

Anchorage Employment Report



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All data referenced in this employment report is from the State of Alaska, Dept. of Labor & Workforce Development website: www.laborstats.alaska.gov and from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: www.bls.gov.

Report compiled by Anchorage Economic Development Corp. Research Department. Report generously sponsored by First National Bank Alaska.

> If you are interested in learning more about this data or are interested in how AEDC can help you develop a report, call AEDC at 907.258.3700.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

MONTHLY UNEMPLOYMENT

The non-seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for Anchorage in July was 4.8 percent, a 0.6 percent drop from the lune revised rate of 5.4 percent. July was the first time the Anchorage unemployment rate was reported below 5 percent since December of 2014. Anchorage's unemployment rate is 0.8 percent below the national rate of 5.6 percent and I.I percent lower than the statewide rate of 5.9 percent. The July unemployment rate for Anchorage was 0.3 percent lower than July of 2014. As always, it should be noted that these are preliminary survey figures for July and will be revised next month.

YEAR-TO-DATE UNEMPLOYMENT

The average year-to-date (YTD) non-seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in Anchorage was 5.3 percent at the end of July, 0.1 percent lower than at this time last year. An increase of 829 to the employment total and 622 to the Anchorage labor force during the YTD period has resulted in the reported unemployment total decreasing by 208. The total number of unemployed people in Anchorage for the month of July is estimated at 7,627 (those actively looking for jobs), 505 less than July 2014. This is the smallest pool of unemployed people in Anchorage for the month of July since

2007. In the Mat-Su Borough, the YTD average monthly unemployment rate is down 0.1 percent from 2014 YTD, while the Kenai Peninsula Borough's rate remains unchanged during this time (see the charts, starting on page 10, for more details).

It is important to note that these Anchorage unemployment numbers represent the labor force residing in Anchorage, and does not describe the number of filled positions in Anchorage. The industry employment estimates referenced in the remainder of this report are representative of the number of jobs in the Municipality of Anchorage, regardless of the job holder's place of residency.

ANCHORAGE INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES

The Anchorage employment estimate for July, which includes total jobs in Anchorage held by city residents and commuters, is 159,200; 700 more jobs than in July of 2014. **The YTD average for 2015 is 156,429; 229 more jobs than** compared to YTD 2014. This represents a 0.15 percent increase in the total monthly average over the same period.

The private sector (total jobs minus government jobs) has grown by 229 jobs during this time, while Government employment has remained flat. Federal and State Government employment has decreased by 100 and 71, respectively, while Local Government has increased by 157 (total change does not equal zero due to rounding of monthly estimates).

In the Goods Producing category, both the Construction and Mining and Logging (which includes Oil and Gas employment)

industries are showing growth. Service Providing Industries that have flat or positive growth so far this year are Trade/ Transportation/Utilities (TTU), Information, Educational & Health Services, Leisure & Hospitality and Government. Six of the ten major industries' job estimates for July 2015 are at or above July 2014 totals.

159,200

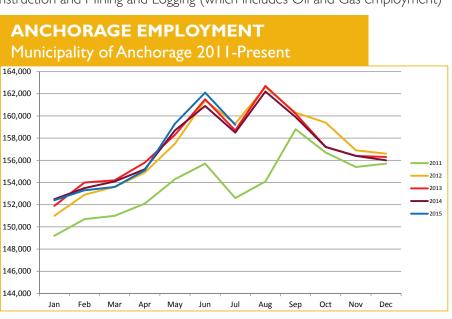
Total jobs in Anchorage July 2015 (preliminary)

4.8%

July 2015 Unemployment Rate for Anchorage

5.3%

Unemployment Rate for Anchorage





EXECUTIVE SUMMARY CONTINUED

MONTHLY REVISIONS

Each month, the Alaska Department of Labor's Research and Analysis Division revises the previous month employment numbers based on the availability of newer or late arriving data. The following tables show the revision changes in Anchorage's and Alaska's June job totals by industry.

Most adjustments are relatively minor, however, some changes do occur which are significant. Changes such as these are normally the result of rounding errors, job classification modifications, sample size or modeling issues, or errors within the industry.

| JUNE 2015 REVISIONS, ANCHORAG | E | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|------------|
| Industry | Preliminary Total | Revised Total | Net Change |
| Total Nonfarm | 161,900 | 162,100 | +200 |
| Goods Producing | 16,000 | 15,800 | -200 |
| Construction | 9,700 | 9,500 | -200 |
| Services Providing | 145,900 | 146,300 | +400 |
| Trade/Transportation/Utilities | 34,600 | 34,800 | +200 |
| Wholesale Trade | 4,900 | 5,000 | +100 |
| Retail Trade | 18,600 | 18,500 | -100 |
| Trans., Warehouse, Utilities | 11,000 | 11,300 | +300 |
| Information | 4,100 | 4,200 | +100 |
| Professional & Business Services | 20,900 | 21,000 | +100 |
| Education & Health Services | 25,200 | 25,300 | +100 |
| Health Care | 19,000 | 18,900 | -100 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 18,200 | 18,100 | -100 |
| Accommodation | 3,700 | 3,500 | -200 |
| JUNE 2015 REVISIONS, ALASKA | | | |
| Industry | Preliminary Total | Revised Total | Net Change |
| Total Nonfarm | 357,500 | 357,700 | +200 |
| Goods Producing | 55,200 | 55,300 | +100 |
| Manufacturing | 16,800 | 16,900 | +100 |
| Services Providing | 302,300 | 302,400 | +100 |
| Trade/Transportation/Utilities | 71,700 | 71,400 | -300 |
| Retail Trade | 39,900 | 39,800 | -100 |
| Trans., Warehouse, Utilities | 25,100 | 24,900 | -200 |
| Information | 6,200 | 6,300 | +100 |
| Professional & Business Services | 30,100 | 30,200 | +100 |
| Education & Health Services | 47,900 | 47,600 | -300 |
| Health Care | 35,000 | 34,900 | -100 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 39,700 | 40,300 | +600 |
| Accommodation | 11,800 | 11,700 | -100 |
| Food Serv. & Drinking Places | 22,000 | 22,600 | +600 |
| Other Services | 12,200 | 12,300 | +100 |
| Government | 82,400 | 82,200 | -200 |
| Federal Government | 15,500 | 15,700 | +200 |
| State Government | 25,200 | 24,800 | -400 |



