

2012

Unemployment Insurance Actuarial Report

Governor Sean Parnell
Commissioner Dianne Blumer



**ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
& WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT**

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& WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT**

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On the cover: This mountain view from the Lemon Creek area in Juneau was taken by Sam Dapcevich.

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Executive Summary

Alaska's unemployment insurance system has had an eventful several years. The balance in the system's trust fund — money kept in reserve to help the fund weather economic downturns — fell by more than \$100 million from 2008 to 2011 as the number of claims rose as a result of the national recession.

The fund balance increased in 2012, however, and unlike the majority of other states, Alaska's fund was not depleted during the recession and the state did not have to borrow from the federal government to cover its claims.

Trust Fund Health

Alaska disbursed \$306 million from its trust fund in 2012, down from \$335 million in 2011. A significant portion of that amount passed through the state system but wasn't chargeable to the state. Federally funded extensions of unemployment insurance benefits, for example, and claims from a reimbursable employer — employers who are authorized to directly reimburse the state's UI system for claims made by their employees — are not the state's financial responsibility.

In terms of actual benefit costs for which the state is responsible — referred to as "chargeable benefit costs" — payouts totaled \$152 million in 2012, down from \$160 million in 2011. Tax revenue collected in 2012 totaled \$197 million, up from \$151 million in 2011.

Consequently, the balance in the trust fund recovered from a low of \$202 million in March 2012 to an end-of-year balance of \$276 million. That balance is still well below the statutory target range of 3.0 to 3.3 percent of the wages paid by employers covered by the system, but it's not uncommon or unexpected to drop below the target range following an economic downturn. The system is designed to gradually build back to its target reserve range after downturns, and that process is under way.

Claimant Statistics

About 69,000 individuals collected some form of unemployment compensation in 2012, a decrease of about 3,500 from 2011. The average duration a person received regular benefits was 20 weeks (eligibility for regular benefits is 26 weeks) and the average weekly payment was \$244. Many claimants also received benefits under one or more of the various extension programs that were available in 2012.

Covered Employment and Wages

Ninety-eight percent of the state's wage and salary employment is covered by either state or federal unemployment insurance. The number of jobs covered in 2012 equaled 327,000, a 1.6 percent increase from 2011. Wages attached to those jobs totaled \$15.4 billion, of which \$12 billion was for employers subject to UI taxes (the remaining wages were paid by reimbursable employers).

Chapter 1

Unemployment Insurance Benefit Financing System

Trust fund is solely for paying benefits

Every state has a trust fund designated solely to pay unemployment insurance liabilities. To meet those liabilities, a UI system must function well and maintain its solvency.

In 1980, the Alaska Legislature implemented the bulk of the current auto-adjusting system. Tax rates adjust annually to reflect changes in benefit costs, wages, and the trust fund reserve ratio while the base on which taxes are assessed adjusts to changes in statewide average earnings.

These components provide both forward-looking and backward-looking parameters for maintaining fund solvency. The system is backward-looking in the sense that it looks at costs already borne by UI payments and attributes a rate of recapture based on three years of data. It is forward-looking in that it seeks to maintain a certain amount of wages — 3.0 to 3.3 percent — in case of a future downturn. The final tax rate applied in any given year takes into account both cost recapture and future readiness.

Benefit payments drive revenue needs

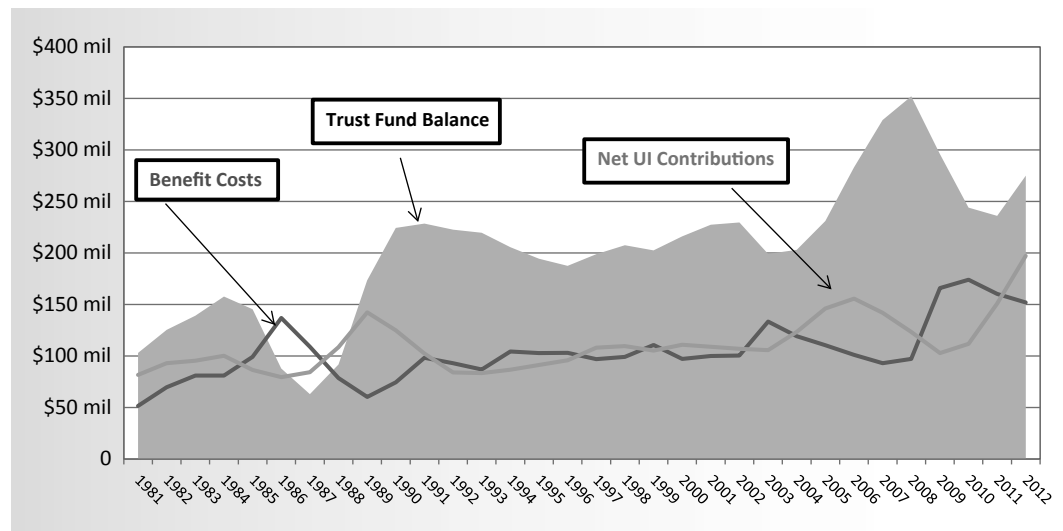
The UI system is designed to cover benefit costs. To best gauge the level of benefit payments relative to the current size of the economy, costs are expressed as a ratio of benefits paid to total wages, called the benefit cost rate or BCR. The BCR is a measure of replacement coverage for unemployment benefit payments as well as a measure of the effects of those benefits on a state's economy.

In general, the average benefit cost rate in Alaska is higher

Figure 1.1

UI Trust Fund End-of-Year Balance

PLUS BENEFIT COSTS AND PAYROLL CONTRIBUTIONS, 1981 TO 2012



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

than in other states due to Alaska's highly seasonal employment and its relatively large portion of the unemployed receiving UI benefits (the reciprocity rate).

Over the past decade, Alaska's BCR has averaged 1.5 percent, ranging from a decade low of 1.2 percent in 2007-2008 to a high of 1.9 percent in 2003. During the most recent recession, the BCR reached 1.7 percent. In 2012, Alaska's BCR fell back to 1.4 percent, close to the average. (See Table 1.1.)

Alaska's benefit cost rate for reimbursable employment is currently less than one-third the rate of taxable employment, at 0.4 percent in 2012. These lower rates result from generally stable and mainly nonseasonal employment in the major reimbursable employers: state and local government.

Tax contributions are the fund's main income source

Alaska's UI taxes assessed on employers and employees are the principal source of income for the UI trust fund. Tax

contributions to the fund in 2012 totaled \$197.1 million — 56.9 percent of total revenues — and up 30.7 percent from 2011. (See Table 1.2.)

Alaska's UI taxes are assessed on wages up to a taxable wage base, defined in AS 23.20.175(c) as 75 percent of the average annual earnings in covered employment for the immediately preceding year ending June 30. The state taxable wage base was \$35,800 in 2012, increasing to \$36,900 for tax year 2013.

How tax rates are calculated

Alaska's UI taxes on employers and employees have three components: (1) the average benefit cost rate or ABCR; (2) individual employer experience factors; and (3) the trust fund solvency adjustment or TFSA. Tax rates are calculated in November and apply to the following calendar year. Below is the current formula for calculating tax rates.

- Employer tax rate = $((0.73 \times \text{ABCR}) \times \text{experience factor}) + \text{TFSA}$
- Employee tax rate = $(0.27 \times \text{ABCR})$

The ABCR is similar to the BCR, but for tax rate calculation the ABCR is defined as the cost of benefits (minus interest earnings) over the most recent three-year period ending June 30 (state fiscal year), divided by the total payroll of contributing employers over the first three of the last four SFYs, inflated by the ratio of taxable to total wages of contributing employers in the most recent state fiscal year. (See Table 1.5.)

The ABCR measures benefit payments that must be replaced by contributions (taxes). Basing tax rate calculations on a three-year period helps mitigate single-year changes. This averaging provides a more stable rate from year to year, which is a key feature but one that requires a buffer (or reserve) to allow for a smoothed cost recapture.

Employers pay 73 percent (revised 2010) of the average benefit cost rate, and employees pay the remaining 27 percent. Employee rates are not experience rated and are therefore uniform across the board. Employer rates, however, vary according to an experience rating system and may also include a surtax or credit to help maintain the solvency of the trust fund.

Experience rating assigns employers to 20 tax rate classes

Employers with a higher incidence of worker layoffs will generally have a larger impact on unemployment and the

payment of UI benefits. Each state has an experience rating system to recognize that such employers should contribute a larger share to the UI trust fund.

Alaska has three types of employers that pay taxes. Most are in the experience-rated group: the "E class." The experience-rated have at least four quarters of wage history prior to June 30 of the year preceding the tax year to qualify for experience rating.

The industry-rated group, or "I class," contains new employers or those with fewer than four quarters of wage history; they pay a standard industry tax rate.

The penalty-rated group, "P class," includes employers that either failed to report on a timely basis or are delinquent in their payments. The P class employers are taxed at the maximum rate, which can be no less than 5.4 percent.

In 2012, 88.6 percent of all contributing employers were experience-rated, 10.1 percent were industry-rated, and 1.3 percent were penalty-rated. (See Table 1.4.)

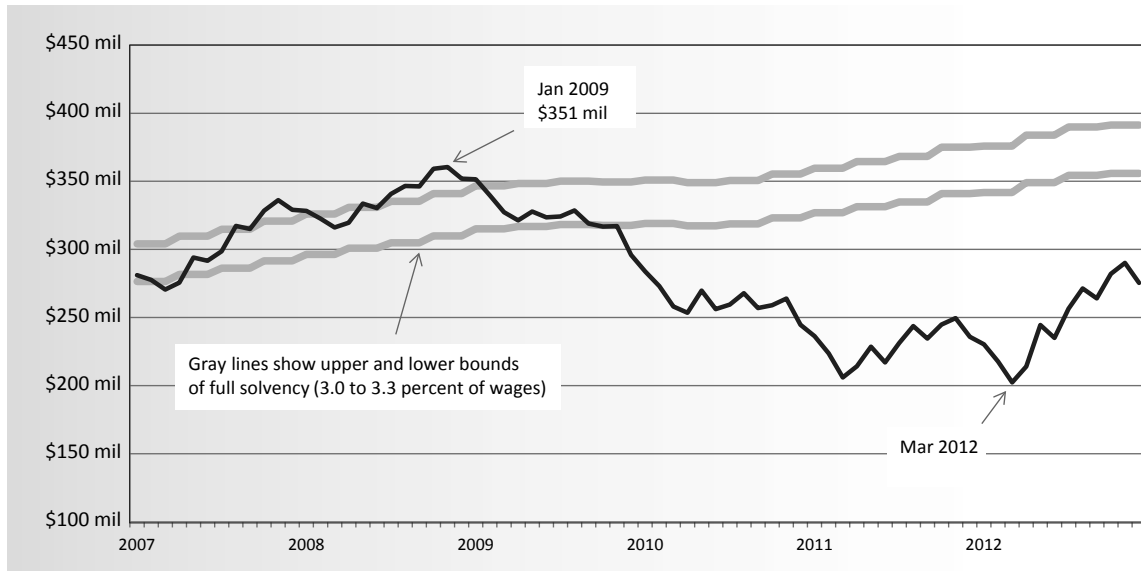
The method of experience rating used in Alaska is referred to as payroll decline, which is an indirect measure of experience with unemployment. The logic behind the payroll decline method is that employers with larger changes in payroll are likely responsible for more compensable unemployment than employers with a lower payroll decline, and should therefore contribute more to cover the higher benefit costs of their former employees. Advantages of using the payroll decline method of experience rating are in its simplicity and cost-effectiveness.

In payroll decline, each employer's percent decline in payroll from one quarter to the next is averaged for the prior four to 12 quarters. The resulting decline quotients of all employers are then arrayed in ascending order and divided into 21 rate classes. Each class accounts for 5 percent of the total statewide payroll except the 20th and 21st rate classes, which account for 4.99 percent and 0.01 percent, respectively.

Class 21 is the "standard rate class" added in 1984 in response to federal legislation requiring a standard tax rate of 5.4 percent from which the state could reduce tax rates in accordance with experience. In practice, no employer is assigned Class 21 by experience rating alone, but rather by direct assignment under administrative penalty; therefore, in practice it is used as a penalty class.

Experience factors are assigned to each rate class — the higher the rate class, the greater the experience factor. Experience factors range from 0.4 to 1.65, according to a schedule in AS 23.20.290(c). (See Table 1.5.)

Figure 1.2 Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund Balance, Monthly



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

Trust fund solvency

Up to this point, the parts of the financing system that have been discussed revolve around the cost recapture, or backward-looking components, and the equitable distribution of such costs by experience rating. While cost recapture is vital to keeping the system whole, it is also necessary to anticipate the future. The other side of the coin is the readiness component, or forward-looking element of the UI financing system.

While the ABCR accounts for cost recapture, the final rate may also incorporate a solvency adjustment to help keep the fund balance within an ideal range. To absorb benefit payments in periods of elevated demand, the unemployment insurance trust fund should maintain a reserve of between 3.0 and 3.3 percent of covered wages. This targeted percentage is determined through past experience of benefit costs and proved appropriate during Alaska’s most severe recession to date: in the 1980s when the single-year costs in 1986 rose as high as 3.38 percent of covered wages.

Application of the solvency adjustment

Because it would be burdensome and unnecessary to try to recapture an entire solvency shortfall in a single year, statute dictates that the solvency tax may not increase by more than 0.3 percentage points from one year to the next. This limit allows for a multi-year recovery and helps prevent more dramatic tax rate rises from year to year. The

goal is to replenish the fund once the elevated claims loads have passed and both employment and earnings are on the rise, allowing the system to be prepared for the next cycle of elevated demand for benefits.

The trust fund solvency adjustment, or TFSA, applies uniformly to all employers and ranges from -0.4 percent to 1.1 percent depending on the trust fund reserve rate, according to a formula in AS 23.20.290(f).

During 2012, there was a 0.6 percent solvency tax in effect. This was a result of the trust fund falling nearly a full percentage point outside the target range to 2.1 percent.

During 2013, a solvency tax of 0.8 percent went into effect as the trust fund remained well underfunded on the determinant date of Sep. 30, 2012, reaching a reserve ratio of 2.2 percent.

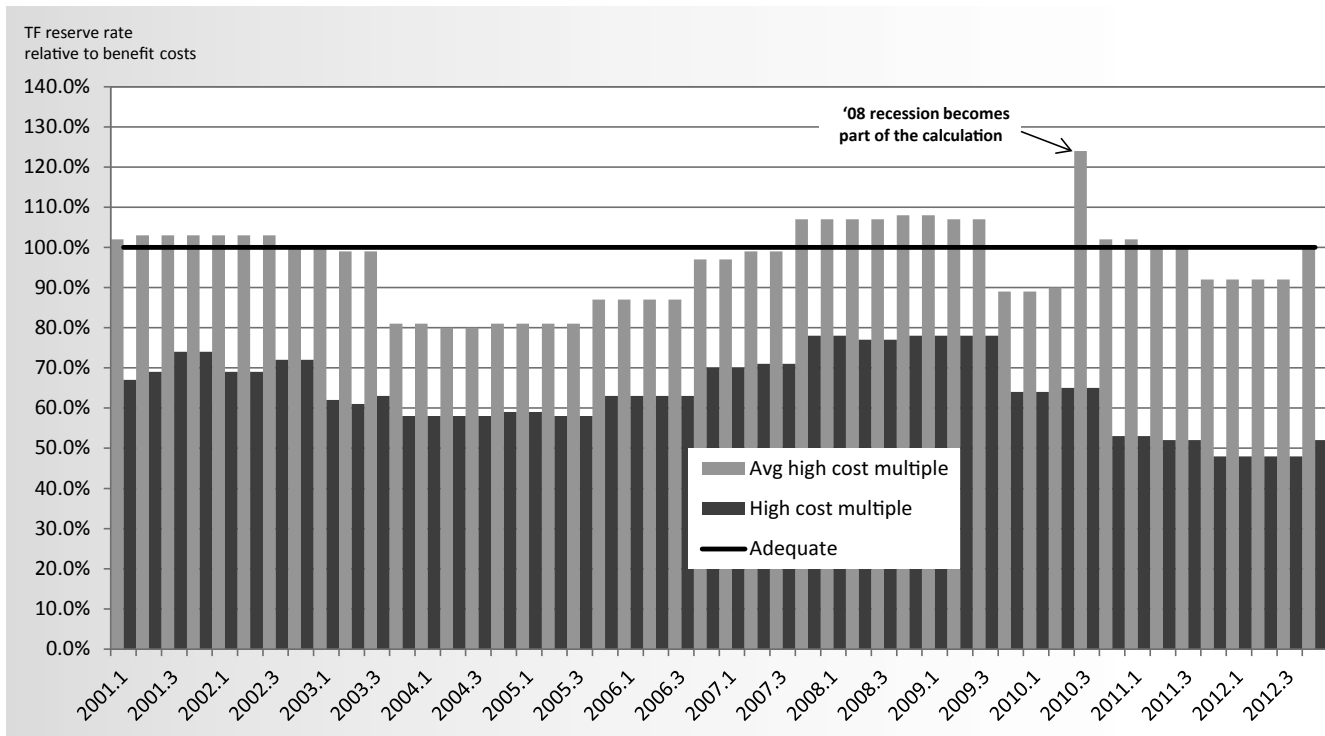
For 2014, a much-reduced solvency tax of 0.29 percent will apply to the fundamental cost-based tax rate.

2013 legislation

Legislation passed during the 2013 legislative session made two adjustments to the way Alaska’s unemployment insurance taxes are calculated. First, the commissioner of the Department of Labor and Workforce Development was given discretion to suspend all or a portion of tax increases when a solvency measure produced by the U.S. Department of Labor is at or above a certain level.

Figure 1.3 Other Measures of Trust Fund Adequacy Cost Multiples

1ST QUARTER 2001 THROUGH 4TH QUARTER 2012



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, UI Data Summary report

The measure, called the average high cost multiple, is essentially a calculation of preparedness based on each state's history with recessions or other periods during which benefits exceeded revenue. If a state has a trust fund balance that equates to an average high cost multiple of one, the state could continue to pay benefits for an average high cost year without taking in any additional revenue.

After the standard calculations, if the tax rate is scheduled to go up but the average high cost multiple is at least 0.8, the commissioner has the discretion, after consulting with the department's unemployment insurance actuary, to suspend all or part of that increase.

The other change affected the amount that the trust fund solvency adjustment can fall from one year to the next. Prior to the 2013 legislation, the trust fund solvency portion of the tax rate could not exceed a 0.3 percentage point increase or decrease from one year to the next. The 2013 legislation removed the limit on how far the trust fund solvency adjustment could fall on the logic that while employers should be protected from dramatic swings in how much their tax rates could rise in a year, they did not need such protection from how much tax rates could fall in a single year.

The 2014 rates will be affected by this change because the calculated solvency adjustment will be lower than would have been allowed before the 2013 legislation was passed.

The administration of the UI program is funded by a federal tax

Separate from state-imposed taxes used solely to finance benefit payments, employers pay an additional federal tax to cover the costs of administering the UI program. The Federal Unemployment Tax Act, or FUTA, imposes a tax of 6.0 percent on a base of \$7,000 in wages. However, as long as state law conforms to federal law, employers receive an offsetting credit of 5.4 percent on the FUTA tax rate, making the effective tax rate 0.6 percent. The net result is a maximum \$42 tax for each employee. The federal government estimates that in federal fiscal year 2012, employers in Alaska contributed \$12.8 million in FUTA tax revenues. (See Table 1.6.)

The purpose of the FUTA credit is to encourage state programs to comply with federal guidelines; as a result, conformity to federal law is frequently the reason for adopting new state provisions. Alaska's Employment Security Act currently conforms to federal law.

The federal government pays for the administration of each state's unemployment program through administrative grants. In federal fiscal year 2012, Alaska received \$31.6 million in administrative grants, including \$24.2 million for unemployment insurance administrative costs and \$7.4 million for employment services. Alaska's total administrative grants amounted to 246.9 percent of state FUTA contributions. (See Table 1.6.)

Trust fund revenue includes direct reimbursements

While the state trust fund disburses all regular benefits, extended benefits, and supplemental state benefits, they differ in the way they are financed. As mentioned earlier, employer taxes are the fund's major source of revenue — but revenues also come from a variety of other sources.

The federal government reimburses the trust fund for 100 percent of regular and extended benefits paid to former federal employees through its UCFE program and former military employees through its UCX program, as well as a portion (about 50 percent) of all nonfederal extended benefit payments. The federal government also pays interest on the trust fund balance. In 2011 and 2012, the trust fund earned more than \$15 million in interest, which helped offset benefit costs. (See Table 1.2.)

Nonprofit organizations and state and local government agencies that opt to reimburse the trust fund directly instead of paying taxes reimburse 100 percent of the regular UI benefits and extended benefits paid to their former employees. Through 1988, nonprofit agencies reimbursed only half the extended benefits, but the Alaska Legislature changed the law in 1989. Reimbursable employers paid back \$13.2 million in 2012. (See tables 1.2 and 1.7.)

Training programs receive a share of employee UI tax revenue

The Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development administers two employment training programs that are supported by a share of the unemployment insurance taxes employees pay.

The State Training and Employment Program (STEP), created in 1989, was reauthorized six times and made permanent in 2009. The Technical and Vocational Education Program (TVEP) was enacted in 2000. Both programs began with identical funding definitions (AS 23.15.630 and AS 23.15.835, respectively) providing an amount equal 0.10 percent of taxable wages collected in taxes from employees. The funding formula for TVEP was increased by 50 percent in July 2008, to 0.15 percent of taxable wages.

At the employee minimum UI tax rate of 0.5 percent, the share of employee taxes allocated for STEP is 20 percent, and for TVEP is 30 percent. In total, 50 percent of collected employee tax funds are dedicated to the training programs and not deposited into the UI trust fund. However, as the employee tax increases due to legislative changes and cost increases from the recession, the percentage of tax paid allocated to training programs will be smaller.

The funds for STEP and TVEP are normally tracked on a state fiscal year basis, so these numbers are not strictly comparable to the calendar year data in all other parts of this report. In state fiscal year 2012, STEP and TVEP received \$17.7 million, and in SFY 2013 they received \$18.4 million. During the last five years, the department has provided more than \$85.1 million in support for the training programs from the UI financing system.

