

HOURS AND EARNINGS

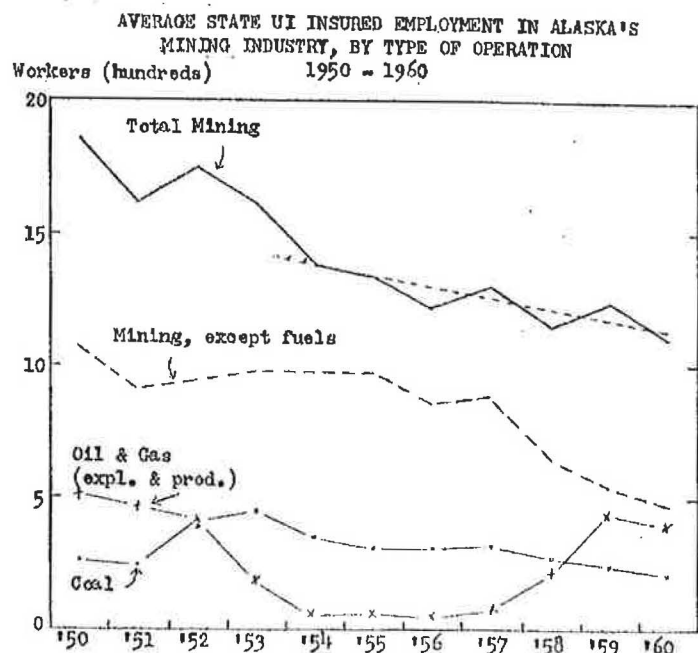
Weekly Earnings: From February to March 1961 there was very little movement in average weekly earnings. Changes that did occur show that earnings were down in all industries except Wholesale Trade and Manufacturing, which were up slightly. In spite of upward movement in total Manufacturing, earnings in the principal segments of the industry, food processing and logging, lumber and pulp, decreased. Changes in the average number of hours worked were responsible in most cases for the month-to-month movement. Exceptions to this occurred in Retail Trade and Manufacturing, both of which showed no change in the number of hours worked, but had movements in average hourly earnings which caused weekly earnings to vary.

March 1961 average weekly earnings were lower in Retail Trade and the food processing segment of Manufacturing than they were in March 1960, and higher in all other industries. Year-to-year increases in Mining, Contract Construction, Wholesale Trade, and logging, lumber and pulp were the result of both longer hours worked and higher hourly earnings. An increase in the number of hours worked in Manufacturing was sufficiently large to offset a decrease in average hourly earnings and result in a net increase in average weekly earnings. Declines in hourly earnings and average hours worked combined to cause the earnings drop in Retail Trade.

SPECIAL STUDY

Mining Employment: In the 12-months period ending December 1960, average monthly insured employment in Alaska's mining industry was 1,093. This is a decline of 146 jobs from 1959, and is the lowest employment in Mining since 1945. Despite increases in gold production (the principal employment activity in the non-fuel segments of the industry) and coal production, and the beginning of full-scale commercial production of crude oil, all segments of the Mining Industry shared in the year-to-year decline.

In the years for which data are available, peak Mining employment of 3,678 jobs was attained in 1940 when gold mining accounted for 97% of the jobs in the Mining Industry. In 1942 the gold mines were shut down by executive order, and, although operations were resumed in 1946, employment in the industry has never recovered to the prewar activity level. As the accompanying chart shows, year-to-year Mining employment movements for the past ten years have been generally downward. There was an increase from 1951 to 1952, when a job rise in coal mining boosted the level of total Mining employment, but when oil exploration was curtailed following the Korean War, employment fell off until 1957, when oil exploration activities were again intensified. Since then, employment in non-fuel mining (mostly placer gold operations) has dropped sharply, coal mining jobs have declined



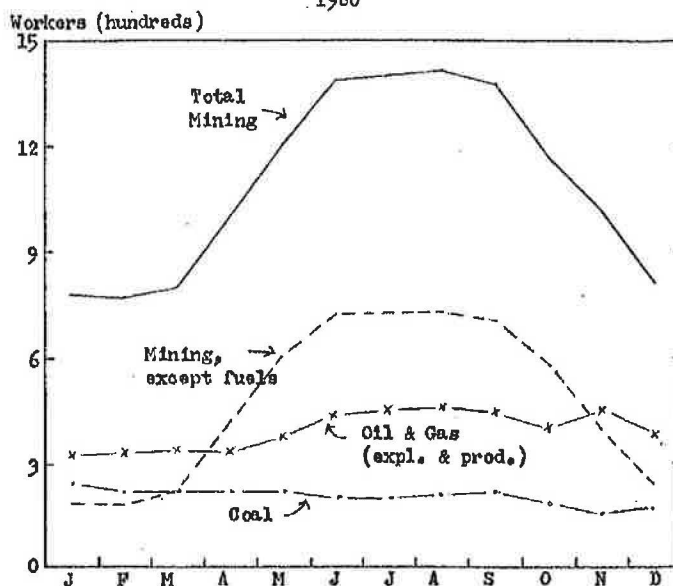
1/ Report for the Year, Division of Mines and Minerals, Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Juneau, Alaska, 1960, Page 25.

slowly but steadily, and the number of jobs in oil and gas exploration and production has increased rapidly, although not at a rate high enough to offset the job declines in other segments of the industry. A straight line fitted to the post-Korean total Mining historical data, 1954-1960, describes a downward movement with an annual employment decrease of 42 jobs a year.

