

Socioeconomic Trends and Measures for Southeast Alaska

Covering the Following Geographies:

Haines Borough
Juneau Borough
Ketchikan Gateway Borough
Pr. of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area
Sitka Borough
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon Census Area
Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area
Yakutat Borough



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About this Report

This report shows important socioeconomic trends and performance measures for Southeast Alaska as a whole, individual boroughs and census areas in the region, and industry details for these sub-regional geographies.

Southeast Alaska includes the following geographies: Haines Borough, Juneau Borough, Ketchikan Gateway Borough, Pr. of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area, Sitka Borough, Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon Census Area, Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area, and Yakutat Borough. In general we refer to a borough and census areas by its proper name only.

One of the challenges of undertaking economic analysis of a rural region like Southeast Alaska is the number of data disclosure restrictions, which occur when government agencies responsible for collecting and reporting economic information suppress that data to avoid disclosing proprietary information.

We have been able to estimate most of these data restrictions (see methods section at the end of this report for details) and as a result have been able to portray a broad range of economic information at the industry and borough and census area level.

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About Headwaters Economics

Headwaters Economics is an independent, nonprofit research group. Our mission is to improve community development and land management decisions in the West. We are located in Bozeman, Montana.

Southeast Alaska – The Region

This chapter summarizes population, employment, personal income, earnings and unemployment data for Southeast Alaska as a whole.

At-a-Glance: Compared to the U.S. median, Southeast Alaska underperforms in population, employment and personal income growth. The region's population is younger and better educated. Average earnings and per capita income are higher. Housing is more affordable. Government plays a larger role in the economy. And unemployment is higher.

Population: The region has lost population since the late 1990s. This is due to out-migration. From 2000 to 2005, in net terms, births outnumbered deaths, while out-migration exceeded in-migration.

Earnings and Income: Earnings per job (\$39,473) were below the state level (\$46,102), while per capita income (\$36,411) was above the state level (\$35,564) in 2005. Earnings per job declined steadily in the 1990s and have stabilized since then. Per capita income, which includes non-labor income, has increased modestly since the early 1990s.

Unemployment: The jobless rate has declined since 2003, and was 6.7 percent in 2006. Regional unemployment is the same as the state, but higher than the nation (4.6%).

Sector Wages: Wages vary dramatically for different employment sectors in the region. The highest paying sector is the federal government, which accounts for 8.8% of employment and pays \$62,546 per year in 2005. Goods-producing employees (4,355 workers) were paid an average of \$41,617. Service-providing employees (18,547 workers) were paid an average of \$27,634. Note: these data do not include proprietors or the value of benefits.

Dependency: The region relies heavily on government wages and non-labor income. Private earnings accounted for 41 percent of total personal income, while government (29%) and non-labor income (28%) accounted for the rest in 2005.

Specialization: Compared to the U.S., Southeast Alaska relies disproportionately on public administration (government), and agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (especially fishing). The region relies less on manufacturing, finance and insurance, and professional, scientific and technical services than the U.S.

Sources: Housing affordability is calculated by Headwaters Economics from U.S. Decennial Census 1990 and 2000 data. Unemployment and sector wages are from Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Migration, births and deaths are from U.S. Census Population Estimates (2000 to 2005). All other data in this chapter are from Bureau of Economic Analysis - Regional Economic Information System (REIS), 1969–2005. For more details, see Data Sources and Methods sections at the end of this report.

Southeast Alaska

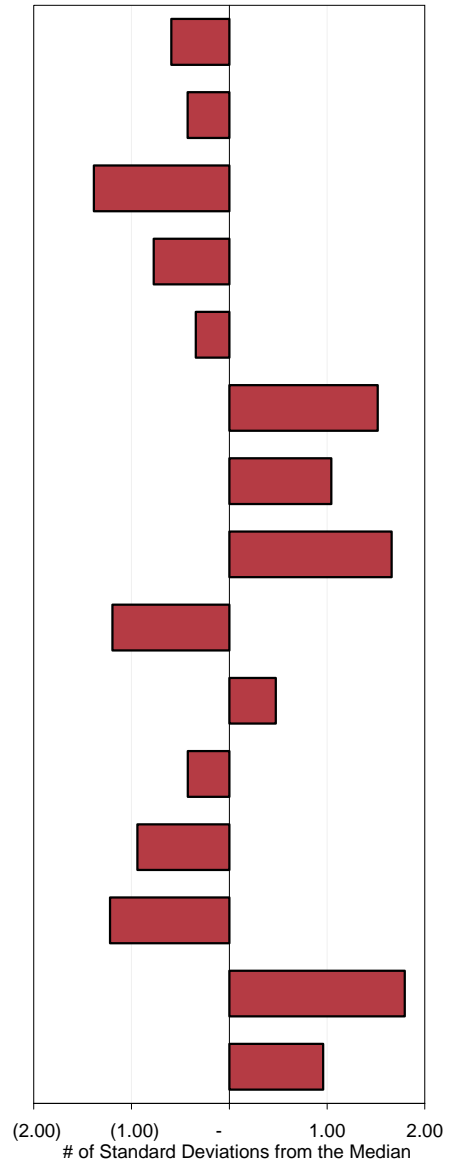
Performance Comparisons

Benchmark = Median of all Counties in U.S.**

Compared to benchmark area, the county has:

← Less Than | More Than →

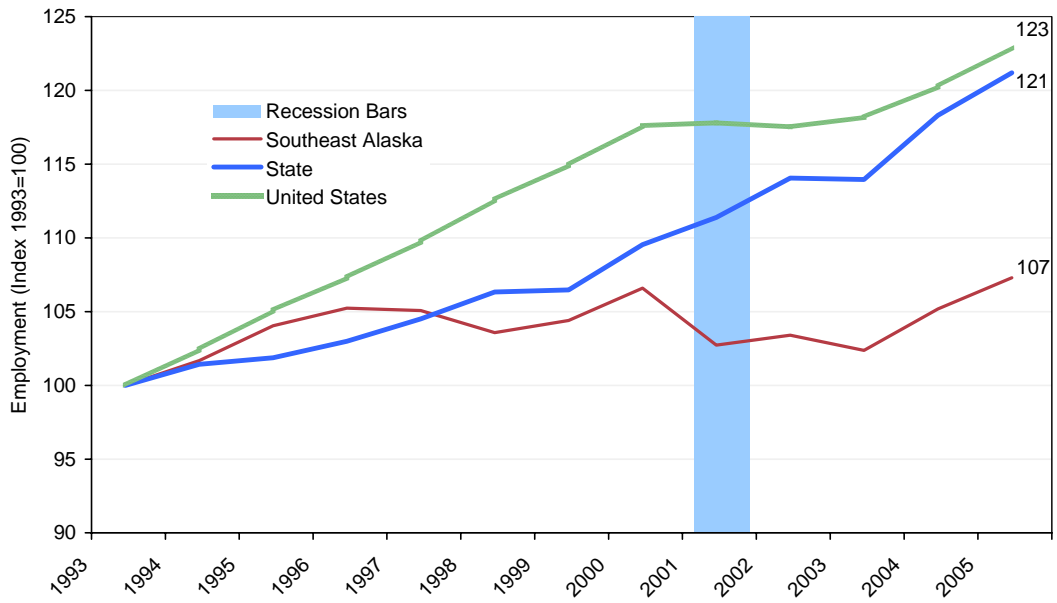
	Southeast Alaska	US Median
Population Growth (Annualized rate, 1993-2005)	-0.2%	0.5%
Employment Growth (Annualized rate, 1993-2005)	0.6%	1.2%
Personal Income Growth (Adjusted for Inflation, Annualized rate, 1993-2005)	-0.2%	2.0%
Non-labor Income Share of Total in 2005	30.7%	37.1%
Median Age*	35.9	37.3
Per Capita Income (2005)	\$ 36,411	\$ 26,371
Average Earnings Per Job (2005)	\$ 39,473	\$ 30,269
Education Rate* (% of population 25 and over who have a college degree)	27.3%	14.5%
Education Rate* (% of population 25 and over who have less than a high school diploma)	9.9%	21.0%
Employment Specialization*	284	155
Rich-Poor Ratio* (for each household that made over \$100K, how many households made less than \$30K)	1.6	8.7
Housing Affordability (100 or above means that the median family can afford the median house)*	124	186
Change in Housing Affordability* (% Change in index from 1990 to 2000) Positive means the area is getting more affordable.	-12.4%	10.3%
Government share of Total employment	28%	15%
Unemployment Rate in 2006**	6.7%	4.7%



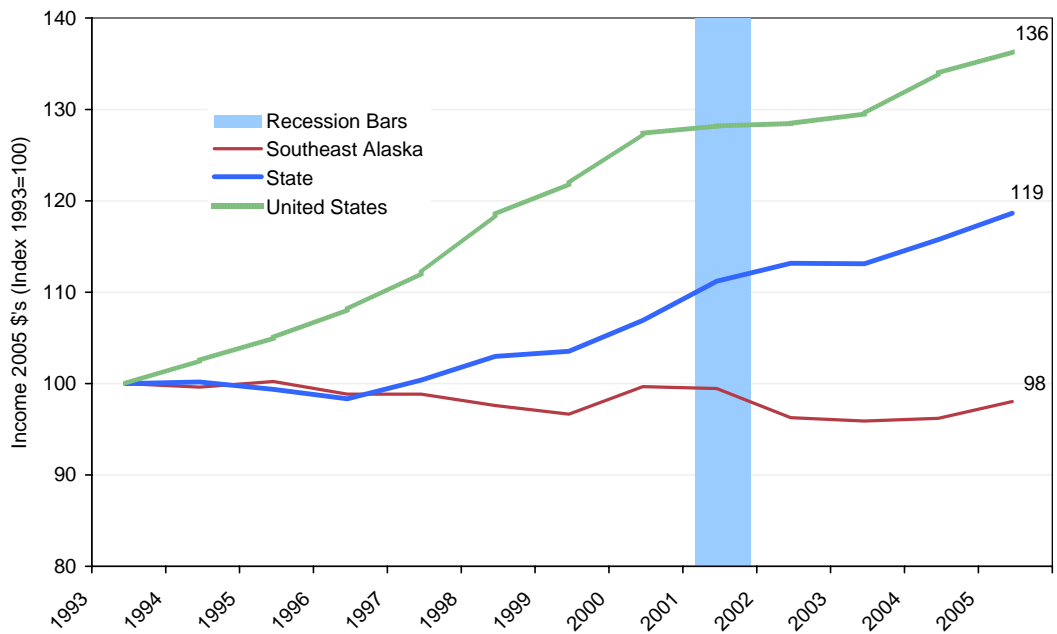
All data are from REIS except * are from 2000 US Census and ** is from Bureau of Labor Statistics.

***Median is the middle value of a list of numbers. This is different from mean (average), which is the sum of all the numbers in a list divided by the number of numbers in the list.

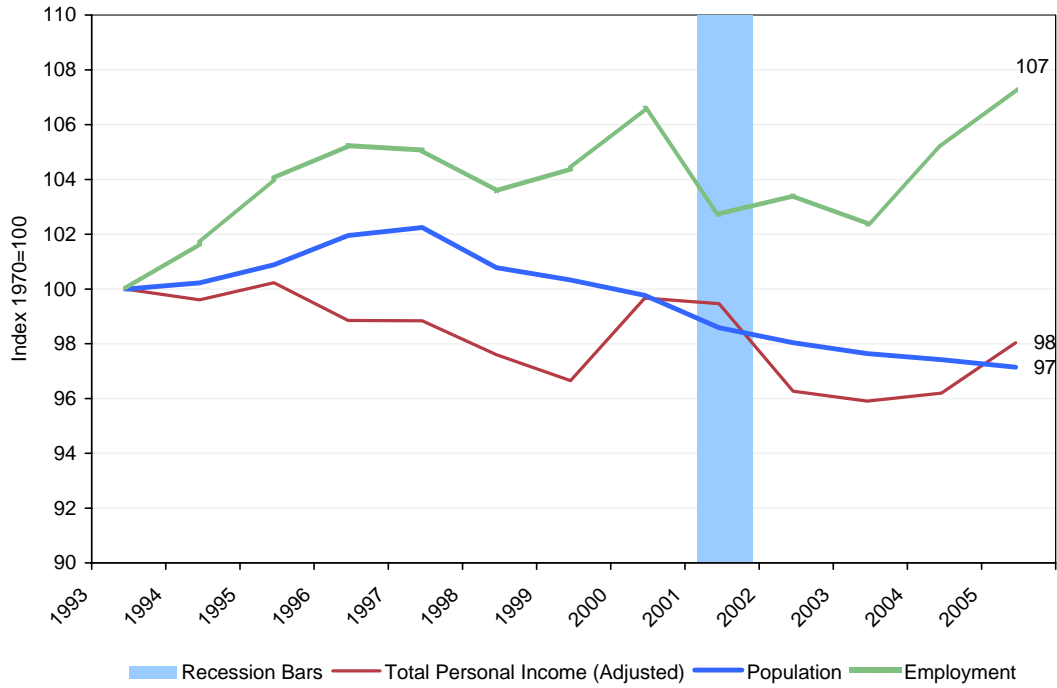
Southeast Alaska - Employment Compared to the State and the Nation



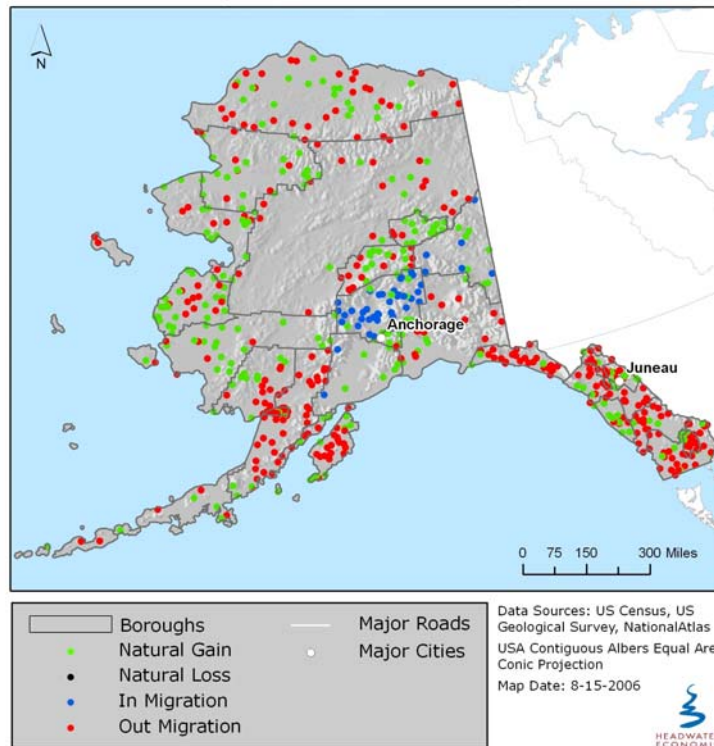
Southeast Alaska - Income Compared to the State and the Nation



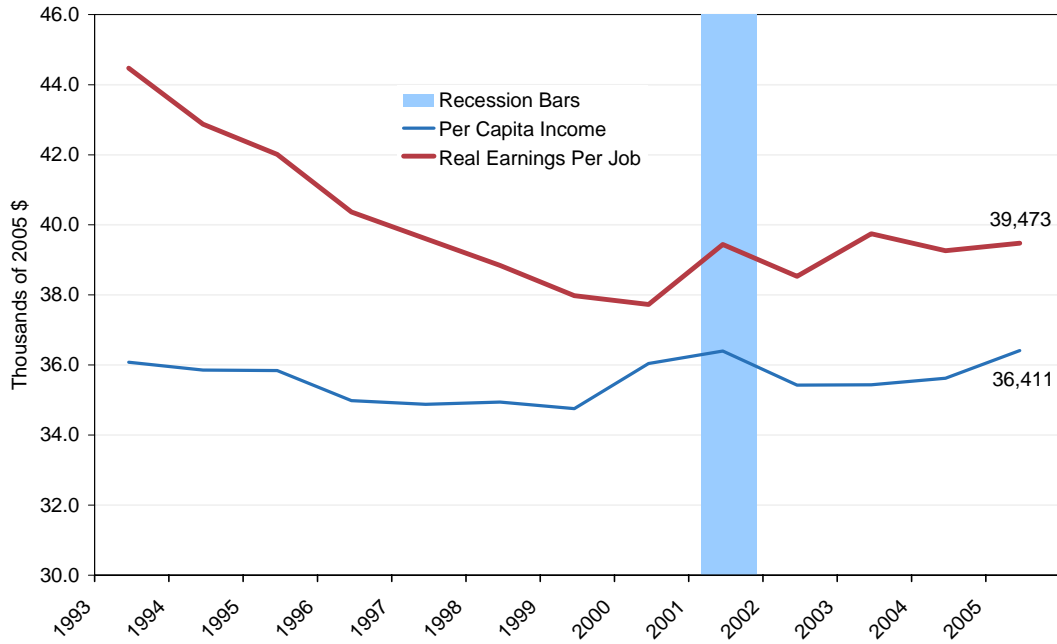
Southeast Alaska - Population, Employment and Income



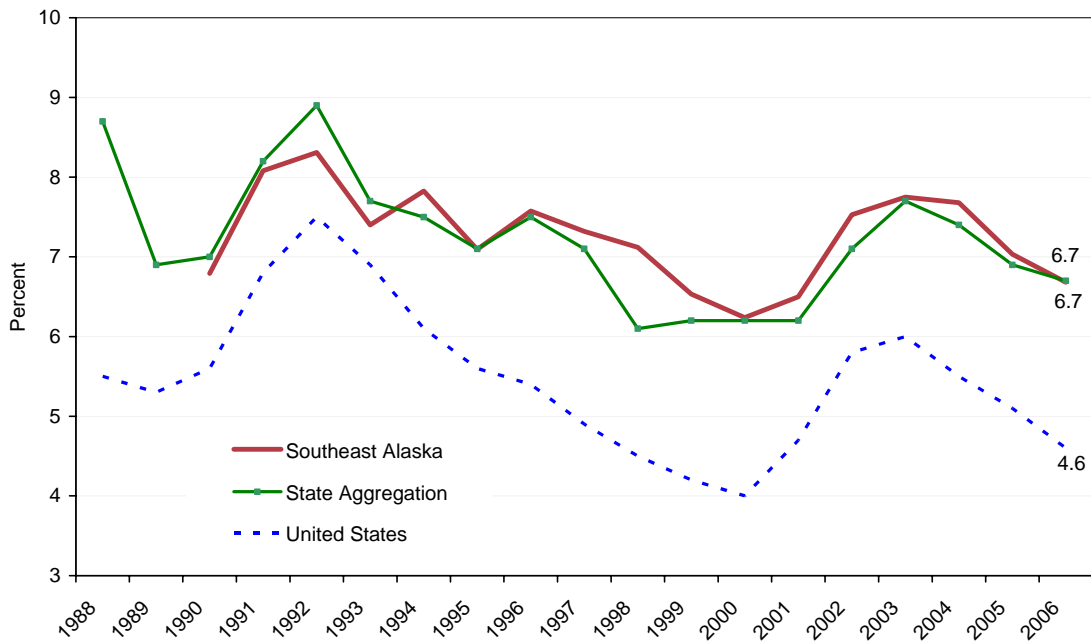
Composition of Population Change 2000-2005: Migration vs. Natural Change

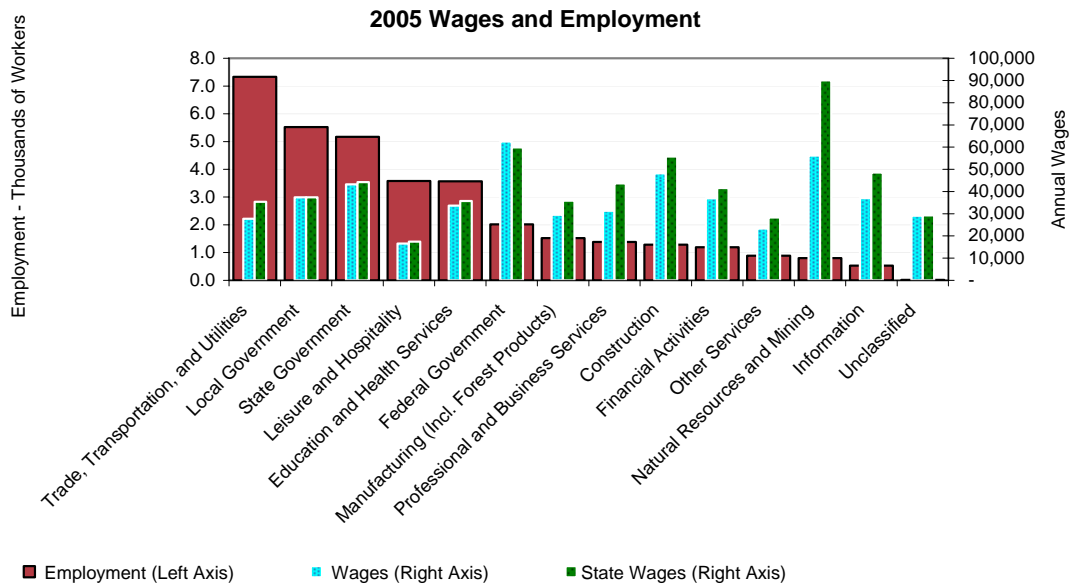


Southeast Alaska Aggregation Earnings Per Job & Per Capita Income



Unemployment Rate

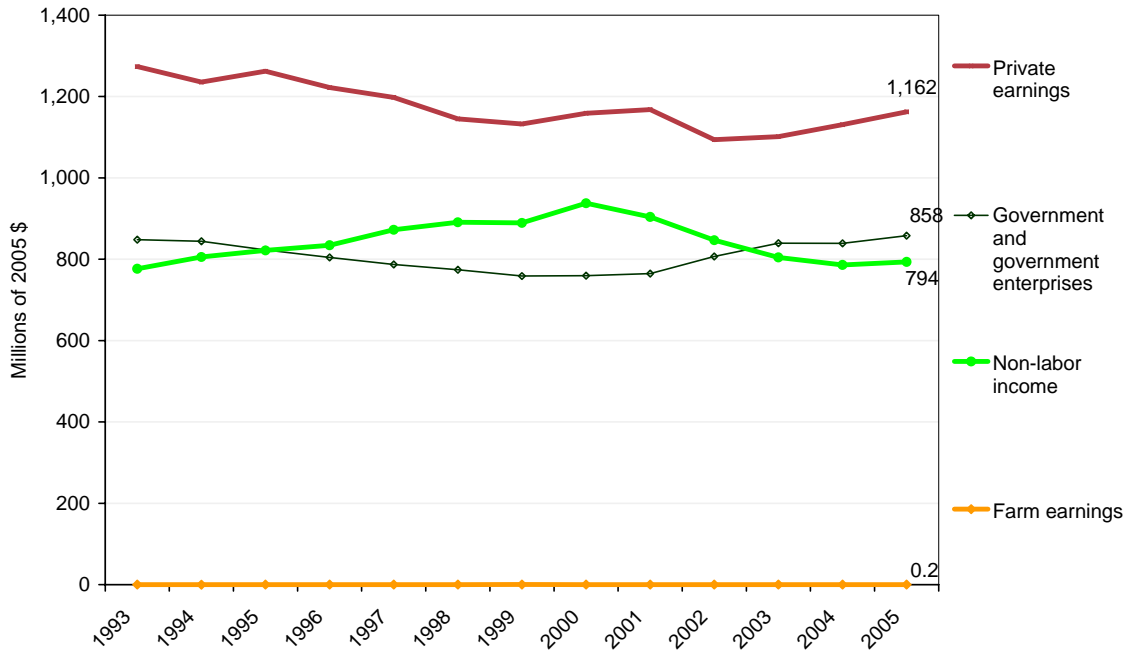




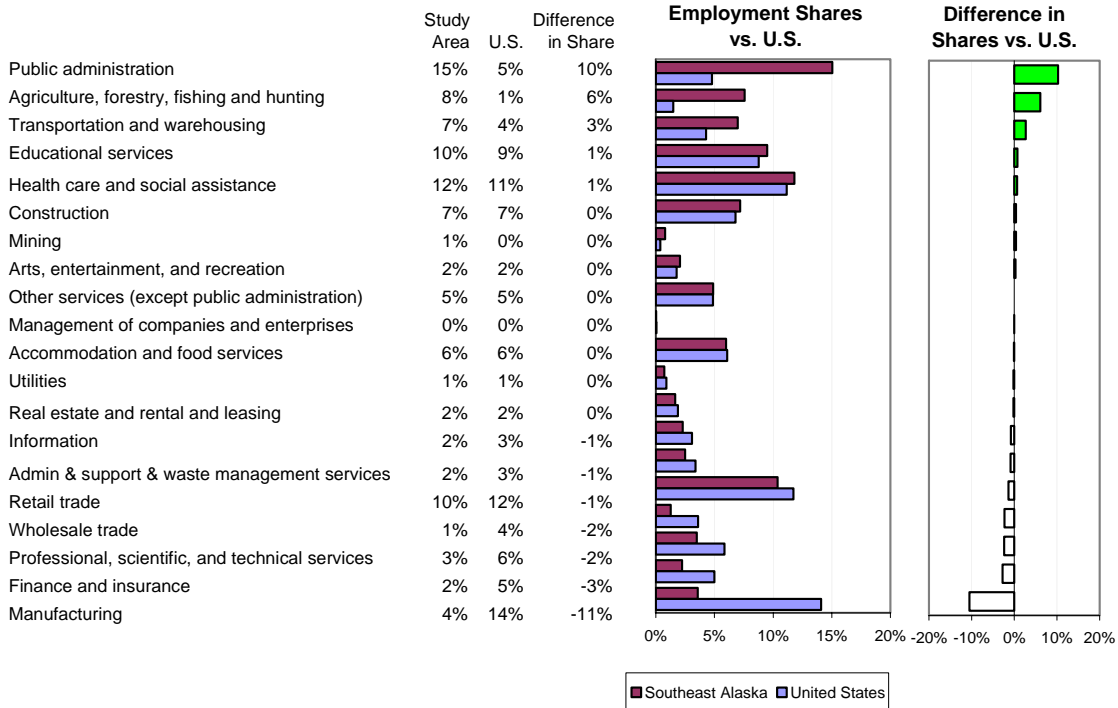
Southeast Alaska Wages and Employment in 2005			
	Employment	% of Total	Average Annual Wages
Total Private & Public	35,612	100%	35,095
Total Private	22,900	64%	30,296
Goods-Producing	4,355	12%	41,617
Natural Resources and Mining	804	2%	56,209
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	154	0%	45,185
Mining	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Construction	1,287	4%	48,156
Manufacturing (Incl. Forest Products)	1,523	4%	29,579
Service-Providing	18,547	52%	27,634
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	7,329	21%	27,691
Information	532	1%	37,007
Financial Activities	1,190	3%	36,972
Professional and Business Services	1,383	4%	31,318
Education and Health Services	3,565	10%	33,639
Leisure and Hospitality	3,581	10%	16,576
Other Services	890	2%	23,318
Unclassified	15	0%	29,144
Total Public	12,712	36%	43,740
Federal Government	2,017	6%	62,546
State Government	5,174	15%	43,201
Local Government	5,521	16%	37,375

Wages are shaded in green when they are more than 20% higher than the wages for all sectors and in red when they are less than 20% lower.

