

ALASKA ECONOMIC
TRENDS

July 2004

Migration



Alaska Department of Labor
and Workforce Development

Frank H. Murkowski
Governor of Alaska

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Alaska is a state of migrants; only 38.1 percent were born here

Of all the factors that influence the growth or decline of a population, migration is the most important and the most difficult to study and understand. Migration involves movement of a person between two geopolitical locations over a period of time. Different types of migration data yield different insights into how people move in response to economic and other conditions.

Key findings

Alaska has a higher rate of migration than any state other than the District of Columbia. Only 38.1% of Alaskans were born in the state. Recent

migration data show Anchorage to be the major hub of migration movement, both within the state and to and from other states. The military, with its regular rotation of troops and families, is a major stimulus to migration to and from Alaska; sites of military bases show higher migration rates than other locales. The census shows that Alaska Natives are moving from rural to urban locations. Immigration from other countries has been significant in Southeast Fairbanks and the Aleutians. In eight areas of the state during the period 1995-2000, more than half the population moved. The percent of foreign-born in Alaska is about half the national rate.

Single Year and Five-Year Migration Alaska 1995 – 2000

Time Period	In Migration	Out Migration	Net Migration	Gross Migration	Population	In Migration Rate	Out Migration Rate
1999-2000	38,776	40,348	-1,572	79,124	627,697	6.2%	6.4%
1998-1999	39,885	42,222	-2,337	82,107	622,000	6.4%	6.8%
1997-1998	40,974	40,829	145	81,803	617,082	6.6%	6.6%
1996-1997	41,476	44,477	-3,001	85,953	609,655	6.8%	7.3%
1995-1996	40,282	44,023	-3,741	84,305	605,212	6.7%	7.3%
Sum of One Year Migration 1995-2000	201,393	211,899	-10,506	413,292	626,932	6.4%	6.8%
Place of Residence Migration 1995-2000*	95,562	126,060	-30,498	221,622	626,932	3.0%	4.0%
Synthetic measure of repeat migration:							
Moves per nonreturn mover	2.11	1.68		1.86			

* Universe: Persons age 5 and over

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section, U.S. Census 2000

Definition of terms

The term migration refers to the movement of people across a boundary such as a national, state, or county border for the purpose of establishing a new permanent residence. Movement across international boundaries is referred to as immigration or emigration. Movement into or out of a state or county is referred to as in-migration or out-migration. The difference between in- and out- migration is net migration. The total volume of migration (in-migration plus out-migration) is known as gross migration. Movement from one location to another within a county is referred to as local movement.

Studying migration

Movement may be measured over different periods of time, producing widely different results. These can range from movement between one's place of birth and place of death, to daily flows from home to work. The movement can be studied from the point of view of the individual over a period of time, called cohort migration, or it can be studied through periodic surveys or snapshots, called periodic migration. Cohort migration follows the migration history of individuals born in the same year or who migrated to a place as part of a particular historical event such as the "pipeline boom". Cohort migration is used to study migration differences during a person's life cycle. Studies of cohort migration are uncommon because lifetime migration histories are rare.

2 Migration by Place of Residence Alaska 1995 – 2000

	Population Age 5+	Non- movers	Movers	% Movers	Local Move- ment	% Local Move- ment	Inflow			Outflow		
							Domestic In flow	In from Alaska	In from Other State	Domestic Outflow	Out to Alaska	Out to Other State
Alaska	579,740	267,958	311,782	53.8%	160,335	51.4%	138,883	43,321	95,562	169,381	43,321	126,060
Aleutians East Bor.	2,586	1,461	1,125	43.5%	187	16.6%	830	109	721	355	161	194
Aleutians West CA	5,220	1,999	3,221	61.7%	882	27.4%	1,982	354	1,628	2,026	429	1,597
Anchorage Municipality	240,627	100,167	140,460	58.4%	77,553	55.2%	56,190	13,047	43,143	71,222	12,339	58,883
Bethel Census Area	14,405	9,118	5,287	36.7%	3,515	66.5%	1,689	910	779	2,520	1,846	674
Bristol Bay Borough	1,169	656	513	43.9%	198	38.6%	311	171	140	474	251	223
Denali Borough	1,795	979	816	45.5%	214	26.2%	575	213	362	907	240	667
Dillingham CA	4,435	2,895	1,540	34.7%	770	50.0%	733	403	330	863	455	408
Fairbanks North Star Bor.	76,200	30,036	46,164	60.6%	19,871	43.0%	23,995	5,089	18,906	29,793	4,565	25,228
Haines Borough	2,266	1,182	1,084	47.8%	453	41.8%	592	302	290	657	233	424
Juneau City and Bor.	28,711	12,954	15,757	54.9%	8,968	56.9%	6,373	2,368	4,005	7,690	2,089	5,601
Kenai Peninsula Bor.	46,359	24,957	21,402	46.2%	11,400	53.3%	9,688	4,083	5,605	10,548	3,227	7,321
Ketchikan Gateway Bor.	13,135	6,393	6,742	51.3%	3,763	55.8%	2,838	1,108	1,730	4,320	1,105	3,215
Kodiak Island Borough	12,567	4,911	7,656	60.9%	3,483	45.5%	3,605	974	2,631	6,095	1,783	4,312
Lake and Peninsula Bor.	1,675	1,229	446	26.6%	181	40.6%	253	149	104	570	485	85
Matanuska-Susitna Bor.	55,170	27,247	27,923	50.6%	12,012	43.0%	15,264	7,792	7,472	10,533	4,105	6,428
Nome Census Area	8,395	5,230	3,165	37.7%	2,040	64.5%	1,073	563	510	1,866	1,143	723
North Slope Borough	6,679	3,444	3,235	48.4%	1,956	60.5%	1,156	597	559	1,465	936	529
Northwest Arctic Borough	6,444	3,879	2,565	39.8%	1,663	64.8%	877	495	382	1,231	856	375
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan	5,706	3,134	2,572	45.1%	1,520	59.1%	1,022	464	558	2,089	835	1,254
Sitka City and Borough	8,317	3,580	4,737	57.0%	2,162	45.6%	2,470	747	1,723	2,426	753	1,673
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon	3,251	1,940	1,311	40.3%	554	42.3%	742	350	392	1,337	700	637
Southeast Fairbanks CA	5,739	3,206	2,533	44.1%	875	34.5%	1,473	498	975	2,285	655	1,630
Valdez-Cordova CA	9,533	4,966	4,567	47.9%	1,998	43.7%	2,395	1,059	1,336	3,716	1,658	2,058
Wade Hampton CA	6,288	4,713	1,575	25.0%	1,108	70.3%	454	275	179	808	666	142
Wrangell-Petersburg CA	6,234	3,487	2,747	44.1%	1,685	61.3%	1,017	405	612	1,847	575	1,272
Yakutat City and Bor.	760	412	348	45.8%	146	42.0%	200	90	110	299	152	147
Yukon-Koyukuk CA	6,074	3,783	2,291	37.7%	1,178	51.4%	1,086	706	380	1,439	1,079	360

Source: U.S. Census

Percentages are computed by dividing the movers by the population in 2000.

The second way of studying migration is periodic migration, for example, measurement of where one lived last year or five years ago. There are two regular periodic measures of migration in the United States, the annual filings of federal income tax and the decennial census. Statistics on the movement of people between states and counties are derived from change of address on U.S. Internal Revenue Service (IRS) tax returns. Each decade, the U.S. Census asks a 16 percent sample of the population over five years of age where they lived five years ago. Periodic migration data by age can also be used to create synthetic cohorts to study migration patterns at different points in an individual's life cycle, work, or event history.

Sources of migration data

Several sources of migration information are currently available for Alaska. Each has its limitations. Each year the IRS produces migration information based upon the county from which income tax returns are filed. Coverage is limited to those who file tax returns in two consecutive years. A second source is the Alaska Permanent Fund Dividend application. Coverage for the PFD is limited for the military and is only available for persons who have resided in Alaska for a full calendar year. Third, "residual net migration" can be estimated using population estimates and vital statistics. Net migration is computed as the

Migration by Place of Residence

Alaska 1995 – 2000 (continued)

	Net Flow			Gross Flow						
	Domestic Net flow	Net to Alaska	Other State	Domestic Gross flow	Gross to Alaska	Share Alaska	Gross to State	Share % State	Gross to State	In from Abroad
Alaska	-30,498	0	-30,498	308,264	86,642	100.0%	221,622	100.0%	71.9%	12,564
Aleutians East Bor.	475	-52	527	1,185	270	0.3%	915	0.4%	77.2%	108
Aleutians West CA	-44	-75	31	4,008	783	0.9%	3,225	1.5%	80.5%	357
Anchorage Municipality	-15,032	708	-15,740	127,412	25,386	29.3%	102,026	46.0%	80.1%	6,717
Bethel Census Area	-831	-936	105	4,209	2,756	3.2%	1,453	0.7%	34.5%	83
Bristol Bay Borough	-163	-80	-83	785	422	0.5%	363	0.2%	46.2%	4
Denali Borough	-332	-27	-305	1,482	453	0.5%	1,029	0.5%	69.4%	27
Dillingham CA	-130	-52	-78	1,596	858	1.0%	738	0.3%	46.2%	37
Fairbanks North Star Bor.	-5,798	524	-6,322	53,788	9,654	11.1%	44,134	19.9%	82.1%	2,298
Haines Borough	-65	69	-134	1,249	535	0.6%	714	0.3%	57.2%	39
Juneau City and Bor.	-1,317	279	-1,596	14,063	4,457	5.1%	9,606	4.3%	68.3%	416
Kenai Peninsula Bor.	-860	856	-1,716	20,236	7,310	8.4%	12,926	5.8%	63.9%	314
Ketchikan Gateway Bor.	-1,482	3	-1,485	7,158	2,213	2.6%	4,945	2.2%	69.1%	141
Kodiak Island Borough	-2,490	-809	-1,681	9,700	2,757	3.2%	6,943	3.1%	71.6%	568
Lake and Peninsula Bor.	-317	-336	19	823	634	0.7%	189	0.1%	23.0%	12
Matanuska-Susitna Bor.	4,731	3,687	1,044	25,797	11,897	13.7%	13,900	6.3%	53.9%	647
Nome Census Area	-793	-580	-213	2,939	1,706	2.0%	1,233	0.6%	42.0%	52
North Slope Borough	-309	-339	30	2,621	1,533	1.8%	1,088	0.5%	41.5%	123
Northwest Arctic Borough	-354	-361	7	2,108	1,351	1.6%	757	0.3%	35.9%	25
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan	-1,067	-371	-696	3,111	1,299	1.5%	1,812	0.8%	58.2%	30
Sitka City and Borough	44	-6	50	4,896	1,500	1.7%	3,396	1.5%	69.4%	105
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon	-595	-350	-245	2,079	1,050	1.2%	1,029	0.5%	49.5%	15
Southeast Fairbanks CA	-812	-157	-655	3,758	1,153	1.3%	2,605	1.2%	69.3%	185
Valdez-Cordova CA	-1,321	-599	-722	6,111	2,717	3.1%	3,394	1.5%	55.5%	174
Wade Hampton CA	-354	-391	37	1,262	941	1.1%	321	0.1%	25.4%	13
Wrangell-Petersburg CA	-830	-170	-660	2,864	980	1.1%	1,884	0.9%	65.8%	45
Yakutat City and Bor.	-99	-62	-37	499	242	0.3%	257	0.1%	51.5%	2
Yukon-Koyukuk CA	-353	-373	20	2,525	1,785	2.1%	740	0.3%	29.3%	27

