

Second Edition 2016 - March



AEDC

Anchorage Economic
Development Corporation

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.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

MONTHLY UNEMPLOYMENT

The not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for Anchorage in March was 5.5 percent, down 0.3 percent from the February revised rate. **This is above the national rate of 5.0 percent and below the statewide not seasonally adjusted rate of 7.3 percent.** The February unemployment rate for Anchorage was 0.4 percent higher than it was in February 2015 and March was 0.2 percent higher than in the same month last year. *As always, it should be noted that these are preliminary survey figures for March and will be revised next month.*

YEAR-TO-DATE UNEMPLOYMENT

The average year-to-date (YTD) not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in Anchorage was 5.6 percent at the end of March, 0.4 percent higher than at this time last year. **A decrease of 3,837 in the employment total and 3,333 in the Anchorage labor force during the YTD period has resulted in the reported unemployment total increasing by 504.** The total number of unemployed people in Anchorage for the month of March is estimated at 8,637 (those actively looking for jobs), 341 more than March 2015. In the Mat-Su Borough, the YTD average monthly unemployment rate is up 0.8 percent from 2015 YTD while the Kenai Peninsula's has increased by 1.0 percent during the same period (see the charts on pages 9-10 for more details).

It is important to note that the Anchorage unemployment numbers represent the labor force residing in Anchorage, and do 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

As for Anchorage industry employment estimates, which includes total jobs in Anchorage held by city residents and commuters, the YTD average for 2016 shows a loss of 100 jobs (-0.1%) so far compared to the same period in 2015. **The private sector (total jobs minus government jobs) shrunk by 400 (0.3%) jobs during this time, while Government employment has increased by 300 (+1.0%).** Federal jobs have increased by 400 (+4.8%) so far. State government jobs have decreased by 300 (-2.8%) and Local Government jobs have decreased by 100 (-1.0%). It's important to note that it is early in the year and these figures will likely be revised as more data is received and additional analysis is conducted.

The Goods Producing category lost 800 jobs YTD (-6.1%). The Mining & Logging industry (which includes Oil & Gas employment) has reversed the impressive early growth trends seen in 2015, and is showing 400 fewer jobs (-10.3%). Construction is down 300 jobs YTD (-4.1%).

Services Providing industries have added 700 jobs YTD (+0.5%). Categories showing increases include Trade/Transportation/Utilities (TTU) up 400 jobs (+1.2%), Health Care up 400 jobs (+2.1%), and Leisure & Hospitality (Tourism) up 200 jobs (+1.2%). Services Providing industries showing losses so far in 2016 include Professional & Business Services down 600 jobs (-3.0%) and Information down 100 jobs (-2.4%).

154,500

Total jobs in Anchorage
March 2016 (preliminary)

5.5%

March 2016

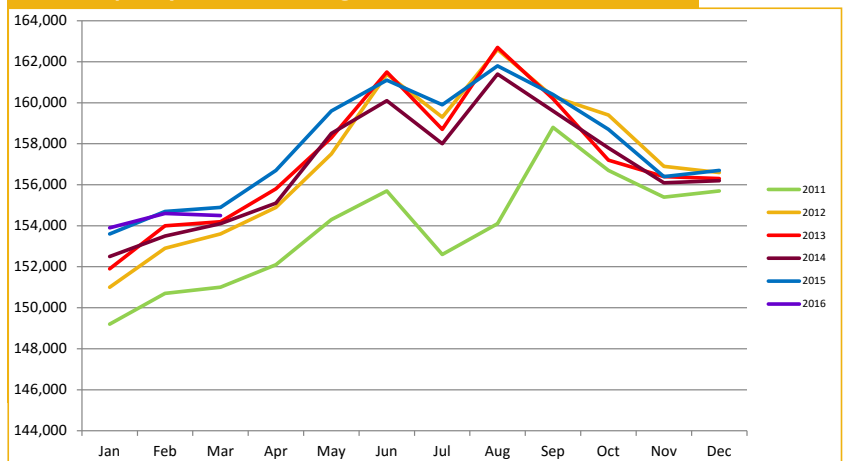
Unemployment Rate
for Anchorage (preliminary)

5.6%

2016 YTD

Unemployment Rate
for Anchorage (preliminary)

ANCHORAGE EMPLOYMENT Municipality of Anchorage 2011-Present



2016 FIRST QUARTER STATEWIDE JOBS UPDATE:

At the end of the first quarter of 2016, the State of Alaska preliminary employment estimates are showing mixed results. The preliminary first quarter data indicates total state employment increased by 200 jobs due mainly to an increase in the count of Services Providing jobs of 3,300 that offset a loss of 3,100 Goods Producing jobs. While this may appear to be a net positive offset between the two categories, it is important to note that Goods Producing jobs in Alaska tend to be much higher paying than Services Providing jobs, creating a greater impact in the broader economy on a per job basis.

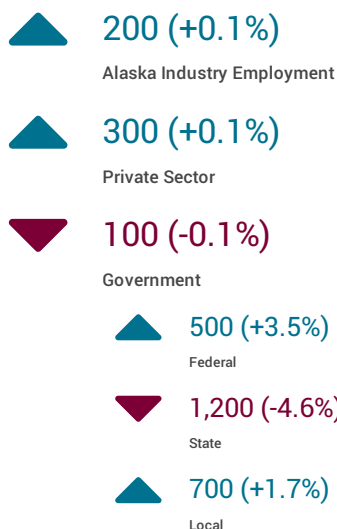
GOODS PRODUCING:

In the Goods Producing category, the Mining & Logging industry (which includes Oil & Gas employment) has declined significantly and is showing 1,800 fewer mining jobs and 1,900 fewer oil and gas jobs. Statewide Construction jobs are down 1,200 jobs YTD. Seafood Processing jobs are up 300 in the first quarter. Overall, total Goods Producing employment has declined levels not seen in Alaska since 2011.

SERVICES PROVIDING:

Statewide in Services Providing industries, categories showing increases include Trade/Transportation/Utilities (TTU) up 2,200 jobs, Health Care up 1,400 jobs, Financial Activities up +600 jobs and Leisure & Hospitality (Tourism) up 200 jobs. Services Providing industries showing losses so far in 2016 include Professional & Business Services down 1,200 jobs and Information down 200 jobs.