Southeast Alaska Aggregation Components of Income



Sector Analysis (Sorted by Difference in Share)



Differences Within the Region

This chapter breaks out socioeconomic data for each borough and census area over time, and for the latest year available. It shows data for population, education, employment, personal income, earnings, non-labor income, unemployment, and government employment.

Population: Juneau accounted for largest portion (43%) of the region's population in 2005. Since 1993, only Juneau and Haines have increased their population. All other boroughs and census areas have lost population, some at over one percent a year. In general, smaller areas are losing population the fastest. Haines has the oldest population, and Ketchikan Gateway the youngest.

Education: Juneau and Sitka have the highest percentage of their adult population with a college degree of greater. While Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan, Yakutat and Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon have the highest percentage of their adult population without a high school diploma.

Employment: Juneau accounted for most (40%) of the region's employment in 2005. The fastest employment growth took place in Yakutat and Haines since the early 1990s. Wrangell-Petersburg and Ketchikan Gateway lost employment in this period.

Personal Income: Juneau accounted for the greatest share (46%) of the region's personal income in 2005. The fastest income growth took place in Haines and Yakutat since the early 1990s. Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan, Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon, Wrangell-Petersburg and Ketchikan Gateway areas lost total personal income in this period.

Earnings per Job: Earnings vary widely across the region. Juneau had the highest earnings (\$47,044) while Yakutat had the lowest (\$22,400) in 2005. Earnings fell most steeply in Yakutat (-3.4% per year) and Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan (-2.7% per year) from 1993 to 2005.

Per Capita Income: Per capita income is relatively evenly distributed across the region. Only Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan lags behind at just over \$23,000 in 2005. Yakutat has seen the highest growth in per capita income (1.3% per year) and Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan the fastest decline (-0.6% per year) between 1993 and 2005.

Non-Labor Income: Non-labor income share of total income was highest in Yakutat (38%) and lowest in Juneau (28%) in 2005. Non-labor income share of total income grew dramatically in the 1990s, and has declined in the early years of this century. Since 1993, the fastest growth of non-labor income was in Yakutat (1.8% per year) and Haines (1.4% per year).

Unemployment: The jobless rate in 2006 was highest in Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan (14.5%) and Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon (13.0%) and lowest in Juneau (4.9%) and Sitka (5.4%). A number of local areas – most notably Yakutat – have experienced a high degree of unemployment rate volatility.

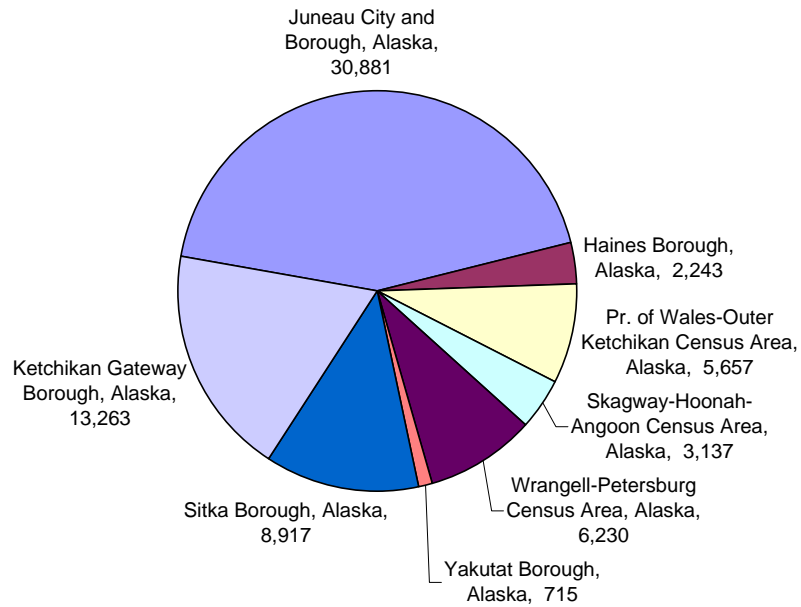
Wage and Salary Jobs: Haines has seen the greatest increase (1.8% per year) in wage and salary jobs, while Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon has seen the greatest decline (-1.2% per year) from 1993 to 2005.

Proprietors: The self employed have increased the most in Yakutat (9.3% per year) and declined only in Juneau (-3.8% per year) from 1993 to 2005.

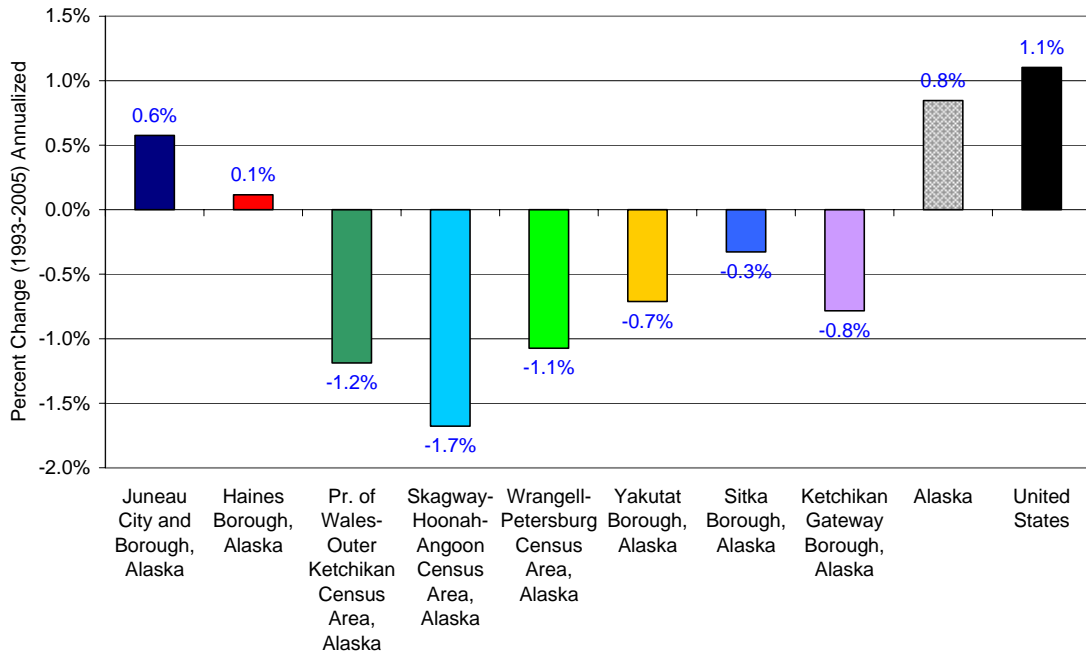
Government: Public sector employment share of total employment is high across the region, with the exception of Haines where it was 8.5% in 2005. It is highest in Juneau (37%) and Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan (29%). State and local government accounts for most government employment across the region.

Sources: Education is from U.S. Decennial Census 2000. Unemployment is from Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). All other data in this chapter are from Bureau of Economic Analysis - Regional Economic Information System (REIS), 1969–2005. For more details, see Data Sources and Methods sections at the end of this report.

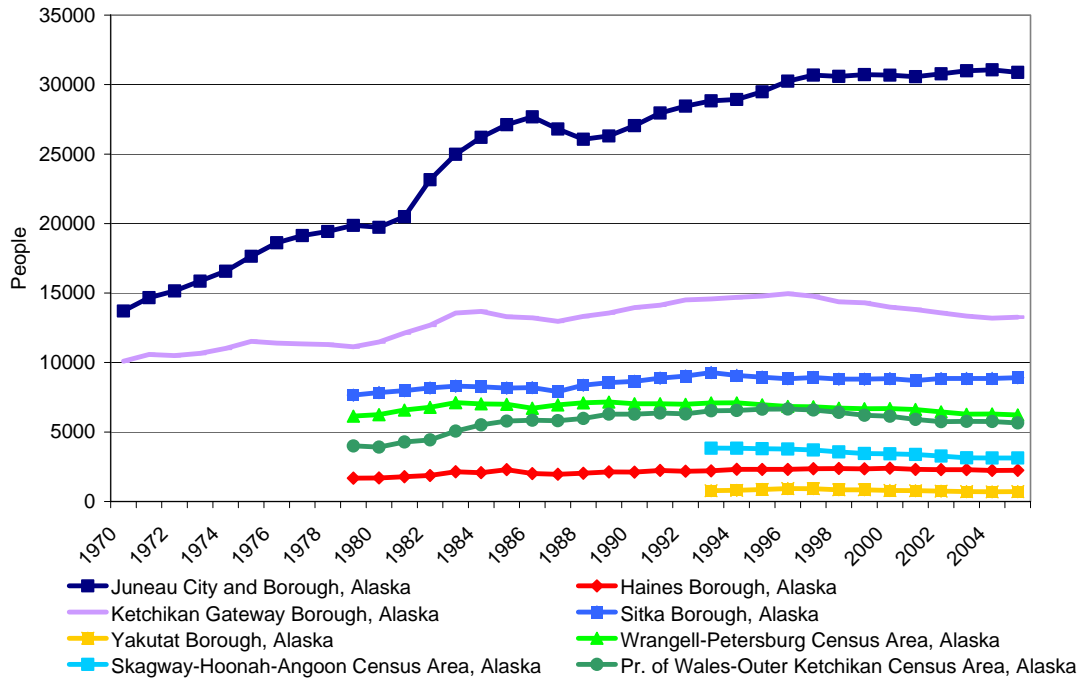
Population (2005)



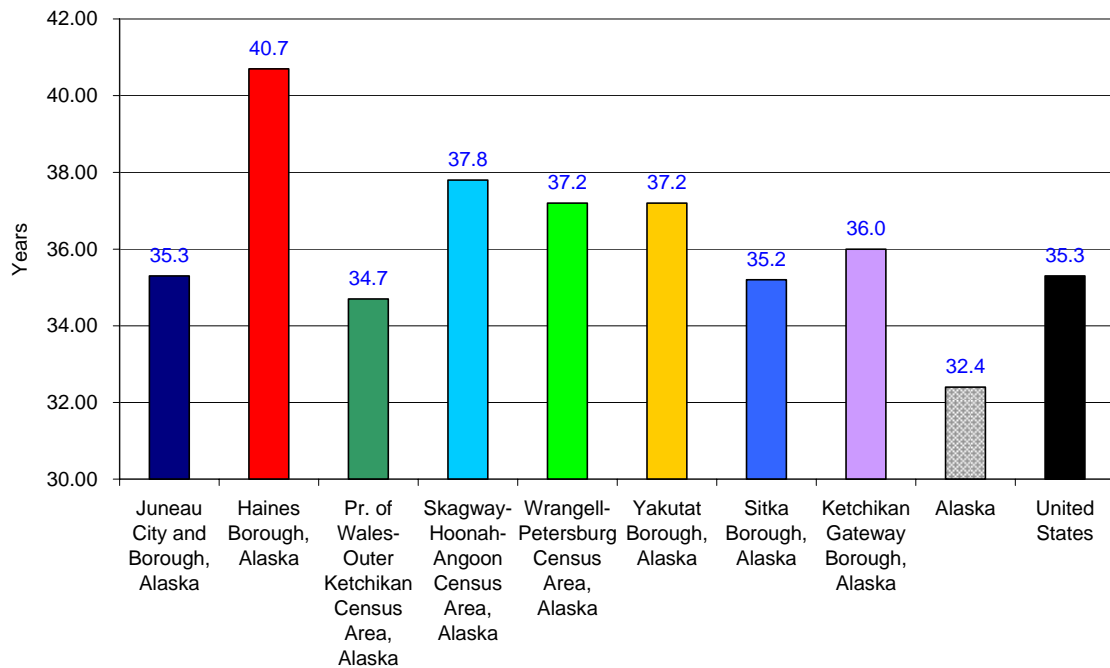
Population



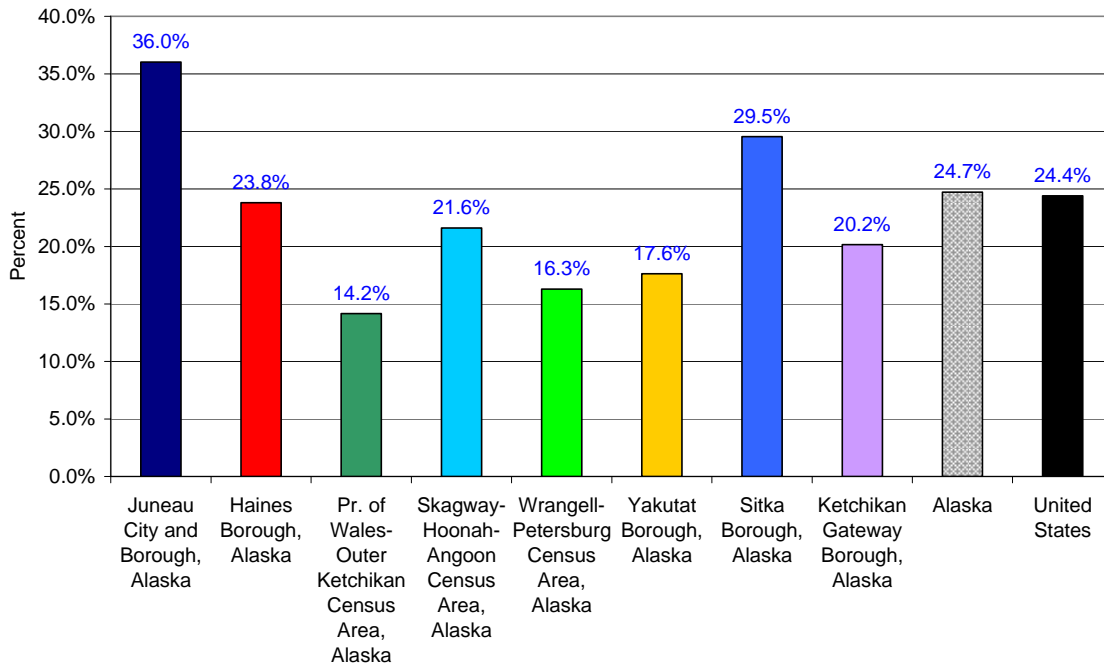
Population



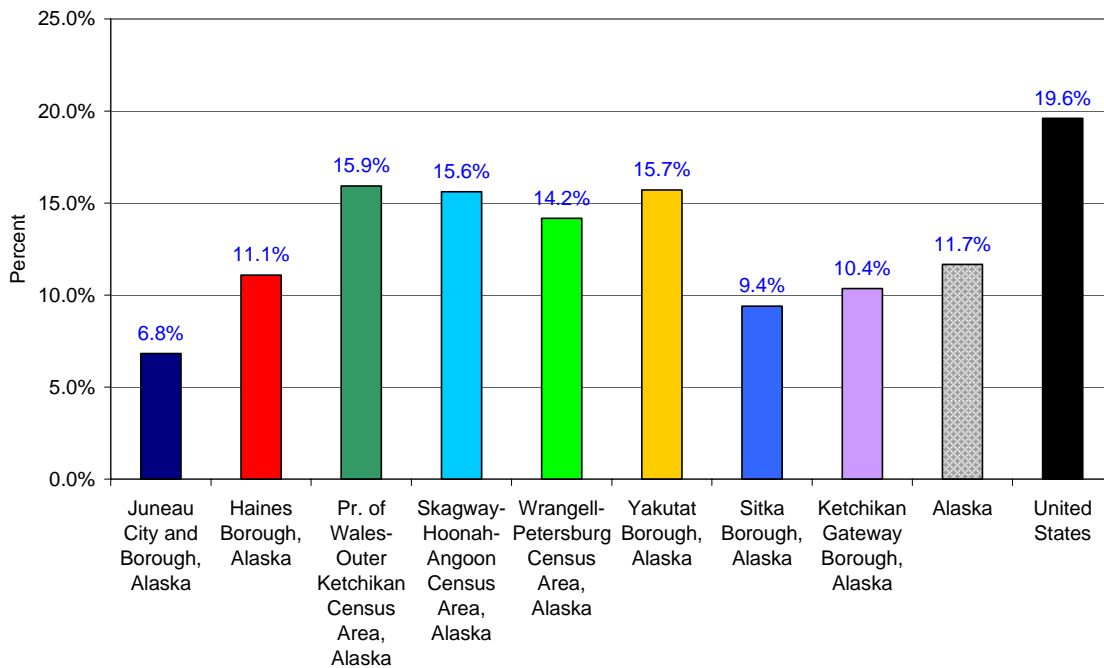
Median Age (2005)



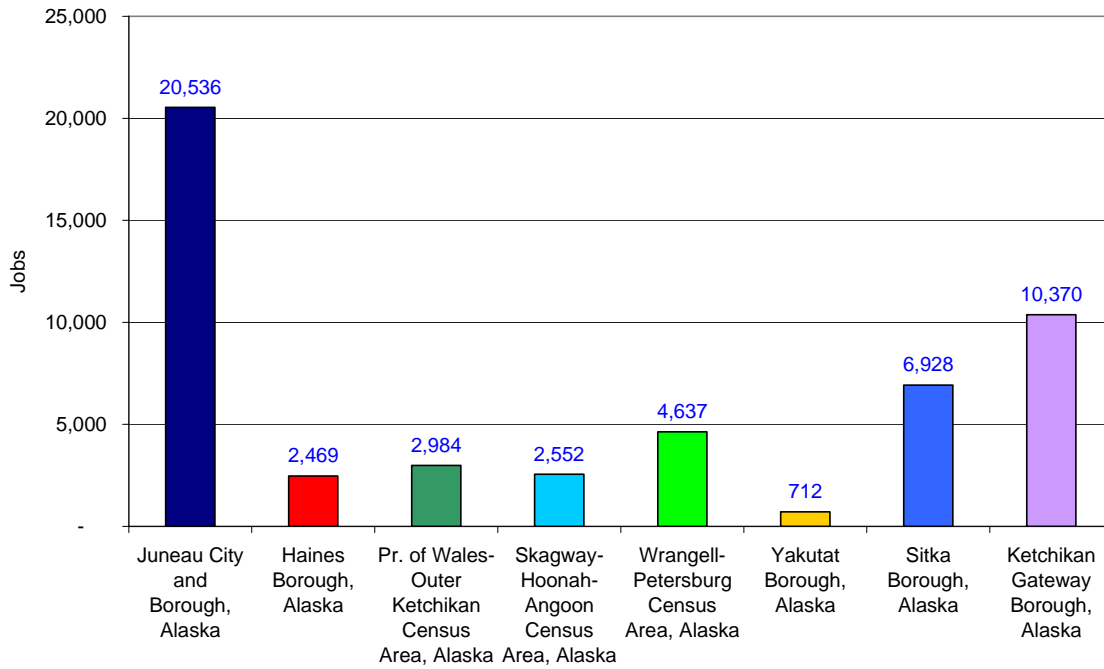
Education Rate (% of population 25 and over who have a college degree)



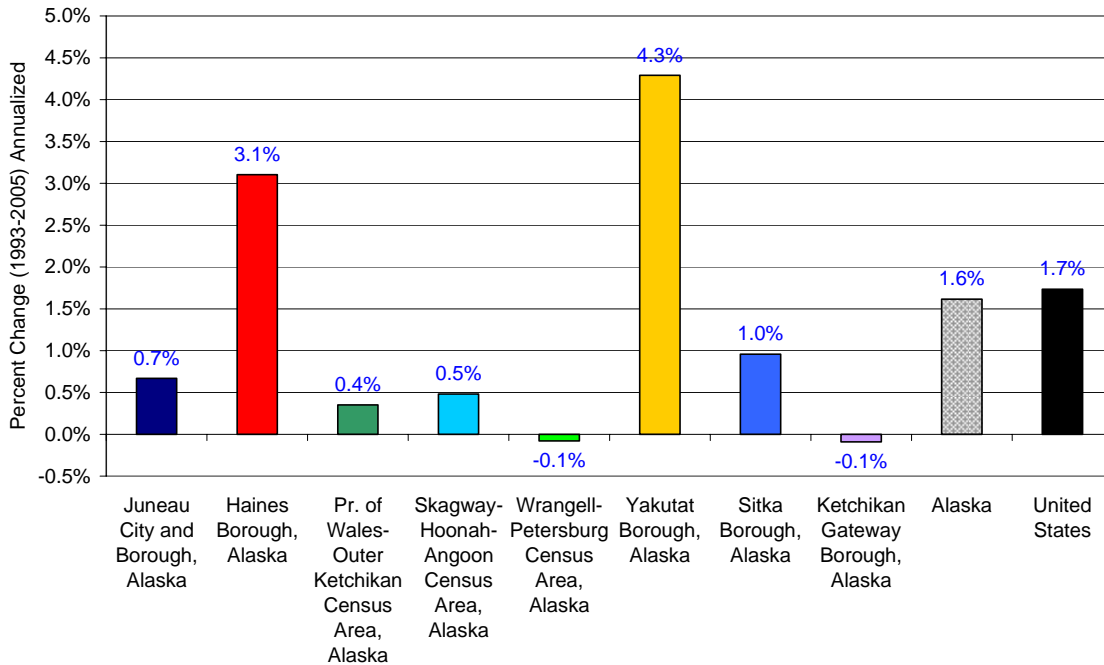
Education Rate (% of population 25 and over without high school diploma)



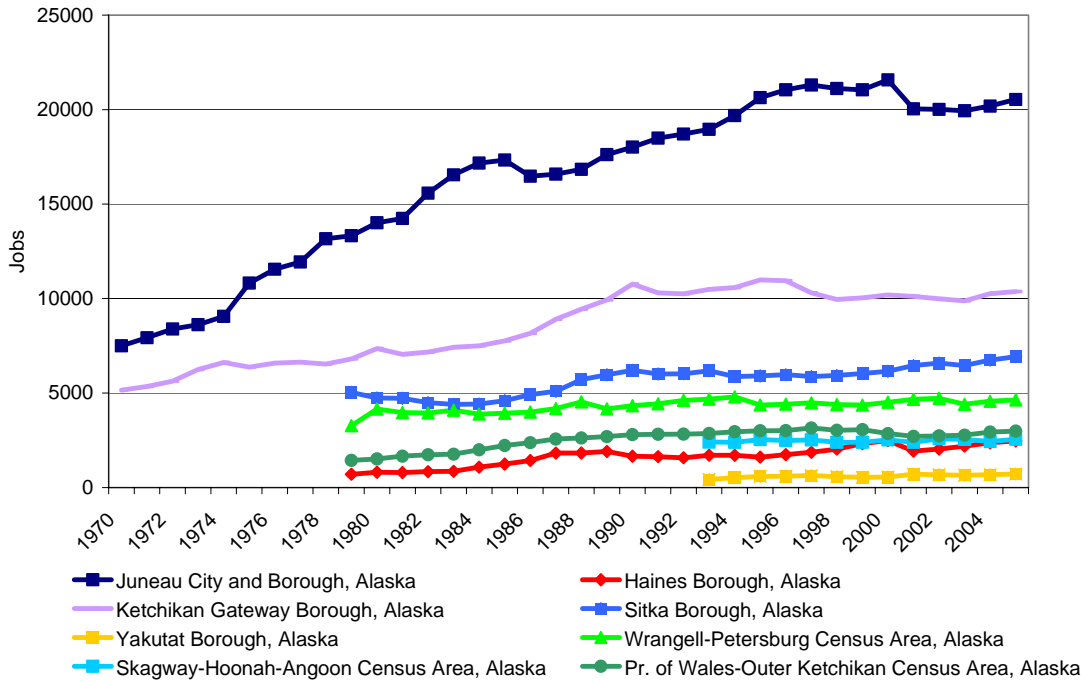
Total full-time and part-time employment (2005)



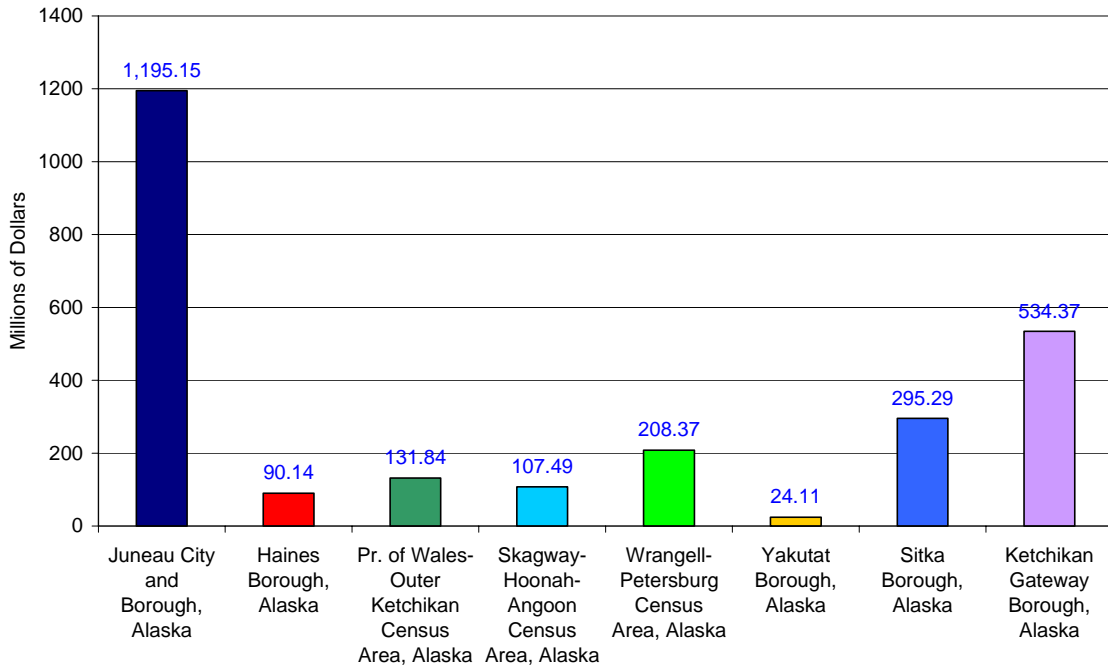
Total full-time and part-time employment



