

It's Getting Harder To Earn A Buck

by Neal Fried and Holly Stinson

When all sources of personal income were added up in 1992, Alaskans earned \$13.2 billion. The state's total personal income grew by \$764 million, or 6.2%, from 1991. The national rate of growth was similar. (See Table 1.) After adjusting for inflation, however, Alaska's income only grew 2.7% in 1992. From a long-term point of view 1992's growth was sluggish. Between 1970-1985, Alaska's personal income grew at an inflation-adjusted rate of 6.3%. Construction of the oil pipeline fueled this growth, followed by massive growth in oil revenue expenditures. The small 1992 growth rate, however, is a slight improvement compared to the recessionary years of 1986-1988. (See Figure 1.)

Neither small year-to-year changes in the income figures nor shifts in the place rankings should be over-interpreted. Population statistics, residency factors, and some of the income sources used in these calculations are based on estimates. Therefore, only the long-term trends or significant annual changes should be examined.

Alaska falls to 8th place in per capita income

On average, every Alaskan man, woman and child had an income of \$22,419 in 1992. Per capita income is calculated by taking the state's total personal income and dividing it by the state's total resident population. Because

it is a relative measure of the entire population, some people believe it is a good yardstick of economic well-being.

Like total personal income, Alaska's per capita income growth has trailed the nation's in recent years. Alaska's per capita ranking in 1992 slipped one position, to eighth place. (See Table 2.) The state's per capita income advantage fell to 111% of the national average in 1992. (See Figure 2.) This shrinking lead in per capita income may no longer be large enough to make up for the higher cost of living for many Alaskans.

From 1973 to 1985 Alaska held the top spot in the national rankings. As late as 1985, Alaska's per capita income was 132% of the national average. When the state was dethroned from the top spot in 1986, the fall was precipitous. In 1987 Alaska fell to ninth

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Alaska's Total Personal Income Growth Meager From Historical Perspective

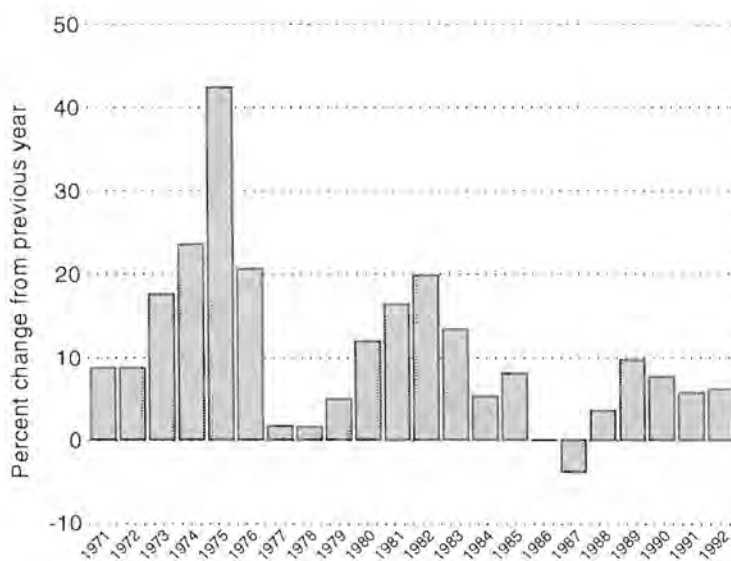
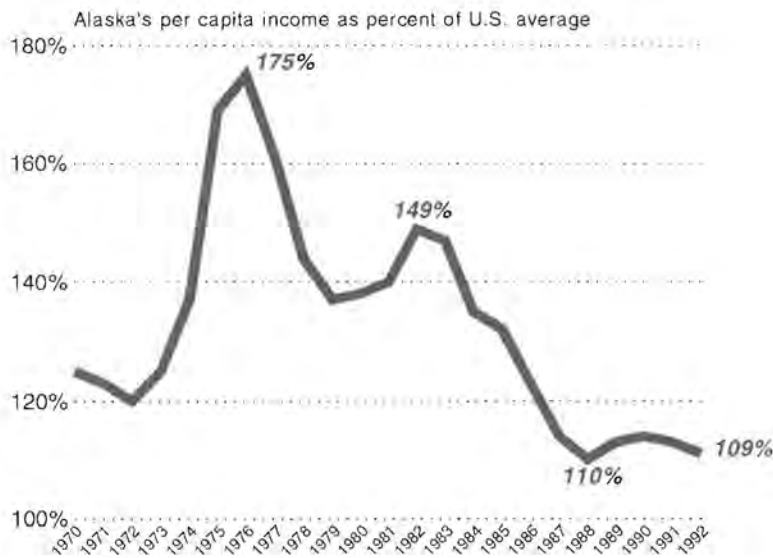


