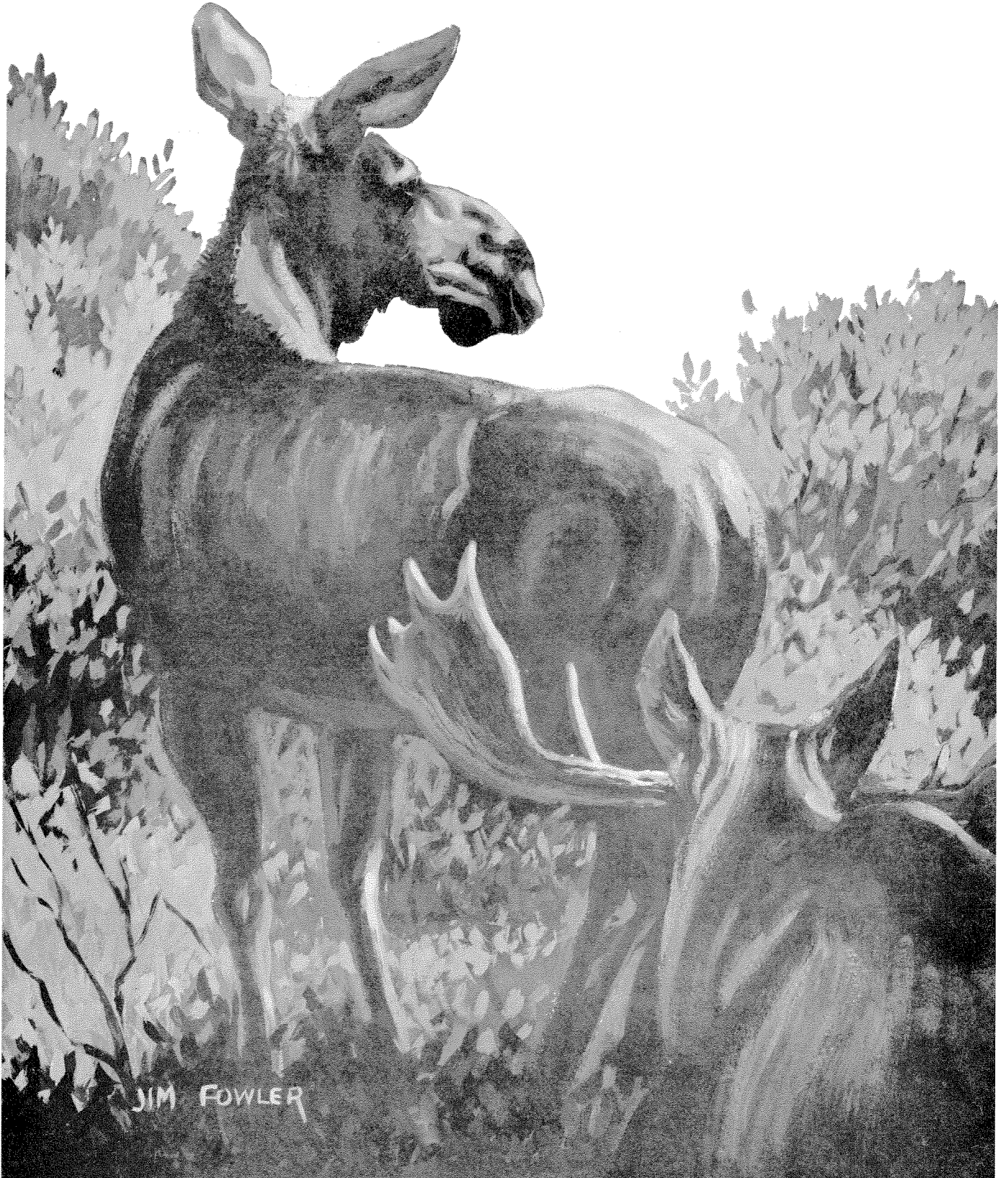


**Unemployment
Insurance
Actuarial
Study 1975**



JIM FOWLER

ACTUARIAL STUDY OF THE
UNEMPLOYMENT TAX AND BENEFIT STRUCTURES

December 1975

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INTRODUCTION

This report is the first biennial actuarial study of Alaska's unemployment insurance system's tax and benefit structures in accordance with Chapter 43 SLA 1973. Included are an overview of the current unemployment insurance system and an analysis of U. I. fund adequacy measured against possible future benefit claims. Appendices contain a chronological summarization of the major changes in coverage, financial and benefit provisions of the Alaska Employment Security Act and a series of historical tables including data relevant to an understanding of Alaska's unemployment insurance system.

