

ALASKA ECONOMIC

TRENDS

January 1995



EMPLOYMENT GROWTH
SLOWS

ALASKA OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK TO 1997

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • TONY KNOWLES, GOVERNOR

ALASKA ECONOMIC TRENDS

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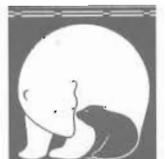
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Alaska Occupational Outlook to 1997

by JoAnn Wilson

Alaska employment is projected to increase at an annual average rate of 1.2%, from 265,396 to 281,014, between 1992 and 1997. Nearly 9,400 job openings are projected annually during this five-year period. Projected annual job openings are the combined result of employment growth and net separations from the occupation and do not include jobs resulting from employee turnover.

Large and fast-growing occupations provide excellent employment opportunities for qualified applicants. Many sales, service, clerical and labor occupations in Alaska are large in size and provide a substantial number of annual job openings. (See Figure 1.) Applicants who apply for jobs in these occupations generally receive lower pay because job openings tend to be for entry-level positions that do not require a college degree. Large occupations also tend to consist of a higher proportion of young and part-time workers than do smaller-sized occupations. Of course, there are exceptions to this. The list of Alaska occupations with the largest numerical growth between 1992 and 1997 includes managers/executives, registered nurses, and elementary school teachers. (See Table 1.) These three large occupations require the professional education and skills and provide the compensation characteristic of small-sized or fast-growing occupations.

Many fast-growing occupations are small in size and often require specific vocational or professional levels of education and skills. (See Figure 2.) Most job openings result from industry growth rather than from replacement needs. Fast-growing occupations tend to employ more prime working age, full-time workers. An applicant seeking employment in a fast-growing occupation can generally expect higher pay, more benefits and better career advancement opportunities.

Not all occupations will show positive employment growth. A number of agriculture and forestry occupations, especially in the wood processing industry, are expected to

lose employment during this forecast. (See Figure 3.)

In general, there will be job openings for workers at all levels of education and training. (See Figures 4-7.) Of the fastest-growing occupations requiring at least a bachelor's degree, more than half are tied to the health services industry. This is also true for the fastest-growing occupations requiring some postsecondary education or extensive employer training. Most of the fastest-growing occupations requiring a high school diploma or less education belong to one of two categories—precision production, craft, and repair workers or operators, fabricators, and laborers. There are also a number of craft occupations with apprenticeship training options which are growing faster than average.

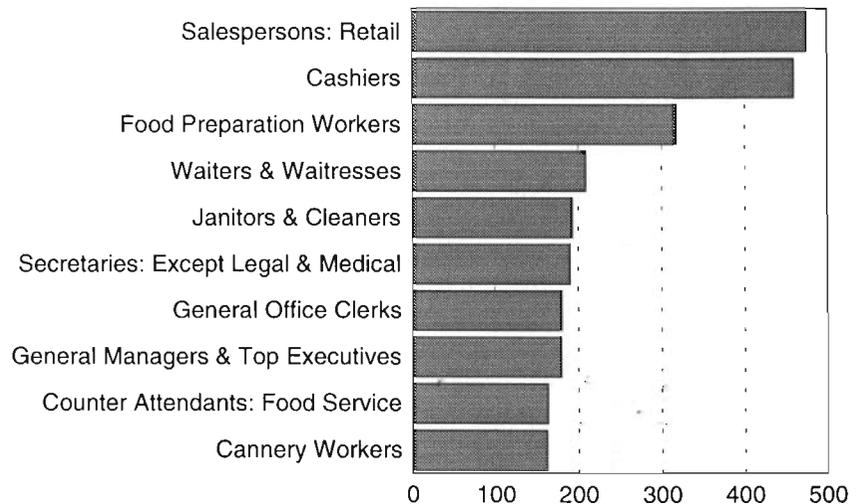
Anchorage/MatSu, the largest urban area in Alaska, includes approximately 50 percent of all employment in the state. During this outlook, over 4,800 annual job openings are

Alaska Occupational Outlook to 1997, which contains detailed tables of occupational outlooks by region not shown in this article, is available at local Employment Service offices or from the Department of Labor's Research & Analysis Section, P.O. Box 22501, Juneau, Alaska 99802-5501.