Figure • 1

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Figure • 2

Alaska's Income Advantage is Disappearing



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Table • 1

Total and Per Capita Personal Income Alaska and U.S. 1970-1992

	Alaska total (in millions of dollars)	U.S. total (in millions of dollars)	Alaska per capita (in dollars)	U.S. per capita (in dollars)	Alaska per capita as % of U.S. Average
1970	1,542	824,823	5,066	4,047	125
1971	1,678	888,002	5,302	4,294	123
1972	1,825	974,938	5,590	4,659	120
1973	2,146	1,092,217	6,441	5,168	125
1974	2,652	1,200,575	7,692	5,628	137
1975	3,779	1,302,532	10,188	6,045	169
1976	4,560	1,442,221	11,600	6,629	175
1977	4,638	1,596,944	11,672	7,267	161
1978	4,710	1,802,663	11,710	8,117	144
1979	4,947	2,024,812	12,397	9,017	137
1980	5,541	2,259,006	13,692	9,940	138
1981	6,452	2,525,871	15,417	11,008	140
1982	7,735	2,683,556	17,203	11,584	149
1983	8,775	2,857,887	17,966	12,223	147
1984	9,236	3,144,513	17,978	13,333	135
1985	9,986	3,368,244	18,752	14,155	132
1986	9,981	3,580,017	18,337	14,907	123
1987	9,588	3,789,392	17,777	15,638	114
1988	9,930	4,063,045	18,318	16,615	110
1989	10,898	4,367,719	19,918	17,696	113
1990	11,722	4,657,120	21,264	18,668	114
1991	12,393	4,833,548	21,723	19,169	113
1992	13,157	5,130,617	22,419	20,114	111

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

place and has ranked seventh or eighth ever since. A look at the long term trend explains why.

During the past seven years Alaska's economic picture has been quite different from the previous twenty. During this period the state experienced the worst recession in its history while the nation enjoyed some very prosperous years. Except for the oil spill year of 1989 the state's economic growth the last four years has been quite moderate. Not even during the recent national recession, which Alaska avoided, was Alaska able to improve its relative income position.

Most income is from wages and salaries

The U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis division (BEA) produces the personal income data in this article. It is the most comprehensive measure of personal income that exists. One important source of "income" in Alaska that is not included, since it is a non-monetary good, is subsistence.

BEA adjusts income data for residency. They subtract income earned in the state by non-residents and add it to the states where the income earners live. Not surprisingly, there is a negative income flow out of Alaska. In 1992 the state lost \$576 million to non-residents.

A look at the data gives us some insight into how Alaskans earn their income. BEA divides the sources of income into three broad categories. (See Figure 3.) The largest category is net earnings. It includes wages and salaries, other labor income (such as contract work or tips), and proprietary income, minus contributions to the social security system. Wages and salaries make up nearly all of this category. In fact, 66% of all personal income in Alaska comes from wages and salaries.

A bigger slice of Alaskans' incomes are from net earnings than elsewhere in the nation. One reason is because Alaska's work force is younger than the nation's. Therefore, a larger proportion of Alaskans are active in the labor market.