ALASKAN EMPLOYMENT, 1974

The discussion of Alaskan employment and unemployment is based, largely, on a series of statistics compiled by the Research and Analysis Section of the Department of Labor. In presenting this data, a comparative approach will be utilized; absolute changes related to those previously recorded for the same category of employment, relative changes observed in Alaska contrasted with comparable data for the entire United States, and relative changes in industrial employment compared with the industry-wide changes. Where appropriate, explanations of divergencies from the wider tread will be explored in conjunction with the relevant statistics. This historical, comparative analysis is the basis for a presentation of the strengths and weaknesses of the existing system and remedial proposals evaluated later in the report.

Total Employment

In 1974, the average level of employment in Alaska was 133,960, a 16% increase over the 1973 figure of 115,600. In contrast, the average increase in employment for the entire United States was only 1% for the same time period.

Construction of the trans-Alaska oil pipeline can account for a large part of the economic growth observed in 1974. This project, begun in 1974, will continue through 1976, sustaining the present high levels of employment.

The non-agricultural wage and salary employment summary breaks total employment down into 9 basic industry divisions, excluding agricultural workers, self employed persons, unpaid family workers and domestic workers in private households. The summary reveals the greatest proportionate increase in the construction industry. Average employment in construction grew 80% during 1974, whereas average employment over all 9 divisions grew 16.5%.

Unemployment

Despite those record increases in employment, numbers of unemployed also rose in 1974, primarily because many workers attracted to Alaska in search of pipeline-related opportunities were unable to locate jobs. The average level of unemployment in 1973 was 13,937; by 1974 it had increased

FIGURE I
AVERAGE TOTAL EMPLOYMENT & UNEMPLOYMENT FOR ALASKA, 1964-1974

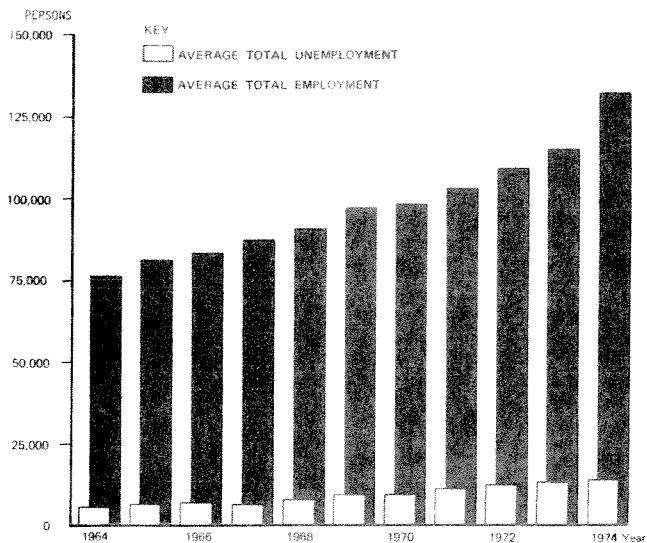
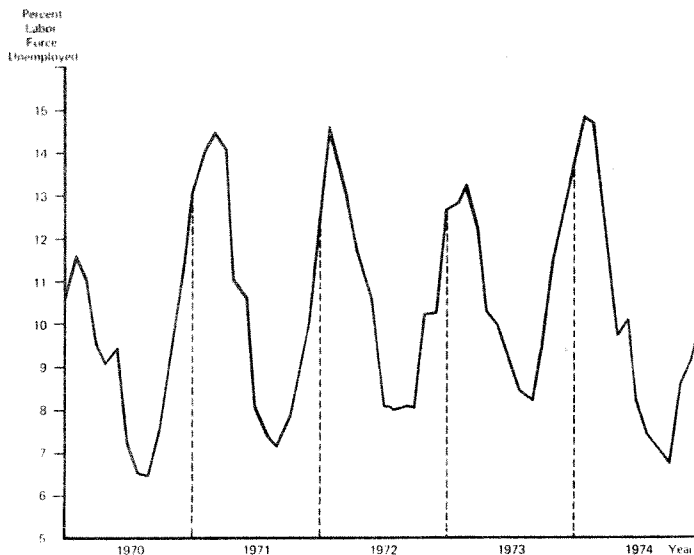