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Figure • 1

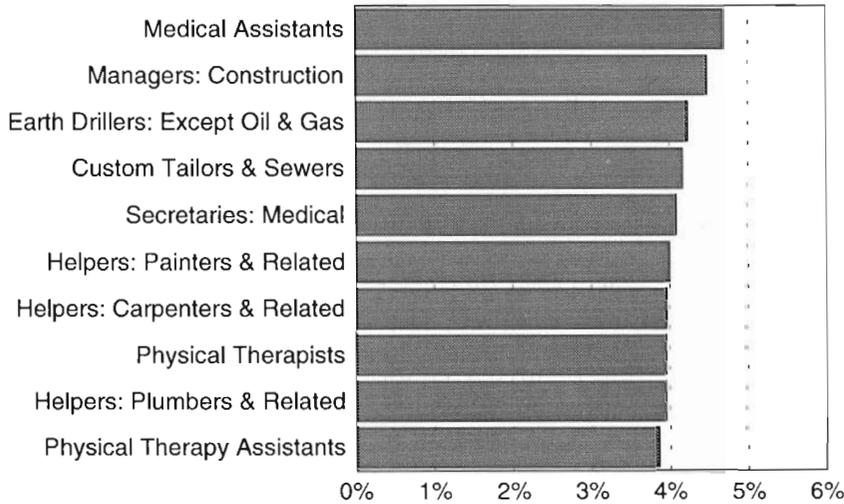
Top 10 Alaska Occupations 1992-1997 Average Annual Openings



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

Figure • 2

**Top 10 Fastest Growing Alaska Occupations*
1992-1997 (Average Annual Growth)**



* 1992 employment = 50 or more.
Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis Section.

projected within this region. (See Table 2.) Over half of Alaska's executives, administrators and managers; professional specialty workers; marketing and sales workers; administrative support workers; and service workers are employed in this area. No significant changes to this labor force distribution are expected during the next five years. Employment is projected to grow 1.3% annually between 1992-1997.

Fairbanks will remain a major service center for many interior and outlying locations. About 11.7% of all employment can be found here. Over half the employment consists of professional specialty workers, administrative support workers, and service workers. This area is expected to produce nearly 1,200 job openings annually during this forecast. Because of the influx in large retail stores, opportunity for sales-related employment should be good. Overall, employment is expected to grow at an average rate of 1.5% annually during this forecast.

Southeast Alaska includes approximately 14 percent of the state's employment. Employment is projected to grow at an average rate of 0.9% annually during this forecast period. Employment growth will be slower

Table • 1

Occupations with Largest Numerical Growth

United States

(projected 1992-2005)

- Salespersons, Retail
- Registered Nurses
- Cashiers
- General Office Clerks
- Truckdrivers, Light and Heavy
- Waiters and Waitresses
- Nursing Aides, Orderlies, and Attendants
- Janitors and Cleaners
- Food Preparation Workers
- Systems Analysts

Alaska

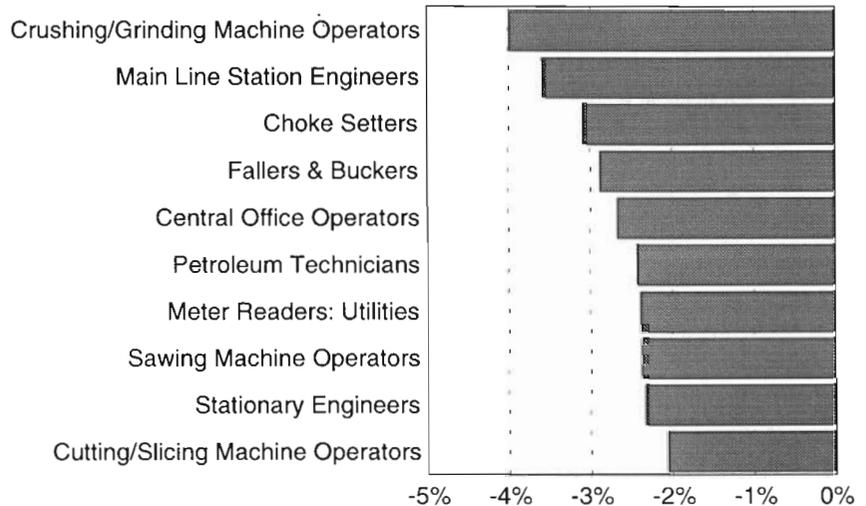
(projected: 1992-1997)

- Salespersons, Retail
- Cashiers
- General Office Clerks
- General Managers and Top Executives
- Carpenters
- Registered Nurses
- Child Care Workers
- Janitors and Cleaners
- Sales Supervisors and Managers
- Elementary School Teachers

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

than the statewide average due to the decline in the timber cutting and wood processing industries and the downsizing in government. This region is projected to produce over 1,200 jobs annually between 1992-1997. The most openings will occur for service workers followed by marketing and sales workers and administrative support workers.

