

Finance, Insurance and Real Estate: July employment in this industry was estimated at 1,500 jobs, unchanged from last month and a year ago. In recent years, this industry has had a higher rate of growth than any other in the economy. Failure of an increase over last year to occur in each of the past four months is indicative of a break in the trend.

Service and Miscellaneous: July employment was estimated at 5,500 jobs in this industry. There was no change from last month, but employment was down 300 jobs from a year ago. In the early months of 1961, employment in this industry was higher than in corresponding months in 1960. However, since April the annual spread narrowed, then reversed until it is currently 300 below a year ago.

Government: Government employment was estimated at 24,500 jobs in July, a seasonal gain of 400 from last month, and up 1,000 from a year ago. Seasonal employment in forest and fishery connected agencies accounted for nearly all of the month-to-month employment gain, while the year-to-year job rise was a result of increased State and local government services.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

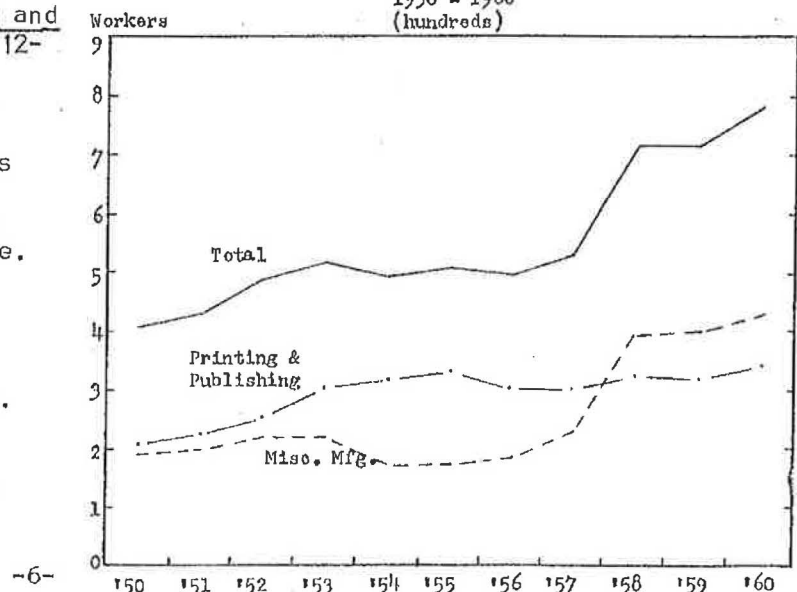
Weekly earnings were down from June to July in construction, logging, lumber and pulp, and retail trade, while all other industries had increases. A shorter work week was primarily responsible for the drops in average weekly earnings from last month as only minor changes occurred in the average hourly earnings of these industries. Longer hours and a higher hourly rate combined to cause the increase of weekly earnings in mining and food processing, while in wholesale trade the increase in average hourly earnings was sufficient to more than offset a slight drop in hours and result in a higher weekly earning from last month.

When compared with last year, weekly earnings were down in construction, logging, lumber and pulp, and finance. All other industries showed increases from a year ago. The work week was shortened significantly and more than offset the gains in hourly earnings from last year in construction and logging, lumber and pulp, to cause the drop in weekly earnings. Longer hours and higher hourly pay combined to cause the increase in earnings from a year ago in mining and wholesale trade. The increased earnings in food processing and retail trade resulted from higher hourly pay which was sufficient to more than offset a drop in hours from last year.

SPECIAL STUDY

Employment in Printing and Publishing and Miscellaneous Manufacturing: In the 12-month period ending December 1960, average monthly insured employment in Alaska's printing and publishing and miscellaneous manufacturing industries was 788. This is the highest employment recorded for these industries in the years for which data are available. It is 68 jobs above 1959 and nearly double the 1950 employment level. Employment in these industries has increased steadily since 1938, the earliest year for which there is data. Printing and publishing employment, primarily newspapers in the State, has increased steadily over the years

AVERAGE STATE UI INSURED EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINTING & PUBLISHING AND MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
ALASKA
1950 - 1960
(hundreds)