FIGURE II
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE FOR ALASKA, 1970-1974



to 14,867. The average annual unemployment rate decreased slightly, however, from 10.8% in 1973 to 10.0% in 1974.

COVERAGE

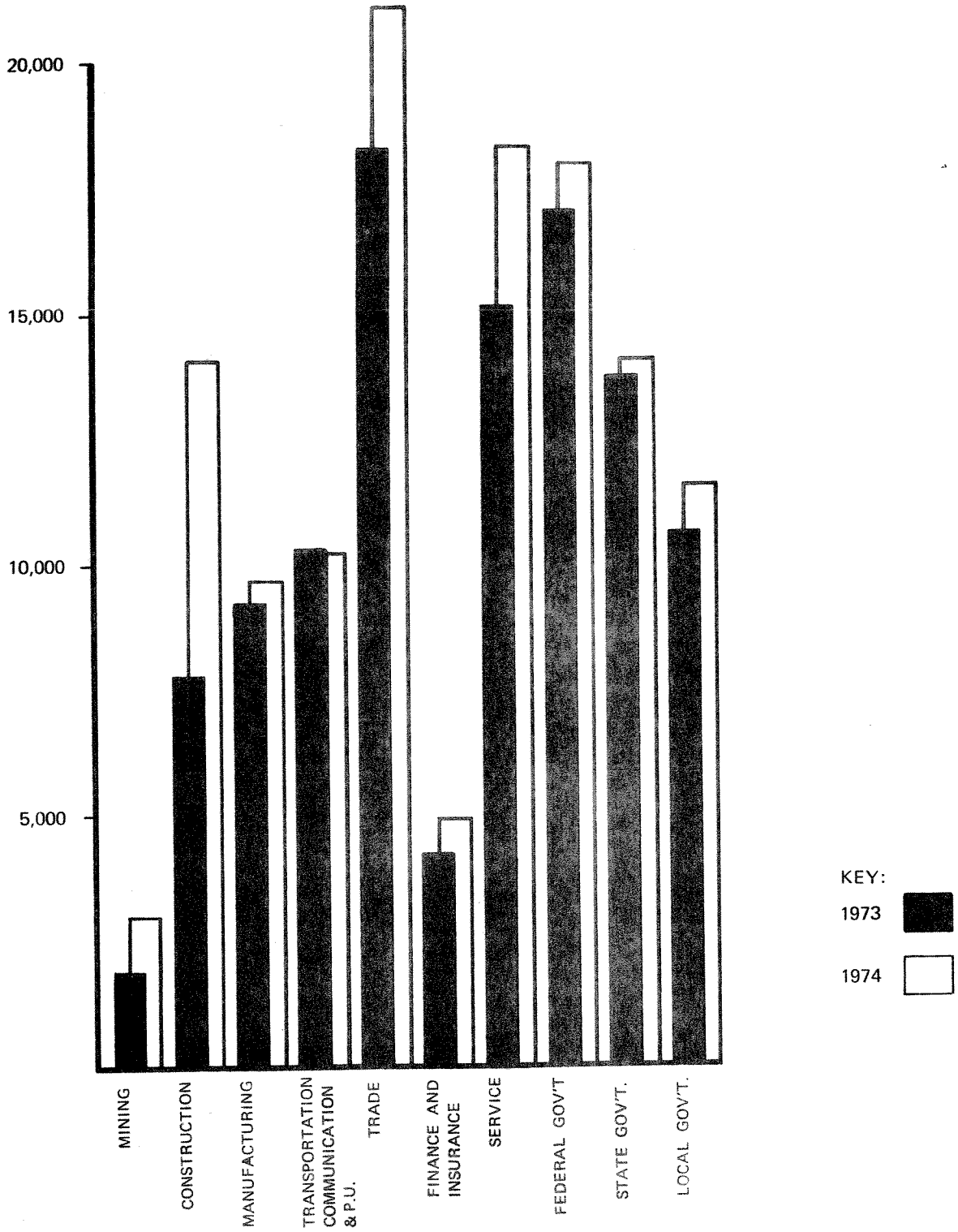
Insured employment (i.e. covered by Unemployment Insurance), grew to an average level of 87,799 in Alaska for 1974. This represents an increase of 23.5% over the 1973 level of 71,097. There have been no legislative changes extending or restricting coverage during this period, so the entire increase must be attributed to growth in areas of employment already covered by State law.

