



ALASKA ECONOMIC

TRENDS

JULY 2021

THE COST OF LIVING

Prices rise in 2021 after 2020's historic deflation

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Trends is a nonpartisan, data-driven magazine
that covers a range of economic topics in Alaska.

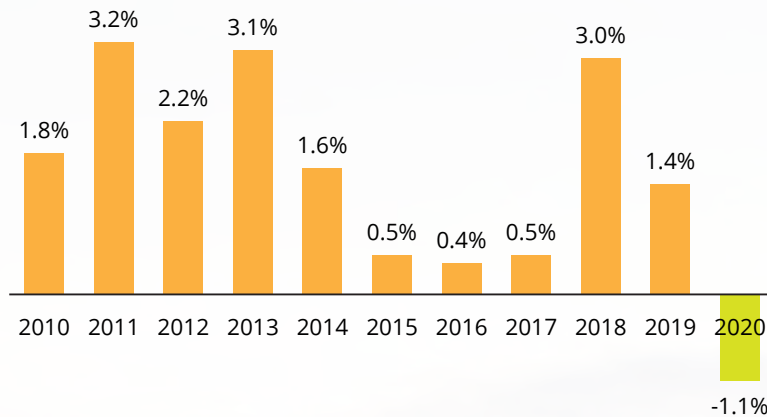
ON THIS SPREAD: The background image for 2021 is a cloudy sunset in Wasilla.
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The cost of living in Alaska

Prices rebound in 2021 after pandemic's deflation in 2020

Pandemic brought historic deflation in 2020 ...



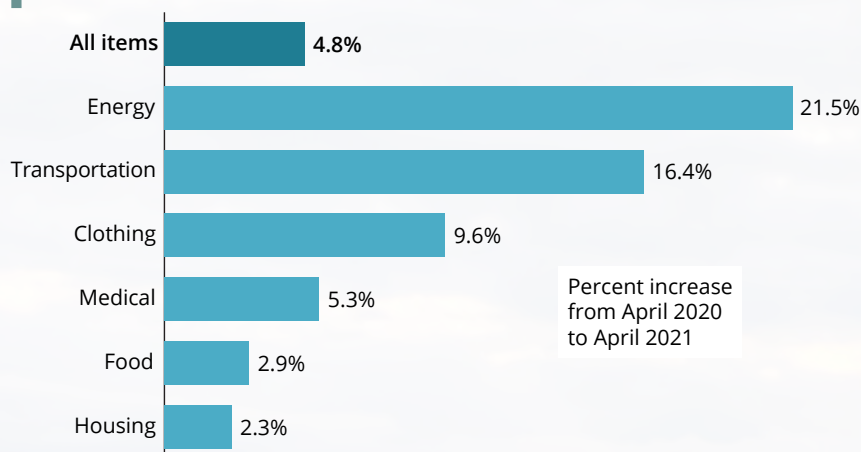
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

By NEAL FRIED

Given what COVID-19 did to the economy last year, the historic deflation it caused wasn't a surprise. Because the pandemic manifested so rapidly and its economic damage ran so deep, demand for many goods and services lapsed in 2020 and price fell in concert.

Costs reversed course in 2021, and while some increases signal a return to normal, others reflect lingering disruptions and supply chain problems that will take time to resolve.

... but April CPI shows no repeat in 2021



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Pandemic-caused drop in oil prices drove 2020's deflation

Prices fell around the country after the pandemic hit last spring, but Alaska's consumer price index, the CPI for Urban Alaska, was the only index in the country to register deflation for the whole year. Alaska's CPI, which draws mainly from Anchorage and the Matanuska-Susitna Borough, showed overall costs fell 1.1 percent.

Oil prices collapsed in 2020, pushing energy prices down 10.6 percent, and that decline seeped into other categories. Transportation costs fell 6.8 percent, not just with falling oil prices but because air travel demand lapsed, resulting in cheap plane tickets.

Two ways to measure the cost of living

1. In one place over time (inflation)

Alaska has a single measure to track inflation, or how much prices have changed: the Consumer Price Index for Urban Alaska.

Although there's a national consumer price index and CPIs for 31 cities and larger areas around the country, these only track costs over time in one area and can't be used to compare costs between places. For example, 2020's index for Alaska was 226.153, and the national index was 258.80. That doesn't mean the cost of living in the U.S. was higher; it just means prices have increased a bit faster nationally since the early 1980s than they have in Alaska cities.

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics produces the CPI through elaborate surveys of consumer spending habits. These surveys cover a "market basket" of common items, to which BLS assigns location-specific "weights" to determine how people spend their money.

The categories include housing, food, transportation, medical care, and entertainment. In most categories, Alaska's weights resemble the national values, but recreation is a small exception. The average American spends less than 6 percent on recreation, and the average Alaskan spends over 7 percent.

The inflation rate is also used to adjust the value of the dollar over time. Workers, unions, and employers watch the CPI because bargaining agreements and other wage rate negotiations often incorporate an adjustment for inflation. The CPI also plays a role in long-term real estate rental contracts, annual adjustments to the state's minimum wage, child support payments, and budgeting. The Alaska Permanent

Fund Corporation uses the CPI to inflation-proof the fund. Senior citizens are affected nearly every year because Social Security payments are adjusted using the CPI.

The bureau produces the CPI for Urban Alaska bi-monthly (in February, April, June, August, October, and December) as well as annually and semiannually.

2. In different places at the same time

The other way to assess the cost of living is to compare costs between two or more places, such as Alaska with other states and cities and Alaska communities with each other. These types of comparisons, which begin on page 8, play a role in relocation decisions and adjusting salaries and stipends by area.

While measuring inflation has a single source, a range of sources are available for cost comparisons between areas. Their reliability varies and they have different methods, so it's important to take their strengths and weaknesses into account. Some rely on random private individuals to enter prices for various goods and services in their communities, then automatically generate a cost-of-living index. Others use rigorous, broad-based, and transparent statistical methods. A good solution is to use multiple sources and look for patterns.

Other sources not marketed as cost-of-living measures can shed light on price differences, too. One is the U.S. Census Bureau's annual American Community Survey, which includes the median value of a home and median gross rental cost data for every community in the country. Because of the small sample sizes and large margins of error for many places, the five-year average is recommended when using the ACS.

The drop in energy costs also meant lower gasoline prices, which saved the average driver a significant amount of cash at the pump.

Other categories dropped too, but not all

Alaska's housing costs dipped 1.9 percent in 2020. Rising rental vacancies put a check on rents and low interest rates had a similar effect on the buyer's market, making housing more affordable than it's been in many years.

