. Access to permits would be based on fishing experience, or dependence, or hardship criteria rather than on the open market bidding process. The system would ensure that a trained and qualified group of persons would be entering the limited fisheries. The system would allow for a natural progression from crewman to skipper.

DISADVANTAGES: There appear to be a number of unresolved legal questions concerning the proposed apprenticeship system. As currently worded, permit holders still have control over entrants to the fisheries, because experience as a crew member is a requisite for admission to the apprenticeship program. Such control was ruled unconstitutional in 1969 by a Federal court. However, the separate apprenticeship supplement may circumvent this problem by basing future admission to the apprenticeship program on dependence or hardship criteria, instead of solely on experience.

No provision has been made for permit holders to switch from one fishery to another without completing another period of apprenticeship, thus locking permit holders into one fishery. An apprenticeship system would be expensive to administer because a continual stream of applicants, which would be much larger than the number of initial applicants for permits under the present program, would have to be evaluated by the Commission. Current permit holders would either lose their purchase investment when they leave the fisheries, or expensive state compensation would be necessary to obtain permits for the system. And finally, most fishermen would probably object to the requirement of taking on a complete stranger in a situation where mutual trust and responsibility are important, not only for business reasons, but for personal safety as well.

IV. AMORTIZATION OPTION

The apparent purposes of the amortization option are to place a time limit on the entry permit and to allow permit holders to recover their investment in either vessel and gear (option A), or in the entry permit (option B), in the event that the apprenticeship option or other transferability system is enacted. The purpose behind the time limit is unclear, since the permit holder would be able to renew his permit indefinitely. A simple use requirement would seem to be more effective. Little justification can be seen for the amortization of vessel and gear, since the individual retains possession of these under any of the proposed transferability options. It is also questionable whether original issues should be allowed to amortize the fair market value of their permits, since they received them for only an administrative fee. In addition, the amortization proposal for entry permits does not seem to be the most equitable method of compensating those permit holders who did buy their permits for their purchase investment.

Rather than allowing a fixed 10 percent write-off each year, it may be more desirable to relate the amount of amortization to the net return on the permit investment at the time the permit reverts to the state, which would be when the permit is no longer fished. Under this type of system, those permit holders whose net fishing earnings during the time of permit ownership equaled or exceeded the purchase price of the permit, plus a "reasonable" return on the investment in permit, vessel, and gear (10-15 percent per year), would be considered to have received "their money's worth" and no amortization would be allowed.

On the other hand, permit holders who had not recovered their permit investment, plus a reasonable return, would be allowed to amortize the difference between this value and the purchase price of their permit, not to exceed the purchase price. A more specific definition of amortization is also needed, so that it is clear whether the former permit holders would qualify for a tax credit, or just a tax deduction from gross income. This requires a policy decision on the degree of compensation to be given to current permit holders. The cost to the state of the amortization option would depend on this decision, and on the earnings of permit holders, the length of permit ownership, and the purchase prices of permits reverting to the state. Amortization would be less expensive than straight compensation for the permit purchase price, because consideration is given to the earnings derived from the permit during the duration of permit ownership. An amortization system would also be more equitable than compensating permit holders for a set percentage of the purchase price, even though the cost to the state may be the same, because the system takes account of each individual's economic situation.

The purpose of the proposed participation or "use it or lose it" requirement is to ensure that entry permits would revert to the state when they are no longer used by the holder. It should be noted that this requirement could be enacted independently of any of the transferability options, but that the effect would be somewhat different. If the participation requirement were enacted without any restriction on permit transferability, it is probable that very few permits would revert to the State, since

fishermen who no longer used their permits would be much better off to sell them. However, speculation would be prevented and more permits would be available for purchase.

If permits were made non-transferable, unused permits would have to be returned to the state, but most fishermen would probably stop renewing their permits anyway when they no longer fished, and permits are already revoked under current law when not renewed for two consecutive years. The effectiveness of the participation requirement is therefore uncertain, but the cost of administration would be low, and the law would ensure that permits were held only by active fishermen.

DISCUSSION:

A more detailed analysis of the limited entry legislative options summarized above is provided in the following pages. The comments focus primarily on the economic, social, and administrative implications of the various options and, for the sake of brevity, only the more important problems and impacts are discussed.

I. CAPITAL GAINS TAX OPTION

The four most important areas of concern regarding this option are the effect of such a tax on the rate of permit transfers, the compensation question, the setting of permit prices, and enforceability. With regard to the establishment of statutorily fixed permit prices, it would seem desirable to have the permit price in each fishery bear some relationship to the potential economic value of using that permit. For example, a Kodiak purse seine permit should clearly have a higher value than a Kodiak set gill net permit, since a much larger income can be realized in the purse seine fishery.

The problem lies in determining the potential economic value of each fishery and type of permit. The great variability in the yearly salmon runs and in the vessels used in each fishery makes it quite difficult to calculate an average permit value on this basis. It may therefore be necessary to use a less precise, but more workable method of setting permit prices.