Federal employment grew to an average level of 18,015 in 1974, an increase of 5% over the 1973 level. Unemployment insurance coverage is mandatory for all employees of the Federal government.

Employment insured under state and federal programs accounted for 82.7% of all non-agricultural wage and salary unemployment in 1974. Of employment not covered, 94.3% is comprised of either state or local government workers. A complete breakdown, by industry, in terms of coverage and non-coverage is provided in Figure IV.

Under current law, with the exception of employees of state hospitals and universities (for whom coverage is now mandatory), state and local government workers are covered only if the political

FIGURE III
 EMPLOYMENT NON-AGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



subdivision in which they work elects coverage. Elective coverage has not proven effective in extending unemployment insurance coverage to these workers; only 18.4% of all state and local government employees are currently covered.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE TRUST FUND

It is particularly important that the unemployment insurance fund be closely monitored over the remainder of this decade. During this period of time, the fund will have to endure expected inflated benefit costs resulting from high unemployment following completion of construction on the trans-Alaska oil pipeline. Rapidly rising wages necessitate an increase in benefit amounts, (and consequently their source, the taxable wage base), if unemployment insurance is to continue as an effective wage replacement and an economic stabilizer in maintaining a level of purchasing power during periods of unemployment.

If currently proposed federal benefit standards, which would attempt to ensure this effectiveness, were enacted, the Alaskan U.I. fund would be rapidly depleted under existing State provisions. These standards would attempt to ensure an effective level of purchasing power by unemployed individuals by linking the maximum benefit amount to a percentage of the state's average weekly wage, thereby adjusting benefits to the cost of living.

Contributions

Total contributions collected through unemployment insurance taxes in 1974 registered a 44% increase over the previous year. This increase can be attributed to two factors; legislation raising

FIGURE IV

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
BY COVERAGE AND BY INDUSTRY-ALASKA 1974

| | NUMBER | PERCENTAGE |
|-------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| TOTAL EMPLOYMENT | 128180 | 100.0 |
| Covered Employment | 105921 | 82.6 |
| Mining | 2976 | 2.3 |
| Contract Construction | 14066 | 11.0 |
| Manufacturing | 9611 | 7.5 |
| Trans., Comm., Utilities | 12216 | 9.5 |
| Trade | 21135 | 16.5 |
| Finance, Ins., Real Estate | 4895 | 3.8 |
| Services | 17204 | 13.4 |
| Federal Government | 18015 | 14.0 |
| State Government | 3783 | 3.0 |
| Local Government | 990 | .8 |
| Miscellaneous | 1030 | .8 |
| Non-Covered Employment | 22259 | 17.4 |
| Canadian Railway | 163 | .1 |
| Exempt Services | 1109 | .9 |
| State Government | 10383 | 8.1 |
| Local Government | 10604 | 8.3 |