Per Capita Personal Income By State, 1991-1992

Rank	STATE	1992	1991	Change 1991- 1992	1992 percent of U.S.
1	Connecticut	\$27,137	\$25,722	5.5	135
2	New Jersey	26,969	25,426	6.1	134
3	District of Columbia	26,485	25,041	5.8	132
4	New York	23,842	22,595	5.5	119
5	Massachusetts	23,811	22,870	4.1	118
6	Maryland	23,249	22,444	3.6	116
7	New Hampshire	22,596	21,596	4.6	112
8	ALASKA	22,419	21,723	3.2	111
9	Delaware	22,201	21,616	2.7	110
10	Illinois	21,980	20,789	5.7	109
11	Hawaii	21,779	21,172	2.9	108
12	California	21,472	20,874	2.9	107
13	Nevada	21,285	20,249	5.1	106
14	Virginia	21,170	20,305	4.3	105
15	Washington	21,088	19,903	6.0	105
16	Colorado	20,648	19,680	4.9	103
17	Minnesota	20,427	19,237	6.2	102
18	Pennsylvania	20,385	19,326	5.5	101
	U.S.	20,114	19,169	4.9	100
19	Rhode Island	19,895	19,052	4.4	99
20	Michigan	19,680	18,759	4.9	98
21	Florida	19,494	18,995	2.6	97
22	Kansas	19,348	18,246	6.0	96
23	Wisconsin	19,162	18,101	5.9	95
24	Missouri	19,058	18,212	4.6	95
25	Nebraska	18,957	18,041	5.1	94
26	Ohio	18,860	17,873	5.5	94
27	Vermont	18,834	17,781	5.9	94
28	Iowa	18,526	17,385	6.6	92
29	Georgia	18,485	17,574	5.2	92
30	Oregon	18,419	17,554	4.9	92
31	Indiana	18,405	17,288	6.5	92
32	Texas	18,333	17,325	5.8	91
33	Wyoming	18,330	17,680	3.7	91
34	Maine	18,100	17,249	4.9	90
35	North Carolina	17,986	16,957	6.1	89
36	Tennessee	17,632	16,498	6.9	88
37	Arizona	17,323	16,597	4.4	86
38	North Dakota	17,193	15,787	8.9	85
39	South Dakota	17,081	16,181	5.6	85
40	Kentucky	16,848	15,780	6.8	84
43	Idaho	16,523	15,599	5.9	78
41	Alabama	16,496	15,590	5.8	82
42	Oklahoma	16,452	15,655	5.1	82
44	Montana	16,264	15,648	3.9	81
45	South Carolina	16,197	15,479	4.6	81
46	Louisiana	15,874	15,036	5.6	79
47	Arkansas	15,765	14,603	8.0	78
49	Utah	15,624	14,785	5.7	78
48	New Mexico	15,563	14,853	4.8	77
50	West Virginia	15,332	14,447	6.1	76
51	Mississippi	14,128	13,243	6.7	70

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

A proportionately smaller share of Alaska's income is from the category that includes dividends, interest and rent. Once again, a relatively young population is one explanation. A younger population has not had as long to accumulate this kind of wealth. The other reason may be because a larger slice of the state's economy is dependent on the public sector, where this type of income is less likely to be earned.

Transfer payments are important

Another significant source of income for Alaskans is transfer payments, which are government payments to individuals. Examples include welfare, social security, medicare/medicaid and unemployment payments. This category also includes Alaska's longevity bonus and permanent fund dividend checks.

If it were not for Alaska's unique permanent fund and longevity bonus programs, Alaskans would be receiving a considerably smaller share of their incomes from the transfer category than their national counterparts. Nationally, social security payments are the single largest source of transfer payments. This is not the case in Alaska because the proportion of the population aged 65+ is only a third the size of the nation's.

There is a lot of income disparity in the state

Within the state, a higher percentage of income in rural Alaska is derived from transfer payments than in areas where employment opportunities are more plentiful. For example, 44.8% of personal income in the Wade Hampton census area comes from transfer payments versus 15.4% for the state. (See Table 3.)

A look at per capita income for all boroughs, municipalities and census areas illustrates the disparity of income around the state. (See Table 4.) Bristol Bay's per capita income of \$27,927, the highest in the state, is nearly three times as high as the Wade Hampton Census Area's \$9,630, the lowest in the state.