**Fastest Declining Alaska Occupations*
1992-1997 (Average Annual Growth)**



* 1992 employment = 50 or more.
Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis Section.

Methodology

Occupational employment forecasts are the end product of a three-part system: employer surveys, construction of a matrix of industries and occupations, and industry employment forecasts.

Openings are the combined result of employment growth and net separations from the occupation. Net separations summarize movements of workers into and out of the occupation over a specific period.

Estimates of self-employed workers are made by applying ratios of self-employed workers in each occupation to estimates of wage and salary workers in the same occupation.

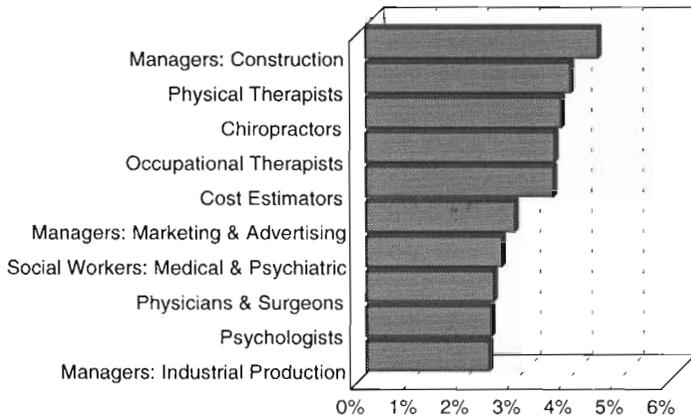
**Alaska Job Openings by Occupational Category 1992-1997
Projected Average Annual Job Openings**

Occupational Category	Anchorage/			
	Statewide	Mat-Su	Fairbanks	Southeast
Executives, Administrators & Managers	694	391	83	84
Professional Specialty Workers	1,185	641	172	154
Technicians & Related Support Workers	326	178	37	44
Marketing & Sales Workers	1,395	826	170	198
Administrative Support Workers Incl. Clerical	1,444	804	162	178
Service Workers	2,166	1,123	307	276
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Related Workers	127	34	13	54
Precision Production, Craft & Repair Workers	1,073	527	138	113
Operators, Fabricators & Laborers	946	333	97	143
Total	9,356	4,857	1,179	1,244

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

Figure • 4

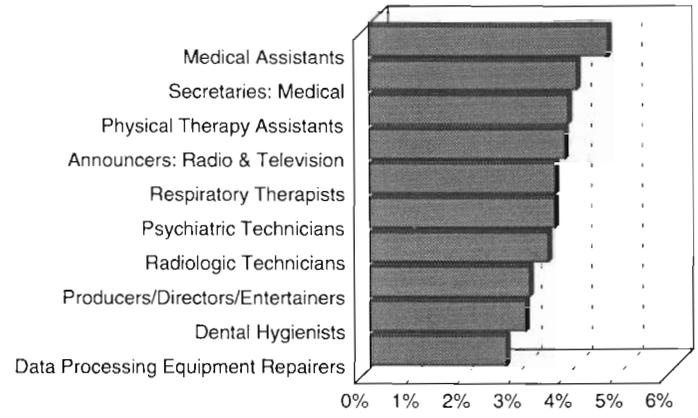
**Fastest Growing Alaska Occupations*
Requiring at Least A Bachelor's Degree
Projected 1992-1997 (Average Annual Growth)**



* 1992 employment = 50 or more.
Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis Section.

Figure • 5

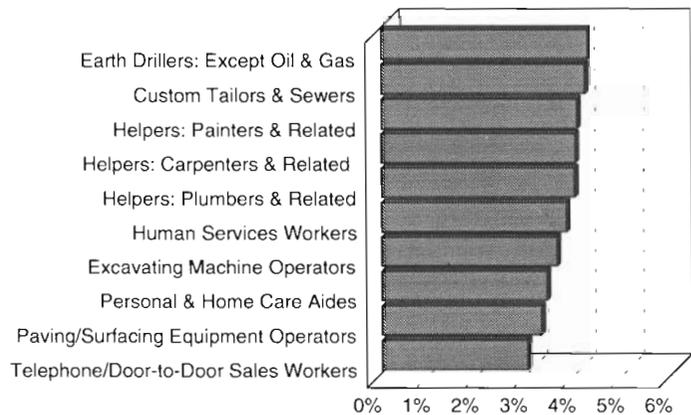
**Fastest Growing Alaska Occupations*
Requiring Some Postsecondary or
Extensive Employer Training
Projected 1992-1997 (Average Annual Growth)**



* 1992 employment = 50 or more.
Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis Section.