Table 1.1 Benefit Cost Rate
2003 TO 2012

Year	Taxable Employment			Reimbursable Employment		
	Benefits Paid (In Thousands)	Total Wages (Lagged 1 Yr) (In Thousands)	Benefit Cost Rate (Percent)	Benefits Paid (In Thousands)	Total Wages (Lagged 1 Yr) (In Thousands)	Benefit Cost Rate (Percent)
2003	\$145,288	\$7,501,125	1.9%	\$12,514	\$2,278,413	0.5%
2004	\$130,269	\$7,730,837	1.7%	\$11,681	\$2,362,563	0.5%
2005	\$121,260	\$8,170,491	1.5%	\$9,890	\$2,411,561	0.4%
2006	\$113,787	\$8,629,441	1.3%	\$8,284	\$2,519,453	0.3%
2007	\$107,410	\$9,214,930	1.2%	\$7,897	\$2,600,402	0.3%
2008	\$114,155	\$9,877,150	1.2%	\$7,826	\$2,691,732	0.3%
2009	\$179,562	\$10,507,640	1.7%	\$12,108	\$2,826,216	0.4%
2010	\$185,124	\$10,637,463	1.7%	\$15,169	\$3,024,074	0.5%
2011	\$169,400	\$10,898,425	1.6%	\$14,033	\$3,163,922	0.4%
2012	\$159,040	\$11,390,626	1.4%	\$12,868	\$3,274,322	0.4%

Note: Taxable employment benefits paid includes Net UI + SSB, state share EB, and net wage combining interstate.
Sources: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section:
Unemployment Insurance Financial Transaction Summary, ETA 2112 report to the U.S. Department of Labor;
Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) report to the U.S. Department of Labor

Table 1.2 Trust Fund Deposits and Disbursements
2003 to 2012

Deposits									
Year	U.I. Tax Contributions¹ (ex. reimb.)	Federal Share Extended Benefits	Amounts Rec'd From Reimb. Employers	Interstate Benefits Wage Combining	Federal Emerg. Comp²	Net Penalty³	Other⁴	Trust Fund Interest Earned	Total Revenue Deposited⁵
2003	\$105,714,018	\$8,612,100	\$11,915,678	\$1,901,601	\$26,363,100	\$10,103,941	\$5,359,601	\$12,550,021	\$182,520,060
2004	\$123,396,419	\$3,714,300	\$12,660,108	\$2,816,279	\$4,564,790	\$10,651,316	\$4,967,505	\$10,157,097	\$172,927,815
2005	\$145,990,785	\$1,978,258	\$10,692,011	\$1,435,969	\$235,400	\$11,120,449	\$4,703,701	\$10,050,126	\$186,206,698
2006	\$155,630,450	0	\$9,101,144	\$1,143,862	0	\$12,130,828	\$3,719,601	\$11,922,978	\$193,648,864
2007	\$141,857,022	0	\$7,769,782	\$1,381,191	\$16,900	\$12,728,892	\$3,534,700	\$14,555,870	\$181,844,357
2008	\$123,294,511	\$1,760,900	\$8,498,168	\$1,139,703	\$9,857,900	\$14,773,157	\$4,160,400	\$16,226,742	\$179,711,481
2009	\$102,925,167	\$24,725,886	\$10,912,421	\$2,628,686	\$57,078,819	\$16,649,388	\$11,794,907	\$14,800,781	\$241,516,056
2010	\$111,699,985	\$37,397,073	\$15,332,275	\$4,046,388	\$98,633,056	\$16,923,833	\$18,325,023	\$11,037,930	\$313,395,563
2011	\$150,876,106	\$18,306,737	\$14,860,497	\$2,748,887	\$104,680,250	\$17,868,163	\$8,902,300	\$8,195,716	\$326,438,656
2012	\$197,162,141	\$5,132,361	\$13,155,741	\$2,127,352	\$96,153,600	\$18,656,384	\$6,894,300	\$6,813,917	\$346,095,795

Disbursements									
Year	Regular Benefits + SSB	Extended Benefit Payments	Reimb. Benefit Payments	Interstate Benefits Wage Combining	Federal Emerg. Comp.²	Training And Building Fund	Other⁴	Total Benefits Disbursed⁵	Reserve Fund Balance⁶
2003	\$125,467,879	\$17,066,115	\$12,513,957	\$13,239,427	\$26,565,752	\$10,116,699	\$7,987,796	\$212,957,625	\$199,140,993
2004	\$116,679,323	\$6,779,339	\$11,681,249	\$13,024,068	\$3,608,517	\$10,618,202	\$6,656,210	\$169,046,908	\$203,021,900
2005	\$108,545,340	\$4,079,233	\$9,890,482	\$12,114,777	\$(270,168)	\$11,295,341	\$12,536,018	\$158,191,022	\$230,973,776
2006	\$102,806,753	\$(305,756)	\$8,284,330	\$12,277,205	\$(448,030)	\$12,041,918	\$6,758,048	\$141,414,467	\$283,208,172
2007	\$95,880,401	\$(4,260)	\$7,897,265	\$12,912,576	\$31,663	\$12,628,147	\$6,678,243	\$136,024,035	\$329,028,495
2008	\$100,630,213	\$3,464,794	\$7,825,589	\$12,949,475	\$10,835,942	\$14,756,828	\$9,626,379	\$160,089,219	\$351,909,621
2009	\$160,374,040	\$26,367,374	\$12,107,607	\$17,957,371	\$58,175,601	\$16,606,203	\$5,899,685	\$297,487,880	\$295,937,797
2010	\$171,463,019	\$37,684,897	\$15,168,986	\$17,011,630	\$97,845,340	\$16,994,436	\$8,562,741	\$364,731,049	\$244,602,311
2011	\$157,292,889	\$17,236,761	\$14,032,924	\$14,976,753	\$103,591,824	\$17,846,713	\$10,210,225	\$335,188,089	\$235,852,878
2012	\$144,796,244	\$3,428,825	\$12,867,725	\$16,379,383	\$96,768,472	\$18,259,636	\$13,946,753	\$306,447,039	\$275,501,635

¹Excludes reimbursements

²TEUC: Temporary Emergency Unemployment Compensation, March 2002 to April 2004

EUC-08: Emergency Unemployment Compensation 2008, July 2008 to April 2011

³Net collections of penalties and fines

⁴PSE, DUA, TRA, transfer to Training and Building fund, prior year refunds, child support withholding transfers, federal UCFE and UCX benefits and receipts, federal share of regular benefits

⁵Deposits from all sources including federal and all disbursements made to claimants

⁶Amount available for benefits in trust fund on December 31

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section: Unemployment Insurance Financial Transaction Summary, ETA 2-112 report to the U.S. Department of Labor

Table 1.3 Tax Base, Average Employer and Employee Tax Rates and Ratio of Taxable to Total Wages
2003 TO 2012

Year	Wages in Taxable Employment (Thousands)		Taxable wages as a percentage of Total Wages	Tax Base	Average Employer Tax Rate		Average Employee Tax Rate	
	Total Wages	Taxable Wages			Percent of Taxable Wages	Percent of Total Wages	Percent of Taxable Wages	Percent of Total Wages
2003	\$7,730,838	\$4,874,370	63.1%	\$26,700	1.85%	1.17%	0.50%	0.3%
2004	\$8,170,491	\$5,130,288	62.8%	\$27,100	2.19%	1.38%	0.50%	0.3%
2005	\$8,629,441	\$5,436,868	63.0%	\$27,900	2.50%	1.58%	0.50%	0.3%
2006	\$9,214,930	\$5,720,285	62.1%	\$28,700	2.43%	1.51%	0.51%	0.3%
2007	\$9,877,150	\$6,074,631	61.5%	\$30,100	1.94%	1.19%	0.50%	0.3%
2008	\$10,507,640	\$6,391,729	60.8%	\$31,300	1.50%	0.91%	0.50%	0.3%
2009	\$10,637,463	\$6,455,222	60.7%	\$32,700	1.15%	0.70%	0.50%	0.3%
2010	\$10,898,425	\$6,718,998	61.7%	\$34,100	1.31%	0.81%	0.50%	0.3%
2011	\$11,391,849	\$6,963,554	61.1%	\$34,600	1.87%	1.14%	0.58%	0.4%
2012	\$12,023,153	\$7,327,255	60.9%	\$35,800	2.38%	1.45%	0.66%	0.4%

Sources: Alaska Statutes 23.20.175 and 23.20.290, Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) report to the U.S. Department of Labor

Table 1.4 Employer Accounts by Rate Type and Average Tax Rates by Industry

2012 Employers by Rate Type										
Industry	Experience Rated		Industry Rated		Penalty Rated		Total Rated Employers		Total	Grand Total
	E-Rated	Percent of E-Rated	I-Rated	Percent of I-Rated	P-Rated	Percent of P-Rated	Total	Grand		
	No.		No.		No.		No.	Total		
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, ¹ and Hunting	161	1.0%	22	1.1%	1	0.4%	184	1.0%		
Mining	177	1.1%	42	1.6%	1	0.4%	220	1.2%		
Utilities	81	0.5%	4	0.1%	0	0	85	0.5%		
Construction	2,236	14.0%	291	16.9%	29	12.7%	2,556	14.2%		
Manufacturing	482	3.0%	27	2.2%	5	2.2%	514	2.9%		
Wholesale Trade	595	3.7%	38	2.1%	2	0.9%	635	3.5%		
Retail Trade	1,748	10.9%	123	7.1%	23	10.0%	1,894	10.5%		
Transportation and Warehousing	776	4.9%	63	4.5%	17	7.4%	856	4.7%		
Information	222	1.4%	33	1.0%	2	0.9%	257	1.4%		
Finance and Insurance	486	3.0%	31	2.5%	2	0.9%	519	2.9%		
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	551	3.4%	60	2.4%	9	3.9%	620	3.4%		
Professional and Technical Services	1,717	10.7%	288	13.3%	11	4.8%	2,016	11.2%		
Management of Companies	37	0.2%	10	0.7%	0	0	47	0.3%		
Administrative and Waste Services	962	6.0%	105	6.6%	19	8.3%	1,086	6.0%		
Educational Services	227	1.4%	45	1.8%	1	0.4%	273	1.5%		
Health Care and Social Assistance	1,586	9.9%	129	7.4%	16	7.0%	1,731	9.6%		
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	496	3.1%	41	2.8%	8	3.5%	545	3.0%		
Accommodations and Food Services	1,551	9.7%	157	7.1%	30	13.1%	1,738	9.6%		
Other Services, except Public Administration	1,356	8.5%	163	9.7%	28	12.2%	1,547	8.6%		
Public Administration	341	2.1%	5	0.2%	10	4.4%	356	2.0%		
Unclassified	192	1.2%	149	9.1%	15	6.6%	356	2.0%		
Total	15,980	100.0%	1,826	100.0%	229	100.0%	18,035	100.0%		
Percent of Grand Total		88.6%		10.1%		1.3%				100.0%

Employer Average Tax Rates (Experience Rated firms)								
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
Total	2.36	1.91	1.54	1.67	2.24	2.76	3.02	
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, ¹ and Hunting	2.86	2.26	1.81	1.99	2.65	3.23	3.58	
Mining	2.46	1.98	1.62	1.75	2.37	2.94	3.23	
Utilities	1.96	1.65	1.34	1.44	1.88	2.34	2.69	
Construction	2.76	2.25	1.80	1.95	2.63	3.24	3.51	
Manufacturing	2.44	1.97	1.60	1.77	2.41	2.97	3.20	
Wholesale Trade	2.30	1.87	1.49	1.61	2.20	2.70	3.93	
Retail Trade	2.30	1.84	1.46	1.60	2.17	2.65	2.91	
Transportation and Warehousing	2.33	1.88	1.52	1.67	2.25	2.73	2.97	
Information	2.10	1.73	1.37	1.51	2.02	2.54	2.78	
Finance and Insurance	2.04	1.67	1.39	1.51	2.01	2.49	2.73	
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	2.22	1.78	1.47	1.60	2.14	2.64	2.86	
Professional and Technical Services	2.26	1.85	1.50	1.63	2.19	2.72	2.99	
Management of Companies	2.08	1.86	1.54	1.71	2.22	2.85	3.01	
Administrative and Waste Services	2.43	2.00	1.60	1.75	2.34	2.88	3.12	
Educational Services	2.38	1.93	1.55	1.70	2.29	2.79	3.08	
Health Care and Social Assistance	1.93	1.55	1.28	1.38	1.83	2.27	2.55	
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	2.61	2.12	1.70	1.81	2.46	3.01	3.29	
Accommodations and Food Services	2.46	1.99	1.58	1.70	2.27	2.79	3.05	
Other Services, except Public Administration	2.13	1.71	1.39	1.51	2.04	2.50	2.77	
Public Administration	2.32	1.84	1.44	1.58	2.16	2.67	2.94	
Unclassified	2.46	2.08	1.71	1.80	2.40	2.97	3.21	

Experience-rated firms have at least four quarters of reported wages to qualify for experience rating. Experienced employers are assigned to one of 20 rate classes based on their average payroll decline experience (regardless of their industry). Industry-rated firms are newer employers with fewer than four quarters of reportable wages. They are assigned to the tax class that is closest to their industry average. Penalty-rated firms are those who have failed to submit quarterly reports or pay taxes on schedule. Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

¹Fishing excludes nearly all commercial fish harvesting employment.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section, Taxable Wages within Sise of Payroll Code, Report BTA4310P

Table 1.5 **UI Tax Rate Calculations and Tax Rates by Rate Class**
2013

Tax Rate Calculations				
	SFY 2009	SFY 2010	SFY 2011	SFY 2012
(1) Benefit Cost (Ben-Reimb-Int)		182,296,709	166,054,496	154,611,839
(2) Total Wages (taxable employers)	10,609,183,230	10,625,425,285	11,160,623,142	11,814,799,175
(3) Taxable Wages				7,266,431,581
(4) Benefit Cost for 3 Prev SFY				\$502,963,044
(5) Total Wages, First 3 of Last 4 SFY				\$32,395,231,657
(6) 3-Yr Benefit Cost/Total Payroll (4)/(5)				0.015526
(7) Taxable/Total Wages, Last SFY (3)/(2)				0.615028
(8) Average Benefit Cost Rate (6)/(7)				0.025244
(9) UI Trust Fund Balance, Sep 30				\$264,045,095
(10) Total Wages, Last SFY				\$11,814,799,175
(11) UI Trust Fund Reserve Rate (9)/(10)				0.022349
(12) Solvency Adjustment				0.008
Tax Rates (the Percent of Taxable Wages)				
(13) Average Employer Tax Rate: $(0.73 \times \text{ABCR}) + \text{TFSA} = (0.73 \times \#8) + \#12$				2.64%
(14) Average Employee Tax Rate: $(0.27 \times \text{ABCR}) = (0.27 \times \#8)$				0.68%

Tax Rates for Employees and Experience Rated Employers

Rate Class	Experience Factor	Employee Tax Rate Percent	Employer Tax Rate Percent	Total Tax Rate Percent
1	0.40	0.68%	1.54%	2.22%
2	0.45	0.68%	1.63%	2.31%
3	0.50	0.68%	1.72%	2.40%
4	0.55	0.68%	1.81%	2.49%
5	0.60	0.68%	1.91%	2.59%
6	0.65	0.68%	2.00%	2.68%
7	0.70	0.68%	2.09%	2.77%
8	0.80	0.68%	2.27%	2.95%
9	0.90	0.68%	2.46%	3.14%
10	1.00	0.68%	2.64%	3.32%
11	1.00	0.68%	2.64%	3.32%
12	1.10	0.68%	2.83%	3.51%
13	1.20	0.68%	3.01%	3.69%
14	1.30	0.68%	3.20%	3.88%
15	1.35	0.68%	3.29%	3.97%
16	1.40	0.68%	3.38%	4.06%
17	1.45	0.68%	3.47%	4.15%
18	1.50	0.68%	3.56%	4.24%
19	1.55	0.68%	3.66%	4.34%
20	1.60	0.68%	3.75%	4.43%
21	1.65	0.68%	5.40%	6.08%

Notes:
 Total payroll, taxable payroll, and UI benefit costs are all for employees (current or former) of contributing (taxable) employers only. Reimbursable employers are excluded.
 Employee Tax Rate: Statutory minimum tax rate for employee is 0.50%.
 Employer Tax Rate: Statutory minimum tax rate for employer is 1.00%.

Sources: Alaska Statutes 23.20.290
 Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section:
 Quarterly Census Employment and Wages (QCEW) report to the U.S. Department of Labor;
 Unemployment Insurance Financial Transaction Summary, ETA 2-112 report

Table 1.6 **Administrative Costs**
2003 TO 2012

Federal Fiscal Year ¹	FUTA Collections (in millions)	UI Admin. Grants (in millions)	Employment Security	Other Grants (In millions)	Total Administrative Grants	
			Admin. Grants (In millions)		(In millions)	As a Percentage of FUTA
2003	\$14.4	\$22.7	\$8.1	\$2.3	\$30.8	213.9%
2004	\$14.7	\$21.3	\$7.8	\$1.9	\$29.1	198.0%
2005	\$15.4	\$21.3	\$7.7	\$2.0	\$29.0	188.3%
2006	\$16.1	\$19.1	\$7.6	\$1.9	\$26.7	165.8%
2007	\$16.3	\$20.6	\$7.4	\$1.4	\$28.0	171.8%
2008	\$16.5	\$22.1	\$7.4	\$1.2	\$29.5	178.8%
2009	\$16.3	\$27.8	\$8.5	\$1.2	\$36.3	222.7%
2010	\$16.4	\$25.5	\$10.6	\$1.3	\$36.1	220.1%
2011	\$16.6	\$25.6	\$7.4	\$1.3	\$33.0	198.8%
2012	\$12.8	\$24.2	\$7.4	\$1.2	\$31.6	246.9%

¹The federal fiscal year is a 12-month period beginning Oct. 1 of the prior year, ending Sept. 30 of the following year. For example, FFY 2011 would include activity between Oct. 1, 2010 and Sept. 30, 2011. The data table presented here uses a revised data series for 1981 to 2007, issued by USDOL in January 2009.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, Office of Workforce Security.
Web site: www.ows.doleta.gov/unemploy/budget.asp. Select the link: "Estimated FUTA Receipts vs. Amounts Returned."

Table 1.7 **Collections, UI Regular Benefits Paid**
REIMBURSABLE EMPLOYMENT, 2003 TO 2012

Year	Collections			Benefits Paid			Total Collections Less Benefits Paid
	Total	Private Nonprofit	Government (State & Local)	Total	Private Nonprofit	Government (State & Local)	
2003	\$11,915,678	\$1,270,237	\$10,645,441	\$12,513,957	\$1,113,841	\$11,400,116	-\$598,279
2004	\$12,660,108	\$1,563,866	\$11,096,242	\$11,681,249	\$1,351,755	\$10,329,495	\$978,859
2005	\$10,692,011	\$1,385,980	\$9,306,031	\$9,890,482	\$1,118,780	\$8,771,702	\$801,529
2006	\$9,101,144	\$1,199,128	\$7,902,016	\$8,284,330	\$850,751	\$7,433,579	\$816,814
2007	\$7,769,782	\$990,146	\$6,779,635	\$7,897,265	\$917,077	\$6,980,188	-\$127,484
2008	\$8,498,168	\$1,220,277	\$7,277,891	\$7,825,589	\$889,612	\$6,935,977	\$672,579
2009	\$10,912,421	\$1,272,116	\$9,640,305	\$12,107,607	\$1,147,965	\$10,959,642	-\$1,195,186
2010	\$15,332,275	\$1,735,071	\$13,597,204	\$15,168,986	\$1,481,034	\$13,687,952	\$163,290
2011	\$14,860,497	\$1,863,240	\$12,997,257	\$14,032,924	\$1,649,717	\$12,383,207	\$827,574
2012	\$13,155,741	\$2,173,057	\$10,982,684	\$12,867,725	\$1,842,133	\$11,025,593	\$288,016
10-Year Total							\$2,627,712

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section: Unemployment Insurance Financial Transaction Summary, ETA 2-112 report to the U.S. Department of Labor

Table 1.8 Collections, Benefits Paid, Trust Fund Reserves, and Average Employer Tax Rate as Percentages of Wages
2003 TO 2012

Year	Percent of Total Wages				Percent of Taxable Wages			
	Collections	Benefits Paid	Year-End Reserve	Average Employer Tax Rate	Collections	Benefits Paid	Year-End Reserve	Average Employer Tax Rate
2003	1.4%	1.9%	2.6%	1.16%	2.2%	3.0%	4.1%	1.85%
2004	1.5%	1.6%	2.5%	1.38%	2.4%	2.5%	4.0%	2.19%
2005	1.7%	1.4%	2.7%	1.57%	2.7%	2.2%	4.2%	2.50%
2006	1.7%	1.2%	3.1%	1.53%	2.7%	2.0%	5.0%	2.43%
2007	1.4%	1.1%	3.3%	1.20%	2.3%	1.8%	5.4%	1.94%
2008	1.2%	1.1%	3.3%	0.92%	1.9%	1.8%	5.5%	1.50%
2009	1.0%	1.7%	2.8%	0.70%	1.6%	2.8%	4.6%	1.15%
2010	1.0%	1.7%	2.2%	0.80%	1.7%	2.8%	3.6%	1.31%
2011	1.3%	1.5%	2.1%	1.15%	2.2%	2.4%	3.4%	1.87%
2012	1.6%	1.3%	2.3%	1.45%	2.7%	2.2%	3.8%	2.38%

Note: Net benefits paid by taxable employers include regular unemployment benefits plus all state supplemental benefit payments plus Alaska's share of extended benefit payments for taxable employers plus the net of benefits paid minus receipts for interstate wage combining.

Sources: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section: Unemployment Insurance Financial Transaction Summary, ETA 2-112 report to the U.S. Department of Labor; Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) report to the U.S. Department of Labor

Chapter 2

Claims, Claimants, and Benefit Payments by Industry

Regular benefits: The nation's fundamental UI program

Commonly referred to as regular benefits, the program that pays out benefits year after year regardless of labor market circumstances is the largest portion of a state's UI program. Created by the Employment Security Act of 1937, the regular benefits program was loosely modeled after benefit programs in Europe at the time.

In Alaska, eligibility for regular benefits (revised 2009) requires a person to earn at least \$2,500 in wages in the base period with at least \$250 earned outside the highest wage quarter of the base period.