One such method would be to use the average permit prices in each fishery over the past year, two years, or several years, and reduce this value by a given amount to arrive at a set of "reasonable" statutory permit prices. The obvious catch in this approach is in the definition of a reasonable permit price. A fisherman who has just spent \$80,000 for a permit would tend to favor a statutory price close to that amount, while a fisherman who was issued a permit for only the application fee might support a lower, or even zero price. Similarly, current permit holders would have an incentive to favor higher permit prices, whereas crew members or others trying to obtain a permit would want permit prices as low as possible. So, a "reasonable" permit price could run from zero to \$80,000 or more, depending on who is defining the term.

An additional factor which must be considered is the compensation question. The legal implications of reducing or eliminating the value

of entry permits are still not completely clear, but there seems to be a general feeling among the Committee members that from an equity or fairness standpoint, compensation for permit expenditures should at least be considered. I am under the further impression that most Committee members feel that if a compensation program were to be adopted, the program should reimburse permit holders for the amount each holder paid for his permit(s), or a percentage of that value, rather than for the amount which could have been received for the permit on the open market. The apparent concensus is that the state has no obligation, legal or ethical, to compensate those permit holders who were originally issued their permits for free, even though a higher value could have been received for the permits if the value were not reduced by legislative action.

The compensation issue is closely related to the capital gains tax option, as well as to any option which would limit transferability of entry permits. Decisions about compensation would have a major impact on the setting of permit prices under the capital gains tax option, and vice versa. The fundamental purpose behind this option, as I understand it, is to allow easier access to entry permits for those fishermen who would like to run their own boats but are unable to afford a permit at today's prices. At first glance, it might appear that this purpose would best be served by the setting of permit prices at very low levels, so that almost anyone with enough initiative could afford an entry permit.

But although such a plan may make permits more affordable, it would also reduce the number of permits available for sale, unless complete compensation were provided. One of the most basic principles of economics is that of supply and demand relationships, and the implication of this principle for this case is that if permit prices are statutorily reduced, fewer permits will be offered for sale, other things being equal. Considering the extreme case, if the legislature declared that permits could not be sold at all but must be transferred for free, the number of permits transferred would be much lower than current levels. Since no economic gain could be realized from permit transfers, permit holders would have no incentive to pass on their permit, even if they were no longer fishing. A "use it or lose it" requirement could free up some permits, but the number would be small in relation to the demand for permits.

It should be mentioned that permit transfers would not cease entirely if the value of the permit were eliminated. Based on the Entry Commission's permit transfer survey, it is estimated that 25 to 33 percent of transfers to date have not involved money in the transaction, and an additional percentage have been substantially below market value. The majority of these transfers were probably to relatives or close crew members and would continue with reduced or eliminated permit values, but such transfers would not increase access to entry permits in comparison to the present situation.

If entry permit values were statutorily reduced, rather than eliminated, the drop in permit transfers would be less severe, with the decrease in

transfers expected to correspond roughly to the degree by which values were reduced. If permit prices are lowered by only 10% of their open market value, the impact of this action on the number of transfers would be fairly minor, but the improvement in access to permits by low-income fishermen would also be small. Unless a compensation program is implemented, there will always be this trade-off between permits available for transfer and permit affordability.

The effects of a compensation plan in conjunction with the capital gains tax option are fairly predictable, and depend primarily on the extent of compensation offered and the amount by which permit prices are reduced. If compensation is limited to the amount paid for a particular permit, there is still likely to be a marked decrease in permit transfers associated with a major statutory reduction in permit prices. Those original permit issues who might sell their permits in coming years would have less incentive to do so if permit prices were limited by statute, since they paid nothing for their permits and would not be eligible for compensation under such a plan. Those most likely to sell their permits would be fishermen who purchased permits just before the legislation limiting prices was enacted, because they could receive nearly full value for their permits.

It is possible that a compensation program could increase the number of permits for sale in some fisheries above that of an open market situation. This could occur if a series of poor harvests and/or low fish prices reduced the profitability of a particular fishery. In this situation, permit prices would probably drop, but if permit holders were entitled to recover their purchase price, they could avoid the loss caused by lower prices and more permits would be for sale than if an open market existed.

Except for the situation just discussed, it is uncertain whether a capital gains tax system will actually improve access to entry permits, even if compensation is provided. Although permits may be more affordable, the possible reduction in permit transfers could outweigh the benefit of lower permit prices. The only compensation plan that would appear likely to maintain current transfer rates would be one which duplicated the open market situation; permit holders would have to be compensated for the difference between the statutory price and the fair market value of their permit. This is an expensive proposition, even if no further inflation in permit values occurs. I have calculated the total average market value of all permanent entry permits (including herring) to be over \$360 million as of June, 1979.* This is a conservative estimate and the total value has probably increased by now. Given the magnitude of this total value, it is doubtful that the legislature would adopt a fair market value compensation plan.

A compensation program which reimbursed permit holders for the difference between the amount paid for a permit and the statutory price, or some fraction of that difference, would be much less expensive but could still run into many millions of dollars, and would still have the dampening effect on permit transfers discussed above. I have estimated the total value expended for entry permits since 1975 (not including multiple purchases of the same permit) to be approximately \$38 million.*

*Based on the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission Permit Transfer Survey.

