

ALASKA LEGISLATURE SPECIAL COMMITTEE / SUBJECT FILES 86/2

185 SCOMM 9: HOUSE SPEC. COMM. ON PERMANENT FUND 1977-78

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

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

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

With the establishment of a Division of Fisheries Rehabilitation, Enhancement and Development in 1971, Alaska initiated a formal salmon aquaculture program. At present there are about a dozen salmon production facilities in various stages of development in the State with construc-

tion of 10 more being planned as a result of passage of a major bond issue last year.

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

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

Three permits have already been issued to construct private hatcheries and applications are being made by a number of different organizations. Should "proprietary" fisheries created by private hatcheries prove to be financially successful, a salmon farming industry may emerge over the next several years. Such

a proprietary fishery conceivably could attain economic importance in its own right, while at the same time contributing substantial numbers of salmon to the common property fishery. Even if fish, returning to a private hatchery do not have sufficient value to cover costs, there is a possibility that fishermen would tax their catches to cover the deficit, provided they are convinced that the added value of hatchery fish in their catch makes the added subsidy worthwhile. There are circumstances where the operation of hatcheries by fishermen's associations will become practicable, especially where limited entry to the fishery gives the participating fishermen a proprietary interest in any hatchery fish returning to a particular fishing ground.



Forest Products

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

The major source of timber in Alaska, the U.S. Forest Service, estimated the volume of timber harvested on national forest lands to have fallen 145 MMBF to 410 MMBF, a decrease of 26 percent. Similarly, the harvest of State timber dropped 20 percent to a total of 43 MMBF. The Bureau of Indian Affairs reported an enormous reduction last year; from nearly 12.1 million board feet in 1974, the cut plunged more than

12 million board feet to a total of 52 thousand board feet in 1975. In contrast to the general trend, cutting along the pipeline right-of-way plus increased local construction promoted an eleven-fold increase in the harvest on lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management. From a relatively low level of 114 thousand board feet, the harvest rose to 1.2 million board feet.

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

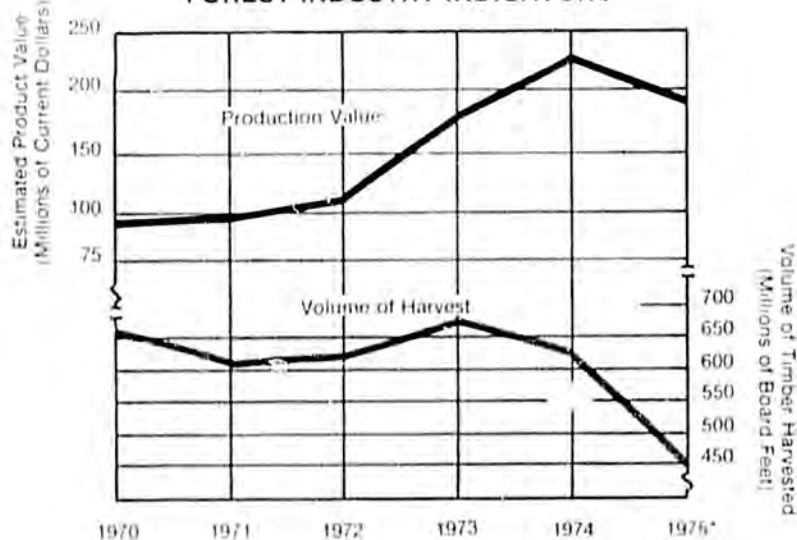
of approximately 30 percent. These shutdowns were the result of inventory adjustments.

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

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

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

CHART VIII
FOREST INDUSTRY INDICATORS



*Preliminary

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

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

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

Since most of the forest products industry is heavily dependent upon Japanese demand, the outlook for this industry is tied closely to that of the Japanese economy. According to statistics in the *Japan Lumber Journal*, the number of wood based dwelling starts showed signs of recovery during the first half of the year and attained a record high in July. New starts of wood dwellings reached a low in January

1975, of 3,848, then followed a steady upward trend to reach 9,067 in July. The July figure was four percent over the July 1974 total and three percent above the previous high in 1973. A continuation of this trend should have a positive effect upon Alaska exports of wood products and therefore reduce inventories. However, it should be noted that Japan has other sources of supply within the Pacific Rim and there may not be a dramatic advance in Alaskan exports.

An important increase in timber harvest is anticipated in the Southcentral region of Alaska during 1976. Kodiak Lumber Mills at Tyonek started operations in the last half of the year and should be exporting to Japan during

1976. Estimates of harvest from this sale call for approximately 75 thousand board feet during 1976 and 100 thousand board feet in 1977. The sale will total about 300 thousand board feet of beetle-killed spruce.

CONSTRUCTION STARTS OF BUILDINGS JAPANESE WOOD BASED DWELLING UNITS ¹

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

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

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

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

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

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

Construction

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

Employment in construction attained an unprecedented monthly average of approximately 27,900 during the year, almost double the year-earlier average of 14,066. Over half of the construction workers were employed on petroleum-related projects. At the peak of construction activity, employment was estimated to be around 40,000, including about 25,000 working on the Alyeska

pipeline project and on development of production and support facilities at Prudhoe Bay. Of this 25,000; 20,000 are on the line, and 5,000 on the production and support facilities. A portion of the remaining workers were engaged in constructing new or expanded administrative offices, warehouses, and other structures for the petroleum and petroleum support companies, primarily in Anchorage and Fairbanks.

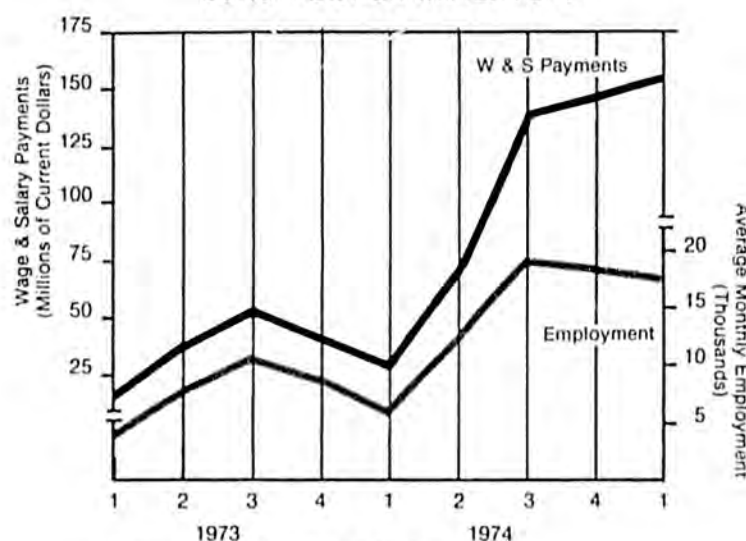
Preliminary data for the first three quarters of 1975 indicates that the value of building permits increased at a rate parallel to that of employment. During this period three of the five largest local governments reported permits totaling \$176 million, more than double the total for the same time span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

roughly 140 percent. The value of residential building permits rose at a relatively more moderate, but still impressive, rate of over 60 percent.

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

The prospects for highway construction are quite good.

CHART IX
CONSTRUCTION INDICATORS



Source: Alaska Department of Labor.

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

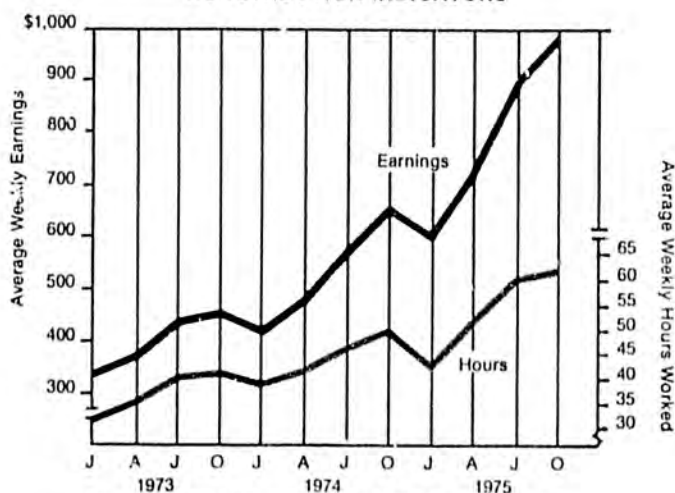
Over one-third of the huge pipeline project was completed by year-end; more than half of the line was laid and roughly one-fifth

of the pump stations and Valdez terminal were finished. One key sub-project, the construction of the first permanent bridge across the Yukon River, was completed in October. Seasonal reductions in force were noted during the last quarter. Project employment is expected to reach a summer high of 18,000; next fall, layoffs will be earlier and heavier if the pipeline is completed by September,

as scheduled. Work will continue on the terminal and pumping stations through mid-1977.

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

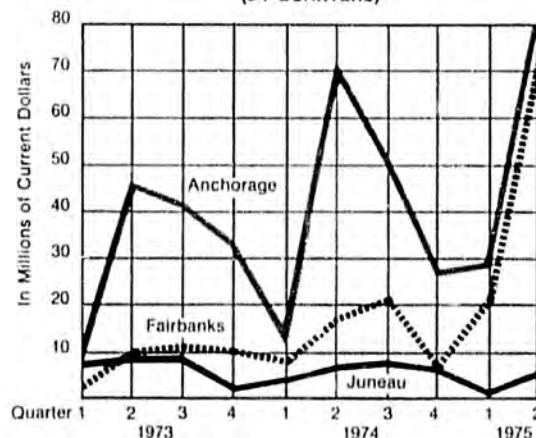
CHART X
CONSTRUCTION INDICATORS



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

Source: Alaska Department of Labor

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



Source: Various Cities and Boroughs.

Tourism

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

The adverse publicity given spiraling inflation and crowded conditions associated with pipeline construction has been regarded by several of the major tour wholesalers as the major factor in keeping the growth rate considerably below the 15 percent annual average growth rate experienced during the late

1960's and early 1970's. Although the national general economic climate has started to improve, high unemployment and reduced disposable income in many of Alaska's major market areas has retarded the potential growth of Alaska tourism.

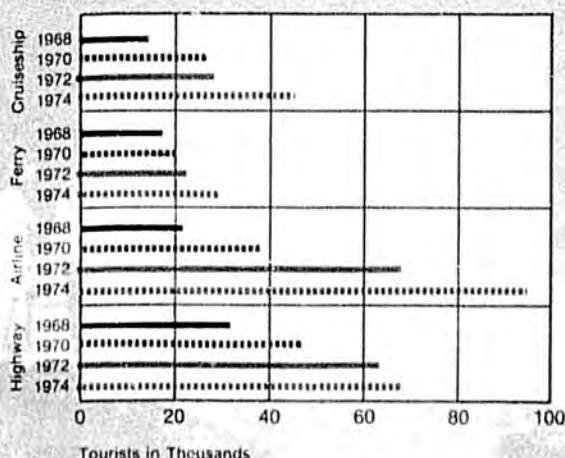
Most hotels, gift shops, car rentals and other tourism related services have experienced dramatic growth due more to business traffic, than to tourism traffic increases. Tourism in past years has accounted for approximately 40 percent of total traffic into Alaska and is now felt to be between 25 percent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

out Alaska increased approximately 40 percent.

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

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

CHART XII
NUMBER OF TOURISTS ENTERING ALASKA



Agriculture

Although even preliminary statistics on the performance of the agriculture sector in 1975 will not be available until spring, from all appearances there was little change from 1974. The attrition of farms and production in the Matanuska Valley continued, albeit more slowly, but slight gains in other areas nearly offset these losses. Probably the most significant change occurred in

the Delta Junction area, with more farmers moving from grain to hay or straw as a primary crop.

On the positive side, one component of Alaska's food production, greenhouses, showed significant gains. Although these gains were not tabulated and will not be reflected in the gross value of products for agriculture, greenhouse production expanded and

diversified. With profitability proven, this expansion should continue. The prospect of large amounts of waste heat from pipeline related sources and unmet local demand for fresh product augurs well for expanded operations. In the next five years, there is little doubt that greenhouse production will be the fastest growing segment of agriculture.

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

There are reasons why pressure to develop these agricultural croplands has not yet surfaced including economic constraints, restriction of access, and problems arising from the Native Land Claims Act, and subsequent federal withdrawals. Who will ultimately

control specific parcels is not yet known. Hindrances will not be overcome until the international gap between demand and supply for food broadens, bringing real food prices up. No one can predict with accuracy when this will occur, though agricultural experts are nearly unanimous that it will happen. Until that point, it appears to be in the best interests of the controlling landowners to begin to formulate policies and programs that will direct such development when it does occur and to ensure that those lands will be available when economics and land scarcity will make them a valuable agricultural resource.

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

In addition to surveys and research, other steps could and should be taken to develop agriculture. One of the biggest deterrents to expansion today is the

lack of investment capital. Only the State, through its loan fund, has shown an inclination to finance new enterprises and expansion, and it is chronically short of funds. Other financial institutions feel agriculture has a limited potential and profitability, a view which ignores the long-term probabilities.