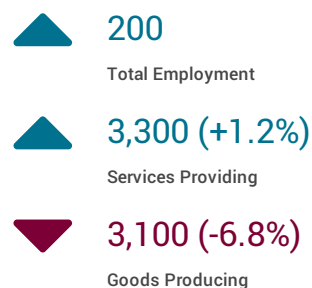
YTD AVG. EST., JAN.-MAR 2016



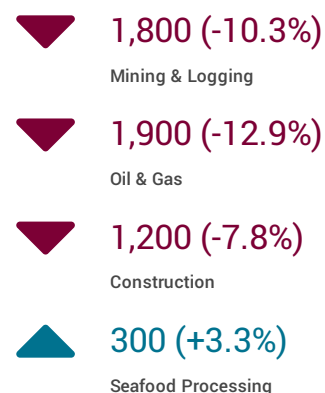
PRIVATE SECTOR VS. GOVERNMENT:

Alaska industry employment YTD average estimates through March 2016, shows a gain of 200 jobs compared to the same period in 2015. The private sector (total jobs minus government jobs) has increased by 300 jobs during this time, while Government employment has decreased by 100. Federal jobs have increased by 500 so far. State government jobs have decreased by 1,200 and Local Government jobs have increased by 700. It's important to note that it is early in the year and these figures will likely be revised as more data is received and additional analysis is conducted.

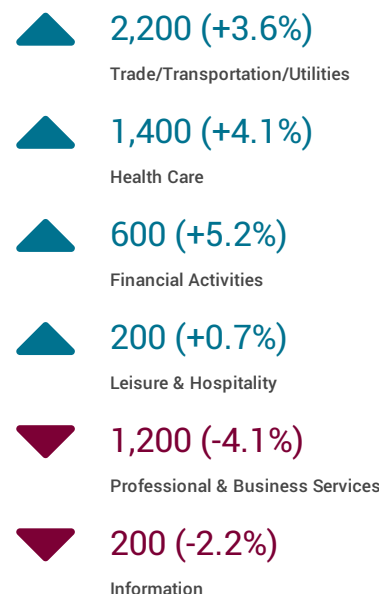
FIRST QUARTER STATEWIDE, PRELIMINARY



GOODS PRODUCING YTD AVG. EST., JAN.-MAR 2016



SERVICES PROVIDING YTD AVG. EST., JAN.-MAR 2016



GOODS PRODUCING JOBS

CONSTRUCTION WORK, MINING, OIL & GAS PRODUCTION, MANUFACTURING

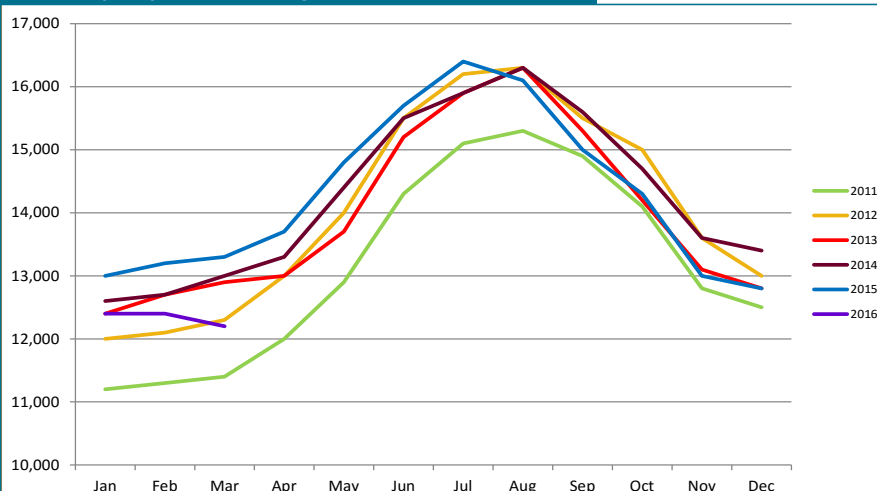
Growth in the number of Goods Producing¹ jobs is showing significant change for the worse 2016 YTD. The first quarter average of 12,400 is 800 (-6.1%) fewer jobs than the same period in 2015. A decrease of 400 (-10.3%) jobs in the Mining & Logging industry (which includes Oil & Gas employment) is the group's biggest losing industry, while YTD Construction employment is down 300 (-4.1%) jobs. Manufacturing remains flat at 1,800 jobs. Total Anchorage Goods Producing employment has now declined to 2012 levels.

The Oil & Gas sector YTD job total shows 400 (-10.5%) fewer jobs so far this year compared to 2015 YTD following several years of positive movement. Exploration and development efforts by most North Slope oil field developers continues to decline markedly and companies are significantly curtailing investment levels in the face of significantly lower commodity prices resulting from the global oil supply glut. While oil prices have seen a modest recovery over the last month, prices remain well below levels viewed as profitable by the industry and will not likely recover to even marginally profitable levels in the near term.

The Construction industry, as noted earlier, is showing 300 YTD job losses compared to the same period in 2015. Historically construction employment typically stays flat for the first five months of the year and ramps up in May. Anchorage building permit values, a measure of interest in construction, have reached \$89.5 million through March, modestly below the \$112 million at this point last year. Construction companies continue to express doubts about the strength of the upcoming construction season and appear to be sharpening their pencils more aggressively when bidding on projects. The silver lining of this situation is that projects being bid will likely see lower construction costs as a result, which may be an incentive for companies and government to put more projects out to bid in order to take advantage of the more competitive environment.

¹Those jobs that are specifically tied to production, not those which support the production or maintenance of the production jobs.