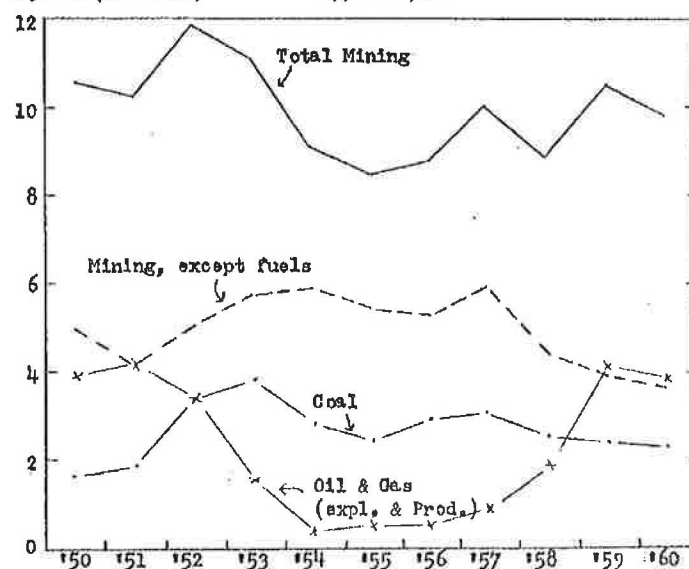
Seasonality in Alaska's Mining Industry is shown in the movement from a low of 753 jobs in February 1960 to a high of 1,416 jobs in August 1960; however, nearly all of the seasonal movement in 1960 is attributable to wide fluctuations in non-fuel employment, which increased from 193 jobs in February to 741 in August. Though employment in oil and gas exploration and production accentuated during the summer, the movement was not pronounced, and coal mining did not show any movement that could be considered seasonal.

Mining Payrolls: Total 1960 payrolls of Mining Industry employers subject to the State unemployment insurance laws were \$9.8 million, which is an average of \$.8 million per month. This is a decline from the \$10.5 paid out by employers in 1959, and, although higher by \$1.3 million than the low of 1955, is well below the peak of \$11.9 million reached in 1952. Generally, the level of payrolls has increased or declined in correspondence with employment; however, contrary to the trend of employment, that in payrolls from 1954 to 1960 has been upward, reflecting increases in mine worker wage rates. Evidence of this is provided in the employment and payroll figures for covered workers. From the 1960 data, the average monthly income of Mining Industry workers was estimated to be \$732 as compared to \$549 estimated for 1954. Although workers in all segments of the industry have shared in the increase, those in coal mining, and oil and gas exploration and production have had larger increases in these years than have those in non-fuel mining.

STATE UI INSURED EMPLOYMENT IN ALASKA'S MINING INDUSTRY, BY TYPE OF OPERATION 1960



YEARLY PAYROLL FOR STATE UI INSURED EMPLOYMENT IN ALASKA'S MINING INDUSTRY, BY TYPE OF OPERATION 1950 - 1960



STATE U. I. INSURED EMPLOYMENT AND
YEARLY PAYROLLS IN ALASKA'S MINING INDUSTRY
BY KIND OF OPERATION, 1938-1960

Year	Average Employment				Yearly Payroll (Millions)			
	Total	Mining (Except Fuels)	Coal Mining	Oil & Gas Exploration and Production	Total	Mining (Except Fuels)	Coal Mining	Oil & Gas Exploration and Production
1960	1,093	484	216	393	9.8	3.6	2.4	3.8
1959	1,239	559	250	430	10.5	3.9	2.5	4.1
1958	1,151	648	285	218	8.9	4.4	2.6	1.9
1957	1,290	879	314	97	9.9	5.9	3.1	.9
1956	1,224	859	308	57	8.8	5.4	2.9	.5
1955	1,343	966	309	68	8.5	5.5	2.5	.5
1954	1,384	976	349	59	9.1	5.9	2.8	.4
1953	1,627	984	450	193	11.1	5.7	3.8	1.6
1952	1,744	943	401	400	11.9	5.1	3.4	3.4
1951	1,637	907	251	479	10.3	4.2	1.9	4.2
1950	1,869	1,081	274	514	10.6	5.0	1.7	3.9
1949	1,937	1,112	312	513	10.5	5.0	1.9	3.6
1948	1,838	1,149	263	426	8.6	4.7	1.6	2.3
1947	1,815	1,139	265	411	8.5	4.5	1.6	2.4
1946	1,560	1,085	245	230	6.3	3.9	1.2	1.2
1945	782	560	222	0	2.8	1.8	1.0	.0
1944	705	440	265	0	2.5	1.5	1.0	.0
1943	1,039	840	199	0	3.4	2.7	.7	.0
1942	2,216	2,026	190	0	6.1	5.5	.6	.0
1941	3,474	3,319	155	0	8.8	8.4	.4	.0
1940	3,677	3,578	99	*	9.3	9.0	.3	*
1939	3,268	3,179	89	*	8.0	7.7	.3	*
1938	3,263	3,179	84	0	7.9	7.6	.3	.0

* Not shown in compliance with disclosure regulations for individual firms.