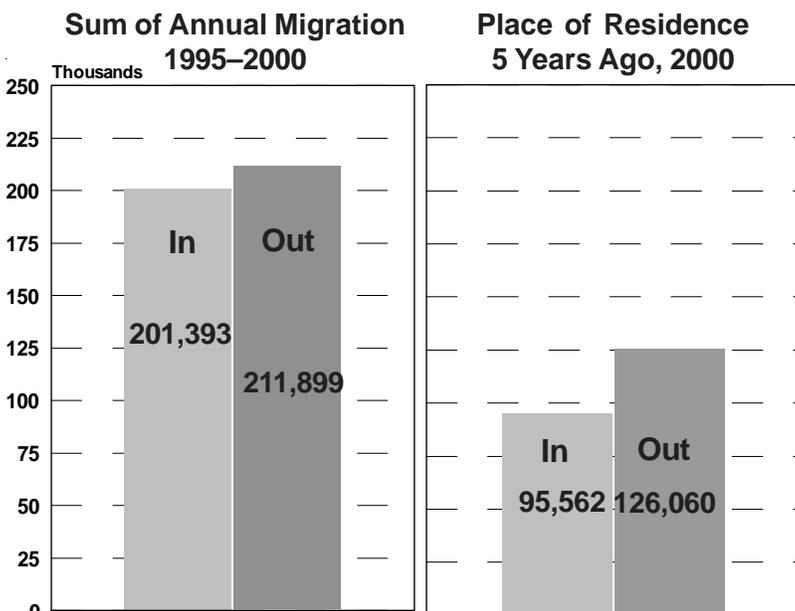
Source: U.S. Census

remainder of the change between two time periods minus natural increase (births minus deaths). Residual net-migration includes migration, but it may include any error from the population estimates. The fourth source is the Place of Residence Five Years Ago question from the census. The census also asks for Place of Birth. A new source of annual migration data is the American Community Survey. The ACS asks the same questions as the Census long form sample and will replace it beginning in 2010. The monthly ACS will begin nationwide in 2004, and after several years it will begin to measure seasonal migration.

Computing migration with each data set will produce different results, although the overall trends for the most part should be similar. One of the critical differences can be seen when one compares annual measures of migration and the census place of residence five years ago question. (See Exhibits 1 and 3.) The place of residence migration measure will show smaller flows than

annual migration because it misses people who moved both in and out between the two dates. For example, the census place of residence would miss people who moved to Alaska in 1996 and left in 1999. Place of residence captures the individual experience for those it covers. If the annual migration for a five-year period is summed, it will capture the volume of migration flow, but it will count some individuals more than once since it includes the repeated migrations of individuals in each year of the five-year period. It is not uncommon for migrants to Alaska to come and go from the state repeatedly over several years. Research has shown that dividing the sum of annual migration for five years by the place of residence data for the five years yields an estimate of the number of moves per non-return mover. Overall, the number of moves per non-return mover over a five-year period averages about two. Alaska has the second highest level of migration to and from the state of any state (about 11.8%). Only the District of Columbia (18.8%) was higher. The average for all states is 6.5%. Alaska's resident population also continues to have a very transient seasonal component. Summer populations may run as high as 18% above the annual resident population.

3 Alaska Migration by Two Measures



A state of migrants

The majority of all persons living in Alaska at the time of the census in 2000 were migrants to the state. Only 38.1% of Alaskans were born in the state. Regionally, these proportions varied from a low of 25.0% born in Alaska in Aleutians West Census Area, to a high of 94.1% for Wade Hampton Census Area. Generally, more than 75% of the residents of rural Alaska were born in Alaska, compared to 32.1% for Anchorage, 29.5% for Fairbanks and from 33% to 38% for Matanuska-Susitna, Kenai, and Juneau. Another 1.3% were born abroad to American parents and 5.9% of Alaskans were foreign born. This is lower than the national levels of foreign born. In 2000, 11% of all persons in the U.S. were foreign born. Similarly, 2.7% of all Alaskans were not U.S. citizens compared to 6.6% for the U.S. as a whole.

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

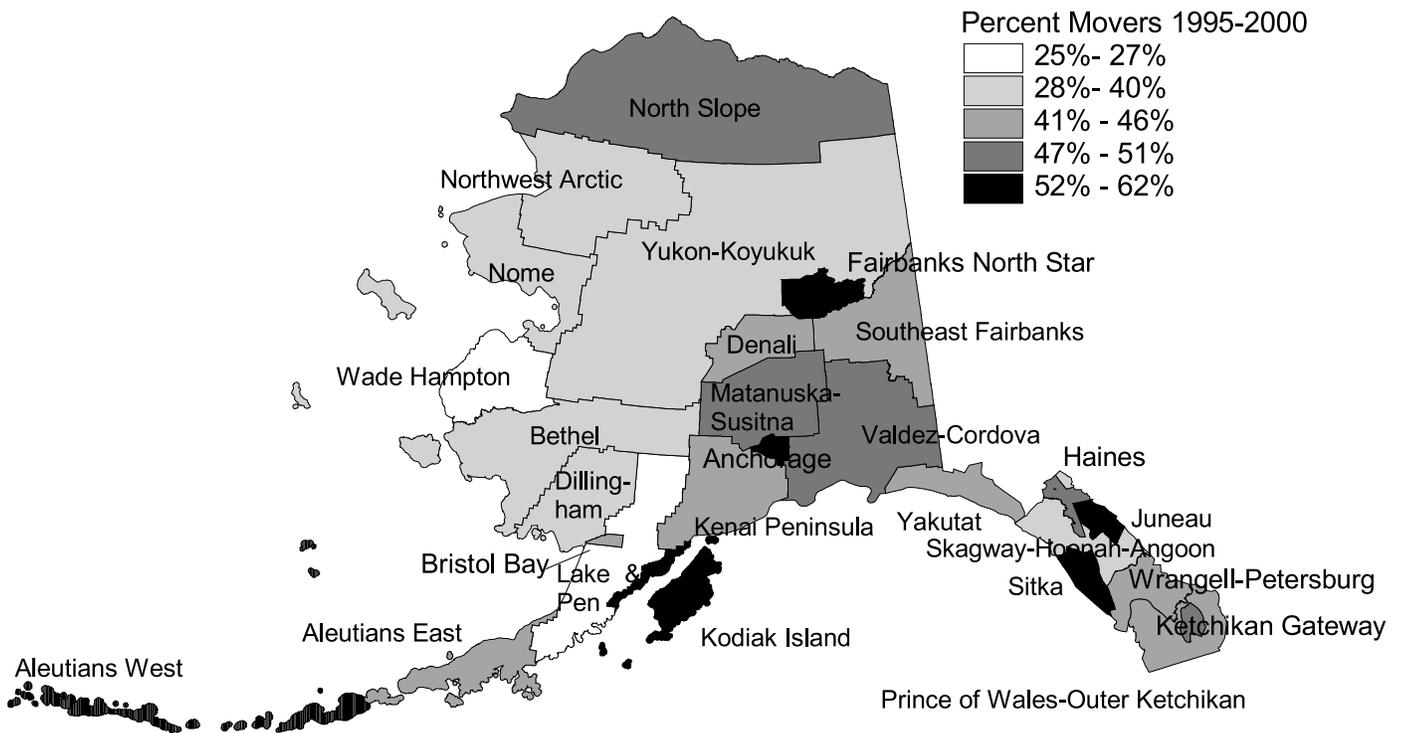
For the last two decades, place of residence migration data revealed periods of net loss of residents through migration from Alaska. 1985-1990 was the oil bust, which caused major out-migration. The 1995-2000 period was one of exceptional prosperity in the rest of the country compared to Alaska, and this attracted migrants from the state to the Northwest and West. In the first case there was a push and in the second there was a pull. Explaining the patterns of movement and the overall characteristics of movers is best done in terms of gross migration flows.

Exhibit 2 shows all the different forms of movement and migration for Alaska and its boroughs and census areas. Movement includes all persons five years of age and over who are living in a different house in the county, state, or U.S. than they lived

in five years earlier. It does not cover immigrants from abroad. While Anchorage and Fairbanks account for almost three quarters of all immigrants since 1995, immigrants and foreign nationals are a bigger share of the population in three areas. Southeast Fairbanks has seen an influx of Russian immigration, while Kodiak and the Aleutians continue to experience Asian and Latin American Hispanic immigration of fish processing workers.

Exhibit 4 shows the wide variation in the degree of stability and movement in communities across Alaska. In six areas more than 52% of the population moved, either locally or through migration, at least once in the 1995-2000 period. Aleutians West and Kodiak experience substantial transience associated with fish processing. Anchorage, Fairbanks North Star Borough, Kodiak,