Thus if permits were completely devalued and a decision were made to reimburse permit holders for the purchase price of their permits, a state expenditure in the neighborhood of \$40 million would be required. If permit prices were fixed at 50 percent of their 1979 averages, roughly \$15 million would be necessary to make up the difference between the purchase prices and the statutorily set permit values. The alternative amortization approach discussed later would reduce the compensation cost significantly, but at least several million dollars could be required to compensate permit holders for a 50 percent price reduction. The Interim Committee must consider whether this funding could be more effective in achieving its goals if used for one of the other options, such as the loan program. The question which was raised about the resident/non-resident effects of the capital gains tax option is a very salient one, but it will be discussed below in the section on the loan program option.

The section on implementation options for the capital gains tax seems fairly complete, with the exception of a method for verifying the value of vessels, gear, or other equipment included in the permit sale. It may be desirable to add a section requiring that current certified appraisals or surveys be required of vessels, gear, etc., which are combined with the permit in the transaction. Such appraisals should also be required of any in-kind compensation which is used to purchase the permit.

Permit holders will have an obvious incentive to circumvent any price control system. The proposal, if strictly enforced, appears to be workable (though I still question its cost effectiveness), but I have little experience in the price control area. Considering the high values at stake here, the Committee may want to hire an economist and/or lawyer familiar with price control methodology to draft the enabling legislation if this option is pursued.

In reading through Commission files, I came across a transcript of a discussion with Dr. James Crutchfield of the University of Washington, one of the leading economists in the fisheries area and also a former price control economist. Dr. Crutchfield was adamantly opposed in the transcript to any method of controlling entry permit prices. He did not go into much detail about the reasoning behind his view, but his comments indicate that there may be more severe problems regarding enforceability than are readily apparent. He stated that he "could think of a dozen ways to avoid (price controls) without even trying." Crutchfield suggested higher landing taxes and/or permit fees as better ways to keep permit prices to reasonable levels. Fisherman resistance would be the principal problem with Crutchfield's suggestion.

II. LOAN PROGRAM OPTION

The proposed changes to the Commercial Fishing Loan Program appear to be one of the more feasible and effective options under consideration. It has been asked whether statutorily set permit prices would make permits more available to Alaska residents than non-residents. It is possible that some advantage would be given to Alaskans by fixed prices, but the loan program appears to give Alaskans a much greater advantage, since non-residents can legally be excluded from eligibility for state

loans. Statutorily reduced permit prices would put entry permits within the reach of more Alaskans, but would also do the same for lower-income non-residents, and it is therefore unlikely that Alaska residents would be given greater access to entry permits than non-residents.

Of all the options under consideration, expansion of the loan program is likely to encounter the least resistance from present entry permit holders. The program offers the potential for low-income fishermen to obtain permits, without affecting the ability of permit holders to transfer their permits as they wish and to recover their purchase price. The state appears to have considerable legal freedom in the structure of its loan programs, thus allowing the modification of the current fishing loan program to meet specific needs.

However, it appears that the present loan program has not met the needs of low income fishermen desiring to purchase entry permits. Preliminary research has indicated that 75 percent of the commercial fishing loans have been to individuals with a net worth of over \$100,000. Although a sizable number of loans have been made to rural and lower-income fishermen, almost all of these loans have been for the purpose of upgrading vessels, rather than the purchase of entry permits. The proposed loan option provides that "priority shall be given to those applicants who demonstrate substantial financial need, and who substantially depend upon fishing as a source of livelihood." This wording may not be strong enough. If the Committee resolves that more emphasis should be given in the loan program to the acquisition of entry permits, as opposed to vessel improvement, specific legislative standards to this effect may be required.

One possible addition to the loan program option would be a section providing that fishermen acquiring entry permits previously held by non-residents would receive more favorable terms on their loans. This could be accomplished through lower interest rates, partial grants, or other provisions. The obvious intent of such a policy would be to increase resident participation in the limited fisheries. The additional cost to the state of preferential loan terms for the purchase of non-resident permits can be justified because the benefits to the state and its residents are substantially greater than the benefits resulting from the purchase of resident permits.

The acquisition of a non-resident permit by an Alaskan fisherman means that a larger percentage of the income generated by the use of that permit is likely to be spent in Alaska, thus providing more income for other Alaskans (this is known as the multiplier effect). In addition, the crew members are more likely to be Alaska residents, further adding to the benefits derived from the use of an entry permit by an Alaskan fisherman.

The probable effect of the preferential loan terms on the market for entry permits would be that non-residents would have an added incentive to sell their permits to Alaskans, since those resident fishermen qualifying for loans could afford to pay more for a non-resident permit than a resident one because of the better loan terms. The resident permit holders, on the other hand, should have less incentive to sell their permits, because fishermen obtaining loans would rather purchase a non-

resident permit and would pay less for a permit from an Alaska resident. The market for entry permits is complex and there are other factors at work, but in general, these are the results that could be expected from the implementation of preferential loan terms for purchasing non-resident entry permits. It should be noted that the preceding discussion would not apply if permit prices were also statutorily fixed, since fishermen would not be allowed to pay more for one permit than another (within the same fishery). However, if it were constitutional, legislation could be enacted which would provide a supplementary payment to non-residents selling their permits to Alaskans. These supplementary payments would have the same effect, and would take the place of the preferential loan terms.