Figure • 6

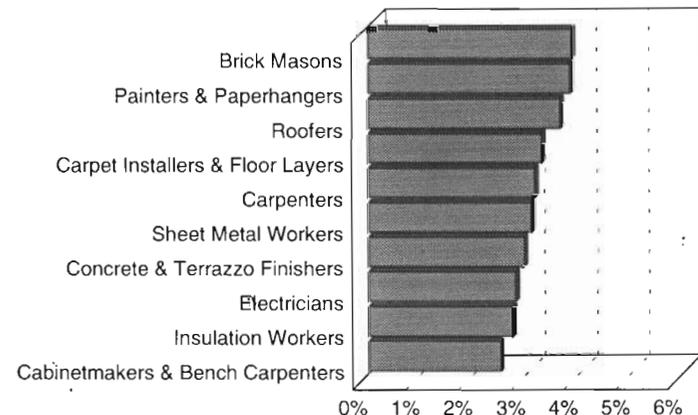
**Fastest Growing Alaska Occupations*
Requiring H.S. Diploma or Less Education
Projected 1992-1997 (Average Annual Growth)**



* 1992 employment = 50 or more.
Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis Section.

Figure • 7

**Fastest Growing Alaska Occupations*
With Apprenticeship Training Options
Projected 1992-1997 (Average Annual Growth)**



* 1992 employment = 50 or more.
Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis Section.

Employment Growth Slows

by Brigitta Windisch-Cole

The pace of job growth is slowing in the labor market. Comparing October's rate of growth in employment of 1.4% to the first quarter rate of growth of 2.7% shows a strong indication of a slowing trend in the economy.

The industry sector employment remains mixed: oil and gas employment, which now includes the first phase of laid off ARCO personnel, lost over 400 jobs this month. (See Table 1.) This follows a smaller dip in the manufacturing sector, with the timber industries absorbing the biggest hit. Construction employment, in spite of seasonal downward adjustments, remains strong with 900 workers over the 1993 level. Retail trade maintains its position as a job generating machine, growing 5.9% over 1993. (See Figure 1.) The service industry is faring well, with an expanded work force of over 1,900 jobs. Employment in finance, insurance and real estate remains unchanged from last year. And public sector employment suffered a loss of 1,300 jobs over October's 1993 job count.

In October 10,900 jobs were lost mostly in seasonal industries such as construction, seafood processing, and tourism. The unemployment rate jumped by a full percentage point in October to 7.1%. (Table 4.)

ARCO's layoffs showing up

The effect of the ARCO layoffs is just becoming reality in October job counts. Because all of these employees received two months pay as part of their severance packages, those laid off in July are showing up in October's employment figures. The biggest losses were in Anchorage. Approximately 240 Anchorage-based jobs, as well as 190 jobs on the North Slope, were lost in October. In November another 150 ARCO jobs will be lost. An additional 150 ARCO employees will leave the company in 1995, after finishing up projects.

More oil industry jobs were eliminated on the Kenai Peninsula. This occurred during an oil and gas field property swap, in which

Marathon acquired gas field interests from Unocal in exchange for the operation of two Cook Inlet platforms and the Trading Post storage facility. Reorganization scratched about 40 oil and gas jobs.

Alyeska Pipeline Service Company is also reducing its work force. The proposed shut-down of Pump 7, north of Fairbanks, layoffs at the Valdez terminal, and in other locations, will eliminate 60 jobs. Cutbacks in personnel at the Anchorage headquarters will follow.