Percent of Population who Moved 1995 – 2000 **4**



Source: U.S. Census

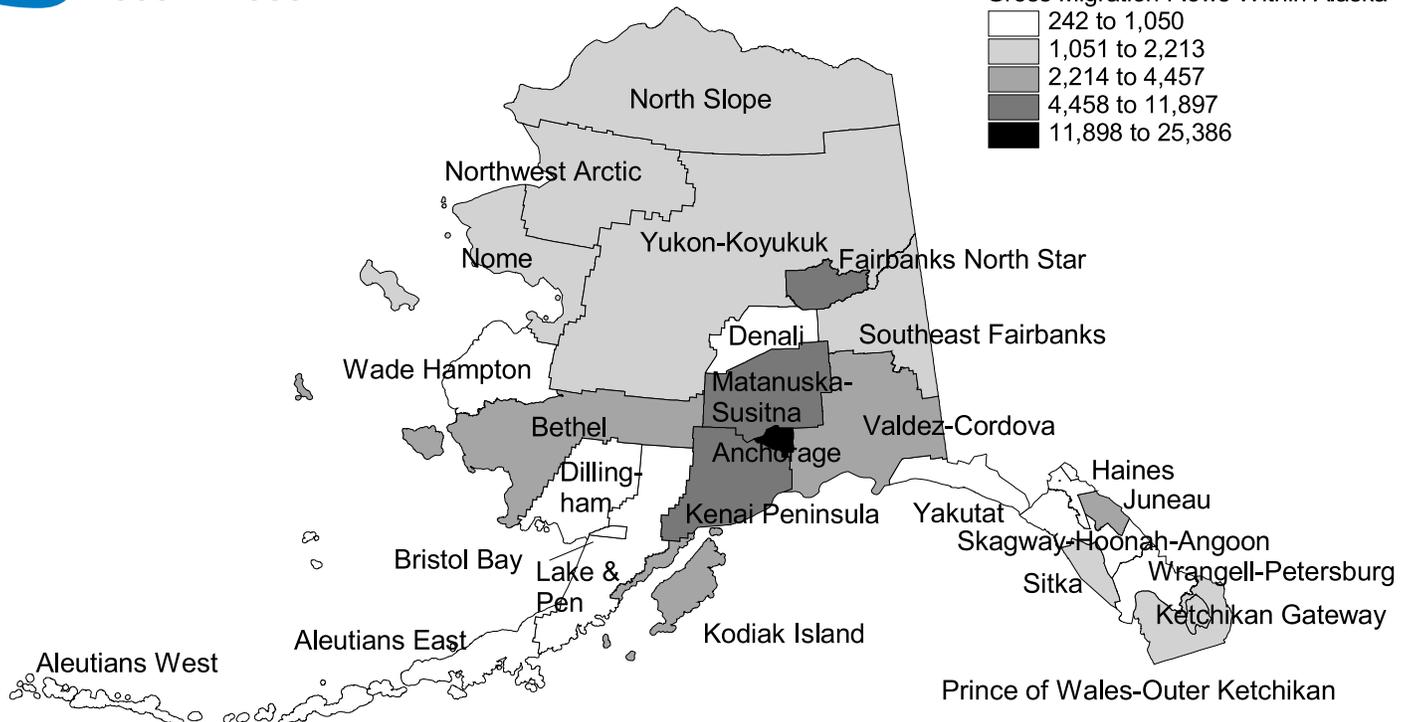
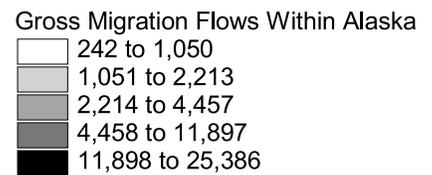
Sitka, and Juneau all experience higher levels of population movement because of Army, Air Force, and Coast Guard rotation. In addition, Ketchikan, Haines, Matanuska-Susitna, Valdez-Cordova, and North Slope also experience relatively high levels of movers. The fewest movers are found in Lake and Peninsula and Wade Hampton and the predominately rural Alaska Native areas of the state.

The migration of Alaskans is of two different types. The first is the pattern of movement of Alaskans within the state, as shown in Exhibit 5, and the second is the flow of migrants between Alaska and other states, as shown in Exhibit 7. The outstanding trend within Alaska is the movement of people to or from Anchorage and the rest of the state. This was followed by movement to or from Matanuska-Susitna, Kenai Peninsula and Fairbanks North Star boroughs. The smallest migration flows within the state can be found to or from the

villages of the Aleutians, Bristol Bay, Dillingham, Wade Hampton in Southwest Alaska, Denali Borough in the Interior, and Yakutat, Haines, Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon, and Wrangell-Petersburg in Southeast.

A key part of this internal migration is the movement of Alaska Natives. Exhibit 6 shows the percent change in Native population that is attributed to migration between 1995 and 2000. The data clearly document the rural to urban movement of Alaska's Native population. Anchorage and Matanuska-Susitna Borough saw a 10-15% increase in their Native populations through in-migration from other parts of Alaska. Native populations of Fairbanks North Star Borough, Kenai Peninsula Borough and Denali Borough increased between 5% and 9%, and Juneau, Yakutat, Bristol Bay, Dillingham, and Aleutians West had 1% to 4% increases. In all other parts of Alaska, Native populations experienced out-migration.

5 Gross Migration Flows within Alaska 1995 – 2000



Source: U.S. Census

Movement between states

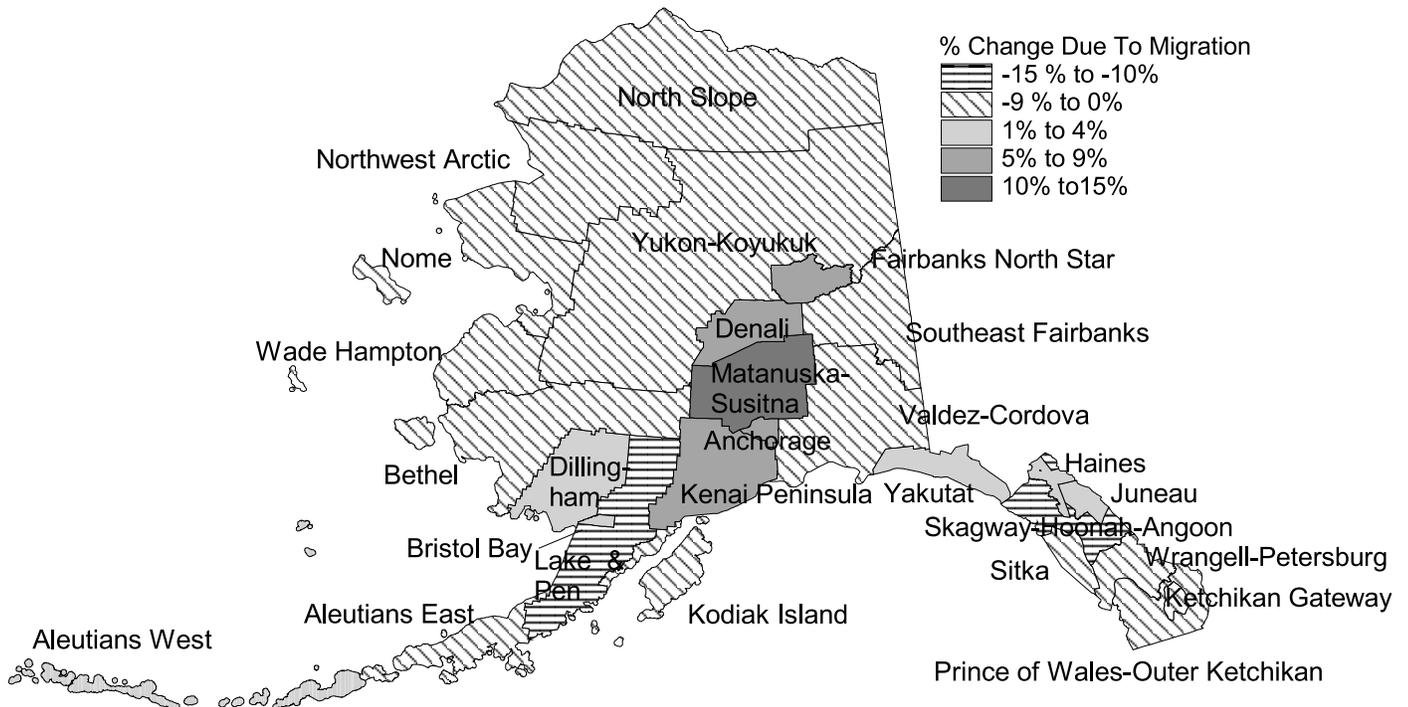
Another migration flow is the movement between Alaska and other states. The destinations for those arriving and departing the state are relatively few. Exhibit 7 shows the gross migration between Alaska and other states. The Municipality of Anchorage is the departure or arrival point for 46% of all migrants to or from the state. Another 20% arrived or departed through Fairbanks North Star Borough. Mat-Su, Kenai Peninsula and Juneau boroughs accounted for another 16% of the out-of-state migrants. Exhibit 8 shows the percent of the total migration flows accounted for by out-of-state migration. This table shows that more than 73% of migration to or from Anchorage, Fairbanks and the Aleutians was from out-of-state. Between 50% and 73% of migration to or from Wrangell-Petersburg and Southeast Fairbanks census areas, and Ketchikan Gateway, Sitka, Juneau, Kodiak Island, Kenai Peninsula, and Denali boroughs were out-of-state flows.

Exhibit 10 shows Alaska's gross migration flows to and from counties across the U.S. The most common origins and destinations for Alaska migrants are in the West and Mountain states. The counties that provided the largest number, 20% of all in-migrants to Alaska were: Pierce, WA (Tacoma); King, WA (Seattle); Maricopa, AZ (Phoenix); San Diego, CA (San Diego); Bexar, TX (San Antonio); Cumberland, NC (Ft. Bragg); El Paso, CO (Colorado Springs); Multnomah, OR (Portland); Sacramento, CA (Sacramento); Harris, TX (Houston); Kern, CA (Bakersfield); Clark, NV (Las Vegas); Spokane, WA (Spokane); Orange, CA (Anaheim/Irvine); Los Angeles, CA (Los Angeles); Bell, TX (Ft. Hood); Honolulu, HI (Honolulu); Lane, OR (Eugene); Clark, WA (Vancouver).

Destinations receiving the most out-migrants from Alaska (23% of total) were: King, WA (Seattle), Maricopa, AZ (Phoenix); Clark, NV (Las Vegas);

Percent Change Due to Migration For Alaska Natives, 1995 – 2000

6



Source: U.S. Census

Pierce, WA (Tacoma); El Paso, CO (Colorado Springs); Snohomish, WA (Everett); Los Angeles, CA (Los Angeles); Pima, AZ (Tucson); San Diego, CA (San Diego); Multnomah, OR (Portland); Spokane, WA (Spokane); Bexar, TX (San Antonio); Honolulu, HI (Honolulu); Lane, OR (Eugene); Marion, OR (Salem); Cumberland, NC (Ft Bragg); Clark, WA (Vancouver); Washington, OR (suburban Portland); Salt Lake, UT (Salt Lake City); Harris, TX (Houston). The major migration flows are predominately accounted for by military, college, work, and retirement.