A claimant's base period is the first four of the five most recently completed quarters. However, base period wages are not always a claimant's wages during the base period. In 1981, the Alaska Legislature enacted AS 23.20.350, which redefined base period wages to better reflect the claimant's attachment to the labor force. For the purpose

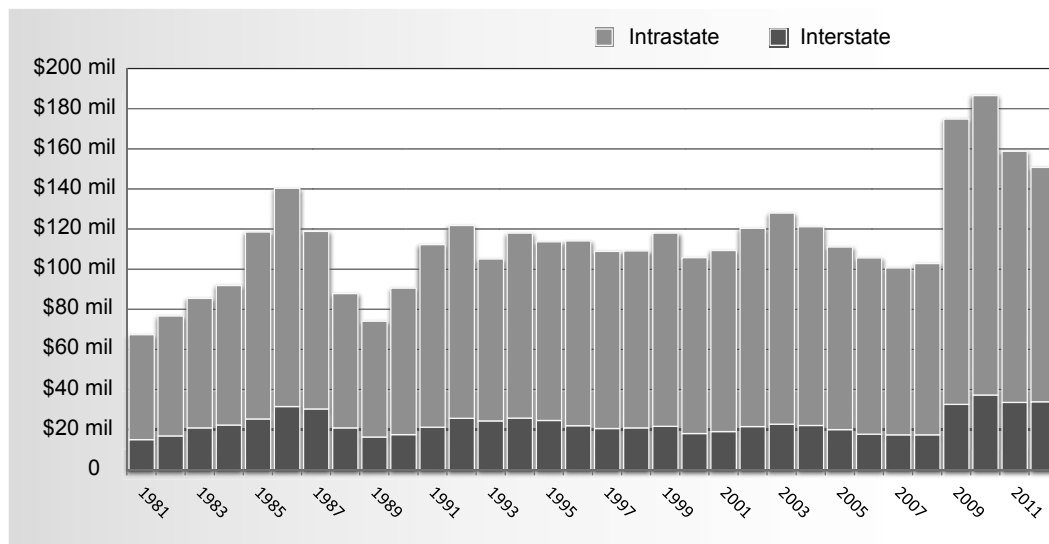
of computing benefits payable, base period wages are determined as follows:

- If insured workers are paid 90 percent or more of their wages in one calendar quarter, their base period wages are the wages in the other three quarters multiplied by 10.
- If the insured workers are paid less than 90 percent of their wages in one calendar quarter, their base period wages are simply the wages during that period.

The amount of benefits a claimant may receive each week depends on the base period wages. The minimum weekly benefit amount (revised 2009) is \$56 for \$2,500 in base period wages and increases in \$2 increments for each additional \$250 in wages. (See Table 2.3.) Since 2009, the maximum benefit amount has been \$370 a week for base period wages of \$41,750 or more.

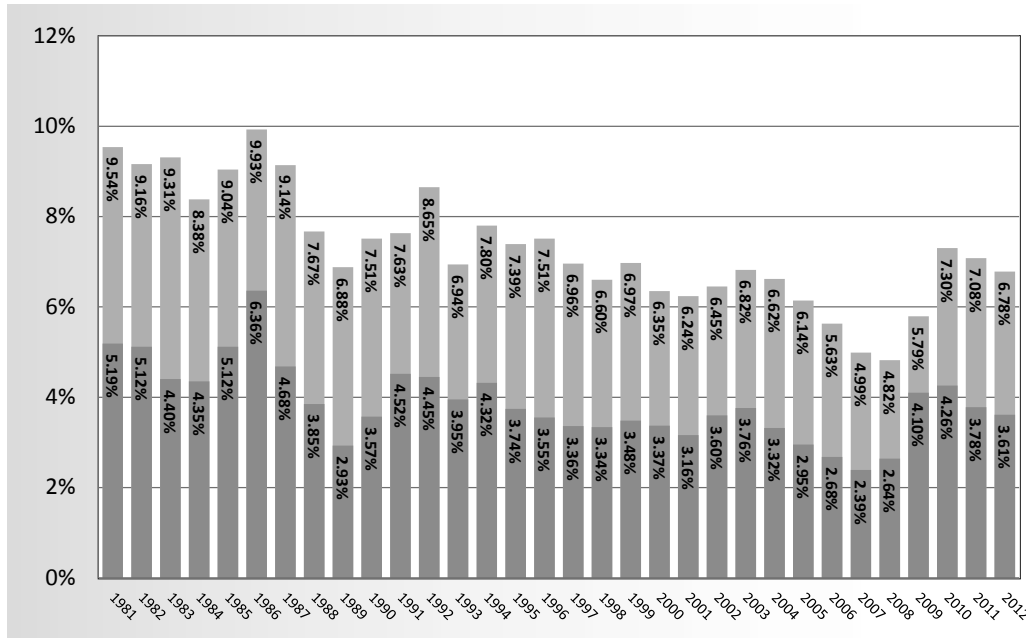
Alaska's \$231.56 in average weekly benefits in 2012 was low when compared to other states and the District of

Figure 2.1 Amount of UI Payments, Regular Benefits 1981 to 2012



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

Figure 2.2 **Insured Unemployment Rate**
HIGHEST AND LOWEST WEEKS, 1981 TO 2012



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

Columbia, ranking 45th. (See Table 2.6.)

During 2012, 57,245 unemployed people received \$156.2 million in regular UI benefits, including UCFE and UCX. All regular benefit clients were potentially eligible for an average of 20.6 weeks of benefits. The average actual duration was 20.0 weeks. (See Table 2.5.) There were 69,224 claimants in 2012 who received benefits from any program. (See Table 2.2.)

Duration of benefits depends on work stability

The length of time a person may claim benefits varies in each state, and in Alaska it varies with each claimant. Alaska sets the potential duration of benefits for each claimant by dividing the amount of base period earnings by the amount of earnings in the highest quarter. The intent is to provide a duration of benefits that reflects the duration of employment — the assumption being that the higher the ratio of base period earnings to high quarter earnings, the more stable the earnings.

The potential duration of benefits is defined by a schedule in AS 23.20.350(e), and ranges from a minimum of 16 weeks for a ratio of less than 1.50 to a maximum 26 weeks with a ratio of 3.50 or more. (See Table 2.4.) Claimants

with a ratio of less than 1.50 have earned more than two-thirds of their wages in one quarter.

In Alaska’s highly seasonal economy, the amount paid to claimants in the late winter months is frequently double the amount disbursed in the late summer. The state’s duration schedule contributes to this high winter claims load by providing a minimum of 16 weeks of benefits to claimants without a disqualification. These long durations take many seasonal claimants into December.

Benefit duration shorter for workers who quit or are fired

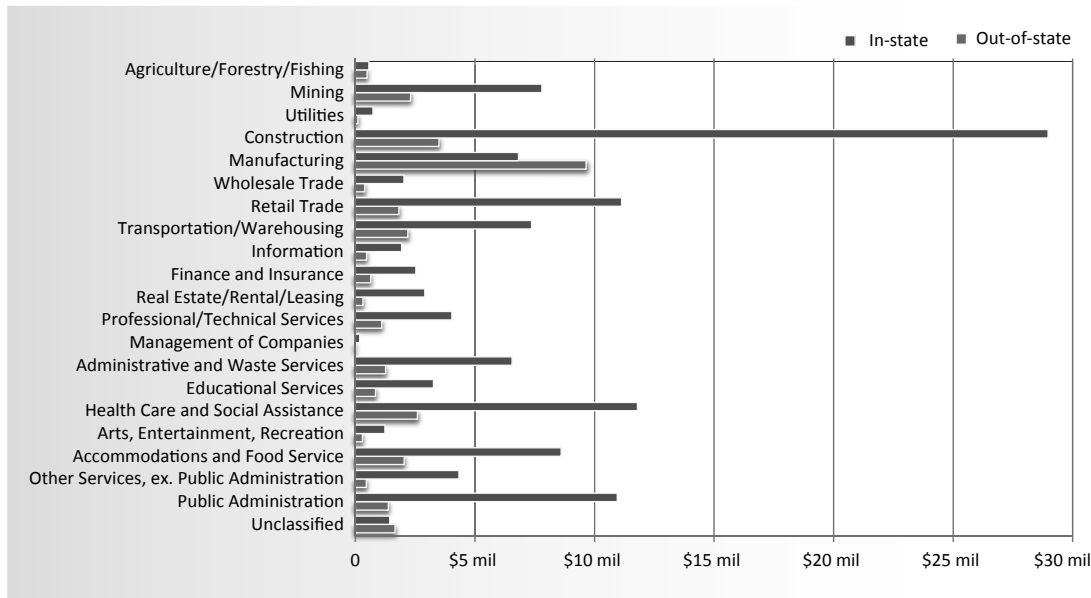
All states either disqualify or postpone benefits for claimants who voluntarily quit work without good cause or are discharged for misconduct. Most states simply disqualify such individuals.

Forty-six states deny benefits to claimants who voluntarily quit or are fired. Alaska is one of just three states allowing one to collect UI for either of these reasons. Claimants in Alaska who voluntarily quit work or who are discharged for misconduct must wait six weeks for their benefits to begin, including the one-week waiting period for all claimants. Their total benefit is also reduced by three times their weekly benefit amount.

Figure 2.3

UI Regular Benefit Payments by Industry

FOR IN-STATE AND OUT-OF-STATE CLAIMANTS, 2012



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

The primary argument for the waiting period is that the disqualification should be no longer than it takes the average person to find work. The rationale is that after the six-week waiting period, the workers' continuing unemployment is no longer due to their reasons for leaving work, but to the unavailability of work.

Claimants with children receive an additional allowance

Alaska is one of 13 states that provide additional benefits to UI claimants with dependents. The allowance increases the maximum amount of benefits payable during the claim because it is added to the basic weekly benefit.

Claimants are eligible to receive \$24 per dependent up to a maximum of \$72 per week. To qualify for dependent benefits, the child must be younger than 18 and be an unmarried child or stepchild who is lawfully in the claimant's physical custody at the time of the claim or who depends on the claimant for more than 50 percent of his or her support. A dependent may also be a legal ward of the claimant of any age who depends on the claimant for more than 50 percent of his or her support and is physically or mentally unable to work.

In 2012, the UI program paid \$11.2 million in dependent benefits to 20,871 people receiving regular UI benefits.

(See Table 2.14.) Dependent allowance recipients accounted for 30.1 percent of all claimants. (See Table 2.2.) Claimants who received the maximum three-child allowance represented 7.2 percent of all claimants. The total dependent allowances paid in 2012 amounted to 6.8 percent of the regular UI benefit dollars paid that year.

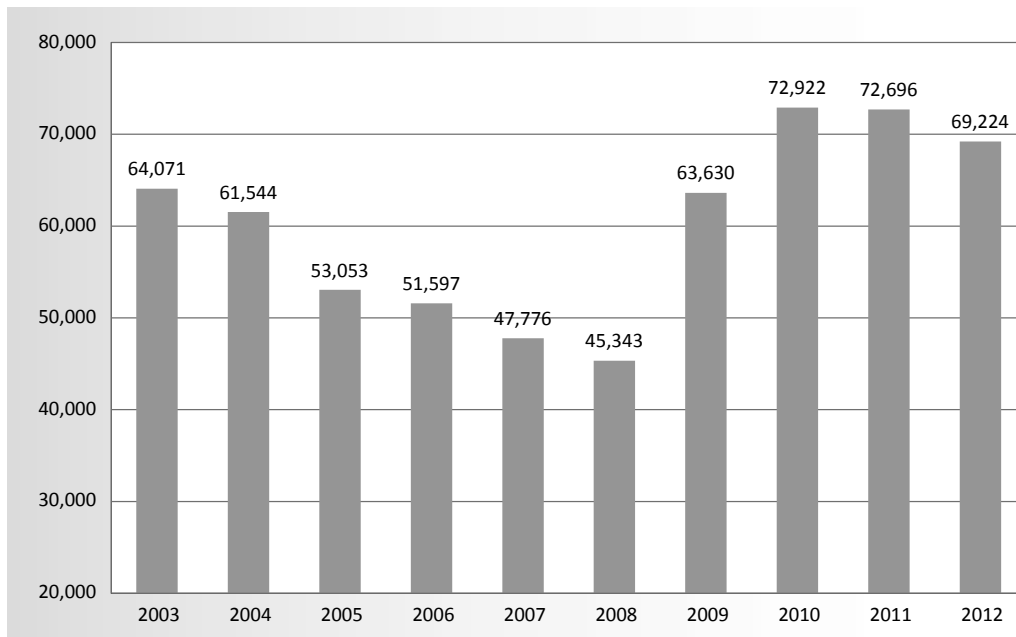
Extended benefits

Extended benefits are available to workers who have exhausted regular unemployment insurance benefits during periods of elevated unemployment. The basic extended benefits program provides up to 13 additional weeks of benefits when a state's unemployment rate is sufficiently high. Some states have also enacted a voluntary program to pay up to seven additional weeks (20 weeks maximum) of extended benefits during significantly elevated periods of unemployment.

In Alaska, a period of elevated unemployment is defined by any of these three criteria:

1. A 13-week insured unemployment rate (IUR) equal to or greater than 6.0 percent
2. An IUR of at least 5 percent and equal to or greater than 120 percent of the average I.U.R. for the same period in the preceding two years
3. A three-month average total unemployment rate (TUR)

Figure 2.4 **Unemployment Insurance Claimants Receiving At Least One Week’s Benefit Payment During Year 2003 TO 2012**



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

of at least 6.5 percent and equal to or greater than 110 percent of the three-month average TUR in either of the preceding two years

The IUR is calculated by dividing the average number of weeks of UI claimed for the previous 13 weeks by the average covered employment for the previous four quarters.

In Alaska, extended benefits were available for 16 weeks in 2012, from January to May. The EB program provided \$5.6 million in benefits during 2012.

Supplemental state benefits assist some claimants with low earnings

Since 1982, federal law and mirroring state law have dictated that claimants who earn low wages — less than 40 times their weekly benefit amount during their base period — aren’t eligible for extended benefits when their regular benefits run out. In 1982, more than 1,000 Alaskans fell

into this category.

The Alaska Legislature created the supplemental state benefits program, or SSB, in 1982 to fill the gap. Claimants who are ineligible for extended benefits solely because of the “40 times rule” are eligible for SSB whenever extended benefits are in a “trigger on” status.

Federal Emergency Unemployment Compensation pays out \$89.8 million

As part of its response to the latest recession, which officially ran from December 2007 to June 2009, the federal government created a special or emergency unemployment program, as it does periodically. The federal program EUC08 began paying benefits for week 28 of 2008. Since then, Congress has created several tiers (2, 3, and 4) and extensions for the entire program. EUC08 is set to phase out at the end of 2013.

Table 2.1 Insured Employment
1993 TO 2012

Year	Covered Employment	Insured Unemployment	Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) Percent
1993	226,475	12,213	5.4%
1994	223,455	13,554	6.1%
1995	237,816	12,885	5.4%
1996	239,746	13,120	5.5%
1997	244,255	12,095	5.0%
1998	250,251	12,140	4.9%
1999	252,228	12,866	5.1%
2000	258,428	12,290	4.8%
2001	265,945	12,224	4.6%
2002	271,349	13,980	5.2%
2003	274,755	14,259	5.2%
2004	279,161	13,471	4.8%
2005	285,455	12,443	4.4%
2006	290,310	11,649	4.0%
2007	294,016	10,503	3.6%
2008	297,925	10,995	3.7%
2009	296,720	14,277	4.8%
2010	299,017	13,896	4.6%
2011	304,844	13,325	4.4%
2012	310,941	12,520	4.0%

¹Labor Force Data are current as of March 2013.

Note: The total unemployment rate (TUR) and the insured unemployment rate (IUR) are presented for comparison. The TUR is the "official" unemployment rate most often cited in the media. The TUR is the percentage derived from dividing total unemployment (both insured and uninsured) by the total labor force (both insured and uninsured). The IUR is the percentage derived by dividing the 13 week average of UI weeks claimed by the insured labor force.

Sources: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) report to the U.S. Department of Labor; Report of Claims Activities, ETA 5159 report to the U.S. Department of Labor; Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS), in cooperation with the Department of Labor

Table 2.2

Unemployment Insurance Claimant Characteristics

2012

	Number	Percent of Total		Number	Percent of Total
Total	69,224	100.0%			
Gender:			Occupation:		
Male	42,213	61.0%	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, ¹ and Hunting	1,139	1.6%
Female	27,011	39.0%	Benchwork	264	0.4%
Age:			Clerical and Sales	10,487	15.1%
Less than 21	1,182	1.7%	Machine Trades	1,580	2.3%
21-24	6,233	9.0%	Processing	5,958	8.6%
25-34	19,907	28.8%	Professional, Technical, Managerial	8,430	12.2%
35-44	14,064	20.3%	Service	10,985	15.9%
45-54	15,343	22.2%	Structural Work	13,926	20.1%
55-64	10,161	14.7%	Miscellaneous and Unknown	16,455	23.8%
65+	2,334	3.4%	Average Annual Earnings:		
Number of Dependents:			\$1,000- \$9,999	15,610	22.5%
0	48,353	69.9%	\$10,000-\$19,999	15,864	22.9%
1	9,081	13.1%	\$20,000-\$29,999	12,765	18.4%
2	6,780	9.8%	\$30,000-\$39,999	8,704	12.6%
3+	5,010	7.2%	\$40,000-\$49,999	5,681	8.2%
Ethnic Background:			\$50,000-\$59,999	3,534	5.1%
Alaska Native/American Indian	16,301	23.5%	\$60,000-\$69,999	2,297	3.3%
Asian and Pacific Islander	6,360	9.2%	\$70,000-\$79,999	1,652	2.4%
Black	3,634	5.2%	\$80,000-\$89,999	1,062	1.5%
Hispanic	4,409	6.4%	\$90,000+	2,055	3.0%
White	37,747	54.5%	Geographic Location:		
Other	773	1.1%	Aleutians East Borough	160	0.2%
No Information	0	0	Aleutians West Census Area	539	0.8%
Industry:			Anchorage, Municipality	17,797	25.7%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, ¹ and Hunting	673	1.0%	Bethel Census Area	2,293	3.3%
Mining	3,258	4.7%	Bristol Bay Borough	70	0.1%
Oil and Gas	40	0.1%	Denali Borough	245	0.4%
Other Mining	3,218	4.6%	Dillingham Census Area	417	0.6%
Utilities	260	0.4%	Fairbanks North Star Borough	6,286	9.1%
Construction	9,655	13.9%	Haines Borough	239	0.3%
Manufacturing	8,461	12.2%	Hoonah-Angoon CA	308	0.4%
Food Products	7,646	11.0%	Juneau, City and Borough	1,925	2.8%
Wood Products	105	0.2%	Kenai Peninsula Borough	4,598	6.6%
Other Manufacturing	710	1.0%	Ketchikan Gateway Borough	1,197	1.7%
Trade	7,568	10.9%	Kodiak Island Borough	1,429	2.1%
Transportation and Warehousing	3,915	5.7%	Lake and Peninsula Borough	191	0.3%
Information	745	1.1%	Matanuska-Susitna Borough	7,726	11.2%
Finance and Insurance	1,196	1.7%	Nome Census Area	963	1.4%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	1,449	2.1%	North Slope Borough	549	0.8%
Professional and Technical Service	2,086	3.0%	Northwest Arctic Borough	954	1.4%
Management of Companies	81	0.1%	Petersburg CA	343	0.5%
Administrative and Waste Services	3,547	5.1%	Prince of Wales-Hyder CA	750	1.1%
Educational Services	1,680	2.4%	Sitka, City and Borough	586	0.8%
Health Care and Social Assistance	6,257	9.0%	Skagway, Municipality	162	0.2%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	884	1.3%	Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	727	1.1%
Accommodation and Food Services	6,403	9.2%	Valdez-Cordova Census Area	882	1.3%
Other Services, except PA	2,255	3.3%	Wade Hampton Census Area	1,291	1.9%
Public Administration	6,304	9.1%	Wrangell, City and Borough	178	0.3%
Unclassified/Unknown	2,547	3.7%	Yakutat, City and Borough	50	0.1%
			Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	886	1.3%
			Alaska Area Unknown	291	0.4%
			Total In-State	54,032	78.1%
			Out-of-State	15,192	21.9%

¹Fishing excludes nearly all commercial fish harvesting employment.
Note: Percentages may not add up 100 due to rounding.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section: UI Claimant Characteristics Files