Apparel is a small category but worth mentioning because of its unusual circumstances. While clothing costs had also dropped the previous year, the 6.1 percent decline in 2020 came as so many

people were unemployed or staying home for work or school. Few consumers wanted new clothes.

A few expenditures didn't escape inflationary pressures, though. Food and beverage prices increased 4.4 percent, and medical costs continued their long historical rise, jumping 5.2 percent.

Costs are rising in 2021, and pandemic's influence lingers

.....
This year won't be a repeat. Energy prices, a significant contributor to last year's deflation, have already climbed well past those lows. Travel demand

Urban Alaska and national metro inflation by category, 2010 to 2020

ALL ITEMS			ALL ITEMS MINUS HOUSING		
Year	Urban AK % chg from previous yr	U.S. % chg from previous yr	Year	Urban AK % chg from previous yr	U.S. % chg from previous yr
2010	1.8%	1.6%	2010	1.5%	2.6%
2011	3.2%	3.2%	2011	3.4%	4.0%
2012	2.2%	2.1%	2012	1.7%	2.0%
2013	3.1%	1.5%	2013	3.0%	1.1%
2014	1.6%	1.6%	2014	1.0%	1.1%
2015	0.5%	0.1%	2015	-0.3%	-1.3%
2016	0.4%	1.3%	2016	0.3%	0.2%
2017	0.5%	2.1%	2017	1.1%	1.5%
2018	3.0%	2.4%	2018	3.7%	2.0%
2019	1.4%	1.8%	2019	1.9%	1.0%
2020	-1.1%	1.2%	2020	-0.4%	0.6%

HOUSING			TRANSPORTATION		
Year	Urban AK % chg from previous yr	U.S. % chg from previous yr	Year	Urban AK % chg from previous yr	U.S. % chg from previous yr
2010	0.9%	-0.4%	2010	4.4%	7.9%
2011	2.9%	1.3%	2011	4.7%	9.8%
2012	2.7%	1.6%	2012	2.0%	2.3%
2013	3.1%	2.1%	2013	7.0%	-
2014	2.7%	2.6%	2014	-0.6%	-0.7%
2015	2.4%	2.1%	2015	-6.8%	-7.8%
2016	0.9%	2.5%	2016	-1.7%	-2.1%
2017	0.3%	2.9%	2017	2.4%	3.4%
2018	1.8%	2.9%	2018	7.0%	4.5%
2019	1.2%	2.9%	2019	0.2%	-0.3%
2020	-1.9%	2.2%	2020	-6.8%	-4.2%

FOOD AND BEVERAGES			MEDICAL CARE		
Year	Urban AK % chg from previous yr	U.S. % chg from previous yr	Year	Urban AK % chg from previous yr	U.S. % chg from previous yr
2010	-0.2%	0.8%	2010	5.7%	3.4%
2011	3.6%	3.6%	2011	5.3%	3.0%
2012	2.4%	2.5%	2012	4.3%	3.7%
2013	0.4%	1.4%	2013	3.2%	2.5%
2014	1.3%	2.3%	2014	3.2%	2.4%
2015	1.7%	1.8%	2015	3.3%	2.6%
2016	-0.7%	0.3%	2016	4.5%	3.8%
2017	0%	0.9%	2017	1.5%	2.5%
2018	0.5%	1.4%	2018	7.6%	2.0%
2019	2.7%	1.8%	2019	6.6%	2.8%
2020	4.4%	3.3%	2020	5.2%	4.1%

CLOTHING			ENERGY		
Year	Urban AK % chg from previous yr	U.S. % chg from previous yr	Year	Urban AK % chg from previous yr	U.S. % chg from previous yr
2010	3.0%	-0.5%	2010	3.5%	9.5%
2011	2.2%	2.2%	2011	10.8%	15.4%
2012	4.3%	3.4%	2012	1.1%	0.9%
2013	4.8%	0.9%	2013	-2.7%	-0.7%
2014	1.5%	0.1%	2014	2.4%	-0.3%
2015	0.5%	-1.3%	2015	-10.3%	-16.7%
2016	2.6%	0.1%	2016	-5.8%	-6.6%
2017	0.3%	-0.3%	2017	12.3%	7.9%
2018	2.0%	0.03%	2018	8.0%	7.5%
2019	-8.3%	-1.3%	2019	1.5%	-2.1%
2020	-6.1%	-4.8%	2020	-10.6%	-8.5%

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

April's index shows used car prices shot up 23% as demand eclipsed a sparse supply.

has grown and will accelerate as 2021 progresses, which will boost transportation prices further. And as the national and local economies rebound, prices will rise with the increasing demand for a wider variety of goods and services.

The two bimonthly consumer price indexes released so far, February and April, provided a window into 2021. February's index showed 1.3 percent inflation from the previous February, and April's inflation was a whopping 4.8 percent — the biggest annual jump since 1991. (A close second was 2008, at 4.6 percent.)

National economic observers disagree on where inflation will end up for 2021 overall. Some economists predict inflationary forces will slow as the supply chain problems caused by the pandemic resolve. Others predict a prolonged period of higher inflation.

Calculating price change

Index changes in an index are usually expressed as percentages rather than index points, because points are affected by the level of the index in relation to its base period. Here's how to compute both types of change:

Index point change

CPI for Urban Alaska 2020.....226.153
 Minus CPI for 2019.....228.676
 Equals index point change.....-2.5

Percent change

Index point difference.....-2.5
 Divided by 2019 index.....226.153
 Times 100 equals % chg.....-1.1%

COVID-19 complicated an already imprecise measure

All cost-of-living measures have their shortcomings. Even the most comprehensive index or survey can't account for everything when approximating how most households spend their income.

No two people or households spend money exactly alike, and habits also vary geographically. Expenditures by the average household in Dillingham differ from those in Fairbanks and even more from families in Los Angeles. Spending habits also change constantly with advancing technology and fluctuating tastes and prices.

Last year, on top of all that, we had COVID-19.

People altered their buying habits dramatically last spring. When the pandemic hit, they spent less at restaurants and bars and more at grocery stores. Those who weren't commuting to work or school anymore drove less. Americans bought more household goods, gardening supplies, and internet bandwidth, but less

professional clothing and virtually no concert and sporting event tickets.

Because these changes in habits happened quickly and were assumed temporary, many cost-of-living indexes didn't adjust for them.

Despite these difficulties and weaknesses, most cost-of-living measures mimic the average consumer as much as possible. This involves tracking a sample of typical goods and services, called a market basket, which includes essentials and the things we know most people purchase. (See the sidebar on page 6 for more.)