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

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

Support Industries

Transportation - Communications - Public Utilities

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

The volumes of air freight and passenger traffic through the two busiest airports, at Anchorage

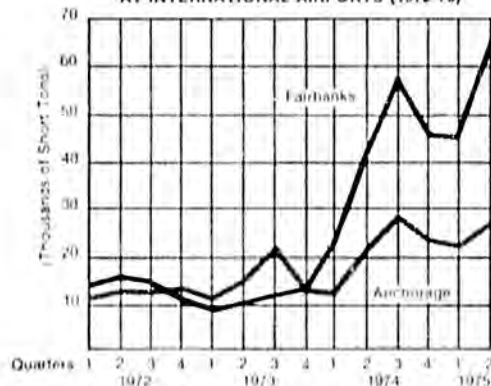
and Fairbanks, posted record highs in 1975. Overall, air freight jumped over 50 percent, according to partial year data, reaching between 390,000 and 400,000 tons in 1975. Air freight from Fairbanks paced the total advance by rising about 65 percent; only during the final quarter were there indications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

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

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

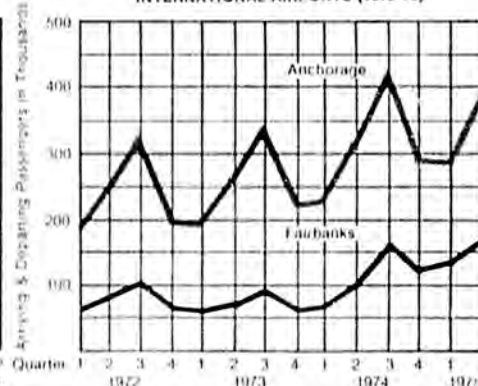
Waterborne shipping services were expanded substantially during the year. The existing barge transportation companies added to the number of Washington-Alaska sailings per week. Totem Ocean Trailer Express established a new containerized freight service between the "lower 48" and Anchorage with its huge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

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



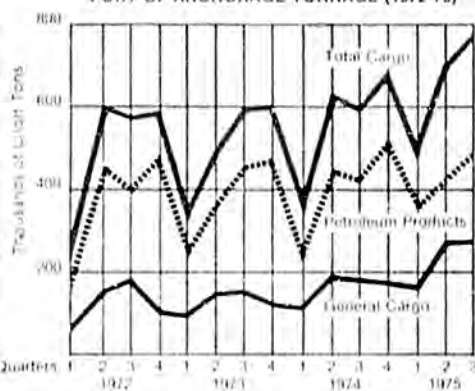
Source: Alaska Department of Public Works

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



Source: Alaska Department of Public Works

CHART XV
PORT OF ANCHORAGE TONNAGE (1972-75)



Source: Port of Anchorage

Finance & Real Estate

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

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

Although many business establishments within the communities impacted by the pipeline experienced considerable difficulty in retaining employees, financial institutions in 1974 may have had

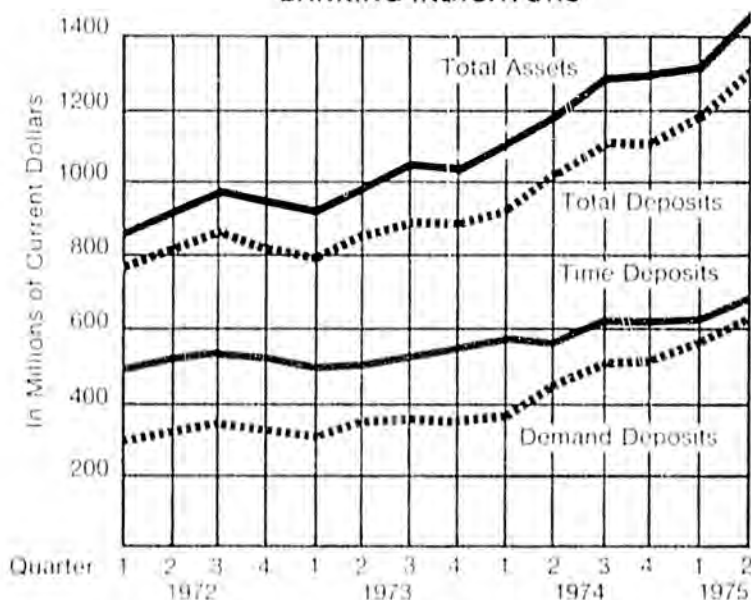
an even higher rate of turnover than businesses and other industries. However, in 1975, this trend was reversed with banking personnel increasing in numbers and becoming relatively stable in terms of job turnover. Previous pipeline losses led the financial community to increase the numbers and the depth of management personnel, such action working as a benefit to the entire financial community.

High interest rates have imposed a severe burden in the long-term borrowing market, particularly as it relates to housing and long-term business capital financing through the elimination or restriction of various secondary mortgage markets. Enactment of a Federal law providing for interest rates five percentage points above those charged by the 12th Federal Reserve District, versus the State's

four percentage points above the 12th District's interest rate, has eased the business loan market but has done relatively little to ease the construction lending market, and has had no impact on the home mortgage market.

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

CHART XVI
BANKING INDICATORS



Sources: Alaska Department of Commerce & Economic Development

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

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

Real Estate

A lack of rental housing and low-to-medium priced homes for sales continued through 1975 in the rapidly growing communities of the State, as the labor force and

population continued to swell. In sharp contrast to the trend of residential construction at the national level, new housing starts in Alaska were up 15 percent during the first five months of 1975. As noted in the construction section of this report, the value of residential building permits issued by a sample of local governments was 60 percent greater during the first nine months of 1975 than a year earlier.

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

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

A controversial Rent Review Program, following legislative

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

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

TABLE VI
NEW HOUSING STARTS IN 1975
SELECTED PERMIT ISSUING PLACES

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

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

Trade & Service

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

Trade employment rose approximately 20 percent annually to about 25,500 from 21,135 in 1974. Wholesale trade rose faster than retail trade, with advances of 31 percent and 18 percent, respectively. As noted in the section pertaining to the Anchorage economy (where roughly 70 percent of all wholesale trade jobs are located) the wholesale trade

industry attained an important stage of development in 1975. In this period many firms expanded (in terms of capacity and products) mechanized, and/or otherwise improved the efficiencies of their operations. The size of the industry is considered to have reached a "critical mass" level of self-sustaining growth. This is not to gainsay, of course, the importance of the interdependency of this industry relative to other sectors of the economy or even the significance of exogenous forces such as federal military expenditures.

Retail trade employment was hiked from 17,085 to about 20,200 by marked gains in the eating-drinking, automotive-service station, and general merchandise-apparel industries. Around 1,000 additional jobs were created in eating and drinking establishments, increasing industry employment by nearly 20 percent to 4,900. Employment in the automotive and service station indus-

try increased 24 percent to 3,200 while the general merchandise and apparel work force rose from 4,126 to an estimated 4,650 (+13 percent). Higher levels of employment were also noted in other retail trade industries.

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

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

total \$2 billion. In real terms, eliminating the high inflation of the period, the growth rate was considerably less.

The overall value of exported Alaskan products rose significantly in the first nine months of the year, as compared to the same period of 1974, and exceeded \$200 million. Not included in the latter figure would be a sizable amount for Alaskan seafoods exported from Seattle. The values of natural gas and its fertilizer derivatives rose substantially, reflecting the Pacific Rim market in which demand was high despite unit price increases. The value of exported urea nearly quadrupled and natural gas exports increased 84 percent in value. Ammonia exports were

up a more moderate 18 percent. In contrast, lumber products and pulp declined five to six percent despite higher prices per unit. (For further detail, please refer to section on forest products.)

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

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

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

Government

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

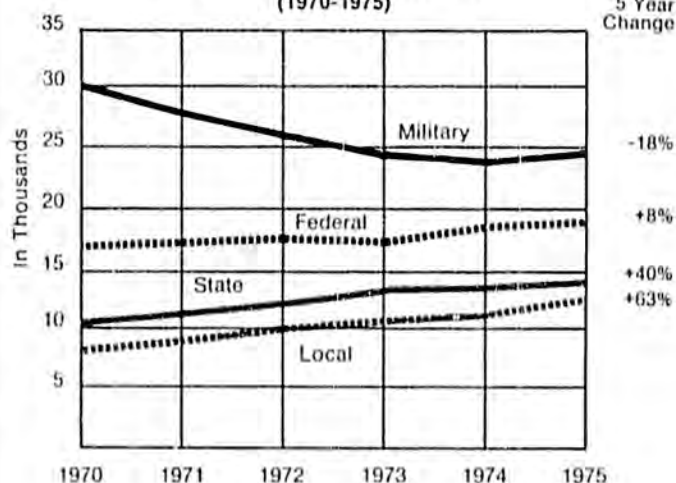
A growth of around six percent in total government employment was paced by a sizable upswing in local government. Small increments took place at the Federal and State level. Employment in local government was up approximately 14 percent in 1975. The major increase in this sector was due partially to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

Until 1974 Federal Government employment was static at a monthly average of 17,200. In 1974 Federal civilian employment posted a moderate gain of five percent and this trend continued, albeit more slowly, in 1975. Much of the increases stemmed from

the petroleum development, including the monitoring of pipeline construction and planning for OCS development. The active duty military component also increased fractionally in FY 1975, reversing a gradual downtrend registered during the preceding six years. Additional Army personnel were stationed in Alaska. The disestablishment of the joint Alaskan Command (ALCOM) was offset in terms of manpower when its functions were absorbed by the separate services.

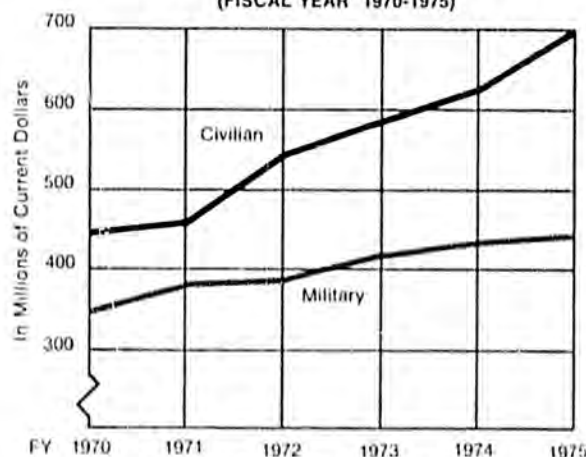
State government demonstrated modest employment growth. The need to exercise fiscal restraint led to limitations on new positions and the transfer of 800 employees from the State operated schools system slowed the previous rate of increase.

CHART XVII
GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT
(1970-1975)



Sources: Alaska Department of Labor & Headquarters Alaskan Command.

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



Sources: Federal Information Exchange System & Headquarters Alaskan Command.

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

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

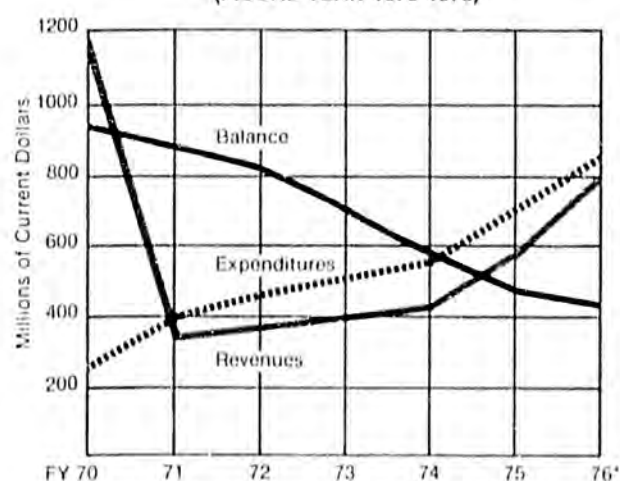
General fund revenues and expenditures within the cities and boroughs of Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau, and Ketchikan demonstrated strong growth in the past five years. Total revenues

jumped from \$84 million in FY 70 to \$189 million in FY 74 for an increase of 124 percent. During this period intergovernmental revenues more than doubled. Property taxes were 84 percent higher and sales tax receipts were up 46 percent. Revenues rose 17 percent to \$221 million in FY 75 with both property taxes and intergovernmental revenues. Local government expenditures increased proportionately to revenues during the past five years with sizable increases in general government, public safety, and education. Expenditures expanded by an estimated 25 percent to \$221 million in 1975, paced by further growth in public safety

(+45 percent) and in education (+17 percent). These increases were necessary to meet the additional demand for services resulting from the continued influx of non-residents seeking employment in the rapidly expanding economy.