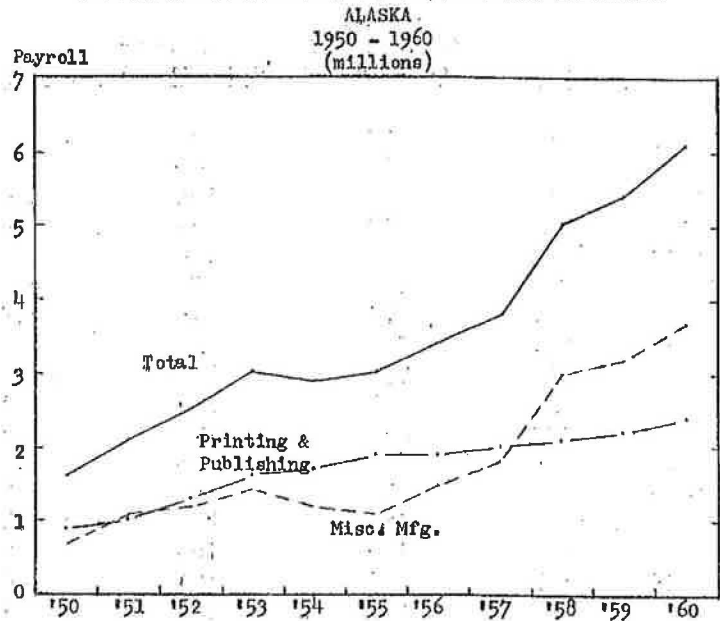


and in 1960 had an average monthly employment of over 350, a new high for this industry. The large jump in miscellaneous manufacturing employment between 1957 and 1958 occurred primarily as a result of increased activity in the ready-mix concrete industry in the State. The figures shown in the miscellaneous manufacturing column represent employment in establishments engaged in the production of chemicals, stone, clay and glass products, furniture and fixtures, and fabricated metal products.

Printing and Publishing and
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Payrolls:

Total 1960 payrolls of Alaska's printing and publishing and miscellaneous manufacturing industry employers amounted to \$6.1 million. This is the largest payroll recorded in these industries and represents an increase of \$.7 million from 1959 and \$4.5 million from 1950. Generally, the level of payrolls has tended to rise in correspondence with the employment movement over the years. The average monthly income of workers in these industries has risen steadily with sharp increases occurring during World War II, the Korean War and in 1956. In 1960, the average monthly income of workers in these industries was \$645, which was \$22 above 1959 and an increase of \$315 from the 1950 average monthly income level.

YEARLY PAYROLL FOR STATE UI INSURED EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINTING & PUBLISHING AND MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES



INSURED EMPLOYMENT, YEARLY PAYROLLS AND AVERAGE MONTHLY INCOME
FOR THE PRINTING, PUBLISHING AND MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
ALASKA
1938 - 1960

Year	Average Employment			Yearly Payrolls (Millions of \$)			Average Monthly Income
	Total	Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	Miscellaneous Manufacturing	Total	Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	Miscellaneous Manufacturing	Total
1960	788	354	434	6.1	2.4	3.7	\$645
1959	724	324	400	5.4	2.2	3.2	623
1958	726	331	395	5.1	2.1	3.0	592
1957	540	299	241	3.8	2.0	1.8	580
1956	490	301	189	3.4	1.9	1.5	583
1955	518	340	178	3.0	1.9	1.1	486
1954	494	320	174	2.9	1.7	1.2	488
1953	524	303	221	3.0	1.6	1.4	478
1952	486	266	220	2.5	1.3	1.2	438
1951	434	233	201	2.1	1.0	1.1	401
1950	401	210	191	1.6	.9	.7	330
1949	395	202	193	1.5	.9	.6	316
1948	331	175	156	1.9	.7	1.2	337
1947	381	167	214	1.3	.6	.7	291
1946	323	160	163	.9	.5	.4	219
1945	300	146	154	.8	.4	.4	226
1944	352	151	201	.9	.3	.6	232
1943	277	121	156	.6	.2	.4	196
1942	278	104	174	.4	.2	.2	129
1941	164	125	39	.2	.2	*	114
1940	141	102	39	.2	.2	*	116
1939	166	129	37	.2	.2	*	112
1938	236	107	129	.3	.2	.1	104

*Less than \$100,000.