Some of these indexes go to great lengths to create their market baskets while others keep them simple, so when evaluating a source, it helps to know what's in the market basket and which consumers' buying habits it's trying to imitate. In general, it works best to examine multiple cost-of-living measures and look for patterns.

Car prices, shortages in early 2021

Energy prices have been the biggest driver of 2021's cost increases so far, bumping up already rising transportation costs. The uptick in travel as more people got vaccinated and economies re-opened prompted costlier plane tickets and higher rental car rates.

Cars are the most extreme example of pandemic-linked price increases so far this year, however, and used cars in particular. Vehicle prices jumped 13.3 percent overall from April 2020 to April 2021, and prices for used cars alone skyrocketed 22.7 percent.

Supply chain disruptions for new cars, the upside-down car rental market, stimulus checks, and low interest rates continue to drive demand for used cars. Fewer new cars hit the market last year, and especially the more affordable models, which made people less likely to trade in their cars or

end their leases on new cars. This made used cars harder to come by.

Car rental companies, which thinned their fleets last year because they had so little business, found themselves short-handed this year as demand grew for their services. As a result, rental companies are hanging on to the cars they have rather than regularly moving inventory into the used car market, as they usually do, exacerbating the shortage.

Other categories' costs are also on the rise

Housing costs rose modestly this spring, but it was still a reversal of 2020's declines. And although clothing has only a minor influence on the overall index, its near-double-digit rise was a surprise. Workplaces and schools opening have, for now, increased demand for new clothes again.

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How Alaska's costs stack up nationally

When comparing costs between places, one of the most-used sources is the cost-of-living index published quarterly and annually by the Council for Community and Economic Research, or C2ER. It's based on detailed surveys in more than 250 cities and includes four in Alaska: Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau, and Kodiak. Kodiak was absent from the survey for several years but returned in the first quarter of 2021.

The survey covers 57 specific items in categories such as groceries, housing, utilities, transportation, and health care, and assumes a consumption pattern based on a professional and executive household in the top income quintile.

Although consumption patterns vary around the country, C2ER doesn't take this into account. It also doesn't measure taxation, where Alaska has a clear cost advantage.

During the first quarter of 2021, the survey found the costs of living in all four Alaska communities were well above the national average. Anchorage's cost index weighed in at 124.6 — or 24.6 percent above the U.S. average. Fairbanks registered at 126.6, Juneau at 127.0, and Kodiak at 124.8.

While housing in Alaska drives overall costs up considerably, the survey found expenditures in all categories were higher than the national average.

Most expensive cities, Q1 2021

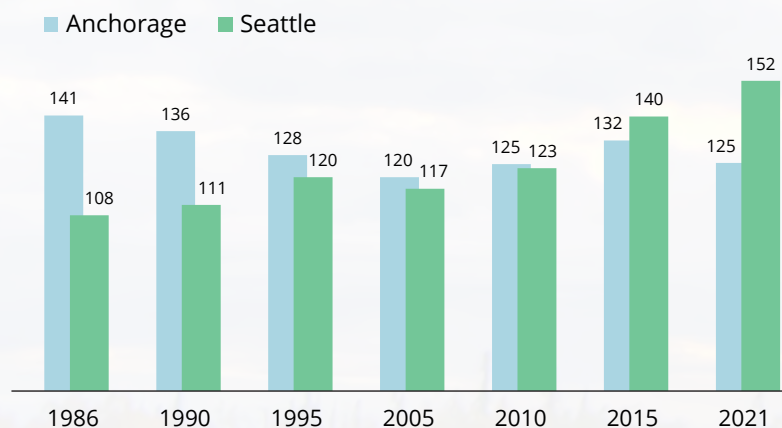
City	Index
U.S. average	100.0
1 New York (Manhattan), NY	240.6
2 San Francisco, CA	188.0
3 Honolulu, HI	187.6
4 New York (Brooklyn), NY	174.6
5 Washington, DC	154.7
6 Seattle, WA	151.8
7 Boston, MA	151.8
8 Orange County, CA	151.0
9 Oakland, CA	150.3
10 New York (Queens), NY	148.1
11 Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA	146.6
12 Arlington, VA	144.2
13 San Diego, CA	142.5
14 Bethesda-Gaithersburg-Frederick, MD	141.5
15 Alexandria, VA	135.7
16 Stamford, CT	135.4
17 Portland, OR	131.6
18 Juneau, AK	127.0
19 Fairbanks, AK	126.6
20 Kodiak, AK	124.8
21 Anchorage, AK	124.6
22 Chicago, IL	123.9

Source: The Council for Community and Economic Research

Health care costs are particularly high in Alaska, and the four Alaska cities ranked as the highest