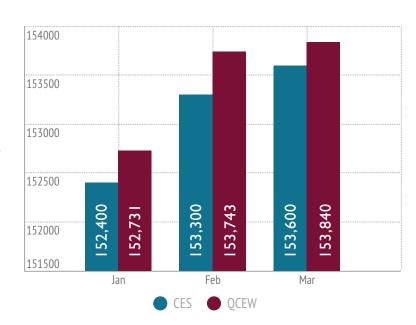


INSIDE THE NUMBERS: CESVS QCEW DATA

In Alaska, the two most closely watched employment data sets are the Current Employment Statistics (CES) and the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), both produced by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics in conjunction with the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (AKDOLWD). Each provides critical information on job creation or contraction throughout the state and understanding the difference between the two products is critical to interpreting the data.

MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT COUNTS ANCHORAGE, JANUARY - MARCH 2015

"The CES is the most up-to-date source for employment measures and is the source of the monthly statistics used in this report."



"QCEW statistics are often seen as a more accurate representation of employment than the CES. However... there is generally a six month lag time for the release of QCEW reports."

CES DATA

The CES data is derived from a monthly sample of businesses and government agencies to produce employment, hours and earnings estimates for various geographies in detailed industry levels. It is the most up-to-date source for employment measures and is the source of the monthly statistics used in this report. The CES includes Nonfarm employment but excludes business owners, self-employed, unpaid workers and private household workers. Each month, the data for the previous month is released and is considered preliminary due to late arriving information and other data collection issues. These numbers are revised in the following month and then finalized after the year has ended when the QCEW data are taken into consideration. An effort is underway at the AKDOLWD to benchmark the statewide data against the QCEW results on a quarterly basis, rather than once a year, to create more accurate and timely estimates. Since CES data comes from a survey and not an actual count of filled jobs, there is always some margin of error in the results that necessitate these additional revisions.

QCEW DATA

On the other hand, QCEW data are universal counts of jobs, taken from data provided from unemployment insurance covered industries. This includes the majority of jobs in Alaska, but excludes some significant groups such as the self-employed and the military. QCEW reports also provide information regarding wages and total number of businesses. As an actual count of positions, QCEW statistics are often seen as a more accurate representation of employment than the CES. However, due to the complexity of data collection and analysis, there is generally a six month lag time for the release of QCEW reports. QCEW also differs from CES data in that it contains much more detailed breakouts of the information, both in terms of geographical and industry detail. For example, while CES data can provide monthly estimates for employment in the Information industry, QCEW statistics will show data for sub-sectors within the industry, such as Publishing Industries, Broadcasting and Telecommunications. Because monthly statistics for QCEW and CES are collected in different ways, they are not directly comparable, but the can both be utilized to describe trends in employment. The chart above shows the difference between the Anchorage CES and QCEW data for the first three months of 2015.

GOODS PRODUCING JOBS

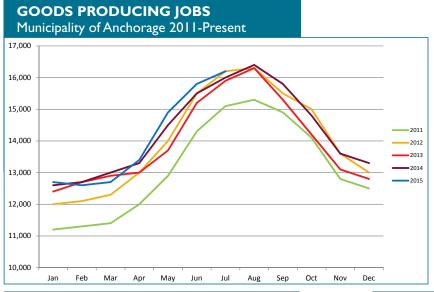
CONSTRUCTION WORK, MINING, OIL & GAS PRODUCTION, MANUFACTURING

With a job total of 14,043, employment in the Goods Producing¹ group has increased by 100 jobs YTD compared to the same period a year ago. The Mining and Logging industry has gained 43 jobs in 2015 when compared against the same period of 2014, and the Construction industry has improved by 86 jobs over this time as well. The Manufacturing industry is the only one in this group to show a decrease of jobs at this point, with an estimated 43 fewer jobs YTD than last year at this time.

The Oil and Gas sector is part of the Mining and Logging industry. The job total for the Oil & Gas sector is up 71 this year when compared to 2014 YTD. Monthly totals have been holding steady at 3,800 since a 100 job increase from January to February 2015, indicating steady employment in this sector. Ongoing fluctuations in oil prices may impact future expansion projects in Alaska, but at this time, industry employment seems to be holding its ground while companies are advancing their pre-planned projects on the North Slope and Cook Inlet fields.