Table 2.3 Schedule of UI Weekly Benefit Amounts

EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2009

Base Period Wages		Weekly Benefit Amount	Base Period Wages		Weekly Benefit Amount	Base Period Wages		Weekly Benefit Amount
At Least	Less Than		At Least	Less Than		At Least	Less Than	
0	\$2,500	0	\$15,250	\$15,500	\$158	\$28,250	\$28,500	\$262
\$2,500	\$2,750	\$56	\$15,500	\$15,750	\$160	\$28,500	\$28,750	\$264
\$2,750	\$3,000	\$58	\$15,750	\$16,000	\$162	\$28,750	\$29,000	\$266
\$3,000	\$3,250	\$60	\$16,000	\$16,250	\$164	\$29,000	\$29,250	\$268
\$3,250	\$3,500	\$62	\$16,250	\$16,500	\$166	\$29,250	\$29,500	\$270
\$3,500	\$3,750	\$64	\$16,500	\$16,750	\$168	\$29,500	\$29,750	\$272
\$3,750	\$4,000	\$66	\$16,750	\$17,000	\$170	\$29,750	\$30,000	\$274
\$4,000	\$4,250	\$68	\$17,000	\$17,250	\$172	\$30,000	\$30,250	\$276
\$4,250	\$4,500	\$70	\$17,250	\$17,500	\$174	\$30,250	\$30,500	\$278
\$4,500	\$4,750	\$72	\$17,500	\$17,750	\$176	\$30,500	\$30,750	\$280
\$4,750	\$5,000	\$74	\$17,750	\$18,000	\$178	\$30,750	\$31,000	\$282
\$5,000	\$5,250	\$76	\$18,000	\$18,250	\$180	\$31,000	\$31,250	\$284
\$5,250	\$5,500	\$78	\$18,250	\$18,500	\$182	\$31,250	\$31,500	\$286
\$5,500	\$5,750	\$80	\$18,500	\$18,750	\$184	\$31,500	\$31,750	\$288
\$5,750	\$6,000	\$82	\$18,750	\$19,000	\$186	\$31,750	\$32,000	\$290
\$6,000	\$6,250	\$84	\$19,000	\$19,250	\$188	\$32,000	\$32,250	\$292
\$6,250	\$6,500	\$86	\$19,250	\$19,500	\$190	\$32,250	\$32,500	\$294
\$6,500	\$6,750	\$88	\$19,500	\$19,750	\$192	\$32,500	\$32,750	\$296
\$6,750	\$7,000	\$90	\$19,750	\$20,000	\$194	\$32,750	\$33,000	\$298
\$7,000	\$7,250	\$92	\$20,000	\$20,250	\$196	\$33,000	\$33,250	\$300
\$7,250	\$7,500	\$94	\$20,250	\$20,500	\$198	\$33,250	\$33,500	\$302
\$7,500	\$7,750	\$96	\$20,500	\$20,750	\$200	\$33,500	\$33,750	\$304
\$7,750	\$8,000	\$98	\$20,750	\$21,000	\$202	\$33,750	\$34,000	\$306
\$8,000	\$8,250	\$100	\$21,000	\$21,250	\$204	\$34,000	\$34,250	\$308
\$8,250	\$8,500	\$102	\$21,250	\$21,500	\$206	\$34,250	\$34,500	\$310
\$8,500	\$8,750	\$104	\$21,500	\$21,750	\$208	\$34,500	\$34,750	\$312
\$8,750	\$9,000	\$106	\$21,750	\$22,000	\$210	\$34,750	\$35,000	\$314
\$9,000	\$9,250	\$108	\$22,000	\$22,250	\$212	\$35,000	\$35,250	\$316
\$9,250	\$9,500	\$110	\$22,250	\$22,500	\$214	\$35,250	\$35,500	\$318
\$9,500	\$9,750	\$112	\$22,500	\$22,750	\$216	\$35,500	\$35,750	\$320
\$9,750	\$10,000	\$114	\$22,750	\$23,000	\$218	\$35,750	\$36,000	\$322
\$10,000	\$10,250	\$116	\$23,000	\$23,250	\$220	\$36,000	\$36,250	\$324
\$10,250	\$10,500	\$118	\$23,250	\$23,500	\$222	\$36,250	\$36,500	\$326
\$10,500	\$10,750	\$120	\$23,500	\$23,750	\$224	\$36,500	\$36,750	\$328
\$10,750	\$11,000	\$122	\$23,750	\$24,000	\$226	\$36,750	\$37,000	\$330
\$11,000	\$11,250	\$124	\$24,000	\$24,250	\$228	\$37,000	\$37,250	\$332
\$11,250	\$11,500	\$126	\$24,250	\$24,500	\$230	\$37,250	\$37,500	\$334
\$11,500	\$11,750	\$128	\$24,500	\$24,750	\$232	\$37,500	\$37,750	\$336
\$11,750	\$12,000	\$130	\$24,750	\$25,000	\$234	\$37,750	\$38,000	\$338
\$12,000	\$12,250	\$132	\$25,000	\$25,250	\$236	\$38,000	\$38,250	\$340
\$12,250	\$12,500	\$134	\$25,250	\$25,500	\$238	\$38,250	\$38,500	\$342
\$12,500	\$12,750	\$136	\$25,500	\$25,750	\$240	\$38,500	\$38,750	\$344
\$12,750	\$13,000	\$138	\$25,750	\$26,000	\$242	\$38,750	\$39,000	\$346
\$13,000	\$13,250	\$140	\$26,000	\$26,250	\$244	\$39,000	\$39,250	\$348
\$13,250	\$13,500	\$142	\$26,250	\$26,500	\$246	\$39,250	\$39,500	\$350
\$13,500	\$13,750	\$144	\$26,500	\$26,750	\$248	\$39,500	\$39,750	\$352
\$13,750	\$14,000	\$146	\$26,750	\$27,000	\$250	\$39,750	\$40,000	\$354
\$14,000	\$14,250	\$148	\$27,000	\$27,250	\$252	\$40,000	\$40,250	\$356
\$14,250	\$14,500	\$150	\$27,250	\$27,500	\$254	\$40,250	\$40,500	\$358
\$14,500	\$14,750	\$152	\$27,500	\$27,750	\$256	\$40,500	\$40,750	\$360
\$14,750	\$15,000	\$154	\$27,750	\$28,000	\$258	\$40,750	\$41,000	\$362
\$15,000	\$15,250	\$156	\$28,000	\$28,250	\$260	\$41,000	\$41,250	\$364
						\$41,250	\$41,500	\$366
						\$41,500	\$41,750	\$368
						\$41,750	\$42,000	\$370
						\$42,000		\$370

Source: Alaska Statute 23.20.350(d).

The benefit schedule was amended effective Jan 1, 2009.

Benefits for wages at least \$1,000 but under \$2,500 were deleted.

Benefits for wages at least \$26,750 but under \$42,000 were added.

Table 2.4 Schedule of Weekly Benefits Duration

EFFECTIVE OCTOBER 1, 1980

<u>Ratio of Base Period Earnings to High Quarter Earnings</u>	<u>Duration of Benefits (in Weeks)</u>
Less than 1.50	16
1.50-1.99	18
2.00-2.49	20
2.50-2.99	22
3.00-3.49	24
3.50 or more	26

Source: Alaska Statute 23.20.350(e)

Table 2.5 Data for UI Regular Benefits

2003 TO 2012

Year	Weeks Claimed	Number of Final Payments	<u>Average Duration in Weeks</u>			Avg Weekly Benefit	<u>Maximum Weekly Benefit Amount</u>	
			Potential	Actual	Actual for Exhausts		Benefits Without Dependents	Benefits With Dependents
2003	892,462	21,728	20.7	14.7	20.7	\$193.04	\$248	\$320
2004	841,885	20,192	20.7	14.9	20.7	\$193.71	\$248	\$320
2005	770,712	17,847	20.7	14.3	20.6	\$193.91	\$248	\$320
2006	714,443	16,069	20.8	14.4	20.6	\$197.63	\$248	\$320
2007	652,529	15,015	20.9	14.4	20.7	\$200.09	\$248	\$320
2008	678,301	15,736	20.8	14.6	20.7	\$202.16	\$248	\$320
2009	898,931	20,809	20.9	22.0	19.8	\$241.12	\$370	\$442
2010	907,657	25,653	20.5	23.1	19.8	\$239.37	\$370	\$442
2011	846,908	21,941	20.5	19.9	19.6	\$241.92	\$370	\$442
2012	835,609	20,771	20.6	20.0	19.7	\$244.59	\$370	\$442

Notes: Payment data are for taxable and reimbursable benefits.

Exhaustion: Those receiving payments for the maximum number of weeks available to them in a particular program.

Dependents benefit is \$24 per dependent, to a maximum of three (total maximum \$72).

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

ETA 5159 report to the U.S. Department of Labor; and

ES-218 report to the U.S. Department of Labor

Table 2.6

Average Weekly Benefits as a Percentage of Average Weekly Wages, by State

STATE FISCAL YEAR 2012

State	Avg Weekly Benefit as a Percentage of Wages	Rank	Benefit Amount	Rank	Weekly Wages	Rank
Alabama	37.1%	41	\$212.85	48	\$573.35	47
Alaska	30.2%	52	\$231.56	45	\$766.48	14
Arizona	35.9%	45	\$213.56	47	\$595.65	45
Arkansas	43.8%	25	\$290.30	28	\$662.42	34
California	37.0%	42	\$307.26	18	\$829.68	7
Colorado	45.6%	15	\$356.12	6	\$780.34	11
Connecticut	40.2%	34	\$328.66	12	\$818.48	8
Delaware	36.6%	43	\$254.47	41	\$695.68	25
Dist. of Columbia	33.9%	49	\$305.07	19	\$900.71	2
Florida	37.7%	39	\$235.41	44	\$624.40	41
Georgia	40.4%	33	\$275.09	35	\$680.59	28
Hawaii	47.5%	6	\$427.92	1	\$900.99	1
Idaho	42.4%	30	\$255.22	40	\$601.93	44
Illinois	33.4%	50	\$273.36	37	\$817.93	9
Indiana	45.8%	11	\$312.29	17	\$681.73	27
Iowa	48.2%	5	\$314.56	16	\$652.47	36
Kansas	48.5%	4	\$325.10	14	\$670.55	32
Kentucky	44.6%	21	\$299.20	24	\$671.03	31
Louisiana	34.7%	48	\$198.36	49	\$571.11	48
Maine	46.6%	8	\$284.09	31	\$609.33	43
Maryland	43.1%	26	\$324.79	15	\$753.16	15
Massachusetts	45.8%	12	\$390.33	3	\$851.35	4
Michigan	43.9%	24	\$290.63	27	\$662.66	33
Minnesota	44.9%	20	\$350.33	9	\$780.59	10
Mississippi	38.8%	38	\$192.77	50	\$496.52	50
Missouri	36.4%	44	\$245.09	42	\$673.12	30
Montana	39.3%	37	\$281.38	32	\$716.11	20
Nebraska	46.1%	10	\$261.36	40	\$566.85	49
Nevada	40.8%	32	\$305.04	20	\$747.28	16
New Hampshire	39.5%	35	\$280.69	33	\$711.29	22
New Jersey	46.4%	9	\$394.07	2	\$848.87	5
New Mexico	45.1%	18	\$292.42	25	\$649.04	37
New York	35.8%	46	\$300.85	21	\$839.78	6
North Carolina	49.4%	3	\$288.71	29	\$584.52	46
North Dakota	45.2%	16	\$350.40	8	\$775.16	12
Ohio	41.2%	31	\$286.58	30	\$696.40	24
Oklahoma	43.1%	27	\$276.91	34	\$643.04	39
Oregon	44.4%	22	\$300.30	23	\$676.32	29
Pennsylvania	51.0%	2	\$355.45	7	\$697.06	23
Puerto Rico	33.4%	51	\$119.18	51	\$357.01	51
Rhode Island	51.8%	1	\$376.66	5	\$727.28	18
South Carolina	44.2%	23	\$239.22	43	\$540.75	49
South Dakota	43.1%	28	\$272.41	38	\$631.84	40
Tennessee	35.8%	47	\$218.87	46	\$611.11	42
Texas	45.2%	17	\$328.90	11	\$728.10	17
Utah	45.7%	14	\$326.24	13	\$714.22	21
Vermont	45.8%	13	\$300.39	22	\$655.87	35
Virginia	37.7%	40	\$292.05	26	\$774.99	13
Washington	45.1%	19	\$385.75	4	\$855.20	3
West Virginia	39.4%	36	\$269.91	39	\$684.69	26
Wisconsin	42.5%	29	\$273.83	36	\$644.79	38
Wyoming	47.5%	7	\$343.85	10	\$724.40	19
United States	41.2%	31	\$302.81	21	\$735.85	17

Notes: Replacement rate: Wt. Ave. WBA/Wt. Ave. Nrm. Hr. Wage 40 hrs. Weekly wage is based on hourly wage of claimant's usual job, normalized to a 40-hour work week, and may not equal average weekly wage.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration

Table 2.7 Data for Extended Benefits
2003 TO 2012

Year	Number of Weeks Claimed	Number of Final Payments	Average Weekly Benefit
2003	115,066	8,262	188.10
2004	56,042	3,131	187.26
2005	33,585	1,199	181.06
2006	0	0	254.00
2007	0	0	0
2008	27,065	1,172	192.59
2009	141,499	6,877	218.21
2010	182,948	8,237	230.76
2011	87,681	3,930	225.09
2012	28,571	475	223.96

Table 2.8 Data for State Supplemental Benefits
2003 TO 2012

Year	Number of Weeks Claimed	Number of Final Payments	Average Weekly Benefit
2003	3,799	385	98.47
2004	1,423	114	99.62
2005	1,165	73	101.79
2006	0	0	0.00
2007	0	0	0.00
2008	846	52	98.97
2009	2,766	201	105.93
2010	2,316	93	120.53
2011	1,115	40	121.63
2012	528	0	130.82

Sources for Tables 2.7 and 2.8: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section; and Claims and Payment Activities, ETA 5159 report to the U.S. Department of Labor

Table 2.9 UI Regular Benefit Payments by Industry

INTRASTATE, 2009 TO 2012

Industry	Number of Weeks Paid				Number of First Payments			
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2009	2010	2011	2012
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	3,973	2,687	2,750	3,992	235	203	235	293
Mining	39,405	28,547	25,692	24,028	2,724	1,867	1,785	1,804
Utilities	3,507	3,606	2,832	2,572	211	239	166	172
Construction	131,539	113,672	103,463	87,302	8,852	7,624	6,832	6,161
Manufacturing	53,115	45,205	40,358	38,479	3,426	2,959	2,821	2,709
Wholesale Trade	11,133	10,275	8,653	8,173	726	598	524	548
Retail Trade	75,002	70,327	61,721	56,758	4,644	4,327	3,833	3,548
Transportation and Warehousing	44,590	39,574	34,982	32,465	3,093	2,593	2,346	2,268
Information	9,094	8,519	7,182	6,381	556	504	439	368
Finance and Insurance	12,377	12,246	10,696	10,725	778	732	649	630
Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	14,398	15,591	14,102	13,222	937	952	815	858
Professional and Technical Services	20,786	21,275	16,230	16,805	1,429	1,287	1,009	1,163
Management of Companies	427	793	612	739	33	47	34	48
Administrative and Waste Services	40,962	38,459	31,991	31,021	2,636	2,420	1,986	2,067
Educational Services	16,129	16,876	16,994	14,346	1,124	1,126	1,176	928
Health Care and Social Assistance	54,041	56,086	53,518	52,426	3,283	3,393	3,279	3,229
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	10,108	9,500	8,051	7,820	659	610	552	516
Accommodation and Food Services	63,551	60,500	54,593	51,755	4,163	3,892	3,539	3,403
Other Services, except Public Administration	23,344	23,821	21,474	22,120	1,528	1,522	1,435	1,464
Public Administration	61,774	59,279	56,798	52,192	3,966	3,725	3,622	3,318
Unclassified	8,040	8,027	7,686	6,039	578	607	494	431

Industry	Amount of Payments				Payment Percent Distribution			
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2009	2010	2011	2012
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	\$751,491	\$572,895	\$566,598	\$815,522	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.7%
Mining	\$11,456,464	\$9,357,353	\$7,800,606	\$7,475,352	8.0%	6.3%	6.2%	6.4%
Utilities	\$713,418	\$961,277	\$736,007	\$658,962	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
Construction	\$31,990,348	\$33,412,344	\$28,972,796	\$24,210,388	22.5%	22.4%	23.1%	20.7%
Manufacturing	\$8,906,240	\$8,313,130	\$6,828,605	\$6,696,677	6.3%	5.6%	5.5%	5.7%
Wholesale Trade	\$2,507,873	\$2,602,078	\$2,035,701	\$1,877,160	1.8%	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%
Retail Trade	\$13,423,835	\$13,782,893	\$11,137,336	\$10,344,951	9.4%	9.2%	8.9%	8.8%
Transportation and Warehousing	\$8,988,956	\$9,149,397	\$7,373,275	\$6,918,343	6.3%	6.1%	5.9%	5.9%
Information	\$2,197,429	\$2,378,781	\$1,931,821	\$1,698,548	1.5%	1.6%	1.5%	1.5%
Finance and Insurance	\$2,733,511	\$3,110,757	\$2,531,550	\$2,582,670	1.9%	2.1%	2.0%	2.2%
Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	\$2,856,089	\$3,459,838	\$2,906,879	\$2,702,265	2.0%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%
Professional and Technical Services	\$5,083,427	\$5,719,132	\$4,035,321	\$4,263,859	3.6%	3.8%	3.2%	3.6%
Management of Companies	\$123,932	\$246,081	\$179,517	\$213,711	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
Administrative and Waste Services	\$8,049,976	\$8,609,316	\$6,557,055	\$6,384,867	5.7%	5.8%	5.2%	5.5%
Educational Services	\$2,931,315	\$3,465,448	\$3,271,063	\$2,856,633	2.1%	2.3%	2.6%	2.4%
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$11,081,453	\$13,036,867	\$11,797,775	\$11,685,554	7.8%	8.7%	9.4%	10.0%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$1,465,276	\$1,637,113	\$1,240,079	\$1,172,941	1.0%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%
Accommodation and Food Services	\$9,847,203	\$10,412,242	\$8,606,515	\$8,410,854	6.9%	7.0%	6.9%	7.2%
Other Services, except Public Administration	\$4,735,757	\$5,223,469	\$4,327,890	\$4,365,438	3.3%	3.5%	3.5%	3.7%
Public Administration	\$11,070,482	\$12,367,332	\$10,959,306	\$10,362,525	7.8%	8.3%	8.8%	8.9%
Unclassified	\$1,411,501	\$1,569,759	\$1,435,977	\$1,234,704	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%

Notes: Payment data include taxable and reimbursable.

Fishing excludes nearly all commercial fish harvesting employment.

Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section: UC-217 report, Benefit Payments by Industry and Area

Table 2.9 (continued)

UI Regular Benefit Payments by Industry

INTRASTATE, 2009 TO 2012

Industry	Average Weekly Payments				Average Duration in Weeks			
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2009	2010	2011	2012
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	\$189.15	\$213.21	\$206.04	\$204.29	16.9%	13.2%	11.7%	13.6%
Mining	\$290.74	\$327.79	\$303.62	\$311.11	14.5%	15.3%	14.4%	13.3%
Utilities	\$203.43	\$266.58	\$259.89	\$256.21	16.6%	15.1%	17.1%	15.0%
Construction	\$243.20	\$293.94	\$280.03	\$277.32	14.9%	14.9%	15.1%	14.2%
Manufacturing	\$167.68	\$183.90	\$169.20	\$174.03	15.5%	15.3%	14.3%	14.2%
Wholesale Trade	\$225.26	\$253.24	\$235.26	\$229.68	15.3%	17.2%	16.5%	14.9%
Retail Trade	\$178.98	\$195.98	\$180.45	\$182.26	16.2%	16.3%	16.1%	16.0%
Transportation and Warehousing	\$201.59	\$231.20	\$210.77	\$213.10	14.4%	15.3%	14.9%	14.3%
Information	\$241.64	\$279.23	\$268.98	\$266.19	16.4%	16.9%	16.4%	17.3%
Finance and Insurance	\$220.85	\$254.02	\$236.68	\$240.81	15.9%	16.7%	16.5%	17.0%
Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	\$198.37	\$221.91	\$206.13	\$204.38	15.4%	16.4%	17.3%	15.4%
Professional and Technical Services	\$244.56	\$268.82	\$248.63	\$253.73	14.5%	16.5%	16.1%	14.4%
Management of Companies	\$290.24	\$310.32	\$293.33	\$289.19	12.9%	16.9%	18.0%	15.4%
Administrative and Waste Services	\$196.52	\$223.86	\$204.97	\$205.82	15.5%	15.9%	16.1%	15.0%
Educational Services	\$181.74	\$205.35	\$192.48	\$199.12	14.3%	15.0%	14.5%	15.5%
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$205.06	\$232.44	\$220.44	\$222.90	16.5%	16.5%	16.3%	16.2%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$144.96	\$172.33	\$154.03	\$149.99	15.3%	15.6%	14.6%	15.2%
Accommodation and Food Services	\$154.95	\$172.10	\$157.65	\$162.51	15.3%	15.5%	15.4%	15.2%
Other Services, except Public Administration	\$202.87	\$219.28	\$201.54	\$197.35	15.3%	15.7%	15.0%	15.1%
Public Administration	\$179.21	\$208.63	\$192.95	\$198.55	15.6%	15.9%	15.7%	15.7%
Unclassified	\$175.56	\$195.56	\$186.83	\$204.46	13.9%	13.2%	15.6%	14.0%

Notes: Payment data include taxable and reimbursable.

Fishing excludes nearly all commercial fish harvesting employment.

Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section: UC-217 report, Benefit Payments by Industry and Area

Table 2.10

UI Regular Benefit Payments¹ by Industry

INTERSTATE, 2009 TO 2012

Industry	Number of Weeks Paid				Number of First Payments			
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2009	2010	2011	2012
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, ² and Hunting	1,603	1,437	1,989	3,312	97	109	165	210
Mining	9,841	6,985	7,150	7,447	618	437	464	476
Utilities	284	376	346	295	11	23	18	20
Construction	12,338	11,024	11,902	9,873	718	694	706	588
Manufacturing	47,590	55,308	52,654	54,031	3,138	3,665	3,576	3,504
Wholesale Trade	1,726	1,601	1,511	1,381	90	86	82	81
Retail Trade	9,764	9,294	9,227	9,039	543	532	490	500
Transportation and Warehousing	9,641	11,494	9,195	8,050	619	693	554	506
Information	1,732	1,632	1,663	1,115	95	93	66	62
Finance and Insurance	2,259	2,413	2,266	2,114	118	121	115	100
Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	1,455	1,484	1,274	1,180	75	81	74	70
Professional and Technical Services	4,296	4,186	3,956	4,137	253	232	238	238
Management of Companies	83	119	34	140	6	5	0	9
Administrative and Waste Services	5,915	5,984	5,222	5,163	360	328	315	319
Educational Services	3,001	3,844	3,475	3,168	189	208	190	155
Health Care and Social Assistance	8,120	9,441	10,066	10,167	463	511	539	529
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	1,817	1,704	1,760	1,355	119	117	95	80
Accommodation and Food Services	12,122	13,506	12,732	11,306	738	883	817	708
Other Services, except Public Administration	2,303	2,061	1,970	2,238	133	112	118	112
Public Administration	5,358	5,649	5,151	5,511	300	339	282	305
Unclassified	7,116	10,600	8,764	8,384	80	747	647	566

Industry	Amount of Payments				Payment Percent Distribution			
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2009	2010	2011	2012
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, ² and Hunting	\$339,189	\$355,573	\$491,373	\$884,620	1.1%	1.0%	1.5%	2.6%
Mining	\$3,163,821	\$2,379,462	\$2,311,976	\$2,447,241	3.4%	9.7%	6.9%	7.2%
Utilities	\$67,989	\$117,023	\$106,356	\$93,809	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
Construction	\$3,209,445	\$3,428,376	\$3,497,239	\$2,950,141	8.3%	9.9%	10.4%	8.7%
Manufacturing	\$9,239,231	\$10,543,430	\$9,649,210	\$10,221,255	39.7%	28.4%	28.8%	30.2%
Wholesale Trade	\$422,196	\$435,166	\$392,575	\$364,841	0.9%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%
Retail Trade	\$1,890,185	\$2,001,066	\$1,820,828	\$1,923,791	5.6%	5.8%	5.4%	5.7%
Transportation and Warehousing	\$2,118,536	\$3,010,637	\$2,195,949	\$1,890,947	6.4%	6.5%	6.5%	5.6%
Information	\$462,711	\$495,122	\$469,751	\$307,039	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	0.9%
Finance and Insurance	\$571,076	\$668,714	\$638,399	\$596,176	1.9%	1.8%	1.9%	1.8%
Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	\$305,823	\$368,881	\$314,677	\$306,340	1.3%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
Professional and Technical Services	\$1,152,721	\$1,241,546	\$1,101,062	\$1,202,737	3.2%	3.5%	3.3%	3.6%
Management of Companies	\$26,219	\$41,294	\$10,449	\$44,364	0.1%	0.1%	0	0.1%
Administrative and Waste Services	\$1,433,739	\$1,589,888	\$1,261,232	\$1,218,520	3.4%	4.4%	3.8%	3.6%
Educational Services	\$743,527	\$1,060,613	\$847,873	\$824,787	1.7%	2.3%	2.5%	2.4%
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$1,874,436	\$2,557,313	\$2,601,875	\$2,735,047	6.8%	5.8%	7.8%	8.1%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$321,565	\$308,782	\$298,210	\$235,641	0.7%	1.0%	0.9%	0.7%
Accommodation and Food Services	\$2,041,775	\$2,421,216	\$2,038,321	\$1,933,312	6.8%	6.3%	6.1%	5.7%
Other Services, except Public Administration	\$517,643	\$503,292	\$461,909	\$515,557	1.4%	1.6%	1.4%	1.5%
Public Administration	\$1,246,654	\$1,539,288	\$1,376,441	\$1,476,530	4.5%	3.8%	4.1%	4.4%
Unclassified	\$1,372,254	\$2,122,874	\$1,656,684	\$1,640,518	1.2%	4.2%	4.9%	4.9%

¹Payment data include taxable and reimbursable.²Fishing excludes nearly all commercial fish harvesting employment.