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

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



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

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

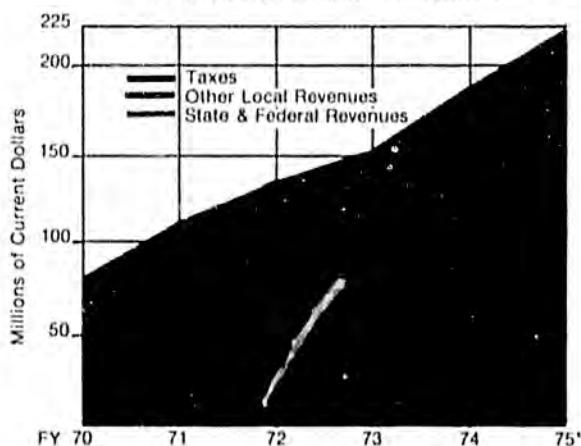
Estimates for 1976 point to substantial growth in unrestricted revenues. Major increases are forecasted in individual income taxes (+29 percent) and corporation income taxes (+47 percent). Total unrestricted revenues, excluding revenues from the tax on oil and gas reserves in place, are estimated to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

During FY 75 total general fund expenditures increased dramati-

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

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

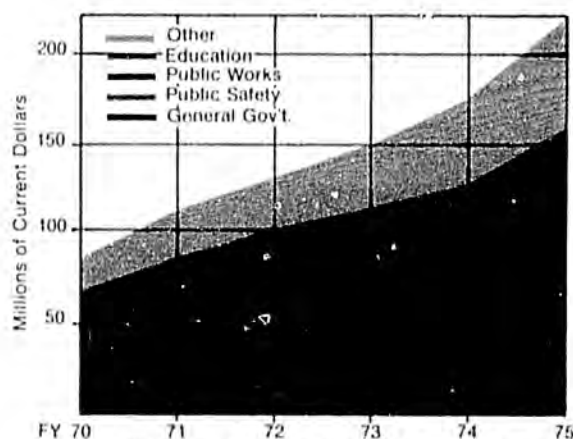
CHART XX
SELECTED LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVENUES
FOR MAJOR ALASKAN COMMUNITIES*



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

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

CHART XXI
SELECTED LOCAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES
FOR MAJOR ALASKAN COMMUNITIES*



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

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

Area Profiles

Anchorage

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

Historical Perspective

One of the younger Alaskan cities, Anchorage was known as Ship Creek Landing until 1915 when the location was chosen to serve as a supply base for the construction of the federal Alaska Railroad from Seward to Fairbanks. By the spring of 1915, railroad construction attracted a population of 2,000, living in tents

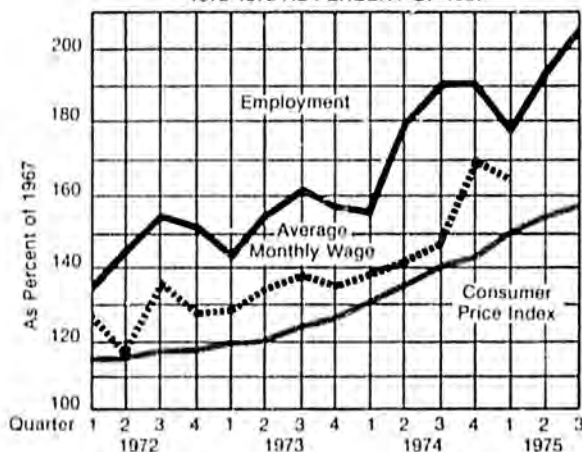
and log houses. The headquarters of the railroad was transferred to Anchorage in 1917 and by 1920 the city was incorporated.

Anchorage's role as a transportation service and support point on the southern end of the "Railbelt" continued until the Second World War, but with little increase in the population or level of economic activity. An important turning point in Anchorage's history occurred with the entry of the United States into the war against the Japanese. A sudden awareness as to the strategic military position of Alaska led to the hurried establishment of Army ground and Air Corps installations, adjacent to Anchorage. With the addition of personnel at these bases, the area population jumped from slightly over 4,200 in 1939 to more than 32,000

by 1950. Thus the Federal Government not only contributed to the creation of Anchorage, but also elevated it to the position of the largest community in the State. The number of defense personnel — military and civilian — was further expanded during the 1950's, and at the same time appreciable growth occurred in the distributive industries.

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

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



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

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

Recent Trends

Economic expansion in the Anchorage area set the pace for development throughout the State since 1970. Although the

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

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

Consistent and appreciable annual advances within finance-real estate-insurance lifted employment in that industry by 58 percent as of 1974 and initial data for 1975 points to an additional

gain of ten percent. Virtually all major financial institutions operating in the State are headquartered in Anchorage, making it the financial capital of Alaska. Although information on assets and liabilities of banks is available only on a Statewide basis, indications are that increases of deposits and total assets for Anchorage banking facilities have been significant.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

to account for over half of total government employment and exceeded 10,000 in 1975.

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

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



Fairbanks

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

Historical Perspectives

An Italian by the name of Felix Pedro is credited with founding Fairbanks when he discovered gold north of the present site of the city in 1902. Shortly thereafter

the sternwheeler of Captain E. T. Barnette grounded on a sandbar in the nearby Chena River. Barnette settled at that spot, opening a trading post which served the thousands of prospectors which thronged to the area as the word of the discovery spread. The area population reached an estimated 11,000 in 1910 but declined sharply during the following decade to about 2,000 and remained at that level through the 1930's.

Although gold prompted the establishment of Fairbanks, its importance to the area's economy was short-lived and Fairbanks was saved from the fate of most

mining "boom towns" by becoming the transportation hub of Interior Alaska. It achieved this position due to its location near the confluence of the Chena and Tanana Rivers, and by being the northernmost terminus of the Alaska Railroad, completed in 1923.

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

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

The population rose to 19,400 by 1950 and then to 43,400 in 1960. Growth during the period 1950-1970 also resulted from the increased importance of the transportation and other support industries in serving the Interior and a higher level of government services, including a marked rise in enrollment at the University of Alaska. The discovery of the huge petroleum reserves on the North Slope in the late 60's represented a new factor in the area's

economy, one which exerted moderate influence on the economy until 1974 when the start of oil pipeline construction impacted tremendously upon socio-economic conditions within the Fairbanks area.

Current Trends

Although initial hiring for the pipeline construction project began in mid-1974, the employment peak was not reached until the summer of 1975. Since only a small proportion of pipeline employees actually are employed in the Fairbanks area, the project's impact upon the community has been largely indirect. The growth in total employment exceeded, by an unexpected margin,

the increase in unemployment, permitting a decline in the jobless rate on an annual basis to less than eight percent of the labor force. Non-agricultural wage and salaried employment attained an all-time high in 1975, up nearly 30 percent from the 1974 average, as the result of a doubling in the level of construction activity plus strong advances in most support industries, specifically trade, services, and transportation.

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



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

Transportation-communications-utilities employment increased around 45 percent in 1975, due to heavy demands placed upon trucking and air transportation facilities by the pipeline project. Additionally,

revenue tons transported by the Alaska Railroad were up roughly 50 percent. The trucking and warehousing component experienced a doubling of employment during the peak summer season.

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

Moderate advances took place in mining and finance-real estate-insurance employment. In the government sector, state agencies expanded appreciably in

order to provide the services required by the large influx of new residents and migrants. Employment in local government rose in response to the impact of the pipeline project and also the transfer of employees from the state-operated schools system.

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



INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1973

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
<u>STATEWIDE</u>													
<u>Civilian Resident Labor Force</u>													
TOTAL	117700	118800	122800	125400	129200	134100	139500	141800	136500	131900	129400	127900	129600
Total Unemployment	14800	15200	16200	15600	13300	13300	12800	11900	11300	12100	14800	16000	13900
Percent of Labor Force	12.6	12.8	13.2	12.4	10.3	9.9	9.2	8.4	8.2	9.2	11.5	12.5	10.8
Total Employment	102900	103600	106600	109800	115900	120800	126700	129900	125200	119800	114600	111900	115700
<u>Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work</u>													
TOTAL	98300	98900	101200	104500	109700	114500	119900	122900	118800	114200	109700	107100	110000
Mining	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100	2200	2300	2200	2100	2000	1900	2000
Metal Mining	100	100	100	100	100	200	300	300	300	100	100	100	100
Oil & Gas	1400	1500	1600	1600	1700	1700	1700	1800	1700	1800	1700	1700	1700
Other Mining	100	100	100	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	100	200
Contract Construction	5100	5000	5200	5900	7800	9700	10100	10700	10300	10000	7600	6500	7800
Manufacturing	6500	6800	7600	8300	9500	10900	13800	13200	10200	8900	8800	7700	9400
Food Processing	3100	3100	3100	3400	4200	5400	8300	7900	5000	3800	3900	3600	4600
Logging-Lumber & Pulp	2100	2300	3100	3400	3700	3800	3700	3600	3500	3500	3300	2600	3200
Other Manufacturing	1300	1400	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1700	1700	1600	1600	1500	1500
Transp.-Comm. & Pub. Utilities	9000	9100	9200	9900	10300	11000	11500	11600	11400	10900	10600	10400	10400
Trucking & Warehousing	1100	1200	1100	1400	1600	1800	1800	1800	1600	1500	1400	1400	1500
Water Transportation	600	600	700	800	900	1100	1200	1200	1100	1100	1100	1000	900
Air Transportation	2800	2900	2900	3200	3200	3500	3600	3700	3700	3400	3200	3200	3300
Other Transportation	1000	1000	1000	1000	1100	1000	1000	1000	1200	1200	1200	1200	1100
Comm. & Public Utilities	3500	3400	3500	3500	3600	3600	3900	3900	3800	3700	3700	3600	3600
Trade	16600	16600	17000	17500	18100	18000	19200	19600	19400	19000	19000	19000	18300
Wholesale	3100	3100	3200	3300	3400	3600	3600	3700	3600	3500	3400	3400	3400
Retail	13500	13500	13800	14200	14700	15300	15600	15900	15800	15500	15600	15600	14900
Gen. Mdse. & Apparel	3500	3500	3500	3500	3600	3800	3900	4000	4000	4000	4200	4200	3800
Food Stores	1600	1700	1700	1800	1800	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1800	1800	1800
Eating & Drinking Places	3200	3200	3400	3600	3800	4000	4200	4300	4300	4000	4000	4000	3800
Other Retail	5200	5100	5200	5300	5500	5600	5600	5700	5600	5600	5600	5600	5500
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	4000	4000	4100	4000	4200	4200	4400	4500	4400	4500	4400	4400	4300
Services	14100	14200	14500	14900	15200	15700	16100	15900	15900	15400	15300	15200	15200
Hotels, Motels, & Lodges	1400	1500	1600	1700	1900	2400	2500	2500	2200	1700	1600	1500	1900
Personal Services	800	800	800	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	800	900	900
Business Services	1900	1900	1900	2000	2100	2100	2400	2100	2200	2100	2100	2100	2100
Medical Services	3200	3200	3300	3100	3200	3200	3400	3500	3500	3500	3600	3500	3300
Other Services	6800	6800	6900	7200	7100	7100	6900	6900	7100	7200	7200	7200	7000
Government	41000	41000	41300	41500	41700	41000	40600	43000	43300	42200	41300	41300	41600
Federal	17100	16900	16800	16900	17100	17600	17400	17400	17400	17100	17000	17100	17100
State	13400	13600	13800	13800	13600	13300	12900	15300	14900	14100	13300	13200	13800
Local	10500	10500	10700	10800	11000	10100	10300	10300	11000	11000	11000	11000	10700
Misc. & Unclassified	400	500	500	600	900	1000	2000	2100	1700	1200	700	700	1000

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1973

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
<u>PRINCE OF WALES LABOR AREA</u>													
<u>Civilian Resident Labor Force</u>													
TOTAL	407	554	737	897	980	1068	1294	1343	1094	1017	924	914	936
Total Unemployment	130	131	87	72	68	94	61	83	65	60	77	134	89
Percent of Labor Force	31.9	23.6	11.8	8.0	6.9	8.8	4.7	6.2	5.9	5.9	8.3	14.7	9.5
Total Employment	277	423	650	825	912	974	1233	1260	1029	957	847	780	847
<u>Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work</u>													
TOTAL	248	375	573	736	802	855	1080	1110	910	844	752	689	748
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing	69	190	383	507	596	635	737	768	546	510	473	339	479
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Trade	*	*	*	*	*	*	20	19	21	*	*	*	*
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Service	6	6	7	10	11	11	12	14	10	10	11	11	10
Miscellaneous	*	*	*	13	18	17	130	121	108	108	47	137	*
Government	146	147	142	169	136	144	129	169	178	165	172	155	154
Federal	24	27	26	24	27	28	24	23	23	23	23	25	25
State & Local	122	120	116	145	109	116	105	146	155	142	149	130	129
<u>KETCHIKAN LABOR AREA</u>													
<u>Civilian Resident Labor Force</u>													
TOTAL	5332	5592	5900	5944	6109	6498	7181	7555	6559	6195	6126	6205	6266
Total Unemployment	781	863	873	650	499	569	572	495	468	547	668	835	652
Percent of Labor Force	14.6	15.5	14.8	10.9	8.2	8.8	8.0	6.6	7.1	8.8	10.9	13.5	10.4
Total Employment	4551	4723	5027	5294	5610	5929	6609	7060	6091	5648	5458	5370	5614
<u>Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work</u>													
TOTAL	4437	4597	4882	5160	5434	5734	6402	6838	5911	5484	5319	5223	5452
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	281	292	299	389	422	533	603	623	454	503	471	472	445
Manufacturing	977	1119	1271	1310	1371	1473	1751	2028	1460	1362	1307	1166	1383
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	493	479	524	526	558	579	681	696	674	570	593	576	579
Trade	689	720	765	792	834	897	921	941	919	364	837	855	836
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	133	124	131	126	121	125	*	*	*	134	130	133	*
Service	554	555	565	558	566	596	567	565	555	549	550	550	561
Miscellaneous	*	*	*	*	*	*	184	220	214	*	*	*	*
Government	1298	1296	1309	1440	1542	1474	1562	1629	1499	1375	1375	1437	1436
Federal	164	165	162	199	201	218	236	230	220	206	206	200	200
State & Local	1134	1131	1147	1241	1341	1256	1326	1399	1279	1169	1169	1237	1236

* Withheld to comply with disclosure regulations.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1973

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

* Withheld to comply with disclosure regulations.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1973

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

* Withheld to comply with disclosure regulations.

LALOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1973

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
<u>CORDOVA-McCARTHY LABOR AREA</u>													
<u>Civilian Resident Labor Force</u>													
TOTAL	1077	1166	1329	1448	1624	1581	1827	1779	1400	1198	1076	1057	1380
Total Unemployment	109	90	96	101	71	93	100	105	79	84	104	131	97
Percent of Labor Force	10.1	7.7	7.2	7.0	4.4	5.9	5.5	5.9	5.6	7.0	9.7	12.4	7.0
Total Employment	968	1076	1233	1347	1553	1488	1727	1674	1321	1114	972	926	1283
<u>Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work</u>													
TOTAL	670	743	842	931	1059	1007	1159	1127	896	759	672	639	875
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	4	5	11	28	37		*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing	146	216	297	317	402	31	469	401	196	100	76	56	256
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	56	58	59	73	100	3	86	86	94	91	95	101	81
Trade	64	74	83	77	111	12	106	111	112	104	94	96	95
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	*	*	*	*	*		20	22	20	19	19	18	*
Service	59	61	59	91	68	64	58	57	59	57	60	56	62
Miscellaneous	30	30	31	45	33	28	84	112	71	34	16	7	43
Government	242	234	237	231	241	220	226	239	261	261	241	242	239
Federal	35	35	35	35	33	33	33	38	37	35	32	30	34
State & Local	207	199	202	196	208	187	193	201	224	226	209	212	205
<u>VALDEZ-CHITINA-WHITTIER LABOR AREA</u>													
<u>Civilian Resident Labor Force</u>													
TOTAL	1172	1115	1160	1200	1358	1518	1693	1866	1707	1313	1303	1297	1392
Total Unemployment	220	160	199	173	130	152	131	184	141	124	202	256	173
Percent of Labor Force	18.8	14.3	17.2	14.4	9.6	10.0	7.7	9.9	8.3	9.4	15.5	19.7	12.4
Total Employment	952	955	961	1027	1228	1366	1562	1682	1566	1189	1101	1041	1219
<u>Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work</u>													
TOTAL	776	776	778	836	989	1096	1244	1352	1269	959	896	844	985
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	9	10	17	16	28	90	177	183	141	77	50	29	69
Manufacturing	*	*	*	*	*	*	114	159	147	*	*	*	*
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	69	84	61	74	87	110	113	111	96	79	72	71	86
Trade	47	41	43	52	64	79	82	83	70	66	65	59	63
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	18	17	17	17	17	19	27	27	3	25	25	25	22
Service	86	81	86	100	127	156	153	155	147	121	107	102	118
Miscellaneous	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Government	523	517	529	516	566	602	553	606	622	570	562	548	557
Federal	47	51	49	47	52	50	59	50	43	46	54	56	50
State & Local	476	466	480	469	514	525	494	556	579	524	508	492	507

* Withheld to comply with disclosure regulations.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1973

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
<u>PALMER-WASILLA-TALKEETNA LABOR AREA</u>													
<u>Civilian Resident Labor Force</u>													
TOTAL	2555	2571	2682	2789	2757	2677	2837	2806	2898	2763	2853	2773	2747
Total Unemployment	737	761	775	762	618	514	599	513	517	644	868	852	680
Percent of Labor Force	28.8	29.6	28.9	27.3	22.4	19.2	21.1	18.3	17.8	23.3	30.4	30.7	24.8
Total Employment	1818	1810	1907	2027	2139	2163	2238	2293	2381	2119	1985	1921	2067
<u>Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work</u>													
TOTAL	1469	1445	1484	1563	1614	1629	1674	1725	1831	1667	1612	1571	1607
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	12	14	12	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	39	38	47	83	96	123	136	152	144	140	101	76	98
Manufacturing	*	*	*	9	12	13	10	10	9	*	*	*	*
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	160	165	165	167	169	182	183	179	183	172	182	177	174
Trade	237	229	226	246	245	247	264	262	262	245	243	233	245
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	38	38	37	39	41	42	47	47	46	50	48	47	43
Service	213	215	226	235	251	264	282	292	275	255	242	237	249
Miscellaneous	*	*	*	*	*	*	14	13	14	9	10	8	*
Government	740	739	747	747	766	738	726	756	885	784	772	778	765
Federal	106	103	106	109	109	115	106	118	114	108	96	95	107
State & Local	634	636	641	638	657	623	620	638	771	676	676	683	658
<u>ANCHORAGE LABOR AREA</u>													
<u>Civilian Resident Labor Force</u>													
TOTAL	56007	56444	57807	58564	60068	62403	63339	63598	63167	56487	61747	61769	60117
Total Unemployment	5689	6225	6476	6572	5734	5691	5268	5080	5141	5384	6045	6514	5818
Percent of Labor Force	10.2	11.0	11.2	11.2	9.5	9.1	8.3	8.0	8.1	8.6	9.8	10.5	9.7
Total Employment	50318	50219	51331	51992	54334	56712	58071	58518	58026	51103	55702	55255	54299
<u>Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work</u>													
TOTAL	46738	46647	47546	48310	50307	52394	53379	53915	53601	52986	51736	51283	50737
Mining	587	640	681	767	789	823	798	839	816	796	830	856	768
Contract Construction	3127	2998	2994	3156	4155	5088	5245	5360	5202	5222	4147	3544	4178
Manufacturing	1086	1113	1172	1294	1358	1403	1411	1414	1374	1368	1258	1179	1286
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	3957	3973	4053	4439	4647	4855	5061	5118	5110	4911	4737	4640	4625
Trade	9926	9889	10095	10175	10414	10710	10839	11103	11200	11094	11168	11343	10663
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	2612	2653	2724	2639	2728	2774	2880	2949	2946	2944	2908	2878	2803
Service	7835	7922	8150	7937	8230	8447	8607	8586	8630	8436	8491	8553	8319
Miscellaneous	45	46	48	58	94	134	145	130	97	72	60	56	82
Government	17563	17513	17629	17845	17892	18160	18393	18416	18226	18143	18137	18234	18113
Federal	9417	9286	9296	9331	9352	9793	9838	9867	9697	9594	9552	9675	938
State & Local	8146	8227	8333	8514	8540	8367	8555	8549	8529	8549	8585	8559	155

* Withheld to comply with disclosure regulations.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1973

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
<u>SEWARD LABOR AREA</u>													
<u>Civilian Resident Labor Force</u>													
TOTAL	1093	1141	1187	1413	1404	1250	1230	1300	1122	1152	1248	1235	1231
Total Unemployment	296	227	239	225	184	135	115	143	132	234	248	258	203
Percent of Labor Force	27.1	19.9	20.1	15.9	13.1	10.8	9.3	11.0	11.8	20.3	19.9	20.9	16.5
Total Employment	797	914	948	1188	1220	1115	1115	1157	990	918	1000	977	1028
<u>Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work</u>													
TOTAL	682	781	806	1016	1033	943	943	977	840	782	855	834	874
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	6	6	6	5	5	7	*	*	*	12	6	16	*
Manufacturing	*	*	*	369	344	267	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	37	32	18	12	22	40	*	*	*	17	24	16	*
Trade	99	105	103	124	139	147	152	155	135	122	107	113	125
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	12	11	11	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Service	122	116	119	124	121	126	128	132	127	119	119	122	123
Miscellaneous	*	*	*	71	100	69	74	58	35	*	*	*	*
Government	283	288	288	295	288	272	277	289	292	301	306	293	289
Federal	29	27	27	28	29	32	36	34	29	38	40	38	32
State & Local	254	261	261	267	259	240	241	255	263	263	266	255	257
<u>KENAI-COOK INLET LABOR AREA</u>													
<u>Civilian Resident Labor Force</u>													
TOTAL	5326	5292	5520	5575	5659	5775	6494	6333	5931	5791	5764	5510	5746
Total Unemployment	1059	973	1112	1009	857	856	765	762	715	784	1073	1031	917
Percent of Labor Force	19.9	18.4	20.1	18.1	15.1	14.8	11.8	12.0	12.1	13.5	18.6	18.7	16.0
Total Employment	4269	4319	4408	4566	4802	4919	5729	5571	5216	5007	4691	4479	4831
<u>Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work</u>													
TOTAL	3621	3654	3703	3848	4002	4087	4759	4620	4356	4205	3977	3751	4049
Mining	512	505	525	563	578	595	593	594	576	619	554	504	560
Contract Construction	269	261	276	301	383	397	355	401	435	450	329	260	343
Manufacturing	448	457	443	489	547	664	1123	1123	695	506	546	505	629
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	288	312	270	301	299	280	261	278	289	320	328	322	296
Trade	457	442	445	463	498	533	549	535	554	551	530	525	507
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	81	81	80	80	80	79	77	83	83	79	83	82	81
Service	511	538	544	550	574	610	849	580	615	650	581	553	596
Miscellaneous	70	68	70	72	85	82	132	138	108	93	92	69	90
Government	985	990	1050	1029	958	847	820	888	1001	937	934	931	947
Federal	85	88	88	76	79	78	74	77	80	76	77	81	80
State & Local	900	902	962	953	879	769	746	811	921	861	857	850	867

* Withheld to comply with disclosure regulations.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1973

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
<u>KODIAK LABOR AREA</u>													
<u>Civilian Resident Labor Force</u>													
TOTAL	3583	3512	3547	3687	4190	4585	4741	4902	4420	4123	4150	3882	4110
Total Unemployment	228	222	303	223	233	320	327	253	230	256	331	273	266
Percent of Labor Force	6.4	6.3	8.5	6.0	5.6	7.0	6.9	5.2	5.2	6.2	8.0	7.0	6.5
Total Employment	3355	3290	3244	3464	3957	4265	4414	4649	4190	3867	3819	3609	3844
<u>Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work</u>													
TOTAL	3150	3086	3033	3237	3681	3959	3947	4325	3909	3614	3585	3383	3576
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	0	0	*
Contract Construction	68	72	82	98	90	111	164	208	196	174	154	152	131
Manufacturing	1323	1183	1155	1172	1100	1778	1758	1838	1481	1310	1423	1236	1421
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	161	165	165	251	211	284	175	239	247	251	233	236	223
Trade	344	351	343	373	403	391	437	431	418	403	412	417	394
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	72	70	62	*
Service	241	235	237	282	296	270	256	264	286	304	278	261	268
Miscellaneous	148	184	141	205	217	283	371	456	339	275	207	114	252
Government	810	842	852	796	942	771	720	821	878	825	808	819	823
Federal	270	273	285	247	274	269	260	260	267	250	250	256	263
State & Local	540	569	567	549	668	502	460	561	611	575	558	563	560
<u>ALEUTIAN ISLANDS LABOR AREA</u>													
<u>Civilian Resident Labor Force</u>													
TOTAL	1760	1913	1828	1900	1935	2074	2275	2451	2150	2312	2410	2304	2109
Total Unemployment	148	228	215	226	212	166	113	85	101	137	160	178	164
Percent of Labor Force	8.4	11.9	11.8	11.9	11.0	8.0	5.0	3.5	4.7	5.9	6.6	7.7	7.8
Total Employment	1612	1685	1613	1674	1723	1908	2162	2366	2049	2175	2250	2126	1945
<u>Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work</u>													
TOTAL	1762	1855	1755	1815	1877	2111	2496	2734	2302	2486	2596	2445	2186
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	0	0	*
Contract Construction	74	140	139	153	182	189	216	270	244	226	197	142	181
Manufacturing	428	454	371	363	391	595	863	992	669	837	1082	1048	674
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	98	93	97	103	92	94	91	93	87	*	*	*	*
Trade	146	136	131	138	148	151	143	146	142	143	139	135	141
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Service	46	46	50	50	67	71	66	65	36	22	23	21	47
Miscellaneous	35	52	39	47	58	43	220	225	153	181	86	57	100
Government	929	928	922	955	933	962	889	934	963	973	964	937	941
Federal	689	695	684	716	703	717	708	713	715	698	716	697	704
State & Local	240	233	238	239	230	245	181	221	248	275	248	240	237

* Withheld to comply with disclosure regulations.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1973

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

* Withheld to comply with disclosure regulations.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1973

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
<u>KUSKOKWIM LABOR AREA</u>													
<u>Civilian Resident Labor Force</u>													
TOTAL	495	484	493	520	561	578	592	650	597	554	454	466	537
Total Unemployment	120	109	98	101	97	83	110	99	84	69	87	108	97
Percent of Labor Force	24.2	22.5	19.9	19.4	17.3	14.4	18.6	15.2	14.1	12.5	19.2	23.2	18.1
Total Employment	375	375	395	419	464	495	482	551	513	485	367	358	440
<u>Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work</u>													
TOTAL	317	315	329	354	391	424	411	481	449	420	311	302	375
Mining	*	*	*	5	8	9	15	19	15	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	54	51	55	76	79	79	80	87	87	59	54	51	68
Trade	21	20	25	23	24	34	20	20	25	27	23	23	24
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Service	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Government	219	219	225	225	245	243	234	291	244	277	209	205	236
Federal	116	118	117	123	124	118	115	117	118	124	116	115	118
State & Local	103	101	108	102	121	125	119	174	126	153	93	90	118
<u>WADE HAMPTON LABOR AREA</u>													
<u>Civilian Resident Labor Force</u>													
TOTAL	567	600	605	533	521	482	838	900	611	782	646	547	636
Total Unemployment	103	150	172	157	121	103	116	113	84	79	90	123	117
Percent of Labor Force	18.2	25.0	28.4	29.5	23.2	21.4	13.8	12.6	13.7	10.1	13.9	22.5	18.4
Total Employment	464	450	433	376	400	379	722	787	530	703	556	424	519
<u>Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work</u>													
TOTAL	475	468	441	359	381	365	788	828	539	746	596	438	535
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contract Construction	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing	106	105	108	19	31	54	444	330	209	*	*	*	*
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	24	26	25	*
Trade	63	91	72	68	70	51	80	126	51	137	198	84	91
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Service	42	43	42	42	42	43	44	42	42	41	41	41	42
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Government	240	202	194	205	214	164	185	303	214	292	217	202	220
Federal	136	135	134	133	134	122	145	153	156	168	169	155	145
State & Local	104	67	60	72	80	42	40	150	58	124	48	47	75