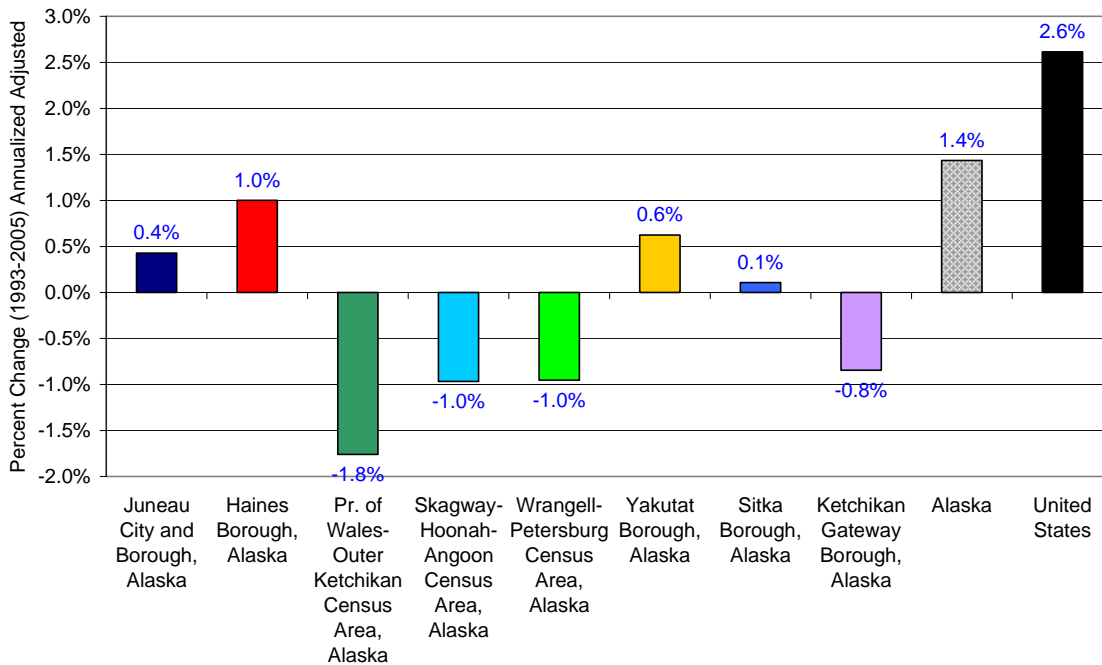
Total Employment



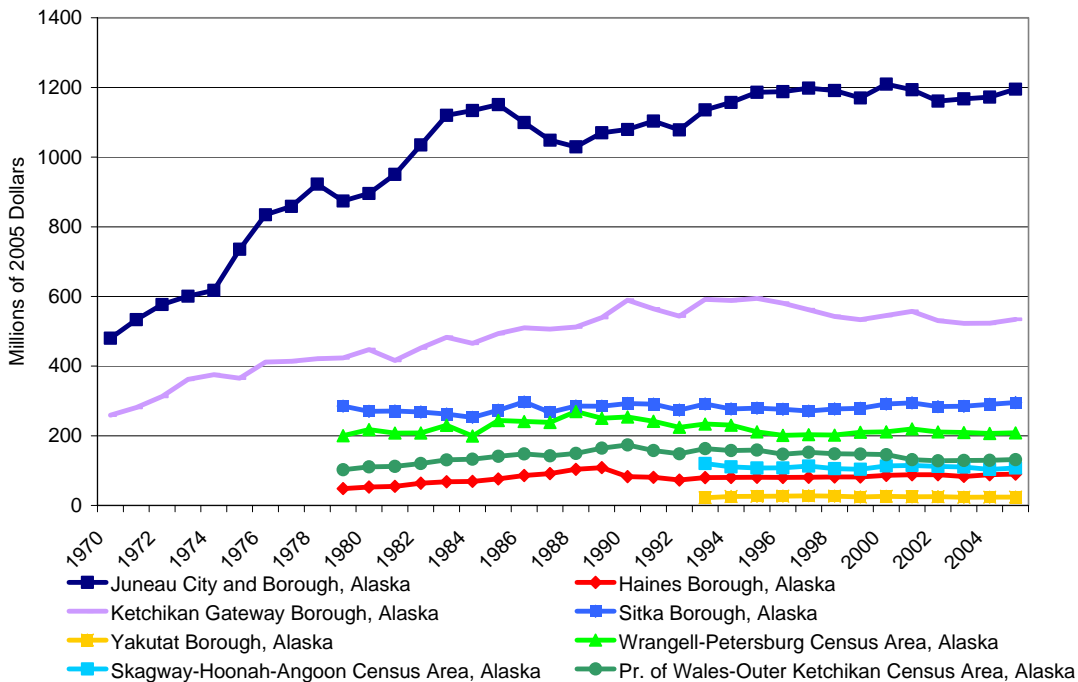
Personal income (2005)



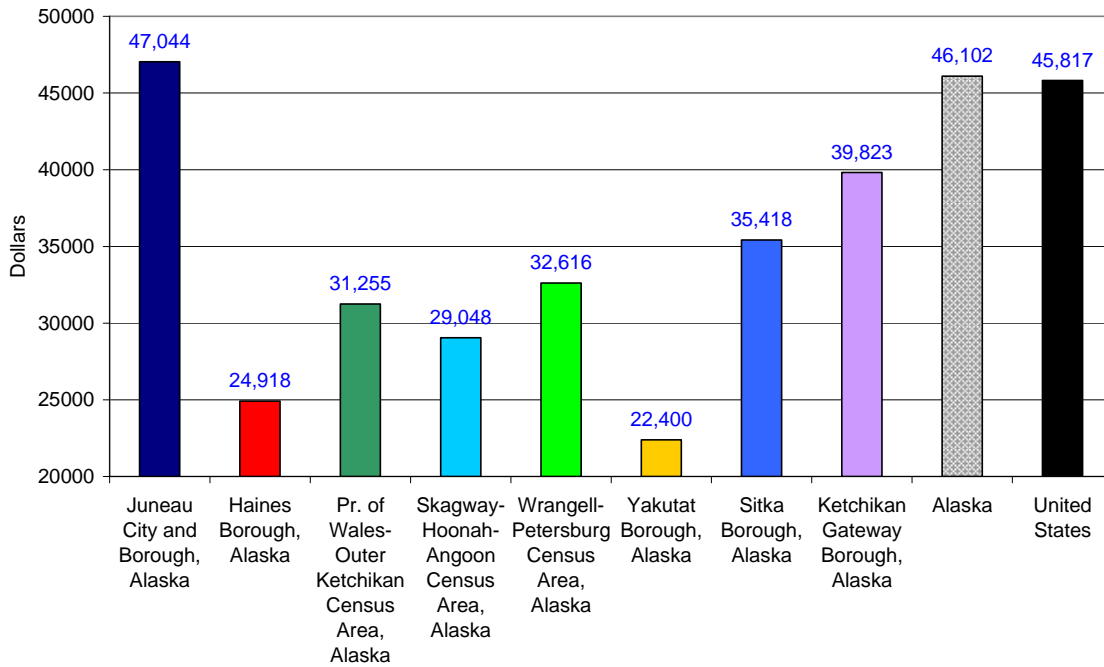
Personal income



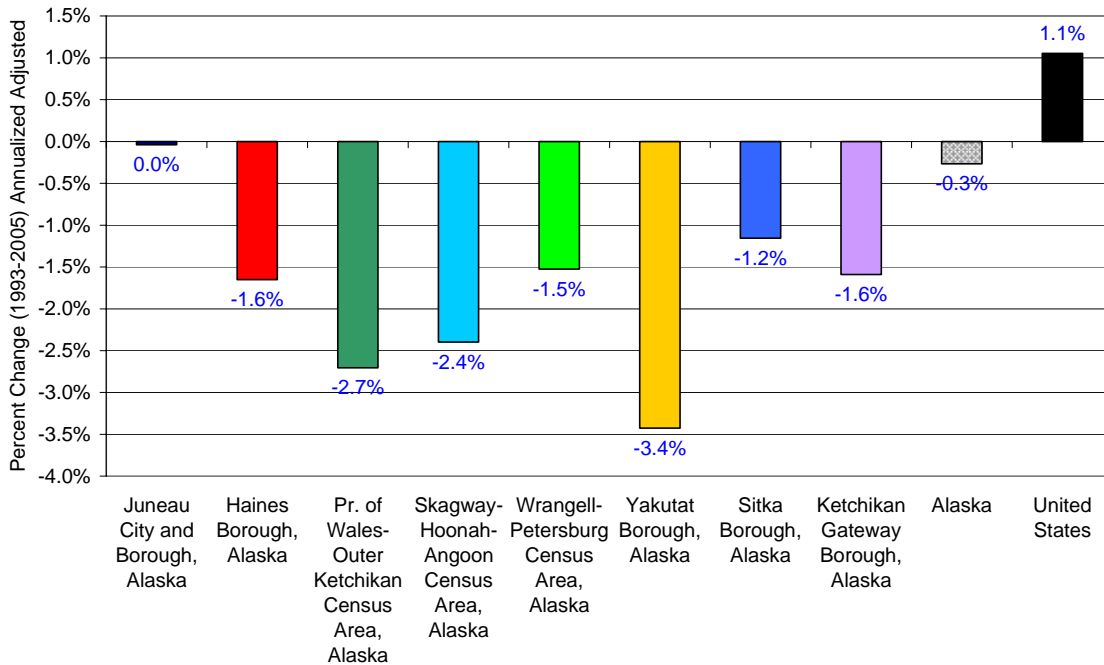
Personal Income



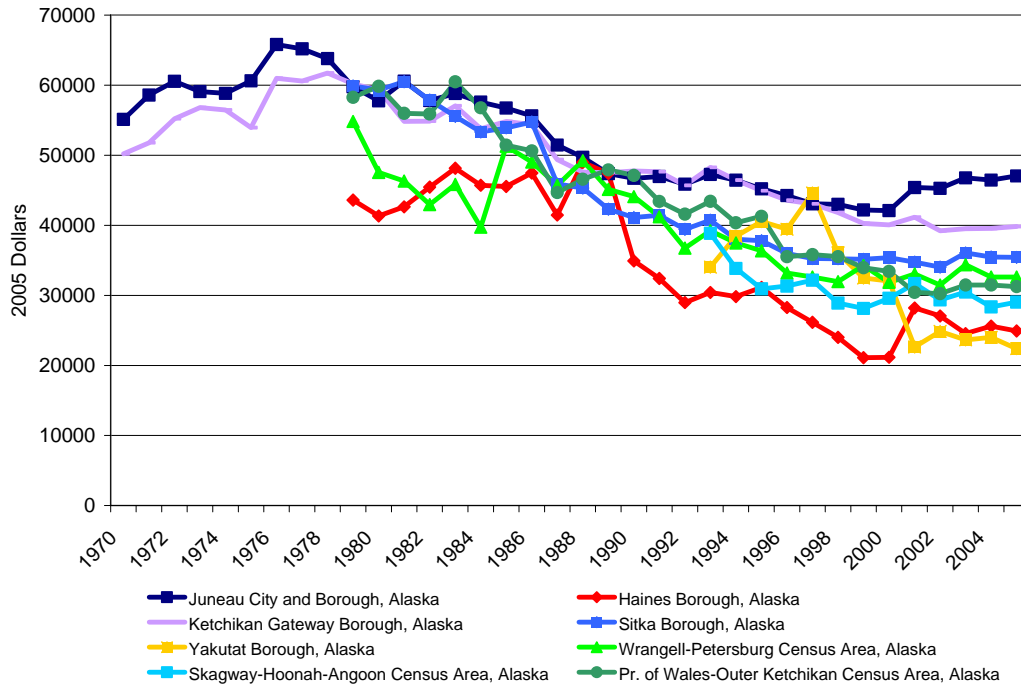
Average earnings per job (2005)



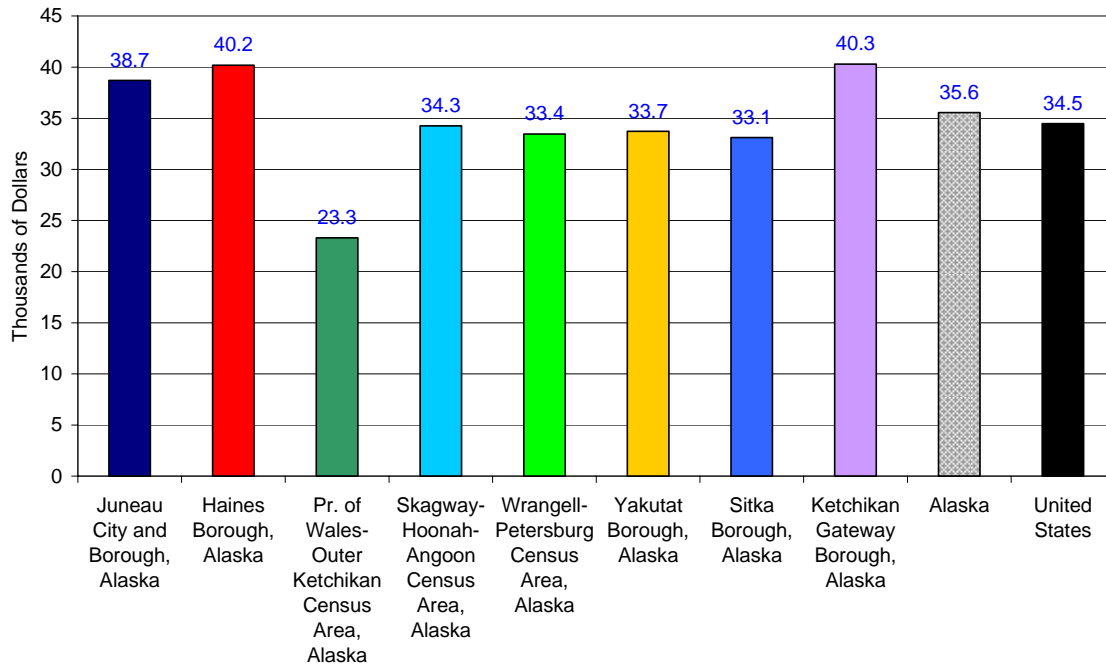
Average earnings per job



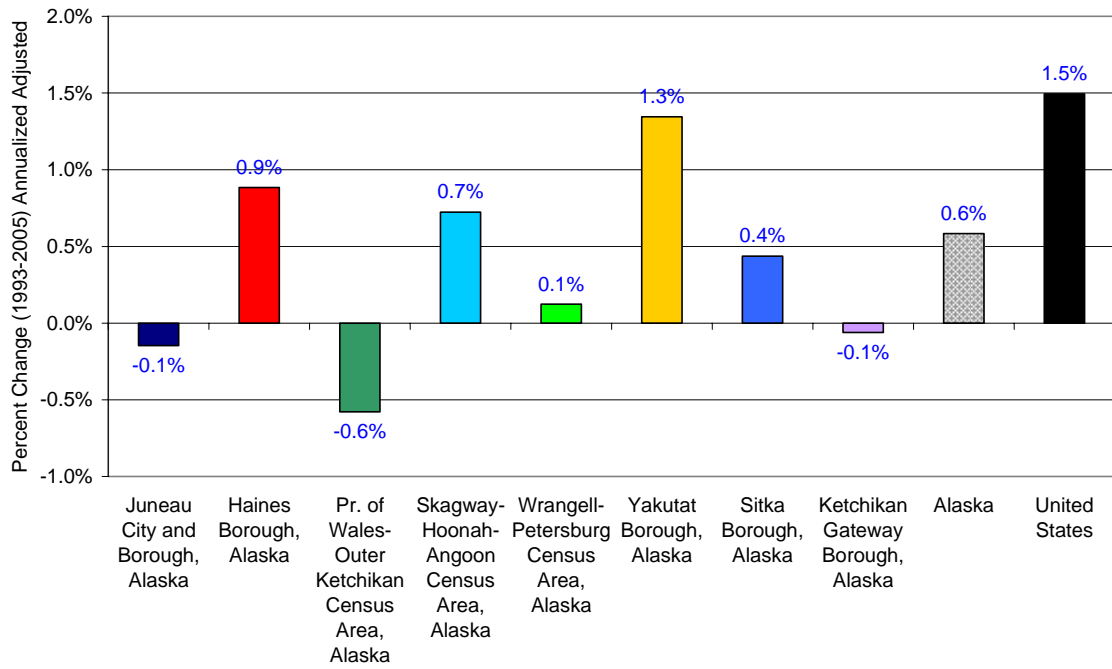
Average Earnings Per Job



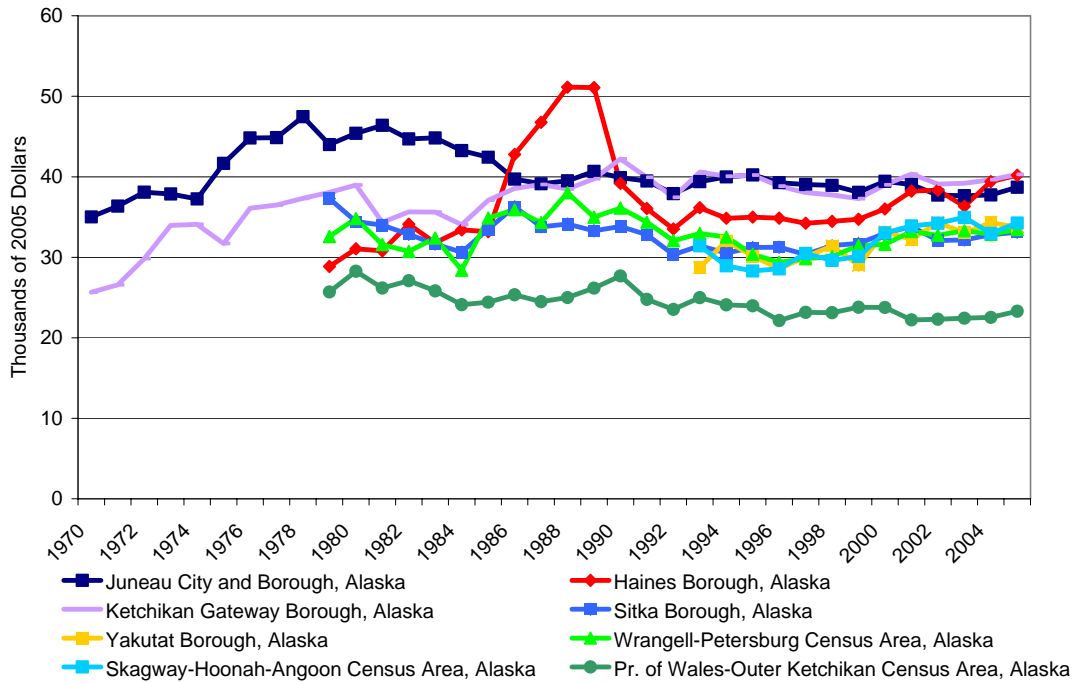
Per capita personal income (2005)



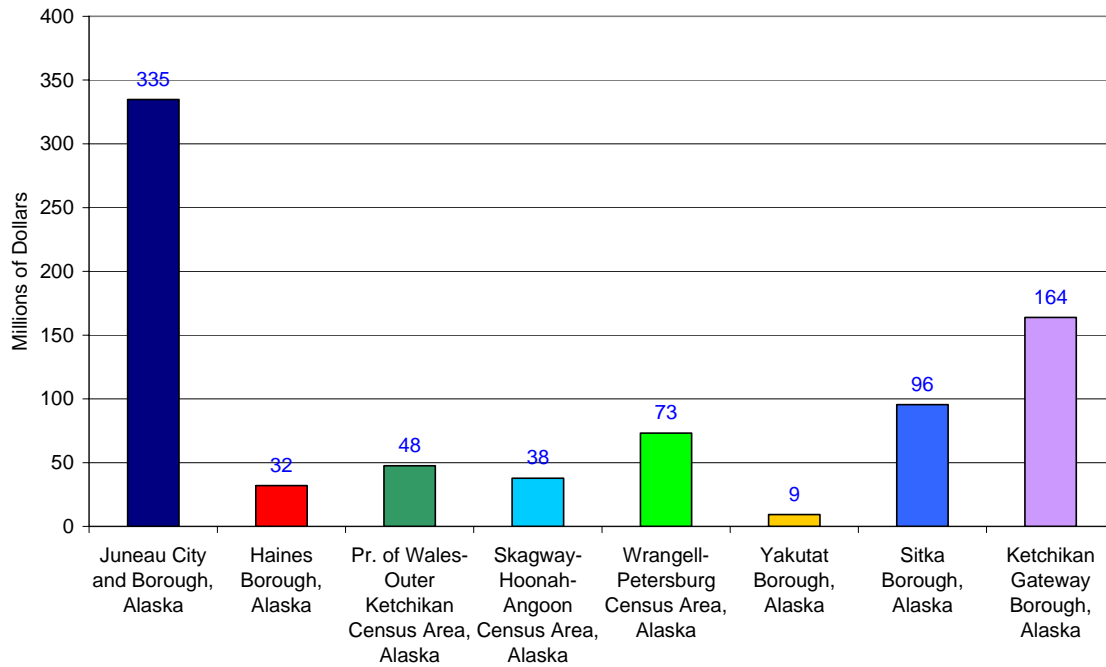
Per capita personal income



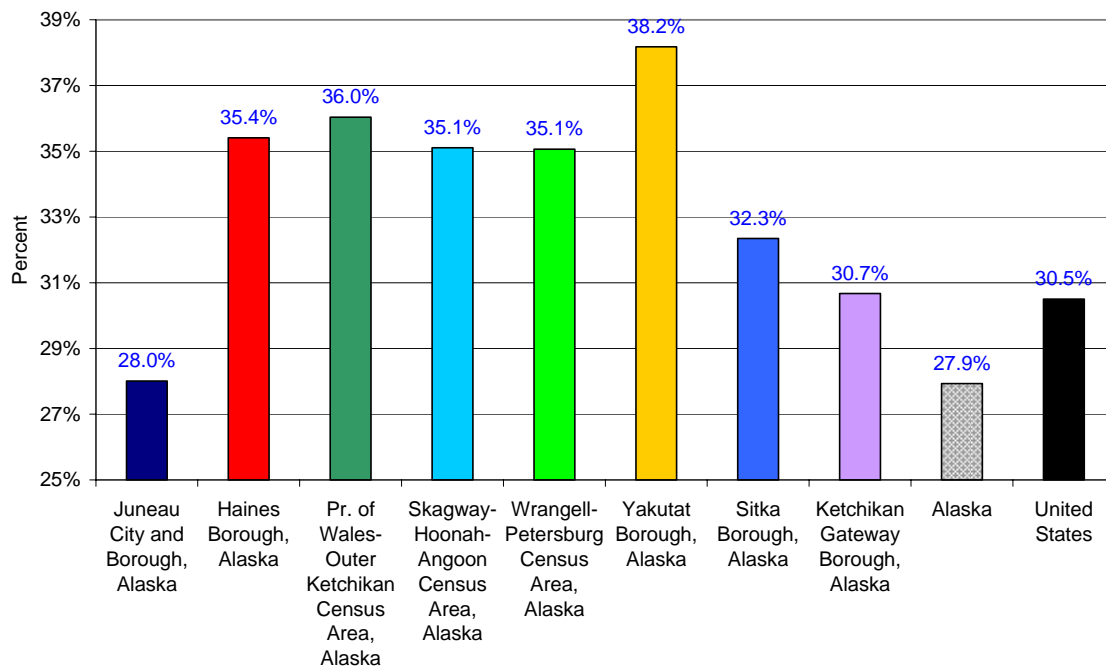
Per Capita Income



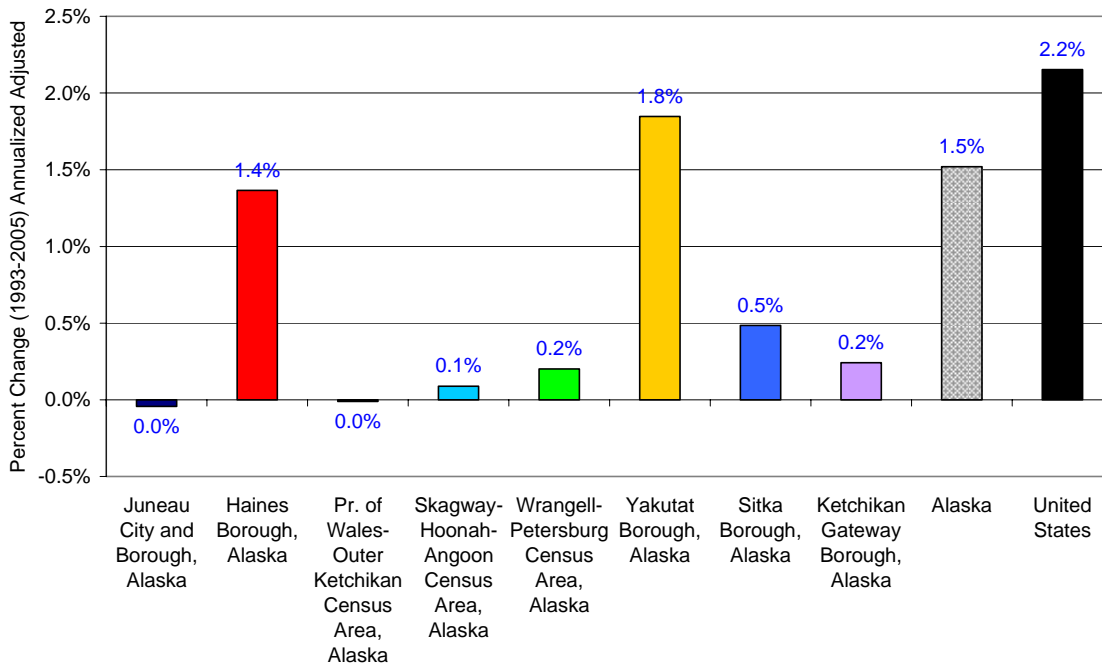
Non-labor income (2005)



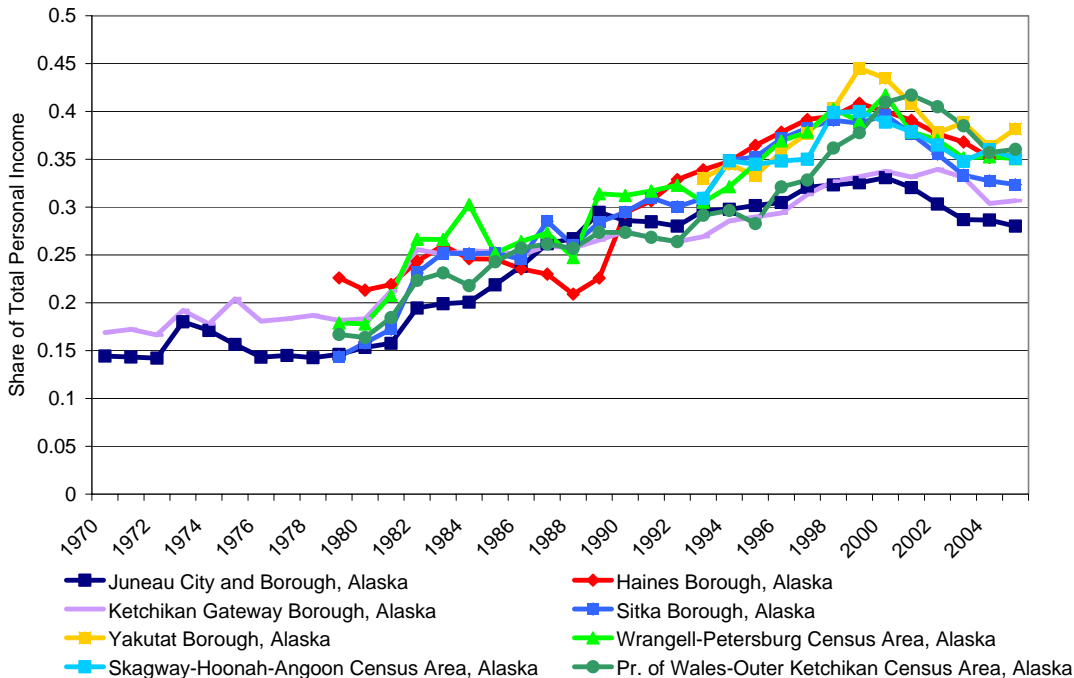
Non-labor income Share of Total (2005)