GOODS PRODUCING JOBS Municipality of Anchorage 2011-Present



In Anchorage:

12,200
GOODS PRODUCING JOBS
March 2016 (preliminary)

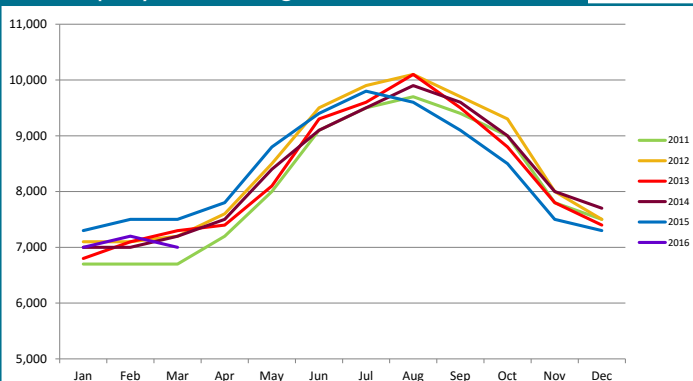


7,000
CONSTRUCTION JOBS
March 2016 (preliminary)

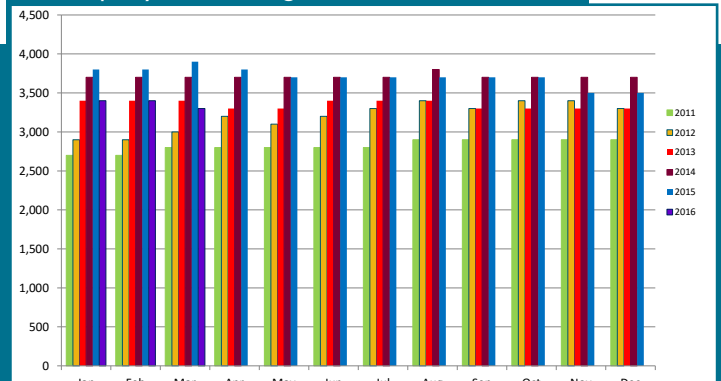


3,300
OIL & GAS JOBS
March 2016 (preliminary)

CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT Municipality of Anchorage 2011-Present



OIL & GAS EMPLOYMENT Municipality of Anchorage 2011-Present



SERVICES PROVIDING JOBS

ENGINEERING, RETAIL, TOURISM, HEALTH CARE, ETC.

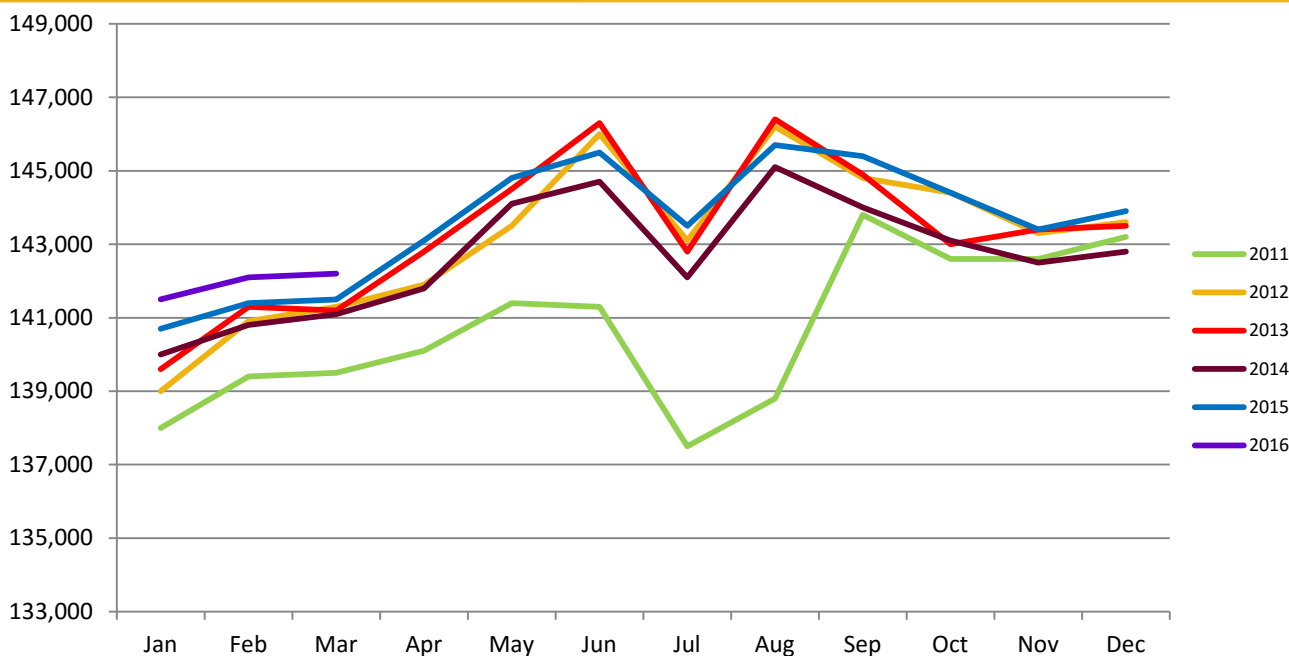
Services Providing jobs in Anchorage totaled 142,200 for March.

Overall, the YTD average is up 700 (+0.5%) jobs from 2015 YTD.

The Trade/Transportation/Utilities (TTU) industry's growth rate is 1.2 percent so far this year. The YTD employment average in this industry is up 400 jobs already this year. The Retail Trade sector, a subset of the TTU industry, is continuing its strong growth trend in 2016, adding 200 positions YTD compared to 2015 YTD.

The Government jobs monthly average is up 300 jobs YTD from 2015 due to YTD growth of 400 in Federal Government positions. The State Government sector is averaging 300 fewer jobs than at this point last year, while Local Government positions have decreased by 100. State Education jobs, a subset of State Government, have decreased by 100 YTD.