* Withheld to comply with disclosure regulations.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1973

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
<u>FAIRBANKS LABOR AREA</u>													
<u>Civilian Resident Labor Force</u>													
TOTAL	15435	15628	15911	16388	16717	16798	16721	16717	16739	16137	16357	16069	16301
Total Unemployment	2063	2122	2321	2337	1993	1880	1766	1335	1296	1508	2302	2176	1925
Percent of Labor Force	13.4	13.6	14.6	14.3	11.9	11.2	10.6	8.0	7.7	9.3	14.1	13.5	11.8
Total Employment	13372	13506	13590	14051	14724	14918	14955	15382	15443	14629	14055	13893	14376
<u>Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work</u>													
TOTAL	14372	14473	14521	15096	15796	16035	16172	16623	16699	15829	15229	15017	15489
Mining	38	36	39	73	89	89	159	169	153	157	126	126	105
Contract Construction	626	610	626	744	1080	1480	1706	1931	1907	1507	1011	870	1175
Manufacturing	190	188	201	225	237	282	302	302	289	269	242	230	246
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	1385	1299	1243	1239	1309	1396	1525	1534	1491	1352	1301	1283	1363
Trade	2292	2334	2386	2564	2672	2795	2879	2944	2859	2856	2783	2777	2679
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	540	538	544	560	596	605	582	594	583	587	574	583	574
Service	2405	2399	2420	2635	2684	2718	2637	2682	2737	2574	2559	2515	2580
Miscellaneous	9	10	12	9	22	23	17	15	9	6	6	6	12
Government	6867	7059	7050	7047	7107	6647	6365	6452	6671	6521	6627	6627	6755
Federal	2711	2684	2627	2659	2732	2750	2494	2417	2332	2230	2208	2235	2507
State & Local	4176	4375	4423	4388	4375	3897	3871	4035	4339	4291	4419	4392	4248
<u>YUKON-KOYUKUK LABOR AREA</u>													
<u>Civilian Resident Labor Force</u>													
TOTAL	1327	1269	1339	1531	1441	1639	1578	1901	1664	1246	1213	1284	1453
Total Unemployment	260	230	258	243	207	163	151	158	133	140	184	273	200
Percent of Labor Force	19.6	18.1	19.3	15.9	14.4	9.9	9.6	8.3	8.0	11.2	15.2	21.3	13.8
Total Employment	1067	1039	1081	1288	1234	1476	1427	1743	1531	1106	1029	1011	1253
<u>Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work</u>													
TOTAL	1148	1112	1151	1397	1315	1593	1544	1885	1651	1197	1112	1096	1350
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	325	316	324	379	406	409	411	416	396	376	342	325	369
Trade	41	39	45	50	57	91	79	77	76	61	53	53	60
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Service	28	30	30	187	60	185	202	209	114	39	27	24	94
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Government	683	649	648	650	652	721	690	1016	910	584	599	597	700
Federal	321	320	325	318	331	409	411	408	387	331	326	318	350
State & Local	362	329	323	332	321	312	279	608	523	253	273	279	350

* Withheld to comply with disclosure regulations.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1973

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

* Withheld to comply with disclosure regulations.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1973

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

* Withheld to comply with disclosure regulations.



CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS

Population Estimates and Projections

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

Series P-25, No. 604

Issued June 1975

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

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

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

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

The methods used have been tested against the 1970 census and recent special censuses. A decision on current methodology was made by the Bureau of the Census on the basis of the tests. For a more detailed description of the Federal-State Cooperative Program and an analysis of 1970 test results for methods other

than the recently developed Administrative Records method, see *Current Population Reports*, Series P-26, No. 21, "Federal-State Cooperative Program for Local Population Estimates: Test Results—April 1, 1970," April 1973. Results of a test of the Administrative Records method are presented in *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 547.¹

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The provisional July 1, 1974 estimate for Anchorage Census Division was developed by adding the average change between 1973 and 1974 estimates based on Component Method II and the Housing Unit method to the 1973 estimate. In the Housing Unit method the estimates of the population are based on

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

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

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

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

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

²See footnote 2 on page 1.

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

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

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

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

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

² Less than 50 persons or less than 0.05 percent.

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

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

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

(SMSA totals rounded independently of census division numbers)

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

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

APPENDIX

ESTIMATES PUBLISHED IN SERIES P-26 REPORTS SINCE 1970

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

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

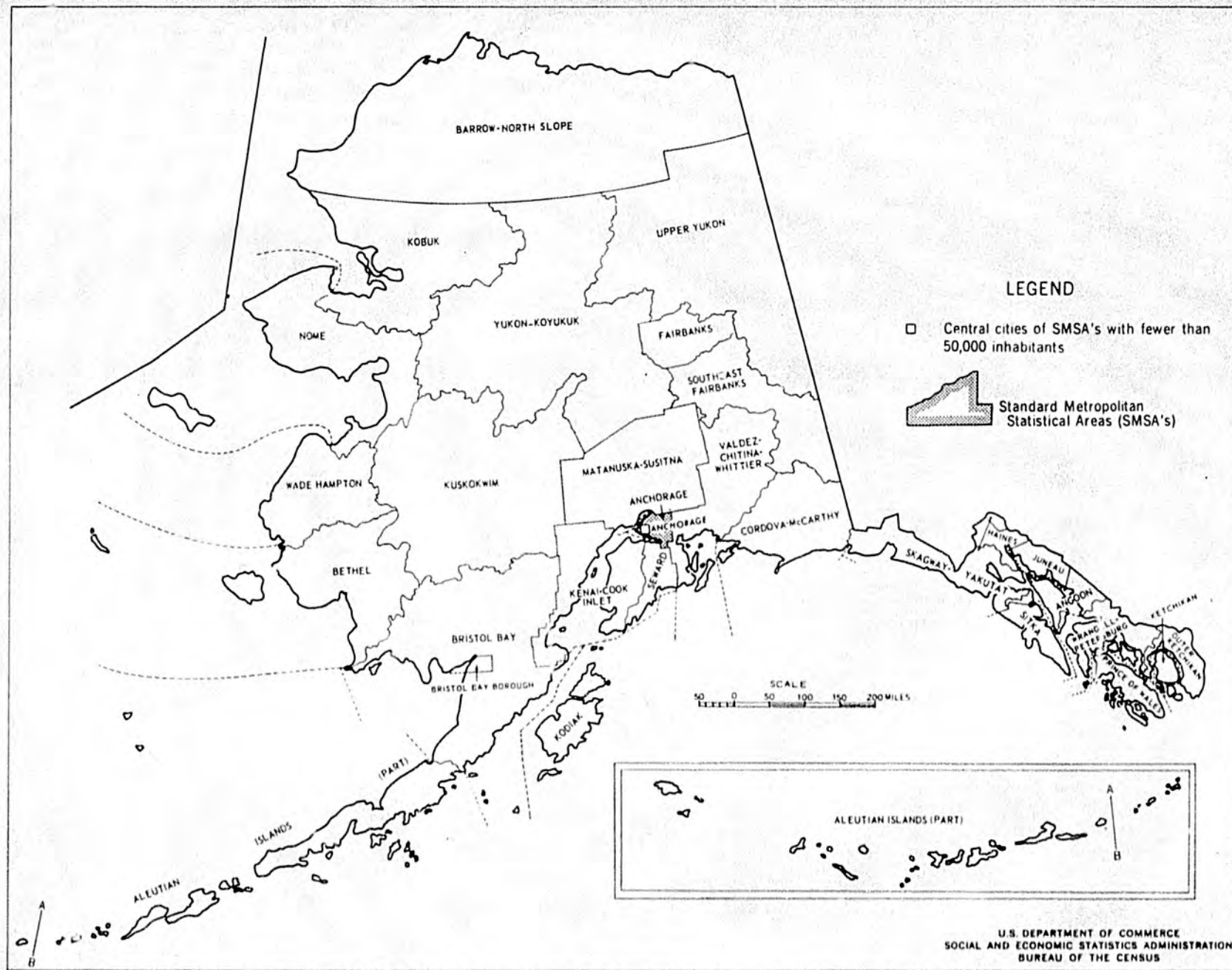
*First year only. For second year, see Series P-25, No. 517.

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

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

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

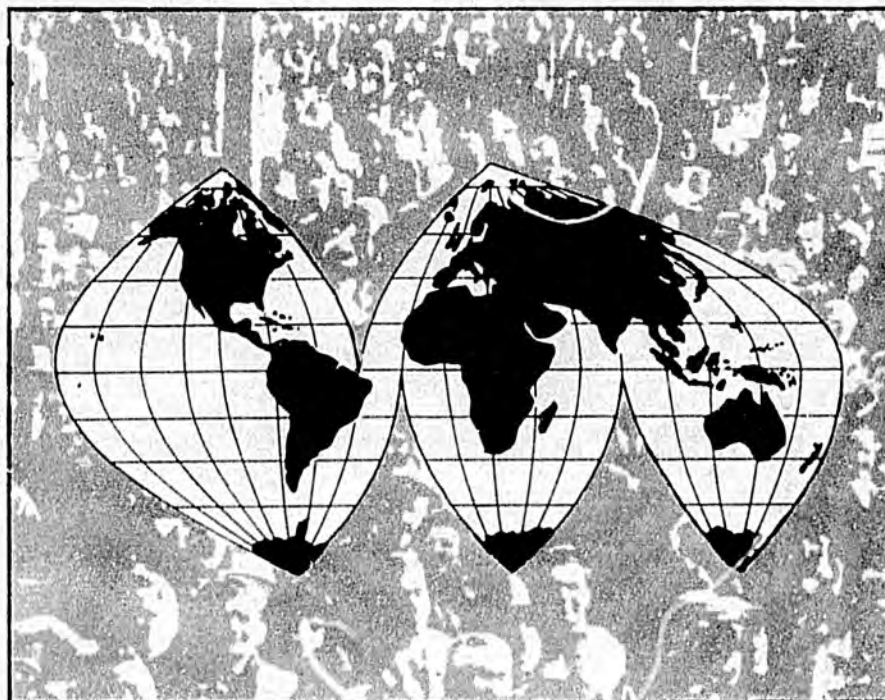
CENSUS DIVISIONS, METROPOLITAN AREAS, AND SELECTED PLACES: ALASKA



ALMOST 4 BILLION PEOPLE....

All countries
of the world
are covered
and are
grouped
by regions—

Northern America
Latin America
Caribbean Islands
Europe
Africa
Near East
South Asia
South East Asia
East Asia
Oceania



World Population: 1973

This publication from the International Statistical Programs Center of the Bureau of the Census presents detailed and easy-to-read tables with continent-by-continent and country-by-country information on population, births, deaths, life expectancy, urban population, and more. The report was developed in cooperation with the Agency for International Development.

(please detach along this dotted line)

ORDER FORM

Please send me ___ copy(ies) of

C56.202:P81/2.

World Population: 1973 12 pp. at 40 cents

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____

Zip code _____

I enclose \$ _____ (check, money order, or Supt. of Documents coupons) or charge to my Deposit Account No. _____
Total Amount \$ _____

MAIL ORDER FORM WITH PAYMENT TO

Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402

or any U.S. Department of
Commerce district office

FOR USE OF SUPT. DOCS.