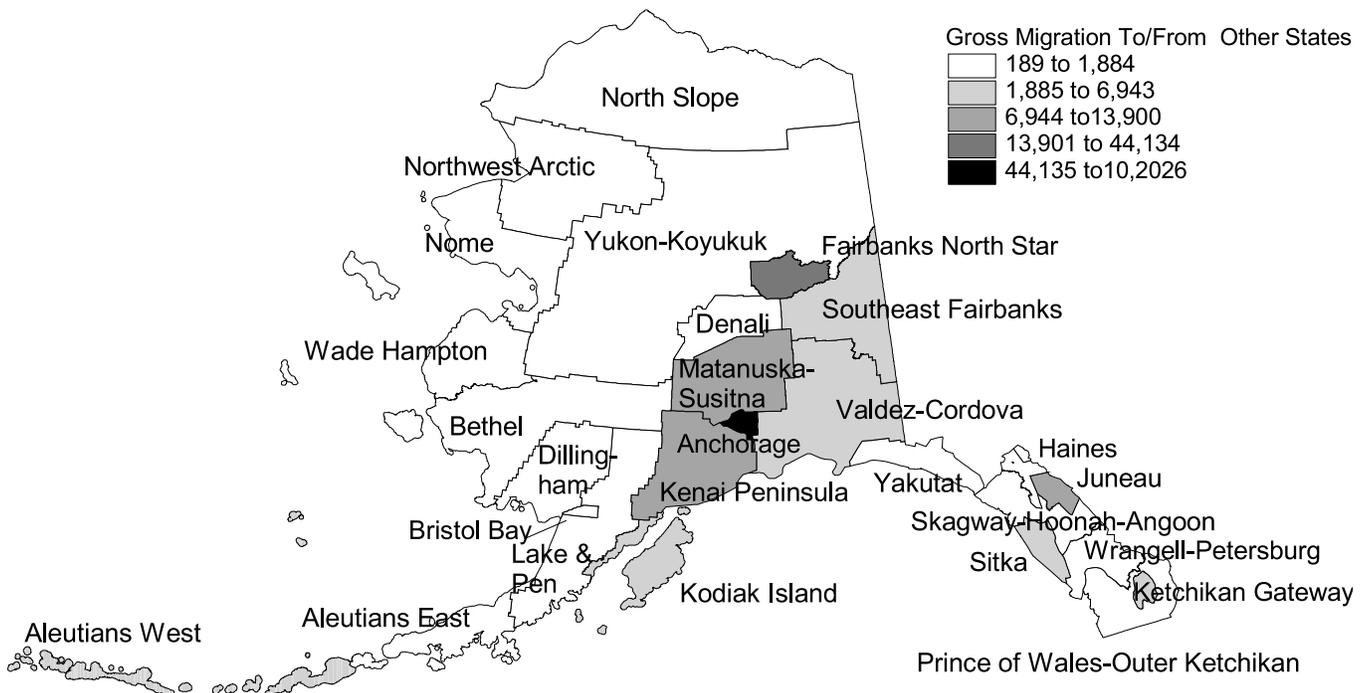
The place of residence migration data on class of worker (Exhibit 9) shows that people who left the state had a slightly higher tendency to be employed at their destination than those who migrated to Alaska. There is a slightly higher tendency for those who leave Alaska not to be in the labor

force. College students probably accounted for this tendency.

Military rotation important factor in migration

Nearly 12% of all migrants to or from Alaska are in the military. Adding estimated dependents would bring the total to nearly 29%. Recent independent information from the Department of Defense suggests that the annual military migration may in fact be larger. The military share of migration is larger than previously estimated by this office. The place of residence migration would suggest that as much as 72% of our migration to or from North Carolina may be military and dependent flows, and that military migration from nearly half of the states to Alaska may account for more than 40% of the total

7 Gross Migration to and from Other States 1995 – 2000



Source: U.S. Census

migration flows from those states. The states where a substantial proportion of migrants are military are: North Carolina, Georgia, Delaware, Virginia, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Mississippi, South Carolina, Alabama, North Dakota, Kentucky, Maryland, South Dakota, Louisiana, Rhode Island, New Mexico, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Texas, and Florida.

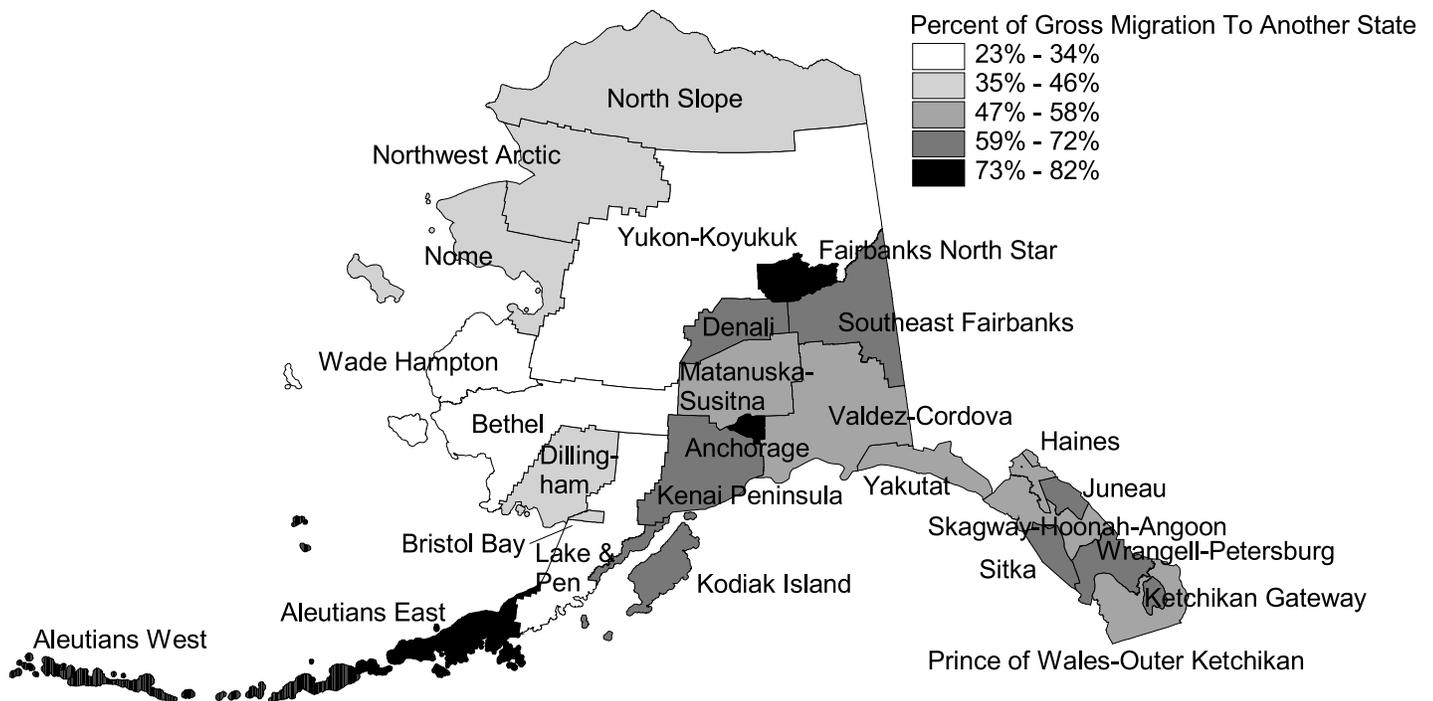
In other states, military and dependent populations account for less than 20% of the states' migration to and from Alaska. These states are Vermont, Oregon, Minnesota, Washington, Montana, New Hampshire, Utah, Nevada, Iowa, Indiana, Wyoming, Idaho, Wisconsin, and Michigan.

Clearly, military rotation is a major driver to the overall trends in migration in Alaska and a major factor in transportation, real estate and other

industries that benefit from population turnover. It is clear that military flows contribute to the substantial gross migration rates of many of the counties. This is particularly true of those located east of the Mississippi. Many of the remaining counties outside the West, and a number of counties in the West are the sites of universities.

More migration analysis from the census and other sources listed above is currently under way. Some additional analysis appears in the *Alaska Population Overview: 2000–2002 Estimates and Census 2000*, just released by the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development.

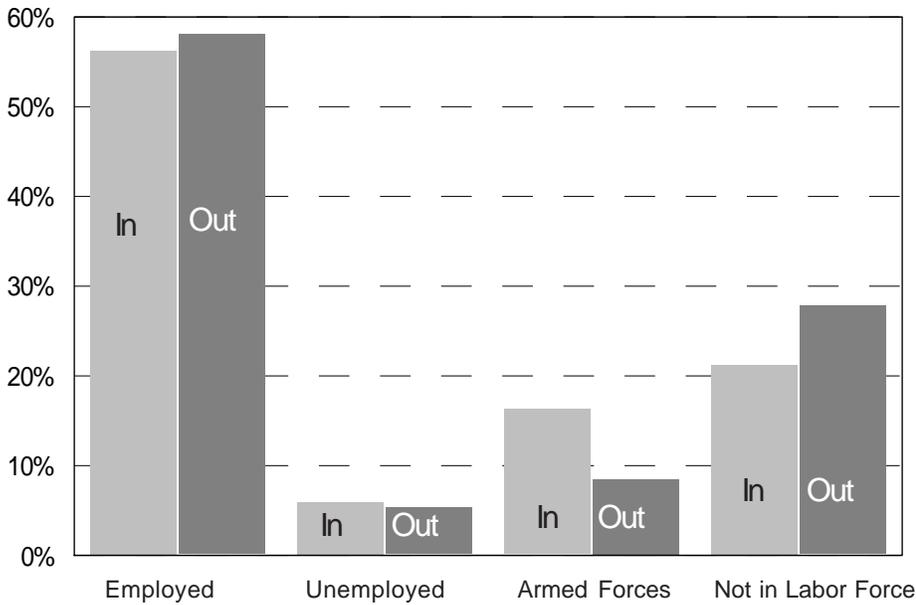
Percent of Gross Migration to Another State 1995 – 2000



Source: U.S. Census

9 Alaska Migration

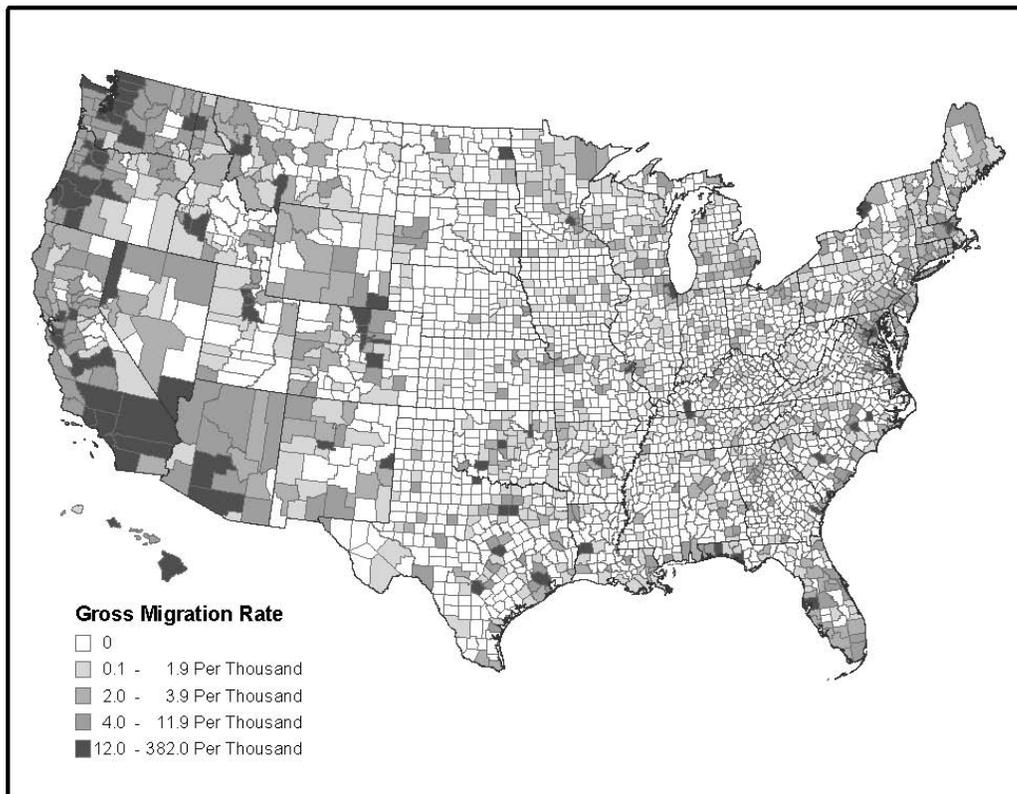
By labor force status 1995 – 2000



Source: U.S. Census

10 Gross Migration Rate to and from Alaska

1995 – 2000



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

Workplace Fatalities in Alaska

by Kevin Virden, Research Analyst, and Dean Rasmussen, Economist

Since fatalities census began, numbers have been declining

Alaska recorded 42 workplace fatalities in 2002. The previous year 64 workers were fatally injured. Since 1992, the year the Census of Fatal Occupational Injury (CFOI) program began, 653 workers have lost their lives in Alaska's workplaces, an average of one every six days. In more recent years, the number of fatalities has declined. From 1992 to 1996, Alaska averaged nearly 72 fatalities a year. From 1997 to 2002, that average has decreased to about 49 deaths annually. (See Exhibit 1.)