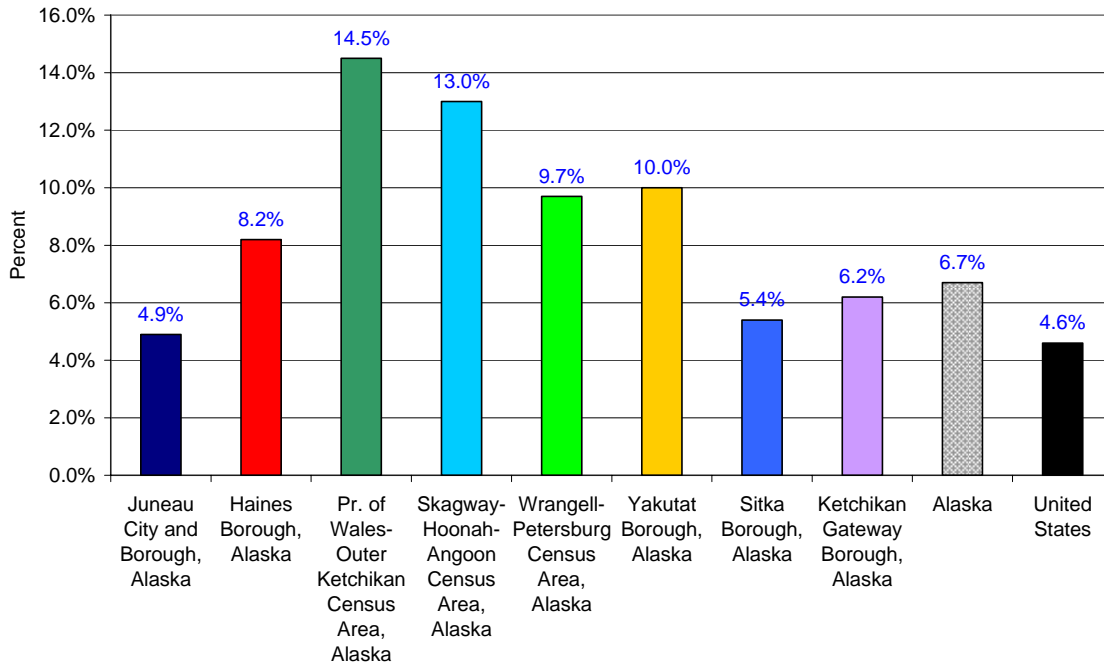
Non-labor income



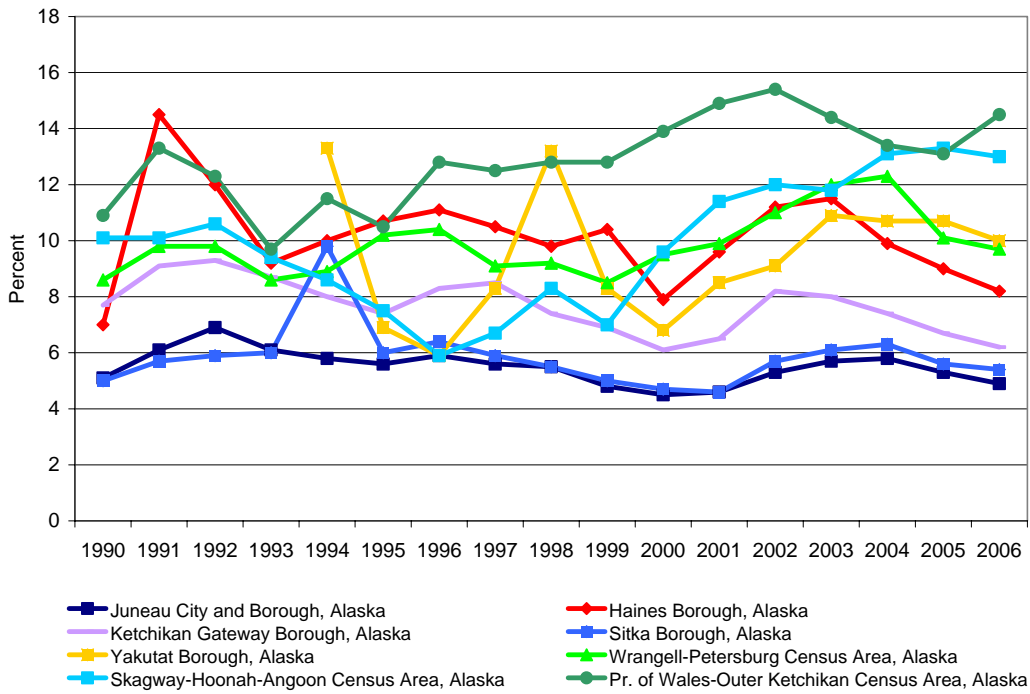
Nonlabor Income Share of Total



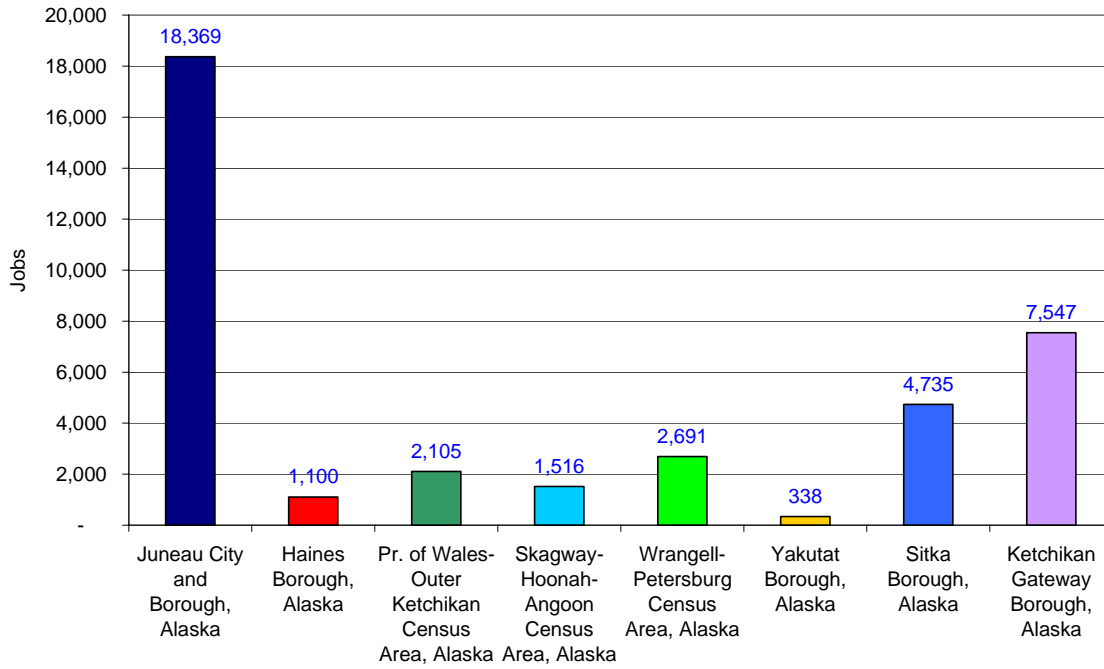
Unemployment Rate (2006)



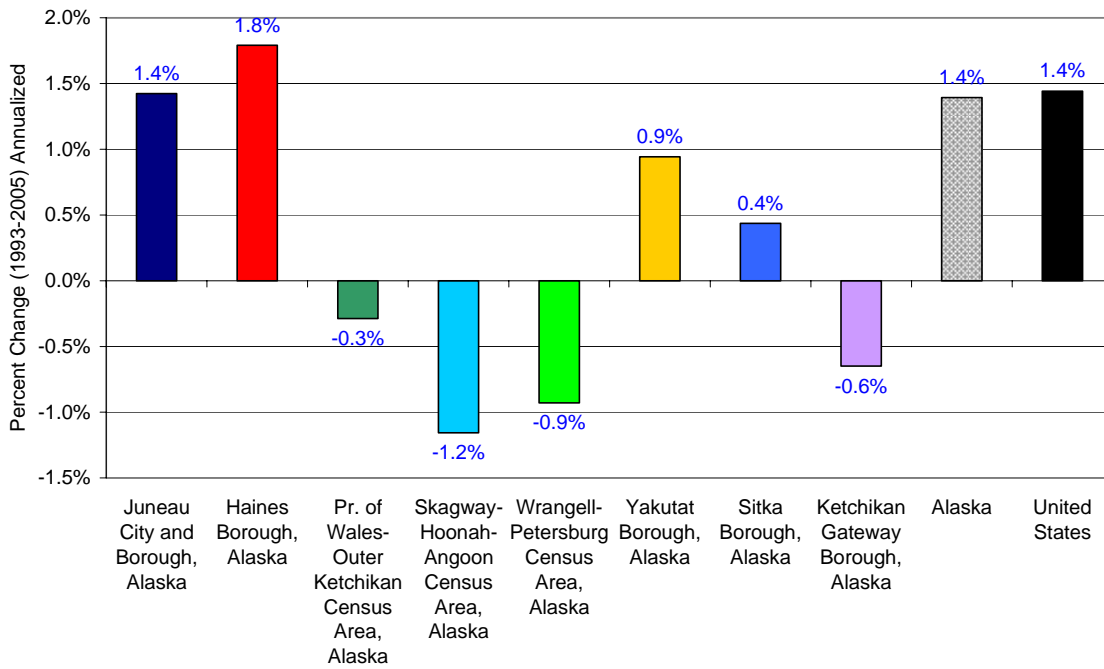
Unemployment Rate



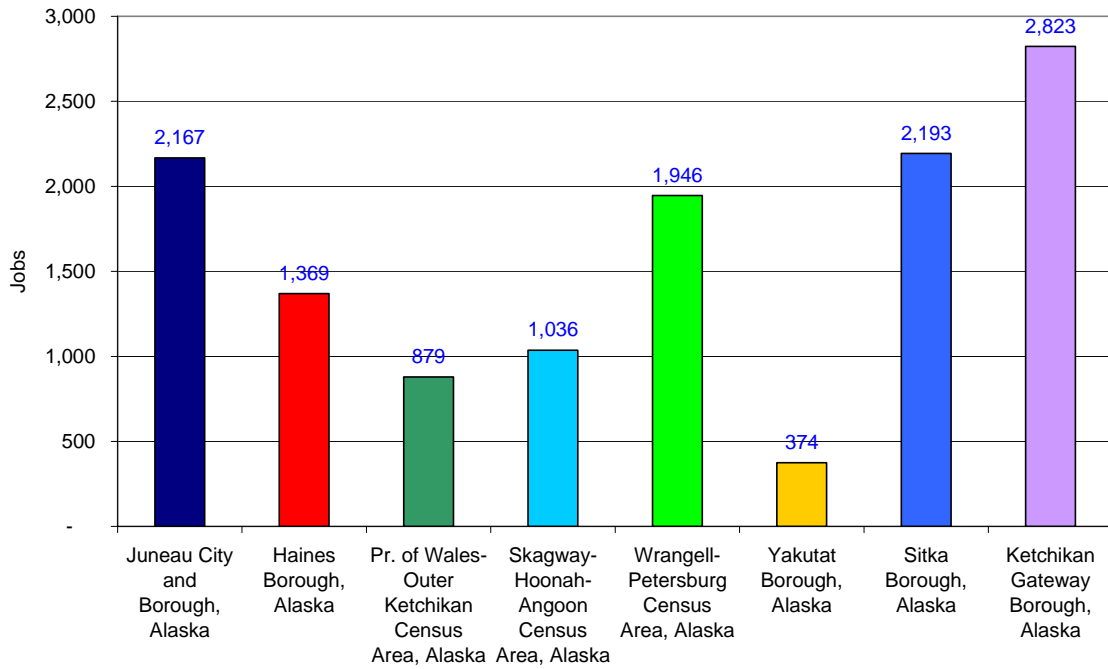
Wage and salary jobs (2005)



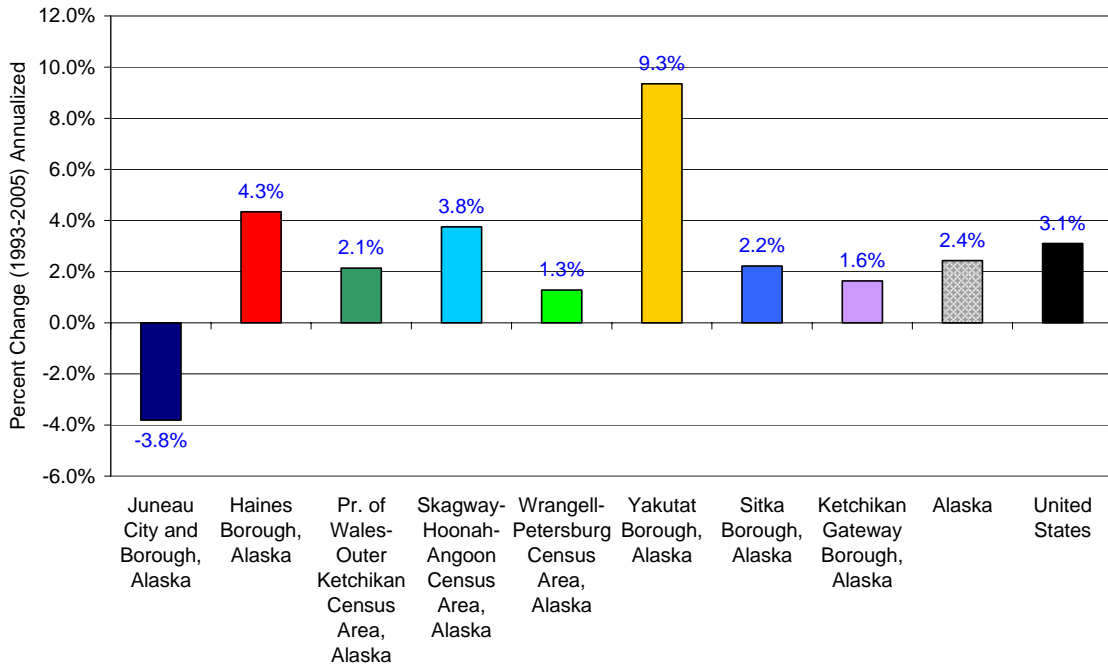
Wage and salary jobs



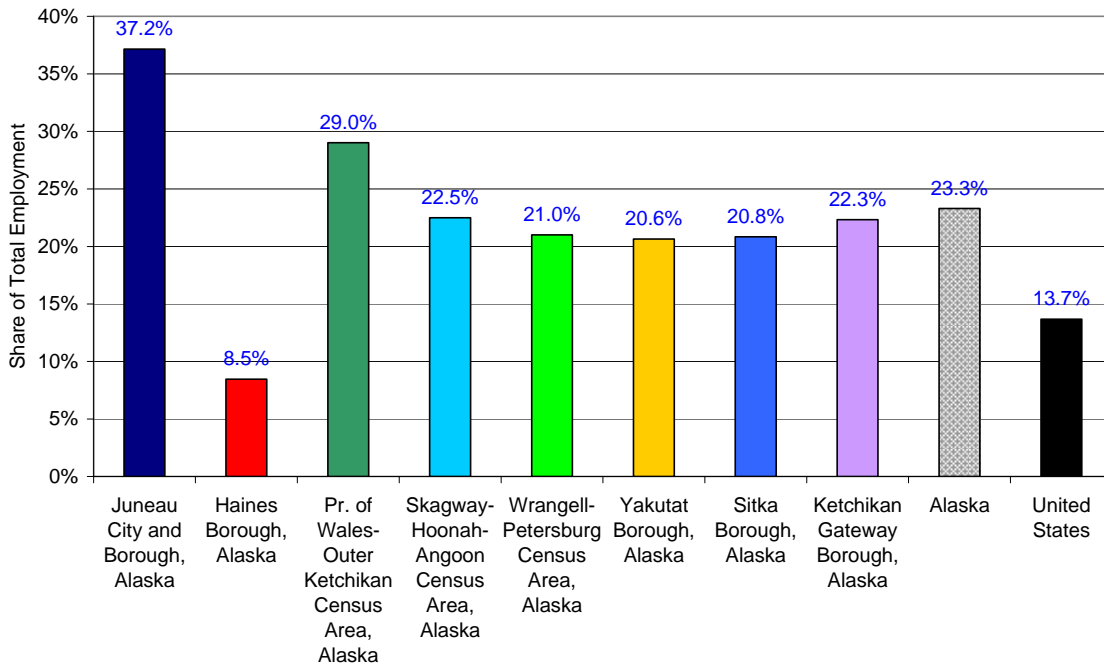
Number of proprietors (2005)



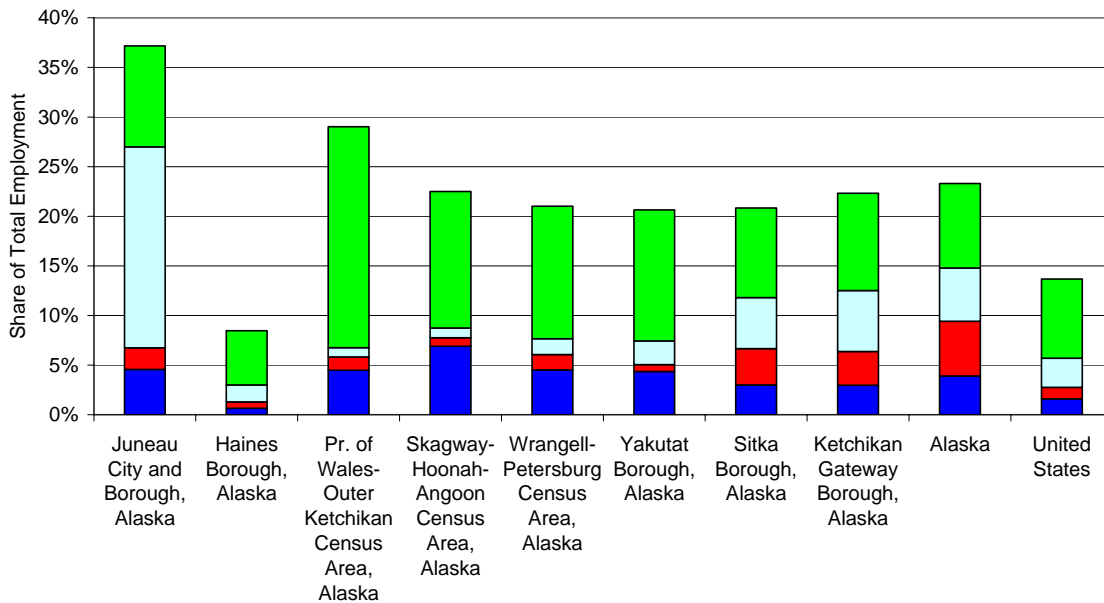
Number of proprietors



Government And Government Enterprises Share of Employment in 2005



Government Share of Employment in 2005



■ Federal, Civilian Share of Employment in 2005
 ■ Military Share of Employment in 2005
■ State Government Share of Employment in 2005
 ■ Local Government Share of Employment in 2005

Natural Resource Industries – Details

This chapter shows data for *wage and salary* employment in natural resource industries.

For fishing-related enterprises we also estimate the number of proprietors because in this sector proprietors outnumber wage and salary jobs in most boroughs and census areas. We show a time series for wage and salary employment, and data on proprietors in 2005 for the fishing industry.

This chapter also shows the relative scale of natural resource industries to all other private sector wage and salary employment for each borough and census area. For details on service and professional sectors, see the next chapter of this report.

Timber: From 1998 to 2005 the timber industry contracted significantly. The largest declines were in Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan (-271 jobs, 26% of employment to 9%), Juneau (-249 jobs, 4% of employment to 1%) and Ketchikan Gateway (-152 jobs, 6% of employment to 4%). The largest increase in timber-related employment was fleeting. Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon generated 132 timber jobs from 2002 to 2003 before shedding more than half these over the next two years.

The greatest reliance on timber-related activities in 2005 was in Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon (12% of all jobs) and Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan (9% of all jobs). Yakutat had a high in timber jobs share of total in 2001 (31% of all jobs) but then lost almost all of these jobs by 2005.

The vast majority of timber-related employment in the region involves growing and harvesting activities. There are some primary timber-related manufacturing, most notably in Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan. There is even less secondary timber-related manufacturing; these activities are found only in Juneau and Haines.

Mining: Mining is only significant in Juneau, where there were 339 jobs in 2005. Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan had 35 mining jobs in 2001 (4% of all jobs) but that declined to only a couple of jobs by 2005. It was not possible to determine the number of mining jobs in Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon, Wrangell-Petersburg, and Yakutat.

Fishing: Fishing-related wage and salary jobs were largest in Ketchikan Gateway (356), Wrangell-Petersburg (303) and Sitka (200) in 2005. These jobs represent the largest share of total wage and salary employment in Wrangell-Petersburg (20% of all jobs) and Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan (11% of all jobs). The greatest volatility was in Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan where fishing-related jobs went from 19 percent of total in 2003 up to 37 percent of total in 2004 and down to 11 percent of total in 2005. Yakutat saw its share of fishing-related employment go from 20 percent in 2003 to five percent in 2005.

When wage and salary jobs *and* individual proprietors are taken into account, the importance of fishing-related enterprises increases significantly. For 2005, all fishing-related employment in Wrangell-Petersburg jumps from 303 to 1,030, in Sitka from 200

to 782, and in Ketchikan Gateway from 356 to 594. The corresponding shares of total employment increase as well. All fishing-related jobs in 2005 jumps to 38 percent of total jobs in Wrangell-Petersburg, 32 percent in Yakutat, 22 percent in Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan and 18 percent in Sitka.

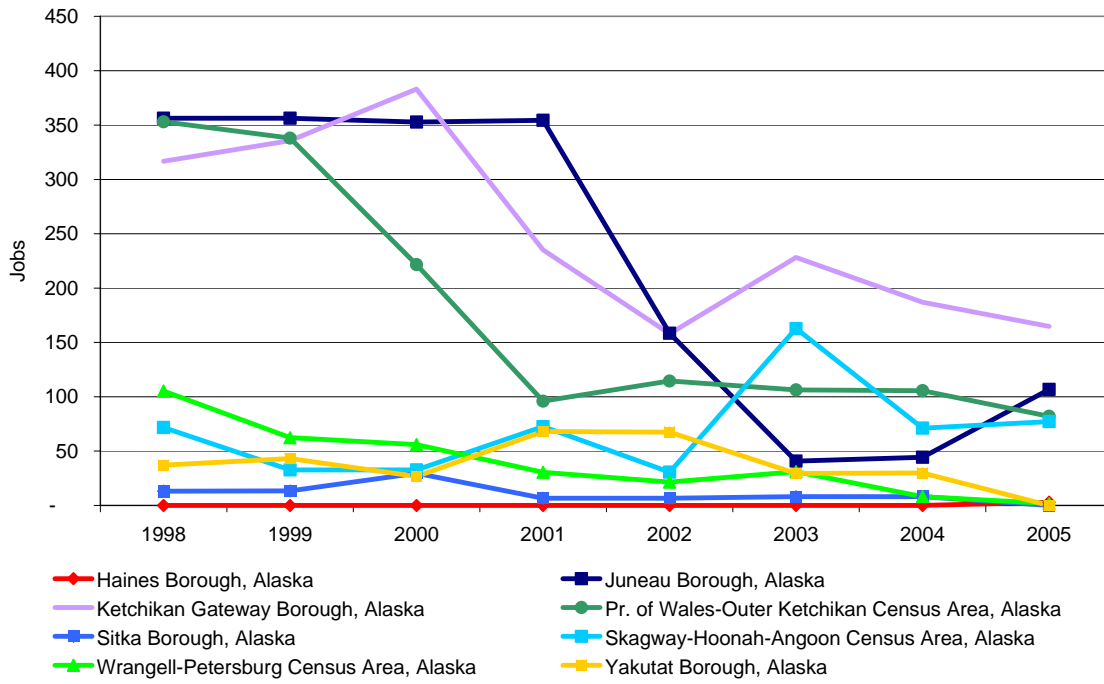
Travel and Tourism: This mix of sectors was largest in Juneau (over 1,000 jobs), Ketchikan Gateway (almost 550 jobs) and Sitka (over 300 jobs) in 2005. In Yakutat the industry is getting smaller but its relative importance is increasing: it grew from 11 percent of total jobs in 2001 to 27 percent in 2005. Elsewhere, travel and tourism employment is flat as a share of total, with the exception of Haines which has seen a gradual decline from 16 percent of all jobs in 2000 to nine percent in 2005.

Sources: All data in this chapter are from the U.S. Census County Business Patterns (CBP) 2005 database, except for the self-employed data in the fishing sector which are from the U.S. Census Nonemployer Statistics database (2005). Travel and Tourism calculations are based on CBP data using the methods described by Kuhbach et al. in “U.S. Travel and Tourism Satellite Accounts for 1998-2003.” Bureau of Economic Analysis, September 2004. For more details, see Data Sources and Methods sections at the end of this report.

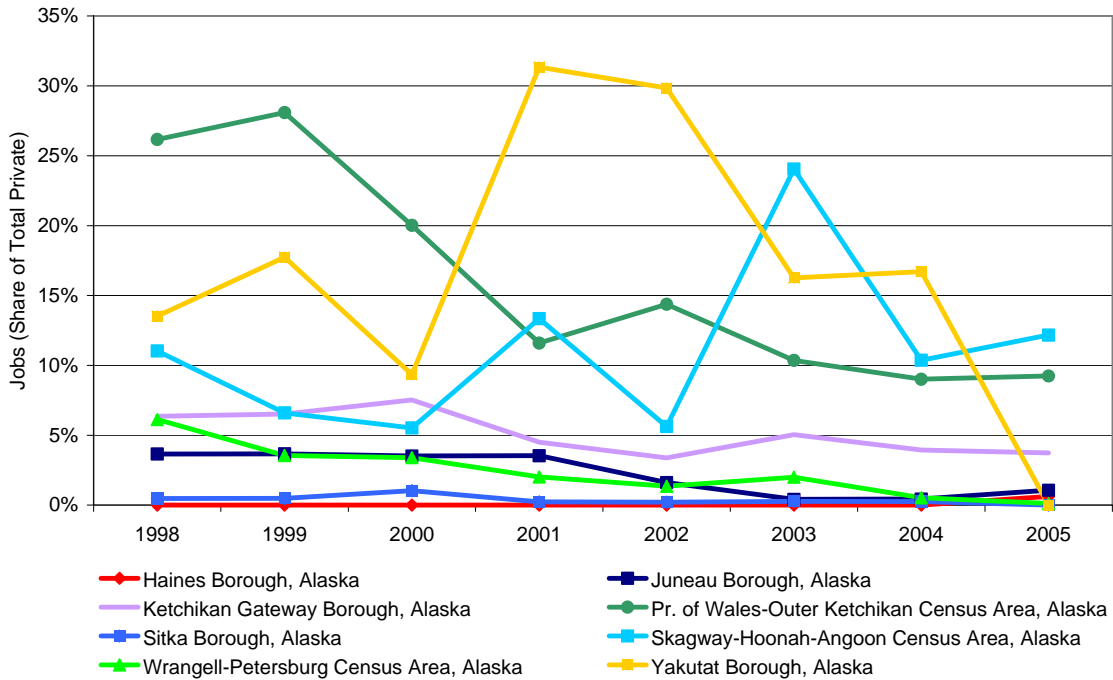
Estimating Disclosure Restrictions: Like other data sources, County Business Patterns does not disclose data in sectors where there are very few employers to avoid disclosing proprietary data. Unlike other sources, however, CBP always provides the number of firms in each sector broken out by size. They also provide both employment and the number of firms at the state level, which allows us to calculate average firm sizes for each sector for each year for each state. When state data are not disclosed, we rely on national estimates for that sector in that year.