The loan program is not, it should be stressed, an easy answer to the current problems of the limited entry program. The high cost of entry permits would require substantial expenditures by the state if the loan program is to be the primary vehicle for improving access to entry permits. As a case in point, an estimated 109 permits were purchased in the Bristol Bay drift gill net fishery during the first nine months of this year. Financing of these permit purchases through the Commercial Fishing Loan Program would require an estimated \$5.9 million in this one fishery alone.*

It is true that funds expended for the loan program are eventually returned to the state, with interest, but the low interest rates on fishing loans represent a major opportunity cost to the state, because the state foregoes the much higher return that could be realized from alternative investments in bonds, etc.

An additional problem is that extensive use of state loans for permit purchases could contribute to further inflation in permit prices if price controls are not enacted. Loan recipients would be able to pay more for permits than if they had not received state financing, and this would have a tendency to push permit prices higher. The extent of this impact would depend primarily on the number of loans issued and the degree to which the loan terms increased the purchasing power of resident permit buyers. Further increases in permit prices would reduce the effectiveness of the loan program by making permits less affordable, so this possible impact should be given careful consideration.

The effect of the proposed loan program option on the development of bottomfish, herring, and other fisheries must also be assessed. While it may be desirable to encourage resident entry into the limited fisheries, an emphasis on this aspect of the loan program could discourage diversification into developing and non-limited fisheries. The limited salmon and herring fisheries are, for the most part, a fully exploited resource, in contrast to other fishery resources which are just beginning to be commercially harvested in Alaska. A careful balance must therefore be struck between the use of loan funds for the purchase of entry permits and the use of funds for developing fisheries.

III. APPRENTICESHIP OPTION

The basic idea behind an apprenticeship system is an attractive one: Entry permits would be issued to those individuals who had demonstrated

*Based on the CFEC Permit Transfer Survey.

their competence in and commitment to fishing by serving as a crew member on a vessel for a given number of years. This system would continue the natural progression from crewman to skipper that generally characterized the fishing industry prior to limited entry. An apprenticeship program would also ensure that persons obtaining entry permits were experienced fishermen and were able to use those permits in an efficient and safe manner.

Although the idea is a sound one, legal, economic, and administrative complications make it difficult to transform the idea into a workable apprenticeship program. The first stumbling block is a 1969 Federal court decision which overturned an apprenticeship program enacted by the Alaska legislature in 1968. The basis of the decision was that the program allowed fishermen to choose the apprentices involved, and that this act violated the Fourteenth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution. The decision stated in part: "Under the scheme, entry into the salmon fishing industry is controlled not by the state but by local fishermen in each area...whose own benefit would ordinarily not be served by assisting potential competition to qualify."

The first requirement of any apprenticeship program is therefore that the state, and not the fishermen, must determine the participants in the program. This requirement creates a substantial administrative burden, but also creates a more serious problem within the fishing industry by disrupting the conventional hiring practices employed in the fisheries. The idea of having to accept a complete stranger of unknown ability for a crewman is not likely to go over well with the majority of permit holders, particularly those that usually employ family members as crew.

In addition, the 1969 court decision gives the impression that it may be unconstitutional to use fishing experience in any standards of qualification for an apprenticeship program. The legal problems involved have not been sufficiently clarified, but it appears that using crewman experience as a prerequisite for admission to the program would create the same situation addressed in the 1969 decision, just one step removed. In other words, the fishermen would not be choosing the apprentices, but would still be choosing individuals who in the future would qualify for the program on the basis of their previous experience as a crew member. To avoid this legal problem, a separate set of eligibility requirements have been developed to supplement the apprenticeship option. Under this plan, crewmember experience accrued prior to the enactment of the program would still be used as a determinant of apprenticeship eligibility, but the experience requirements would be supplemented with economic hardship criteria that did not rely on fishing experience. It appears that this modification would circumvent the constitutional difficulties discussed above, but not without altering the future distribution of entry permits and the corresponding equity of the apprenticeship program.

The alternative economic hardship and dependence criteria which have been developed are intended to provide a means by which greater consideration can be given to hardship on the community level, rather than just the individual level. This issue is explored in detail in Dr. Rogers' paper. It is important to note that the alternative hardship criteria are intended to supplement, not replace, the criteria by which

individual hardship and dependence are evaluated. Fishing involvement, in terms of both participation and fishing income, was the major factor used in the ranking of applicants during the initial issuance of entry permits. While it may be desirable to supplement criteria based on fishing involvement with more broadly based criteria which consider the community situation, it is questionable whether such criteria alone would result in the most equitable distribution of entry permits under an apprenticeship program or any other system of permit transfer. The resolution of the legal issues surrounding the use of crewman experience as a basis for apprenticeship eligibility is therefore one of the most important tasks remaining if the apprenticeship option is to be pursued.

There are a number of other problems with the apprenticeship option. One of these is that the number of new entrants to the limited fisheries under an apprenticeship system would probably be much lower than current levels unless complete compensation for the fair market value of permits were provided to permit holders who returned their permits to the state. This issue is explored more thoroughly in the discussion of the capital gains tax option, but the basic difficulty is that without the profit incentive for transferring a permit, far fewer permits will be returned to the state than are presently transferred to other individuals. Thus, the state may be forced to buy permits if sufficient permits are to be available for the apprenticeship program.