Note: Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section: UC-217 report, Benefit Payments by Industry and Area

Table 2.10 (continued)

UI Regular Benefit Payments¹ by Industry

INTERSTATE, 2009 TO 2012

Industry	Average Weekly Payments				Average Duration in Weeks			
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2009	2010	2011	2012
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, ² and Hunting	\$211.60	\$247.44	\$247.05	\$267.10	16.5	13.2	12.1	15.8
Mining	\$321.49	\$340.65	\$323.35	\$328.62	15.9	16.0	15.4	15.6
Utilities	\$239.40	\$311.23	\$307.39	\$318.00	25.8	16.3	19.2	14.8
Construction	\$260.13	\$310.99	\$293.84	\$298.81	17.2	15.9	16.9	16.8
Manufacturing	\$194.14	\$190.63	\$183.26	\$189.17	15.2	15.1	14.7	15.4
Wholesale Trade	\$244.61	\$271.81	\$259.81	\$264.19	19.2	18.6	18.4	17.0
Retail Trade	\$193.59	\$215.31	\$197.34	\$212.83	18.0	17.5	18.8	18.1
Transportation and Warehousing	\$219.74	\$261.93	\$238.82	\$234.90	15.6	16.6	16.6	15.9
Information	\$267.15	\$303.38	\$282.47	\$275.37	18.2	17.5	25.2	18.0
Finance and Insurance	\$252.80	\$277.13	\$281.73	\$282.01	19.1	19.9	19.7	21.1
Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	\$210.19	\$248.57	\$247.00	\$259.61	19.4	18.3	17.2	16.9
Professional and Technical Services	\$268.32	\$296.59	\$278.33	\$290.73	17.0	18.0	16.6	17.4
Management of Companies	\$315.89	\$347.01	\$307.32	\$316.89	13.8	23.8	0.0	15.6
Administrative and Waste Services	\$242.39	\$265.69	\$241.52	\$236.01	16.4	18.2	16.6	16.2
Educational Services	\$247.76	\$275.91	\$243.99	\$260.35	15.9	18.5	18.3	20.4
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$230.84	\$270.87	\$258.48	\$269.01	17.5	18.5	18.7	19.2
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$176.98	\$181.21	\$169.44	\$173.90	15.3	14.6	18.5	16.9
Accommodation and Food Services	\$168.44	\$179.27	\$160.09	\$171.00	16.4	15.3	15.6	16.0
Other Services, except Public Administration	\$224.77	\$244.20	\$234.47	\$230.37	17.3	18.4	16.7	20.0
Public Administration	\$232.67	\$272.49	\$267.22	\$267.92	17.9	16.7	18.3	18.1
Unclassified	\$192.84	\$200.27	\$189.03	\$195.67	11.9	14.2	13.5	14.8

¹Payment data include taxable and reimbursable.²Fishing excludes nearly all commercial fish harvesting employment.

Note: Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section: UC-217 report, Benefit Payments by Industry and Area

Table 2.11 UI Regular Benefit Payments¹ by Industry

INTRASTATE AND INTERSTATE TOTAL, 2009 TO 2012

Industry	Number of Weeks Paid				Number of First Payments			
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2009	2010	2011	2012
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, ² and Hunting	5,576	4,124	4,739	7,304	332	312	400	503
Mining	49,246	35,532	32,842	31,475	3,342	2,304	2,249	2,280
Utilities	3,791	3,982	3,178	2,867	222	262	184	192
Construction	143,877	124,696	115,365	97,175	9,570	8,318	7,538	6,749
Manufacturing	100,705	100,513	93,012	92,510	6,564	6,624	6,397	6,213
Wholesale Trade	12,859	11,876	10,164	9,554	816	684	606	629
Retail Trade	84,766	79,621	70,948	65,797	5,187	4,859	4,323	4,048
Transportation and Warehousing	54,231	51,068	44,177	40,515	3,712	3,286	2,900	2,774
Information	10,826	10,151	8,845	7,496	651	597	505	430
Finance and Insurance	14,636	14,659	12,962	12,839	896	853	764	730
Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	15,853	17,075	15,376	14,402	1,012	1,033	889	928
Professional and Technical Services	25,082	25,461	20,186	20,942	1,682	1,519	1,247	1,401
Management of Companies	510	912	646	879	39	52	34	57
Administrative and Waste Services	46,877	44,443	37,213	36,184	2,996	2,748	2,301	2,386
Educational Services	19,130	20,720	20,469	17,514	1,313	1,334	1,366	1,083
Health Care and Social Assistance	62,161	65,527	63,584	62,593	3,746	3,904	3,818	3,758
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	11,925	11,204	9,811	9,175	778	727	647	596
Accommodation and Food Services	75,673	74,006	67,325	63,061	4,901	4,775	4,356	4,111
Other Services, except PA	25,647	25,882	23,444	24,358	1,661	1,634	1,553	1,576
Public Administration	67,132	64,928	61,949	57,703	4,266	4,064	3,904	3,623
Unclassified	15,156	18,627	16,450	14,423	1,177	1,354	1,141	997

Industry	Amount of Payments				Payment Percent Distribution			
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2009	2010	2011	2012
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, ² and Hunting	\$1,090,680	\$928,468	\$1,057,971	\$1,700,142	0.6%	0.5%	0.7%	1.1%
Mining	\$14,620,285	\$11,736,815	\$10,112,582	\$9,922,593	8.4%	6.3%	6.4%	6.6%
Utilities	\$781,407	\$1,078,300	\$842,363	\$752,771	0.4%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%
Construction	\$35,199,793	\$36,840,720	\$32,470,035	\$27,160,529	20.1%	19.7%	20.5%	18.0%
Manufacturing	\$18,145,471	\$18,856,560	\$16,477,815	\$16,917,932	10.4%	10.1%	10.4%	11.2%
Wholesale Trade	\$2,930,069	\$3,037,244	\$2,428,276	\$2,242,001	1.7%	1.6%	1.5%	1.5%
Retail Trade	\$15,314,020	\$15,783,959	\$12,958,164	\$12,268,742	8.8%	8.5%	8.2%	8.1%
Transportation and Warehousing	\$11,107,492	\$12,160,034	\$9,569,224	\$8,809,290	6.4%	6.5%	6.0%	5.8%
Information	\$2,660,140	\$2,873,903	\$2,401,572	\$2,005,587	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.3%
Finance and Insurance	\$3,304,587	\$3,779,471	\$3,169,949	\$3,178,846	1.9%	2.0%	2.0%	2.1%
Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	\$3,161,912	\$3,828,719	\$3,221,556	\$3,008,605	1.8%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%
Professional and Technical Services	\$6,236,148	\$6,960,678	\$5,136,383	\$5,466,596	3.6%	3.7%	3.2%	3.6%
Management of Companies	\$150,151	\$287,375	\$189,966	\$258,075	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
Administrative and Waste Services	\$9,483,715	\$10,199,204	\$7,818,287	\$7,603,387	5.4%	5.5%	4.9%	5.0%
Educational Services	\$3,674,842	\$4,526,061	\$4,118,936	\$3,681,420	2.1%	2.4%	2.6%	2.4%
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$12,955,889	\$15,594,180	\$14,399,650	\$14,420,601	7.4%	8.4%	9.1%	9.6%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$1,786,841	\$1,945,895	\$1,538,289	\$1,408,582	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%
Accommodation and Food Services	\$11,888,978	\$12,833,458	\$10,644,836	\$10,344,166	6.8%	6.9%	6.7%	6.9%
Other Services, except PA	\$5,253,400	\$5,726,761	\$4,789,799	\$4,880,995	3.0%	3.1%	3.0%	3.2%
Public Administration	\$12,317,136	\$13,906,620	\$12,335,747	\$11,839,055	7.0%	7.5%	7.8%	7.9%
Unclassified	\$2,783,755	\$3,692,633	\$3,092,661	\$2,875,222	1.6%	2.0%	1.9%	1.9%

¹Payment data include taxable and reimbursable.

²Fishing excludes nearly all commercial fish harvesting employment.

Note: Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section: UC-217 report, Benefit Payments by Industry and Area

Table 2.11 (continued)

UI Regular Benefit Payments¹ by Industry

INTRASTATE AND INTERSTATE TOTAL, 2009 TO 2012

Industry	Average Weekly Payments				Average Duration in Weeks			
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2009	2010	2011	2012
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, ² and Hunting	\$195.60	\$225.14	\$223.25	\$232.77	16.8	13.2	11.8	14.5
Mining	\$296.88	\$330.32	\$307.92	\$315.25	14.7	15.4	14.6	13.8
Utilities	\$206.12	\$270.79	\$265.06	\$262.56	17.1	15.2	17.3	14.9
Construction	\$244.65	\$295.44	\$281.45	\$279.50	15.0	15.0	15.3	14.4
Manufacturing	\$180.18	\$187.60	\$177.16	\$182.88	15.3	15.2	14.5	14.9
Wholesale Trade	\$227.86	\$255.75	\$238.91	\$234.67	15.8	17.4	16.8	15.2
Retail Trade	\$180.66	\$198.24	\$182.64	\$186.46	16.3	16.4	16.4	16.3
Transportation and Warehousing	\$204.82	\$238.11	\$216.61	\$217.43	14.6	15.5	15.2	14.6
Information	\$245.72	\$283.12	\$271.52	\$267.55	16.6	17.0	17.5	17.4
Finance and Insurance	\$225.78	\$257.83	\$244.56	\$247.59	16.3	17.2	17.0	17.6
Real Estate, Rental and Leasing	\$199.45	\$224.23	\$209.52	\$208.90	15.7	16.5	17.3	15.5
Professional and Technical Services	\$248.63	\$273.39	\$254.45	\$261.04	14.9	16.8	16.2	14.9
Management of Companies	\$294.41	\$315.10	\$294.07	\$293.60	13.1	17.5	19.0	15.4
Administrative and Waste Services	\$202.31	\$229.49	\$210.10	\$210.13	15.6	16.2	16.2	15.2
Educational Services	\$192.10	\$218.44	\$201.23	\$210.20	14.6	15.5	15.0	16.2
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$208.42	\$237.98	\$226.47	\$230.39	16.6	16.8	16.7	16.7
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	\$149.84	\$173.68	\$156.79	\$153.52	15.3	15.4	15.2	15.4
Accommodation and Food Services	\$157.11	\$173.41	\$158.11	\$164.03	15.4	15.5	15.5	15.3
Other Services, except PA	\$204.83	\$221.26	\$204.31	\$200.39	15.4	15.8	15.1	15.5
Public Administration	\$183.48	\$214.19	\$199.13	\$205.17	15.7	16.0	15.9	15.9
Unclassified	\$183.67	\$198.24	\$188.00	\$199.35	12.9	13.8	14.4	14.5

¹Payment data include taxable and reimbursable.²Fishing excludes nearly all commercial fish harvesting employment.

Note: Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section: UC-217 report, Benefit Payments by Industry and Area

Table 2.12 UI Regular Benefits Payments¹ by Industry

INTERSTATE AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL, 2009 TO 2012

Industry	Percentage of Weeks Paid to Interstate				Percentage of First Payments to Interstate				Percentage of Payments to Interstate			
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2009	2010	2011	2012	2009	2010	2011	2012
Totals (including unclassified)	17.5%	19.9%	20.8%	21.7%	16.9%	19.5%	20.3%	20.3%	18.6%	19.9%	21.1%	22.4%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, ² and Hunting	28.7%	34.8%	42.0%	45.3%	29.2%	34.9%	41.3%	41.7%	31.1%	38.3%	46.4%	52.0%
Mining	20.0%	19.7%	21.8%	23.7%	18.5%	19.0%	20.6%	20.9%	21.6%	20.3%	22.9%	24.7%
Utilities	7.5%	9.4%	10.9%	10.3%	5.0%	8.8%	9.8%	10.4%	8.7%	10.9%	12.6%	12.5%
Construction	8.6%	8.8%	10.3%	10.2%	7.5%	8.3%	9.4%	8.7%	9.1%	9.3%	10.8%	10.9%
Manufacturing	47.3%	55.0%	56.6%	58.4%	47.8%	55.3%	55.9%	56.4%	50.9%	55.9%	58.6%	60.4%
Wholesale Trade	13.4%	13.5%	14.9%	14.5%	11.0%	12.6%	13.5%	12.9%	14.4%	14.3%	16.2%	16.3%
Retail Trade	11.5%	11.7%	13.0%	13.7%	10.5%	10.9%	11.3%	12.4%	12.3%	12.7%	14.1%	15.7%
Transportation and Warehousing	17.8%	22.5%	20.8%	19.9%	16.7%	21.1%	19.1%	18.2%	19.1%	24.8%	22.9%	21.5%
Information	16.0%	16.1%	18.8%	14.9%	14.6%	15.6%	13.1%	14.4%	17.4%	17.2%	19.6%	15.3%
Finance and Insurance	15.4%	16.5%	17.5%	16.5%	13.2%	14.2%	15.1%	13.7%	17.3%	17.7%	20.1%	18.8%
Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	9.2%	8.7%	8.3%	8.2%	7.4%	7.8%	8.3%	7.5%	9.7%	9.6%	9.8%	10.2%
Professional and Technical Services	17.1%	16.4%	19.6%	19.8%	15.0%	15.3%	19.1%	17.0%	18.5%	17.8%	21.4%	22.0%
Management of Companies	16.3%	13.0%	5.3%	15.9%	15.4%	9.6%	0	15.8%	17.5%	14.4%	5.5%	17.2%
Administrative and Waste Services	12.6%	13.5%	14.0%	14.3%	12.0%	11.9%	13.7%	13.4%	15.1%	15.6%	16.1%	16.0%
Educational Services	15.7%	18.6%	17.0%	18.1%	14.4%	15.6%	13.9%	14.3%	20.2%	23.4%	20.6%	22.4%
Health Care and Social Assistance	13.1%	14.4%	15.8%	16.2%	12.4%	13.1%	14.1%	14.1%	14.5%	16.4%	18.1%	19.0%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	15.2%	15.2%	17.9%	14.8%	15.3%	16.1%	14.7%	13.4%	18.0%	15.9%	19.4%	16.7%
Accommodation and Food Services	16.0%	18.2%	18.9%	17.9%	15.1%	18.5%	18.8%	17.2%	17.2%	18.9%	19.1%	18.7%
Other Services, except Public Administration	9.0%	8.0%	8.4%	9.2%	8.0%	6.9%	7.6%	7.1%	9.9%	8.8%	9.6%	10.6%
Public Administration	8.0%	8.7%	8.3%	9.6%	7.0%	8.3%	7.2%	8.4%	10.1%	11.1%	11.2%	12.5%
Unclassified	47.0%	56.9%	53.3%	58.1%	50.9%	55.2%	56.7%	56.8%	49.3%	57.5%	53.6%	57.1%

¹Data include both taxable and reimbursable.

²Fishing excludes nearly all commercial fish harvesting employment.

Note: Percentages may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section: UC-217 report, Benefit Payments by Industry and Area

Table 2.13 Amount of UI Benefit Payments by Borough or Census Area
2012

Census Areas	Regular UI	EB	EUC 08	SSB	All Programs Total
Aleutians East Borough	\$352,209	\$5,206	\$96,626	0	\$454,041
Aleutians West CA	\$944,339	\$8,730	\$179,797	0	\$1,132,866
Anchorage, Municipality	\$40,651,797	\$1,513,417	\$24,824,987	\$7,376	\$66,997,577
Bethel CA	\$4,179,909	\$139,999	\$2,675,995	\$1,287	\$6,997,190
Bristol Bay Borough	\$198,647	\$2,122	\$69,585	0	\$270,354
Denali Borough	\$654,369	\$20,756	\$177,532	0	\$852,657
Dillingham CA	\$756,175	\$19,950	\$524,853	0	\$1,300,978
Fairbanks North Star B	\$15,813,485	\$515,689	\$6,868,909	\$1,904	\$23,199,987
Haines Borough	\$546,378	\$11,276	\$200,754	0	\$758,408
Hoonah-Angoon CA	\$563,233	\$27,554	\$276,156	\$776	\$867,719
Juneau, City and Borough	\$4,059,966	\$128,611	\$2,203,625	0	\$6,392,202
Kenai Peninsula B	\$10,459,961	\$358,592	\$5,168,168	\$640	\$15,987,361
Ketchikan Gateway B	\$2,359,159	\$84,088	\$1,169,742	\$778	\$3,613,767
Kodiak Island Borough	\$2,718,472	\$35,112	\$697,407	0	\$3,450,991
Lake and Peninsula B	\$407,439	\$8,583	\$179,204	0	\$595,226
Matanuska-Susitna B	\$18,762,843	\$728,820	\$10,484,769	\$1,570	\$29,978,002
Nome CA	\$1,750,068	\$75,919	\$1,357,460	\$4,782	\$3,188,229
North Slope Borough	\$1,267,100	\$49,949	\$837,435	\$1,216	\$2,155,700
Northwest Arctic B	\$2,000,673	\$65,767	\$1,472,514	0	\$3,538,954
Petersburg CA	\$739,508	\$18,401	\$305,352	0	\$1,063,261
Prince of Wales-Hyder	\$1,558,160	\$71,004	\$1,042,989	\$1,680	\$2,673,833
Sitka, City and Borough	\$1,267,814	\$40,467	\$603,517	\$116	\$1,911,914
Skagway, Municipality	\$363,774	\$11,173	\$117,212	0	\$492,159
Southeast Fairbanks CA	\$1,670,583	\$70,782	\$1,013,793	\$976	\$2,756,134
Valdez-Cordova CA	\$2,008,652	\$76,897	\$1,016,549	0	\$3,102,098
Wade Hampton CA	\$2,348,742	\$81,409	\$1,531,363	\$2,070	\$3,963,584
Wrangell Borough	\$432,883	\$8,828	\$116,436	0	\$558,147
Yakutat Borough	\$96,698	\$1,468	\$52,763	0	\$150,929
Yukon-Koyukuk CA	\$1,798,260	\$68,264	\$1,054,411	1,900	\$2,922,835
Area Unknown	\$90,693	\$1,405	\$66,252	0	\$158,350

Note: The EUC program began in July 2008 and was effective through 2012.
Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section: UC-217 report, Benefit Payments by Industry and Area

Table 2.14 Payment of Dependents' Benefits

2003 TO 2012

Year	Number of Claimants with Dependents	All Reg UI Claimants	Percent Claimants with Dependents	Weeks Compensated with Dependents	All Weeks Compensated	Percent Weeks Compensated with Dependents	Amount of Dependent Benefits
2003	24,999	60,550	41.3%	320,023	744,962	43.0%	\$14,428,824
2004	23,567	58,224	40.5%	294,209	702,018	41.9%	\$13,290,816
2005	21,631	52,861	40.9%	273,529	653,646	41.8%	\$12,351,912
2006	20,437	51,597	39.6%	245,339	598,796	41.0%	\$11,050,296
2007	18,589	47,776	38.9%	217,065	542,965	40.0%	\$9,692,664
2008	17,751	45,343	39.1%	220,911	556,108	39.7%	\$9,880,752
2009	21,059	58,369	36.1%	277,671	755,797	36.7%	\$12,146,136
2010	22,635	63,551	35.6%	295,842	806,017	36.7%	\$12,890,472
2011	22,157	61,449	36.1%	285,021	763,482	37.3%	\$12,435,480
2012	20,871	57,532	36.3%	254,922	681,872	37.4%	\$11,166,600

Notes: Data were revised for 2003 to 2012 due to new source. Dependent's allowance is \$24 per dependent with a maximum of \$72. Data are for the state regular UI program only.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section: annual claimant characteristics report

Table 2.15

Average Weekly Percentage of Unemployed Receiving Benefits

2012

State	Average Weekly Unemployed	Average Weeks Compensated	Compensated as Percent of Unemployed	Rank
Alabama	163,475	28,941	17.7%	41
Alaska	26,025	12,905	49.6%	1
Arizona	248,575	41,818	16.8%	43
Arkansas	99,975	24,511	24.5%	25
California	1,935,375	448,428	23.2%	27
Colorado	218,800	33,845	15.5%	48
Connecticut	157,025	54,246	34.5%	5
Delaware	30,475	9,438	31.0%	8
Dist. of Columbia	32,075	9,614	30.0%	10
Florida	805,675	105,781	13.1%	50
Georgia	428,375	60,336	14.1%	49
Hawaii	38,750	11,358	29.3%	12
Idaho	56,950	14,144	24.8%	22
Illinois	582,425	143,184	24.6%	24
Indiana	261,225	47,142	18.0%	40
Iowa	85,300	25,817	30.3%	9
Kansas	88,550	22,951	25.9%	20
Kentucky	172,800	32,558	18.8%	37
Louisiana	140,925	26,067	18.5%	38
Maine	51,925	12,213	23.5%	26
Maryland	210,075	47,536	22.6%	28
Massachusetts	224,850	88,584	39.4%	2
Michigan	415,250	92,820	22.4%	30
Minnesota	168,625	47,202	28.0%	16
Mississippi	121,550	19,786	16.3%	47
Missouri	212,575	42,983	20.2%	33
Montana	31,025	9,886	31.9%	7
Nebraska	39,950	10,256	25.7%	21
Nevada	156,475	31,540	20.2%	34
New Hampshire	40,025	8,443	21.1%	31
New Jersey	435,275	128,978	29.6%	11
New Mexico	62,525	16,811	26.9%	19
New York	822,800	228,384	27.8%	18
North Carolina	448,475	88,534	19.7%	35
North Dakota	12,050	3,518	29.2%	13
Ohio	416,625	79,973	19.2%	36
Oklahoma	93,400	19,159	20.5%	32
Oregon	169,675	49,058	28.9%	15
Pennsylvania	505,700	172,598	34.1%	6
Puerto Rico	179,475	30,109	16.8%	44
Rhode Island	59,325	13,330	22.5%	29
South Carolina	195,025	25,304	13.0%	51
South Dakota	19,425	2,338	12.0%	52
Tennessee	249,825	43,769	17.5%	42
Texas	859,575	143,009	16.6%	45
Utah	77,050	13,981	18.1%	39
Vermont	17,775	6,519	36.7%	3
Virginia	246,525	40,313	16.4%	46
Washington	286,325	70,681	24.7%	23
West Virginia	58,350	16,251	27.9%	17
Wisconsin	213,125	75,503	35.4%	4
Wyoming	16,275	4,750	29.2%	14
United States	12,505,750	2,838,681	22.7%	

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section: UI Data Summary, Quarters 1-4, 2012, Produced by the U.S. Department of Labor

Chapter 3

UI Covered Employment and Wages

Ninety-eight percent of Alaska’s workers are covered by unemployment insurance

State and federal unemployment insurance programs covered an average of 327,331 workers in Alaska in 2012 — 98.0 percent of all nonagricultural wage and salary workers. (See Table 3.1 and Figure 3.1.) State programs covered 93.1 percent of Alaska’s workers, and federal programs covered 4.9 percent.