FIGURE V

RATIO OF TAXABLE TO TOTAL INCOME, ALASKA 1950 - 1974

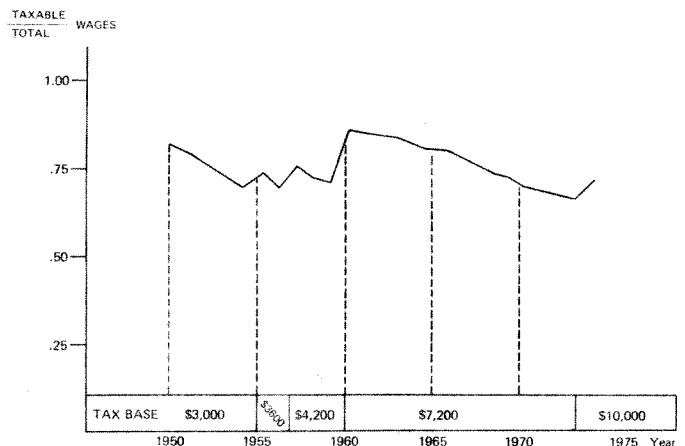
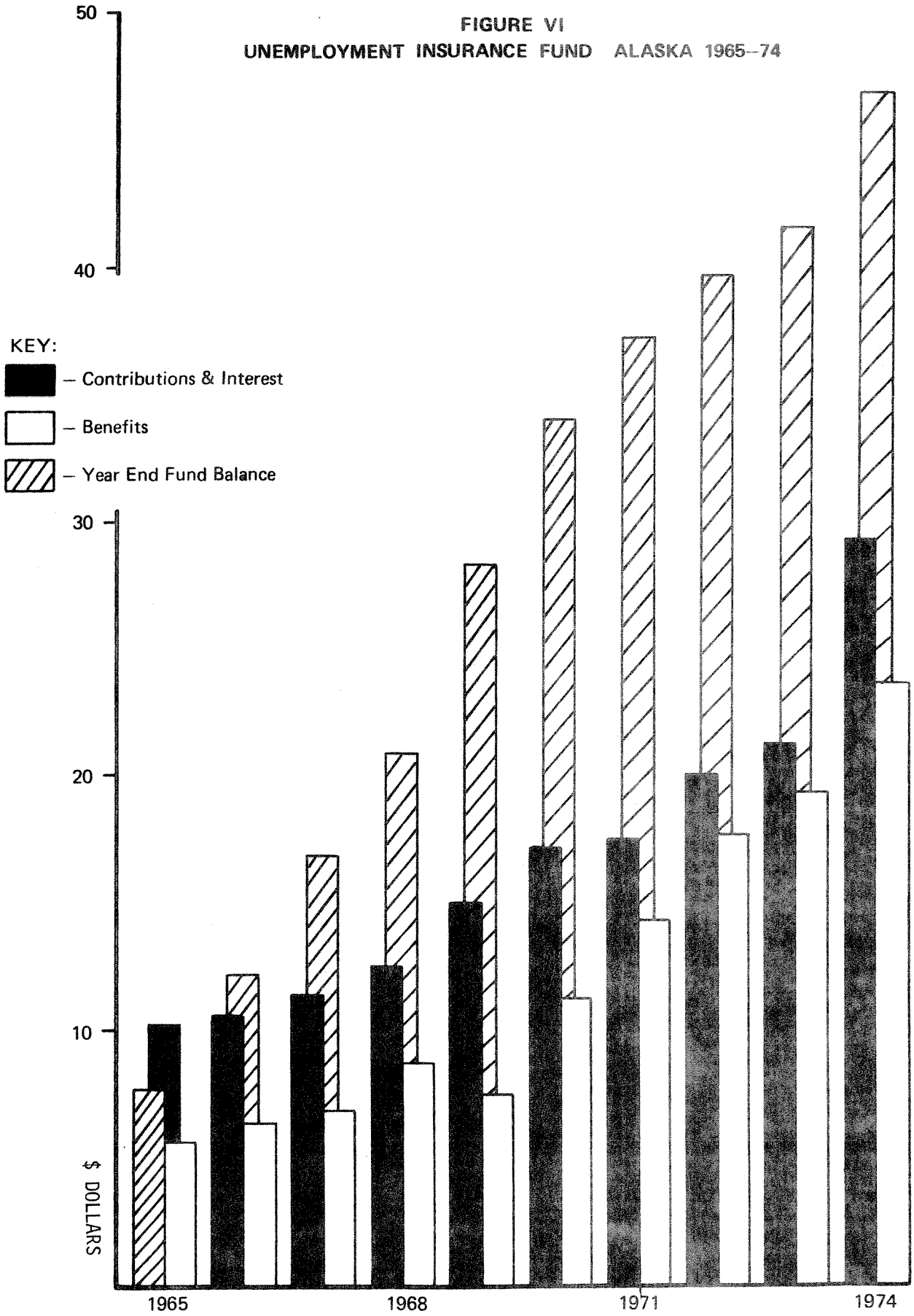