A second problem is that it would be impossible for permit holders to switch to another limited fishery without serving another period of apprenticeship. And if a provision were drafted which would allow trades between permit holders, only permits from low income fisheries would ever return to the state, since fishermen holding permits for high value fisheries who wished to leave fishing would find many persons wanting to trade a permit of lesser value. An incentive would be created for the development of a black market in permit trades.

An apprenticeship program would also eliminate intra-family transfers unless some sort of "qualified transferee" list is created, from which permit holders are free to choose when they desire to transfer their permit. Over 25 percent of permit transfers to date have been estimated to be between family members, so substantial weight should be given to the continuance of this pattern in any alternative system of permit transfer.

Besides the possible compensation costs discussed earlier, an apprenticeship program would have considerable administrative costs. The number of applicants and potential qualifiers would be many times larger than the number of applicants during the issuance of the original entry permits, for there are many more crewmen than there were gear license holders during the original eligibility period. In addition, the application process for an apprenticeship program would not be a one-time affair, but would continue indefinitely into the future as more persons qualified and more permits became available. The Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission or other administering agency would require a significant permanent increase in staff and funding.

IV. AMORTIZATION OPTION

The amortization option is apparently intended to establish a time

limit on entry permits. It would also provide an alternative method of compensation for current permit holders in the event that an apprenticeship program or other system of transferability is enacted and permit holders can no longer sell their permits. However, in its present form the purposes of the option are too vague and it does not appear to be the best answer to the compensation problem. After the discussion of the amortization option as drafted, a different amortization approach which may be a more effective method of compensation will be presented for consideration.

The logic behind option A is difficult to follow. This option would allow the amortization of vessels and gear at 10 percent per year, after which the entry permit would revert to the state, unless renewed by the original permit holder, who would have to demonstrate consistent use of the permit. In the first place, it is unclear why permit holders should be compensated, through amortization, for vessels and gear, since the individual would retain possession of these under any option and is free to sell them at any price and to any individual he chooses. Perhaps it is thought that because a permit holder could no longer sell his boat and permit together under this option, his boat and gear would be of lesser value without a permit included. But in both 1978 and 1979, only an estimated 13 percent* of permit transfers included vessels and/or gear in the transaction, so the cessation of combined transfers should not cause significant hardship.

With regard to the time limit inherent in both option A and B, it would seem that a simple participation or use requirement would be more effective. Since the permit holder is given the right to renew his permit at the end of the amortization period, the time limit is really superfluous. The only time when permits would revert to the state would be when permits were no longer used, regardless of the time limit. Dropping the time limit and substituting the use requirement would result in permits reverting to the state as soon as they were no longer fished, rather than at the end of the time limit.

Option B is a more reasonable approach to the compensation question than option A, because it addresses the value of the permit, which is the item being devalued, rather than the vessel and gear. However, it is questionable whether permit holders who were originally issued their permits by the state should be allowed to amortize the fair market value of their permits, since they received them for only an administrative fee. Compensation of this type would appear to be a windfall gain and difficult to justify. One argument for such compensation is that some permit holders are counting on the value of their permits as a retirement nest egg. If this is a major problem, some type of special exception should be made for these persons, instead of giving compensation to all of the original issuees regardless of financial standing.

Neither of the amortization options presented appear to be the most equitable and cost effective method of compensating those permit holders who did buy their permits for their purchase investment. Both of the proposed options would establish a fixed 10 percent per year amortization schedule, so that the amount of amortization would depend solely on the

*Based on the CFEC Permit Transfer Survey.

purchase price of the vessel and gear (option A), or of the permit (option B).. Such a system takes no account of the length of time which a permit has been held or of the earnings derived from the use of the permit. Instead of allowing a fixed 10 percent write-off each year, it would be more desirable to relate the amortization schedule to the net return on the permit investment at the time when the permit is no longer fished and reverts to the state.

Incorporating the return which a permit holder has realized on his investment into the amortization option would provide a more equitable system of compensation, because consideration would be given to each fisherman's individual economic position, rather than relying on an arbitrary formula or schedule. Under this type of system, those permit holders whose net fishing earnings during the time of permit ownership equaled or exceeded the purchase price of the permit, plus a "reasonable" return on the investment in permit, vessel, and gear (10-15 percent per year), would be allowed no amortization or other compensation, since they had received "their money's worth" from the use of the entry permit.

On the other hand, permit holders who had not recovered their permit investment, plus a reasonable return, would be allowed to amortize the difference between this value and the purchase price of their permit, with the amortization amount not to exceed the permit purchase price. For example, take the case of a fisherman who had bought a permit for \$50,000, a boat and gear for another \$50,000, and fished for three years. If a "reasonable" rate of return were determined to be 10 percent, then a reasonable net fishing income for the example fisherman for the three years would be \$80,000 (permit price of \$50,000 + return on investment of \$30,000 ($\$100,000 \times 10\% \times 3 \text{ years}$)).

Therefore, if the fisherman made \$80,000 or more during the three years he fished his permit, he would receive no compensation when his permit reverted to the state. A net fishing income of less than \$80,000 would make the fisherman eligible to amortize the difference between his income and \$80,000, not to exceed \$50,000. If his earnings were \$50,000, the fisherman could amortize \$30,000 over a specified period of time.

Three major problems can be foreseen with this alternative approach to compensation. The first is that it is necessary to determine a "reasonable" rate of return. This determination would take into account current market rates of interest, the high degree of risk in fishing, and historical earnings in the limited fisheries. Although difficult, this obstacle does not appear to be insurmountable.