We estimate undisclosed data by summing the number of firms in the area in each size class times the average firm size for each class from the state or national data. Estimates tend to be in tiny categories that are not generally important to larger aggregations. Most of the data in this chapter rely on the above estimation technique to characterize industry detail at smaller geographic scales.

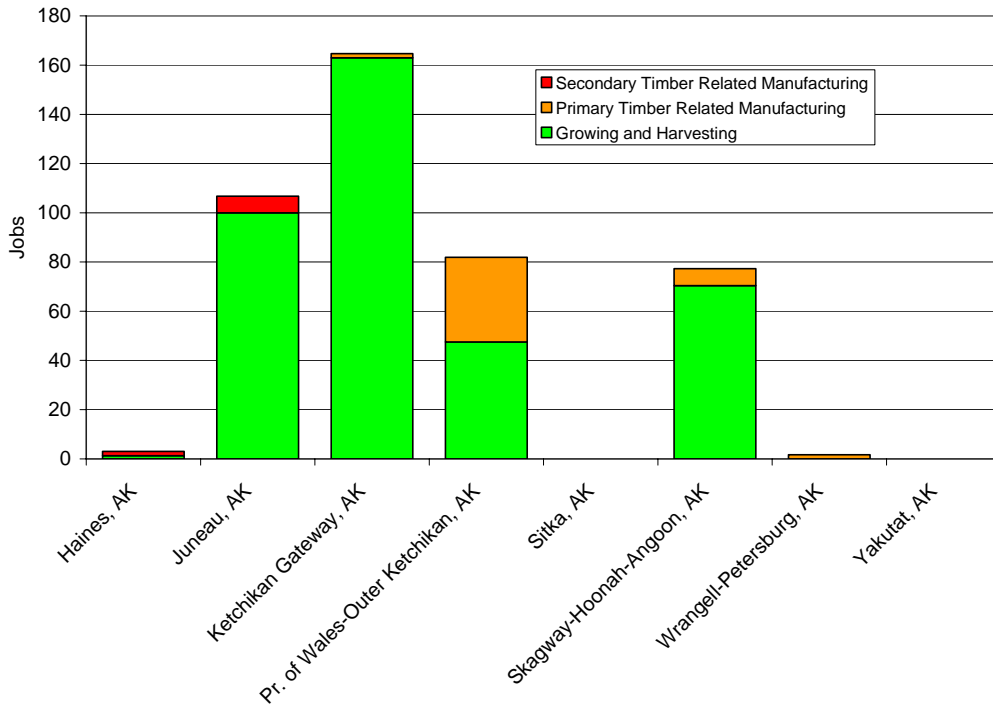
Timber Related Employment



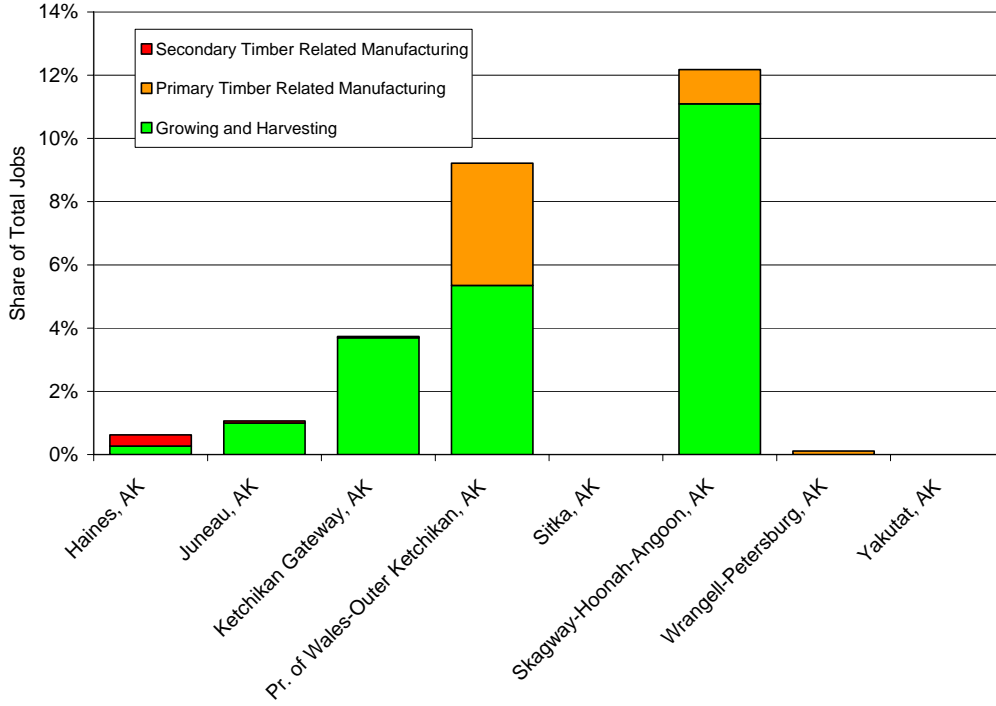
Timber Related Employment



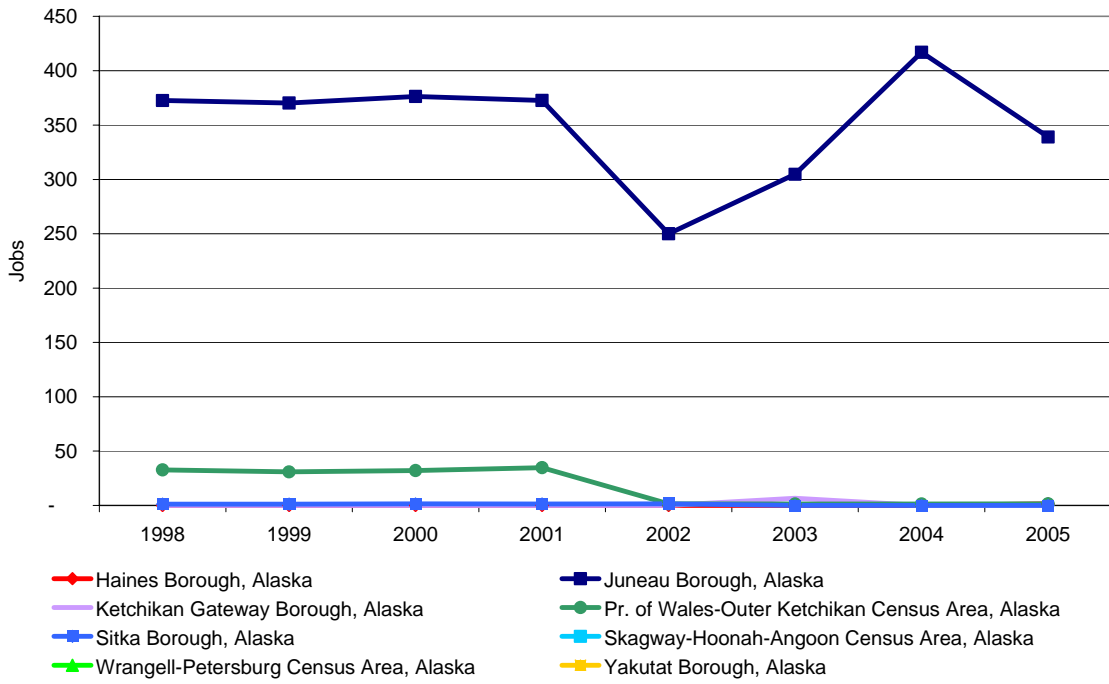
Timber Related Jobs in 2005



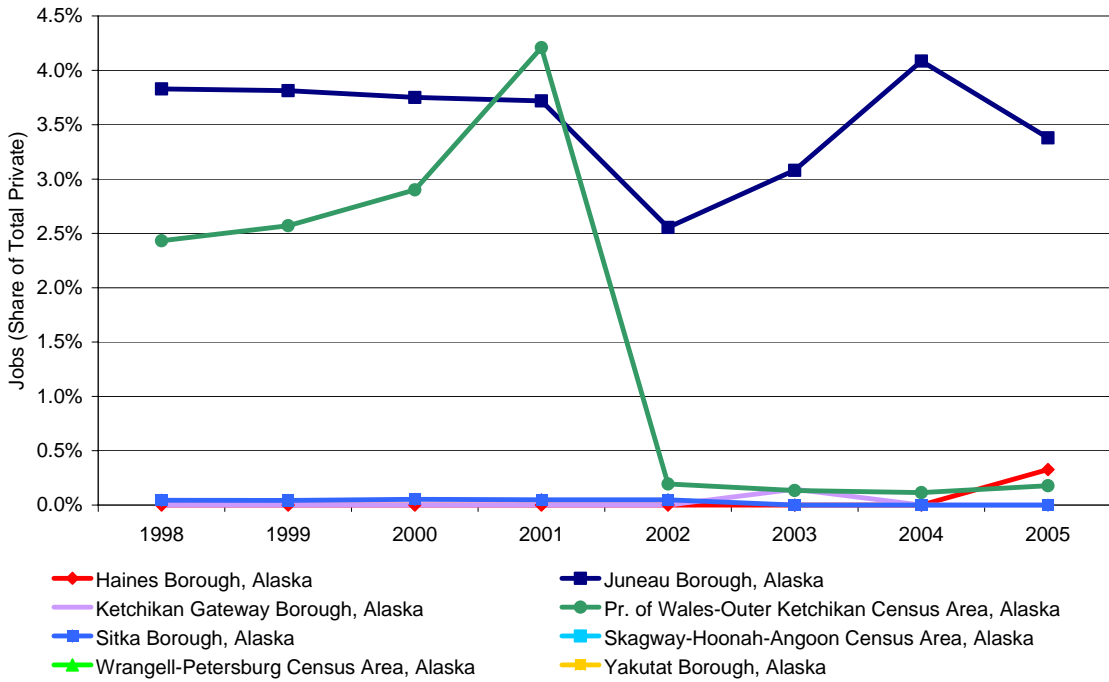
Timber Related Jobs (Share of Total Jobs in 2005)



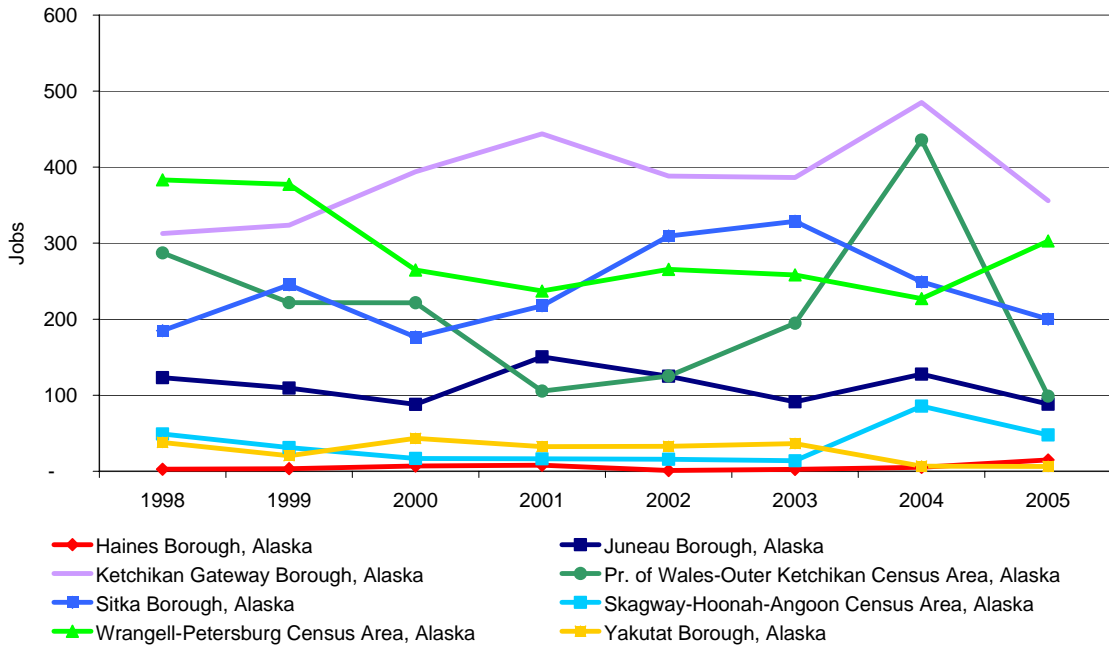
Mining Employment



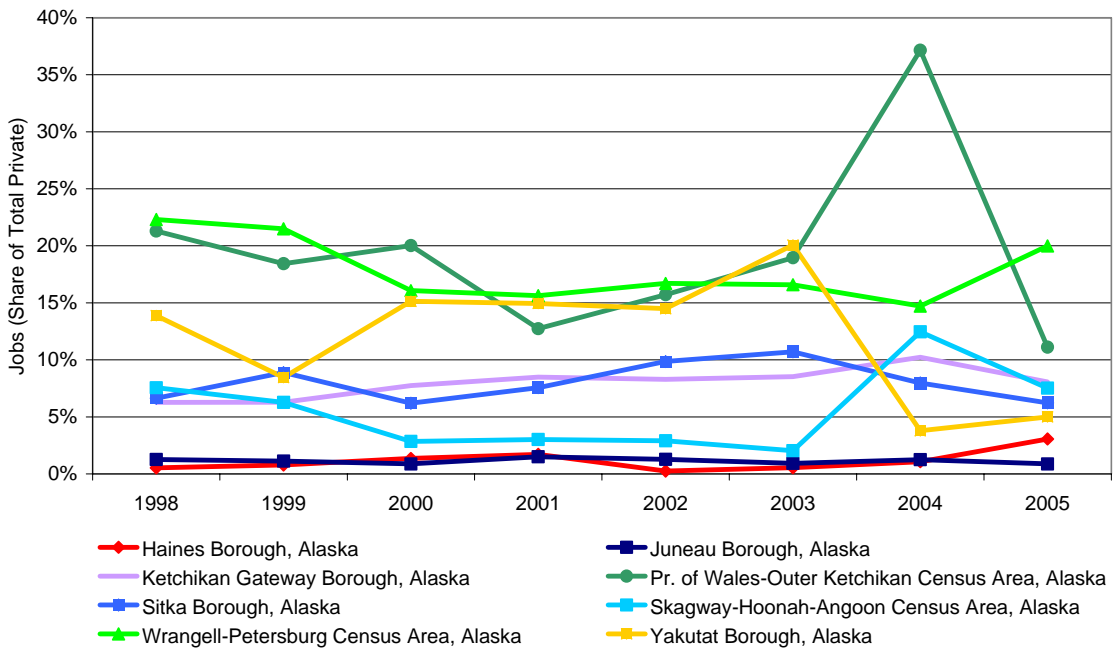
Mining Employment



Fishing Related Employment Excludes Self-Employed



Fishing Related Employment Excludes Self-Employed

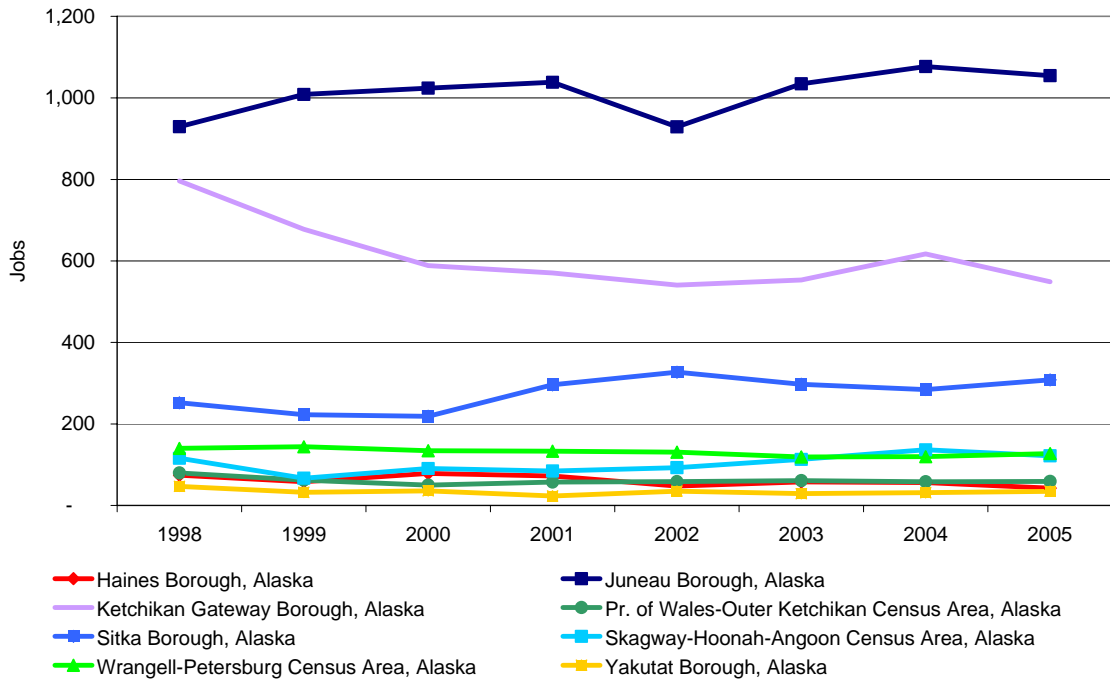


Fishing Related Employment 2005 Employment from Nonemployer Statistics

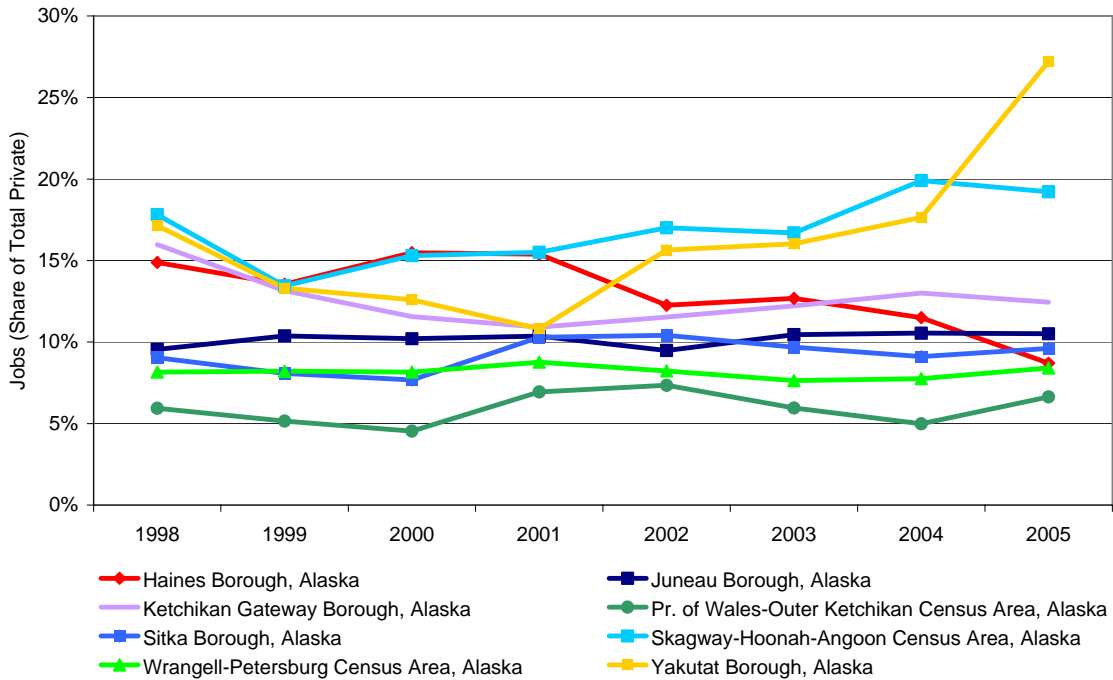
	Haines Borough	Juneau Borough	Ketchikan Gateway Borough	Pr. of Wales- Outer Ketchikan Census Area	Sitka Borough	Skagway- Hoonah- Angoon Census Area	Wrangell- Petersburg Census Area	Yakutat Borough	Alaska	United States
Fishing Related Employment										
All fishing related wage earners (CBP)	15	88	356	99	200	48	303	6	7,298	314,135
All fishing related self-employed	80	307	238	217	582	143	727	78	8,475	70,124
Total	95	395	594	316	782	191	1,030	84	15,773	384,259
All Employment (All Sectors)										
All wage earners	487	10,033	4,411	889	3,207	635	1,515	128	231,088	116,317,003
All self-employed	369	2,481	1,232	543	1,205	457	1,218	133	50,928	20,392,068
Total	856	12,514	5,643	1,432	4,412	1,092	2,733	261	282,016	136,709,071
Fishing Share of Total										
Wage earners	3%	1%	8%	11%	6%	8%	20%	5%	3%	0.27%
Self-employed	22%	12%	19%	40%	48%	31%	60%	59%	17%	0.34%
Total	11%	3%	11%	22%	18%	17%	38%	32%	6%	0.28%

Wage earner data are from Census County Business Patterns (2005). Estimates based on the number of firms by size are from Headwaters Economics.
Self-Employed data reflect the number of establishments from US Census Nonemployer Statistics (2005).

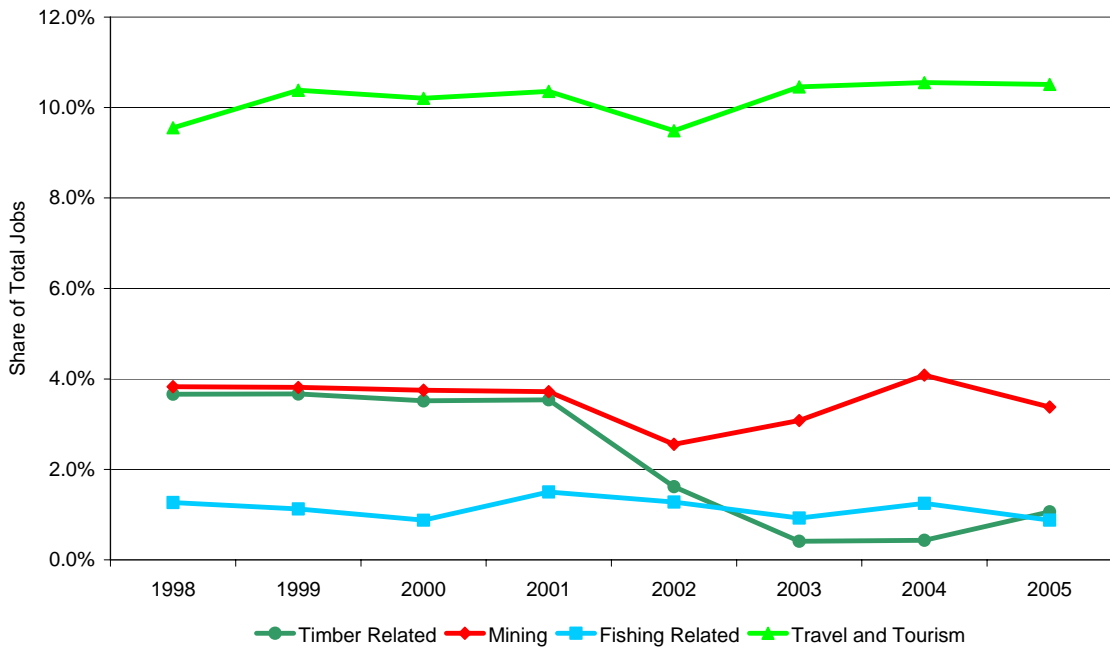
Travel & Tourism Related Employment



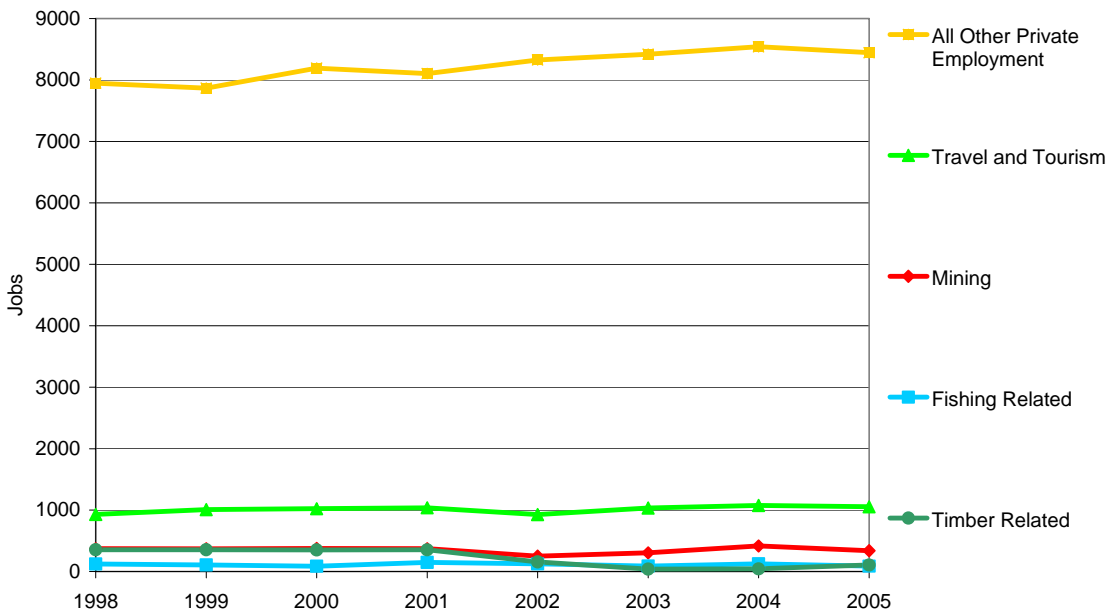
Travel & Tourism Related Employment



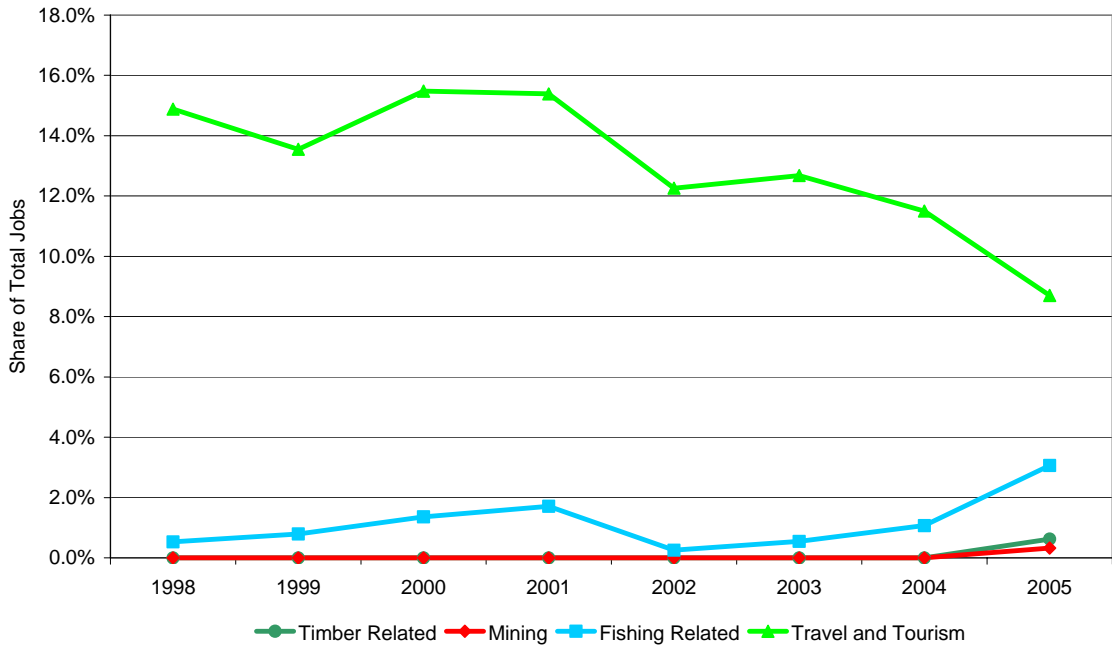
Juneau Borough, Alaska Employment Share of Total