After lagging behind 2014 YTD totals for the first half of 2015, in June the Construction industry began showing improvement over last year. As of July, Construction employment is showing an YTD increase of 86 jobs from the 2014 YTD total. The monthly employment estimates for this year are following a very similar pattern to the numbers from 2012, which ended the year averaging 8,458 jobs per month. If this holds true for 2015, we could see employment gains of around 130 at the end of the year.

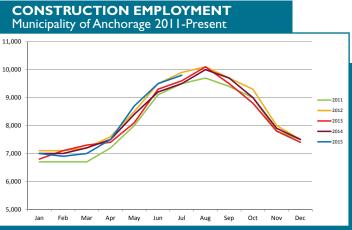
Those jobs that are specifically tied to production, not those which support the production or maintenance of the production jobs.

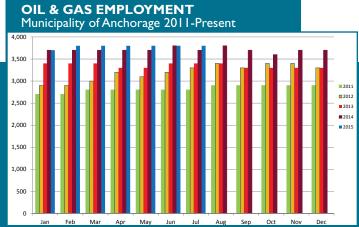


In Anchorage:
16,200
GOODS PRODUCING JOBS
July 2015 (preliminary)

9,800
CONSTRUCTION JOBS
July 2015 (preliminary)

3,800
OIL & GAS JOBS
July 2015 (preliminary)









SERVICES PROVIDING JOBS

ENGINEERING, RETAIL, TOURISM, HEALTH CARE, ETC.

Service Providing jobs in Anchorage totaled 143,000 in July, 500 more than July of 2014.

Overall, the YTD average is up 129 from 2014. **Job growth in the Information industry continues to slowly accelerate, increasing 3.6 percent YTD compared to the same period last year.** After a brief contraction in early 2013, the industry has been maintaining monthly employment levels between 3,900 and 4,100. **For the first time since December of 2010, the monthly estimate broke 4,200 in June and has remained there for July.** See the 2015 Fourth Edition of the AEDC Employment Report on www.AEDCweb.com for more information about this growing industry.

The Trade/Transportation/Utilities industry is showing above average YTD growth, up 357 jobs, or 1.08 percent over 2014 YTD. The Retail Trade sector is still leading the way, showing a 500 job increase YTD over the same period of 2014. The July monthly estimate of Retail Trade jobs was 18,500, 300 more jobs than July of 2014.

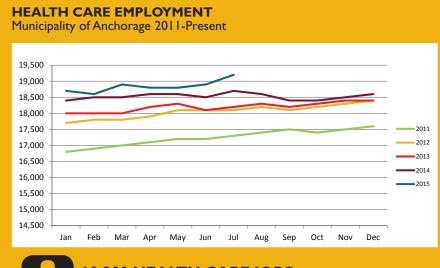
The Leisure & Hospitality industry continues to pick up steam, and shows a YTD improvement of 86 jobs over 2014 YTD. This is the first month of 2015 where this industry's YTD totals have been higher than in 2014. **Both June and July monthly estimates in 2015 were at 18,100, marking the first time this industry has shown job totals over 18,000.** As reported in the AEDC 3-Year Outlook Report released in July, the Anchorage Visitor Industry has experienced an excellent year so far and increased fall convention attendance will likely extend these employment gains into the fourth quarter.

The monthly average for Government jobs is showing no change YTD over last year at this time. Local Education has seen its traditional seasonal decline as the schools have closed for the summer, but the overall monthly average for 2015 YTD is up 157 jobs, or 2.22 percent over 2014 YTD. Federal Government employment is averaging 100 fewer jobs than at this point last year, which is a small improvement from May's YTD change. State Government totals are down 71 jobs YTD from this time last year, but would be up slightly if not for the YTD decline of 86 jobs in the State Education sector.



HEALTH CARE EMPLOYMENT

Health care positions have increased by 300 YTD compared to 2014 YTD. The growth rate in this industry continues to climb and is at 1.62 percent for this period. The July estimate of 19,200 jobs is 500 higher than July of 2014 and is the first time monthly employment in this sector has been recorded over 19,000. QCEW data for the first quarter of 2015 indicates that employment in outpatient health care is driving this growth.





19,200 HEALTH CARE JOBS July 2015 (preliminary)



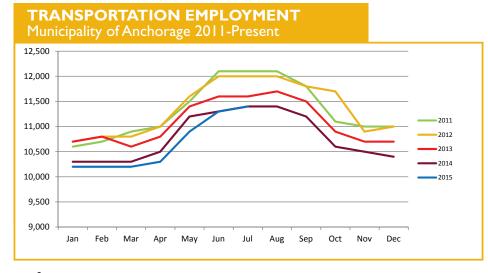


SERVICES PROVIDING JOBS, CONT.

TRANSPORTATION

The Trade/Transportation/Utilities industry continues to show significant YTD growth with 357 jobs over 2014 YTD totals. The July estimate of 34,900 is 400 jobs higher than July of 2014. Retail Trade is still driving this growth with 500 more jobs YTD than this period in 2014. If this continues, Retail will have added over 1,000 jobs in the last two years.