The second problem is that a permit holder is not just an investor, but is also the skipper of the fishing operation. It is therefore necessary to account for the portion of the permit holders' income which is earned from skippering the vessel, apart from the return on his investment. I am not familiar enough with fishermen's bookkeeping practices to know just how this would be done, but it should be feasible.

The third need is to define the meaning of amortization more precisely, so that it is clear whether the former permit holders would qualify for a tax credit, or just a tax deduction from gross income. This requires a policy decision on the degree of compensation to be given to current

permit holders, since a tax credit would entitle the former permit holders to save the entire amount of amortization, while a tax deduction would only save them a fraction of the amortization amount. The cost to the state for a tax credit would of course be much greater, but it would still be less than compensating fishermen for the entire purchase price of their permits.

ECONOMIC HARDSHIP - DEFINITION AND MEASUREMENT

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There is no single, universal definition for a term such as "economic hardship". Its meaning is related to the specific context in which it is used. In this case the purpose of the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Act of 1973 and the regulations of the Commission established by the act will first be analyzed to discover this relevant meaning of "economic hardship". From an analysis of the latest draft of the "State Entity Limited Entry Apprenticeship Program" and the transferability alternatives which have been considered by the Limited Entry Study Group, the purpose or purposes of the proposed amendments to the fisheries entry program will then be determined. This will provide a reference from which further definitions of "economic hardship" will be suggested along with means of measuring its key elements.

Economic Hardship in the Act of 1973

The Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Act of 1973 has two purposes or sets of purposes: to promote (1) "the conservation and the sustained yield management of Alaska's fishery resource" and (2) "the economic health and stability of commercial fishing in Alaska". The first relates to the management of natural resources and the second to the welfare of an economic activity, commercial fishing. The findings of the Legislature are that "economic welfare of the fisheries...efficiency of the harvest, and the...management of the fishery resource" all are impaired or in danger of being impaired by present levels of participation in commercial fishing.

The primary economic orientation of the Act, therefore, is to health (or welfare) and efficiency of the "industry" of commercial fishing and its participants as of the effective date. It makes no reference to economic welfare or health of communities and does not extend its economic tests and standards to any fisheries group other than the existing gear operator. This is made specific by the definitions section of the Act (Sec. 380). As used in the Act, "fishery" means the "commercial taking of a specific fishery resource in a specific administrative area with a specific type of gear". The regulations implementing the Act provide code schedules for each of these dimensions of this economic activity: the species being taken, gear type and geographically defined areas. A second basic definition relates to the economic condition of each fishery so determined. An "economically healthy fishery" means a fishery, (a specific combination of specific gear, species and area) that yields a sufficient rate of economic return to the fishermen participating in it to provide for both the maintenance and the improvement of vessel and gear and the opportunity to experiment with new techniques. Health is measured, therefore, in something more than mere survival of the participants.

Not included in the definition section (but defined nonetheless) is the "distressed fishery", the opposite of a "commercially healthy fishery". These are fisheries for which the Commission "estimates that the optimum number of permits will be less than the highest number of units of gear fished in that fishery during any one of the four years immediately preceding January 1, 1973" (Sec. 230). The optimum number of units of gear for a fishery is to be estimated "based upon a reasonable balance" of the number of units necessary and/or sufficient to (1) maintain "an economically healthy fishery" (here defined as one which "will result in a reasonable average rate of return to the fishermen participating in that fishery"), (2) harvest the allowable commercial take, and (3) "avoid serious economic hardship to those currently engaged in the fishery" (i.e. as of January 1, 1973). The meaning of "economic hardship" is not given in the section dealing with optimum numbers, although it is to be one of the standards to be used in estimating such numbers. Clues to its meaning, however, can be found in other sections setting forth the basic duties of the Fisheries Entry Commission.

The Commission has been charged with three basic duties which when discharged determine the total number of units of gear and who will be allowed to fish in each designated fishery. The first is establishment of the maximum number of entry permits for initial entry. This is a simple statistical task of calculating the highest number of units of gear fished in the subject fishery during any one of four years immediately preceding January 1, 1973 (Sec. 240). Following establishment of the maximum number of units of gear for the fishery, the Commission then determines which applicants from those currently engaged in the fishery shall receive entry permits. This is to be done by ranking applicants for entry permits according to the degree of hardship which they would suffer from exclusion from the fishery. Sec. 250 of the law provides that this shall be accomplished by a "reasonable balance of the following hardship standards:

- (1) degree of economic dependence upon the fishery, including but not limited to percentage of income derived from the fishery, reliance on alternative occupations, availability of alternative occupations, investment in vessels and gear;
- (2) extent of past participation in the fishery including but not limited to the number of years participation in the fishery, and the consistency of participation during each year.

The Commission then designates those applicants who would suffer significant economic hardship by exclusion and those who would suffer only minor economic hardship. (Sec. 250).