Continued on page 13

Seattle, Anchorage costs continue to diverge



Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

How Alaska cities compared to other U.S. cities in early 2021*

	Total Index	Groceries	Housing	Utilities	Transportation	Health care	Misc
Category's weight in total index	100.0%	14.16%	27.87%	9.30%	8.87%	4.69%	35.11%
U.S. average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Region and city							
West							
Anchorage, AK	124.6	125.3	135.9	133.5	104.7	149.5	114.7
Fairbanks, AK	126.6	120.2	110.2	227.1	113.1	157.2	114.9
Juneau, AK	127.0	140.6	144.0	135.8	116.5	154.8	104.5
Kodiak, AK	124.8	144.7	116.2	131.6	109.6	161.5	120.8
Portland, OR	131.6	109.0	178.1	90.1	125.3	115.7	118.5
Honolulu, HI	187.6	157.9	313.1	169.2	141.1	112.3	126.7
San Francisco, CA	188.0	130.4	342.3	137.2	145.0	122.2	121.9
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA	146.6	112.6	225.5	108.6	132.9	110.1	116.2
Las Vegas, NV	104.0	112.4	108.0	93.3	111.0	97.1	99.5
Seattle, WA	151.8	131.4	214.7	108.6	140.4	122.8	128.3
Spokane, WA	105.5	98.8	100.8	100.8	106.4	121.0	111.0
Boise, ID	99.0	91.6	105.5	82.8	98.6	101.7	100.9
Bozeman, MT	109.5	99.0	136.7	87.8	97.9	95.4	102.6
Casper, WY	95.7	103.5	81.7	87.4	94.5	100.2	105.5
Salt Lake City, UT	100.5	101.4	102.4	90.6	103.3	95.8	101.2
Southwest/Mountain							
Phoenix, AZ	101.2	95.9	113.0	106.0	102.0	88.9	94.0
Denver, CO	114.7	94.9	136.7	83.1	105.4	103.7	117.4
Colorado Springs, CO	106.8	99.5	113.2	97.7	101.9	102.5	108.8
Dallas, TX	102.5	97.7	104.8	109.8	86.7	113.1	103.2
Houston, TX	94.9	96.7	81.6	108.3	96.0	93.7	101.2
Midland, TX	94.6	94.3	75.8	96.1	95.2	103.0	107.9
Tulsa, OK	86.6	95.3	63.7	94.4	88.3	105.1	96.2
Oklahoma City, OK	86.7	94.3	70.9	94.8	92.5	95.7	91.4
Midwest							
Cleveland, OH	95.9	103.7	83.1	98.6	98.7	105.7	100.1
Chicago, IL	123.9	104.8	161.7	91.5	118.1	97.6	115.1
Minneapolis, MN	104.7	101.9	100.7	96.2	105.6	100.8	111.6
Des Moines, IA	86.3	98.5	73.1	85.6	94.1	92.3	89.2
Kalamazoo, MI	76.3	77.9	50.5	97.8	93.4	97.9	83.2
Southeast							
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria DC	154.7	112.7	257.4	108.0	110.0	91.4	122.3
Fort Lauderdale, FL	119.0	121.5	150.5	101.8	101.3	104.5	104.0
Miami, FL	115.6	123.3	138.0	101.8	97.6	104.4	104.4
Birmingham, AL	94.3	97.8	78.7	102.0	92.2	93.8	103.9
Atlanta, GA	102.6	99.5	107.8	84.0	99.6	104.6	105.0
New Orleans, LA	110.9	99.0	138.5	76.0	95.3	117.2	106.2
Atlantic/New England							
New York City (Manhattan), NY	240.6	147.4	527.9	102.5	129.2	110.3	132.4
Boston, MA	151.8	116.3	229.5	124.8	110.0	119.5	126.6
Pittsburgh, PA	104.4	108.5	102.3	118.7	111.9	94.7	99.9
Hartford, CT	109.2	102.3	106.1	127.8	98.3	108.5	112.5

LOWEST →

→ HIGHEST

*Based on professional households with earnings in the top quintile, first quarter 2021

Source: The Council for Community and Economic Research

Comparing costs among Alaska towns

Rural fuel costs, Jan 2021

Community	Home heating fuel No. 1, gal	Gasoline, gal regular
Akiak	\$4.69	\$4.92
Angoon	\$4.62	\$4.42
Arctic Village	\$12.00	\$8.00
Atka	\$7.50	\$8.35
Bethel	\$4.03	\$3.86
Chenega Bay	\$5.04	\$5.95
Chignik	\$3.94	\$3.83
Circle	\$3.15	\$3.20
Deering	\$4.38	\$4.38
Dillingham	\$3.52	\$4.57
Eagle	\$3.50	\$3.75
Emmonak	\$5.16	\$5.41
Fairbanks	\$2.74	\$2.75
Galena	\$5.18	\$6.00
Gambell	\$4.58	\$6.70
Glennallen	\$2.09	\$2.95
Golovin	\$3.10	\$3.60
Holy Cross	\$6.05	\$6.27
Homer	\$2.55	\$2.57
Hooper Bay	\$5.30	\$5.41
Huslia	\$6.25	\$6.00
Juneau	\$2.53	\$2.88
King Cove	\$3.04	\$4.13
Kodiak	\$2.74	\$2.69
Kokhanok	\$7.00	\$7.00
Kotzebue	\$5.89	\$5.89
Mountain Village	\$6.18	\$6.11
Nenana	\$2.58	\$3.42
Noorvik	\$5.64	\$5.20
Nuiqsut	\$2.30	\$5.00
Nulato	\$4.00	\$5.00
Pelican	\$3.64	\$3.83
Pilot Station	\$6.25	\$6.05
Port Lions	\$3.35	\$3.41
Ruby	\$4.75	\$4.75
Sand Point	\$4.65	\$3.74
Shishmaref	\$3.11	\$3.71
Unalaska	\$2.93	\$3.89
Wales	\$4.64	\$4.89
Wrangell	\$2.91	\$3.32

Note: This is a partial list of the 100 surveyed communities.

Source: Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development, *Current Community Conditions: Fuel Prices Across Alaska, January 2021 update*

Within Alaska, a big range in fuel costs

Because rising fuel prices have a disproportionate effect on the state's rural communities, the Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development conducts a semiannual survey of fuel prices in 100 places around the state.

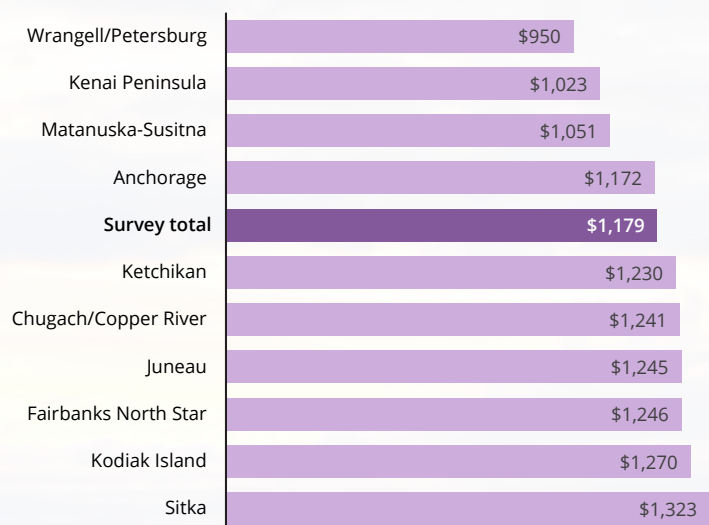
As other surveys have shown, communities with the highest prices were those that depend on flights for their supplies. With few exceptions, the smaller and more remote communities paid significantly more than the state's larger, more urban areas.

For example, a gallon of gasoline that cost \$2.75 in Fairbanks and \$2.88 in Juneau in early 2021 cost \$8.35 in Atka (in the Aleutian Islands) and \$8.00 in Arctic Village.

Housing can reflect overall living costs

Because housing eats up about 40 percent of a household's income, it can be a good proxy for an area's overall cost of living.

Median adjusted rents by area in 2021



Notes: Adjusted rent is rent plus the cost of all utilities, whether they're included in rent payments or paid separately by renters. Rents are for all unit types.