Monthly job totals for the Transportation/Warehouse/Utilities sector have increased each month since March and are now at 11,400, the same as July 2014. The YTD average has slowly been improving throughout 2015 and is now 114 jobs below the 2014 YTD average. Hiring in this sector





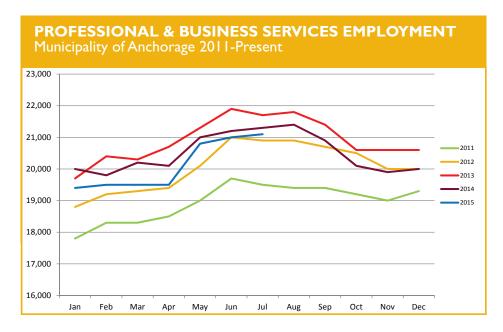
II,400 TRANSPORATION JOBS July 2015 (preliminary)

is seasonal, growing throughout the summer and declining over the winter months. The rate of retention this fall will be important to watch and may be an indicator of future growth or contraction.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES

ENGINEERING, ARCHITECTURE, LEGAL SERVICES, ACCOUNTING, SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH, WASTE MANAGEMENT & ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

The YTD average in this industry is down 400 jobs from 2014. As with the Transportation/Warehouse/Utilities sector, these jobs are highly seasonal and the second half of the year will likely shed some light on the industry's outlook for 2016.





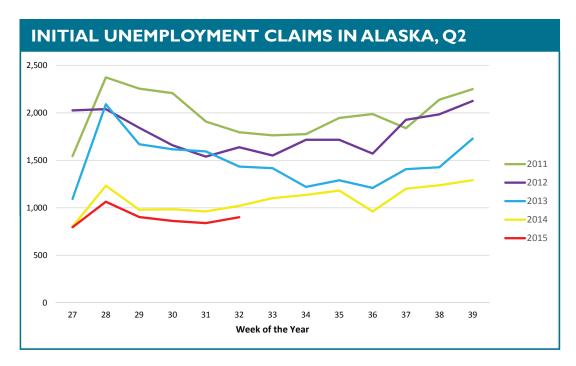
21,100
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES JOBS
July 2015 (preliminary)



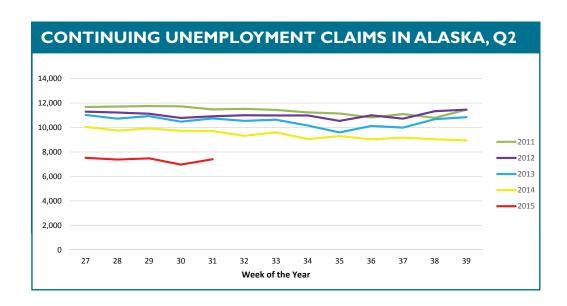


UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS

Initial unemployment claim applications can be interpreted as a proxy for layoffs. They tend to fall as job growth accelerates and climb as workers encounter difficulties finding employment. The slight uptick in filings seen halfway through the second quarter was followed by a sharp decrease in the final weeks and 2015 has returned to its trend of tracking well below 2014 counts. Statewide totals for the third quarter of 2015 are averaging over 100 fewer claims each week than in the third quarter of 2014.



Continuing claims figures help to show how well unemployed workers are re-entering the workforce. This total does not include workers receiving extended benefits from the federal government. Weekly totals have averaged over 3,400 less this year than in 2014, but in the last twelve weeks, that gap has been averaging around 2,600. This is still a remarkably low level of claims, but may indicate a decrease in employment opportunities for the existing labor pool.







UNEMPLOYMENT ANALYSIS (YTD, 2015)

Anchorage, Mat-Su, Kenai Peninsula Borough

| | Jan | Feb | Mar | | | Jun | In | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | 15 YTD Avg 14 YTD Avg 15 vs 14 (YTD) | YTD Avg 15 vs | 14 (YTD) |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------------------------------|---------------|----------|
| Municipality of Anchorage | Revised | Revised | Revised | _ | | Revised Pre | | | | | | | 159 712 | 159 090 | 623 |
| Employment | 151,886 | 149,911 | 150,517 | 150,599 | 151,678 | 152,146 | 152,339 | | | | | | 151,297 | 150,467 | 829 |
| Unemployment | 8,272 | 8,872 | 8,840 | 8,451 | | 8,760 | | | | | | | 8,415 | 8,623 | (208) |
| Unemployment Rate | 5.2% | 2.6% | 2.5% | 5.3% | | 5.4% | | | | | | | 5.27% | 5.42% | -0.15% |
| Mat-Su Borough | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Labor Force | 44,502 | 44,205 | 44,356 | 44,033 | 44,139 | 44,471 | 44,058 | | | | | | 44,252 | 44,081 | 171 |
| Employment | 40,715 | 40,120 | 40,261 | 40,308 | 40,660 | 40,778 | 40,815 | | | | | | 40,522 | 40,312 | 211 |
| Unemployment | 3,787 | 4,085 | 4,095 | 3,725 | 3,479 | 3,693 | 3,243 | | | | | | 3,730 | 3,769 | (39) |
| Unemployment Rate | 8.5% | 9.2% | 9.5% | 8.5% | 7.9% | 8.3% | 7.4% | | | | | | 8.43% | 8.55% | -0.12% |
| Kenai Peninsula Borough | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Labor Force | 27,057 | 26,963 | 26,984 | 27,002 | 28,086 | 29,322 | 30,068 | | | | | | 27,926 | 27,793 | 133 |
| Employment | 24,682 | 24,359 | 24,420 | 24,706 | 25,954 | 27,108 | 28,112 | | | | | | 25,620 | 25,502 | 118 |
| Unemployment | 2,375 | 2,604 | 2,564 | 2,296 | 2,132 | 2,214 | 1,956 | | | | | | 2,306 | 2,291 | 15 |
| Unemployment Rate | 8.8% | 9.7% | 9.5% | 8.5% | %9′. | %9.7 | 6.5% | | | | | | 8.26% | 8.24% | 0.01% |
| Southcentral Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Labor Force | 231,717 | 229,951 | 230,697 | 230,085 | 231,989 | 234,699 | 234,092 | | | | | | 231,890 | 230,964 | 926 |
| Employment | 217,283 | 214,390 | 215,198 | 215,613 | 218,292 | 220,032 | 221,266 | | | | | | 217,439 | 216,282 | 1,157 |
| Unemployment | 14,434 | 15,561 | 15,499 | 14,472 | 13,697 | 14,667 | 12,826 | | | | | | 14,451 | 14,683 | (232) |
| Unemployment Rate | 6.2% | %8.9 | %2.9 | 6.3% | 2.9% | 6.2% | 2.5% | | | | | | 6.23% | %98.9 | -0.13% |
| State of Alaska | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Labor Force | 362,290 | 362,202 | 363,153 | 362,298 | 366,569 | 371,587 | 374,708 | | | | | | 366,115 | 367,905 | (1,790) |
| Employment | 336,571 | 334,534 | | 337,018 | 342,510 | 346,092 | 352,423 | | | | | | 340,741 | 341,476 | (735) |
| Unemployment | 25,719 | 27,668 | | 25,280 | 24,059 | 25,495 | 22,285 | | | | | | 25,374 | 26,429 | (1,055) |
| Unemployment Rate | 7.1% | 7.6% | | 7.0% | %9.9 | %6.9 | 2.9% | | | | | | 6.93% | 7.18% | -0.25% |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