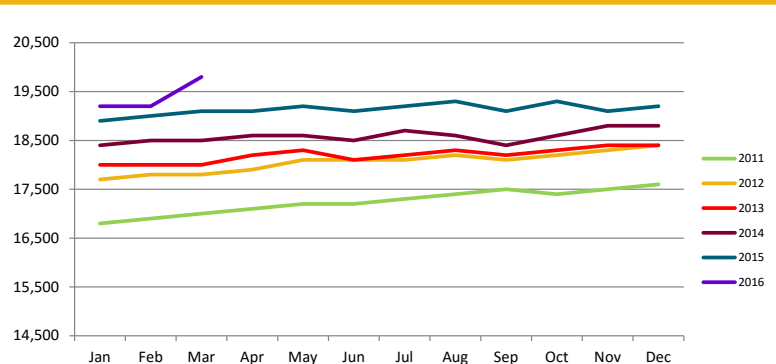
SERVICES PROVIDING JOBS Municipality of Anchorage 2011-Present



HEALTH CARE EMPLOYMENT

Employment in the Health Care sector is still doing well, with 400 (+2.1%) more jobs over 2015 YTD. Every year since 2003, this sector has seen year-over-year growth and the increasing rate of job growth seen so far in 2016 indicates another positive year for Health Care. Health care providers in Anchorage are indicating that the hospitals are continuing to recruit staff with specialized skills, but the bulk of hiring in recent months has been in primary care or private offices. As noted in AEDC's 2016 Economic Forecast report, this sector will be one of the bright points in an uncertain year for job growth.

HEALTH CARE EMPLOYMENT Municipality of Anchorage 2011-Present



19,800
HEALTH CARE JOBS
March 2016 (preliminary)



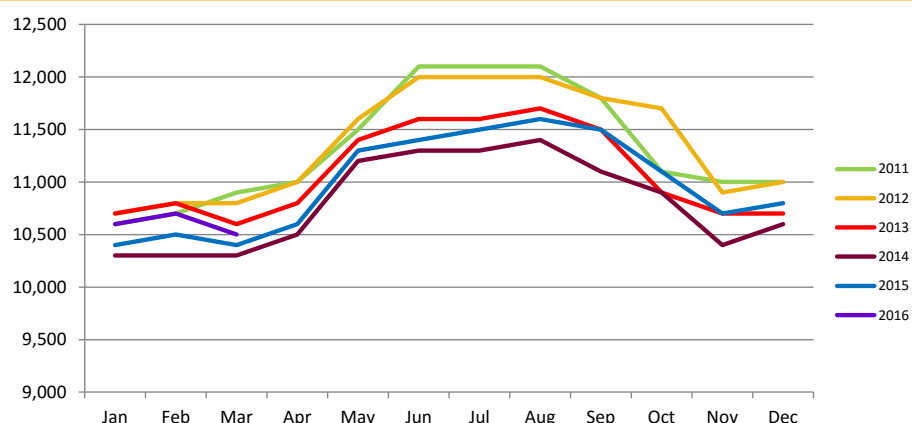
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SERVICES PROVIDING JOBS, CONT.

TRANSPORTATION

Monthly estimates in the Transportation/Warehouse/Utilities sector (a sub-group of the Trade/Transportation/Utilities industry) are showing new signs of growth in the 1st quarter with 200 (+1.9%) jobs more YTD. Given the continued growth projected in the national economy and the positive effect this has on the air cargo industry, combined with a strong visitor season for Alaska projected to bring over 2 million visitors in 2016, this segment of the Trade/Transportation/Utilities industry will help bolster the overall jobs total.

TRANSPORTATION/WAREHOUSE/UTILITIES EMPLOYMENT Municipality of Anchorage 2011-Present



10,500

TRANSPORTATION/WAREHOUSE/UTILITIES JOBS

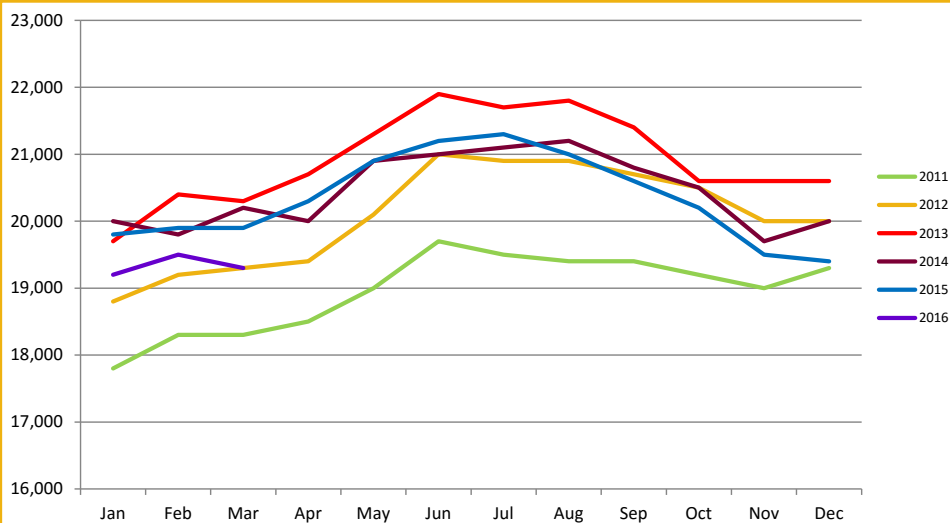
March 2016 (preliminary)

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES

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

Professional and business services has now dropped to 19,300 in March, with the YTD average down 600 (-3.0%) jobs from 2015. Significant reductions in state capital budgets, combined with announced investment reductions by several oil field companies give clear insight to the cause of this industry's decreases. While there are bright spots for new construction projects such as the recently approved municipal road, parks and public safety bonds, the outlook is that this trend will likely continue through 2016 into 2017.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES EMPLOYMENT Municipality of Anchorage 2011-Present