The remaining 2.0 percent of workers not covered by UI insurance include full-commission salespeople, elected and appointed officials, and unpaid family workers. Fishermen who work on a share basis are also excluded from coverage. Since 2006, real estate employment is also not covered.

Most employers pay UI taxes

In Alaska, most employers are assigned tax rates each calendar year and pay taxes each quarter on the “taxable wages” of their employees. However, a few select employ-

ers such as nonprofit organizations and state and local government agencies exercise their option to reimburse the state directly for any UI benefits paid to their former employees.

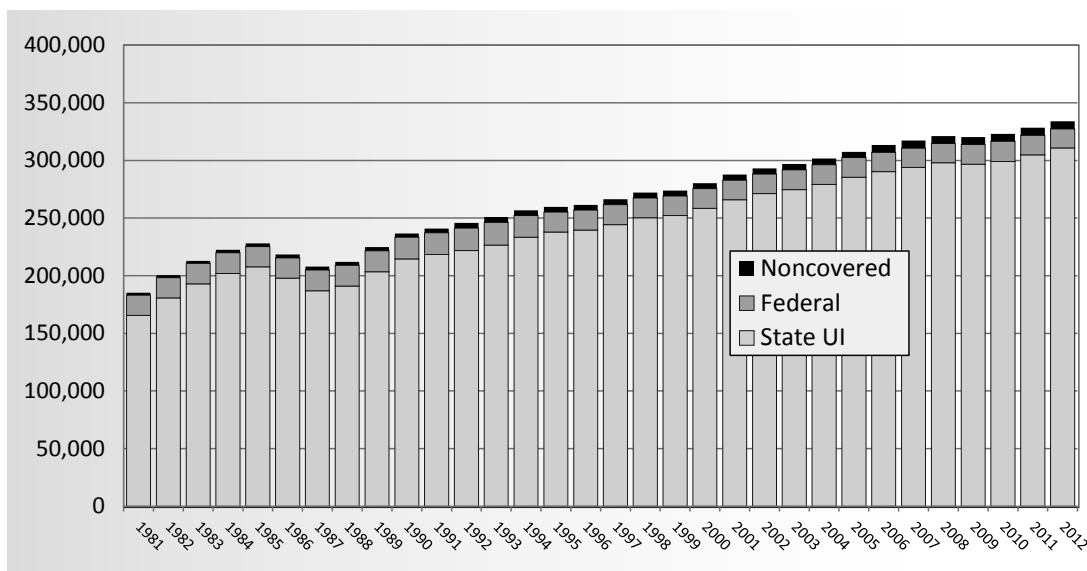
Average monthly employment covered by the UI system in 2012 was 310,941, which includes 66,914 jobs designated as reimbursable. Reimbursable employment accounted for roughly one-fifth of covered employment in 2012, or 21.5 percent. (See Table 3.2.)

Employment

Average monthly covered employment rose by 6,097 jobs — or 2.0 percent — over the year, from 304,844 in 2011 to 310,941 in 2012.

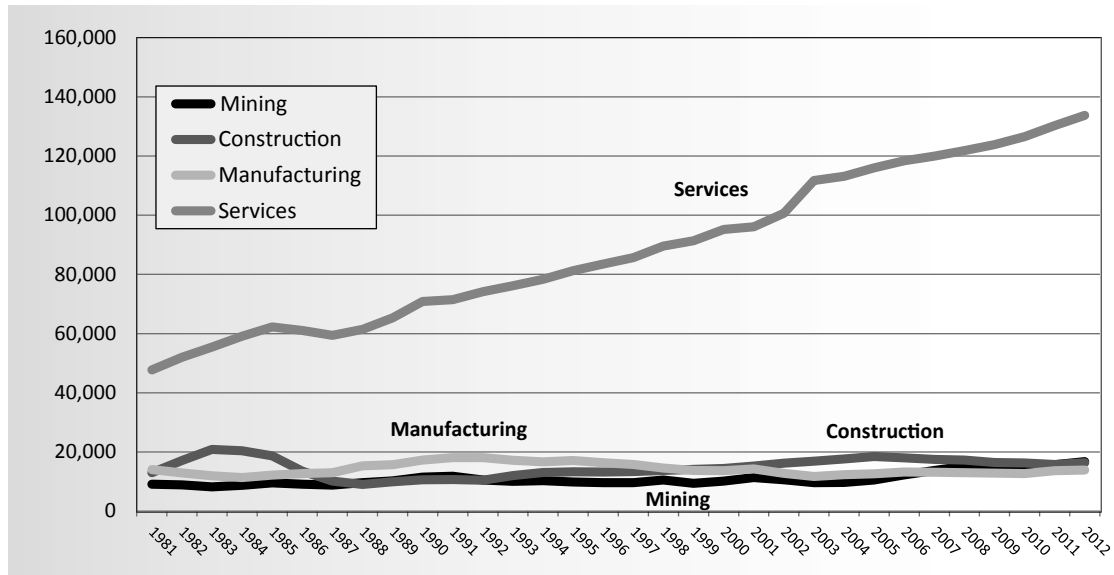
Fourteen of the 20 main industries gained jobs, with the highest increases in health care and social assistance (+1,861 or 4.6 percent), and mining (+1,016, or 6.5 percent). In particular, “other mining,” — which includes hard rock mining — grew a robust 12.7 percent. Construction

Figure 3.1 Employment by Type of UI Coverage
1981 to 2012



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

Figure 3.2 Average Monthly Covered Employment
1981 TO 2012



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

was another industry with a notable increase, where employment picked up by more than 600 jobs after years of decline. (See Table 3.2.)

Wages

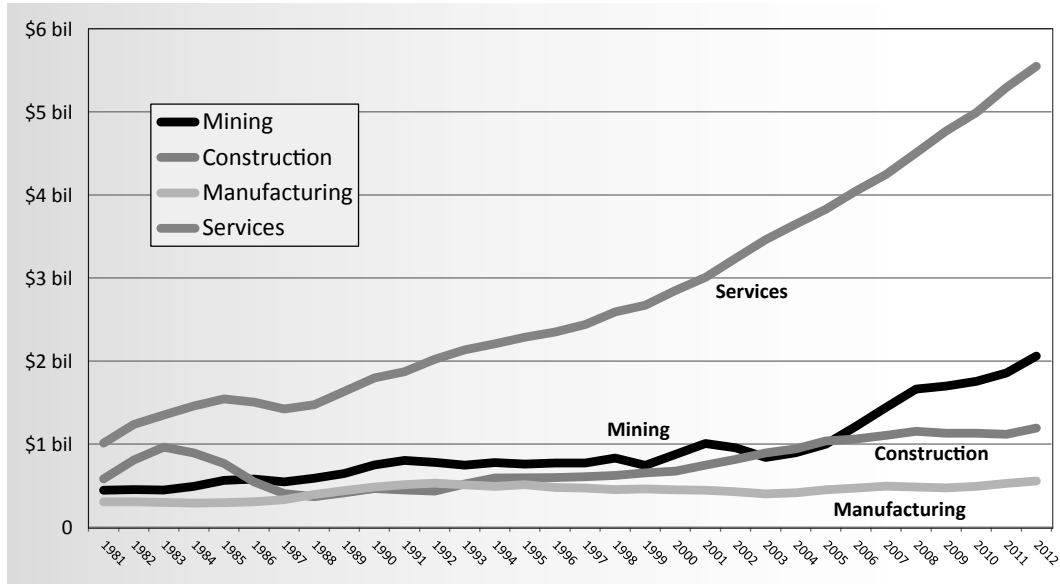
Covered wages grew by \$730 million (+5 percent) in 2012, to just under \$15.4 billion. Of that wage growth, mining had the largest increase in earnings and contributed \$205.5 million in additional wages during the year. Additionally, health care and social assistance added \$121.6 million over the previous year's wages. (See Table 3.3.)

Average annual earnings continue to increase

On average, yearly wages grew by just over \$1,400, or 2.9 percent, in 2012 to \$49,512, which topped the Anchorage Consumer Price Index by seven-tenths of a percentage point. This increase was the highest in the past four years, after growth hit a low of 2.1 percent in 2010.

By industry, average annual wages in oil and gas extraction were highest at \$188,095. At the other end of the spectrum, arts, entertainment, and recreation posted the lowest average at \$19,224. (See Table 3.6.)

Figure 3.3 Total Covered Wages
1981 to 2012



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

Table 3.1 Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
COVERED AND NONCOVERED, 2002 TO 2012

Year	Total Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment	State UI Taxable and Reimbursable Employment	Percent of Total	Alaska Federal Government Employment	Percent of Total	Noncovered Employment	Percent of Total
2002	293,117	271,349	92.6%	16,757	5.7%	5,011	1.7%
2003	296,909	274,755	92.5%	17,104	5.8%	5,050	1.7%
2004	301,558	279,161	92.6%	17,170	5.7%	5,227	1.7%
2005	307,537	285,455	92.8%	16,974	5.5%	5,108	1.7%
2006	313,485	290,310	92.6%	16,714	5.3%	6,461	2.1%
2007	317,236	294,016	92.7%	16,557	5.2%	6,663	2.1%
2008	321,232	297,925	92.7%	16,889	5.3%	6,418	2.0%
2009	320,300	296,720	92.6%	17,055	5.3%	6,525	2.0%
2010	323,120	299,017	92.5%	17,540	5.4%	6,563	2.0%
2011	328,497	304,844	92.8%	17,037	5.2%	6,616	2.0%
2012	333,906	310,941	93.1%	16,390	4.9%	6,575	2.0%

Note: Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) report to the U.S. Department of Labor

Table 3.2 Average Monthly Covered Employment¹ by Industry
2009 to 2012

	Employment				Percent			
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total Taxable and Reimbursable	296,724	299,017	304,844	310,941	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, ² and Hunting	793	936	1,248	1,069	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%
Mining	14,935	15,167	15,683	16,700	5.0%	5.1%	5.1%	5.4%
Oil and Gas Extraction	3,606	3,551	3,624	3,891	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.3%
Mining Support	9,317	9,356	9,534	9,964	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	3.2%
Other Mining	2,013	2,260	2,525	2,845	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%
Utilities	2,076	2,245	2,215	2,229	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%
Construction	16,462	16,310	16,002	16,608	5.5%	5.5%	5.2%	5.3%
Manufacturing	12,803	12,679	13,682	13,854	4.3%	4.2%	4.5%	4.5%
Food	9,541	9,571	10,622	10,630	3.2%	3.2%	3.5%	3.4%
Wood Products	285	225	149	180	0.1%	0.1%	0	0.1%
Other Manufacturing	2,978	2,883	2,911	3,045	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
Transportation and Warehousing	20,074	19,577	19,943	20,331	6.8%	6.5%	6.5%	6.5%
Trade	41,905	41,701	42,016	42,056	14.1%	13.9%	13.8%	13.5%
Information	6,626	6,450	6,316	6,197	2.2%	2.2%	2.1%	2.0%
Finance and Insurance	8,848	8,905	8,773	8,395	3.0%	3.0%	2.9%	2.7%
Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	5,072	5,224	5,188	5,115	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.6%
Professional and Technical Services	13,639	13,839	14,456	14,866	4.6%	4.6%	4.7%	4.8%
Management of Companies	1,243	1,160	1,238	1,817	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%
Administrative and Waste Services	11,400	11,257	11,470	11,996	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	3.9%
Educational Services	28,974	29,426	29,637	29,569	9.8%	9.8%	9.7%	9.5%
Health Care and Social Assistance	38,823	40,669	42,371	44,297	13.1%	13.6%	13.9%	14.2%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	4,522	4,395	4,762	4,876	1.5%	1.5%	1.6%	1.6%
Accommodation and Food Services	26,604	26,985	27,674	28,447	9.0%	9.0%	9.1%	9.1%
Other Services, except Public Administration	10,073	10,087	10,177	9,972	3.4%	3.4%	3.3%	3.2%
Public Administration	31,473	31,562	31,643	32,142	10.6%	10.6%	10.4%	10.3%
Unclassified	377	438	350	406	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Total Reimbursable Accounts	64,445	65,488	66,411	66,914				
Utilities	11	9	10	11				
Transportation & Warehousing	787	721	733	724				
Trade	9	0	0	0				
Information	60	56	52	55				
Professional & Technical Services	119	234	226	233				
Management of Companies	23	7	6	6				
Administrative & Waste Services	1	1	2	2				
Educational Services	27,080	27,468	27,622	27,673				
Health Care & Social Assistance	11,363	11,855	12,583	12,744				
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	58	114	114	115				
Other Services, except Public Administration	944	945	888	895				
Public Administration	23,990	24,075	24,178	24,459				
Unclassified	0	3	0	0				

¹Covered employment and covered wages exclude federal government.

²Fishing excludes nearly all commercial fish harvesting employment.

Notes: Reimbursable account data are included in the upper portion of this table. Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) report to the U.S. Department of Labor

Table 3.3 Total Covered¹ Wages by Industry

IN THOUSANDS, 2009 TO 2012

	Wages (Thousands)				Percent			
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total Taxable and Reimbursable	\$13,661,537	\$14,062,347	\$14,664,943	\$15,395,251	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, ² and Hunting	\$31,476	\$39,186	\$56,266	\$49,742	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%
Mining	\$1,697,764	\$1,755,760	\$1,854,839	\$2,060,369	12.4%	12.5%	12.6%	13.4%
Oil and Gas Extraction	\$602,428	\$608,627	\$649,587	\$731,787	4.4%	4.3%	4.4%	4.8%
Mining Support	\$913,314	\$928,069	\$959,072	\$1,019,083	6.7%	6.6%	6.5%	6.6%
Other Mining	\$182,022	\$219,424	\$246,181	\$309,499	1.3%	1.6%	1.7%	2.0%
Utilities	\$146,372	\$155,419	\$165,226	\$175,691	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%
Construction	\$1,130,373	\$1,131,678	\$1,117,867	\$1,193,848	8.3%	8.0%	7.6%	7.8%
Manufacturing	\$473,242	\$490,307	\$526,738	\$554,139	3.5%	3.5%	3.6%	3.6%
Food	\$302,213	\$328,269	\$362,411	\$375,729	2.2%	2.3%	2.5%	2.4%
Wood Products	\$11,551	\$8,675	\$5,339	\$6,320	0.1%	0.1%	0	0
Other Manufacturing	\$159,477	\$153,363	\$158,988	\$172,090	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%
Transportation and Warehousing	\$1,136,469	\$1,124,714	\$1,176,730	\$1,219,560	8.3%	8.0%	8.0%	7.9%
Trade	\$1,312,641	\$1,320,785	\$1,353,041	\$1,381,455	9.6%	9.4%	9.2%	9.0%
Information	\$368,320	\$354,949	\$369,249	\$364,801	2.7%	2.5%	2.5%	2.4%
Finance and Insurance	\$496,630	\$519,227	\$523,827	\$517,565	3.6%	3.7%	3.6%	3.4%
Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	\$191,868	\$203,879	\$206,227	\$208,833	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%
Professional and Technical Services	\$864,212	\$895,886	\$977,299	\$1,021,040	6.3%	6.4%	6.7%	6.6%
Management of Companies	\$94,372	\$91,623	\$95,527	\$134,656	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.9%
Administrative and Waste Services	\$462,552	\$465,331	\$472,892	\$504,211	3.4%	3.3%	3.2%	3.3%
Educational Services	\$1,233,868	\$1,291,086	\$1,322,547	\$1,334,622	9.0%	9.2%	9.0%	8.7%
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$1,650,097	\$1,751,172	\$1,890,502	\$2,012,155	12.1%	12.5%	12.9%	13.1%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$76,393	\$79,517	\$88,875	\$93,731	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
Accommodation and Food Services	\$523,360	\$541,852	\$570,423	\$598,743	3.8%	3.9%	3.9%	3.9%
Other Services, except PA	\$328,827	\$340,130	\$348,375	\$355,493	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.3%
Public Administration	\$1,429,918	\$1,494,345	\$1,538,206	\$1,601,411	10.5%	10.6%	10.5%	10.4%
Unclassified	\$12,785	\$15,500	\$10,286	\$13,186	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Total Reimbursable Accounts	\$3,024,074	\$3,163,922	\$3,273,094	\$3,370,886				
Transportation and Warehousing	\$49,715	\$44,207	\$46,231	\$50,745				
Educational Services	\$1,174,353	\$1,229,850	\$1,261,241	\$1,275,674				
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$544,962	\$578,525	\$623,399	\$643,039				
Other Services, except Public Administration	\$25,503	\$24,329	\$24,271	\$25,019				
Public Administration	\$1,217,757	\$1,267,961	\$1,298,662	\$1,357,283				
Unclassified	\$11,781	\$18,988	\$19,288	\$19,126				

¹Covered employment and covered wages exclude federal government.

²Fishing excludes nearly all commercial fish harvesting employment.

Notes: Reimbursable account data are included in the upper portion of this table. Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) report to the U.S. Department of Labor

Table 3.4 Taxable Wages by Industry

IN THOUSANDS, 2009 TO 2012

	Wages (in Thousands)				Percent Distribution			
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	\$6,455,222	\$6,718,998	\$6,963,554	\$7,327,255	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, ¹ and Hunting	\$23,820	\$29,622	\$41,387	\$36,905	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%	0.5%
Mining	\$584,649	\$635,403	\$662,324	\$724,292	9.1%	9.5%	9.5%	9.9%
Oil and Gas Extraction	\$126,721	\$131,666	\$140,936	\$151,752	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.1%
Mining Support	\$382,321	\$411,602	\$417,224	\$448,547	5.9%	6.1%	6.0%	6.1%
Other Mining	\$75,607	\$92,135	\$104,164	\$123,993	1.2%	1.4%	1.5%	1.7%
Utilities	\$66,962	\$74,796	\$76,297	\$80,651	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%
Construction	\$699,548	\$709,282	\$704,231	\$752,940	10.8%	10.6%	10.1%	10.3%
Manufacturing	\$366,039	\$380,815	\$410,843	\$425,179	5.7%	5.7%	5.9%	5.8%
Food	\$264,274	\$281,634	\$310,849	\$316,387	4.1%	4.2%	4.5%	4.3%
Wood Products	\$9,387	\$6,912	\$4,315	\$5,195	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Other Manufacturing	\$92,378	\$92,269	\$95,679	\$103,598	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%
Transportation and Warehousing	\$580,458	\$587,010	\$604,855	\$634,597	9.0%	8.7%	8.7%	8.7%
Trade	\$985,187	\$1,002,998	\$1,022,977	\$1,048,654	15.3%	14.9%	14.7%	14.3%
Information	\$199,893	\$196,799	\$198,023	\$199,970	3.1%	2.9%	2.8%	2.7%
Finance and Insurance	\$274,910	\$286,159	\$285,619	\$281,140	4.3%	4.3%	4.1%	3.8%
Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	\$135,194	\$144,891	\$146,416	\$147,784	2.1%	2.2%	2.1%	2.0%
Professional and Technical	\$445,160	\$468,801	\$500,601	\$530,041	6.9%	7.0%	7.2%	7.2%
Management of Companies	\$46,358	\$47,113	\$50,153	\$72,084	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	1.0%
Administrative and Waste Services	\$323,475	\$326,642	\$334,662	\$359,890	5.0%	4.9%	4.8%	4.9%
Educational Services	\$43,085	\$45,504	\$45,903	\$44,403	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$747,218	\$801,529	\$853,893	\$921,786	11.6%	11.9%	12.3%	12.6%
Art, Entertainment and Recreation	\$66,759	\$68,138	\$75,375	\$79,870	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%
Accommodation and Food Services	\$472,369	\$494,459	\$518,792	\$546,820	7.3%	7.4%	7.5%	7.5%
Other Service, except Public Administration	\$222,665	\$232,554	\$240,531	\$243,362	3.4%	3.5%	3.5%	3.3%
Public Administration	\$161,124	\$173,843	\$181,623	\$185,711	2.5%	2.6%	2.6%	2.5%
Unclassified	\$10,351	\$12,641	\$9,049	\$11,175	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%

¹Fishing excludes nearly all commercial fish harvesting employment.