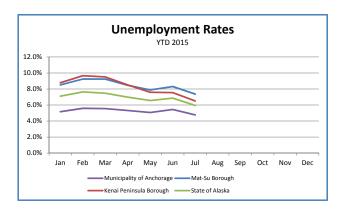
*Note: These numbers reflect employment, unemployment, etc. for only those people that are residence of the specified City/Region, thus are not inclusive of people who commute to another city for their jobs. (Ex: Someone lives in Wasilla but works in Anchorage. They would be counted in the Mat-Su Borough's labor force and employment numbers, not the Municipality of Anchorage numbers)

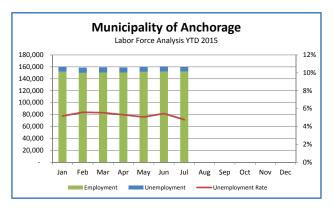


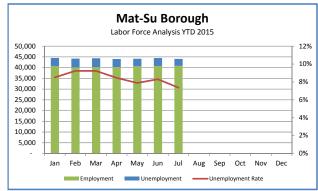
First National Bank
A L A S K A

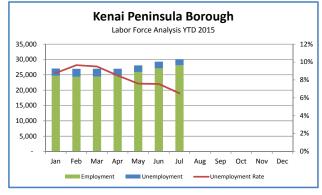
MEMBER EDIC

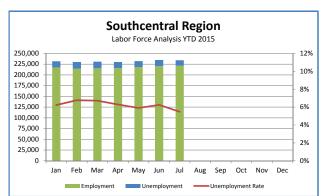




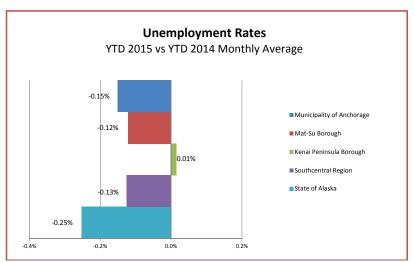
















INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES 2015

Municipality of Anchorage

| 156,200 13,943 142,257 3,843 3,714 7,971 | 15 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 |
|---|--|
| 3,843 3,714 7,971 2,114 | 3,843 3,714 7,971 2,114 33,171 3,843 10,757 10,757 10,757 1,571 3,971 1,754 3,971 1,571 3,971 1,571 3,971 1,571 3,971 1,574 3,971 1,543 3,974 3, |
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[·] Nonfarm Wage & Salary excludes self-employed workers, fishers, domestics, and unpaid family workers.

-0.17% 0.36%

0.44%

902 567

3rd Qtr. 15 vs 14

4th Qtr.

1st Qtr 15 vs 14 2nd Qtr 15 vs 14

0.44%

Quick Comparisons 90 -267

15 vs 14

Ē

15 vs 14





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

Beginning January 2001, wage and salary employment estimates were published under a new classification system. The Standard Industrial Classification system (SIC) has been replaced by the North American

As of January 2001, certain federally-recognized tribal entities were moved to Local Government, which created a series break for Total Government and Local Government. Please see the April 2002 Alaska ndustry Classification System (NAICS). Data prior to 2001 are comparable only at the Total Nonfarm and Government levels.

This category was called "Natural Resources and Mining" in previous years. The change is in name only; the industries it includes remain the same.

Some totals may not equal components due to rounding.