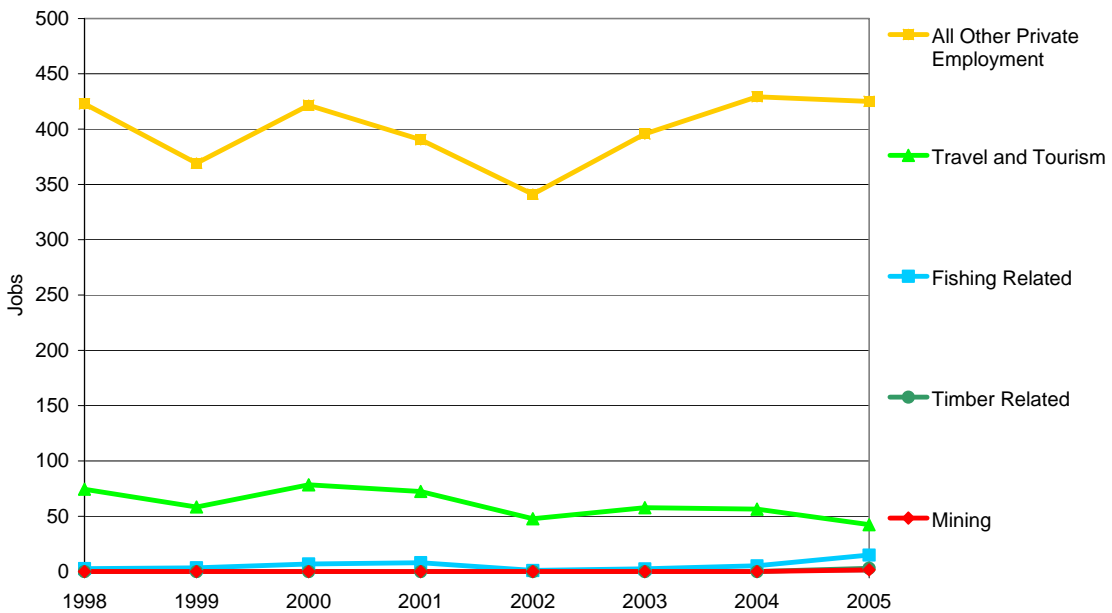
Juneau Borough, Alaska Employment



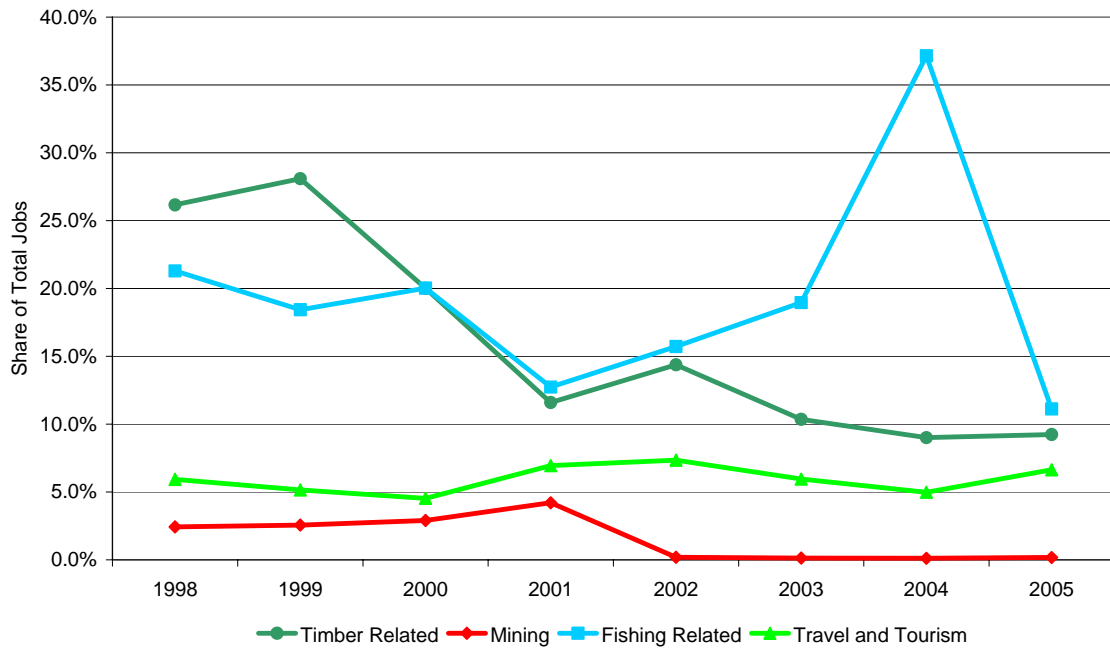
Haines Borough, Alaska Employment Share of Total



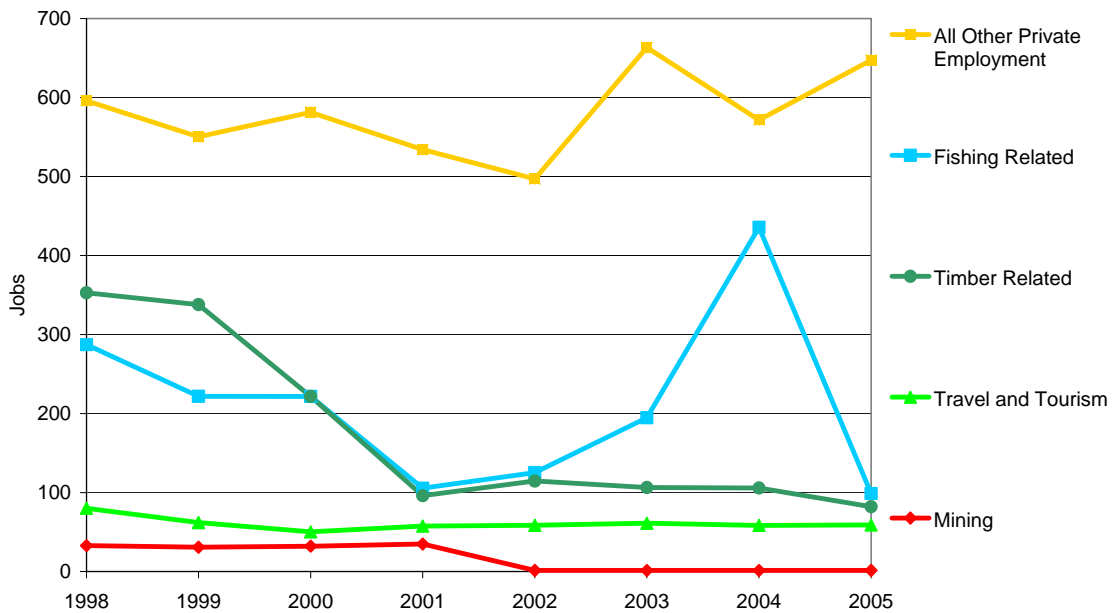
Haines Borough, Alaska Employment



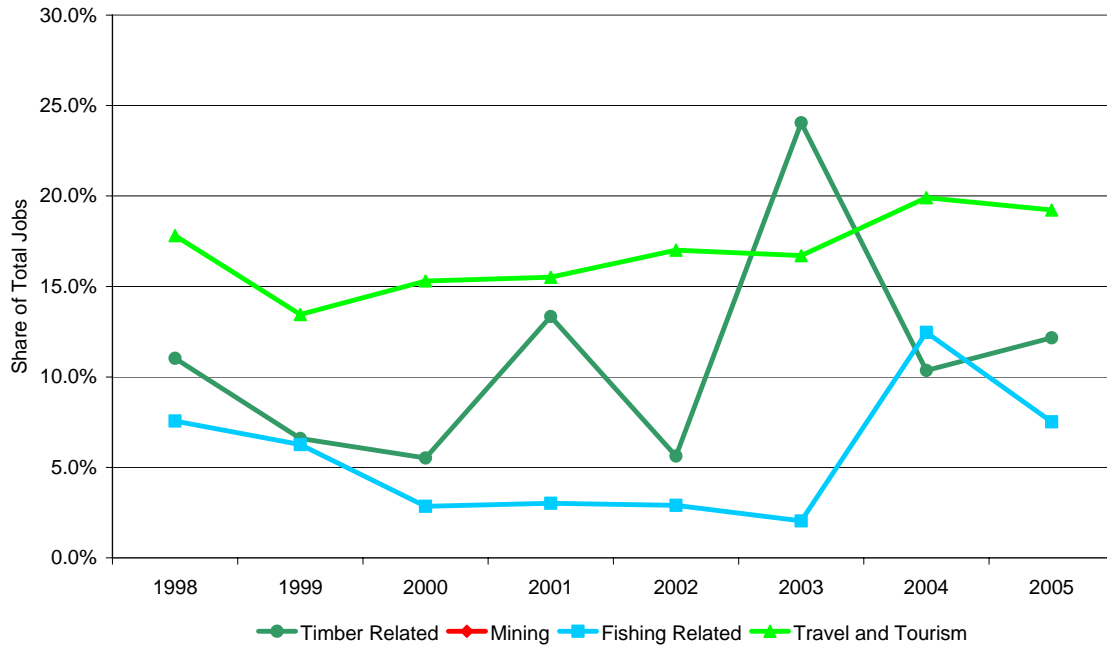
Pr. of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area, Alaska
Employment Share of Total



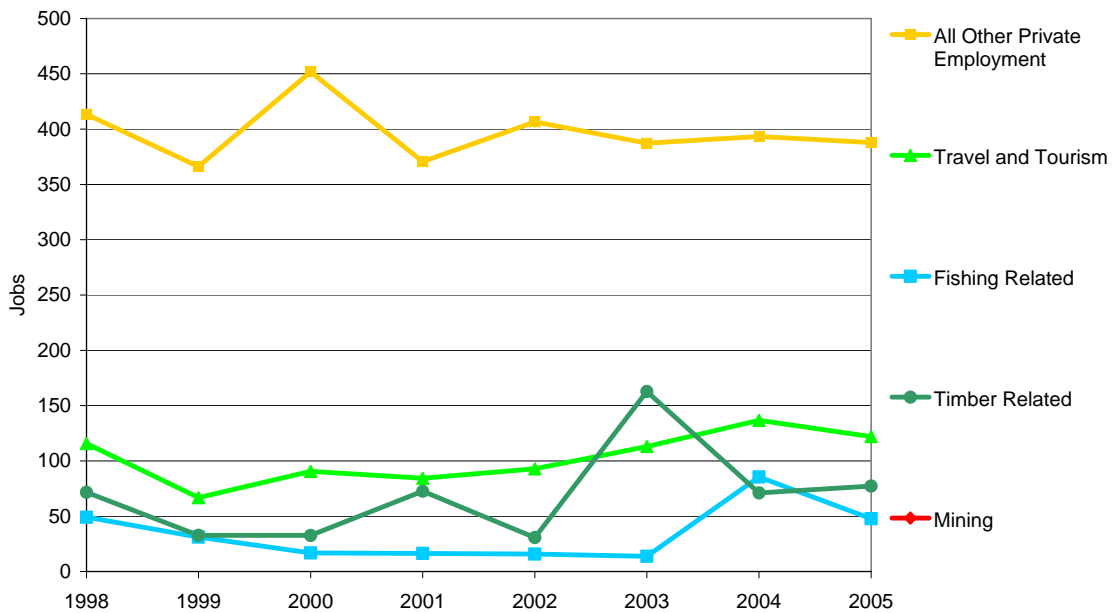
Pr. of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area, Alaska
Employment



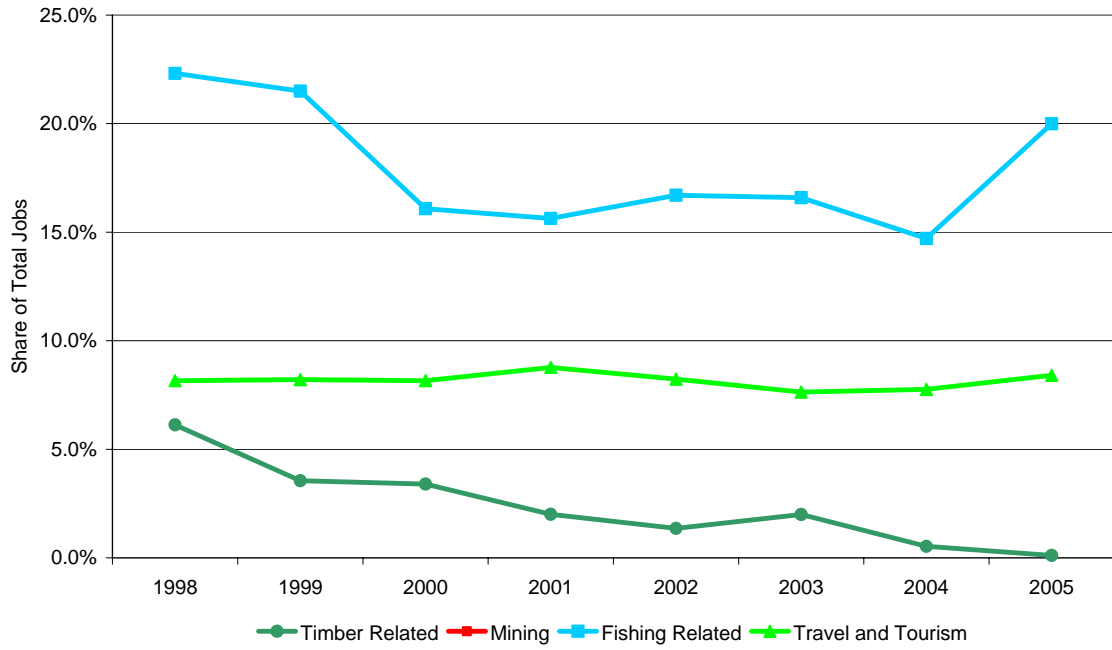
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon Census Area, Alaska Employment Share of Total



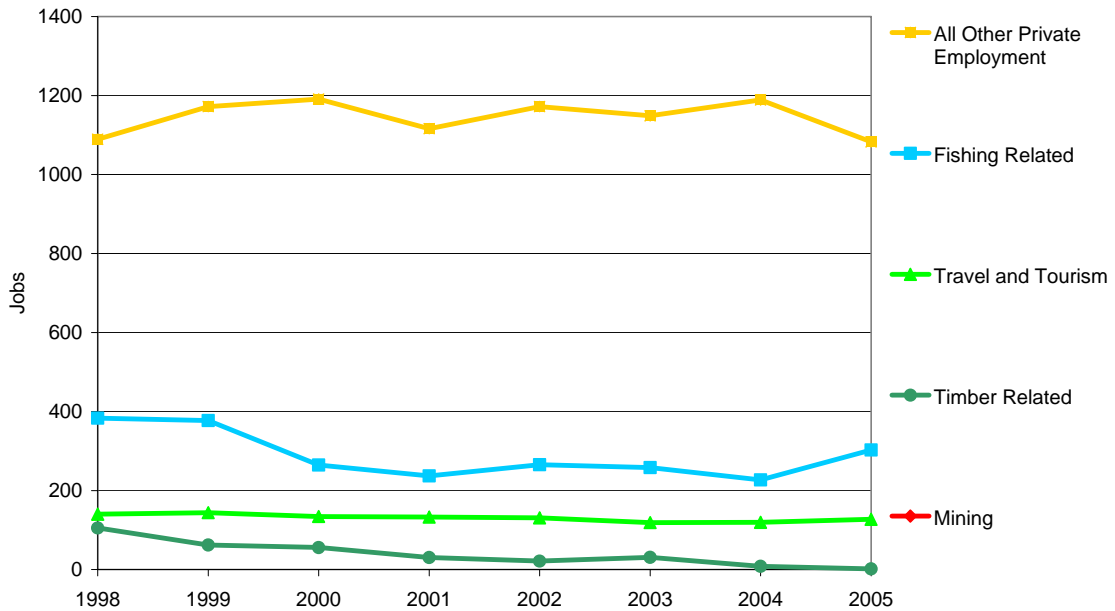
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon Census Area, Alaska Employment



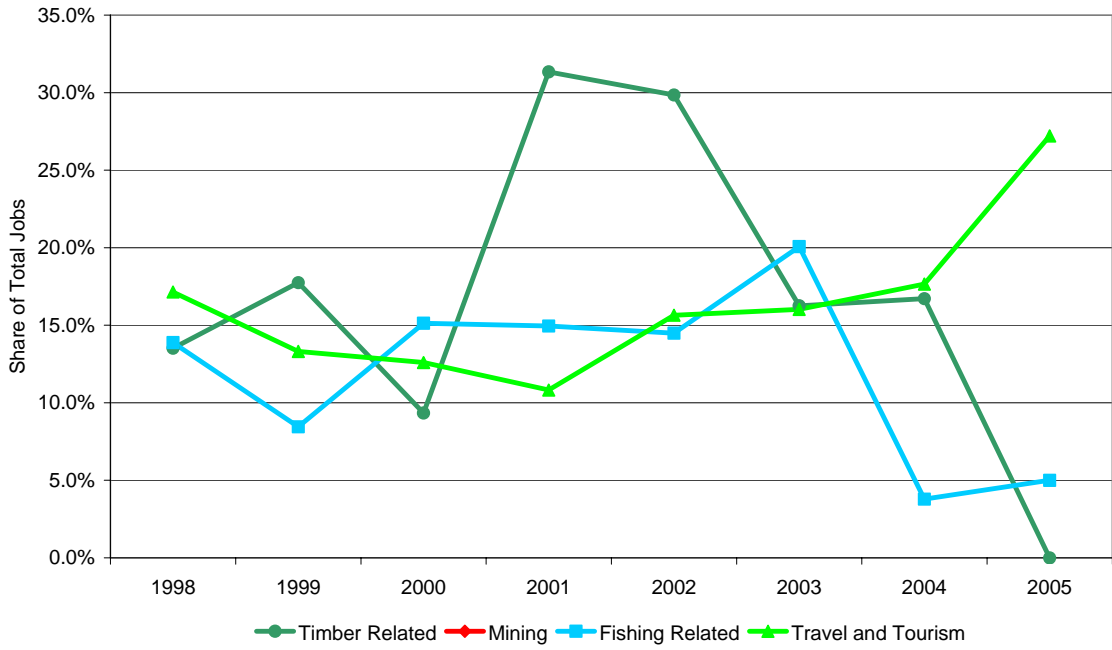
Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area, Alaska Employment Share of Total



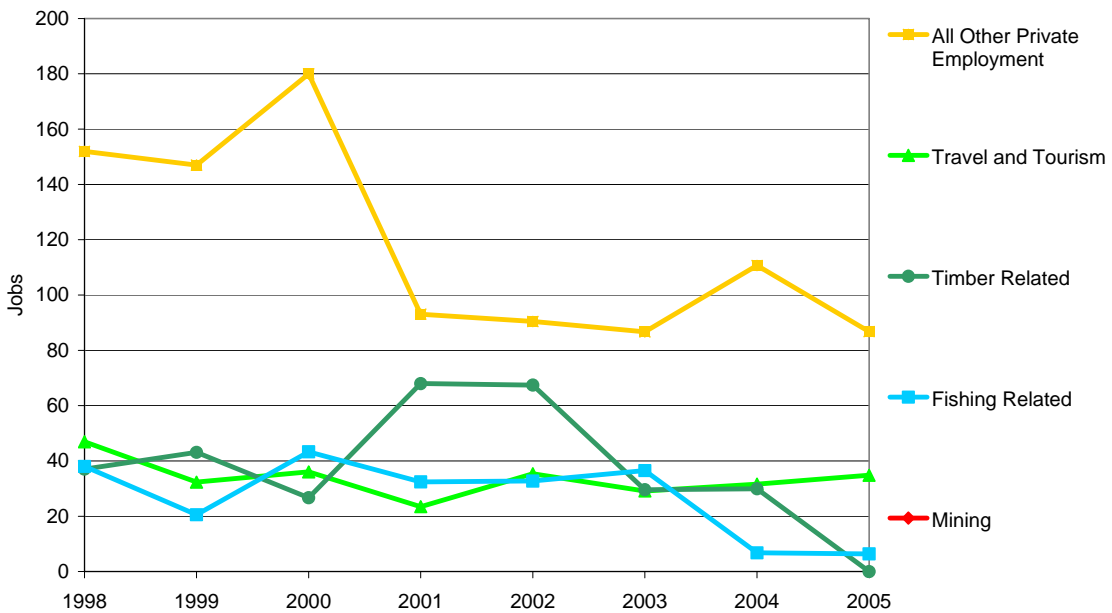
Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area, Alaska Employment



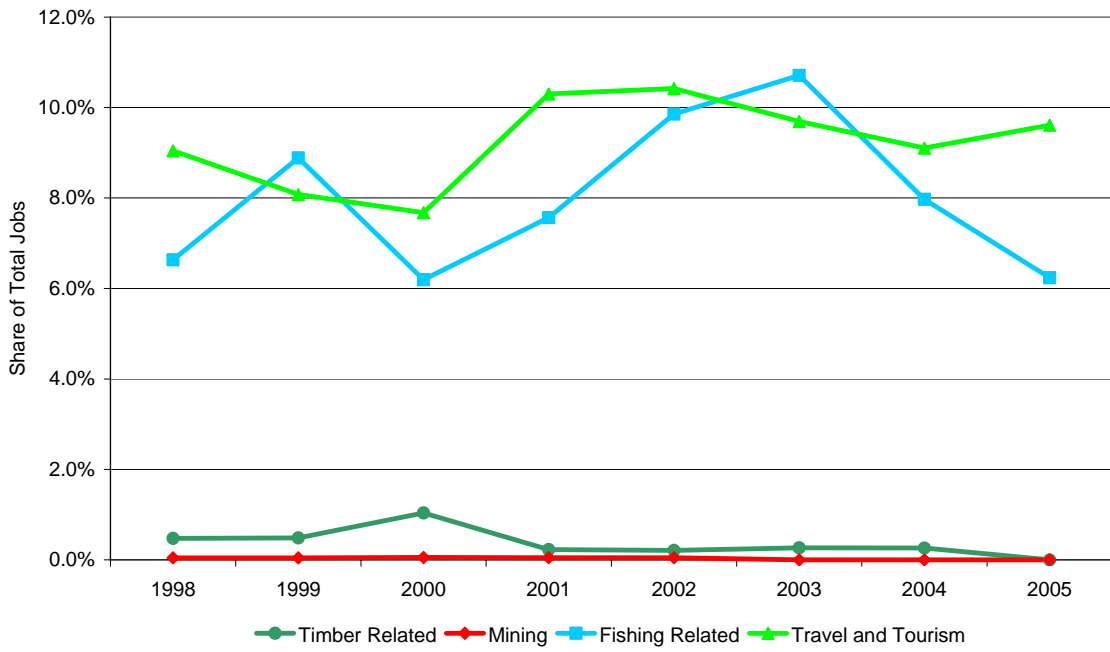
Yakutat Borough, Alaska Employment Share of Total



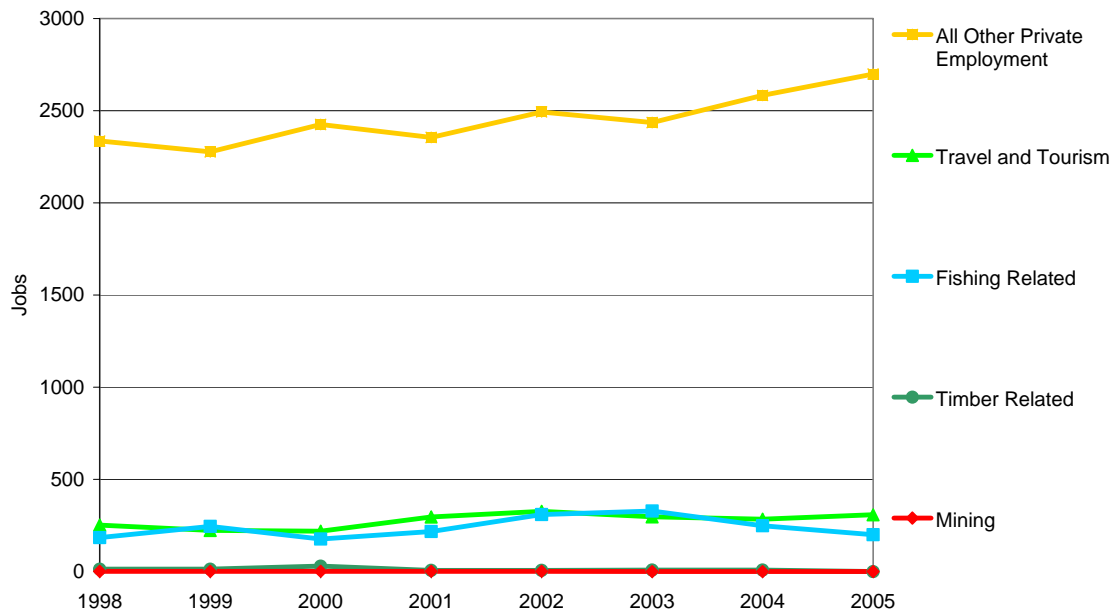
Yakutat Borough, Alaska Employment



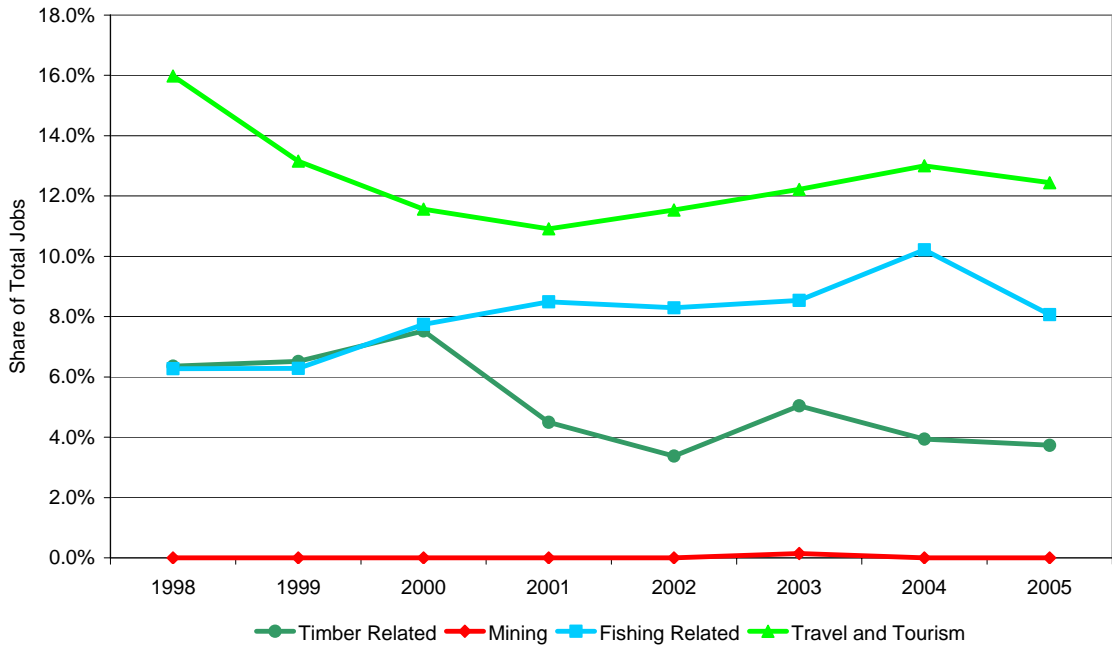
Sitka Borough, Alaska
Employment Share of Total