Nationally, 5,524 workers lost their lives on the job in 2002. This was down 6.6 percent from 2001 when 5,915 workers died of workplace-related injuries across the U.S. The 2001 national figure did not report the 2,886 workers who lost their lives from the terrorist events of September 11, 2001 in New York City, Washington, D.C. and Pennsylvania. (See Exhibit 2.)

Tracking workplace fatalities is important. Safety and health officials, employers, and researchers make extensive use of data to identify potential risks to workers, and facilitate efforts to prevent future fatalities.

CFOI reports inform workers of potential life-threatening hazards associated with various jobs. Enhanced job safety training promotes safer work practices. CFOI information can also be used to assess and improve workplace safety standards and identify new areas of safety research. Information gathered can be particularly useful to individual states in gauging progress over time towards the goal of reducing workplace fatalities in all industries.

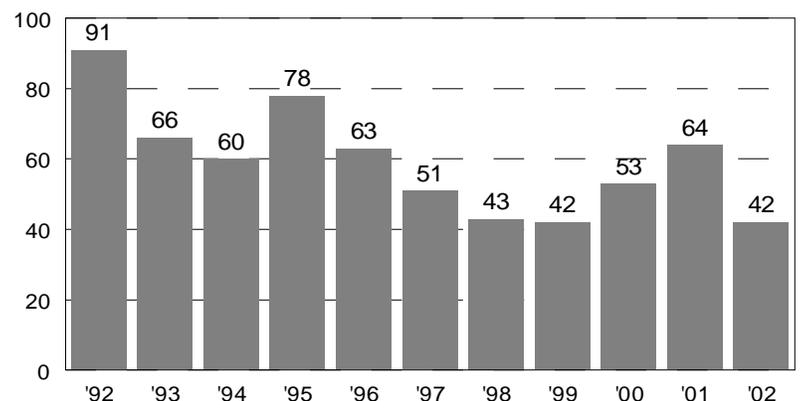
CFOI relies primarily on information found on death certificates, newspaper articles, and workers' compensation reports. The objective is to gather information about job-related fatalities (e.g., falls, transportation incidents) and illnesses that result in fatalities (e.g., asbestosis, some types of cancer). It includes any job-related death that occurs in Alaska, even if the individual involved was not a resident of the state or working for an Alaska company. All information identifiable with an individual is kept confidential.

Fatality rates higher in Alaska than U.S. overall

Although the annual number of workplace fatalities in Alaska is small when compared to the national number, the fatality rate, or number of cases per 100,000 workers, in 2002 was approximately three times higher than the national rate. The

Workplace Fatalities Decline 1992–2002

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries



Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

national fatality rate has remained steady at about five fatal work injuries per 100,000 workers for much of the past decade. In 2002, however, the rate fell to its lowest ever at 4.0 fatalities per 100,000 workers. Alaska's workplace fatality rate in 2002 was 12.8 fatalities per 100,000 workers.

Alaska's fatality rate is the highest of the 50 states, but the rate has declined steadily between 1992

and 2002. To illustrate this, a regression of the fatality rates since 1992 presents a trend line sloping downward from 25 to about 13 cases per 100,000 workers. It's also worth noting how stable the U.S. rate of fatal injuries has been since 1992. (See Exhibit 4.)

The data presented in Exhibit 5 show that Alaska's workplace fatality rate is falling faster than the rates in most other states. A comparison of the 2002 incidence rates to the average rates for the period 1997 to 2001 places Alaska in eighth position among the states in the rate of improvement in reducing the workplace fatality rate.

An important consideration to keep in mind when interpreting individual state fatality rates is that fatal work injuries (the numerator in computing the rate) are based on the fatal work injury location, but employment (the denominator) is based on the state of residency.

While most workers live and work in the same state, some do not. Caution must be used in making universal assumptions that worker fatalities accurately reflect safety conditions in the states where the workplace injury occurs. For example, non-residents (those who legally reside outside of Alaska) who are fatally injured while working in Alaska could, in fact, drive up the state's fatality rate, as their numbers would not be captured in the employment estimated by the survey.

2 Workplace Fatality Counts Alaska and U.S.

Year	Alaska	U.S.
2002	42	5,524
2001*	64	5,915
2000	53	5,920
1999	42	6,054
1998	43	6,055
1997	51	6,238
1996	63	6,202
1995	78	6,275
1994	60	6,632
1993	66	6,331
1992	91	6,217

* Excludes fatalities from September 11 attacks

Sources: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section
U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

3 Fatalities by Type of Event Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) Alaska and U.S.

	Alaska										Alaska		U.S.	
	1992	1993	'94	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	100%	2002	100%
Total	91	66	60	78	63	51	43	42	53	64	42	100%	5,524	100%
Transportation incidents	69	47	30	67	51	33	30	31	39	48	30	71%	2,381	43%
Highway incident	—	—	—	6	—	4	—	3	6	4	3	7%	1,372	25%
Water vehicle incident	39	21	14	22	29	8	14	16	12	25	18	43%	71	1%
Aircraft incident	26	22	10	34	16	19	13	10	19	18	8	19%	192	3%
Assaults and violent acts	4	12	6	3	6	6	7		3	5	—	—	840	15%
Contact with objects and equipment	10	4	9	4	4	6	—	5	8	5	6	14%	873	16%
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	3	—	7	—	—	3	—	—	—	4	—	—	538	10%

Event grouping is coded using the Bureau of Labor Statistics Occupational Injury and Illness classification structure. This is a select list and the parts will not sum to the total.

Sources: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section, and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Profile by type of incident or event and mode of travel

Transportation incidents were the most frequent type of event for worker deaths both in the U.S. and Alaska in 2002. On a nationwide basis, fatal highway accidents claimed the most individuals in work status, while in Alaska, water transportation and aircraft fatalities were most prevalent. In fact, there have been several years when the number of work-related highway fatalities in Alaska was too low to publish without jeopardizing confidentiality. Because of Alaska's remoteness and the lack of a road system in so many areas of the state, Alaska's workers travel by boat and airplane far more frequently than the workforce nationally. (See Exhibits 3 and 6.)

The second-leading cause of workplace fatalities nationally (third-leading cause in Alaska) was contact with objects and equipment (struck by falling object, caught in equipment or collapsing structure or materials). This type of fatality accounted for 16 percent of the worker fatalities nationally and 14 percent in Alaska.

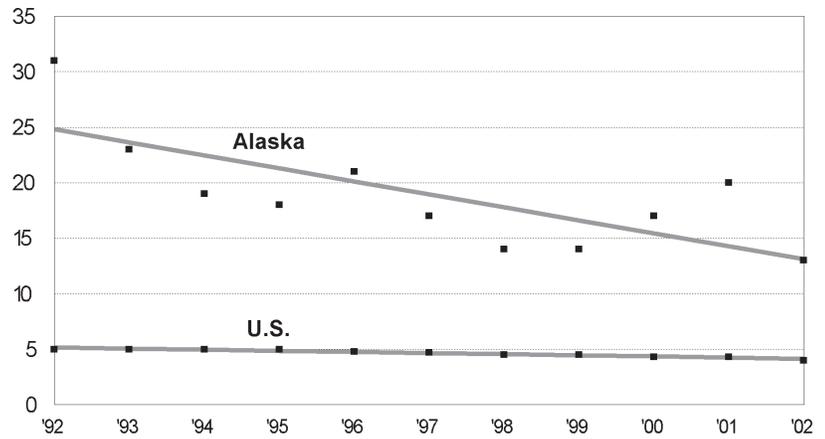
While assaults and other violent acts have decreased recently, they still represent a significant number of workplace deaths across the nation at about 15 percent. In Alaska's workplaces, fatal violent acts are far less common. (See Exhibit 3.)

Profile of fatal work injuries by industry

Throughout the period covered by the CFOI, the highest fatality counts have been in commercial fishing and air transportation. Exhibit 7 shows the broad industry groups which include these two industries.

Commercial fishing has been a leading source of work-related deaths in Alaska since CFOI's inception in 1992. Over that period, the fishing industry has accounted for 203 deaths, representing 31 percent of the CFOI total. While the number of deaths in fishing has varied widely from year to year, the trend since 1992 has been one of declining numbers. (See Exhibit 8.) Commercial fishing fatalities have gone from 35

Workplace Fatality Rates 4 11-year trend lines, Alaska & U.S.



Sources: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Workplace Fatality Rates 5 By state, 2002 and 1997-2001

State	2002	1997-2001	State	2002	1997-2001
Massachusetts	1.4	2.0	North Carolina	4.3	5.5
Rhode Island	1.5	2.4	Utah	4.4	5.9
Connecticut	2.3	2.7	Florida	4.5	5.0
District of Columbia	2.5	5.7	Indiana	4.5	5.5
Delaware	2.7	3.3	Maine	4.6	3.9
California	2.8	3.6	Georgia	4.8	5.4
New Hampshire	2.8	2.5	Tennessee	5.0	5.7
Minnesota	2.9	2.8	Alabama	5.1	6.0
Washington	2.9	3.4	Colorado	5.3	5.0
New York City	3.0	3.2	West Virginia	5.3	7.2
New Jersey	3.1	2.7	Louisiana	5.5	7.2
Pennsylvania	3.1	3.9	Oklahoma	5.6	5.9
Wisconsin	3.1	3.7	South Carolina	5.8	6.2
Illinois	3.2	3.6	Idaho	6.1	7.1
Michigan	3.2	3.5	Missouri	6.2	5.1
Vermont	3.3	3.7	Arkansas	6.4	7.5
Iowa	3.5	4.7	Kansas	6.7	6.7
Hawaii	3.6	3.8	New Mexico	7.3	5.9
Maryland	3.6	2.9	North Dakota	7.6	8.3
Ohio	3.6	3.6	Mississippi	7.7	9.5
Oregon	3.7	3.8	Kentucky	7.8	6.4
Arizona	3.9	3.4	South Dakota	8.1	8.3
Virginia	3.9	4.4	Nebraska	9.0	6.4
U.S. Average	4.0	N/A	Montana	11.6	11.3
Texas	4.1	5.2	Wyoming	12.0	13.3
Nevada	4.3	5.3	Alaska	12.8	16.7

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

2002 Accident Investigations by Alaska Occupational Safety and Health

Construction

A welder was struck in the head by a dislodged plug while working on a pressurized pipe.