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

^{*} Note: The above numbers are representative of all people employed in the Municipality of Anchorage, this is inclusive of workers who claim residence outside of the Municipality of Anchorage. (Ex: someone who lives in the Mat-Su, but works in Anchorage would be included in these number)

INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES 2015

State of Alaska

| | | | | | | ŀ | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------------|------------------|----------------------------|----------|
| | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | lun | Þ | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | 2015 YTD Avg. | 2014 YTD Avg. | 2015 vs 2014 YTD Change | % Change |
| | Revised | Revised | Revised | Revised | Revised | Revised | Preliminary |) | | | | |) |) | | |
| Total Nonfarm | 323,000 | 325,500 | 327,500 | 333,500 | 343,600 | 357,700 | 363,900 | | | | | | 339,243 | 336,743 | 2,500 | 0.74% |
| Goods Producing | 43,600 | 44,400 | 45,200 | 46,800 | 47,200 | 55,300 | 64,900 | | | | | | 49,629 | 49,586 | 43 | 0.09% |
| Services Providing | 279,400 | 281,100 | 282,300 | 286,700 | 296,400 | 302,400 | 299,000 | | | | | | 289,614 | 287,157 | 2,457 | %98'0 |
| Mining and Logging ² | 17,200 | 17,300 | 17,600 | 17,600 | 17,700 | 18,100 | 18,300 | | | | | | 17,686 | 17,614 | 71 | 0.41% |
| Mining | 17,100 | 17,100 | 17,400 | 17,300 | 17,400 | 17,700 | 17,900 | | | | | | 17,414 | 17,329 | 86 | 0.49% |
| Oil & Gas | 14,700 | 14,800 | 15,000 | 14,900 | 14,800 | 15,100 | 15,200 | | | | | | 14,929 | 14,500 | 429 | 2.96% |
| Construction | 15,100 | 14,900 | 15,300 | 16,600 | 18,400 | 20,300 | 21,500 | | | | | | 17,443 | 16,543 | 006 | 5.44% |
| Manufacturing | 11,300 | 12,200 | 12,300 | 12,600 | 11,100 | 16,900 | 25,100 | | | | | | 14,500 | 15,429 | 676- | -6.02% |
| Seafood Processing | 7,400 | 8,500 | 8,600 | 8,500 | 7,000 | 12,700 | 20,300 | | | | | | 10,429 | 11,714 | -1,286 | -10.98% |
| Trade/Transportation/Utilities | 62,600 | 62,400 | 62,700 | 64,500 | 006'69 | 71,400 | 72,400 | | | | | | 66,557 | 64,157 | 2,400 | 3.74% |
| Wholesale Trade | 6,100 | 6,200 | 6,200 | 6,400 | 6,600 | 6,700 | 6,600 | | | | | | 6,400 | 6,514 | -114 | -1.75% |
| Retail Trade | 36,100 | 35,900 | 36,100 | 37,100 | 38,700 | 39,800 | 40,400 | | | | | | 37,729 | 36,329 | 1,400 | 3.85% |
| Food & Beverage Stores | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,300 | 6,500 | 6,700 | | | | | | 6,214 | 6,243 | -29 | -0.46% |
| General Merchandise Stores | 9,800 | 9,600 | 9,500 | 9,700 | 9,900 | 10,100 | 10,200 | | | | | | 9,829 | 9,729 | 100 | 1.03% |
| Trans/Warehouse/Utilities | 20,400 | 20,300 | 20,400 | 21,000 | 24,600 | 24,900 | 25,400 | | | | | | 22,429 | 21,314 | 1,114 | 5.23% |
| Air Transportation | 5,600 | 5,600 | 5,700 | 6,000 | 6,400 | 6,800 | 6,800 | | | | | | 6,129 | 5,843 | 286 | 4.89% |
| Information | 6,200 | 6,300 | 6,200 | 6,100 | 6,200 | 6,300 | 6,300 | | | | | | 6,229 | 6,243 | -14 | -0.23% |
| Telecommunications | 4,200 | 4,300 | 4,300 | 4,200 | 4,300 | 4,300 | 4,400 | | | | | | 4,286 | 4,114 | 171 | 4.17% |
| Financial Activities | 11,900 | 12,000 | 11,800 | 11,900 | 11,800 | 12,100 | 12,300 | | | | | | 11,971 | 12,129 | -157 | -1.30% |
| Professional & Business Svcs | 28,100 | 28,200 | 28,100 | 28,600 | 29,500 | 30,200 | 30,100 | | | | | | 28,971 | 29,843 | -871 | -2.92% |
| Educational & Health Services | 47,200 | 47,300 | 47,900 | 48,300 | 48,300 | 47,600 | 47,500 | | | | | | 47,729 | 46,814 | 914 | 1.95% |
| Health Care | 34,100 | 34,000 | 34,500 | 34,600 | 34,700 | 34,900 | 35,000 | | | | | | 34,543 | 33,814 | 729 | 2.15% |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 29,900 | 30,100 | 30,700 | 31,500 | 35,200 | 40,300 | 41,100 | | | | | | 34,114 | 34,000 | 114 | 0.34% |
| Accommodation | 7,800 | 7,800 | 7,800 | 8,100 | 9,500 | 11,700 | 12,100 | | | | | | 9,257 | 8,314 | 943 | 11.34% |
| Food Svcs & Drinking Places | 18,300 | 18,300 | 18,800 | 19,200 | 20,600 | 22,600 | 22,700 | | | | | | 20,071 | 20,814 | -743 | -3.57% |
| Other Services | 11,600 | 11,700 | 11,700 | 11,900 | 12,100 | 12,300 | 12,400 | | | | | | 11,957 | 11,729 | 229 | 1.95% |
| Government | 81,900 | 83,100 | 83,200 | 83,900 | 83,400 | 82,200 | 76,900 | | | | | | 82,086 | 82,243 | -157 | -0.19% |
| Federal Government | 14,200 | 14,200 | 14,400 | 14,500 | 15,100 | 15,700 | 15,700 | | | | | | 14,829 | 14,957 | -129 | -0.86% |
| State Government | 26,300 | 26,600 | 26,700 | 26,900 | 25,900 | 24,800 | 24,200 | | | | | | 25,914 | 26,429 | -514 | -1.95% |
| State Education | 8,200 | 8,600 | 8,600 | 8,600 | 7,400 | 6,000 | 5,700 | | | | | | 7,586 | 7,857 | -271 | -3.45% |
| Local Government | 41,400 | 42,300 | 42,100 | 42,500 | 42,400 | 41,700 | 37,000 | | | | | | 41,343 | 40,857 | 486 | 1.19% |
| Local Education | 23,500 | 24,100 | 24,000 | 24,300 | 24,000 | 22,500 | 17,100 | | | | | | 22,786 | 22,686 | 100 | 0.44% |
| Tribal Government ¹ | 3,400 | 3,400 | 3,500 | 3,600 | 3,800 | 3,900 | 4,100 | | | | | | 3,671 | 3,629 | 43 | 1.18% |