FIGURE VI
 UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE FUND ALASKA 1965-74



the taxable wage base from \$7,200 to \$10,000 and a greatly increased payroll, (up 55% from 1973). These two factors, resulted in the record \$26 million collected during 1974.

It is noteworthy that, despite a substantial increase in the tax base, the relevant ratio of taxable to total wages showed a relatively small increase from 1973 to 1974. This situation is the consequence of a jump in the average annual wage from \$12,032 in 1973 to \$15,129 in 1974, which placed a large proportion of the higher wages beyond the \$10,000 taxable base. The overall wage increase is a function of inflated wages and substantial overtime wages paid in the construction industry. Thus, the 1974 taxable to total wage ratio of .714 is just barely adequate in assuring an unemployment insurance fund balance in correct proportion to potential benefit payment. This ratio is anticipated to decline further in 1975 as wages increase and intense economic activity associated with pipeline construction continues to raise the average industry-wide annual wage.

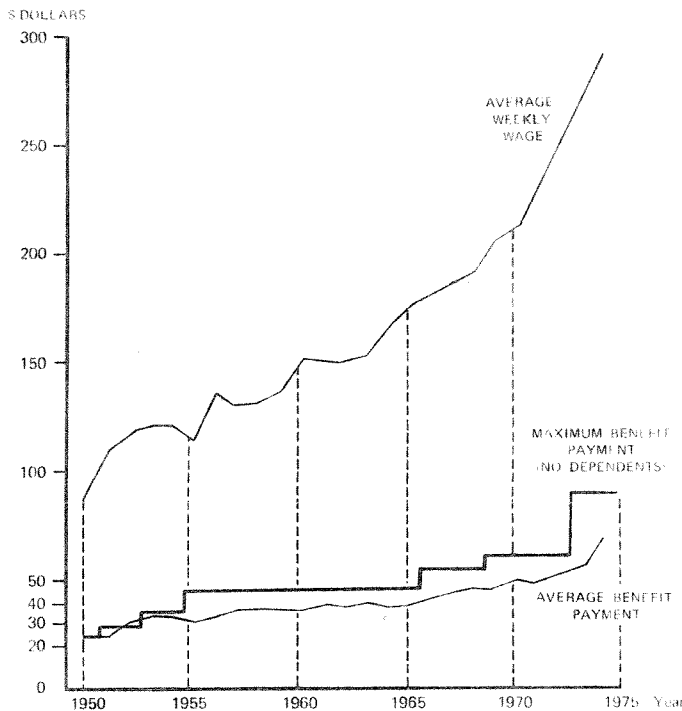
During these times of inflating wages, it becomes necessary that legislation be regularly enacted to keep the tax base in line with current wage levels. Since difficulties are sometimes associated with repeated introduction and passage of corrective measures, tying the tax base directly to the wage level, so that the necessary changes will be automatically forthcoming may eliminate constant repetition of legislative process during economically dislocated periods. Further discussion of this alternative is conducted in a following section, (Areas of Concern in Alaska's U.I. Program).

Tax Rates

1974 was the initial year of operation under a multiple schedule system for tax rates. In response to the strength of the fund, as indicated by the "reserve multiple", a measure of the fund reserve ability to meet potential claims, an appropriate tax rate schedule is determined for the subsequent year. The initial tax schedule for 1974 specified an average employer tax rate of 2.7%, (down from the 1973 rate of 2.9%), and an employee rate of 0.6%.