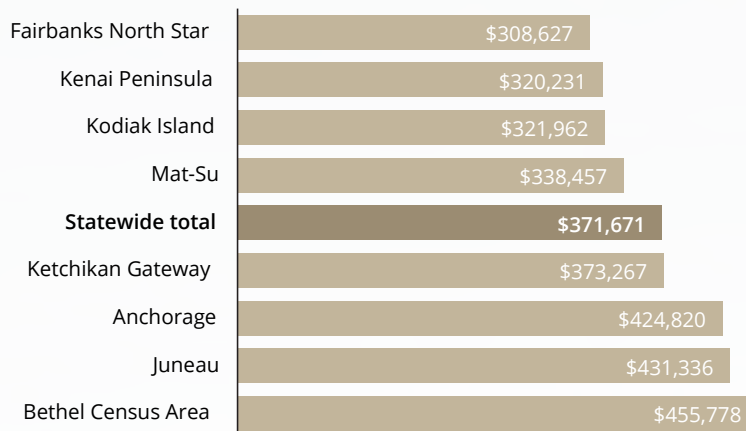
Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section and Alaska Housing Finance Corporation

The Alaska Housing Finance Corporation contracts with the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development to collect housing data for apartments and houses around the state each year.

Like food and other items, the cost of housing varies dramatically by area in Alaska. It's influenced by the supply, quality, and mix of housing types; vacancy rates; building costs; area demographics; and the health of the local economy.

In the first quarter of 2021, apartment rents ranged from \$950 a month in Wrangell/Petersburg to \$1,323 a month in Sitka. The average house sold for a low of \$308,627 in the Fairbanks North Star Borough to a high of \$455,778 in the Bethel Census Area.

Average house prices* in the first quarter of 2021



*Single-family, three-bedroom house

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section and Alaska Housing Finance Corporation

How the military ranked Alaska cities' costs in 2021

City	Index
U.S. average	100
Anchorage (includes Eagle River)	126
Bethel	150
Clear Air Force Station	130
College	128
Cordova	148
Delta Junction	132
Eielson Air Force Base (Fairbanks)	132
Fort Wainwright (Fairbanks)	128
Homer (includes Anchor Point)	138
Juneau	142
Kenai (includes Soldotna)	138
Ketchikan	138
King Salmon (incl Bristol Bay Borough)	138
Kodiak	136
Nome	144
Petersburg	144
Seward	142
Sitka	144
Spuce Cape	142
Tok	132
Unalaska	142
Utqiagvik	144
Valdez	146
Wainwright	144
Wasilla	122

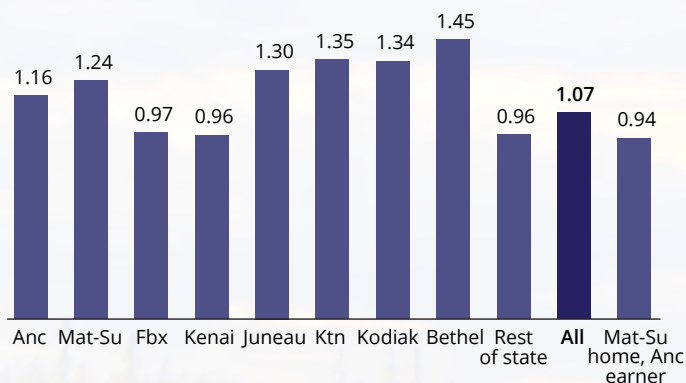
Source: OCONUS, effective June 1, 2021

Homes most affordable since '92

Because an area's average wages can change how affordable its housing is, we create an index that takes wages into account. The index calculates how many average earners in an area it takes to afford a typical single-family home there.

Low interest rates and wage increases made housing in Alaska more affordable in 2020 than it's been since at least 1992. (For more on affordability, see the May issue of *Trends*.)

Earners needed to afford an average home in the second half of 2020



Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section and Alaska Housing Finance Corporation, Quarterly Survey of Mortgage Lending Activity

While housing was more affordable everywhere, an Anchorage worker purchasing a home in the adjacent Matanuska-Susitna Borough remained the most affordable arrangement. Because Mat-Su's average home is cheaper and Anchorage's average earnings are higher, that mortgage would require less than a single person's monthly earnings, making the commute worthwhile for many.

Military index tells a similar story

The U.S. Department of Defense produces a cost-of-living index called OCONUS for all its "overseas" locations, including Alaska and Hawaii. The military pays allowances to service members stationed in high-cost areas that help them maintain purchasing power

similar to what they'd have in lower-cost areas.

This cost-of-living adjustment is only calculated on spendable income, not total income, so it excludes housing (which the military handles separately), taxes, savings, life insurance, gifts, and contributions.

This index's strength is its broad geographic coverage, as it includes a long list of small Alaska communities. Its results mostly line up with other sources in this article. In 2021, the costliest communities were Bethel at 150 percent of the average and Cordova at 148 percent. The lowest costs were in Wasilla and Anchorage at 122 and 126, respectively.

Neal Fried is an economist in Anchorage. Reach him at (907) 269-4861 or neal.fried@alaska.gov.

ALASKA AND U.S. CITIES

Continued from page 8

four in the country. Costs ranged from 50 percent above the national average in Anchorage to 62 percent higher in Kodiak.

Still, an increasing number of U.S. cities are eclipsing Alaska's costs, and mainly because of housing. In 2000, only five cities came in above Alaska, but 2021 recorded 17. The closest geographically was Seattle at 151.8.

Nearly all of the more costly cities were large metropolitan areas with populations larger than the entire state of Alaska. Manhattan topped the list at 240.6. In contrast, the lowest-cost city was Kalamazoo, Michigan, at 76.3.

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Highest public health care premiums, 2021

State	Premium
1 Wyoming	\$785
2 Alaska	\$673
3 Vermont	\$666
4 Nebraska	\$645
5 West Virginia	\$635
6 South Dakota	\$609
7 New York	\$588
8 Alabama	\$549
9 Connecticut	\$523
10 Delaware	\$522

Note: Lowest monthly premium for a 40-year-old applicant, silver tier of Affordable Care Act coverage

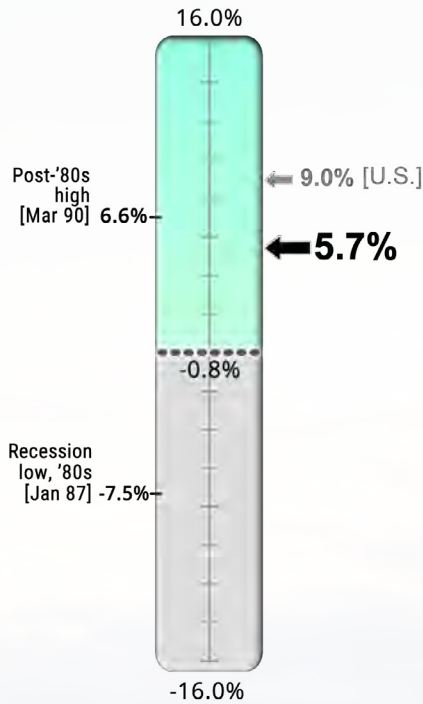
Source: The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation