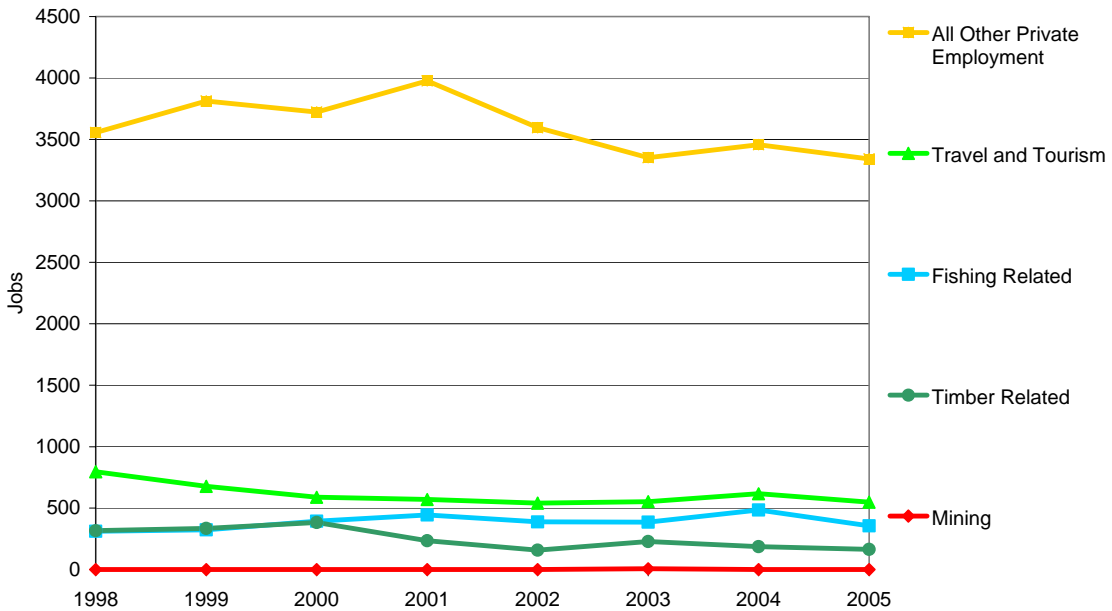
Sitka Borough, Alaska
Employment



Ketchikan Gateway Borough, Alaska Employment Share of Total



Ketchikan Gateway Borough, Alaska Employment



All Industries – Details

This chapter shows detailed industry-level data for all private sector wage and salary employment categories in 2005. It distinguishes between service and professional industries, and non-service sector industries. This chapter also shows industry specialization, including government, compared to the U.S.

In Juneau, service and professional occupations accounted for 84 percent of private sector wage and salary employment in 2005. The largest service and professional industries were health care and social assistance (21% of all private employment) and retail trade (17% of all private employment). Compared to the U.S., Juneau is more specialized in government, and health care and social assistance.

In Haines, service and professional occupations accounted for 78 percent of private sector wage and salary employment in 2005. The largest service and professional industries were retail trade (24% of all private employment) and accommodation and food services (10% of all private employment). Compared to the U.S., Haines is more specialized in retail trade and construction.

In Ketchikan Gateway, service and professional occupations accounted for 85 percent of private sector wage and salary employment in 2005. The largest service and professional industries were retail trade (25% of all private employment) and health care and social assistance (15% of all private employment). Compared to the U.S., Ketchikan Gateway is more specialized in retail trade and government.

In Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan, service and professional occupations accounted for 66 percent of private sector wage and salary employment in 2005. The largest service and professional industries were retail trade (25% of all private employment), health care and social assistance (12% of all private employment) and accommodation and food services (12% of all private employment). Compared to the U.S., Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan is more specialized in government and retail trade.

In Sitka, service and professional occupations accounted for 84 percent of private sector wage and salary employment in 2005. The largest service and professional industries were health care and social assistance (26% of all private employment) and retail trade (17% of all private employment). Compared to the U.S., Sitka is more specialized in health care and social assistance, and government.

In Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon, service and professional occupations accounted for 63 percent of private sector wage and salary employment in 2005. The largest service and professional industries were retail trade (20% of all private employment) and transportation and warehousing (16% of all private employment). Compared to the U.S., Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon is more specialized in transportation and warehousing, and forestry, fishing, hunting and agricultural support.

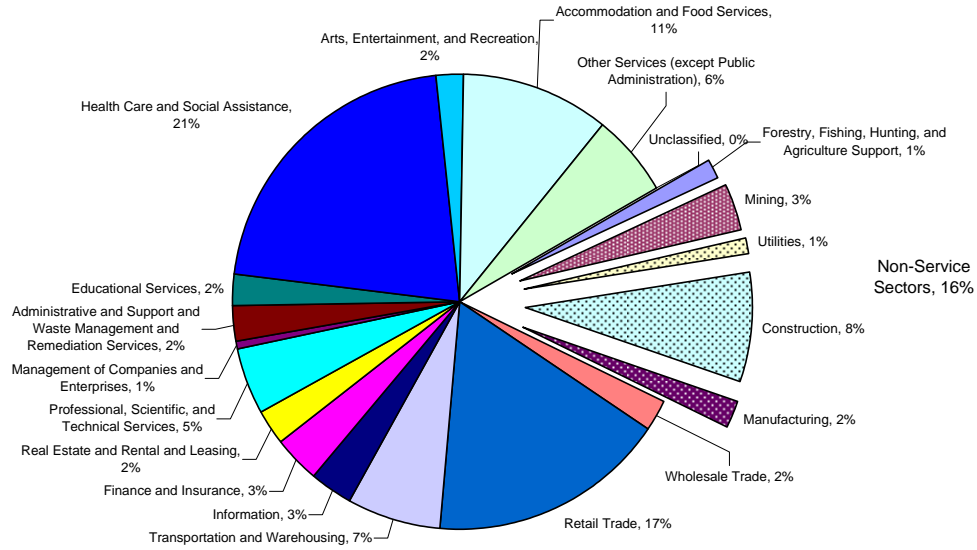
In Wrangell-Petersburg, service and professional occupations accounted for 78 percent of private sector wage and salary employment in 2005. The largest service and professional industries were retail trade (26% of all private employment) and health care and social assistance (19% of all private employment). Compared to the U.S., Wrangell-Petersburg is more specialized in retail trade and government.

In Yakutat, service and professional occupations accounted for 92 percent of private sector wage and salary employment in 2005. The largest service and professional industries were retail trade (28% of all private employment) and wholesale trade (17% of all private employment). Compared to the U.S., Yakutat is more specialized in retail trade and wholesale trade.

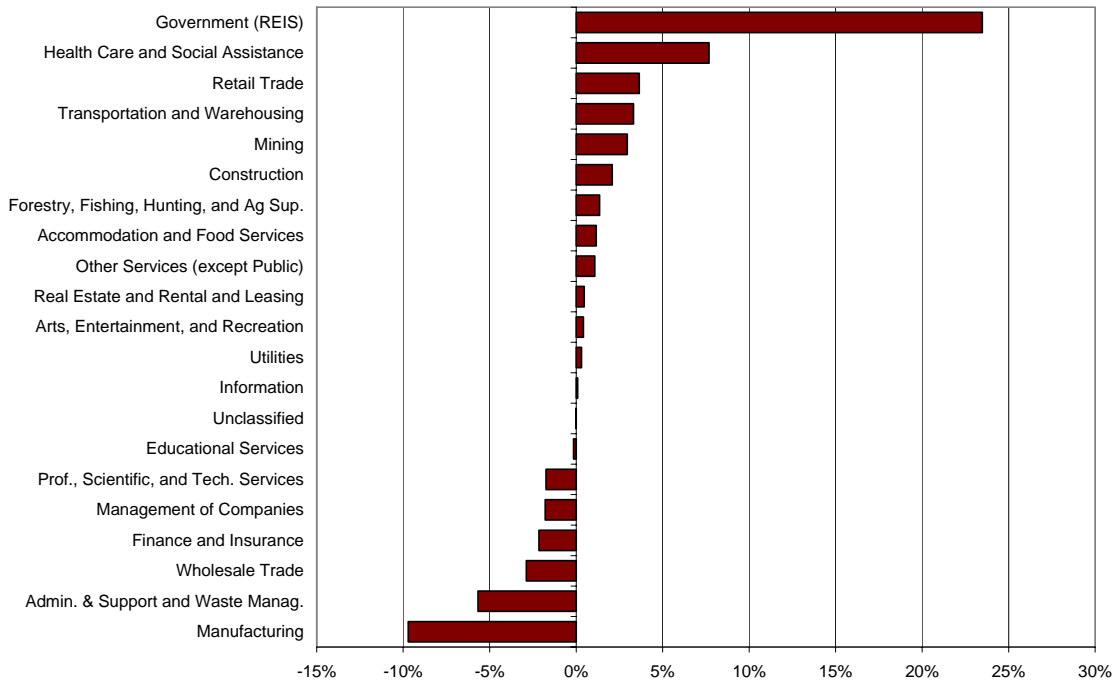
For Alaska as a whole, service and professional occupations accounted for 83 percent of private sector wage and salary employment in 2005. The largest service and professional industries were health care and social assistance (16% of all private employment) and retail trade (16% of all private employment). Compared to the U.S., Alaska is more specialized in government, and transportation and warehousing.

Sources: All data in this chapter are from the U.S. Census County Business Patterns (CBP) 2005 database except for the government sector which is based on data from Bureau of Economic Analysis - Regional Economic Information System (REIS), 1969–2005. For more details, see Data Sources and Methods sections at the end of this report.

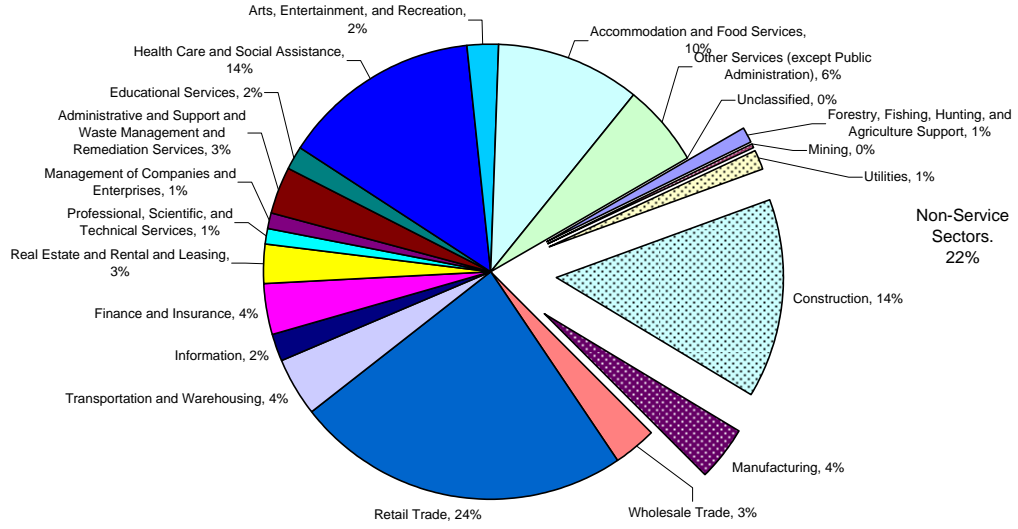
Juneau Borough 2005 Private Employment - Excludes Government and Proprietors



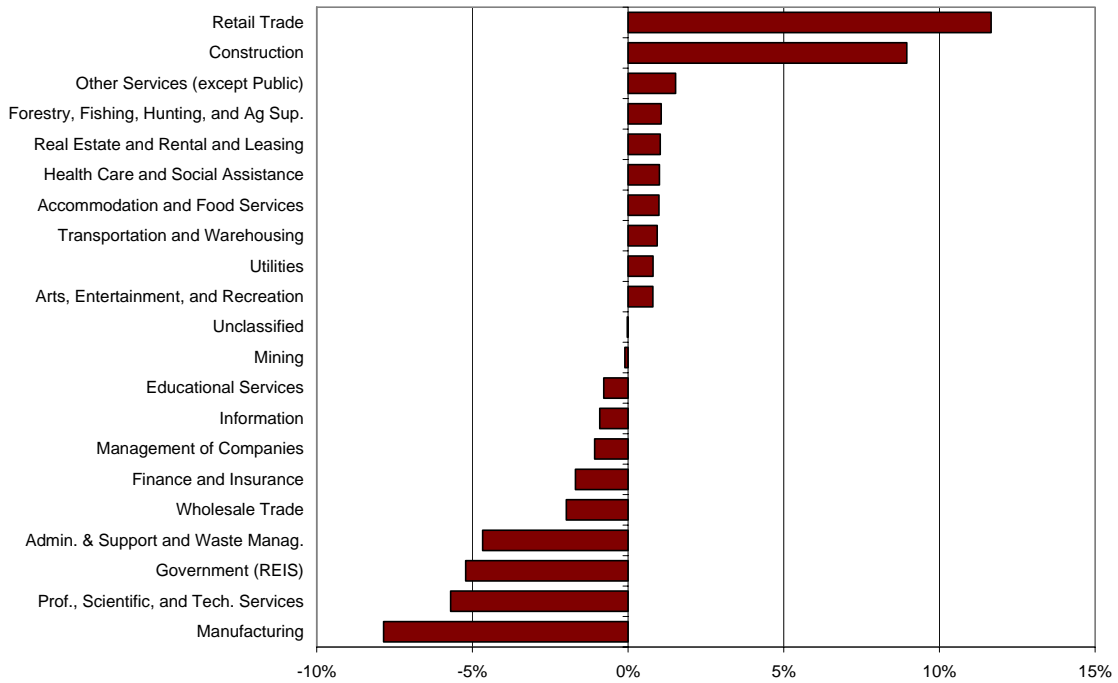
Share of Total in Juneau Borough Minus Share of Total in US



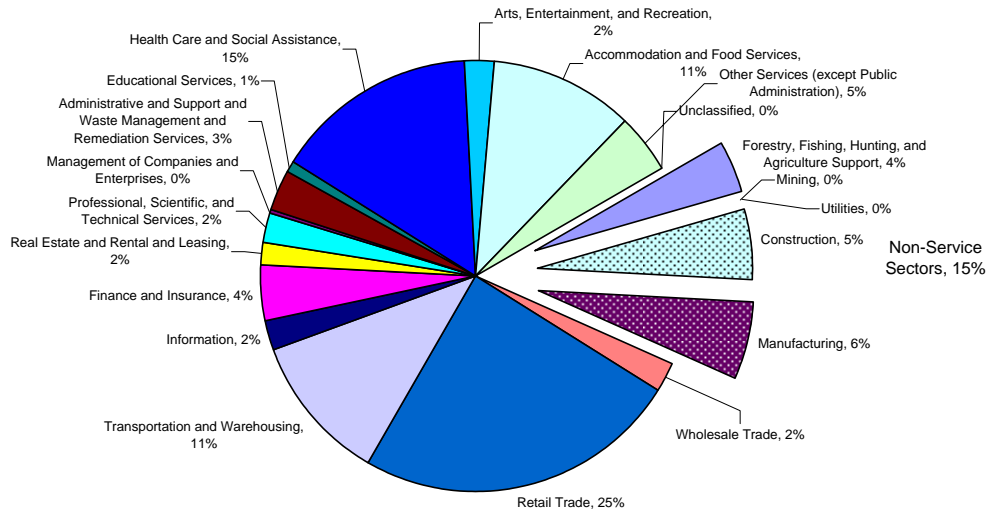
Haines Borough 2005 Private Employment - Excludes Government and Proprietors



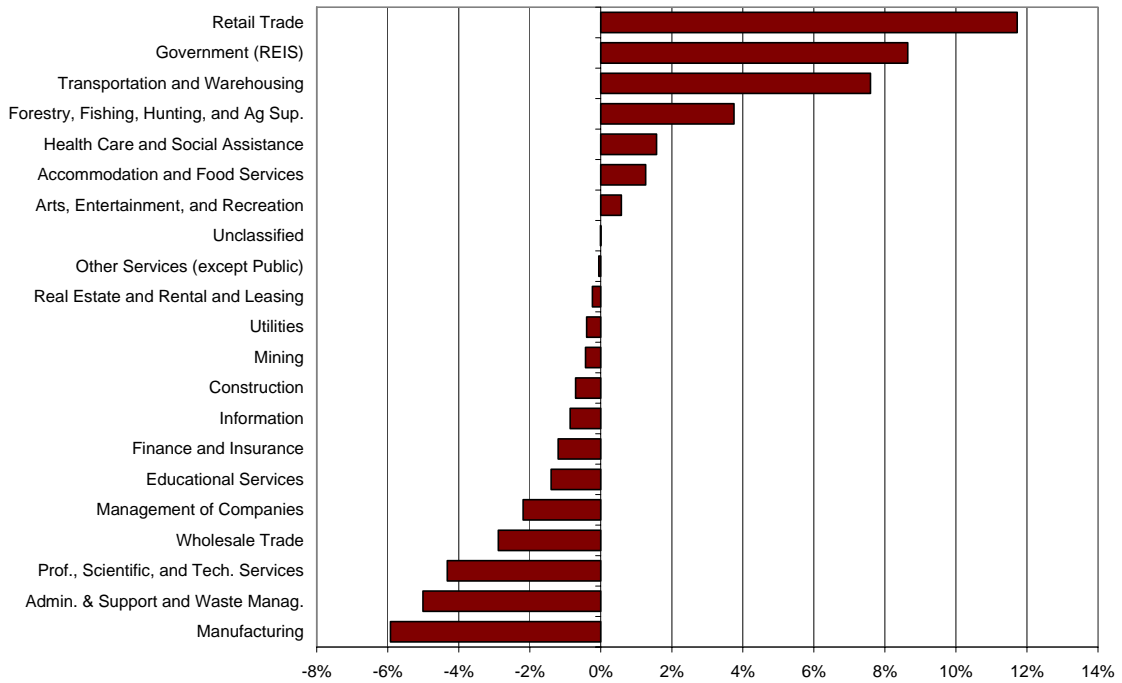
Share of Total in Haines Borough Minus Share of Total in US



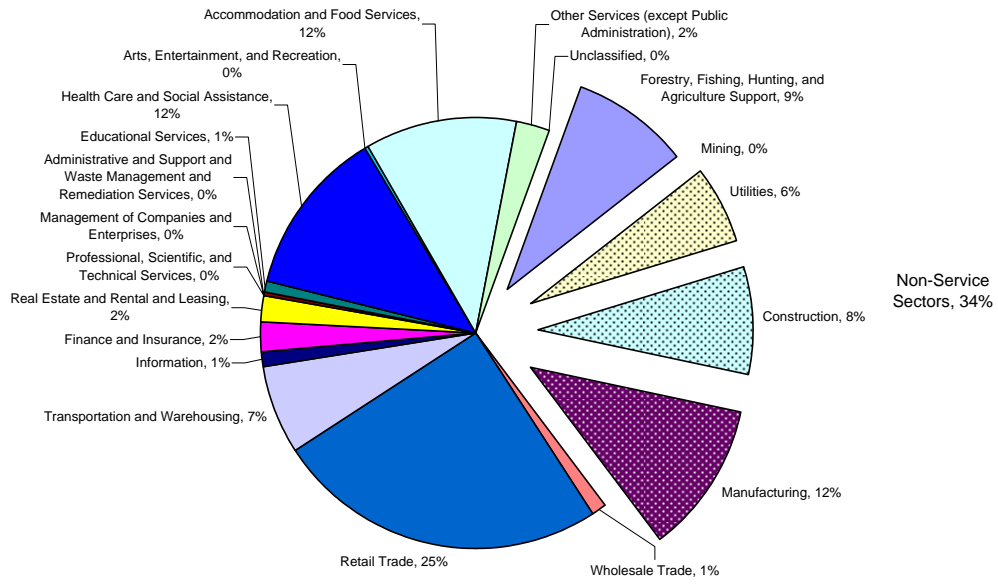
Ketchikan Gateway Borough 2005 Private Employment - Excludes Government and Proprietors



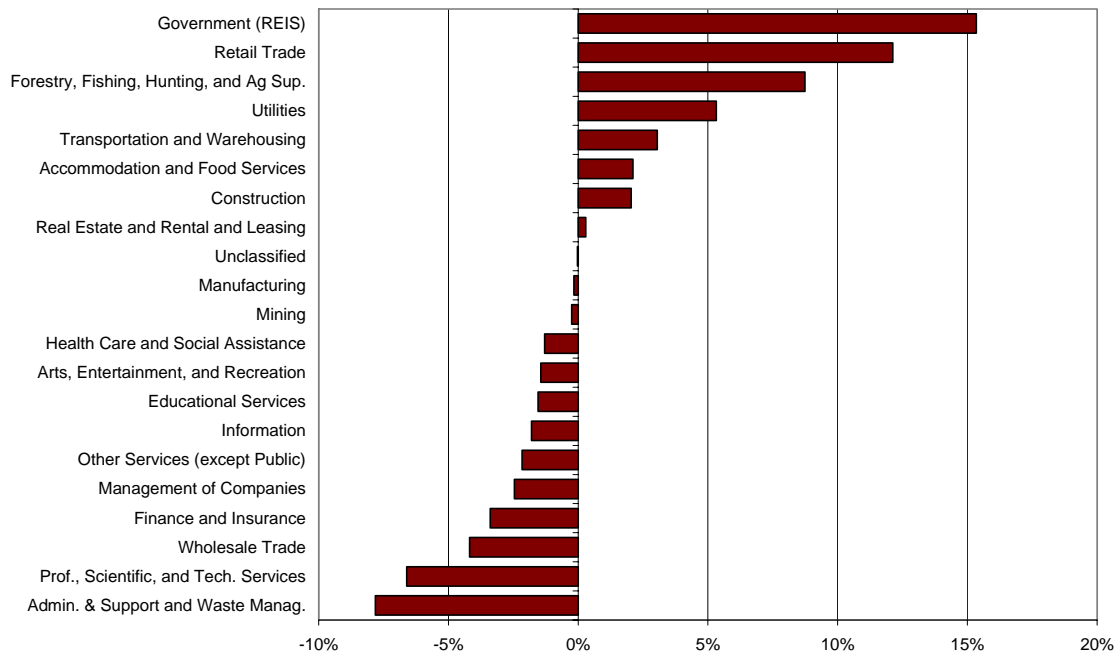
Share of Total in Ketchikan Gateway Borough Minus Share of Total in US



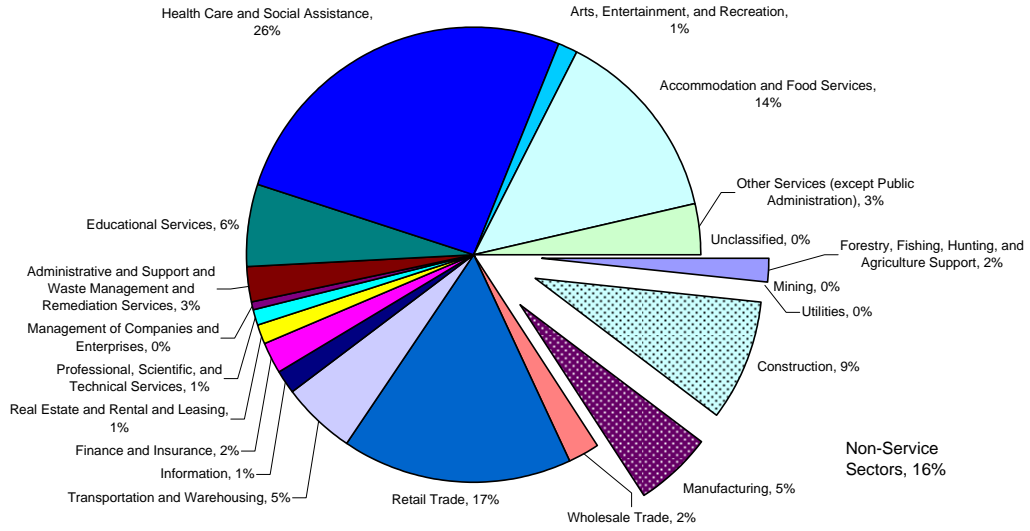
Pr. of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area 2005 Private Employment - Excludes Government and Proprietors



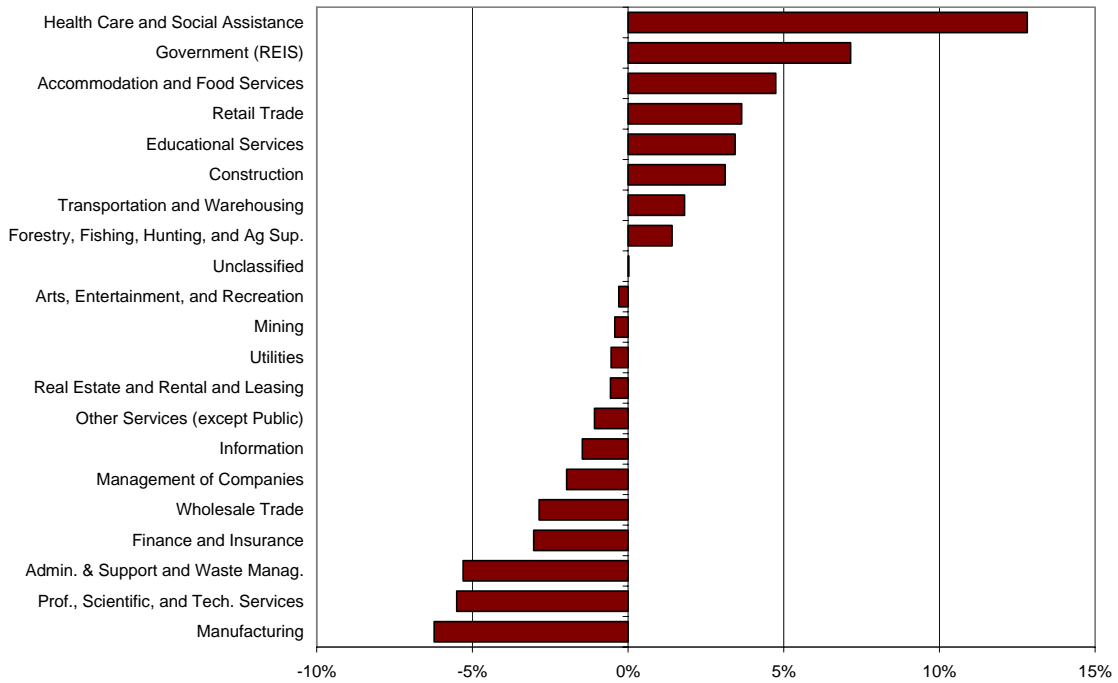
Share of Total in Pr. of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area Minus Share of Total in US