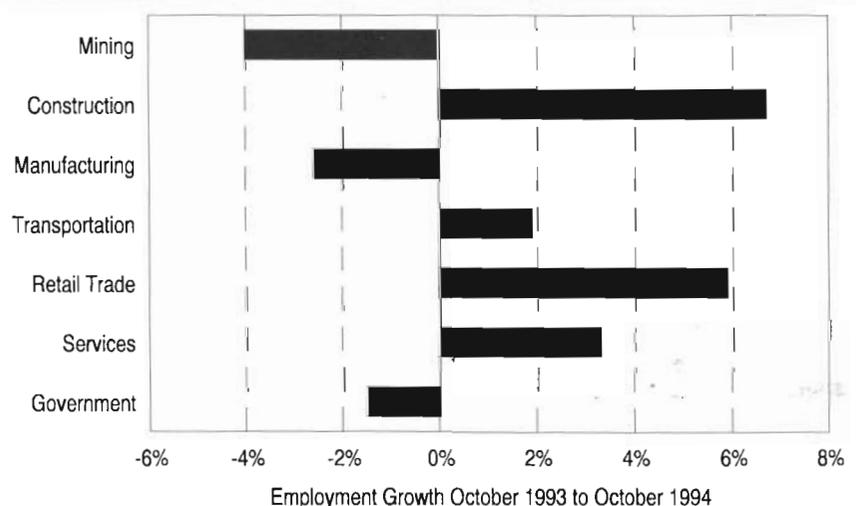
Shorter winter fishery seasons

Although many processing plants have shut down until next year, Kodiak and Dutch Harbor kept on-shore and off-shore processors busy with the pollock harvest. This is why Kodiak's unemployment rate fell from 10.9% in September to 5.2% in October. As the winter fishery continues to unfold, the outlook for the shellfish harvest looks bleak. Severe declines in king crab stocks in Bristol Bay have already caused the closure of this fishery. Only Adak and Southeast will deliver king crab catches. These smaller harvests

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Figure • 1

October's Changes in Employment



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

Table • 1

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment by Place of Work

Alaska

	p/	r/	Changes from		
	10/94	9/94	10/93	9/94	10/93
Total Nonag. Wage & Salary	259,100	270,000	255,400	-10,900	3,700
Goods-producing	38,700	44,400	38,600	-5,700	100
Mining	9,700	10,100	10,100	-400	-400
Construction	14,700	15,700	13,800	-1,000	900
Manufacturing	14,300	18,600	14,700	-4,300	-400
Durable Goods	3,300	3,400	3,500	-100	-200
Lumber & Wood Products	2,500	2,500	2,800	0	-300
Nondurable Goods	11,000	15,200	11,200	-4,200	-200
Seafood Processing	7,700	11,900	7,800	-4,200	-100
Pulp Mills	500	500	600	0	-100
Service-producing	220,400	225,600	216,800	-5,200	3,600
Transportation	23,200	24,700	22,800	-1,500	400
Trucking & Warehousing	2,900	3,100	2,800	-200	100
Water Transportation	1,900	2,200	1,700	-300	200
Air Transportation	7,700	8,200	7,400	-500	300
Communications	3,800	3,800	3,800	0	0
Trade	52,300	53,900	49,700	-1,600	2,600
Wholesale Trade	8,300	8,500	8,100	-200	200
Retail Trade	44,000	45,400	41,600	-1,400	2,400
Gen. Merch. & Apparel	9,500	9,400	8,000	100	1,500
Food Stores	7,400	7,500	7,000	-100	400
Eating & Drinking Places	13,900	15,100	13,500	-1,200	400
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	11,400	11,600	11,400	-200	0
Services & Misc.	58,200	60,500	56,300	-2,300	1,900
Hotels & Lodging Places	5,600	6,900	5,200	-1,300	400
Health Services	12,600	12,600	12,300	0	300
Government	75,300	74,900	76,600	400	-1,300
Federal	19,600	20,100	20,100	-500	-500
State	22,100	22,200	22,200	-100	-100
Local	33,600	32,600	34,300	1,000	-700

Municipality of Anchorage

	p/	r/	Changes from		
	10/94	9/94	10/93	9/94	10/93
Total Nonag. Wage & Salary	121,600	123,500	119,200	-1,900	2,400
Goods-producing	12,600	13,400	12,500	-800	100
Mining	2,800	3,000	3,300	-200	-500
Construction	7,900	8,200	7,400	-300	500
Manufacturing	1,900	2,200	1,800	-300	100
Service-producing	109,000	110,100	106,700	-1,100	2,300
Transportation	12,500	13,000	12,300	-500	200
Air Transportation	4,800	5,000	4,500	-200	300
Communications	2,400	2,400	2,400	0	0
Trade	28,500	28,500	26,500	0	2,000
Wholesale Trade	6,000	6,100	5,800	-100	200
Retail Trade	22,500	22,400	20,700	100	1,800
Gen. Merch. & Apparel	5,000	4,900	3,700	100	1,300
Food Stores	3,500	3,500	3,400	0	100
Eating & Drinking Places	7,300	7,400	7,100	-100	200
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	6,800	6,900	6,900	-100	-100
Services & Misc.	32,000	32,600	31,100	-600	900
Hotels & Lodging Places	2,700	2,700	2,300	0	400
Health Services	6,300	6,300	6,200	0	100
Government	29,200	29,100	29,900	100	-700
Federal	11,400	11,700	11,800	-300	-400
State	8,500	8,300	8,500	200	0
Local	9,300	9,100	9,600	200	-300