Logging

A logger was pinched between an uprooted tree and a broken chunk of log on the ground.

Retail

A fast food employee was crushed in a trash compactor.

Trucking/Transportation

A trailer rolled over an employee who was trying to free up the trailer's frozen brakes. The employee was behind the tractor and trailer on a slope attempting to free the brakes. When the brakes released, the worker was run over.

An employee was crushed when a flatbed trailer fell on him. The worker was disconnecting two flatbed trailers stacked on top of each other and got in between them to untie a chain. When the chain was loosened, the top trailer slid and crushed him between the two trailers.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Occupational Safety and Health

in 1992 to 13 in 2002. Many of these deaths occur when several crewmembers are killed in a single vessel incident. Such an event occurred in 2001 when the F/V Arctic Rose sank off the west coast of Alaska and all 15 crewmembers perished.

The Commercial Fishing Industry Vessel Safety Act appears to be succeeding in decreasing fishing fatalities in Alaska. Nevertheless, commercial fishing continues to be one of the most hazardous industries in the state and nationwide.

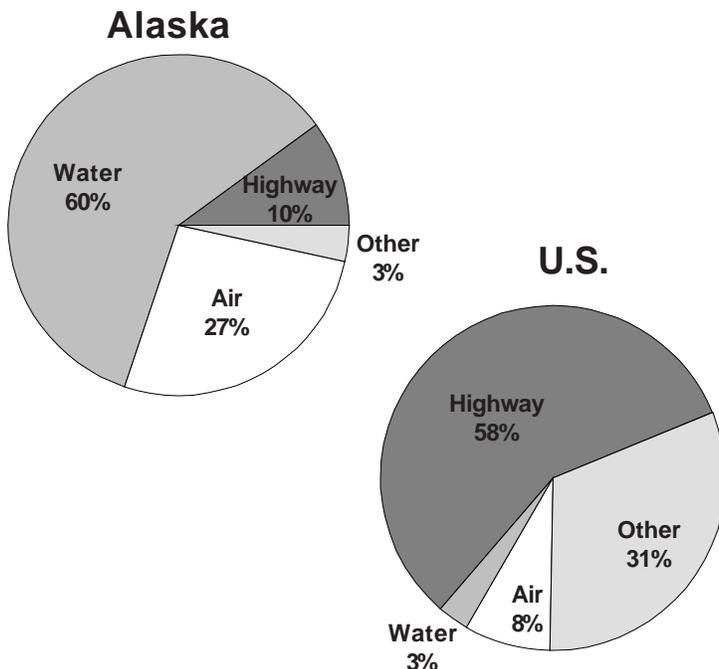
Since the census began, aircraft crashes have been a principal cause of work-related fatalities in Alaska. Air transportation, which includes commercial air taxi and helicopter services, accounted for a 9.5 percent share of all worker fatalities in the state in 2002, and 36.4 percent of fatalities in the transportation industry.

In 2002 aviation fatalities reached their lowest number since the CFOI began, and the general trend toward fewer fatalities continues. (See Exhibit 9.) There were eight aircraft-related fatalities that year, four of which were in the air transportation industry. While the numbers are significant, this is far fewer than the high of 34 aviation-related fatalities in 1995.

A study done by the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) in 1980 identified three major factors in Alaska's high aircraft accident rates. These factors were inadequate airport facilities, insufficient ground navigational aids, and what it called "the bush syndrome" — pilots taking unwarranted risks in order to complete a flight.

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) has instituted several programs to improve Alaska's air safety. One voluntary program is the Medallion Foundation, where airlines are awarded "Medallion Status" by meeting standards that exceed the federal regulatory minimums. The FAA also created a "Circle of Safety" program that educates rural citizens on flight safety so that they can ensure stricter standards are met. Rural residents frequently commute by air between

6 Transportation Fatalities By mode of travel, 2002



Sources: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

communities. The FAA hopes that proper education will enable rural and bush residents to cope with air safety concerns that may arise.

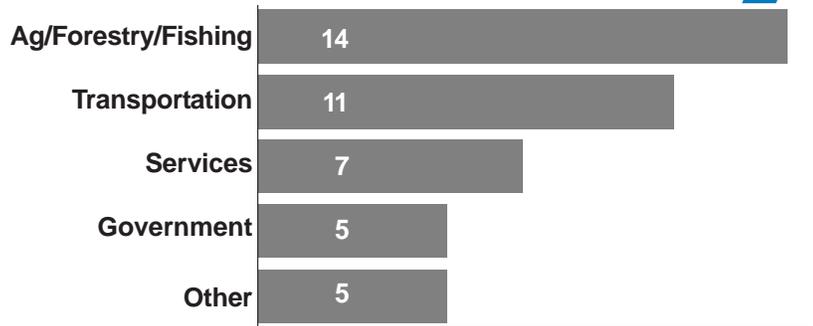
Perhaps the greatest hope of improving air travel safety in Alaska is the *Capstone Program*. This collaborative project involving the FAA, the NTSB, the National Weather Service, and the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health began in 1998 in western rural Alaska. Capstone utilizes new technologies to better inform pilots of terrain, weather, and traffic in an aircraft's vicinity. By providing surveillance capabilities normally reserved for commercial airlines and higher performance aircraft, the FAA hopes to reduce aircraft accidents in Alaska. Considered a testing ground for the rest of the nation, Alaska was chosen to be the first area to experiment with these new technologies due to its high accident rates. The new technologies include global positioning system (GPS) data to transmit air traffic information, graphical and textual depictions of weather systems, and information broadcasting devices designed to inform pilots of nearby terrain conditions.

Fatal work injuries by occupation

All states reported fatal occupational injuries in 2002. In Alaska, fatal work injuries were more prevalent among workers who performed manual work than those who didn't. Farming, fishing, & forestry workers accounted for nearly forty percent of workplace fatalities despite making up less than one percent of the total workforce, self-employment included. All but one of the 15 fatalities in this occupational group were the result of commercial fishing related incidents. (See Exhibit 10.)

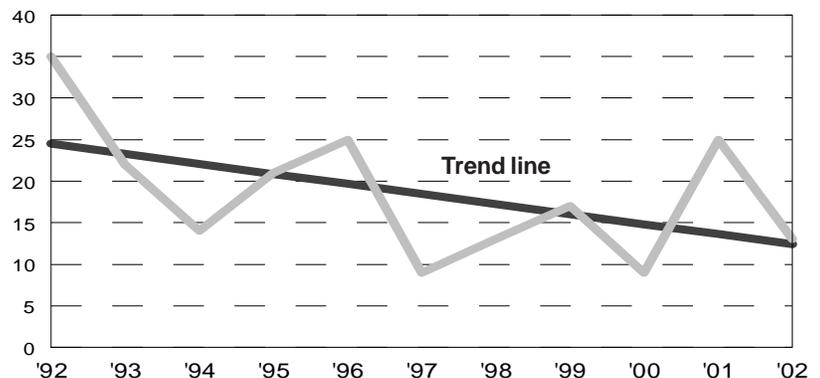
Falling or being struck by falling objects, drowning, and being crushed in confined areas are examples of hazards encountered by workers in Alaska. Climate and topography (e.g., extreme cold weather, water, slopes, sinkholes and other obstacles) also contribute to the occupational hazards.

Workplace Fatalities by Industry 7 Alaska 2002



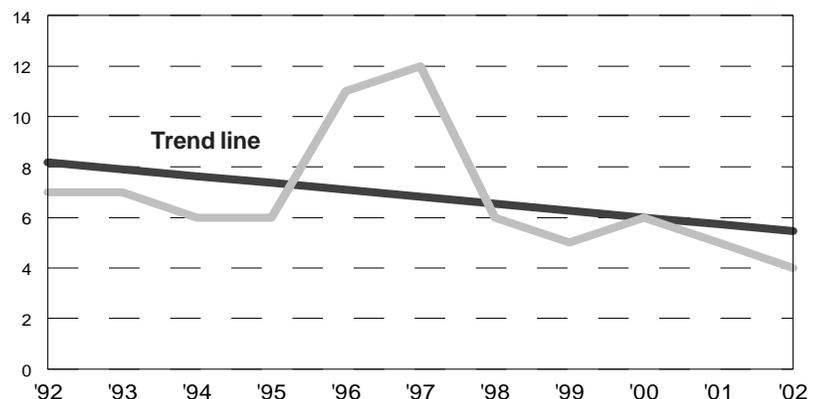
Sources: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Commercial Fishing Fatalities 8 Trend is declining



Sources: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

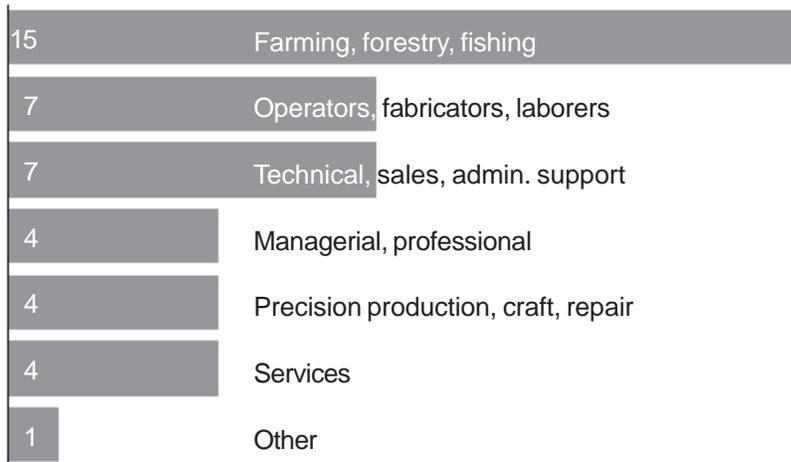
Air Transportation Fatalities 9 Trend is declining



Sources: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

10 Alaska Workplace Fatalities

By occupation, 2002



Sources: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

11 Worker Characteristics

Of Alaska's fatally injured, 2002

	Number	Percent
Total	42	100%
Employee Status		
Wage and Salary Workers ¹	30	71.4%
Self-employed ²	12	28.6%
Sex		
Men	41	97.6%
Women	—	—
Age		
Under 16 years	—	—
16 to 17 years	—	—
18 to 19 years	—	—
20 to 24 years	4	9.5%
25 to 34 years	8	19.0%
35 to 44 years	12	28.6%
45 to 54 years	9	21.4%
55 to 64 years	3	7.1%
65 years and over	—	—
Race or Ethnic Origin		
White, non-Hispanic ³	30	71.4%
Black, non-Hispanic ³	—	—
Hispanic or Latino ³	—	—
American Indian or Alaska Native	6	14.3%
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—
Asian	—	—
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	—	—

¹ May include volunteers and other workers receiving compensation.

² Includes paid and unpaid family workers, and may include owners of incorporated businesses, or members of partnerships.

³ For years prior to 2000, the race categories White and Black include Hispanic workers. For years 2000 and later, White and Black exclude Hispanic workers.

Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

Sources: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Profile of fatal work injuries by demographic characteristics

Men are more frequently employed in the more dangerous industries of aviation and fishing than women. The overwhelming majority of workplace fatalities in Alaska since 1992 have befallen white non-Hispanic males, and 2002 was no exception. White non-Hispanics accounted for 71.4 percent of the workplace fatalities. American Indian or Alaska Native accounted for an additional 14.3 percent. Of the 42 worker deaths reported in 2002, 41 were male. Since the CFOI program began, 96 percent of all CFOI victims have been male.

The age group with the most deaths was 35-44 with 12 fatalities, followed by those aged 45-54 with nine fatalities. Those aged 25-54 accounted for nearly 70 percent of Alaska's work related deaths in 2002. The majority of Alaska's fatalities occur to wage and salary employees, but 12 of the 42 deaths were self-employed workers. This relatively high number can be explained by the fact that fishermen are typically considered self-employed for purposes of the program. (See Exhibit 11.)

The workplace fatality census for 2003 is scheduled for release in late 2004.

Alaska Employment Growth Stays Healthy

April to April employment growth ranks 15th among the states

Alaska Employment Scene

by
Dan Robinson
Economist

Alaska added approximately 4,100 wage and salary jobs over the last twelve months according to preliminary April estimates. (See Exhibit 2.) The state's 1.4 percent growth rate over that period ranks 15th among the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Nevada's 4.6 percent growth tops the list. At the bottom is Massachusetts, which had a -0.9 percent rate from April 2003 to April 2004. (See Exhibit 1.)

The employment numbers of other states over the last few years reveal the nation's slow emergence from the recession that began in 2001. In 2002 Alaska's annual employment growth rate of 2.0 percent was the nation's highest in a year that saw over-the-year job losses for about three-fourths of the states.

By 2003 Alaska's job growth had slowed to 1.5 percent, while in most states it increased. Alaska's job growth dropped in 2003 from highest among the states to third, as both Nevada and Hawaii added jobs at a faster rate.

As the national economy has gathered momentum in 2004, Alaska's relative position has slipped further despite steadily adding jobs at a rate that is only slightly below that of recent years. In fact, through 2003 Alaska had piled up sixteen consecutive years of job growth and will most likely add a seventeenth year in 2004.

The national economy, on the other hand, has experienced two recessions since 1988, the year Alaska's current growth streak began. As a result,

Alaska's employment growth has appeared either strong or weak by comparison despite a remarkably consistent record of job growth.

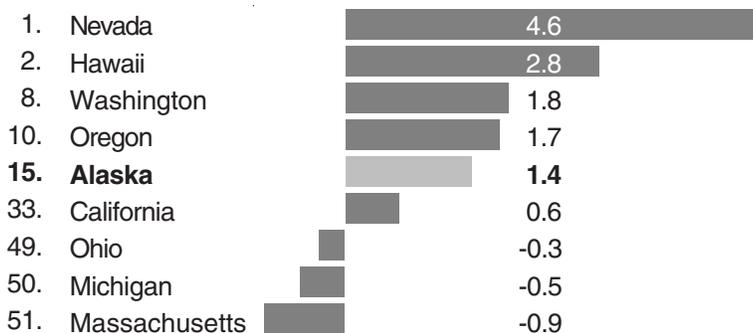
For example, the state's 2.3 percent growth rate in 1998 did not appear especially impressive considering the nation's 2.6 percent growth that year. Four years later in 2002, however, Alaska's slightly lower 2.0 percent growth seemed healthy alongside the nation's -0.7 rate.

More than a third (1,500) of the state's 4,100 new jobs were in health care and social services. That number represents a growth rate of 4.9 percent for an industry group that has seen spirited growth for more than a decade.

The retail trade industry was the next largest contributor, adding 1,200 jobs over the 12-month period. Building material and supply stores have added 150 jobs, general merchandise stores 300, and food and beverage stores 200.

(continued on page 22)

Ranking of State Growth Rates April 2003 to April 2004



Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

2 Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment

By place of work

Alaska	preliminary revised		Changes from:		
	4/04	3/04	4/03	3/04	4/03
Total Nonfarm Wage & Salary	294,100	292,300	290,000	1,800	4,100
Goods Producing	34,000	35,600	34,000	-1,600	0
Services Providing	260,200	256,700	256,100	3,500	4,100
Natural Resources & Mining	9,900	9,800	10,200	100	-300
Logging	400	300	700	100	-300
Mining	9,500	9,500	9,500	0	0
Oil & Gas Extraction	8,100	8,100	8,100	0	0
Construction	14,800	13,700	14,600	1,100	200
Manufacturing	9,300	12,100	9,200	-2,800	100
Wood Products Manufacturing	200	200	300	0	-100
Seafood Processing	5,600	8,700	5,600	-3,100	0
Trade, Transportation, Utilities	60,000	58,700	58,600	1,300	1,400
Wholesale Trade	6,000	5,900	5,900	100	100
Retail Trade	34,000	33,400	32,800	600	1,200
Food & Beverage Stores	5,800	5,700	5,600	100	200
General Merchandise Stores	8,800	8,600	8,500	200	300
Trans/Warehousing/Utilities	20,000	19,400	19,800	600	200
Air Transportation	6,500	6,300	6,500	200	0
Truck Transportation	2,700	2,600	2,500	100	200
Information	6,800	6,800	6,900	0	-100
Telecommunications	4,000	4,000	4,000	0	0
Financial Activities	14,400	14,200	14,000	200	400
Professional & Business Svcs	22,600	22,400	22,400	200	200
Educational & Health Services	34,200	34,200	32,700	0	1,500
Health Care/Social Assistance	32,000	32,100	30,500	-100	1,500
Ambulatory Health Care	12,700	12,700	12,300	0	400
Hospitals	8,800	8,800	8,300	0	500
Leisure & Hospitality	27,800	26,700	27,100	1,100	700
Accommodation	6,600	6,400	6,300	200	300
Food Svcs & Drinking Places	17,600	16,800	17,300	800	300
Other Services	11,400	11,200	11,400	200	0
Government	83,100	82,500	83,100	600	0
Federal Government	16,800	16,700	16,800	100	0
State Government	24,800	24,400	24,900	400	-100
State Education	8,000	8,100	8,000	-100	0
Local Government	41,500	41,400	41,400	100	100
Local Education	3,700	3,700	3,600	0	100
Tribal Government	24,000	24,100	24,300	-100	-300

Municipality of Anchorage	preliminary revised		Changes from:		
	4/04	3/04	4/03	3/04	4/03
Total Nonfarm Wage & Salary	142,300	141,400	139,900	900	2,400
Goods Producing	11,600	11,300	11,300	300	300
Services Providing	130,700	130,100	128,500	600	2,200
Natural Resources & Mining	2,100	2,100	2,200	0	-100
Mining	2,000	2,000	2,100	0	-100
Oil & Gas Extraction	1,900	2,000	2,000	-100	-100
Construction	7,700	7,500	7,400	200	300
Manufacturing	1,800	1,700	1,800	100	0
Trade, Transportation, Utilities	32,900	32,500	32,200	400	700
Wholesale Trade	4,500	4,500	4,500	0	0
Retail Trade	17,500	17,400	17,000	100	500
Food & Beverage Stores	2,400	2,400	2,300	0	100
General Merchandise Stores	4,200	4,000	4,000	200	200
Trans/Warehousing/Utilities	10,900	10,600	10,700	300	200
Air Transportation	3,500	3,400	3,500	100	0
Information	4,400	4,400	4,500	0	-100
Telecommunications	2,600	2,600	2,700	0	-100
Financial Activities	9,000	8,900	8,800	100	200
Professional & Business Svcs	15,500	15,600	15,400	-100	100
Educational & Health Services	18,000	18,100	17,200	-100	800
Health Care/Social Assistance	17,000	17,000	15,900	0	1,100
Ambulatory Health Care	6,400	6,400	6,100	0	300
Hospitals	5,300	5,300	5,200	0	100
Leisure & Hospitality	14,800	14,300	14,200	500	600
Accommodation	3,000	3,000	2,900	0	100
Food Svcs & Drinking Places	9,900	9,800	9,700	100	200
Other Services	5,800	5,800	5,700	0	100
Government	30,300	30,500	30,600	-200	-300
Federal Government	9,700	9,800	9,600	-100	100
State Government	9,700	9,700	9,800	0	-100
State Education	2,600	2,600	2,700	0	-100
Local Government	11,000	11,000	11,100	0	-100
Local Education	300	300	300	0	0
Tribal Government	7,800	7,900	7,900	-100	-100

Notes to Exhibits 2, 3, 4, & 6—¹Nonfarm excludes self-employed workers, fishermen, domestics, and unpaid family workers as well as agricultural workers. ²Includes employees of public school systems and the University of Alaska. ³Excludes uniformed military. Exhibits 2 & 3—Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Exhibits 4 & 6—Prepared in part with funding from the Employment Security Division.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

3 Hours and Earnings

For selected industries

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	preliminary 4/04	revised 3/04	revised 4/03	preliminary 4/04	revised 3/04	revised 4/03	preliminary 4/04	revised 3/04	revised 4/03
Mining	\$1,402.43	\$1,363.92	\$1,325.34	46.3	45.8	43.9	\$30.29	\$29.78	\$30.19
Construction	1,016.02	1,057.61	1,188.80	36.6	39.7	40.0	27.76	26.64	29.72
Manufacturing	493.38	467.40	466.34	41.6	41.0	38.7	11.86	11.40	12.05
Seafood Processing	454.79	506.20	461.58	44.5	51.6	43.3	10.22	9.81	10.66
Trade, Transportation, Utilities	509.79	502.52	536.11	32.8	32.5	34.3	15.59	15.51	15.63
Retail Trade	427.77	423.33	453.18	31.5	30.9	33.2	13.58	13.70	13.65
Financial Activities	695.02	665.16	681.90	35.9	34.5	36.8	19.36	19.28	18.53

Average hours and earnings estimates are based on data for full-time 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 2003

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

4 Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment

By place of work

	preliminary revised		Changes from:		
	4/04	3/04	4/03	3/04	4/03
Fairbanks					
North Star Borough					
Total Nonfarm Wage & Salary¹	35,650	34,950	34,950	700	700
Goods Producing	3,250	3,050	3,250	200	0
Services Providing	32,400	31,900	31,700	500	700
Natural Resources & Mining	800	800	900	0	-100
Mining	800	800	900	0	-100
Construction	1,950	1,750	1,850	200	100
Manufacturing	500	450	500	50	0
Trade, Transportation, Utilities	7,150	6,900	6,800	250	350
Wholesale Trade	600	550	600	50	0
Retail Trade	4,050	3,900	3,850	150	200
Trans/Warehousing/Utilities	2,450	2,450	2,400	0	50
Information	650	650	600	0	50
Financial Activities	1,400	1,350	1,300	50	100
Professional & Business Svcs	1,950	1,900	1,950	50	0
Educational & Health Services	4,100	4,100	4,000	0	100
Health Care/Social Assistance	3,950	3,950	3,850	0	100
Leisure & Hospitality	3,800	3,750	3,700	50	100
Accommodation	950	950	950	0	0
Food Svcs & Drinking Places	2,400	2,400	2,350	0	50
Other Services	1,400	1,400	1,350	0	50
Government²	12,000	11,900	11,950	100	50
Federal Government ³	3,400	3,300	3,350	100	50
State Government	5,400	5,400	5,300	0	100
Local Government	3,200	3,150	3,300	50	-100
Tribal Government	0	0	0	0	0