Gauging The Economy



Job Growth

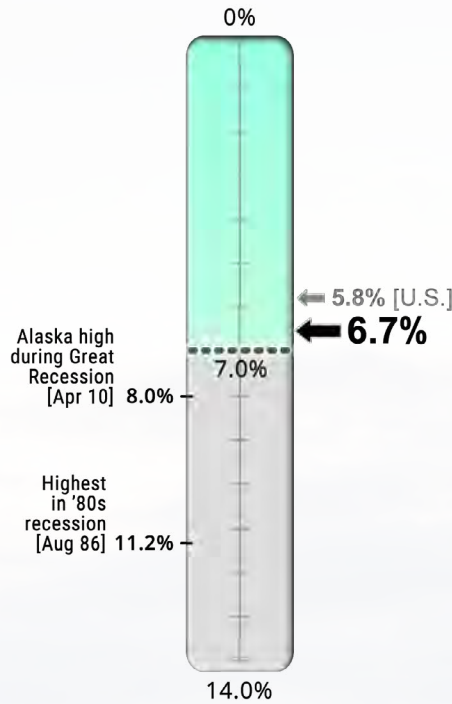
May 2021
Over-the-year percent change



➤ The spread of COVID-19 caused a rapid drop in employment beginning in April 2020. April 2021 marked the first comparison to a month in 2020 that had COVID-related job loss. Although employment is up significantly from that low period, it's well below the same months' job levels in 2019.

Unemployment Rate

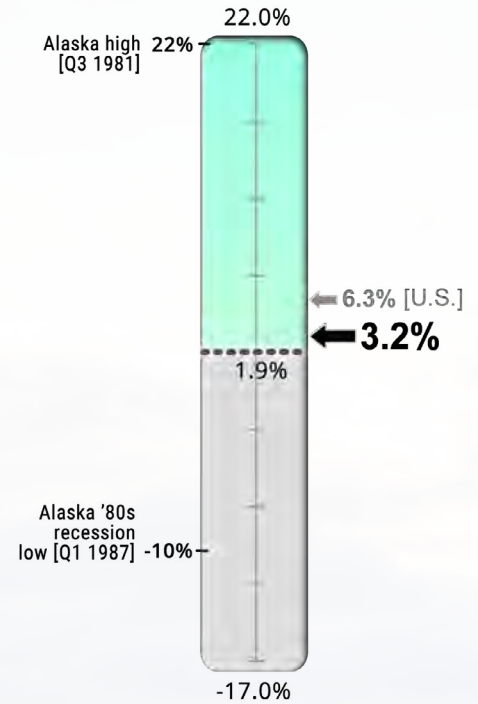
May 2021
Seasonally adjusted



➤ Alaska's unemployment rate has been difficult to calculate during the pandemic and is less useful as an economic measure than it normally would be.

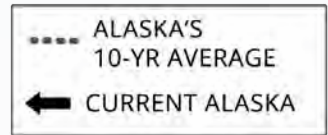
Wage Growth

4th Quarter 2020
Over-the-year percent change



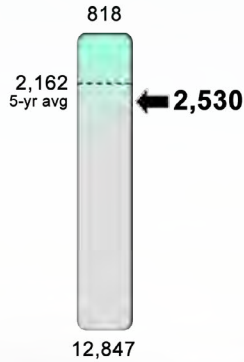
➤ After being well down during the second and third quarters of 2020, total wages paid by Alaska employers climbed above year-ago levels in the fourth quarter.

Gauging The Economy



Initial Claims

Unemployment, week ending June 5, 2021**

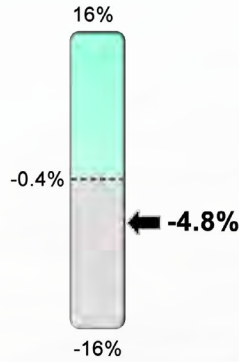


➤ Unemployment claims jumped in the spring of 2020 with the pandemic as many businesses shut down or limited services, and they remain elevated.

**Four-week moving average ending with specified week

GDP Growth

4th Quarter 2020
Over-the-year percent change*

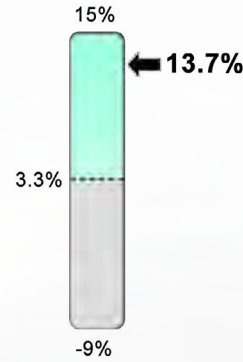


➤ Gross domestic product is the value of the goods and services a state produces. Alaska's GDP dropped significantly when COVID-19 hit, but is slowly recovering.

*In current dollars

Personal Income Growth

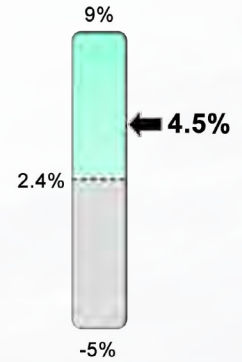
1st Quarter 2021
Over-the-year percent change



➤ Personal income jumped well above year-ago levels, largely because of federal COVID-19 relief funding. Wages were relatively flat over the period.

Change in Home Prices

Single-family, percent change from prior year, Q4 2020**

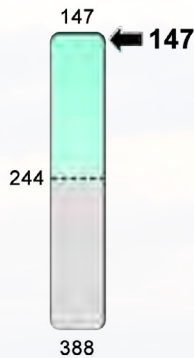


➤ Home prices include only those for which a commercial loan was used. This indicator tends to be volatile from quarter to quarter.

**Four-quarter moving average ending with specified quarter

Foreclosures

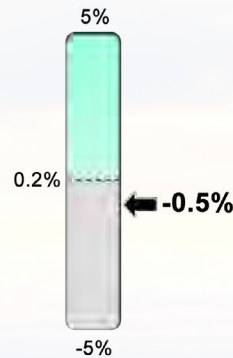
1st Quarter 2020



➤ Because of the pandemic, there has been an indefinite moratorium on foreclosures since the second quarter of 2020.

Population Growth

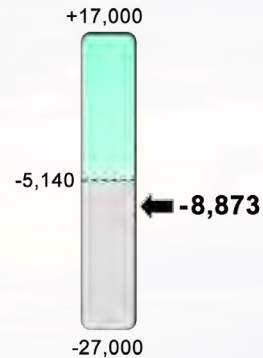
2019 to 2020



➤ This was the fourth straight year of population decline.