Table • 2

Alaska Hours and Earnings for Selected Industries

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	p/	r/		p/	r/		p/	r/	
	10/94	9/94	10/93	10/94	9/94	10/93	10/94	9/94	10/93
Mining	\$1,126.22	\$1,173.21	\$1,218.00	46.1	48.3	50.0	\$24.43	\$24.29	\$24.36
Construction	1,157.12	1,206.62	1,120.35	45.7	47.3	44.3	25.32	25.51	25.29
Manufacturing	526.42	553.80	545.11	44.2	52.0	45.2	11.91	10.65	12.06
Seafood Processing	406.69	474.89	430.50	46.8	56.4	49.2	8.69	8.42	8.75
Trans., Comm. & Utilities	709.03	687.34	652.90	37.2	36.1	35.6	19.06	19.04	18.34
Trade	407.59	390.32	368.88	34.6	34.0	32.5	11.78	11.48	11.35
Wholesale	679.78	606.40	602.95	39.8	37.9	38.9	17.08	16.00	15.50
Retail	356.16	349.26	323.96	33.6	33.2	31.3	10.60	10.52	10.35
Finance-Ins. & R.E.	469.21	445.17	451.84	36.6	35.5	35.3	12.82	12.54	12.80

Notes to Tables 1-3:

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

Table 3- Prepared in part with funding from the Alaska Employment Service.

p/ denotes preliminary estimates.

r/ denotes revised estimates.

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

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

Benchmark: March 1993

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment by Place of Work

Southeast Region	p/		Changes from		
	10/94	9/94	10/93	9/94	10/93
Total Nonag. Wage & Salary	35,400	38,350	35,250	-2,950	150
Goods-producing	6,250	7,800	6,500	-1,550	-250
Mining	200	200	100	0	100
Construction	1,800	1,800	1,850	0	-50
Manufacturing	4,250	5,800	4,550	-1,550	-300
Durable Goods	1,950	2,000	2,200	-50	-250
Lumber & Woods Products	1,850	1,900	2,100	-50	-250
Nondurable Goods	2,300	3,800	2,350	-1,500	-50
Seafood Processing	1,550	3,050	1,550	-1,500	0
Pulp Mills	550	550	600	0	-50
Service-producing	29,150	30,550	28,750	-1,400	400
Transportation	2,850	3,250	2,850	-400	0
Trade	6,400	6,900	6,000	-500	400
Wholesale Trade	550	600	600	-50	-50
Retail Trade	5,850	6,300	5,400	-450	450
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	1,400	1,400	1,250	0	150
Services & Misc.	6,250	6,600	5,800	-350	450
Government	12,250	12,400	12,850	-150	-600
Federal	1,900	2,050	2,000	-150	-100
State	5,400	5,400	5,500	0	-100
Local	4,950	4,950	5,350	0	-400

Anchorage/Mat-Su Region

Total Nonag. Wage & Salary	130,600	133,150	127,850	-2,550	2,750
Goods-producing	13,450	14,450	13,300	-1,000	150
Mining	2,900	3,150	3,400	-250	-500
Construction	8,550	9,000	7,950	-450	600
Manufacturing	2,000	2,300	1,950	-300	50
Service-producing	117,150	118,700	114,550	-1,550	2,600
Transportation	13,250	13,750	13,100	-500	150
Trade	30,900	31,000	28,750	-100	2,150
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	7,200	7,250	7,300	-50	-100
Services & Misc.	33,800	34,700	32,800	-900	1,000
Government	32,000	32,000	32,600	0	-600
Federal	11,450	11,800	11,850	-350	-400
State	9,300	9,200	9,300	100	0
Local	11,250	11,000	11,450	250	-200