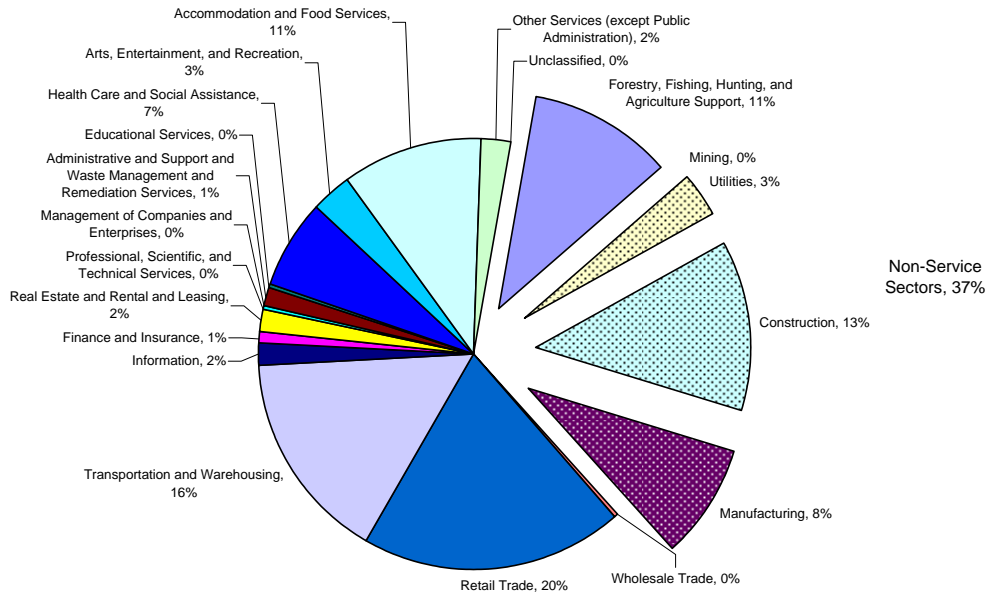
Sitka Borough 2005 Private Employment - Excludes Government and Proprietors



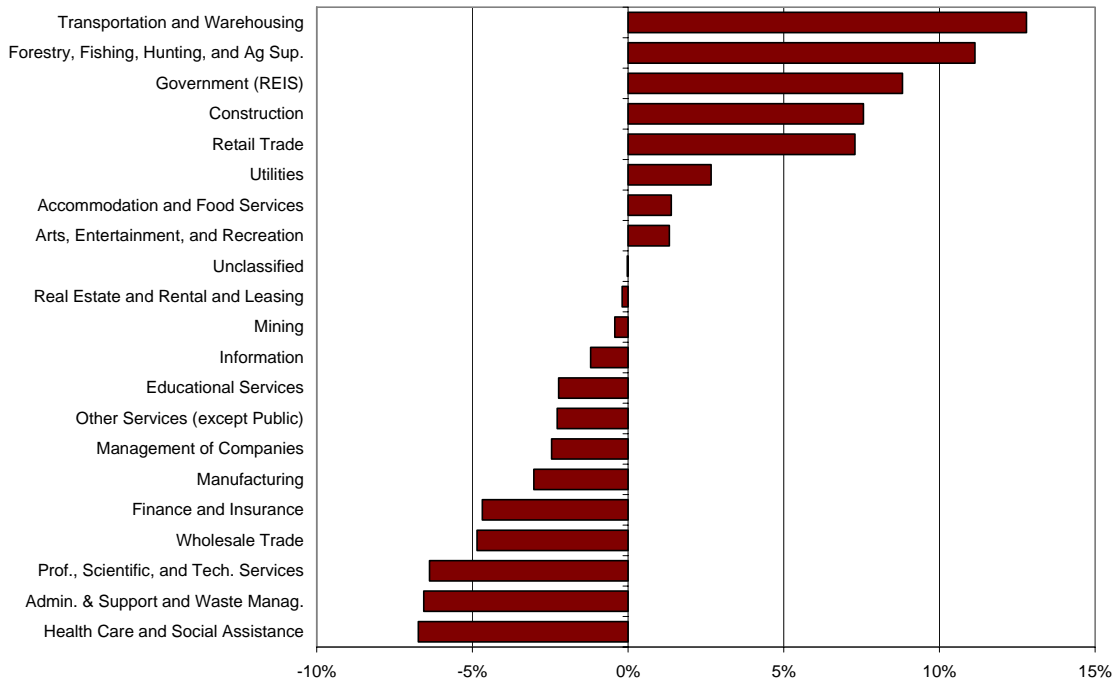
Share of Total in Sitka Borough Minus Share of Total in US



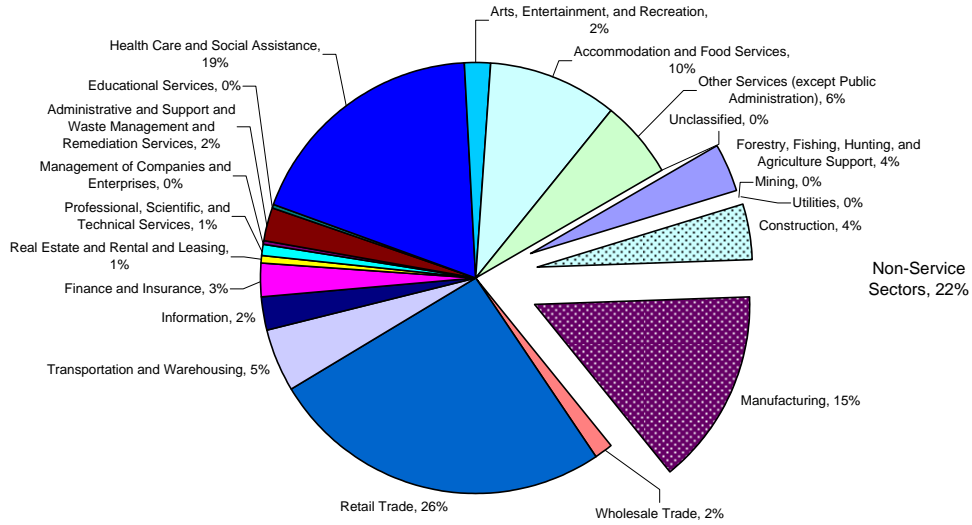
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon Census Area 2005 Private Employment - Excludes Government and Proprietors



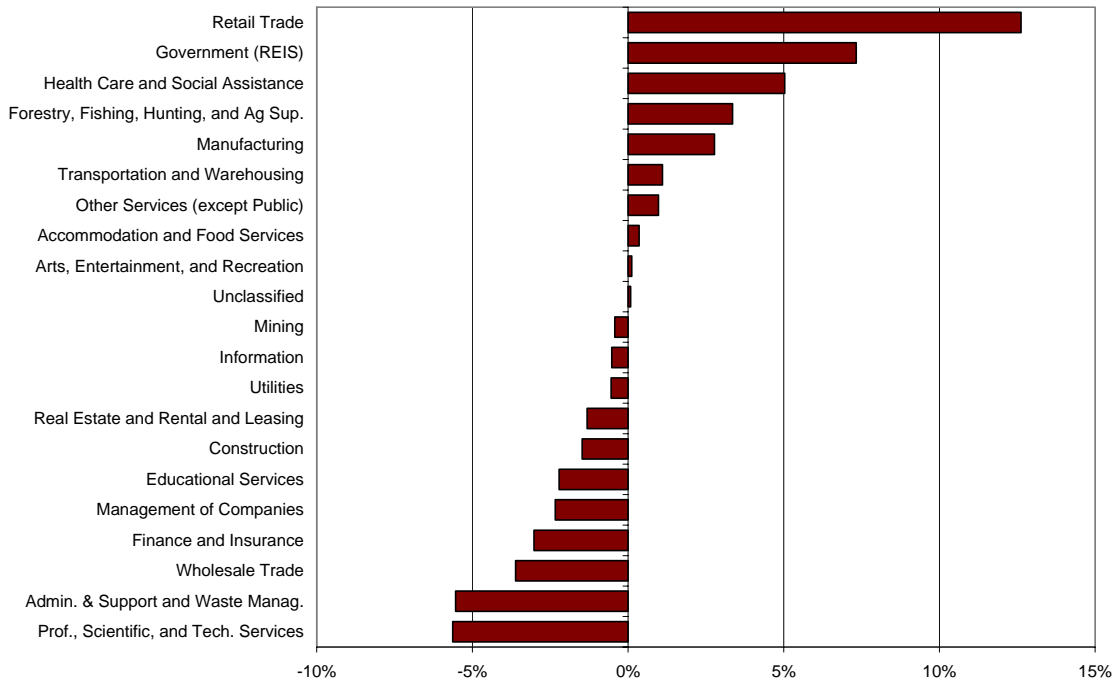
Share of Total in Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon Census Area Minus Share of Total in US



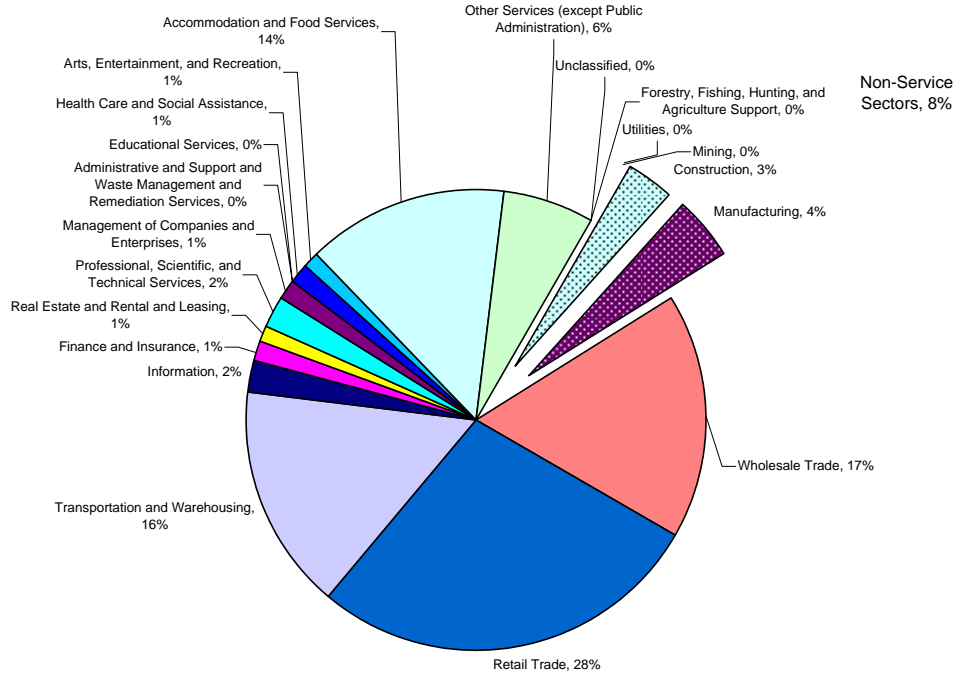
Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area 2005 Private Employment - Excludes Government and Proprietors



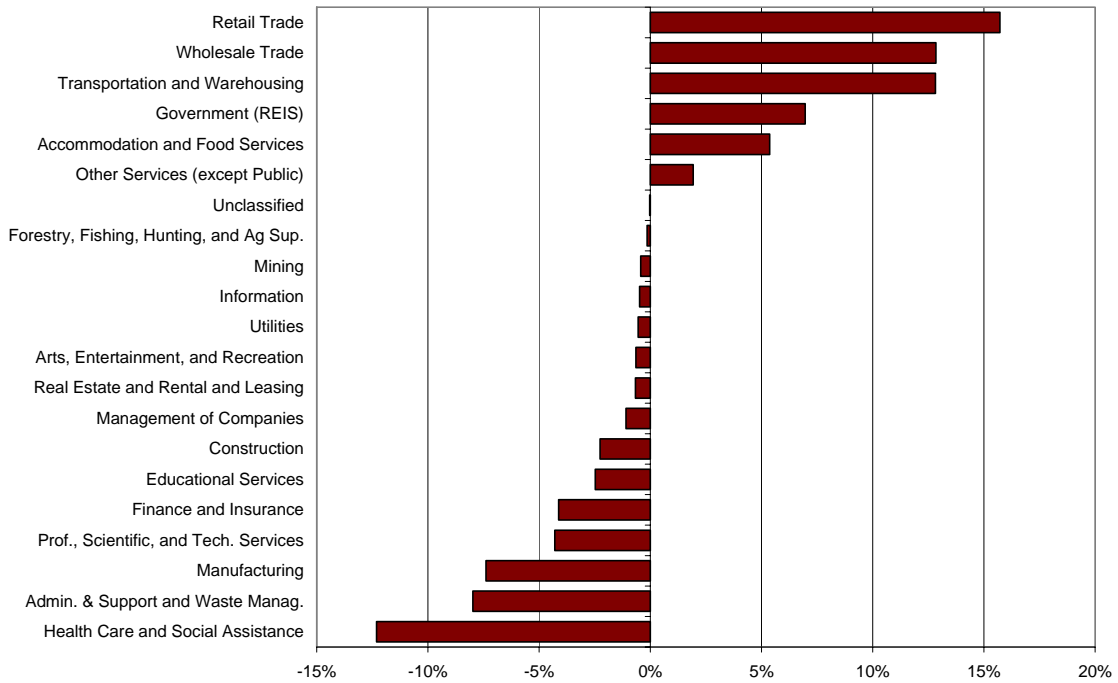
Share of Total in Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area Minus Share of Total in US



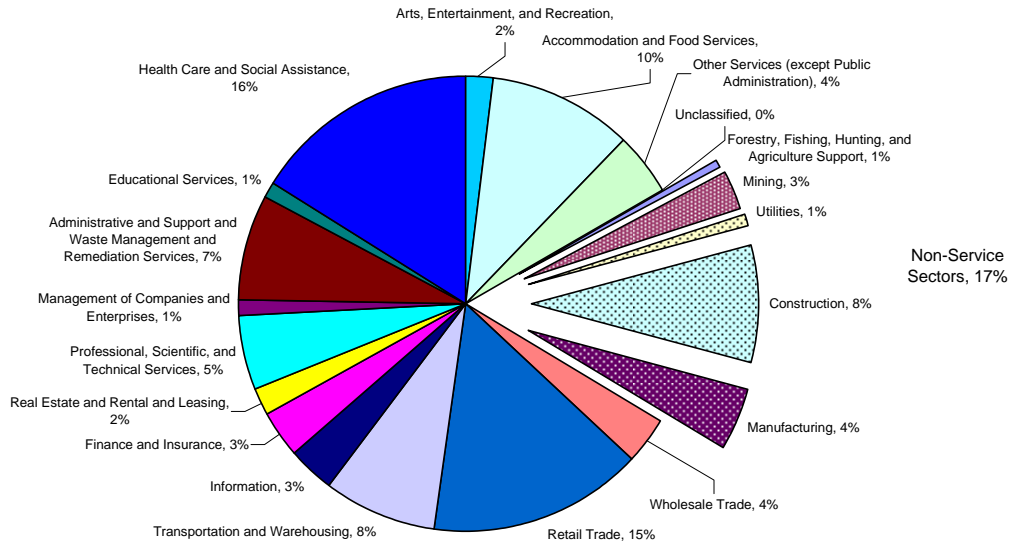
Yakutat Borough 2005 Private Employment - Excludes Government and Proprietors



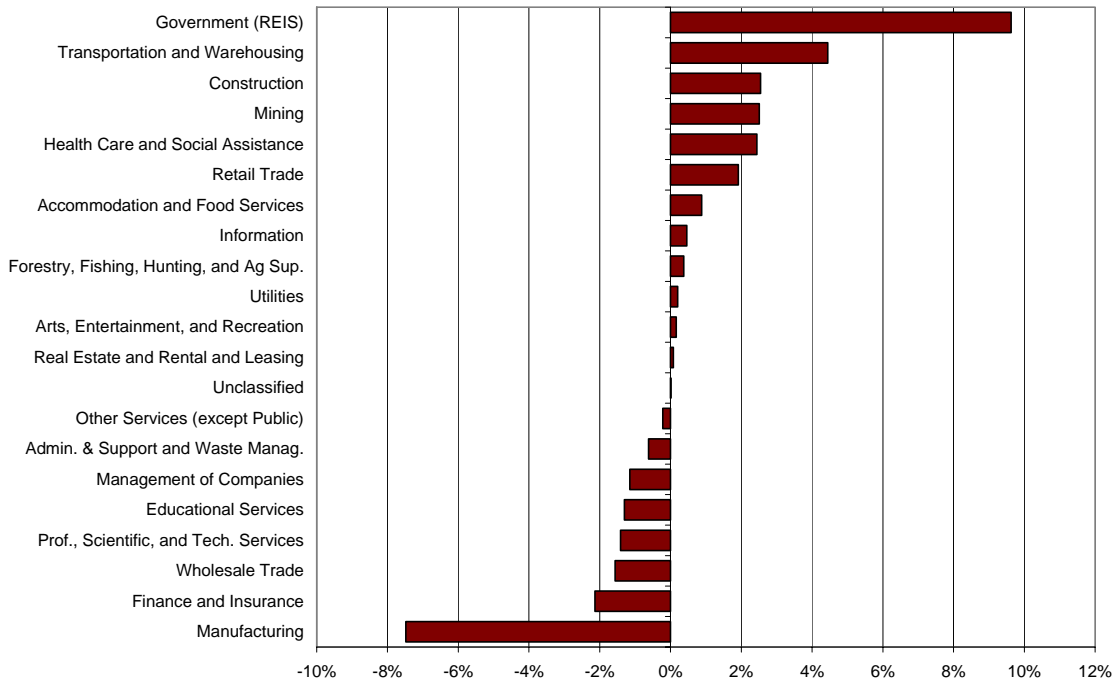
Share of Total in Yakutat Borough Minus Share of Total in US



Alaska 2005 Private Employment - Excludes Government and Proprietors



Share of Total in Alaska Minus Share of Total in US



Data Sources

The following data sources are used in this report:

Regional Economic Information System (REIS)

Bureau of Economic Analysis

<http://bea.gov/bea/regional/data.htm>

Tel. 202-606-9600

Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)

Bureau of Labor Statistics

<http://www.bls.gov/cew>

Tel. 202-691-6567

Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)

Bureau of Labor Statistics

<http://www.bls.gov/LAU>

Tel. 202-691-6392

1990 and 2000 U.S. Decennial Census

Bureau of Census

<http://www.census.gov>

Tel. 303-969-7750

U.S. Census Population Estimates

Bureau of Census

<http://www.census.gov/popest/estimates.php>

Tel. 866-758-1060

County Business Patterns (CBP)

Bureau of Census

<http://www.census.gov/epcd/cbp/view/cbpview.html>

Tel. 301-763-2580

U.S. Census Nonemployer Statistics

Bureau of Census

<http://www.census.gov/epcd/nonemployer>

Tel. 301-763-2580

Methods

Adjustments from Current to Real Dollars

All income data in this report were adjusted to real (or constant) 2005 dollars using the Consumer Price Index.

Regional Economic Information System (REIS)

In the aggregated economic profile, data series generally start in 1993 because Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon and Yakutat boroughs were created in 1992. Indexed charts in this case are indexed to 1993.

Housing Affordability

Housing affordability calculations are based on data from the 1990 and 2000 Censuses. The calculation is the ratio of family income to the income required to qualify for the median house. A value of over 100 signifies that the median family has more than enough money to qualify for the median house. The housing affordability figures assume a 20% down payment and that no more than 25% of a family's income goes to paying the mortgage. It is based on an interest rate of 10.01% in 1990 and 8.03% in 2000. Use this statistic as a comparative, rather than absolute, measure.

Migration vs. Natural Population Changes

Migration and natural population changes were determined from the U.S. Census Population Estimates (“County Total Population, Population Change and Estimated Components of Population Change: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2006”).

Employment from County Business Patterns (U.S. Census)

Our sector reports generally rely on County Business Patterns (CBP) data, which provide very detailed sector breakouts down to the 6-digit level and allow us to calculate precise measurements of custom sub-sectors. For example, our timber-related employment reports are based on detailed sector data.

Most of our sector analysis that relies on CBP data starting in 1998 because that is when the Census changed their classification system from the Standard Industrial Classification system (SIC) to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). We have estimates from 1977 to 1997 using the SIC system, but the discontinuity between 1997 and 1998 prevents us from displaying sector data as a time series before 1998.

One major downside of the CBP data is that it does not include government or proprietors. We were able to supply information relating to government from REIS, but it is important to note that these data are not strictly comparable.

Disclosure Estimations (CBP)

Like other data sources, CBP does not disclose data in sectors where there are very few employers to avoid disclosing proprietary data. Unlike other sources, however, CBP always provides the number of firms in each sector broken out by size. They also provide both employment and the number of firms at the state level, which allows us to calculate

average firm sizes for each sector for each year for each state. When state data are not disclosed, we rely on national estimates for that sector in that year.

We estimate undisclosed data by summing the number of firms in the area in each size class times the average firm size for each class from the state or national data. Estimates tend to be in tiny categories that are not generally important to larger aggregations. Most of the data in the natural resource industry chapter rely on the above estimation technique to characterize industry detail at smaller geographic scales.

Proprietors

Some sectors rely on proprietors (as opposed to wage and salary employees) more heavily than others. In most cases, an industry's share of total employment is not dramatically different when you compare shares with and without proprietors. There are some very important exceptions. Most notable in this report is the fishing industry. Virtually all fishing employment (NAICS = 1141) is self-employed and so is not counted in the CBP data. Other fishing-related sectors (*e.g.*, Seafood Product Preparation and Packaging) tend to be all wage earners, so CBP data are adequate on their own. (See more about fishing-related data below.)

In our fishing analysis, we supplemented CBP data with information from the U.S. Census Nonemployer Statistics database. These nonemployer data are provided to approximate the extent to which our CBP-based analysis is undercounting proprietors.

Timber-Related Sector Calculations

Timber-related employment consists of forestry and lumber, and paper and wood products manufacturing.

NAICS	Description
113	Forestry and Logging
1153	Support Activities for Forestry
321	Wood Product Manufacturing
322	Paper Manufacturing

We break timber-related employment into three sub-components to determine the extent to which the region is capturing value-added manufacturing from their timber output. They are defined as:

Growing and Harvesting

NAICS	Description
113	Forestry and Logging
1153	Support Activities for Forestry

Primary Timber-Related Manufacturing

NAICS	Description
3211	Sawmills and Wood Preservation
3221	Pulp, Paper, and Paperboard Mills

Secondary Timber-Related Manufacturing

NAICS	Description
3212	Veneer, Plywood, and Engineered Wood Product Manufacturing
3219	Other Wood Product Manufacturing
3222	Converted Paper Product Manufacturing
325191	Gum and Wood Chemical Manufacturing

Mining Sector

Mining includes minerals, coal, and energy development. Our mining data is based on the main NAICS code for Mining (21). The NAICS manual defines it as, “The Mining sector comprises establishments that extract naturally occurring mineral solids, such as coal and ores; liquid minerals, such as crude petroleum; and gases, such as natural gas. The term mining is used in the broad sense to include quarrying, well operations, beneficiating (e.g., crushing, screening, washing, and flotation), and other preparation customarily performed at the mine site, or as a part of mining activity.”

Travel and Tourism Sector Calculations

Travel and Tourism is defined using the approach outlined by Kuhbach et al. in “US Travel and Tourism Satellite Accounts for 1998-2003.” Bureau of Economic Analysis, September 2004. In short, this paper describes the detailed sectors that make up travel and tourism related employment, and approximately what portion of the employment in that sector serves travelers.

Some sectors are mostly for travelers (74% of Traveler Accommodation employment is assumed to be for travelers and tourists), while others are assumed to be a smaller share (19% of Food Services and Drinking Places employment is assumed to be tourist related). Although this approach may not be able to describe exactly how employees are dedicated to travel and tourism, it provides a good way to benchmark the importance of this sector across different geographic areas.

Fishing-Related Sector Calculations

In order to measure fishing-related employment we include fishing and the most significant sectors that are heavily directly dependent on either commercial or sport fishing. Some of these sectors may also have a non-fishing component, but they are all heavily dependent on fishing.

NAICS	Description
1141	Fishing
3117	Seafood Product Preparation and Packaging
3366	Ship and Boat Building
4872	Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation, Water
4883	Support Activities for Water Transportation
71393	Marinas

In Southeast Alaska, Ship and Boat Building is almost entirely “Ship Building and Repairing” and our assumption is that the majority of this activity is dedicated to the fishing fleet.

The “Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation, Water” sector is broad, but we include it to capture recreational fishing boats and guides. The NAICS manual describes this category as “establishments primarily engaged in providing scenic and sightseeing transportation on water. The services provided are usually local and involve same-day return to place of origin.”

The “Support Activities for Water Transportation” captures port operations including “establishments classified in the following NAICS industries: 48831, Port and Harbor Operations; 48832, Marine Cargo Handling; 48833, Navigational Services to Shipping; and 48839, Other Support Activities for Water Transportation.”

The Marina sector “comprises establishments, commonly known as marinas, engaged in operating docking and/or storage facilities for pleasure craft owners, with or without one or more related activities, such as retailing fuel and marine supplies; and repairing, maintaining, or renting pleasure boats.”

Sector Bar Charts (All Industries – Details Chapter)

In the horizontal bar charts, we show the share of total for each sector in the area minus the national share of total in the sector. Positive values signify sectors that comprise a larger share of total in the selected geography than in the U.S. These are sectors where the local area is more specialized. Negative values signify sectors that comprise a smaller share than in the U.S. We use the difference in sector shares rather than the ratio because we did not want to exaggerate the importance of very small sectors.

In these same charts, we include government shares from a different source. Although the two sources are not strictly comparable, we determined that government was too large a part of the story to exclude it. The government bar is a share of total that includes government and proprietors from BEA REIS, while all other sector bars are based on a share of total private employment that excludes government and proprietors (CBP). This discrepancy makes government appear slightly smaller than it actually is.