The large increase in insured payrolls from 1973 to 1974 was an indication of larger potential benefit payments for subsequent periods. An inadequacy of the fund to meet the potential benefits was reflected by a drop in the 1974 reserve multiple which triggered a new tax schedule. The average employer tax rate was, therefore, automatically boosted to 3.0% for 1975 while the employee tax remained unchanged, as provided in the U.I. legislation. Projections from the Department of Labor indicate another tax rate increase in 1976.

FIGURE VII
WEEKLY WAGES AND BENEFITS IN
THE STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PROGRAM



Benefits

Total benefits paid in 1974 amounted to \$22.5 million, a 23% increase over a 1973 total of \$18.3 million. However, the total number of weeks of compensated unemployment increased by only 1.2% over the same period of time. The cause of the tremendous rise in total benefit payments, therefore, must be attributed to an increase in the recorded average weekly benefit amount from \$56 to \$70. This increase in the actual payment was, in turn, a product of an augmented possible benefit amount; the maximum rising from \$60 to \$90, effective July 1, 1973.

In addition to the higher maximum benefit, another factor contributing to an increase in the average weekly benefit payment was a greater than normal increase in wage level. The average weekly wage in covered employment rose from \$231 to \$291 during 1974, with greater total wages qualifying more claimants for higher benefit payments.

In conclusion, the rise in total paid benefits was a result of higher salaries and a legislative change in the maximum benefit payment. Total benefit payments did not reveal an impact from pipeline construction seasonal layoffs in 1974. Substantial increases in the level of insured unemployment are expected in 1976 and 1977 as a result of pipeline related employment, seasonal and project completion layoffs.

Extended Benefits and Other Programs

Legislation has been passed effective January 29, 1971 which included Alaska in the Federal-State extended benefits program. This program allows claimants who have exhausted their regular benefits to continue drawing during periods of registered high unemployment. The legislation increases the number of possible payment weeks from 28 to 39 with the state fund being reimbursed by the Federal government for half of the cost of payments beyond the 26th week.

Extended benefits are available only when national and/or State insured unemployment rates reach certain defined critical levels. Initially the criteria for defining these levels required a state's thirteen week insured unemployment rate to be 4% or higher and at least 120% of the preceding two years' average for the corresponding time period, or the national insured unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, exceed 4.5% for 3 calendar months. Since the original provisions for extended benefits, Federal enabling legislation has allowed waiver of the 120% factor by amendment of individual state laws. Alaska has exercised this option.

Alaskan claimants qualified for \$1.3 million in extended benefits from January 1971 to August 1972 and for \$170,000 between February and August 1974. The waiver also insured availability of extended benefits beginning February 1975.

In addition to the Extended Benefit Program, the federal government has initiated the Federal Supplemental Benefit Program, originally extended benefit up to 52 weeks and subsequently to 65 weeks. All payment under F.S.B. are federally refundable. Alaskan claimants first began drawing these payments in April 1975.

Another federal program, Supplemental Benefit Assistance allows qualified claimants not covered by state unemployment insurance laws, to draw benefits financed by the Federal government. This program became operative January 1975.

Disaster Unemployment Assistance, an additional federally developed and financed program, makes benefits available to persons unemployed as a result of a natural disaster. Certain Alaskans qualified under this program in two incidents; when the Bristol Bay Fishery remained closed, and when extensive flooding occurred in Nome.

Of these programs, only Extended Benefits has an effect on the State fund. Thus far this program has been only a small component in total payments but could substantially enlarge, particularly with pipeline construction layoffs expected in 1976-77 and the weakened ability of the employing sector to absorb these workers.