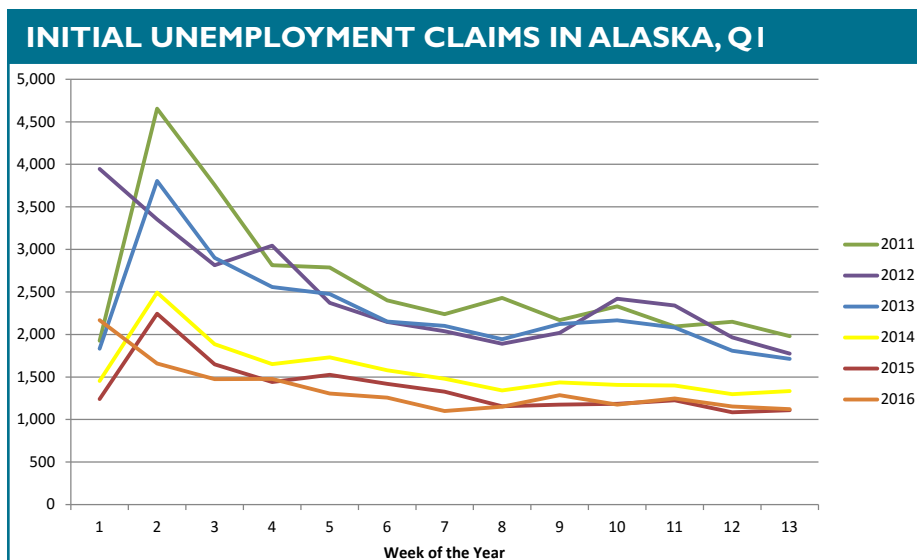
19,300

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES JOBS

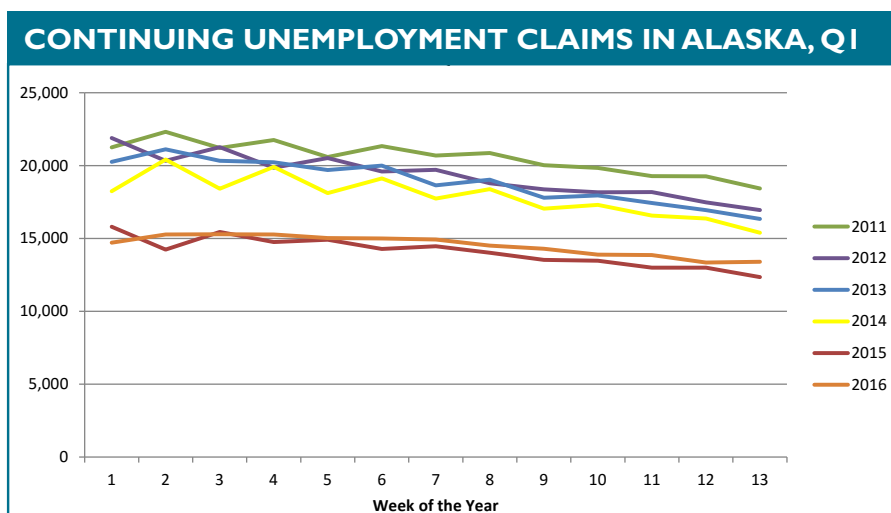
March 2016 (preliminary)

UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS

Initial unemployment claim applications can be interpreted as a proxy for layoffs. They tend to fall as job growth accelerates. Weekly totals in 2016 have continued to track just slightly above 2015 levels, but still well below historic highs since the beginning of the decade. This continuing low range for initial unemployment claims is a sign there is still momentum in the Alaska economy, even in the face of the recent economic headwinds noted in the media.



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 numbers in 2016 continue to track slightly above 2015 for the same time period, but still remain well below historic highs reported since the beginning of the decade. This is another indicator of continuing momentum to be found in the Alaska economy, though we do expect to see a slowing of this momentum reflected in these figures later in the coming year.



UNEMPLOYMENT ANALYSIS (YTD, 2016)

Anchorage, Mat-Su, Kenai Peninsula Borough

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	16 YTD Avg	15 YTD Avg	16 vs 15 (YTD)
Municipality of Anchorage															
Labor Force	Revised	Revised	Preliminary										156,825	160,158	(3,333)
Employment	157,690	156,738	156,046										148,049	151,886	(3,837)
Unemployment	149,099	147,638	147,409										8,776	8,272	504
Unemployment Rate	8.591	9.100	8.637										5.6%	5.2%	0.4%
Mat-Su Borough															
Labor Force	45,114	44,930	44,627										44,890	44,502	388
Employment	41,020	40,623	40,511										40,718	40,715	3
Unemployment	4,094	4,307	4,116										4,172	3,787	385
Unemployment Rate	9.1%	9.6%	9.2%										9.3%	8.5%	0.8%
Kenai Peninsula Borough															
Labor Force	26,501	26,513	26,526										26,513	27,057	(544)
Employment	24,010	23,819	23,966										23,932	24,682	(750)
Unemployment	2,491	2,694	2,560										2,582	2,375	207
Unemployment Rate	9.4%	10.2%	9.7%										9.7%	8.8%	1.0%
Southcentral Region															
Labor Force	229,305	228,181	227,199										228,228	231,717	(3,489)
Employment	214,129	212,080	211,886										212,698	217,283	(4,585)
Unemployment	15,176	16,101	15,313										15,530	14,434	1,096
Unemployment Rate	6.6%	7.1%	6.7%										6.8%	6.2%	0.6%
State of Alaska															
Labor Force	357,087	356,996	356,048										356,710	362,290	(5,580)
Employment	330,979	329,475	329,979										330,144	336,571	(6,427)
Unemployment	26,108	27,521	26,069										26,566	25,719	847
Unemployment Rate	7.3%	7.7%	7.3%										7.4%	7.1%	0.3%