Enclosed _____

To be mailed _____

later _____

Refund _____

Coupon refund _____

Postage _____

MAKE CHECK OR MONEY ORDER PAYABLE TO SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS
To Insure Prompt, Accurate Shipment, Place Correct Address on Mailing Label Below

Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

World Population: 1973

Name _____

Street Address _____

City, State, and ZIP Code _____

POSTAGE AND FEES
PAID
U.S. GOVERNMENT
PRINTING OFFICE
375

Special Fourth Class Rate
Book



(please type or print)

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS
Washington, D.C. 20402
OFFICIAL BUSINESS
FIRST CLASS MAIL

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
COM-202





STATE OF ALASKA

**CURRENT POPULATION
ESTIMATES BY
CENSUS DIVISIONS**

JULY 1, 1974



CURRENT POPULATION ESTIMATES

BY

CENSUS DIVISION

Prepared by

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS SECTION

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Peter Keating, Manpower Economist

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

METHODOLOGY

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

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

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

SOURCES OF DATA

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

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

Census Division	Resident Population*		Number & % of Change		Civilian Population		Number & % of Change	
	April 1970 Census	July 1974 Estimate	Net Change 70-74 Number	Percent	April 1970 Census	July 1974 Estimate	Net Change 70-74 Number	Percent
Aleutian Islands	8,057	7,714	343	- 4.3	4,368	4,506	138	3.2
Anchorage	126,333	153,112	26,779	21.2	113,449	139,579	26,130	23.0
Angoon	503	481	22	- 4.4	503	477	26	- 5.2
Barrow	2,663	3,234	571	21.4	2,555	3,108	553	21.6
Bethel	7,767	8,496	729	9.4	7,672	8,384	712	9.3
Bristol Bay Borough	1,147	1,239	92	8.0	713	683	30	- 4.2
Bristol Bay	3,485	3,875	390	11.2	3,480	3,875	395	11.3
Cordova-McCarthy	1,857	1,960	103	5.6	1,819	1,895	76	4.2
Fairbanks	45,864	50,762	4,898	10.7	37,075	44,804	7,729	20.8
Haines	1,504	2,054	550	36.6	1,495	2,054	559	37.4
Juneau	12,556	17,195	4,639	26.8	13,351	16,976	3,625	27.2
Kenai-Cook Inlet	14,250	13,962	288	- 2.0	13,766	13,905	139	1.0
Ketchikan	10,041	11,522	1,481	14.7	9,844	11,323	1,479	15.0
Kobuk	4,434	4,807	373	8.4	4,329	4,698	369	8.5
Kodiak	9,409	9,232	177	- 1.9	7,918	8,499	581	7.3
Kuskokwim	2,306	2,677	371	16.1	2,051	2,355	304	14.8
Matanuska-Susitna	6,509	9,787	3,278	50.4	6,503	9,787	3,284	50.5
Nome	5,749	7,001	1,252	21.8	5,598	6,834	1,236	22.1
Outer Ketchikan	1,676	1,703	27	1.6	1,539	1,577	38	2.5
Prince of Wales	2,106	2,525	419	19.9	2,106	2,525	419	20.0
Seward	2,336	2,683	347	14.9	2,245	2,667	422	18.8
Sitka	6,109	6,428	319	5.2	5,972	6,371	399	6.7
Skagway-Yakutat	2,157	2,476	319	14.8	2,136	2,458	322	15.1
Southeast Fairbanks	4,179	4,504	325	7.8	3,137	3,763	626	19.9
Upper Yukon	1,684	2,642	958	56.9	1,581	2,507	926	58.6
Valdez-Chitina-Whittier	3,098	3,833	735	23.7	3,098	3,833	735	23.7
Wade Hampton	3,917	4,164	247	6.3	3,748	4,055	307	8.2
Wrangell-Petersburg	4,913	5,848	935	19.0	4,862	5,823	961	19.8
Yukon-Koyukuk	4,752	5,243	491	10.3	4,023	4,385	362	9.0
TOTAL	302,361	351,159	48,798	16.1	2,0,936	323,706	52,770	19.5

* Includes Military

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION
Alaska Department of Labor

TOTAL RESIDENT POPULATION

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

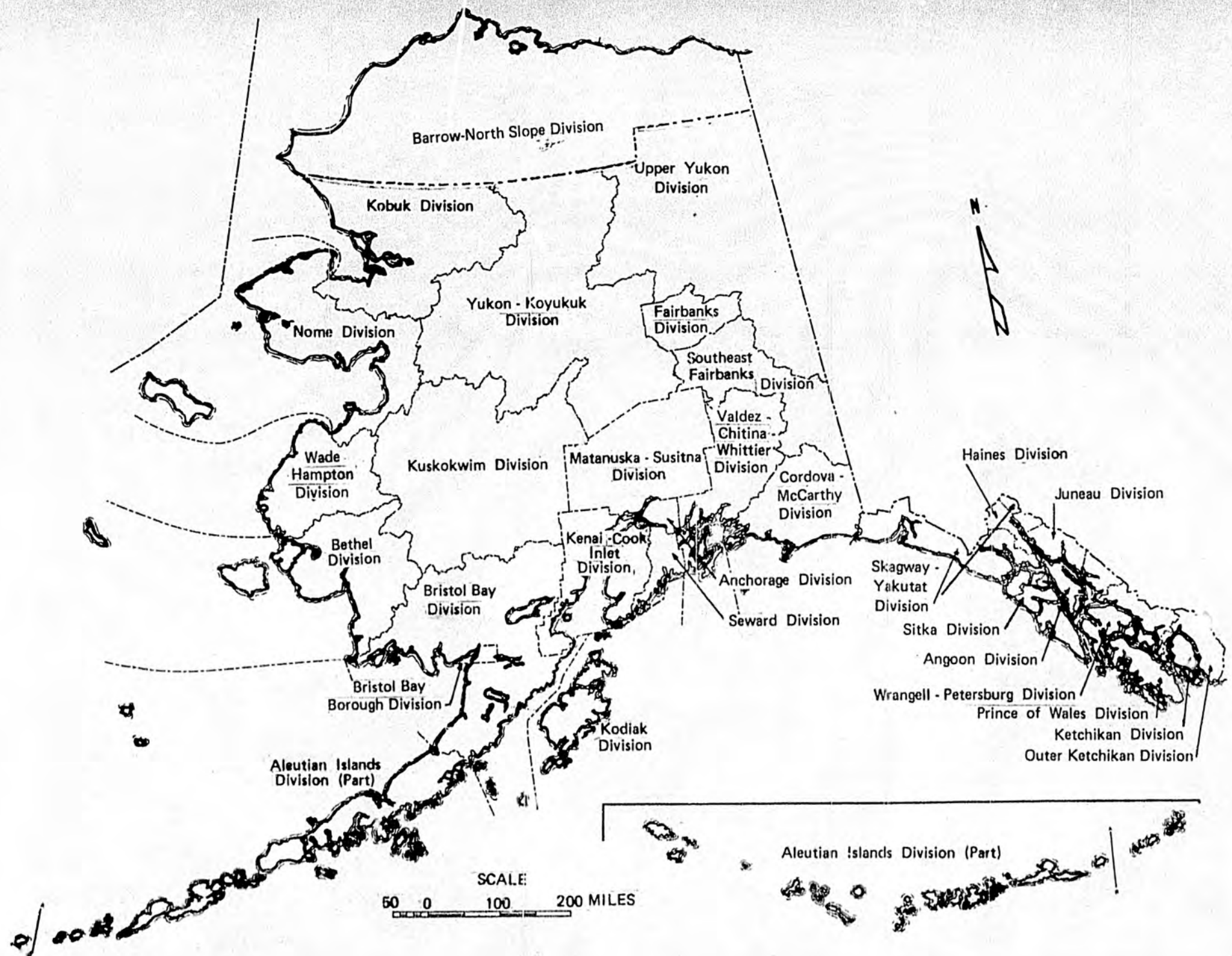
According to Transmittal Control form BC-1848, dated April 30, 1975 from the Bureau of the Census to Dave Gale, Chief of Research and Analysis Section, Alaska Department of Labor, the following will be published in Current Population Reports, Series P-25 for Alaska census divisions.

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

STANDARD METROPOLITAN
STATISTICAL AREA AND
CENSUS DIVISION

ANCHORAGE	148,800	145,800	126,385
Anchorage C.D.	148,800	145,800	126,385

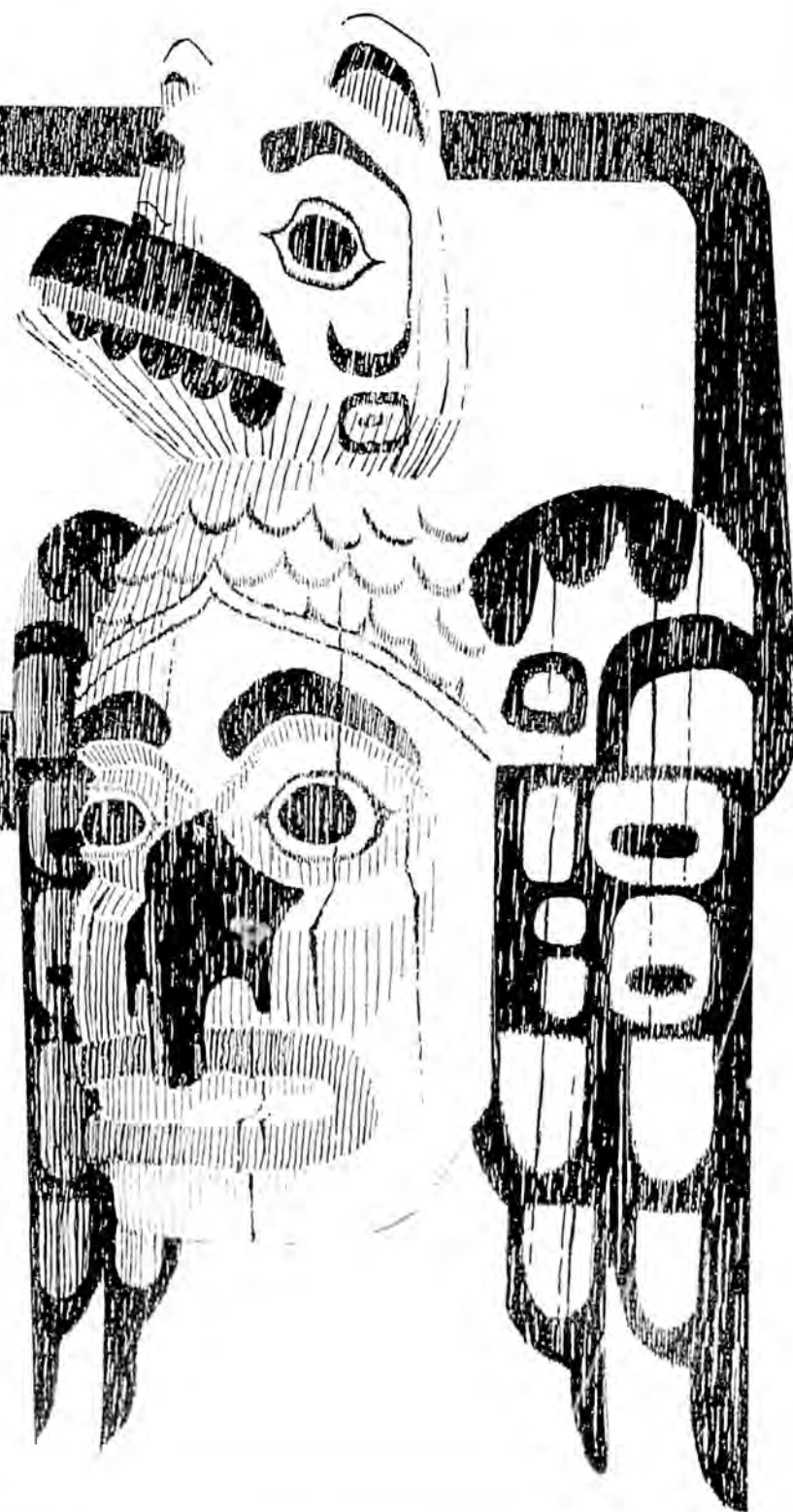
*Total does not agree with the sum of the census divisions due to corrections made to the census division populations after release of the official State counts.



OCT. 1975

**ALASKA
LABOR FORCE
ESTIMATES
BY INDUSTRY & AREA**

1974



INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1974

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
STATEWIDE													
Civilian Resident Labor Force													
TOTAL	124700	129300	134100	141300	147700	156200	160500	163000	161500	157100	155700	155600	148900
Total Unemployment	17000	19300	19700	17600	14300	15800	13100	12000	11500	10800	13300	14400	14900
Percent of Labor Force	13.6	14.9	14.7	12.5	9.7	10.1	8.2	7.4	7.1	6.7	8.6	9.2	10.0
Total Employment	107700	110100	114400	123700	133400	140400	147400	151000	150000	146200	142400	141300	134000
Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work													
TOTAL	103300	105300	109300	118100	126700	133700	140400	144300	144000	140200	137100	135900	128200
Mining	2100	2400	2700	3000	3200	3000	3300	3400	3200	3100	3000	3100	3000
Metal Mining	100	100	100	200	200	300	400	400	300	200	200	200	200
Oil & Gas	1900	2200	2500	2700	2800	2500	2700	2800	2700	2700	2700	2800	2600
Other Mining	100	100	100	100	200	200	200	200	200	200	100	100	200
Contract Construction	5500	5700	6400	8600	12500	16500	17900	19300	20100	20800	18600	17000	14100
Manufacturing	6600	6800	7600	9000	9800	11300	12800	13500	11500	9600	9000	7700	9600
Food Processing	2900	2900	3400	3900	4100	5200	6600	7200	5500	3600	3300	2700	4300
Logging-Lumber & Pulp	2300	2500	2800	3600	4000	4300	4400	4500	4200	4100	3800	3300	3600
Other Manufacturing	1400	1400	1400	1500	1700	1800	1800	1800	1800	1900	1900	1700	1700
Transp.-Comm. & Pub. Utilities	9900	10300	10600	11300	12000	13100	13400	13900	14000	13400	13400	13300	12400
Trucking & Warehousing	1400	1600	1700	1700	1900	2100	2500	2600	2700	2600	2600	2800	2200
Water Transportation	800	800	800	1000	1000	1300	1200	1400	1200	1000	1100	800	1000
Air Transportation	3100	3100	3200	3600	3900	4400	4600	4600	4600	4300	4100	4100	4000
Other Transportation	1200	1200	1300	1300	1400	1400	1200	1200	1400	1500	1500	1500	1300
Comm. & Public Utilities	3400	3600	3600	3700	3800	3900	3900	4100	4100	4000	4100	4100	3900
Trade	17800	17800	18300	19500	20700	21900	22500	22600	23000	23100	23000	23500	21100
Wholesale	3300	3400	3500	3700	3900	4100	4400	4500	4500	4400	4400	4500	4000
Retail	14500	14400	14800	15800	16800	17800	18100	18100	18500	18700	18600	19000	17100
Gen. Mdse. & Apparel	3700	3600	3600	3800	3900	4200	4500	4200	4300	4500	4600	4800	4100
Food Stores	1800	1800	1800	1900	2000	2100	2100	2100	2100	2100	2200	2200	2000
Eating & Drinking Places	3800	3900	4100	4400	4900	5300	5200	5400	5700	5600	5400	5400	5000
Other Retail	5200	5100	5300	5700	6000	6200	6300	6400	6400	6500	6400	6600	6000
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	4400	4500	4600	4700	4800	5000	5100	5100	5100	5200	5200	5200	4900
Services	15300	15700	16100	17400	18400	18800	19100	19300	19700	20000	20200	19900	18300
Hotels, Motels, & Lodges	1600	1800	1800	2100	2600	2900	3300	3300	3000	2800	2700	2500	2500
Personal Services	900	800	800	900	900	900	800	900	900	900	900	900	800
Business Services	2100	2200	2200	2800	3000	2900	2900	2900	3200	3400	3500	3700	3000
Medical Services	3500	3500	3600	3700	3800	3900	3900	4000	4000	4000	4100	4100	3800
Other Services	7200	7400	7700	7900	8100	8200	8200	8200	8600	8900	9000	8700	8200
Government	41100	41600	42200	43900	44500	43200	44700	45300	45600	43800	43900	45500	43800
Federal	17200	17300	17400	17800	18400	18100	18800	18800	18500	17600	17600	18500	18000
State	12700	13100	13400	14600	14600	14000	14900	15100	15100	14000	14200	14600	14200
Local	11200	11200	11400	11500	11500	11100	11000	11400	12000	12200	12100	12400	11600
Misc. & Unclassified	600	500	800	700	800	900	1600	1900	1800	1200	800	700	1000