Much of this income variation is split along rural/urban lines. (See Figure 4.) In most of the state's rural areas per capita income is

Table • 3

Source of Income in 1991 by Borough and Census Area

	Total Personal Income (thousands of dollars)	Percent Breakdown by Source		
		Net earnings	Dividends Interest & Rent	Transfer Payments
ALASKA	\$12,392,590	74.2	10.4	15.4
U.S.	4,833,548,000	66.9	17.2	15.9
Aleutians East Borough	51,114	84.4	6.3	9.3
Aleutians West Census Area	170,490	88.1	3.0	8.9
Anchorage, Municipality of	5,766,935	76.6	10.3	13.1
Bethel Census Area	185,818	65.5	3.9	30.6
Bristol Bay Borough	40,019	81.4	6.6	11.9
Denali Borough	33,655	62.3	9.8	28.0
Dillingham Census Area	87,444	78.6	6.1	15.3
Fairbanks North Star Borough	1,406,319	71.0	11.5	17.5
Haines Borough	50,529	68.4	15.0	16.6
Juneau Borough	711,756	72.6	12.3	15.1
Kenai Peninsula Borough	839,477	70.6	12.0	17.4
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	351,083	73.4	12.6	14.0
Kodiak Island Borough	271,445	76.0	11.5	12.5
Lake & Peninsula Borough	29,982	75.7	5.4	18.9
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	626,068	68.6	11.3	20.1
Nome Census Area	123,159	65.8	5.3	28.8
North Slope Borough	147,646	81.8	4.6	13.6
Northwest Arctic Borough	110,234	68.1	5.3	26.6
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan C.A.	109,090	71.2	10.7	18.0
Sitka Borough	188,585	71.5	14.0	14.6
Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	95,446	70.3	10.0	19.8
Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	84,887	67.8	8.8	23.3
Valdez-Cordova Census Area	252,752	75.2	10.4	14.5
Wade Hampton Census Area	57,759	52.3	2.9	44.8
Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	171,285	70.2	16.0	13.9
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	99,056	55.7	9.7	34.5

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

below not only the state's average but also the national average. If cost of living were taken into account, this disparity would be even greater. The biggest reason is a lack of employment and business opportunities in much of rural Alaska. The higher average number of children in rural Alaska households further depresses per capita income.

There are many exceptions to this rural/urban rule. Some urban areas—including the Fairbanks North Star and Matanuska-Susitna Boroughs—recorded per capita incomes below the statewide average. Then there are rural areas where per capita income is higher than the statewide average. The Bristol Bay and North Slope Boroughs rank number one and seven respectively in per capita income. This is because they have developed either rich fish or oil resources.

Areas of the state that enjoyed particularly strong per capita income increases in 1991 include the Aleutian Islands and the Northwest Arctic Borough. The Aleutian numbers benefited from the bottomfish and crab boom.

Northwest Arctic Borough gains are likely a direct result of the Red Dog mine.

Alaska's wages inch ahead

In 1992, Alaska's average monthly wage climbed to \$2,618 (See Table 5). Although that is only a 3.1% annual increase, it's the largest increase in three years. Alaska's growth in average monthly wage has been pretty sluggish over the past ten years. In fact, after adjusting for inflation, Alaska's average monthly wage has declined steadily over this period. (See Figure 5). Given this long-term wage picture and the fact that wages account for 66% of Alaskan's income, it is not surprising that Alaska's income picture relative to the rest of the nation has declined.

The average monthly wage data should be viewed cautiously, though, because a variety of factors influence them. The average monthly wage is calculated by dividing the state's total gross payroll by the total number of jobs. A full-time and part-time job both carry the same weight in the job count. A shift in the industrial and/or occupational mix of these industries can influence the overall direction the average monthly wage takes. Changes in the number of hours worked also influences the average monthly wages.

Oil pays the most, retail the least

Top spot for the average monthly wage again goes to the mining industry at \$6,196 per month (See Table 5). The oil and gas sector accounts for 78% of employment in the mining industry. A more detailed look reveals that the average monthly wage for oil and gas was \$6,529, while metal mining average monthly wages were \$4,430. High wages, long hours and a mostly full-time work force explain the oil industry's top average monthly pay. Low wages and the preponderance of part-time employment explain retail trade's lowest average monthly wage of \$1,457.