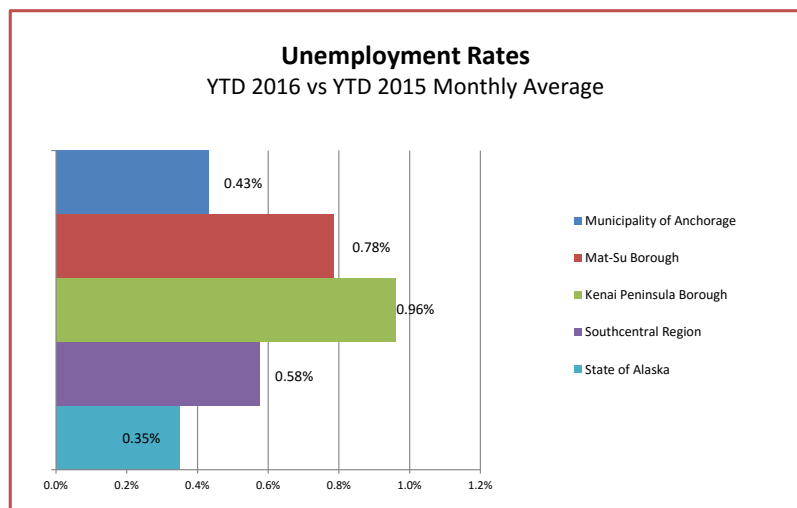
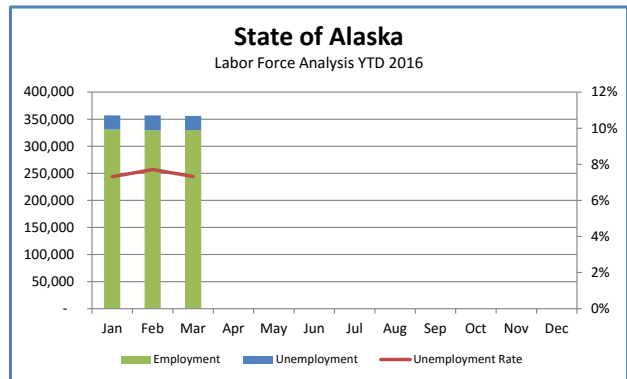
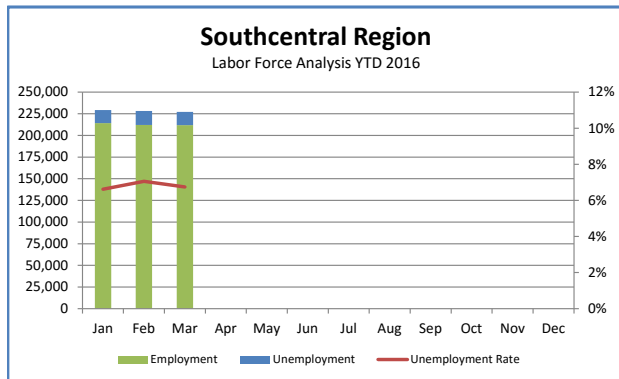
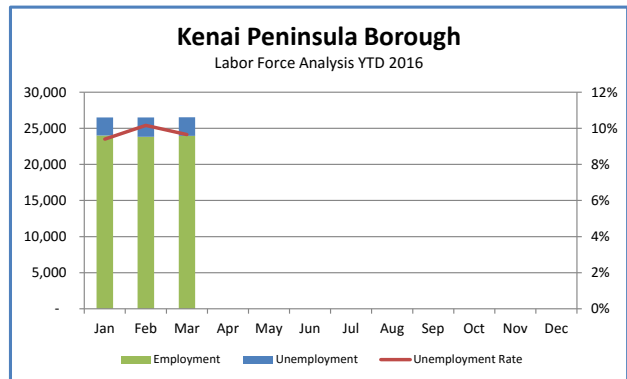
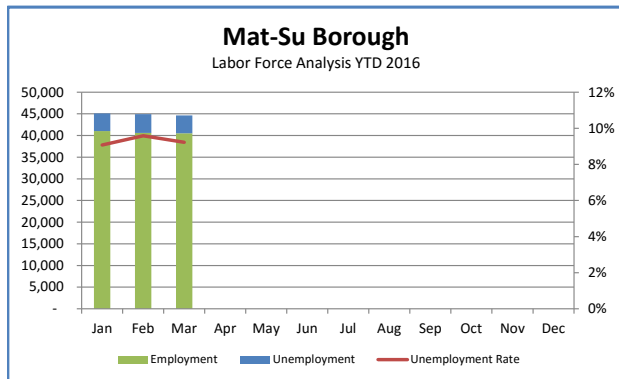
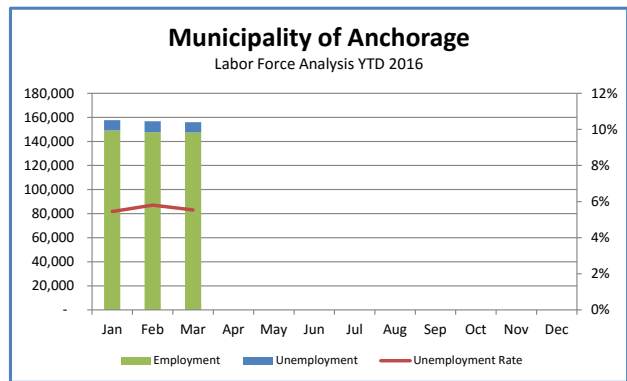
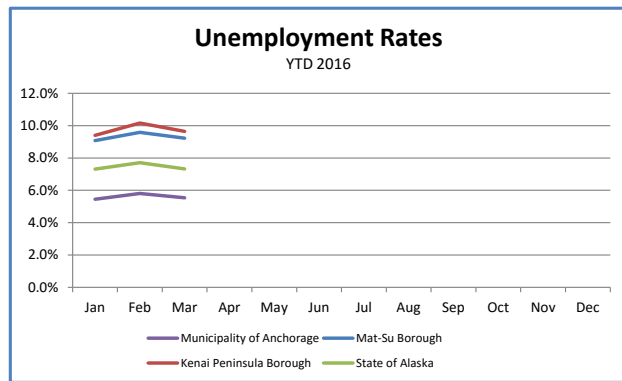
***Note:** These numbers reflect employment, unemployment, etc. for only those people that are residence of the specified City/Region, thus are not inclusive of people who commute to another city for their jobs.
(Ex: Someone lives in Wasilla but works in Anchorage. They would be counted in the Mat-Su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



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INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES 2016