Net Migration

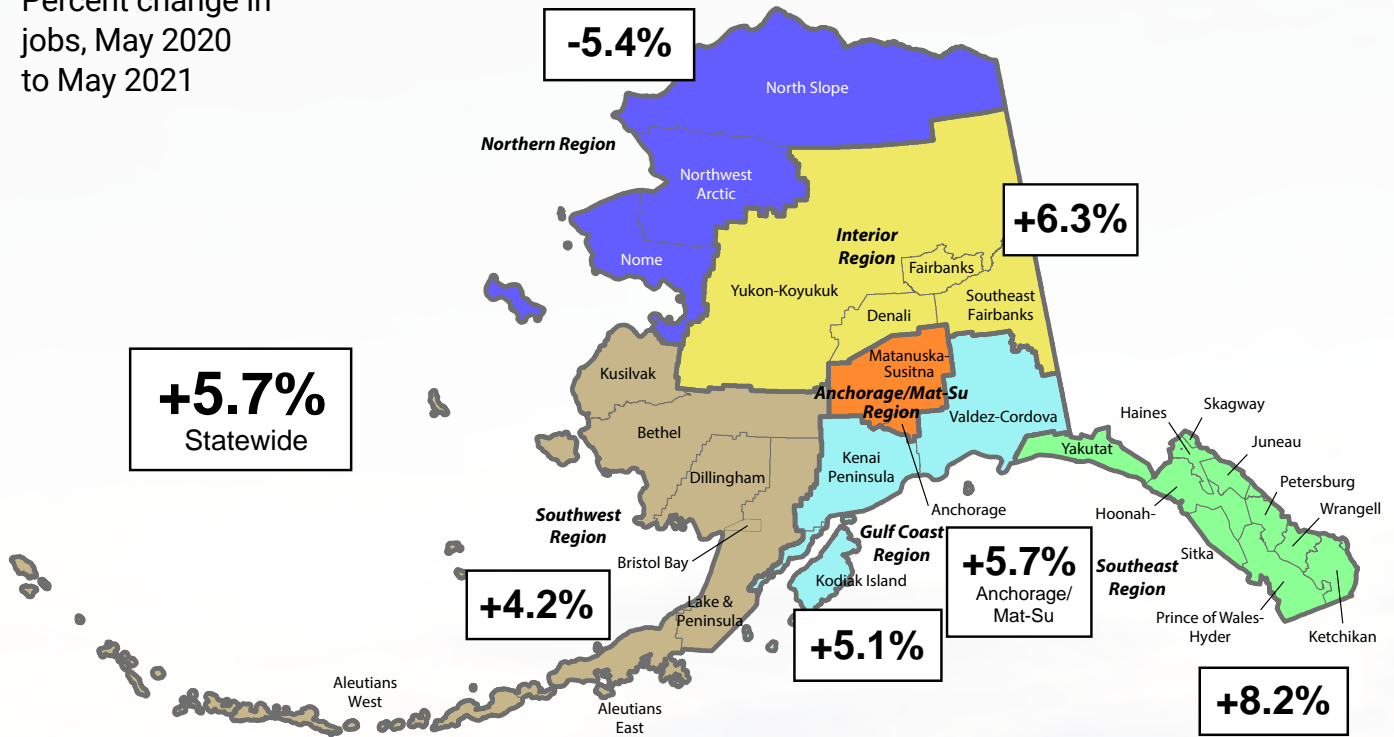
2019 to 2020



➤ The state had net migration losses for the eighth consecutive year in 2020. Net migration is the number who moved to Alaska minus the number who left.

Employment by Region

Percent change in jobs, May 2020 to May 2021



Seasonally adjusted

	Prelim.	Revised	
	05/21	04/21	05/20
United States	5.8	6.1	13.3
Alaska	6.7	6.7	11.6

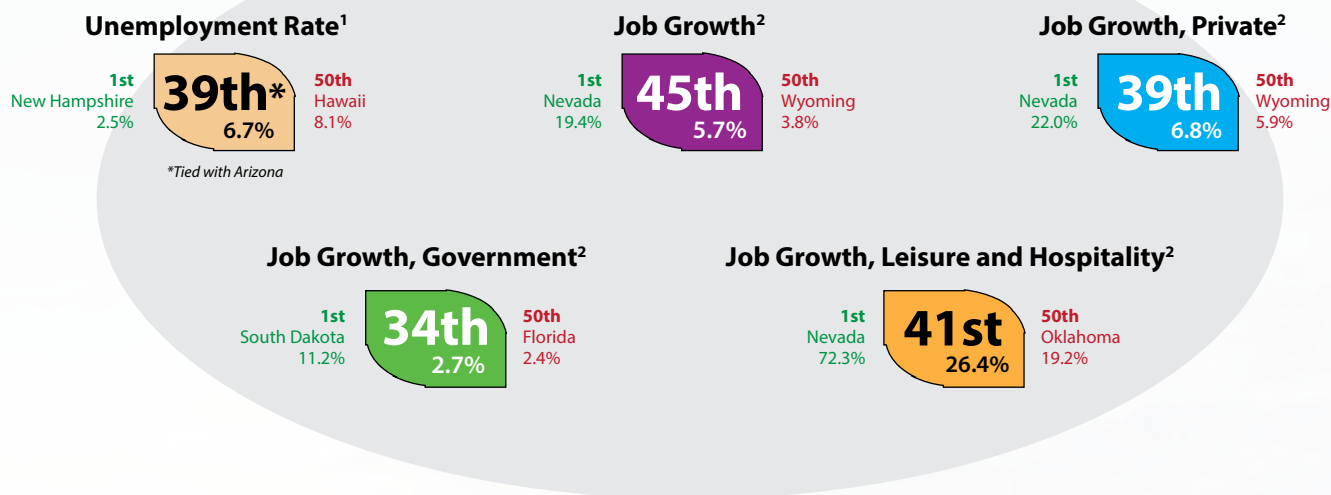
Not seasonally adjusted

	Prelim.	Revised	
	05/21	04/21	05/20
United States	5.5	5.7	13.0
Alaska	6.7	7.0	12.0