In 1992 the mining industry and the federal government enjoyed the largest gains in average monthly wages. (See Figure 6.) The mining industry's gains may have resulted from early retirement and separation packages paid out that year. Sizeable bonuses were also dispersed. Non-performers in 1992 were construction and state government. The

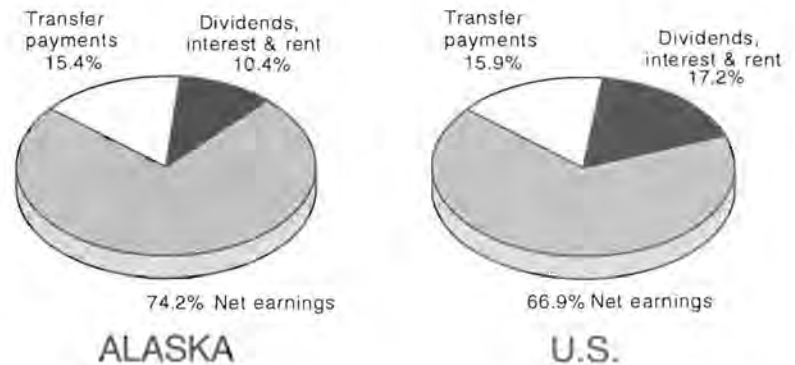
reasons are not clear. Over the long term, however, construction wages have lost more ground than any single industry. In 1992 dollars, the average monthly wage in construction was \$5,137 in 1982 versus \$3,506 in 1992. Possible reasons may include fewer hours worked, a change in the industrial mix of construction projects and fewer union jobs.

Geographically, the average monthly wage varies. (See Table 6.) Although most geographic differentials are similar to the per capita income disparities, there is one very important distinction. Unlike per capita income, the average monthly wage figures are not resident adjusted. This explains why the North Slope has the highest average monthly wage of \$4,680 but ranks 7th in per capita income. Most of the oil industry workers, whose high wages boost the average monthly wage for the North Slope Borough, live elsewhere.

Summary—Alaska's income and wages lag

Alaska's personal income grew by 6.2% in 1992, but most of these gains were lost after

Sources of Personal Income



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Alaska's Per Capita Income by Borough and Census Area 1988-1991

	1988	1989	1990	1991	Percent of U.S.	Rank in State	Change 1990-91
ALASKA	\$18,318	\$19,918	\$21,264	\$21,723	113.3	—	2.2
U.S.	16,615	17,696	18,668	19,169	100.0	—	2.7
Aleutians East Borough	14,609	15,950	16,828	19,223	100.3	14	14.2
Aleutians West Census Area	15,300	14,774	15,894	17,946	93.6	16	12.9
Anchorage, Municipality of	20,576	22,637	24,340	24,464	127.6	5	0.5
Bethel Census Area	11,810	12,318	12,790	13,279	69.3	25	3.8
Bristol Bay Borough	26,100	27,413	26,596	27,927	145.7	1	5.0
Denali Borough				19,122	99.8	15	—
Dillingham Census Area	18,227	18,286	18,641	21,219	110.7	11	13.8
Fairbanks North Star Borough	16,151	16,931	17,167	17,437	91.0	19	1.6
Haines Borough	28,526	30,582	24,150	23,667	123.5	8	-2.0
Juneau Borough	23,440	24,774	25,165	25,526	133.2	2	1.4
Kenai Peninsula Borough	15,967	18,996	19,690	19,736	103.0	12	0.2
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	21,022	22,618	25,207	25,052	130.7	3	-0.6
Kodiak Island Borough	17,694	21,711	19,813	19,386	101.1	13	-2.2
Lake & Peninsula Borough				17,783	92.8	17	—
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	13,216	14,068	14,754	14,787	77.1	23	0.2
Nome Census Area	13,591	14,129	14,446	14,706	76.7	24	1.8
North Slope Borough	19,217	21,306	23,038	23,848	124.4	7	3.5
Northwest Arctic Borough	13,072	13,956	16,580	17,771	92.7	18	7.2
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan C.A.	14,696	15,681	16,716	16,911	88.2	20	1.2
Sitka Borough	19,799	20,090	21,319	21,523	112.3	10	1.0
Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	17,750	18,607	21,103	22,217	115.9	9	5.3
Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	12,764	13,397	13,913	14,906	77.8	22	7.1
Valdez-Cordova Census Area	20,981	25,574	23,540	24,470	127.7	4	4.0
Wade Hampton Census Area	9,051	9,349	9,460	9,630	50.2	26	1.8
Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	23,622	22,440	23,247	24,135	125.9	6	3.8
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	13,650	14,258	15,329	14,956	78.0	21	-2.4