The third step to be taken by the Commission is to establish the optimum numbers which are to take the place of the maximum numbers of units of gear licenced in each fishery. This also presumably would take the place of any estimated optimums used in the initial decision to declare the subject fishery a distressed fishery and the standards to be used have been discussed above. (Sec. 290). The article title states

the essence of this final step, "Reduction to Optimum Number of Entry Permits" (Article 5). As this is a reduction from the maximum number of permits outstanding, the Commission is also to institute a buy-back program at this point (Sec. 310). Although several abortive starts have been made, the Commission has yet to determine any optimum numbers and in the light of pending court challenges and the almost impossible nature of the task is unlikely to do so.

The Commission's interpretation of "economic hardship" can be traced in a review of its implementation of the first two tasks. The maximum number of units of gear for each designated fishery was determined and regulations drawn up in 1974 setting up a point system for measuring the degree of economic dependence upon fishing (percentage of total income from fishing, investment in vessel and gear, and population of census district or county of domicile) and past participation (years fished as a gear operator 1969-72, number of weeks in each year, additional years fished as a gear operator 1965-68, and any year as a crewman 1965-72). A total of 40 possible points was divided equally between economic dependence and past participation. Any applicant scoring 20 or more points was considered to have demonstrated that they would suffer "significant hardship" from exclusion and all such applicants would automatically receive entry permits even if the total permits so issued for the fishery exceeded the maximum determined by the first step.

The point system is the key to "economic hardship" as defined in the Act and interpreted by the Commission. It was designed to determine the eligibility priority only of those who were actual gear operators as of January 1, 1973, and economic hardship was primarily measured in terms of loss of past investment of time and money in gear operation. Although one point was available for any year served as a crewman during the period 1965-72, the applicant still was required to be an actual gear operator as of the cut off date, and years fished and consistency of participation as a gear license holder carried the most weight (16 out of a possible 20 points).

The economic dependence standards were weighted similarly in favor of percentage of income from fishing and monetary investment (together a possible maximum of 16 points out of a total 20 points for economic dependence). Additional points were available for applicants domiciled in census divisions or counties with a 1970 population of less than 25,000 persons (4 points for such areas with less than 10,000 and 2 points for areas with more than 10,000 but less than 25,000 population in 1970). This was the proxy measure for "availability of alternative occupations". It is the only standard of hardship which has any relation to something other than the fishery itself and it can only support a maximum of four points as compared with a maximum of 36 points from investment of time and money.

Further Dimensions of Economic Hardship in Amendment Proposals

New entrants into the fisheries via permit transfers presently are not subject to any economic hardship test. The transferee is only required to "establish present ability to participate actively in the fishery" (Sec. 160). Beyond a review by the Commission to assure that the transferee indeed has this intent and ability and that the terms and conditions of transfer do not violate the provisions of Section 150 of the Act, permits are freely transferable without any further legislative or administrative regulation. Free market factors determine subsequent entries into the fisheries, except those made through inheritance or gift. Because the permit is a limited asset and there have been continuing increases in the value of catch in the designated fisheries, the value of permits has risen to levels where ability to pay rather than economic hardship has become the test of eligibility for entry through purchase. This has and will increasingly become a bar to future entry of young persons and crew members into a fishery as gear operators. Study of transfer patterns of permit holders under free transferability for 1975-79 also indicates changes in residence allocation patterns from those initially resulting under the criteria of the Act in 1973 (Steve Langdon, "Preliminary Report on Transfer Patterns of Alaskan Limited Entry Fisheries Permit Holders"). If some of these changes become continuing trends, future geographic allocation of permit holders could undermine the basic economies of coastal communities dependent upon fisheries and the employment and income sources of their residents.

If the proposals being considered by the Limited Entry Study Group are put into final form as a single bill, the statement of findings probably would focus on these two developments taking place under the present program: (1) the trend (or potential trend) towards increasing exclusion of the traditional recruits into a fisheries (young persons and crew members), and (2) alteration in patterns of holders of permits which represent a withdrawal of the means of access to fisheries from communities traditionally dependent upon participation in the fisheries. Only the first is addressed in the present draft of the apprenticeship bill, but the second is implied (e.g. the use of lists of fishermen for each administrative area and references to families and the spreading of the permits "over as many families as possible").

The draft of the "State Entity Limited Entry Apprenticeship Program" does not use the term economic hardship, but it is concerned with the economic hardship caused by exclusion of a particular group, the young persons with "the predisposition and other fishery related attitudes" who would have been the traditional source of new entrants in the pre-limited entry permit period (Section II. A). Unless these persons inherit an entry permit from a member of their family, they must be able to raise substantial sums of money today to purchase a permit. For this reason, one of the stated purposes of the program is "to terminate the monetary value of the permit through adoption of one of the transferability alternatives." These alternatives are not spelled out in the draft, but from the language in the other sections it is clear that with two exceptions it would be the State Entity rather than a current permit holder who determines how and to whom transfer is to be made. These two exceptions are "one who has fished as a crewmember and/or helper of a permit holder... for 4-7 years, shall be termed a qualified transferee" and transference by a "legally drafted will from the permit holder to the child" (Section VIII).

All other pending transfers are to be by means of the State Entity administered apprenticeship program. (The proposal is silent as to whether the crew member transfer can require a financial consideration).

"The number of apprentices set for each administrative area shall be determined by the estimated number of permits available for that particular area within the succeeding two years" (Section V). From a list of active fishermen in each area, individual fishermen will be chosen by lottery to take an apprentice. The State will provide appropriate incentives to the chosen fishermen. (Sections V and VI). This is the means by which one of the key purposes is to be served: "To relate the future supply of apprentices to the probable number of future permits determined and made available for that particular administrative area, for a two year period from that determination" (Section II. E).