Southeast Region

Total Nonfarm Wage & Salary¹	34,600	33,200	34,700	1,400	-100
Goods Producing	3,650	3,300	3,850	350	-200
Services Providing	30,950	29,900	30,850	1,050	100
Natural Resources & Mining	600	550	750	50	-150
Logging	300	250	450	50	-150
Mining	300	300	300	0	0
Construction	1,700	1,450	1,700	250	0
Manufacturing	1,350	1,300	1,400	50	-50
Wood Products Mfg.	100	150	100	-50	0
Seafood Processing	950	900	1,050	50	-100
Trade, Transportation, Utilities	6,350	5,850	6,300	500	50
Retail Trade	4,050	3,900	4,050	150	0
Trans/Warehousing/Utilities	1,950	1,650	1,900	300	50
Information	500	500	500	0	0
Financial Activities	1,200	1,200	1,250	0	-50
Professional & Business Svcs	1,200	1,200	1,250	0	-50
Educational & Health Services	3,550	3,550	3,450	0	100
Health Care/Social Assistance	3,350	3,350	3,250	0	100
Leisure & Hospitality	3,000	2,750	3,000	250	0
Accommodation	950	900	950	50	0
Food Svcs & Drinking Places	1,500	1,350	1,500	150	0
Other Services	1,150	1,100	1,150	50	0
Government²	13,950	13,750	14,000	200	-50
Federal Government ³	1,850	1,800	1,850	50	0
State Government	5,800	5,650	6,000	150	-200
Local Government	6,250	6,300	6,150	-50	100
Tribal Government	750	800	750	-50	0

	preliminary revised		Changes from:		
	4/04	3/04	4/03	3/04	4/03
Interior Region					
Total Nonfarm Wage & Salary¹	41,050	39,750	40,300	1,300	750
Goods Producing	3,600	3,300	3,600	300	0
Services Providing	37,450	36,450	36,700	1,000	750
Natural Resources & Mining	950	950	1,000	0	-50
Mining	950	900	1,000	50	-50
Construction	2,150	1,900	2,100	250	50
Manufacturing	500	500	500	0	0
Trade, Transportation, Utilities	8,050	7,700	7,700	350	350
Information	650	650	600	0	50
Financial Activities	1,450	1,400	1,400	50	50
Professional & Business Svcs	2,350	2,250	2,300	100	50
Educational & Health Services	4,300	4,300	4,250	0	50
Leisure & Hospitality	4,400	4,050	4,300	350	100
Accommodation	1,150	1,050	1,050	100	100
Food Svcs & Drinking Places	2,800	2,600	2,700	200	100
Other Services	1,550	1,550	1,500	0	50
Government²	14,650	14,500	14,550	150	100
Federal Government ³	3,900	3,800	3,850	100	50
State Government	5,600	5,650	5,550	-50	50
Local Government	5,150	5,100	5,200	50	-50
Tribal Government	350	350	300	0	50

Anchorage/Mat-Su Region

Total Nonfarm Wage & Salary¹	158,050	157,000	154,700	1,050	3,350
Goods Producing	13,200	12,800	13,000	400	200
Services Providing	144,850	144,200	141,700	650	3,150
Natural Resources & Mining	2,200	2,200	2,250	0	-50
Construction	8,950	8,700	8,800	250	150
Manufacturing	2,050	1,950	1,950	100	100
Trade, Transportation, Utilities	36,350	35,850	35,450	500	900
Information	4,900	4,950	5,000	-50	-100
Financial Activities	9,700	9,600	9,350	100	350
Professional & Business Svcs	16,450	16,500	16,100	-50	350
Educational & Health Services	20,450	20,500	19,550	-50	900
Leisure & Hospitality	16,350	16,000	15,700	350	650
Other Services	6,250	6,300	6,200	-50	50
Government²	34,400	34,550	34,250	-150	150
Federal Government ³	9,850	9,950	9,800	-100	50
State Government	2,800	2,850	2,900	-50	-100
Local Government	13,850	13,850	13,700	0	150
Tribal Government	300	300	300	0	0

Gulf Coast Region

Total Nonfarm Wage & Salary¹	26,850	26,400	26,950	450	-100
Goods Producing	5,050	5,000	5,200	50	-150
Services Providing	21,850	21,400	21,750	450	100
Natural Resources & Mining	1,100	1,050	1,150	50	-50
Oil & Gas Extraction	1,000	950	950	50	50
Construction	1,250	1,200	1,400	50	-150
Manufacturing	2,700	2,750	2,650	-50	50
Seafood Processing	2,000	2,100	1,950	-100	50
Trade, Transportation, Utilities	5,150	5,150	5,100	0	50
Retail Trade	3,150	3,150	3,050	0	100
Trans/Warehousing/Utilities	1,750	1,750	1,800	0	-50
Information	450	400	400	50	50
Financial Activities	750	700	800	50	-50
Professional & Business Svcs	1,400	1,350	1,400	50	0
Educational & Health Services	2,250	2,250	2,150	0	100
Health Care/Social Assistance	2,150	2,150	2,100	0	50
Leisure & Hospitality	2,950	2,700	2,850	250	100
Accommodation	900	850	900	50	0
Food Svcs & Drinking Places	1,650	1,500	1,600	150	50
Other Services	1,350	1,300	1,400	50	-50
Government²	7,600	7,550	7,650	50	-50
Federal Government ³	800	800	750	0	50
State Government	1,700	1,650	1,700	50	0
Local Government	5,100	5,100	5,200	0	-100
Tribal Government	350	350	350	0	0

5 Unemployment Rates

By region and census area

Not Seasonally Adjusted*	preliminary	revised	
	04/04	03/04	04/03*
United States	5.4	6.0	5.8
Alaska Statewide	7.3	7.8	8.2
Anchorage/Mat-Su Region	5.7	6.1	6.5
Municipality of Anchorage	5.1	5.4	5.8
Mat-Su Borough	8.3	9.0	9.4
Gulf Coast Region	10.8	11.6	11.7
Kenai Peninsula Borough	11.6	12.8	12.5
Kodiak Island Borough	7.2	6.1	7.9
Valdez-Cordova	11.6	13.4	12.8
Interior Region	7.2	8.0	8.4
Denali Borough	12.7	15.5	12.5
Fairbanks North Star Borough	6.0	6.7	7.5
Southeast Fairbanks	14.7	15.1	13.5
Yukon-Koyukuk	17.6	19.2	19.8
Northern Region	15.0	15.1	15.0
Nome	15.5	15.8	14.4
North Slope Borough	11.8	12.0	11.4
Northwest Arctic Borough	18.9	18.6	20.7
Southeast Region	7.4	9.0	8.6
Haines Borough	11.6	14.3	15.7
Juneau Borough	5.1	6.4	5.9
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	8.5	9.2	10.1
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan	13.2	16.9	13.4
Sitka Borough	5.5	6.6	5.7
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon	11.0	14.0	12.7
Wrangell-Petersburg	9.8	12.1	12.6
Yakutat Borough	12.8	20.7	23.5
Southwest Region	14.9	12.2	15.1
Aleutians East Borough	3.7	3.6	4.8
Aleutians West	12.4	6.6	9.8
Bethel	15.0	12.8	16.6
Bristol Bay Borough	12.3	11.0	13.1
Dillingham	14.0	11.9	12.9
Lake & Peninsula Borough	19.9	20.3	20.4
Wade Hampton	25.7	22.1	25.0
Seasonally Adjusted			
United States	5.6	5.7	6.0
Alaska Statewide	7.1	7.1	8.0

2003 Benchmark

Comparisons with previous year's numbers are of very limited use because of the magnitude of year-end revisions. The official definition of unemployment currently in place excludes anyone who has not made an active attempt to find work in the four-week period up to and including the week that includes the 12th of the reference month. Due to the scarcity of employment opportunities in rural Alaska, many individuals do not meet the official definition of unemployed because they have not conducted an active job search.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

(continued from page 19)

Leading into the peak employment months of summer, jobs in the leisure and hospitality sector were up by 700. A number of new hotels have created over-the-year job growth in the accommodations industry of about 300. Employment in the food services and drinking places industries is also up 300.

The total number of federal, state, and local government jobs was unchanged due to a small increase in local government jobs and a corresponding decrease in state government jobs. The state saw over-the-year declines in the logging industry of approximately 300 jobs, and wood products manufacturing lost an additional 100.

Employment growth through April was largely concentrated in Anchorage, the Mat-Su Borough, and Fairbanks. The Anchorage economy continued to add jobs at a healthy rate of 1.7 percent. Preliminary numbers for the Mat-Su Borough, the state's most dynamic region for the last several years, show a booming 6.7 percent growth rate from April 2003 to April 2004.

Fairbanks has also recorded strong growth through the first part of 2004. The new jobs have come from a variety of industries, led by retail trade, which added 200 jobs since April 2003.

The state's unemployment rate fell half a percentage point in April to 7.3 percent. The decline was consistent with historical patterns as Alaska's economy began adding seasonal jobs in construction, leisure and hospitality, retail trade, and transportation.

6 Nonfarm Wage/Salary Employment

By place of work

Northern Region	preliminary	revised	Changes from:		
	4/04	3/04	4/03	3/04	4/03
Total Nonfarm Wage & Salary¹	15,800	15,700	16,400	100	-600
Goods Producing	5,400	5,300	5,500	100	-100
Services Providing	10,400	10,400	10,900	0	-500
Oil & Gas Extraction	4,800	4,700	4,700	100	100
Government²	4,900	5,000	5,050	-100	-150
Federal Government ³	150	150	150	0	0
State Government	350	350	350	0	0
Local Government	4,350	4,500	4,550	-150	-200
Tribal Government	450	450	450	0	0
Southwest Region					
Total Nonfarm Wage & Salary¹	17,400	20,350	17,050	-2,950	350
Goods Producing	2,900	5,950	2,850	-3,050	50
Services Providing	14,500	14,400	14,200	100	300
Seafood Processing	2,600	5,650	2,550	-3,050	50
Government²	7,550	7,500	7,600	50	-50
Federal Government ³	350	350	300	0	50
State Government	550	550	550	0	0
Local Government	6,700	6,600	6,700	100	0
Tribal Government	1,500	1,450	1,450	50	50

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

Employer Resources

The Alaska Job Center Network at <http://www.jobs.state.ak.us/employer.htm> provides an easy and convenient means of advertising for employee recruitment across the entire state. AJCN staff assist employers recruit qualified workers by listing job openings in each Alaska Job Center across the state to help ensure that your job opening is viewed by as many applicants as possible.