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Figure • 4

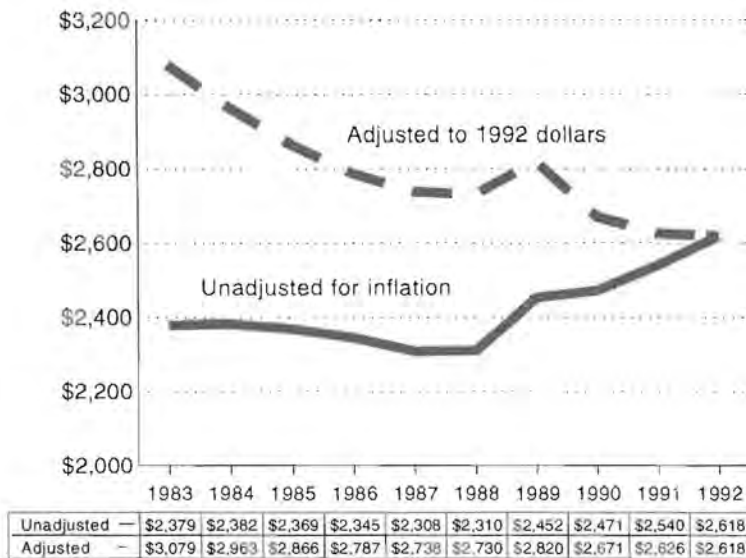
Per Capita Income by Region



Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis Section.

Figure • 5

Average Monthly Wages in Alaska



Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis Section.

adjusting for inflation, Alaska has followed this trend for several years. As a result, Alaska has been losing ground relative to the rest of the nation. Alaska now ranks eighth in the country in per capita income and enjoys only a small lead over the national average. If these figures were adjusted for the cost-of-living, this lead would probably disappear for most Alaskans.

Within the state the income picture was mixed. Per capita income was considerably lower in rural areas than in urban ones. There were, however, some exceptions to this rule.

The state's average monthly wage trends moved in concert with incomes. This should come as no surprise since most Alaskans' income is from wages. After adjusting the average monthly wage for inflation, 1992's figure is the lowest in 10 years. The oil industry continues to lead in average monthly wages and retail trade is still at the bottom.

Measuring poverty levels of income in Alaska

While there is no comprehensive, ongoing measurement to determine what a poverty level of income is in Alaska, two measurements available from federal agencies are provided to help determine what a poverty level income is in Alaska.

The poverty income guidelines shown in Table 7 are used to determine eligibility of individuals and families for a number of federal and state programs. They are derived by adding 25% to the national criteria to take into account the higher cost of living in Alaska. Each year they are updated to reflect the change in the U.S. consumer price index.

According to the Census Bureau's survey-based report, 10.0% of Alaska's population lived in poverty in 1992. (See Table 8.) In the U.S. as a whole the figure was 14.5%. No poverty statistics were calculated for areas within the state. Historically, the rate of poverty in Alaska has been considerably higher in rural parts of the state.