Municipality of Anchorage

Industry	Jan Revised	Feb Revised	Mar Preliminary	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	2016 YTD Avg.	2015 YTD Avg.	2016 vs 2015 YTD	% Change
Total Nonfarm	153,900	154,600	154,500										154,300	154,400	-100	-0.1%
Goods Producing	12,400	12,400	12,200										12,300	13,200	-900	-6.8%
Services Providing	141,500	142,100	142,200										141,900	141,200	700	0.5%
Mining and Logging ²	3,600	3,500	3,400										3,500	3,900	-400	-10.3%
Oil & Gas	3,400	3,400	3,300										3,400	3,800	-400	-10.5%
Construction	7,000	7,200	7,000										7,100	7,400	-300	-4.1%
Manufacturing	1,800	1,800	1,800										1,800	1,800	0	0.0%
Trade/Transportation/Utilities	33,200	33,100	32,700										33,000	32,600	400	1.2%
Wholesale Trade	4,700	4,700	4,700										4,700	4,800	-100	-2.1%
Retail Trade	17,900	17,700	17,500										17,700	17,500	200	1.1%
Trans/Warehouse/Utilities	10,600	10,700	10,500										10,600	10,400	200	1.9%
Information	4,100	4,000	4,000										4,000	4,100	-100	-2.4%
Financial Activities	7,300	7,300	7,300										7,300	7,300	0	0.0%
Professional & Business Svcs	19,200	19,500	19,300										19,300	19,900	-600	-3.0%
Educational & Health Services	25,300	25,500	26,200										25,700	25,100	600	2.4%
Health Care	19,200	19,200	19,800										19,400	19,000	400	2.1%
Leisure & Hospitality	16,800	16,900	16,900										16,900	16,700	200	1.2%
Accommodation	3,200	3,200	3,200										3,200	3,300	-100	-3.0%
Food Svcs & Drinking Places	11,400	11,500	11,400										11,400	11,200	200	1.8%
Other Services	6,000	6,000	6,000										6,000	6,000	0	0.0%
Government	29,700	29,900	29,700										29,800	29,500	300	1.0%
Federal Government	8,600	8,700	8,700										8,700	8,300	400	4.8%
State Government	10,400	10,500	10,500										10,500	10,800	-300	-2.8%
State Education	2,700	2,800	2,800										2,800	2,900	-100	-3.4%
Local Government	10,700	10,700	10,500										10,600	10,400	200	1.9%
Local Education	7,800	7,900	7,600										7,800	7,600	200	2.6%

- Nonfarm Wage & Salary excludes self-employed workers, fishers, domestics, and unpaid family workers.

- All totals are seasonally non-adjusted totals.

- 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.

- 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)

Quick Comparisons

16 vs 15	-400	-0.25%
March		
16 vs 15	-100	-0.07%
1st Qtr		
16 vs 15	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
2nd Qtr		
16 vs 14	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
3rd Qtr.		
16 vs 15	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
4th Qtr.		

INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES 2016

State of Alaska

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	2016 YTD Avg.	2015 YTD Avg.	2016 vs 2015 YTD Change	% Change
Total Nonfarm	Revised 322,500	Revised 326,200	Preliminary 327,100										325,300	325,100	200	0.1%
Goods Producing	41,400	43,000	42,800										42,400	45,500	-3,100	-6.8%
Services Providing	281,100	283,200	284,300										282,900	279,600	3,300	1.2%
Mining and Logging ²	15,800	15,900	15,500										15,700	17,600	-1,900	-10.8%
Mining	15,700	15,700	15,400										15,600	17,400	-1,800	-10.3%
Oil & Gas	12,900	12,900	12,500										12,800	14,700	-1,900	-12.9%
Construction	14,000	14,200	14,400										14,200	15,400	-1,200	-7.8%
Manufacturing	11,600	12,900	12,900										12,500	12,600	-100	-0.8%
Seafood Processing	8,300	9,700	9,800										9,300	9,000	300	3.3%
Trade/Transportation/Utilities	63,900	63,500	63,500										63,600	61,400	2,200	3.6%
Wholesale Trade	6,300	6,300	6,200										6,300	6,400	-100	-1.6%
Retail Trade	37,700	37,200	37,600										37,500	35,500	2,000	5.6%
Food & Beverage Stores	6,100	6,100	6,100										6,100	5,800	300	5.2%
General Merchandise Stores	10,800	10,500	10,600										10,600	10,200	400	3.9%
Trans/Warehouse/Utilities	19,900	20,000	19,700										19,900	19,500	400	2.1%
Air Transportation	5,400	5,500	5,300										5,400	5,500	-100	-1.8%
Information	6,200	6,100	6,100										6,100	6,300	-200	-3.2%
Telecommunications	4,200	4,100	4,100										4,100	4,300	-200	-4.7%
Financial Activities	12,100	12,200	12,200										12,200	11,600	600	5.2%
Professional & Business Svcs	27,600	27,700	28,300										27,900	29,100	-1,200	-4.1%
Educational & Health Services	48,000	48,700	49,100										48,600	47,000	1,600	3.4%
Health Care	35,000	35,700	36,000										35,600	34,200	1,400	4.1%
Leisure & Hospitality	30,100	30,700	30,500										30,400	30,200	200	0.7%
Accommodation	6,100	6,300	6,600										6,300	6,400	-100	-1.6%
Food Svcs & Drinking Places	20,100	20,300	19,700										20,000	19,900	100	0.5%
Other Services	11,700	11,700	11,700										11,700	11,400	300	2.6%
Government	81,500	82,600	82,900										82,300	82,400	-100	-0.1%
Federal Government	14,600	14,700	15,000										14,800	14,300	500	3.5%
State Government	24,900	25,200	25,400										25,200	26,400	-1,200	-4.5%
Local Government	7,700	8,100	8,100										8,000	8,500	-500	-5.9%
Local Education	42,000	42,700	42,500										42,400	41,700	700	1.7%
Local Education	23,700	24,100	24,000										23,900	24,000	-100	-0.4%
Tribal Government ¹	3,600	3,600	3,600										3,600	3,500	100	2.9%

- Nonfarm Wage & Salary excludes self-employed workers, fishers, domestics, and unpaid family workers.

- All totals are non-seasonally adjusted totals.

- 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

Quick Comparisons			
16 vs 15	-1,000	-0.30%	
March			
16 vs 15	200	0.06%	
1st Qtr			
16 vs 15	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	
2nd Qtr			
16 vs 15	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	
3rd Qtr			
16 vs 15	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	
4th Qtr			

Press Release

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

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No. 16-16

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Unemployment rate at 6.6 percent for sixth straight month

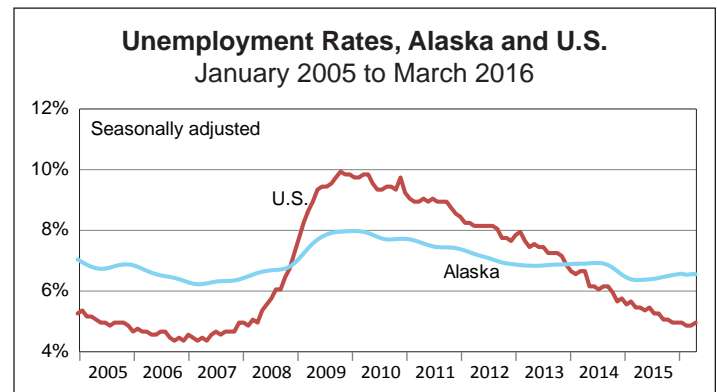
JUNEAU, Alaska— Alaska's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in March was 6.6 percent for the sixth month in a row. The comparable U.S. rate was 5.0 percent.