Gulf Coast Region

Total Nonag. Wage & Salary	25,300	28,150	24,850	-2,850	450
Goods-producing	6,400	8,000	6,100	-1,600	300
Mining	1,200	1,200	1,150	0	50
Construction	1,500	1,750	1,350	-250	150
Manufacturing	3,700	5,050	3,600	-1,350	100
Seafood Processing	2,250	3,700	2,250	-1,450	0
Service-producing	18,900	20,150	18,750	-1,250	150
Transportation	2,150	2,300	2,050	-150	100
Trade	4,700	5,100	4,500	-400	200
Wholesale Trade	500	600	500	-100	0
Retail Trade	4,200	4,500	4,000	-300	200
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	600	600	650	0	-50
Services & Misc.	5,150	5,750	5,250	-600	-100
Government	6,300	6,400	6,300	-100	0
Federal	650	700	600	-50	50
State	1,750	1,850	1,850	-100	-100
Local	3,900	3,850	3,850	50	50

Interior Region

Interior Region	p/		Changes from:		
	10/94	9/94	10/93	9/94	10/93
Total Nonag. Wage & Salary	35,950	37,600	35,150	-1,650	800
Goods-producing	3,400	3,600	3,150	-200	250
Mining	1,000	1,000	800	0	200
Construction	1,750	1,950	1,750	-200	0
Manufacturing	650	650	600	0	50
Service-producing	32,550	34,000	32,000	-1,450	550
Transportation	2,750	3,000	2,650	-250	100
Trade	7,550	8,200	7,550	-650	0
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	1,150	1,200	1,150	-50	0
Services & Misc.	7,650	8,200	7,300	-550	350
Government	13,450	13,400	13,350	50	100
Federal	3,950	4,200	4,100	-250	-150
State	5,000	4,850	4,700	150	300
Local	4,500	4,350	4,550	150	-50

Fairbanks North Star Borough

Total Nonag. Wage & Salary	31,200	32,250	30,650	-1,050	550
Goods-producing	3,150	3,350	2,950	-200	200
Mining	850	900	700	-50	150
Construction	1,700	1,850	1,650	-150	50
Manufacturing	600	600	600	0	0
Service-producing	28,050	28,900	27,700	-850	350
Transportation	2,300	2,400	2,200	-100	100
Trucking & Warehousing	450	500	450	-50	0
Air Transportation	600	600	600	0	0
Communications	250	250	300	0	-50
Trade	7,050	7,500	7,100	-450	-50
Wholesale Trade	850	850	850	0	0
Retail Trade	6,200	6,650	6,250	-450	-50
Gen. Merch. & Apparel	1,250	1,250	1,400	0	-150
Food Stores	750	700	700	50	50
Eating & Drinking Places	2,350	2,850	2,250	-500	100
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	1,100	1,150	1,100	-50	0
Services & Misc.	6,900	7,200	6,600	-300	300
Government	10,700	10,650	10,700	50	0
Federal	3,250	3,400	3,350	-150	-100
State	4,550	4,400	4,450	150	100
Local	2,900	2,850	2,900	50	0

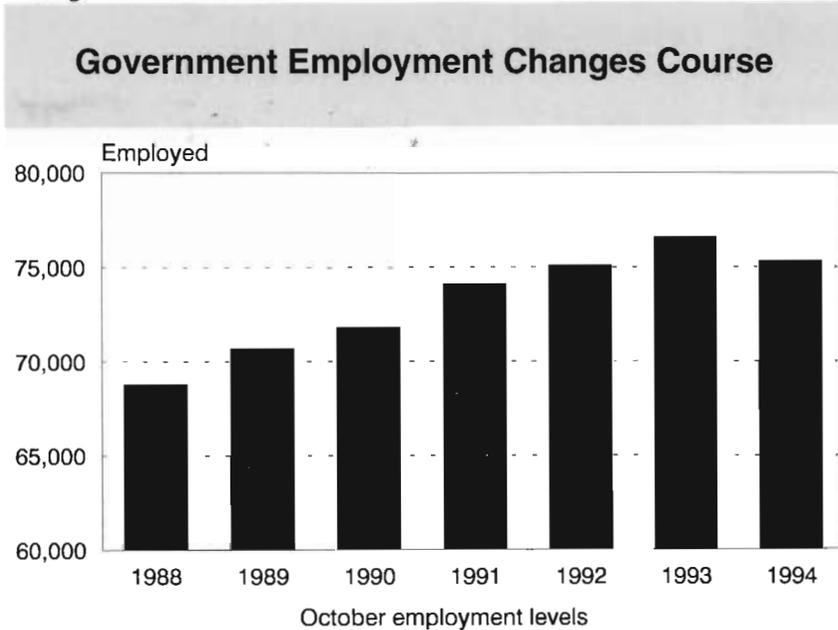
Southwest Region

Total Nonag. Wage & Salary	16,250	17,400	16,550	-1,150	-300
Goods-producing	4,100	5,200	4,450	-1,100	-350
Seafood Processing	3,650	4,700	3,950	-1,050	-300
Service-producing	12,150	12,200	12,100	-50	50
Government	6,100	6,000	6,300	100	-200
Federal	1,050	1,050	1,150	0	-100
State	450	500	500	-50	-50
Local	4,600	4,450	4,650	150	-50