Alaska Average Monthly Wage by Industry 1982-1992

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Statewide	\$2,301	\$2,379	\$2,382	\$2,369	\$2,345	\$2,308	\$2,310	\$2,452	\$2,471	\$2,540	\$2,618
Mining	4,254	4,550	4,703	5,311	4,921	5,171	5,126	5,249	5,438	5,689	6,196
Construction	3,941	3,860	3,651	3,383	3,425	3,315	3,399	3,501	3,671	3,504	3,506
Manufacturing	1,955	2,065	2,115	2,000	2,019	2,116	2,143	2,334	2,336	2,358	2,448
Trans., Comm. & Utilities	2,915	2,931	2,946	2,797	2,896	2,718	2,699	3,395	2,897	2,990	3,122
Wholesale trade	2,446	2,533	2,558	2,558	2,601	2,484	2,468	2,547	2,684	2,755	2,825
Retail trade	1,302	1,373	1,397	1,316	1,376	1,272	1,274	1,339	1,394	1,411	1,457
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	1,915	2,017	2,122	2,252	2,173	2,258	2,216	2,187	2,255	2,304	2,417
Services	1,792	1,831	1,837	1,719	1,802	1,655	1,692	1,802	1,864	1,913	1,992
Government	2,296	2,420	2,480	2,627	2,565	2,641	2,641	2,685	2,739	2,867	2,973
Federal	2,019	2,172	2,268	2,348	2,298	2,414	2,520	2,555	2,686	2,825	2,986
State	2,567	2,683	2,698	2,887	2,829	2,895	2,859	2,882	2,962	3,162	3,202
Local	2,295	2,397	2,464	2,617	2,539	2,615	2,567	2,623	2,610	2,684	2,802

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis Section.

Alaska Average Monthly Wage by Census Area

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Statewide Average	\$2,301	\$2,379	\$2,382	\$2,369	\$2,345	\$2,308	\$2,310	\$2,479	\$2,471	\$2,540	\$2,618
Aleutian Islands Census Area*	1,702	1,693	1,769	1,875	1,892	2,009	—	—	—	—	—
Aleutians East Borough*	—	—	—	—	—	—	\$2,008	\$1,959	\$1,930	\$2,042	\$2,042
Aleutians West Census Area*	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,140	2,133	2,302	2,266	2,423
Anchorage, Municipality of	2,208	2,289	2,327	2,346	2,385	2,363	2,378	2,495	2,568	2,637	2,733
Bethel Census Area	1,634	1,735	1,792	1,756	1,830	1,743	1,727	1,873	1,877	1,958	2,047
Bristol Bay Borough	1,989	1,904	2,099	1,860	1,960	2,013	1,970	2,297	2,206	2,319	2,414
Denali Borough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,966	2,550
Dillingham Census Area	1,849	2,150	1,862	1,858	1,863	1,828	1,850	1,925	2,046	2,084	2,175
Fairbanks North Star Borough	2,384	2,474	2,414	2,432	2,347	2,320	2,236	2,282	2,320	2,351	2,441
Haines Borough	1,728	1,897	2,008	2,089	2,237	2,360	2,373	2,794	1,989	1,988	2,028
Juneau Borough	2,195	2,283	2,267	2,295	2,320	2,341	2,339	2,355	2,382	2,518	2,622
Kenai Peninsula Borough	2,313	2,309	2,344	2,343	2,255	2,169	2,245	2,558	2,438	2,444	2,457
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	2,069	2,137	2,110	2,099	2,107	2,138	2,178	2,310	2,390	2,518	2,564
Kodiak Island Borough	1,878	2,003	1,857	1,968	1,620	1,757	1,807	2,373	1,873	1,974	2,146
Lake and Peninsula Borough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,900	1,693	1,707
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	1,926	1,918	2,036	1,725	1,976	1,974	1,968	2,063	2,081	2,133	2,209
Nome Census Area	1,898	1,933	1,980	1,970	1,988	2,022	2,024	2,200	2,114	2,078	2,156
North Slope Borough	4,778	4,849	4,911	4,681	4,341	4,079	4,053	4,225	4,414	4,613	4,680
Northwest Arctic Borough	1,729	1,986	2,020	1,951	1,914	1,958	2,122	2,275	2,427	2,619	2,777
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan C.A.	1,955	2,124	2,091	1,937	2,039	1,954	2,089	2,293	2,297	2,220	2,360
Sitka Census Area	2,140	2,082	2,088	2,000	2,009	2,040	2,045	2,097	2,098	2,247	2,323
Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon C.A.	1,832	2,055	1,703	1,759	1,786	1,746	1,807	2,138	2,224	2,321	2,335
Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	1,637	1,765	1,807	1,900	2,036	1,914	1,890	1,950	1,990	2,147	2,018
Valdez-Cordova Census Area	2,488	2,411	2,501	2,507	2,483	2,475	2,417	4,109	2,673	2,799	2,947
Wade Hampton Census Area	1,444	1,447	1,463	1,414	1,450	1,570	1,452	1,613	1,431	1,483	1,505
Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	1,909	2,084	1,950	2,098	2,058	2,006	2,065	2,180	2,138	2,213	2,223
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	2,405	2,465	2,393	2,063	2,090	2,046	2,082	2,144	2,069	1,922	1,944