The seasonally adjusted rate can be slow to capture economic turning points because it is designed to dampen volatility. Other measures, such as the not-seasonally adjusted rate, show the labor market may be softening.

The unadjusted statewide rate was 7.3 percent in March, down from February's 7.7 percent, reflecting the typical seasonal shift. Alaska's dramatic seasonality makes it nearly impossible to detect underlying trends by comparing two consecutive months, but comparisons to the same period in the previous year show unadjusted rates for the first three months were higher in 2016.

Unadjusted rates fell in all but three boroughs and census areas from February to March. Rates increased slightly in the Nome and Dillingham census areas and Bristol Bay Borough. The highest rate was 23.6 percent in Kusilvak Census Area. Aleutians East Borough and Aleutians West Census Area, where the winter groundfish season was in full swing, tied for the lowest rate at 2.3 percent.

Preliminary employment estimates for March show



Unemployment Rates, Seasonally Adjusted

	3/16	2/16	3/15
Alaska	6.6%	6.6%	6.4%
U.S.	5.0%	4.9%	5.5%

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

a job loss of about 1,000 from March 2015. Large losses in the oil and gas and construction industries along with consistent, over-the-year declines in state government pulled employment below last year's levels. Monthly employment estimates are subject to large revisions at the end of each year, particularly at the industry level.

For detailed employment estimates, see <http://live.laborstats.alaska.gov/ces/>. The estimates are preliminary and subject to potentially large revisions. For more information on unemployment rates around the state, see live.laborstats.alaska.gov/labforce/.

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Labor Force by Borough and Census Area, Not Seasonally Adjusted¹

	Civilian Labor Force			Unemployed					
	3/16 ^P	2/16	3/15	Number			Rate		
	3/16 ^P	2/16	3/15	3/16 ^P	2/16	3/15	3/16 ^P	2/16	3/15
Alaska	356,048	356,996	360,272	26,069	27,521	25,525	7.3	7.7	7.1
Anchorage/Mat-Su Region	200,673	201,668	202,161	12,753	13,407	12,203	6.4	6.6	6.0
Anchorage, Municipality	156,046	156,738	157,282	8,637	9,100	8,296	5.5	5.8	5.3
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	44,627	44,930	44,879	4,116	4,307	3,907	9.2	9.6	8.7
Gulf Coast Region	37,534	37,333	37,755	3,360	3,536	3,256	9.0	9.5	8.6
Kenai Peninsula Borough	26,526	26,513	26,645	2,560	2,694	2,415	9.7	10.2	9.1
Kodiak Island Borough	6,684	6,597	6,734	303	334	318	4.5	5.1	4.7
Valdez-Cordova Census Area	4,324	4,223	4,376	497	508	523	11.5	12.0	12.0
Interior Region	51,081	50,952	51,762	3,786	3,994	3,626	7.4	7.8	7.0
Denali Borough	576	583	573	115	127	111	20.0	21.8	19.4
Fairbanks North Star Borough	45,098	44,958	45,794	2,826	2,964	2,651	6.3	6.6	5.8
Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	2,964	2,946	2,953	366	392	372	12.3	13.3	12.6
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	2,443	2,465	2,442	479	511	492	19.6	20.7	20.1
Northern Region	11,079	11,340	11,830	1,237	1,268	1,257	11.2	11.2	10.6
Nome Census Area	3,952	4,036	4,212	517	521	524	13.1	12.9	12.4
North Slope Borough	4,370	4,462	4,668	250	260	241	5.7	5.8	5.2
Northwest Arctic Borough	2,757	2,842	2,950	470	487	492	17.0	17.1	16.7
Southeast Region	35,113	34,925	35,825	2,697	2,990	2,781	7.7	8.6	7.8
Haines Borough	964	936	980	144	160	140	14.9	17.1	14.3
Hoonah-Angoon Census Area	980	1,005	1,023	187	213	214	19.1	21.2	20.9
Juneau, City and Borough	16,634	16,676	16,992	805	881	865	4.8	5.3	5.1
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	6,346	6,278	6,474	538	583	552	8.5	9.3	8.5
Petersburg Borough	1,438	1,442	1,475	153	170	162	10.6	11.8	11.0
Prince of Wales-Hyder Census Area	2,650	2,673	2,707	394	448	403	14.9	16.8	14.9
Sitka, City and Borough	4,283	4,106	4,351	223	244	216	5.2	5.9	5.0
Skagway, Municipality	587	621	580	133	159	116	22.7	25.6	20.0
Wrangell, City and Borough	1,004	958	1,015	95	105	90	9.5	11.0	8.9
Yakutat, City and Borough	227	230	228	25	27	23	11.0	11.7	10.1
Southwest Region	20,566	20,777	20,938	2,235	2,324	2,401	10.9	11.2	11.5
Aleutians East Borough	3,092	3,132	3,130	72	79	76	2.3	2.5	2.4
Aleutians West Census Area	4,770	4,816	4,853	112	123	142	2.3	2.6	2.9
Bethel Census Area	7,149	7,204	7,273	1,056	1,080	1,114	14.8	15.0	15.3
Bristol Bay Borough	236	230	255	36	35	50	15.3	15.2	19.6
Dillingham Census Area	1,963	2,038	1,974	208	213	199	10.6	10.5	10.1
Kusilvak Census Area	2,799	2,832	2,887	661	706	727	23.6	24.9	25.2
Lake and Peninsula Borough	557	525	566	90	88	93	16.2	16.8	16.4

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.

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

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



AEDC
Anchorage Economic
Development Corporation