Northern Region

Total Nonag. Wage & Salary	15,200	15,050	15,000	150	200
Goods-producing	5,050	5,300	5,000	-250	50
Mining	4,300	4,500	4,550	-200	-250
Service-producing	10,150	9,750	10,000	400	150
Government	5,150	4,600	5,050	550	100
Federal	200	200	250	0	-50
State	350	350	350	0	0
Local	4,600	4,050	4,450	550	150

Figure • 2



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

are already resulting in record high prices — \$7.00-\$8.00 per pound compared to \$2.00-\$3.00 per pound last year. The tanner crab fisheries scheduled for November and January, will be half of last year's allocation. Shorter seasons will idle many of the winter fishery crews.

Public sector employment down

After five years of steady increases in government employment, the public sector changes direction. (See Figure 2.) All public budgets are tight. October's over-the-year employment count registered a decline of 1,300 government workers. Cutbacks in personnel are occurring at all levels of government. Local government has been trimming the most.

In spite of adding 1,000 jobs during October, school districts around the state have shed over 350 positions from the previous year's employment level. Local government has also reduced 350 jobs from the year before. State government employment declines are in the educational and general government categories. In October, 400 fewer state workers were employed than a year ago. Total job counts for the state, however, show a reduction of only 100 positions. This is due to an increase of what is termed noncovered state employees. These are often students working in a university setting on less than a full-time basis.

Federal government's downsizing continues with a loss of almost 500 jobs over the year.

Table • 4

Unemployment Rates by Region & Census Area

	Percent Unemployed	
	p/	r/
Not Seasonally Adjusted	10/94	9/94
United States	5.4	5.6
Alaska Statewide	7.1	6.1
Anchorage/Mat-Su Region	6.1	5.5
Municipality of Anchorage	5.4	4.9
MatSu Borough	10.6	9.3
Gulf Coast Region	10.6	8.4
Kenai Peninsula Borough	12.6	8.2
Kodiak Island Borough	5.2	10.9
Valdez-Cordova	9.6	5.9
Interior Region	7.5	6.4
Denali Borough	10.5	2.6
Fairbanks North Star Borough	6.9	6.0
Southeast Fairbanks	12.7	9.8
Yukon-Koyukuk	12.0	11.1
Northern Region	9.4	9.1
Nome	11.2	9.8
North Slope Borough	4.1	4.6
Northwest Arctic Borough	14.2	14.4
Southeast Region	6.9	5.7
Haines Borough	9.9	9.3
Juneau Borough	5.4	5.1
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	6.5	4.9
Pr. of Wales-Outer Ketchikan	10.2	9.3
Sitka Borough	8.2	7.1
Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon	8.6	4.3
Wrangell-Petersburg	7.9	4.6
Southwest Region	6.2	5.3
Aleutians East Borough	2.4	1.3
Aleutians West	1.6	1.4
Bethel	9.7	8.2
Bristol Bay Borough	4.3	2.0
Dillingham	6.0	5.4
Lake & Peninsula Borough	4.8	5.2
Wade Hampton	11.2	11.1
Seasonally Adjusted Rates		
Alaska Statewide	7.4	7.4
United States	5.8	5.9

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

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

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

Defense-related spending has decreased. Even though Alaska still has a sizeable military presence, this downsizing is being felt.

Employment growth should slow in response to downsizing of the public sector and the loss of some basic sector jobs. These job losses are likely to be permanent.

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Discusses employment in rural Alaska.

Creating Jobs and Industry in Rural Alaska
Government's role in economic development.
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Alaska's October employment and unemployment data examined.

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Federal Government: The Largest Alaskan Employer

Examines civilian federal agency employment in Alaska.

Alaskans: More Likely to Be Federal Workers Than Other Americans

The role of federal government employment in Alaska.

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Alaska Economic Regions

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