Note: Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) report to the U.S. Department of Labor

Table 3.5 **Taxable as a Share of Total Wages¹**

BY INDUSTRY, 2009 TO 2012

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total Taxable and Reimbursable	47.3%	47.8%	47.5%	47.6%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, ² and Hunting	75.7%	75.6%	73.6%	74.2%
Mining	34.4%	36.2%	35.7%	35.2%
Oil and Gas Extraction	21.0%	21.6%	21.7%	20.7%
Mining Support	41.9%	44.4%	43.5%	44.0%
Other Mining	41.5%	42.0%	42.3%	40.1%
Utilities	45.7%	48.1%	46.2%	45.9%
Construction	61.9%	62.7%	63.0%	63.1%
Manufacturing	77.3%	77.7%	78.0%	76.7%
Food	87.4%	85.8%	85.8%	84.2%
Wood Products	81.3%	79.7%	80.8%	82.2%
Other Manufacturing	57.9%	60.2%	60.2%	60.2%
Transportation and Warehousing	51.1%	52.2%	51.4%	52.0%
Trade	75.1%	75.9%	75.6%	75.9%
Information	54.3%	55.4%	53.6%	54.8%
Finance and Insurance	55.4%	55.1%	54.5%	54.3%
Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	70.5%	71.1%	71.0%	70.8%
Professional and Technical Services	51.5%	52.3%	51.2%	51.9%
Management of Companies	49.1%	51.4%	52.5%	53.5%
Administrative and Waste Services	69.9%	70.2%	70.8%	71.4%
Educational Services	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.3%
Health Care and Social Assistance	45.3%	45.8%	45.2%	45.8%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	87.4%	85.7%	84.8%	85.2%
Accommodation and Food Services	90.3%	91.3%	90.9%	91.3%
Other Services, except Public Administration	67.7%	68.4%	69.0%	68.5%
Public Administration	11.3%	11.6%	11.8%	11.6%
Unclassified	81.0%	81.6%	88.0%	84.8%

¹Covered employment and covered wages exclude federal government.

²Fishing excludes nearly all commercial fish harvesting employment.

Note: Reimbursable account data are included in the upper portion of this table.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) report to the U.S. Department of Labor

Table 3.6 **Average Annual Wages in Covered Employment¹**

BY INDUSTRY, 2008 TO 2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total Taxable and Reimbursable	\$44,755	\$46,041	\$47,029	\$48,106	\$49,512
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, ² and Hunting	\$41,156	\$39,692	\$41,865	\$45,085	\$46,531
Mining	\$109,787	\$113,677	\$115,762	\$118,271	\$123,375
Oil and Gas Extraction	\$161,890	\$167,063	\$171,396	\$179,233	\$188,096
Mining Support	\$94,962	\$98,027	\$99,195	\$100,600	\$102,274
Other Mining	\$89,700	\$90,423	\$97,090	\$97,497	\$108,787
Utilities	\$67,417	\$70,507	\$69,229	\$74,586	\$78,838
Construction	\$66,062	\$68,666	\$69,386	\$69,857	\$71,884
Manufacturing	\$37,209	\$36,963	\$38,671	\$38,499	\$39,998
Food	\$32,272	\$31,675	\$34,298	\$34,118	\$35,347
Wood Products	\$38,069	\$40,530	\$38,556	\$35,953	\$35,207
Other Manufacturing	\$52,187	\$53,552	\$53,196	\$54,612	\$56,520
Transportation and Warehousing	\$54,249	\$56,614	\$57,451	\$59,004	\$59,985
Trade	\$31,109	\$31,324	\$31,673	\$32,203	\$32,848
Information	\$54,298	\$55,587	\$55,031	\$58,467	\$58,865
Finance and Insurance	\$55,275	\$56,129	\$58,307	\$59,709	\$61,653
Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	\$36,040	\$37,829	\$39,027	\$39,749	\$40,825
Professional and Technical Services	\$62,001	\$63,363	\$64,736	\$67,605	\$68,683
Management of Companies	\$74,986	\$75,923	\$78,985	\$77,162	\$74,109
Administrative and Waste Services	\$38,599	\$40,575	\$41,337	\$41,228	\$42,033
Educational Services	\$40,463	\$42,585	\$43,876	\$44,624	\$45,136
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$41,020	\$42,503	\$43,059	\$44,618	\$45,424
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$17,518	\$16,894	\$18,093	\$18,665	\$19,224
Accommodation and Food Services	\$19,684	\$19,672	\$20,080	\$20,612	\$21,048
Other Services, except Public Administration	\$31,207	\$32,644	\$33,720	\$34,232	\$35,650
Public Administration	\$44,467	\$45,433	\$47,346	\$48,611	\$49,824
Unclassified	\$34,592	\$33,734	\$34,989	\$29,410	\$32,477
Total Reimbursable Accounts	\$45,313	\$46,925	\$48,313	\$49,285	\$50,376
Transportation and Warehousing	\$60,533	\$63,170	\$61,313	\$63,114	\$70,138
Educational Services	\$41,119	\$43,366	\$44,774	\$45,662	\$46,099
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$46,736	\$47,959	\$48,800	\$49,545	\$50,459
Other Services, except Public Administration	\$26,589	\$27,016	\$25,745	\$27,348	\$27,970
Public Administration	\$49,564	\$50,761	\$52,667	\$53,714	\$55,493

¹Covered employment and covered wages exclude federal government.

²Fishing excludes nearly all commercial fish harvesting employment.

Note: Reimbursable account data are included in the upper portion of this table.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) report to the U.S. Department of Labor

Table 3.7 **Average Monthly Covered Employment¹ by Ownership**
2003 TO 2012

Covered Employment	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	274,755	279,161	285,455	290,310	294,016	297,925	296,720	299,018	304,844	310,941
State Government	22,022	21,831	22,077	22,433	22,648	22,929	23,354	23,726	23,715	23,909
Local Government	37,076	36,428	36,906	36,474	37,042	37,425	38,482	37,941	38,157	38,521
Private Industry	215,657	220,902	226,472	231,403	234,326	237,571	234,884	237,351	242,972	248,511
Taxable	205,949	211,161	216,533	221,507	224,318	227,325	223,824	225,019	229,908	235,306
Reimbursable	9,708	9,741	9,939	9,896	10,008	10,246	11,060	12,332	13,064	13,205
Percent Distribution										
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
State Government	8.0%	7.8%	7.7%	7.7%	7.7%	7.7%	7.9%	7.9%	7.8%	7.7%
Local Government	13.5%	13.0%	12.9%	12.6%	12.6%	12.6%	13.0%	12.7%	12.5%	12.4%
Private Industry	78.5%	79.1%	79.3%	79.7%	79.7%	79.7%	79.2%	79.4%	79.7%	79.9%
Taxable	75.0%	75.6%	75.9%	76.3%	76.3%	76.3%	75.4%	75.3%	75.4%	75.7%
Reimbursable	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	3.7%	4.1%	4.3%	4.2%

¹Covered employment excludes federal government.

Note: Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) report to the U.S. Department of Labor

Table 3.8 Total Covered Wages¹ by Ownership

IN THOUSANDS, 2003 TO 2012

Ownership	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Covered Wages	\$10,093,400	\$10,582,052	\$11,148,894	\$11,815,332	\$12,568,882	\$13,333,856	\$13,661,451	\$14,062,347	\$14,664,948	\$15,395,232
State Government	\$910,098	\$913,913	\$976,244	\$1,011,295	\$1,060,206	\$1,116,978	\$1,170,928	\$1,222,887	\$1,257,199	\$1,316,299
Local Government	\$1,312,305	\$1,339,864	\$1,373,025	\$1,415,132	\$1,437,176	\$1,505,388	\$1,615,411	\$1,653,100	\$1,696,070	\$1,724,602
Private Industry	\$7,870,997	\$8,328,275	\$8,799,625	\$9,388,905	\$10,071,500	\$10,711,490	\$10,875,112	\$11,186,360	\$11,711,679	\$12,354,331
Taxable	\$7,511,133	\$7,945,879	\$8,405,074	\$8,977,580	\$9,643,328	\$10,259,762	\$10,375,964	\$10,615,839	\$11,095,873	\$11,723,563
Reimbursable	\$359,864	\$382,396	\$394,551	\$411,325	\$428,172	\$451,728	\$499,148	\$570,521	\$615,806	\$630,768
Percent Distribution										
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
State Government	9.0%	9.0%	8.6%	8.8%	8.6%	8.4%	8.4%	8.6%	8.7%	8.6%
Local Government	13.1%	13.0%	12.7%	12.3%	12.0%	11.4%	11.3%	11.8%	11.8%	11.6%
Private Industry	77.9%	78.0%	78.7%	78.9%	79.5%	80.1%	80.3%	79.6%	79.5%	79.9%
Taxable	74.5%	74.4%	75.1%	75.4%	76.0%	76.7%	76.9%	76.0%	75.5%	75.7%
Reimbursable	3.4%	3.6%	3.6%	3.5%	3.5%	3.4%	3.4%	3.7%	4.1%	4.2%

¹Covered employment and covered wages exclude federal government.

Note: Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) report to the U.S. Department of Labor

Table 3.9 Taxable Wages¹ by Ownership

IN THOUSANDS, 2003 TO 2012

Taxable Wages	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	\$4,874,371	\$5,130,288	\$5,436,868	\$5,720,285	\$6,074,631	\$6,391,729	\$6,455,222	\$6,718,998	\$6,963,554	\$7,327,255
State Government	\$8,675	\$8,911	\$8,965	\$9,039	\$8,857	\$9,637	\$10,118	\$10,615	\$11,075	\$11,344
Local Government	\$149,563	\$154,032	\$154,521	\$151,072	\$161,763	\$170,253	\$182,255	\$198,269	\$206,182	\$210,554
Private Industry	\$4,716,133	\$4,967,345	\$5,273,382	\$5,560,174	\$5,904,011	\$6,211,839	\$6,262,849	\$6,510,114	\$6,746,297	\$7,105,357
Percent Distribution										
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
State Government	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Local Government	3.1%	3.0%	2.8%	2.6%	2.7%	2.7%	2.8%	3.0%	3.0%	2.9%
Private Industry	96.8%	96.8%	97.0%	97.2%	97.2%	97.2%	97.0%	96.9%	96.9%	97.0%

¹Covered wages exclude federal government.

Note: Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) report to the U.S. Department of Labor

Table 3.10

Average Annual Wages in Covered Employment¹

BY OWNERSHIP, 2003 TO 2012

Average Annual Wage	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	\$36,736	\$37,907	\$39,057	\$40,699	\$42,749	\$44,756	\$46,042	\$47,028	\$48,106	\$49,512
State Government	\$41,327	\$41,863	\$44,220	\$45,081	\$46,812	\$48,715	\$50,140	\$51,542	\$53,013	\$55,055
Local Government	\$35,395	\$36,781	\$37,203	\$38,798	\$38,799	\$40,224	\$41,979	\$43,570	\$44,450	\$44,770
Private Industry	\$36,498	\$37,701	\$38,855	\$40,574	\$42,981	\$45,088	\$46,300	\$47,130	\$48,202	\$49,713
Taxable	\$36,471	\$37,629	\$38,817	\$40,530	\$42,990	\$45,133	\$46,358	\$47,178	\$48,262	\$49,823
Reimbursable	\$37,069	\$39,256	\$39,697	\$41,565	\$42,783	\$44,080	\$45,131	\$46,263	\$47,138	\$47,767

¹Covered employment and covered wages exclude federal government.

Note: Average Annual Earnings = Total Covered Payroll (Table 3.8) divided by Average Covered Employment (Table 3.7).

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) report to the U.S. Department of Labor

Data Sources and Limitations

Limitations of data

The data in this report are from several sources, each with its limitations. Much of the data come from established printed reports produced from the state's mainframe computer. While reports can come from the same source, data that appear similar are not necessarily comparable, because the programs that produce the reports are run at different times and use different selection criteria.

Differences also occur when tables are derived from different sources. Each table has the data source stated underneath. The reader should also be cautious of other limitations. Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding at one or two digits. Monetary data are reported to the full dollar amount whenever possible in the publication. The dollar amounts in some tables are rounded to the nearest \$1,000 because of space limitations. Finally, industry groupings may include subcategories in manufacturing and mining, which must be subtracted when adding the columns.

The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) replaced the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system in 2003, which interrupted the time series data. Two categories, construction and mining, are relatively unchanged by the transition. The majority, however, are either new or include a different mix of industries. Essentially, this was the beginning of a new time series of industry data.

Chapter 1: Alaska's UI Benefit Financing System

Chapter 1 discusses financial transactions, Alaska's UI Trust Fund, and Alaska's benefit financing structure. One of the major subjects of the chapter is benefit cost. Therefore, it draws heavily from the ETA 2112 report and the QCEW quarterly reports (the U.S. Department of Labor's Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages report).

Chapter 2: Claims, Claimants, and Payments by Industry

Chapter 2 focuses on benefit payment data derived from the department's Employment Training Administration (ETA) reports and special runs on the state's mainframe system.

Payments by industry and area, Tables 2.9 to 2.13, are derived from the UC217 report, which is a monthly compilation of data by two-digit NAICS code and a three-digit FIPS or geographic area code.

Data in Tables 2.5, 2.7, and 2.8 are derived from the U.S. Department of Labor's Claims Activity Report (ETA 5159). Data in Table 2.2 are derived from the Claimant Characteristics file. This file results from a special compilation of information on all claimants who received unemployment compensation during a specified year. Occupations are listed according to classifications in the "Dictionary of Occupational Titles" (often referred to as the DOT codes). Ethnic information is voluntarily submitted at the time of initial filing.

Table 2.15 is derived from the "UI Data Summary," a quarterly publication of key UI information published by the U.S. Department of Labor's Division of Actuarial Services.

Chapter 3: UI Covered Employment and Wages

Chapter 3 provides information on employment and wage data derived from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages report (QCEW).

QCEW is derived from quarterly wage and employment data submitted to the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development by employers in Alaska. The Department of Labor derives some QCEW information from estimates for delinquent employers.

The QCEW data represent all employers covered by Alaska's unemployment insurance system. They consist of Alaska employers' reported average monthly employment, total wages, and taxable wages. Employers' tax assessments, to be paid into the UI Trust Fund, are also included.

All data found in the chapters are broken out by industry, area, ownership, and tax status.

Average monthly employment is an estimate, based on reported employment data for the pay period that includes the 12th day of the month, of the number of active jobs each month. Readers should be cautious when deriving annual wages from these figures, as they represent average annual wages per job, not per worker. Wages, in contrast,

are the total wages paid during each quarter.

Chapter 3 presents industries according to NAICS sectors. Specific industries, based on three-digit NAICS codes, are included because of their relevance to the Alaska economy. The same sectors are used for benefit payments in chapters 1 and 2. Employment, wages, and average wages (annual, monthly) information are also broken out by ownership: private, state government, and local government. Federal employment is excluded from all industry and ownership displays, because federal employees and members of the military are not covered by the state unemployment insurance program.

Please note that public administration (NAICS codes 921 to 928) is not directly comparable with state and local government ownership. While all public administration employment is included in either state or local government, the opposite is not true; some of the operations included under state or local government ownership are listed under industries other than public administration — particularly construction, transportation, and services.

Updated November 2013

Summary of Major Changes In the Employment Security Act

Part 1: Coverage Provisions of the Alaska Employment Security Act, 1937–2012

April 2, 1937	Alaska Employment Security Law enacted. Employers with eight or more employees in 20 weeks of the year are liable for taxes. The following types of employment are excluded from coverage: agriculture; domestic service; officers and crews on vessels; service performed by a parent, spouse, or child under 21; government; nonprofit organizations; and those covered under a federal unemployment program. Employers not subject to the law may elect coverage with permission of the commission. Ch. 4, ESLA 1937
July 1, 1945	Coverage extended to employers of one or more people at any time. Ch.7, SLA 1945
Mar. 20, 1947	List of excluded services extended. Additional exclusions include newsboys and students. Any employment liable for a tax under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act (FUTA) will be automatically covered under the state U.I. law. Ch. 48, SLA 1947
Mar. 17, 1959	Employees in finance, insurance, and real estate paid on a commission basis are excluded from coverage. Ch. 46, SLA 1959
April 17, 1961	Faculty of nonprofit universities excluded. Ch. 108, SLA 1961
Jan. 1, 1972	Coverage made mandatory for employees of nonprofit organizations, state hospitals, and institutes of higher education employing four or more in 20 weeks of the year. These employers are allowed to elect coverage on a reimbursable basis. Reimbursable financing also made available, by election, to any political subdivision. Ch. 94, SLA 1971
Jan. 1, 1972	Fishermen covered. Ch. 94, SLA 1971
April 1, 1977	Fishermen earning wages on a share basis excluded from coverage. Ch. 122, SLA 1977
Jan. 1, 1978	Coverage made mandatory for most employees of state and local governments. Coverage also extended to certain domestic and agricultural workers. Ch. 122, SLA 1977
July 1, 1984	Executive officers of nongovernmental corporations are excluded. Ch. 106, SLA 1984
Sept. 27, 1995	Certain direct sellers of consumer products are excluded. Ch. 97, SLA 1995
May 28, 2009	Reimbursable financing available to federally recognized tribes. Ch. 27, SLA 2009

Part 2: Financing Provisions of the Alaska Employment Security Act, 1937–2011

April 2, 1937	All wages paid to employees covered under the law are assessed a uniform tax of 1.8 percent. Ch. 4, ESLA 1937
Jan. 1, 1938	Uniform tax increased to 2.7 percent of total covered wages. Ch. 4, ESLA 1937
Mar. 26, 1941	Taxable wages limited to first \$3,000 of wages paid to an employee. Ch. 40, SLA 1941
June 30, 1947	Credits against the tax are available to qualified employers if there is a fund surplus. The credit is based on the individual employer's annual payroll decline. Ch. 74, SLA 1947

Jan. 1, 1955	Tax base increased to first \$3,600 of wages. An employee tax of 0.5 percent is also assessed. Employer tax credit is eliminated. Ch. 5, ESLA 1955
April 4, 1957	Tax base increased to first \$4,200 of wages. Ch. 169, SLA 1957
Mar. 30, 1960	Uniform employer tax increased to 2.9 percent. Uniform employee tax increased to 0.6 percent. Tax base increased to \$7,200. Ch. 60, SLA 1960
Oct. 1, 1960	Individual employer and employee tax rates made variable depending on quarterly payroll declines of employer. Employer tax rates range from 1.5 percent to 4.0 percent with an average tax rate of 2.9 percent. Employee tax rates range from 0.3 percent to 0.9 percent averaging 0.65 percent. Ch. 60, SLA 1960
Jan. 1, 1974	Employee tax made uniform and employer tax left variable. The tax base is \$10,000. There are 10 alternative tax rate schedules with the appropriate schedule determined by the "reserve multiple," which measures the ability of the fund to meet potential benefit payments. Ch. 43, SLA 1973
Jan. 1, 1981	Tax base will be 60 percent of the average annual wage for calendar years 1981 and 1982 and will be 75 percent of the average annual wage for future years. Ten alternative tax rate schedules are replaced with 20 "experience factors." An employer's yearly rate calculation will be 82 percent of the benefit cost rate times the experience factor. A solvency tax will be added across the board if the "reserve ratio" of the fund is under 3.2 percent. Employee tax will be a uniform 18 percent of the benefit cost rate. Ch. 9, SLA 1980
Oct. 1, 1984	The amount of interest earned on the trust fund balance will be deducted from the amount of benefits in the calculation of average benefit cost rate. Ch. 106, SLA 1984
Jan. 1, 1985	A new rate class, Class 21, is established and assigned an experience rating of 1.65 and a minimum employer tax rate of 5.4 percent. Solvency adjustments changed to provide a surcharge if the trust fund reserve rate falls below 3.0 percent and a credit if the reserve rate equals or exceeds 3.3 percent. Ch. 106, SLA 1984
Sept. 13, 1987	Interest on funds borrowed from the federal government to cover shortfalls in the trust fund may be paid out of employee contributions. Ch. 82, SLA 1987
July 1, 1989	Training programs pilot project to be funded by transfer of 0.1 percent of taxable wages from amount contributed by employees. Ch. 95, SLA 1989
June 30, 1993	Training programs pilot project extended until 1996. Ch.17, SLA 1993
July 1, 1996	Training programs (STEP) extended until June 30, 2002. Ch.116, SLA 1996
Jan. 1, 1997	Employer's yearly rate calculation will be 80 percent of the benefit cost rate times the experience factor. (No change in the solvency tax provision). Employee tax will be a uniform 20 percent of the benefit cost rate. Ch.116, SLA 1996
July 1, 2000	Technical and Vocational Education Program (TVEP) created. Program to be funded by transfer of 0.1 percent of taxable wages from amount contributed by employees. Ch. 132, SLA 2000
July 1, 2002	Training programs (STEP) extended until June 30, 2003. Ch.86, SLA 2002
July 1, 2003	Training programs (STEP) extended until June 30, 2004. Ch.49, SLA 2003
July 1, 2004	Training programs (STEP) extended until June 30, 2008. Ch.89, SLA 2004
July 1, 2008	Training programs (STEP) extended until June 30, 2010. Ch.46, SLA 2008
July 1, 2008	Technical and Vocational Education Program (TVEP) expanded. Program to be funded by transfer of 0.15 percent (from 0.10) of taxable wages from amount contributed by employees. Ch. 47, SLA 2008

Jan. 1, 2009	For 2009, the employer's yearly rate calculation will be 76 percent of the benefit cost rate times the experience factor (no change in the solvency tax provision). The 2009 employee tax will be a uniform 24 percent of the benefit cost rate. For 2010 and future years, the employer's yearly rate calculation will be 73 percent of the benefit cost rate times the experience factor, and the employee tax will be a uniform 27 percent of the benefit cost rate. Ch.45, SLA 2008
June 24, 2009	Training programs (STEP) made permanent. Ch 36, SLA 2009
July 1, 2013	A limitation on the decrease in the solvency surcharge was removed from AS 23.20.290(f). Table identifying the previous solvency surcharge to be implemented has been removed and replaced with a formula calculating out to 1/100th of a percentage point. Ch.50, SLA 2013
July 1, 2013	AS. 23.20.291 was adopted to give the department's commissioner the discretion to prevent tax rate increases, in whole or in part, if the average high cost multiple is .8 or greater. Ch.50, SLA 2013