*Aleutian Island Census Area split into Aleutians East Borough and Aleutians Islands West Census Area in 1988.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis Section.

Table • 7

Federal Poverty Guidelines for Alaska, 1993

Size of family unit	Income limit
1	\$8,700
2	\$11,780
3	\$14,860
4	\$17,940
5	\$21,020
6	\$24,100
7	\$27,180
8	\$30,260
For each additional family member add:	\$3,080

Source: Federal Register, Vol. 58, No. 28, February 12, 1993

Table • 8

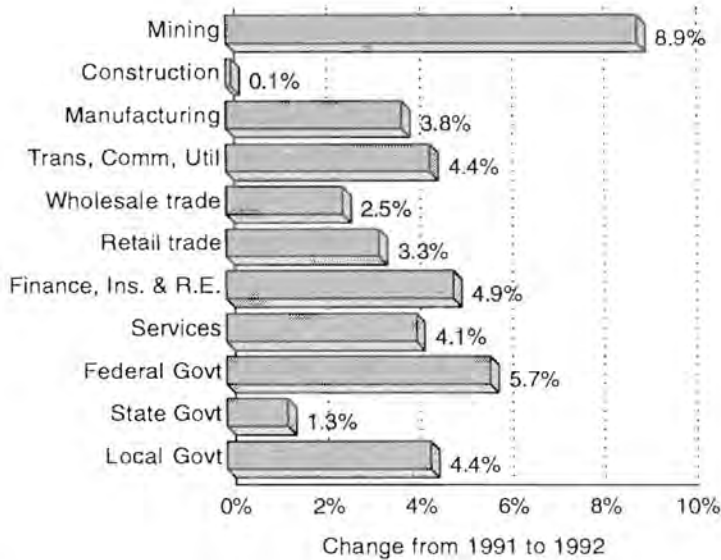
Persons in Poverty, 1992

State	% in poverty
Alabama	17.1
ALASKA	10.0
Arizona	15.1
Arkansas	17.4
California	15.8
Colorado	10.6
Connecticut	9.4
Delaware	7.6
District of Columbia	20.3
Florida	15.3
Georgia	17.8
Hawaii	11.0
Idaho	15.0
Illinois	15.3
Indiana	11.7
Iowa	11.3
Kansas	11.0
Kentucky	19.7
Louisiana	24.2
Maine	13.4
Maryland	11.6
Massachusetts	10.0
Michigan	13.5
Minnesota	12.8
Mississippi	24.5
Missouri	15.6
Montana	13.7
Nebraska	10.3
Nevada	14.4
New Hampshire	8.6
New Jersey	10.0
New Mexico	21.0
New York	15.3
North Carolina	15.7
North Dakota	11.9
Ohio	12.4
Oklahoma	18.4
Oregon	11.3
Pennsylvania	11.7
Rhode Island	12.0
South Carolina	18.9
South Dakota	14.8
Tennessee	17.0
Texas	17.8
Utah	9.3
Vermont	10.4
Virginia	9.4
Washington	11.0
West Virginia	22.3
Wisconsin	10.8
Wyoming	10.3
U.S.	14.5

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

Figure • 6

Change in Average Monthly Wage by Industry



Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis Section