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1974

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
<u>PRINCE OF WALES LABOR AREA</u>													
<u>Civilian Resident Labor Force</u>													
TOTAL	538	670	814	1019	1191	1351	1456	1525	1422	1074	879	835	1064
Total Unemployment	190	256	260	214	175	171	79	100	99	80	112	123	154
Percent of Labor Force	35.3	38.2	31.9	21.0	14.7	12.7	5.4	6.6	7.0	7.4	12.7	14.7	14.5
Total Employment	348	414	554	805	1016	1180	1377	1425	1323	994	767	712	909
<u>Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work</u>													
TOTAL	311	368	491	714	887	1027	1201	1245	1171	862	672	623	798
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing	113	170	224	487	660	753	778	841	761	577	445	346	513
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Trade	*	*	*	*	*	*	17	16	20	22	14	16	*
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	0	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Service	9	10	9	12	12	12	14	16	18	10	8	10	12
Miscellaneous	3	2	64	2	5	9	166	186	157	58	0	7	30
Government	162	162	168	187	176	194	186	146	179	166	169	206	175
Federal	23	18	20	28	23	28	31	27	25	23	23	21	24
State & Local	139	144	148	159	153	166	155	119	154	143	146	185	151
<u>KETCHIKAN LABOR AREA</u>													
<u>Civilian Resident Labor Force</u>													
TOTAL	5687	6082	6316	6711	6885	7248	7700	7962	7568	6534	6483	6554	6810
Total Unemployment	839	1097	1127	1007	711	953	683	627	552	497	676	864	802
Percent of Labor Force	14.8	18.0	17.8	15.0	10.3	13.1	8.9	7.9	7.3	7.6	10.4	13.2	11.8
Total Employment	4848	4985	5189	5704	6174	6295	7017	7335	7016	6037	5807	5690	6008
<u>Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work</u>													
TOTAL	4765	4887	5054	5529	5931	6009	6718	7071	6799	5772	5587	5479	5800
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	269	306	280	341	351	364	542	578	429	360	336	289	370
Manufacturing	1104	1159	1252	1425	1502	1633	1726	1862	1851	1601	1498	1314	1494
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	540	602	571	694	758	672	674	720	681	521	594	514	628
Trade	791	811	824	927	1032	1085	1124	1117	1104	979	967	1019	982
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Service	555	526	543	543	579	582	606	596	597	586	563	570	571
Miscellaneous	28	22	68	12	31	32	121	174	173	93	25	15	66
Government	1345	1329	1386	1432	1498	1470	1737	1844	1781	1461	1443	1604	1528
Federal	210	204	205	218	223	243	245	244	245	231	227	213	226
State & Local	1135	1125	1181	1214	1275	1227	1492	1600	1536	1230	1216	1391	1302

* Withheld to comply with disclosure regulations.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1974

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

* Withheld to comply with disclosure regulations.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1974

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

* Withheld to comply with disclosure regulations.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1974

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

* Withheld to comply with disclosure regulations.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1974

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
<u>PALMER-WASILLA-TALKEETNA LABOR AREA</u>													
<u>Civilian Resident Labor Force</u>													
TOTAL	2702	2988	2971	3053	3019	3176	3162	3329	3312	2986	3080	3070	3070
Total Unemployment	854	978	970	870	706	823	544	649	559	598	846	924	776
Percent of Labor Force	31.6	32.7	32.6	28.5	23.4	25.9	17.2	19.5	16.9	20.0	27.5	30.1	25.3
Total Employment	1848	2010	2001	2183	2313	2353	2616	2680	2753	2388	2234	2146	2293
<u>Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work</u>													
TOTAL	1499	1567	1562	1689	1743	1766	1974	2042	2144	1869	1803	1747	1784
Mining	*	*	*	17	9	7	6	6	5	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	53	56	57	89	134	190	201	234	191	168	132	99	134
Manufacturing	*	*	*	32	31	34	35	33	34	*	*	*	*
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	158	162	160	170	172	185	187	194	204	192	198	193	181
Trade	200	204	225	233	256	268	300	311	303	269	273	278	260
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	48	50	49	50	50	52	57	57	52	50	52	52	52
Service	241	246	238	252	286	318	313	336	326	299	280	258	283
Miscellaneous	10	10	9	14	13	12	17	16	14	17	15	14	13
Government	778	817	800	833	793	702	858	855	1015	837	817	818	827
Federal	106	119	122	117	102	105	107	112	130	118	117	108	114
State & Local	672	698	678	715	690	595	751	743	885	719	700	710	713
<u>ANCHORAGE LABOR AREA</u>													
<u>Civilian Resident Labor Force</u>													
TOTAL	61091	62198	63643	65207	68702	72272	72697	73236	73844	72707	72651	73435	69308
Total Unemployment	7363	7688	7735	5871	5520	5928	5222	5095	5141	4747	5592	5869	5980
Percent of Labor Force	12.1	12.4	12.2	9.0	8.0	8.2	7.2	7.0	7.0	6.5	7.7	8.0	8.6
Total Employment	53728	54510	55908	59336	63182	66344	67475	68161	68703	67960	67059	67566	63327
<u>Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work</u>													
TOTAL	50145	50767	52034	55028	58281	61233	62183	62961	63418	63103	62469	62939	58713
Mining	837	930	996	1087	1092	1051	1012	1054	1054	1063	1002	1149	1036
Contract Construction	3132	3143	3469	3884	5443	7009	7663	7632	7980	7975	7052	6199	5882
Manufacturing	1078	1085	1115	1254	1454	1628	1469	1608	1674	1481	1437	1259	1379
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	4540	4664	4747	5071	5481	5972	5988	6142	6343	5911	6050	6090	5583
Trade	10718	10685	10933	11484	12045	12651	12584	12790	13094	13272	13462	13852	12297
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	2941	2973	3018	3062	3118	3231	3244	3283	3227	3257	3218	3239	3151
Service	8781	9002	9223	9768	10159	10348	10442	10540	10730	10775	10831	10830	10119
Miscellaneous	64	69	74	101	155	149	116	136	85	77	92	75	99
Government	18054	18216	18459	19317	19334	19194	19665	19776	19231	19292	19225	20246	19167
Federal	9360	9365	9415	9966	10204	10029	10347	10285	10629	9718	9775	10610	9925
State & Local	8694	8851	9044	9351	9130	9165	9324	9491	9202	9574	9450	9636	9242

* Withheld to comply with disclosure regulations.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1974

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

* Withheld to comply with disclosure regulations.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY -- 1974

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

* Withheld to comply with disclosure regulations.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1974

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

* Withheld to comply with disclosure regulations.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1974

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
<u>KUSKOKWIM LABOR AREA</u>													
<u>Civilian Resident Labor Force</u>													
TOTAL	539	594	637	715	716	715	745	746	699	565	569	559	649
Total Unemployment	120	134	150	161	114	110	97	80	71	73	88	89	107
Percent of Labor Force	22.3	22.6	23.5	22.5	15.9	15.4	13.0	10.7	10.2	12.9	15.5	15.9	16.5
Total Employment	419	460	487	554	602	605	648	666	628	492	481	470	542
<u>Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work</u>													
TOTAL	360	398	419	483	512	522	564	583	550	413	408	398	468
Mining	*	*	*	4	11	16	19	18	8	4	0	0	*
Contract Construction	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	52	52	52	70	77	74	81	83	74	69	73	58	68
Trade	23	22	23	20	24	31	25	23	26	27	24	32	25
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	0	0	0	*	*	*	8	8	7	8	8	9	*
Service	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	22	22	22	23
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
Government	226	233	241	255	278	259	296	330	339	261	264	266	271
Federal	132	145	139	145	148	141	148	147	146	149	144	140	144
State & Local	94	88	102	110	130	118	148	183	193	112	120	126	127
<u>WADE HAMPTON LABOR AREA</u>													
<u>Civilian Resident Labor Force</u>													
TOTAL	505	520	548	558	587	694	1255	932	702	630	586	580	674
Total Unemployment	119	144	154	137	143	137	155	109	92	75	71	93	119
Percent of Labor Force	23.6	27.7	28.1	24.6	24.4	19.7	12.4	11.7	13.1	11.9	12.1	16.0	17.7
Total Employment	386	376	394	421	444	557	1100	823	610	555	515	487	555
<u>Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work</u>													
TOTAL	389	370	385	411	433	576	1221	878	606	561	525	494	571
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
Contract Construction	*	*	*	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	*
Manufacturing	*	*	*	*	*	*	506	362	53	50	37	34	*
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	25	25	25	26	25	27	26	27	27	28	30	28	27
Trade	113	90	86	100	112	171	392	175	158	182	155	127	155
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	0	0	0	*	*	*	12	13	10	10	9	10	*
Service	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
Government	203	209	206	203	199	186	244	260	307	250	253	254	231
Federal	154	149	151	149	153	139	157	158	191	188	186	192	164
State & Local	49	60	55	54	46	47	87	102	116	62	67	62	67

* Withheld to comply with disclosure regulations.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1974

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
<u>FAIRBANKS LABOR AREA</u>													
<u>Civilian Resident Labor Force</u>													
TOTAL	15922	16519	16873	18903	19758	21958	22602	23356	23783	23135	23004	23231	20753
Total Unemployment	2073	2298	2331	2839	1537	1990	1680	1366	1316	1175	1528	1355	1790
Percent of Labor Force	13.0	13.9	13.8	15.0	7.8	9.1	7.4	5.8	5.5	5.0	6.6	5.8	8.6
Total Employment	13849	14221	14542	16064	18221	19968	20922	21990	22467	21960	21476	21876	18963
<u>Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work</u>													
TOTAL	14826	15214	15807	16996	18491	19373	20488	21613	22642	23950	23554	24040	19750
Mining	161	211	269	319	366	335	371	371	325	277	195	172	-
Contract Construction	810	838	1061	1282	2003	2556	3348	4081	4646	5770	5511	5843	3146
Manufacturing	236	237	246	248	283	310	323	358	339	377	357	372	307
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	1289	1406	1531	1654	1757	2043	2200	2282	2365	2406	2362	2315	1968
Trade	2539	2571	2687	2911	3152	3355	3413	3567	3666	3820	3736	3791	3267
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	551	558	561	596	608	627	653	654	663	726	713	722	636
Service	2557	2654	2664	2941	3168	3415	3512	3550	3690	3750	3833	3827	3297
Miscellaneous	8	9	10	13	21	27	24	24	23	15	10	11	16
Government	6675	6730	6778	7032	7133	6705	6644	6726	6925	6809	6837	6987	6832
Federal	2631	2639	2722	2669	2819	2751	2901	2890	2747	2510	2496	2695	2706
State & Local	4044	4091	4056	4363	4314	3954	3743	3836	4178	4299	4341	4292	4126
<u>YUKON-KOYUKUK LABOR AREA</u>													
<u>Civilian Resident Labor Force</u>													
TOTAL	1268	1277	1364	1443	1648	1739	1818	1785	1807	2475	2276	1905	1733
Total Unemployment	281	281	304	327	202	186	190	129	117	121	164	154	204
Percent of Labor Force	22.2	22.0	22.3	22.7	12.3	10.7	10.5	7.2	6.5	4.9	7.2	8.1	11.8
Total Employment	987	996	1060	1116	1446	1553	1628	1656	1690	2354	2112	1751	1529
<u>Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work</u>													
TOTAL	1067	1068	1123	1411	2269	3084	3107	3341	3201	2657	2389	1968	2224
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	10	6	18	247	763	1475	1460	1711	1562	1392	1203	776	885
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	-
Transp.-Comm. & Public Utilities	323	322	324	342	376	402	415	412	416	391	337	331	366
Trade	40	38	41	38	49	76	106	104	107	73	57	57	66
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Service	21	21	29	47	216	224	228	233	176	32	34	57	110
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
Government	594	606	628	650	755	784	769	743	807	640	653	650	690
Federal	321	325	324	321	405	421	433	423	397	338	330	316	363
State & Local	273	281	304	329	350	363	336	320	410	302	323	334	327

* Withheld to comply with disclosure regulations.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1974

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

* Withheld to comply with disclosure regulations.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - 1974

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

* Withheld to comply with disclosure regulations.

ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION
P. O. BOX 3-7000 JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY MAIL
POSTAGE AND FEES PAID

REP JOSEPH H MCKINNON
2203 WEST 46TH AVE
ANCHORAGE AK 99503

LAB 449

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Employment Security Division
Research and Analysis Section
Box 3-7000 Juneau

OCT. 1975

SCOMM

#9:75



1971, c. 64

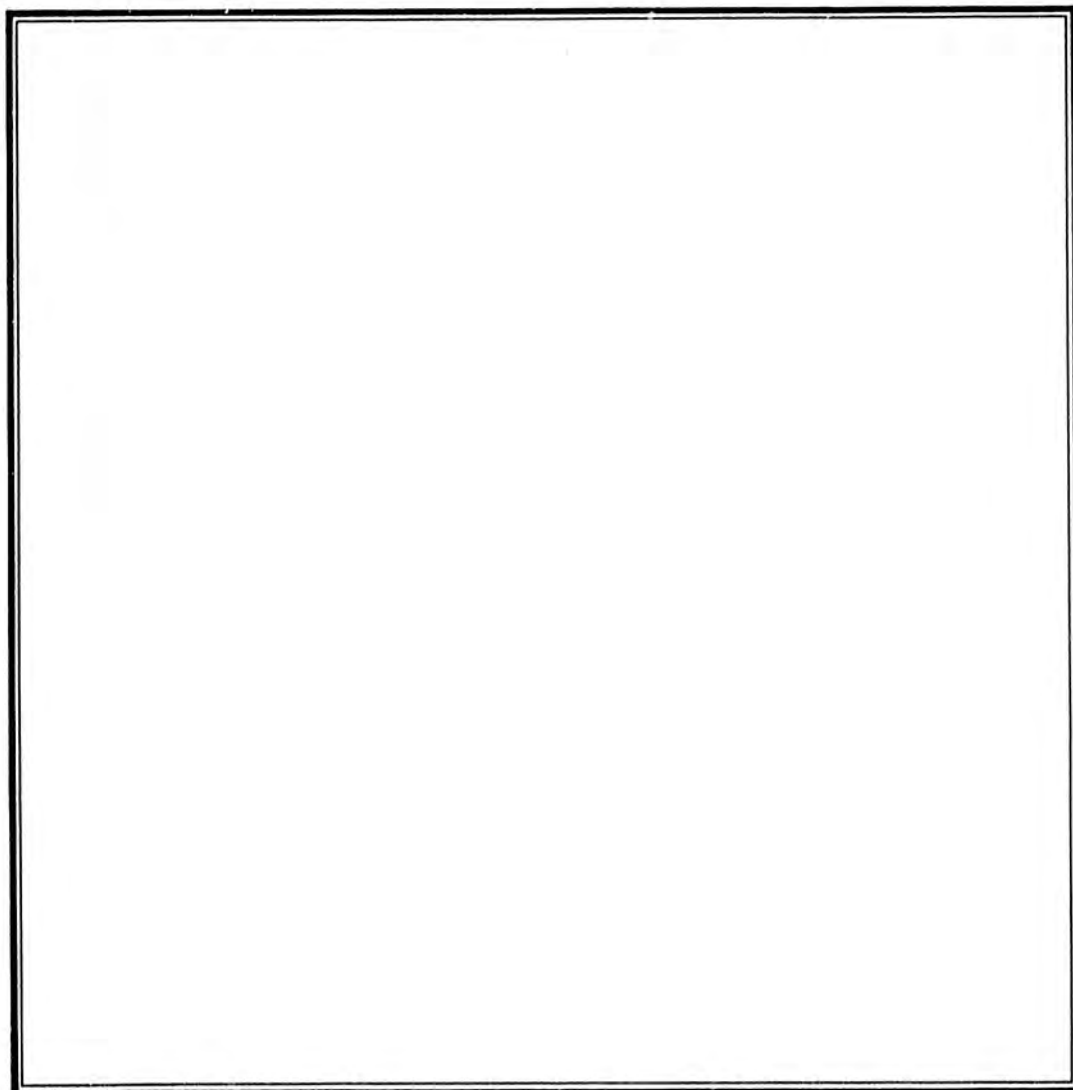
**Loi de l'aide au développement
industriel du Québec**

Sanctionnée le 8 avril 1971
Modifiée par: 1974, c.56
1975, P.L. 46

1971, c. 64

**Québec Industrial Development
Assistance Act**

Assented to 8th April 1971
Amended by: 1974, c.56
1975, Bill 46



REMARQUE

Cette codification a été préparée seulement dans le but d'en faciliter la consultation. Lorsqu'il s'agit d'interpréter et d'appliquer la loi, c'est aux statuts mêmes qu'il faut se reporter.



CHAPITRE 64

Loi de l'aide au développement industriel du Québec

[Sanctionnée le 8 avril 1971]

SA MAJESTÉ, de l'avis et du consentement de l'Assemblée nationale du Québec, décrète ce qui suit:

SECTION I

DÉFINITIONS

Interprétation:

* aide financière *;

* ministre *;

* règlement *;

* Société *;

* obligation industrielle *.

1. Dans la présente loi et dans les règlements, les expressions et mots suivants signifient:

a) « aide financière »: l'aide financière prévue à la section II;

b) « ministre »: le ministre de l'industrie et du commerce;

c) « règlement »: tout règlement adopté en vertu de la présente loi par le lieutenant-gouverneur en conseil;

d) « Société »: la Société de développement industriel du Québec constituée par l'article 15;

e) « obligation industrielle »: toute obligation émise par la Société conformément au deuxième alinéa de l'article 42.

SECTION II

AIDE FINANCIÈRE

§ 1.—Objectifs

Aide aux entreprises manufacturières.

2. Le ministre est chargé de stimuler le développement économique et la transformation de la structure industrielle du Québec en favorisant une meilleure interrelation des activités des entreprises, une

CHAPTER 64

Québec Industrial Development Assistance Act

[Assented to 8th April 1971]

HER MAJESTY, with the advice and consent of the National Assembly of Québec, enacts as follows:

DIVISION I

DEFINITIONS

1. In this act and in the regulations the following expressions and words mean:

(a) "financial assistance": the financial assistance provided for in Division II;

(b) "Minister": the Minister of Industry and Commerce;

(c) "regulation": any regulation made under this act by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council;

(d) "Corporation": the Québec Industrial Development Corporation incorporated by section 15;

(e) "industrial bond": every bond issued by the Corporation in accordance with the second paragraph of section 42.

DIVISION II

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

§ 1.—Purposes

2. The Minister shall be entrusted with stimulating the economic development and the transformation of the industrial structure of the province of Québec by promoting better interrelations Assistance to manufacturing businesses.

participation accrue de la population québécoise à l'activité économique ainsi que la création d'emplois; à ces fins, il accorde l'aide financière nécessaire aux entreprises manufacturières qui, conformément aux critères établis par les règlements,

in business activities, increased participation of the population of the Province in economic activities, and the creation of new jobs; for such purposes, he shall grant the necessary financial assistance to manufacturing business which, in accordance with the criteria prescribed by the regulations,

a) font au Québec un investissement mettant en œuvre une technologie moderne afin de fabriquer un bien de conception nouvelle, un bien non encore fabriqué au Québec ou un bien dont la production au Québec sur une base compétitive est insuffisante par rapport à des marchés domestiques ou internationaux offrant des perspectives de croissance importante et continue;

(a) invest in the province of Québec in making use of advanced technology to manufacture a newly-conceived product, a product not yet manufactured in the province of Québec or a product whose production on a competitive basis in the province of Québec is insufficient in relation to domestic or international markets which offer prospects of continuous, significant growth;

b) consolident leurs moyens de production ou mettent en commun leurs opérations en tout ou en partie de façon à devenir plus compétitives et à accroître leur part du marché et, à ces fins, fusionnent entre elles, acquièrent d'autres entreprises ou leurs moyens de production, ou regroupent leurs ressources ou leurs intérêts de toute autre manière;

(b) consolidate their means of production or pool their operations in whole or in part so as to become more competitive and increase their share of the market and for such purposes, amalgamate with one another, acquire other businesses or their means of production, or pool their resources or interests in any other manner;

c) ne peuvent, bien qu'elles soient rentables, obtenir d'assistance financière autrement à des taux et conditions raisonnables et contribueraient plus efficacement au développement économique du Québec ou d'une de ses régions si elles obtenaient l'aide financière.

(c) although profitable, are unable to obtain financial assistance otherwise at reasonable rates and on reasonable conditions, and would contribute more effectively to the economic development of the province of Québec, or any of its regions, if they obtained financial assistance.

Aide aux entreprises exportant des biens.

Le ministre est également chargé d'accorder aux fins susdites l'aide financière aux entreprises manufacturières ou commerciales qui, conformément aux règlements, exportent des biens manufacturés au Québec. 1971, c.64, a.2; 1974, c.56, a.1.

The Minister shall also be entrusted with granting for the purposes above mentioned financial assistance to manufacturing or commercial businesses which, in accordance with the regulations, export products manufactured in the province of Québec. 1971, c.64, s.2; 1974, c.56, s.1.

Financial assistance for export products.

Conditions pour obtenir l'aide.

3. Une entreprise manufacturière doit, pour avoir droit à l'aide financière, être dirigée par des administrateurs qui offrent des garanties de compétence et d'efficacité et possèdent l'expérience requise pour assurer la réalisation des fins pour lesquelles cette aide est demandée ainsi que le bon fonctionnement et la rentabilité de l'entreprise.

3. To be entitled to financial assistance, a manufacturing business must be managed by administrators who give evidence of competence and efficiency and have the experience required to ensure the achievement of the purposes for which such assistance is applied for, and the proper functioning and profitability of the business.

Right to assistance.

Fins.

4. L'aide financière peut être accordée à une entreprise manufacturière pour l'une ou plusieurs des fins suivantes:

a) l'achat, la construction, l'amélioration ou l'agrandissement d'usines ou manufactures et l'achat des terrains requis pour l'exploitation de ces usines ou manufactures;

b) l'achat de machinerie, d'outillage et d'équipement destinés à l'exploitation d'usines ou manufactures, et leur installation;

c) l'acquisition de brevets d'invention ou leur exploitation;

d) l'amélioration ou la consolidation de la structure financière de l'entreprise.

e) l'achat d'actions d'entreprises manufacturières ou commerciales visées à l'article 2. 1971, c.64, a.4; 1974, c.56, a.2.

§ 2.—Formes de l'aide financière

Prêt sur garantie.

5. L'aide financière peut prendre la forme d'un prêt consenti par la Société et garanti par hypothèque, nantissement ou gage sur des biens-fonds ou de la machinerie ou de toute autre manière jugée appropriée.

Garantie de remboursement.

Elle peut aussi prendre la forme d'une garantie par la Société du remboursement total ou partiel de tout prêt, y compris les intérêts, fait en faveur d'une telle entreprise.

Taux d'intérêt.

6. Les prêts visés au premier alinéa de l'article 5 sont accordés au taux d'intérêt qui a cours sur le marché à la date où le prêt est accordé.

Taux inférieur.

Toutefois ces prêts peuvent être accordés à un taux plus bas à une entreprise visée aux paragraphes a ou b de l'article 2 ou au deuxième alinéa dudit article.

Prise à charge.

Ces prêts peuvent également faire l'objet d'une prise à charge en vertu du paragraphe a de l'article 8. 1971, c.64, a.6; 1974, c.56, a.3.

Acquisition d'immeubles, etc.

7. L'aide financière peut prendre la forme d'acquisition par la Société d'immeubles, de machinerie, d'outillage ou d'équipement requis pour l'exploitation d'une entreprise manufacturière, aux fins de les revendre ou de les louer, aux conditions jugées appropriées, au propriétaire

4. Financial assistance may be granted to a manufacturing business for one or more of the following purposes:

(a) the purchase, construction, improvement or extension of works or manufactories and the purchase of the land required for the operation of such works or manufactories;

(b) the purchase of machinery, tools and equipment for operating works or manufactories and their installation;

(c) the acquisition or use of patents;

(d) the improvement or consolidation of the financial structure of the business.

(e) the purchase of shares in manufacturing or commercial business contemplated in section 2. 1971, c.64, s.4; 1974, c.56, s.2.

§ 2.—Forms of financial assistance

5. Financial assistance may be in the form of a loan made by the Corporation and secured by hypothec, mortgage or pledge on real estate or machinery, or in any other manner considered appropriate.

It may also be in the form of a guarantee by the Corporation to repay all or part of any loan, including interest, made to such a business.

6. The loans contemplated in the first paragraph of section 5 shall be granted at the interest rate current on the day when the loan is granted.

Nevertheless, such loans may be granted at a lower rate to a business contemplated in paragraph a or b of section 2 or in the second paragraph of such section.

Such loans may also be the object of an assumption under paragraph a of section 8. 1971, c.64, s.6; 1974, c.56, s.3.

7. Financial assistance may be in the form of an acquisition by the Corporation of immovables, machinery, tools or equipment required to operate a manufacturing business for the purposes of re-selling or leasing them, upon conditions considered appropriate, to the owner