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- All totals are non-seasonally adjusted totals.

0.49%

1,667

2nd Qtr

0.55%

Quick Comparisons

15 vs 14

1.09%

3,500

15 vs 14 1st Qtr 15 vs 14

Ē

0.55%

2,000

15 vs 14 3rd Qtr. 15 vs 14

4th Qtr

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

Beginning January 2001, wage and salary employment estimates were published under a new classification system. The Standard Industrial Classification system (SIC) has been replaced by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Data prior to 2001 are comparable only at the Total Nonfarm and Government levels.

^{1/} As of January 2001, certain federally-recognized tribal entities were moved to Local Government, which created a series break for Total Government and Local Government. Please see the April 2002 Alaska Economic Trends publication for a detailed explanation.

^{2/} This category was called "Natural Resources and Mining" in previous years. The change is in name only; the industries it includes remain the same. - Totals may not equal sub-sections due to rounding.

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



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Press Release

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

August 21, 2015 No. 15-36

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Unemployment rate at 6.7 percent in July

JUNEAU, Alaska—Alaska's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 6.7 percent in July, essentially unchanged from June's 6.8 percent. The comparable national rate was 5.3 percent.

Alaska's seasonally adjusted rate has remained level through the past four months. The adjusted rate smooths out the swings from summer to winter employment, which makes it easier to detect underlying economic trends.

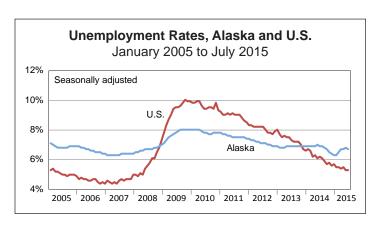
July's unadjusted rate was 5.9 percent, one whole percentage point lower than June's 6.9 percent. Large drops in the unadjusted rate from June to July are typical as Alaska's summer economy heats up.

Unadjusted rates fell in nearly every borough and census area in the state. July is one of the few months in the year when rates throughout the state move in the same direction due to increased activity in construction, tourism, and fishing.

The lowest rate was 2.1 percent in the Bristol Bay Borough, where commercial fishing dominates. The highest rate was in the recently renamed Kusilvak Census Area, at 26.9 percent. The unemployment rate in this economically depressed area was more than 10 percentage points higher than the Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area and the Northwest Arctic Borough, which shared the next highest July rate at 16.5 percent.

For detailed employment estimates, see http://live.laborstats.alaska.gov/ces/. The estimates are preliminary and subject to potentially large revisions.

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| Unemployme | ent Rates, S | Seasonally A | djusted |
|------------|--------------|--------------|---------|
| | 7/15 | 6/15 | 7/14 |
| Alaska | 6.7% | 6.8% | 6.9% |
| U.S. | 5.3% | 5.5% | 6.2% |