Eligibility requirements for being considered as an apprentice relate to experience, training and a special category for license holders who failed to obtain an entry permit (Section IV). Where the number of crewmembers or helpers selected exceeds the number of pending permits available, priority shall be given to "heads of households or...members of families, who presently don't own permits, but who substantially depend on fishing as a source of livelihood" (Section VII). This implies a measure of relative economic hardship similar to the dependency allowances in income taxes, namely that the exclusion of a head of a household in favor of a single person adversely affects the economic wellbeing of a greater number of persons. The preference for members of families dependent upon fishing (persons who are not necessarily heads of households) is related to the purpose of "spreading a limited asset, the entry permit, over as many families as possible" (Section II. C). Again, this relates to an objective of sharing the economic benefits to be derived from an economically healthy and growing fishery over as many people as possible and to give a favored treatment to those who have been dependent upon fisheries. Although forms of relative economic hardship, or the avoidance of this, are involved in these purposes, there is no need to define the term. It is not used directly as a standard for eligibility although it is part of the justification for such treatment.

As it is now drafted, the apprenticeship program bill requires the addition of some statement of findings as to the economic hardship considerations involved in its statement of purposes and the standards to be used in their implementation. There is no need for a technical definition of the term in the body of the bill as it is now constituted. In contrast, definitions of economic hardship are central to the two research contracts being conducted. The objective of the socio-economic research project is "to assess the relative economic wellbeing of Alaska's fishing communities and thereby identify areas of particular hardship," and the study of transfer patterns is directed not only to analysis of characteristics of the permit holders in each fishery but also the place of residency using five classifications (Nonresident, Alaska rural local, Alaska urban local, Alaska rural nonlocal and Alaska urban nonlocal).

This is an attempt to document geographic shifts in residence of permit holders and, in connection with the socio-economic project, provide a means for measuring and projecting relative economic hardship imposed upon communities by these changes. This suggests that the Limited Entry Study Group will be considering further proposals which will expand the present Act's focus upon the fishery (the resource and the economic activity) as the basis for determining economic hardship to include the fishing community. A number of measures and definitions of economic hardship or wellbeing on this basis have been available and in constant use for many years.

Economic Hardship and Wellbeing of Communities and Areas

The basis for determination of relative economic hardship and/or wellbeing which are generally recognized and measurable are (1) per capita personal income received by residents of the subject community, area or region (this is compared with other areas or with Federally established priority level thresholds for example), (2) level of employment and rate of participation of the total resident population in the workforce, and (3) the industrial composition of the subject economy and the degree of diversification of its basic or primary sector. The meaning and definition of these measures is well understood and established in Federal, State and even international statistical series, reports and studies. These standard definitions or references can be incorporated directly into any legislation which might be drafted. The socio-economic project of the Limited Entry Study Group is primarily devoted to the generation of appropriate statistics for the construction of these three sets of measurement, and modifications required to more precisely serve the fisheries objectives.

Per capita personal income: The U.S. Dept. of Commerce has for several decades calculated annual personal income and per capita income estimated for the nation and each state. Several attempts have been made to calculate similar measures for sub-regional units within Alaska (the MAP regional models, the Dept. Commerce census division). For application to the commercial fisheries entry permit question, however, these are not entirely appropriate. The sub-regional allocation of the State totals has simply been on the basis of the relative distribution of annual payroll data as reported by the Alaska Dept. of Labor. This does not include fish harvesting income or take into account the variation in composition of income received from wages and salaries, fish harvesting, and transfer payments. Each of these elements assumes a different relative importance in the composition of total income in each census division. A basis for allocating each is available from Dept. of Labor (wage and salary income), Dept. of Social Services (transfer payments) and Commercial Entry Commission (gross income from fisheries). We have been compiling data from these sources. The remaining task is to devise a means of reducing gross fisheries income to a net figure. For Alaska's rural census divisions, the total per capita personal income is not appropriate.

We are advocating the use of a non-governmental personal income calculus. For example, the presence of the Adak naval base in the Aleutian division completely overshadows the income condition of the other residents of the division. In other low population divisions, the earnings of school teachers, public health personnel and air force technicians similarly distort the usual per capita calculation.

Population: Dept. of Labor and Dept Comm. & Reg. Affairs make joint estimates of annual population of census divisions (total and civilian). These need to be adjusted to reflect non-government population for purposes of per capita calculations.

Economy structure: Monthly and annual employment estimates by industrial classification provide the best measures of the economic structure of each division. Wage and salary employment and income data by industry and by division are provided monthly by Dept. of Labor. Military personnel by division are provided annually by Dept. Defense sources. Fisheries employment is presently not provided, but can be estimated from fish ticket data. We are presently completing such estimates of fisheries employment. These series together provide the basis for determining the level of employment (and economic activity), the diversification of the basic sectors of the economy (in particular, the degree to which it is dependent upon fisheries) and alternative employment opportunities. The data also needs to be broken down by resident and non-resident workers. At present, published sources provide us with this data only for fisheries and means of estimating this division for other sectors have been developed.