Regional, not seasonally adjusted

	Prelim.	Revised			Prelim.	Revised			Prelim.	Revised	
	05/21	04/21	05/20		05/21	04/21	05/20		05/21	04/21	05/20
Interior Region	5.6	5.9	10.2	Southwest Region	10.7	9.4	15.2	Southeast Region	6.4	6.9	12.9
Denali Borough	12.3	16.3	24.4	Aleutians East Borough	3.0	1.9	10.5	Haines Borough	10.8	13.6	23.6
Fairbanks N Star Borough	5.1	5.4	9.7	Aleutians West	4.9	2.2	17.6	Hoonah-Angoon Census Area	10.7	12.8	18.0
Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	6.5	7.0	9.4	Census Area				Juneau, City and Borough	5.1	5.3	10.7
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	12.3	12.2	17.0	Bethel Census Area	12.8	12.6	14.0	Ketchikan Gateway Borough	7.7	8.4	15.0
Northern Region	10.4	10.6	12.6	Bristol Bay Borough	5.9	9.4	10.6	Petersburg Borough	6.9	8.0	13.4
Nome Census Area	11.8	12.2	14.8	Dillingham Census Area	8.9	8.8	11.2	Prince of Wales-Hyder Census Area	7.5	8.2	12.5
North Slope Borough	6.3	5.9	7.7	Kusilvak Census Area	21.2	21.6	25.0	Sitka, City and Borough	4.9	5.0	12.5
Northwest Arctic Borough	12.9	14.2	14.9	Lake and Peninsula Borough	10.0	10.5	12.5	Skagway, Municipality	13.0	17.1	28.9
Anchorage/Mat-Su Region	6.4	6.7	11.8	Gulf Coast Region	7.5	8.2	12.4	Wrangell, City and Borough	6.5	7.0	12.5
Anchorage, Municipality	6.1	6.5	11.7	Kenai Peninsula Borough	7.7	8.7	13.3	Yakutat, City and Borough	7.7	8.8	10.4
Mat-Su Borough	7.0	7.5	12.3	Kodiak Island Borough	6.4	5.6	8.6				
				Valdez-Cordova Census Area	7.8	8.9	12.4				

How Alaska Ranks



Note: Government employment includes federal, state, and local government plus public schools and universities.

¹May seasonally adjusted unemployment rates

²May employment, over-the-year percent change

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

Other Economic Indicators

	Current		Year ago	Change
Urban Alaska Consumer Price Index (CPI-U, base yr 1982=100)	227.258	2nd half 2020	228.495	-0.54%
Commodity prices				
Crude oil, Alaska North Slope, * per barrel	\$67.45	May 2021	\$28.21	+139.10%
Natural gas, Henry Hub, per thousand cubic feet (mcf)	\$2.69	May 2021	\$1.81	+63.54%
Gold, per oz. COMEX	\$1,777.40	6/23/2021	\$1,775.10	+0.13%
Silver, per oz. COMEX	\$25.90	6/23/2021	\$17.81	+45.42%
Copper, per lb. COMEX	\$4.22	6/23/2021	\$2.66	+58.65%
Zinc, per lb.	\$1.29	6/23/2021	\$0.92	+40.22%
Lead, per lb.	\$0.98	6/23/2021	\$0.80	+22.50%
Bankruptcies				
	63	Q1 2021	93	-32.26%
Business	5	Q1 2021	14	-64.29%
Personal	58	Q1 2021	79	-26.59%
Unemployment insurance claims				
Initial filings	13,836	May 2021	37,812	-63.41%
Continued filings	56,141	May 2021	230,505	-75.64%
Claimant count	12,942	May 2021	53,887	-75.98%

*Department of Revenue estimate

Sources for this page and the preceding three pages include Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis; U.S. Energy Information Administration; Kitco; U.S. Census Bureau; COMEX; NASDAQ; Alaska Department of Revenue; and U.S. Courts, 9th Circuit

EMPLOYER RESOURCES

Use AlaskaJobs for the Work Opportunity Tax Credit

Alaska's Work Opportunity Tax Credit program offers substantial federal tax credits — between \$1,200 and \$9,600 per eligible hire — to employers who hire certain at-risk job seekers. Examples include unemployed and disabled veterans, people receiving public assistance and their family members, those who have been incarcerated, some residents of Rural Renewal Counties and designated Empowerment Zones, and the long-term unemployed.

Alaska WOTC is now part of the AlaskaJobs online system. Whether your business is new to the program or has applied before, AlaskaJobs is your path to these tax credits and the most timely and efficient way to manage requests and communication.

Employers must establish a WOTC account to submit new requests or connect with their existing WOTC portfolio in AlaskaJobs. For instructions, see <https://jobs.alaska.gov/wotc.htm>.

For AlaskaJobs assistance, contact your local Alaska Job Center at <https://jobs.alaska.gov/offices/index.html> or call toll-free: (877) 724-2539.

Once you have opened your AlaskaJobs account, you can enlist a third-party agent such as your tax preparer or payroll processor to submit tax credit requests and manage your portfolio. For information and IRS Form 2848, required for third-party representation, visit <https://www.irs.gov/forms-pubs/about-form-2848>.

To activate your new AlaskaJobs WOTC account or ask questions, please email dol.wotc@alaskajobs.com. Assisting employers is our No. 1 priority, and we will respond to your email immediately.

Employer Resources is written by the Employment and Training Services Division of the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development.

SAFETY MINUTE

Employers' early investment in safety pays off sixfold

Injuries, illnesses, and fatalities take a toll on employees and their families. They also cost organizations billions of dollars in often preventable expenses. By investing in safety up front, employers can reap a variety of cost savings, both directly and indirectly. Studies show that for every \$1 invested, an employer can expect up to \$6 in returns.

Direct expenses are the most obvious and include workers' compensation payouts, OSHA penalties, civil liability, litigation costs, insurance premium increases, medical expenses, and emergency response fees.

The indirect costs of injuries, illnesses, and fatalities are often more expensive, however, and employers sometimes overlook them when deciding whether investing in safety is worth it. Indirect costs include reduced productivity, low morale, additional administrative work, loss of skilled workers, worker replacement, and workplace disruptions after a workplace incident.

Workplace safety and health programs have proven to reduce injuries, illnesses, and fatalities by

involving employees in the identification, elimination, and prevention of workplace hazards. Employers that invest their time, money, and effort into these programs decrease their numbers of workplace incidents and receive other benefits that more than cover the cost of setting up and maintaining their programs.

Establishing clear policies, an environment that encourages employee involvement in safety and health risk reduction, and strong leadership support are proven to decrease costs over time. Investing in safety is not just the right thing to do; it's good for employers and good for workers.

For more on the free services we offer small employers, contact the department's Consultation and Training section at (800) 656-4972 or (907) 269-4955.

This Safety Minute was written by Michael Flint, safety consultant for the Alaska Occupational Safety and Health Consultation and Training Section of the Department of Labor and Workforce Development. For more information on keeping your employees safe, please visit labor.alaska.gov/lss/oshhome.htm and follow us on Facebook at facebook.com/alaskalabor.

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