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

Labor Force by Borough and Census Area, Not Seasonally Adjusted¹

| | | | | | | Unemple | oyed | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Civilia | an Labor | Force | | Number | | | Rate | |
| | 7/15₽ | 6/15 | 7/14 | 7/15₽ | 6/15 | 7/14 | 7/15₽ | 6/15 | 7/14 |
| Alaska | 374,708 | 371,587 | 378,906 | 22,285 | 25,495 | 23,995 | 5.9 | 6.9 | 6.3 |
| Anchorage/Mat-Su Region | 204,024 | 205,377 | 206,002 | 10,870 | 12,453 | 11,549 | 5.3 | 6.1 | 5.6 |
| Anchorage, Municipality | 159,966 | 160,906 | 161,470 | 7,627 | 8,760 | 8,125 | 4.8 | 5.4 | 5.0 |
| Matanuska-Susitna Borough | 44,058 | 44,471 | 44,532 | 3,243 | 3,693 | 3,424 | 7.4 | 8.3 | 7.7 |
| Gulf Coast Region | 42,669 | 41,434 | 42,424 | 2,602 | 2,995 | 2,779 | 6.1 | 7.2 | 6.6 |
| Kenai Peninsula Borough | 30,068 | 29,322 | 29,821 | 1,956 | 2,214 | 1,984 | 6.5 | 7.6 | 6.7 |
| Kodiak Island Borough | 6,844 | 6,532 | 6,862 | 300 | 377 | 402 | 4.4 | 5.8 | 5.9 |
| Valdez-Cordova Census Area | 5,757 | 5,580 | 5,741 | 346 | 404 | 393 | 6.0 | 7.2 | 6.8 |
| Interior Region | 53,610 | 53,866 | 54,966 | 3,051 | 3,638 | 3,465 | 5.7 | 6.8 | 6.3 |
| Denali Borough | 1,699 | 1,686 | 1,753 | 65 | 72 | 77 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 4.4 |
| Fairbanks North Star Borough | 46,449 | 46,502 | 47,552 | 2,281 | 2,772 | 2,590 | 4.9 | 6.0 | 5.4 |
| Southeast Fairbanks Census Area | 2,967 | 3,022 | 3,089 | 293 | 334 | 358 | 9.9 | 11.1 | 11.6 |
| Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area | 2,495 | 2,656 | 2,572 | 412 | 460 | 440 | 16.5 | 17.3 | 17.1 |
| Northern Region | 11,358 | 11,399 | 11,577 | 1,269 | 1,393 | 1,320 | 11.2 | 12.2 | 11.4 |
| Nome Census Area | 3,921 | 4,115 | 4,010 | 505 | 568 | 535 | 12.9 | 13.8 | 13.3 |
| North Slope Borough | 4,339 | 4,234 | 4,411 | 253 | 291 | 259 | 5.8 | 6.9 | 5.9 |
| Northwest Arctic Borough | 3,098 | 3,050 | 3,156 | 511 | 534 | 526 | 16.5 | 17.5 | 16.7 |
| Southeast Region | 41,548 | 39,424 | 42,419 | 2,176 | 2,482 | 2,383 | 5.2 | 6.3 | 5.6 |
| Haines Borough | 1,449 | 1,132 | 1,487 | 81 | 90 | 96 | 5.6 | 8.0 | 6.5 |
| Hoonah-Angoon Census Area | 1,356 | 1,341 | 1,359 | 149 | 162 | 133 | 11.0 | 12.1 | 9.8 |
| Juneau, City and Borough | 17,733 | 17,697 | 18,080 | 760 | 875 | 837 | 4.3 | 4.9 | 4.6 |
| Ketchikan Gateway Borough | 7,900 | 7,527 | 8,069 | 407 | 483 | 469 | 5.2 | 6.4 | 5.8 |
| Petersburg Borough | 2,074 | 1,604 | 2,124 | 127 | 145 | 143 | 6.1 | 9.0 | 6.7 |
| Prince of Wales-Hyder Census Area | 2,812 | 2,772 | 2,932 | 304 | 331 | 335 | 10.8 | 11.9 | 11.4 |
| Sitka, City and Borough | 5,659 | 4,935 | 5,767 | 200 | 235 | 224 | 3.5 | 4.8 | 3.9 |
| Skagway, Municipality Wrangell, City and Borough | 1,067 1,192 | 1,043 1,084 | 1,080 1,210 | 48 78 | 54 87 | 46 77 | 4.5 6.5 | 5.2 8.0 | 4.3 6.4 |
| Yakutat, City and Borough | 306 | 289 | 311 | 22 | 20 | 23 | 7.2 | 6.9 | 7.4 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Southwest Region | 21,503 | 20,086 | 21,517 | 2,320 | 2,535 | 2,500 | 10.8 | 12.6 | 11.6 |
| Aleutians East Borough | 2,611 | 1,854 | 2,602 | 82 | 94 | 92 | 3.1 | 5.1 4.5 | 3.5 |
| Aleutians West Census Area Bethel Census Area | 4,323 7,157 | 3,942 7,353 | 4,347 7,153 | 133 1,127 | 176 1,184 | 185 1,208 | 3.1 15.7 | 4.5 16.1 | 4.3 16.9 |
| Bristol Bay Borough | 7,157 1,248 | 938 | 1,153 | 26 | 35 | 30 | 2.1 | 3.7 | 2.4 |
| Dillingham Census Area | 2,772 | 2,491 | 2,763 | 204 | 238 | 211 | 7.4 | 9.6 | 7.6 |
| Kusilvak Census Area | 2,772 | 2,491 | 2,765 | 672 | 719 | 672 | 26.9 | 25.8 | 27.0 |
| Lake and Peninsula Borough | 895 | 722 | 915 | 76 | 89 | 102 | 8.5 | 12.3 | 11.1 |
| _a.to a.to i miodia boroagii | 200 | | 0.0 | .0 | | | 0.0 | . 2.0 | |

P = Preliminary. As more information becomes available, data are revised every month for the previous month and again at the end of every calendar year.

Note: The official definition of unemployment 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. Many in rural Alaska do not meet the definition because they have not conducted an active job search due to the scarcity of employment opportunities.

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

¹Unemployment rates that are not seasonally adjusted should not be compared with those that are.