Part 3: Benefit Provisions of the Alaska Employment Security Act, 1937–2012

April 2, 1937	Benefits first made payable Jan. 1, 1939. Minimum payment is \$5; maximum is \$15. Weekly benefit amount (WBA) set at 50 percent of full-time weekly wage. Total benefit payments not to exceed 16 times the WBA. Ch. 4, ELSA 1937
Jan. 17, 1939	Minimum payment is \$5; maximum is \$16. WBA set at one-twentieth of high quarter wages. Total benefit payments not to exceed either 16 times the WBA or a third of base year earnings. Ch. 1, SLA 1939
Oct. 1, 1946	Minimum payment is \$8; maximum is \$25. Maximum reduced to \$20 if the fund balance is less than \$2 million on Jan. 1. Total benefit payments not to exceed either 25 times the WBA or a third of base year earnings. Ch. 32, ESLA 1946
July 1, 1949	WBA is increased by 20 percent for each dependent of the claimant, up to three. Ch. 25, SLA 1949
July 1, 1951	Minimum payment is \$8; maximum is \$30. Ch. 11, SLA 1951
July 1, 1953	Minimum payment is \$8; maximum is \$35. WBA now based on total wages in base year. Total benefit payments limited to 26 times the WBA for most claimants. Ch. 99, SLA 1953
July 3, 1955	Minimum payment is \$10; maximum is \$45. Maximum limited to \$25 for claimants residing outside the territory. WBA is increased by \$5 for each dependent of the claimant, up to five. Claimants with dependents residing outside the territory are disqualified for the dependent allowance. Ch. 5, ESLA 1955
Mar. 30, 1960	Maximum WBA for interstate claimants reduced to \$20. Ch. 60, SLA 1960
July 1, 1966	Minimum payment is \$10; maximum is \$55. Total benefit payments limited to 28 times the WBA for most claimants. Ch. 112, SLA 1966
July 1, 1969	Minimum payment is \$18; maximum is \$60. Ch. 106, SLA 1969
Jan. 29, 1971	Depending on the level of national and state unemployment rates, benefit payments may be extended. Extended benefit payments not to exceed one-half of total benefits available under the regular program. Ch. 106, SLA 1971
Jan. 1, 1972	Discrimination against nonresident claimants ends. Ch. 106, SLA 1971
July 1, 1973	Minimum payment is \$18; maximum is \$90. Dependent allowance set at \$10 per dependent, up to three. Ch. 43, SLA 1973

Oct. 1, 1980	Minimum payment is \$34; maximum payment is \$150 for basic WBA. Dependent allowance set at \$24 per dependent, up to three. Dependent allowance increases if an additional dependent is acquired by birth or adoption. Potential duration of benefits (16 to 26 weeks) is determined by the ratio of total base period wages to high quarter wages. Ch 9, SLA 1980
Oct. 31, 1981	Weekly benefits are reduced dollar for dollar upon receipt of periodic payments based on wages used to establish a benefit year. Ch. 114, SLA 1981
Sept. 26, 1982	Child support obligations may be deducted from weekly benefit checks. Ch. 115, SLA 1982
Jan. 1, 1983	Minimum payment is \$34; maximum payment is \$156 for basic WBA. Ch. 115, SLA 1982
Oct. 1, 1984	Minimum payment is \$38; maximum payment is \$188 for basic WBA. Ch. 106, SLA 1984
Oct. 1, 1990	Minimum payment is \$44; maximum payment is \$212 for basic WBA. Ch. 167, SLA 1990
Jan. 1, 1997	Minimum payment is \$44; maximum payment is \$248 for basic WBA. Ch. 116, SLA 1996
Jan. 1, 2009	Minimum payment is \$56; maximum payment is \$370 for basic WBA. Ch. 45, SLA 2008

Part 4: Qualifying Provisions of the Alaska Employment Security Act, 1937–2012

April 2, 1937	To qualify for benefits, a claimant must have: 1) been unemployed in two of the last 13 weeks preceding claim; 2) have wages in the first three of the last four calendar quarters totaling more than 16 times the WBA; and 3) be ready and able to work. The claimant is disqualified for five additional weeks upon quitting the last employment without good cause. Ch. 4, ESLA 1937
Jan. 17, 1939	Total wages in base year must equal or exceed 25 times the WBA. Ch. 1, SLA 1939
Mar. 26, 1941	Claimant must have been unemployed for two weeks in the benefit year including the week in which the claim was filed. Ch. 40, SLA 1941
July 1, 1945	Women are disqualified during the last two months of pregnancy and the month following pregnancy. Ch. 50, SLA 1945
Oct. 1, 1946	Minimum required wages in base year set at \$150. Ch. 32, SLA 1946
June 30, 1947	Waiting period reduced to one week. Ch. 74, SLA 1947
July 1, 1953	Minimum wage requirement set at \$300. Seasonal workers are disqualified for benefits for unemployment not occurring during their regular working season. Ch. 99, SLA 1953
July 3, 1955	Minimum wage requirement set at \$450 or 1.25 times high quarter wages. Women are disqualified until they subsequently earn \$120 if they leave work: 1) to get married; 2) to live with their husband; or 3) due to pregnancy. Any week of unemployment due to a labor dispute is disqualified. A claimant found guilty of fraud is disqualified for 26 weeks. Ch. 5, ESLA 1955
April 4, 1957	Minimum wage requirement set at \$500 or 1.25 times high quarter wages. Ch. 169, SLA 1957
April 7, 1962	Claimants are not disqualified while attending a training course to improve their skills. Ch. 63, SLA 1962
July 1, 1969	Minimum wage requirement set at \$750, \$100 of which must have been earned outside the quarter with the highest wages. Ch. 106, SLA 1969
Jan. 1, 1972	Women no longer disqualified during pregnancy. Ch. 106, SLA 1971

- Oct. 1, 1980** Minimum wage requirement set at \$1,000 with at least 10 percent earned outside the quarter of highest wages. If a claimant earns more than 90 percent of the base period wages in one quarter, base period wages used for determining benefits will be reduced to 10 times the wages paid in the base period outside the high quarter. The six-week disqualification for voluntary quit and misconduct includes a reduction of potential benefits by three times the basic WBA. The six-week disqualification is lifted if the claimant returns to work and earns eight times the WBA. Ch. 9, SLA 1980
- Oct. 31, 1981** A waiting week must be served for each new benefit year. Extended benefit claimants must actively seek work and may not refuse an offer of "suitable" work. Claimants filing for extended benefits from a state not triggered onto extended benefits are eligible for no more than two weeks of benefits. Ch. 114, SLA 1981
- June 26, 1982** The national "on" and "off" trigger indicators for extended benefits are repealed in conformity with federal law. Ch. 115, SLA 1982
- Sept. 26, 1982** In conformity with federal law, the state "on" indicator for extended benefits is increased to 6 percent insured unemployment rate. In conformity with federal law, a claimant is not eligible for extended benefits unless total base period wages equal or exceed 40 times the weekly benefit entitlement including dependent benefits. Supplemental state benefits are provided for claimants otherwise eligible for extended benefits except for the new 40 times the WBA requirement. All other conditions of extended benefits apply to supplemental state benefits. Ch. 115, SLA 182
- June 16, 1984** State interim benefits provided for noncertified teachers of indigenous languages and school employees in other than an instructional, research or principal capacity. Ch. 106, SLA 1984
- July 2, 1989** An insured worker is ineligible for benefits for one year if discharged for commission of a felony or theft in connection with work. Ch. 100, SLA 1989
- Nov. 15, 1991** An agreement with the U.S. Department of Labor allows the temporary payment of benefits under the Emergency Unemployment Act of 1991 (PL 102-162) in place of extended benefits.
- July 1, 1993** The implementation of the Emergency Unemployment Compensation (EUC) program, 26 U.S.C. 3304. Eligibility for supplemental state benefits (SSB) remains in effect during a period in which extended benefits (EB) are triggered "off," but during which EUC benefits are payable. The eligibility for extended benefits set Oct. 3, 1993 requires the claimant meet the existing 40 times WBA requirement, or have a total of 1.5 times the base period high quarter wage.
- The total amount of extended benefits payable is the lowest of: (1) 80 percent of total regular benefits, (2) 20 times the WBA or (3) 46 times the WBA minus total regular benefits paid.
- In addition to the existing extended benefits triggers, extended benefits are "on" if the state three-month total unemployment rate (TUR) is 6.5 percent, and is 110 percent of the same three-month period in either of the prior two years. Extended benefits are "off" if there is no "on" indicator, or if the state is eligible for the EUC program. Ch. 28, SLA 1993
- Jan. 1, 2009** Minimum wage requirement set (from \$1,000) to \$2,500, with at least 10 percent (\$250) in a second quarter. Ch. 45, SLA 2008.
- Jan. 1, 2010** Alternative Base Period (last four completed quarters) created for those who fail to qualify for a benefit with the standard base period. Ch. 27 SLA 2009

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Glossary

Alaska geography (area definitions): Geographic entities within Alaska. (1) Largest areas are the boroughs (legal boundaries) and census areas (statistical boundaries, equivalent to boroughs). (2) Cities are defined by their legal descriptions. (3) Census designated places (CDPs) are unincorporated established communities.

alternate base period: The last four completed calendar quarters immediately preceding the first day of an individual's benefit year. The alternate base period is a secondary examination for qualifying wages (a safety net), and is used only when an individual fails to qualify for a benefit with the traditional base period. Alaska adopted the alternate base period to begin in 2010. (See "base period.")

average annual wages: Total wages in covered employment, divided by average monthly covered employment.

average high cost rate: The average of the three highest calendar benefit cost rates (from last 20 years, or a period including three recessions, if longer). Part of a federal solvency measure. (See "average high cost multiple.")

average high cost multiple (AHCM): A federal solvency measure. The reserve ratio divided by the average high cost rate. One of two federal solvency measures used to evaluate and compare the states.

average monthly covered employment: The sum of all reported covered employment for a 12-month period, divided by 12.

average weekly benefit amount (AWBA): A UI program statistical measure: the total benefits paid for full-time unemployment, divided by the number of weeks compensated.

average weekly wages: Average annual wages in covered employment, divided by 52.

base period: The first four of the last five completed calendar quarters immediately preceding the first day of an individual's benefit year. (See "alternate base period.")

base period wages: (1) If workers were paid 90 percent or more of their wages in a single quarter of the base period, the BPW are the wages in the other three quarters times 10. (2) If the workers were not paid 90 percent or more of their wages in a single quarter of the base period, the BPW are the wages during the base period.

benefit: Monetary amount payable (weekly) to an individual under AS.23.20.

benefit cost rate: A cost of benefits measure (percent) calculated as the ratio of regular benefits paid in the current year, divided by total wages in the previous year.

benefit year: A one-year period beginning with the Sunday of the week an insured worker files a request for determination of insured status.

claimant: An individual who has filed a request for determination of insured status, a notice of unemployment, a certification for waiting week credit, or a claim for benefits.

combined wages (interstate wage combining): Earnings during a base period that were paid in more than one state for determining the share of liability in each state.

coverage: The determination, by the state, whether an employing unit should be considered an employer subject to the state's unemployment insurance laws.

covered employment: The number of people employed during the pay period that included the 12th of each month, by place of work. Workers who are not covered include agricultural workers, self-employed workers, some employed students, most fishermen, full-commissioned sales workers, private railroad workers, and elected and appointed officials.

decline quotient: An estimate of an employer's experience with unemployment, determined by dividing the decline in payroll within two consecutive quarters by the payroll of the earlier quarter. An employer's annual quotient is the average of all declines for the last 12 quarters, with a minimum of four quarters' wage records required for the calculation.

dependent benefits (or dependents' allowance [DA]): Benefits in addition to the weekly benefit amount paid to claimants with dependents, up to three dependents per claimant. Alaska's DA is \$24, and the maximum for three is \$72.

Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA): A federal program funded by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in which UI benefits are authorized by the President of the United States for individuals unemployed as a result of a major disaster.

duration: The number of weeks in which payments were received by an individual (actual), or qualified for (potential), for each program. Average duration is the number of weeks paid per program in a 12-month period, divided by the number of first payments received in that program during that period.

earnings replacement: The proportion of average weekly wages replaced by the UI weekly benefit amount. In general, the U.S. unemployment insurance system's goal is 50 percent.

Emergency Unemployment Compensation (1991) (EUC): A federally funded program similar to extended benefits, paying additional weeks of benefits, beginning November 17, 1991 and ending April 30, 1994. Alaska elected to pay EUC benefits instead of EB during that time.

Emergency Unemployment Compensation 2008 (EUC08): A federally funded program similar to the 1990s EUC program. Benefits were first payable for the week ending July 12, 2008, and the last week payable (first extended to April 30, 2011) was re-extended to June 9, 2012 and extended again to the end of 2012. The four tiers of the program provided up to 20, 14, 13, and six weeks of benefits, for a total of up to 53 maximum available weeks. Tiers three and four were available for Alaska based on the state's total unemployment rate figures (three-month average TUR \geq 6.0 for tier three, and \geq 8.5 for tier four). Tier four payments ended July 3, 2010 and were again paid in 2011 from Jan. 16 to June 11, and in 2012 from Jan 22 to May 12. One hundred percent federal funding for EB was also provided during most of this period (through 2011 to phase out in 2012).

Employment and Training Administration (ETA): A division of the U.S. Department of Labor.

Employment Security Act: Title 23, Chapter 20 of the Alaska Statutes (AS 23.20), which governs the Unemployment Insurance Program. It started in 1937. Appendix B contains a summary of changes.

exhausts: A person was paid all the weeks available for a specific UI benefit program.

experience rating: A method of measuring an employer's experience with unemployment. Alaska's employers (those eligible for experience rating) are ranked by their average quarterly decline quotient and are assigned to one of 20 tax rate classes, each with an experience factor between 0.40 and 1.60. A special penalty class 21 (with a factor of 1.65) was created in 1985 for firms that are delinquent in filing quarterly reports or making tax payments. New employers are assigned tax rates based on an industry average rate.

extended benefits (EB): Additional benefits available after regular state UI benefits have been exhausted, but only when an extended benefits period is in effect. EB was enacted by Congress in 1970, and by Alaska in 1971.

extended benefits period: A period during which extended benefit payments are authorized, usually defined as a period of 13 weeks or more as determined by unemployment rate data. Section 23.20.408 of the Alaska Employment Security Act defines the conditions required for an extended benefits period.

Federal Additional Compensation (FAC): Part of the 2009 federal economic stimulus programs. FAC provided an additional \$25 to the weekly benefit amount of all recipients. The first Alaska FAC payable was the week ending Feb. 28, 2009. The last Alaska week payable (originally July 3, 2010) was Dec.11, 2010.

federal fiscal year: Oct. 1 of the prior calendar year through Sept. 30 of the current calendar year. For example: federal fiscal year 2012 is from Oct. 1, 2011 to Sept. 30, 2012.

Federal Supplemental Benefits (FSB): A federally funded program similar to the Federal Supplemental Compensation (FSC) that was in effect between 1975 and 1978.

Federal Supplemental Compensation (FSC): A federally funded program in effect from October 1982 to April 1985 that provided additional payments after regular benefits had been exhausted and extended benefits had been exhausted or an extended benefits period was not in effect.

final payment: The last payment of a weekly benefits entitlement. (See "exhausts.")

first payment: The first payment for a week of unemployment claimed under a specific program.

Federal Unemployment Tax Act (FUTA): U.S. employers pay a national FUTA tax, and receive credit (reduction of FUTA tax owed) for UI taxes paid to approved state UI programs.

high cost rate: The highest benefit cost rate of historical record (for Alaska = 4.33% for year 1958).

high cost multiple (HCM): A measure of trust fund adequacy, TF as a percentage of total wages divided by the high cost rate. The high cost rate is the highest historical ratio of benefits to wages for a 12-month period.

high quarter: The quarter of the base period with the greatest reported wages.

high unemployment period (HUP): A definition in the trigger for extended benefits that increases the maximum number of EB weeks payable from 13 to 20. The HUP is in effect if the three-month average total unemployment rate (TUR) is 8.0 percent or greater. HUP was in effect from 2009 week 19 through 2010 week 42, and again in 2011 for weeks 8 through 20.

industry: The classification of an employer establishment by primary economic activity, according to a government coding system (NAICS). (See “North American Industry Classification System.”)

insured unemployment: The number of people filing continued claims for full regular benefits or partial regular benefits, or who are in a waiting week status during a given week.

insured unemployment rate (IUR): Ratio of insured unemployed, expressed as a percentage of average covered employment. It is computed as the average insured unemployment for a 13-week period, divided by average covered employment lagged six months. The IUR is computed weekly.

interstate claims, payments: Claims made by, or payments made to, people residing in other states who worked in Alaska, and for which Alaska is at least partially liable for unemployment compensation.

intrastate claims, payments: Claims made by, or payments made to, people residing within Alaska, including payments from other liable states.

Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS): A federal-state cooperative statistical program that provides labor force and unemployment rate data for areas within the state.

local offices: Unemployment insurance (UI) claims centers. Until December 1995, there were 20 offices, including the mail claims and interstate unit. Beginning in late 1996, the local offices were reorganized into three UI call centers for UI claims purposes. Most claims are now filed through the Internet or by phone.

mail claims: Claims that were filed by mail to the mail claims center by people residing more than 55 miles from the nearest local office. Claims from rural areas are now handled through the call center system.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS): A national standardized system to classify employers into industries. The first year of NAICS-based data in Alaska was 2003.

nonagricultural wage and salary employment: Employment that does not include self-employed workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, most fishermen, and agricultural workers, by place of work rather than residence.

ownership: Classification of employers according to legal proprietorship (private industry or federal, state, or local government) rather than by type of economic activity.

regular benefits (or state UI program): The main benefits program in the UI system, financed by a state-administered tax system.

reimbursable: A contribution system where certain employers can elect to reimburse the state UI trust fund directly for benefits paid to former employees, rather than pay taxes under the experience rating system. Eligible employers include state and local governments, schools, nonprofits, tribal corporations, and hospitals (nonprofit, tribal, or government).

reserve rate: The measure of UI Trust Fund Solvency, computed as the balance of the fund on September 30 divided by total wages paid by taxable employers during the last state fiscal year. The reserve rate determines the inclusion of a solvency tax or credit, if any, for the next tax year, according to the table in AS 23.20.290 (f).

reserve ratio: In general, it is the trust fund balance as a percent of total wages. See “reserve rate” for Alaska

program specifics. The reserve ratio is used in several prevalent solvency measures.

solvency adjustment: A *surcharge* added to employer taxes when the trust fund balance falls below 3.0 percent of the total payroll, or a *credit* lowering taxes when the balance rises above 3.3 percent.

Standard Industrial Classification System (SIC): A national standardized system to classify employers into industries, in effect through 2002. It was succeeded by NAICS.

state fiscal year: July 1 of the prior calendar year through June 30 of the current calendar year. For example, state fiscal year 2012 is from July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012.

State Interim Benefits (SIB): A special Alaska program (started in 1984) which, for a few years, paid benefits to certain noninstructional educational employees between sessions.

State Supplemental Benefits (SSB): A special Alaska program (created in 1982) that pays benefits to claimants who have been denied extended benefits because they do not meet the federal requirement that they earn 40 times their weekly benefit amount in their base period.

State Training and Employment Program (STEP): A state administered training program, started in July 1989, funded by a share of worker UI tax funds, as defined by AS 23.15.620 – 645. (See “TVEP.”)

state UI regular program: An insurance program designed to provide temporary compensation for those who are involuntarily unemployed, funded through employer and employee taxes and reimbursements.

supplemental payments: Payments made to claimants who were paid previously but may have been underpaid for various reasons.

tax base: The maximum amount of each employee’s wages subject to state unemployment insurance taxes. It is calculated (for each tax year) as 75 percent of the average annual wage (using last state fiscal year data).

tax rate class: Alaska’s experience-rated employers are assigned to one of 20 tax rate classes, or to a 21st penalty class. New employers are assigned to the rate class closest to the mathematical average tax rate of experience-rated employers in the same industry. Classes 10 and 11 contain the average tax rate for the tax year. There is one tax rate for all employees.

taxable wages: The portion of total wages (payroll) of employers within the experience rating system that is subject to state unemployment tax provisions. Since 1983, the taxable wage base is defined as 75 percent of the average annual wage (using last state fiscal year data).

Technical and Vocational Education Program (TVEP): A state administered training program, started in July 2000, funded by a share of worker UI tax funds, as defined by AS 23.15.820 – 850. (See “STEP.”)

Temporary Emergency Unemployment Compensation (TEUC): A federal program enacted by Congress following the attacks of Sept. 11, 2001. Benefits were first payable the week ending March 16, 2002. The last week for new claims was the week ending Dec. 27, 2003. The last week the program paid claims for was the week ending April 3, 2004.

total labor force: All people age 16 and older residing in a specific area who are either employed, unemployed and seeking employment, or involved in a labor dispute.

total unemployment: All people age 16 and older who did not work during the survey week, but were available and seeking work or were waiting to report for work within 30 days.

total unemployment rate (TUR): An expression of the number of unemployed people as a percent of the total civilian labor force. It is defined as the total unemployment divided by the total labor force. The TUR is the “official” quoted rate of unemployment, issued monthly.

total wages: The total of all wages and salaries (taxable and reimbursable) paid by covered employers. It includes bonuses, tips, cash value of meals, lodging, and other gratuities furnished with the job.

trade readjustment allowance (TRA): An allowance authorized under the federal Trade Act of 1974 for providing benefits and training to workers whose employment opportunities have been impacted by adjustments to federal regulations on international trade.

Training and Building Fund: An account separate from the UI trust fund that receives interest and penalties paid by taxed employers. It is used to support training and to provide office space.

trust fund: A state fund (at the U.S. Treasury) to receive and disburse unemployment insurance funds.

trust fund reserve: As an accounting definition, it is the sum of amounts in the trust fund, plus balances in the state’s clearing account and benefit payment account, as well as interest credited for the last quarter of the calendar year. The reserve of the trust fund, programmatically, is the amount beyond current inflows and outflows, designed to maintain fund solvency in recession when tax revenues lag far behind benefit payments.

Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE): A federally funded insurance program designed to provide temporary compensation for former employees of the federal government who are involuntarily unemployed.

Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen (UCX): A federally funded insurance program, similar to UCFE, designed to provide temporary unemployment compensation for former members of the armed forces.

UI: Unemployment insurance

UI claims center (or call center): Offices in Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Juneau (including mail claims and interstate claims centers) that process UI claims. In-person claims filing was phased out in 1996 and 1997. In-state claims are filed through the Internet, on an automated telephone system (VICTOR), and by mail.

waiting week: The first week of claimed unemployment, for which there is no disqualification. No payment is made for the waiting week, but is made for subsequent qualifying weeks. States that have no waiting week provision will not receive the federal share for the first week of any claimant’s extended benefits payment.

weekly benefit amount (WBA): The benefit paid (actual) or entitled to (potential) per week.

week claimed: A claim for a waiting week credit, or benefit, for a week of unemployment.

weeks paid: The number of weeks claimed that received a benefit payment.

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