Reimbursable Accounts

In order to comply with federal standards (Public Law 91-373), legislation was passed in Alaska, effective January 1, 1972, making coverage mandatory for most employees of non-profit organizations and for all employees of state-owned hospitals and institutions of higher education. These employing units were permitted to elect a coverage option requiring contributions only on a reimbursable basis, as an alternative to the standard program requiring regular contributions from both employer and employee. If this reimbursable status was elected, regular contributions in the form of a payroll tax were not assessed. Instead, employers would reimburse the fund for benefits drawn against their accounts by their former employees. Other political subdivisions of government were allowed to elect coverage on a reimbursable basis although coverage remained non-mandatory for these employing units.

In 1974 the combined average employment for all units electing reimbursable accounts was 4,121. This figure represents 4.7% of all covered employment during the year. Benefits charged to reimbursable accounts totaled \$517,644, 2.3% of total benefits paid from the State's U.I. Fund.

As of yet, reimbursable accounts are only a small percentage of the State unemployment insurance program. However, if coverage becomes mandatory for all state and/or local government employees and this option is chosen, reimbursable accounts may become a substantial part of the U.I. program.

The Fund Balance

Prior to 1974, the unemployment insurance fund was stabilizing in conjunction with the Alaskan economy. The balance had grown to a level adequate to safeguard against unemployment caused by a minor recession or the effects of seasonal vacillations in employment. In 1974, however, the total covered payroll in Alaska increased by 55%, primarily due to the high wages paid in construction of the trans-Alaska pipeline. This growth in payrolls signals a corresponding increase in potential benefit cost, an indication that the existing reserve may be insufficient to meet its

possible liabilities without being severely depleted. The measure of real ability to meet potential claims is the reserve rate and its derivative reserve multiple.

At the end of 1974, the fund approached \$47 million, the largest year end balance ever recorded. However, the reserve rate, ratio of fund balance to total covered payroll, fell to its lowest point since 1966, an indication of declining strength of the reserve. The reduction in reserve rate automatically triggered, through its derivative reserve multiple, a raise in tax rates for 1975 in order to rebuild the adequacy of fund balance. Projected increases in total covered payroll for 1975 suggest that the reserve rate will again spur higher tax rates for 1976.

The reserve multiple mechanism is functioning as intended; automatically triggering higher tax rates when reserve rates indicate a weakening of the fund balance. The adequacy of this single mechanism to maintain a fund able to withstand the dislocations of a rapidly changing economy is questionable. Potential pressures of benefit costs imposed in 1976 and 1977 make the issue timely. Discussion of the mechanism, its limitations and possible functional additions to correct these problems are evaluated further in the section of this report titled Areas of Concern in Alaska's Unemployment Insurance Program, following.

AREAS OF CONCERN IN ALASKA'S U.I. PROGRAM

In order that unemployment insurance continues to meet the needs of Alaskans or in some cases, better meet their needs, the program will have to be modified continually. This could be accomplished externally, through annual legislative action, or by a comprehensive provision in the legislation ensuring automatic adjustment. Discussed below are areas where the present program may be considered inadequate.

Coverage

In 1974, 74% of all employment was covered. With regard to the remaining 26% of uninsured employment, it can be considered unfeasible to extend coverage to certain employment units; either the program would be extremely difficult and expensive to administer, or the cause of unemployment would be difficult to determine. Agricultural and domestic workers, the self-employed and non-paid family workers are traditionally excluded for these reasons.

It is feasible however, to extend coverage under the State program to local and state government employees. Presently these employees are excluded unless the political subdivision in which they work elects to be included in the U.I. program. There is, however, little impetus for governmental departments to elect coverage and only 26.6% of State employees and 8.4% of local government employees have been covered through the election process. The Federal government and many other states have recognized this problem and remedied it by extending mandatory coverage to government employees.

Disqualifications

The basis for unemployment insurance is security against wage loss due to involuntary unemployment. The present law disqualifies a claimant from receiving benefits for a period of five weeks if he: 1) has been discharged from his last employment due to misconduct; 2) quits employment without good cause; or 3) refuses suitable employment. The five week penalty appears inadequate to deter abuses of the program, especially in comparison to stringent disqualification procedures followed by most states and in view of the relatively low proportion of denials actually made in Alaska.

Two possible methods of strengthening disqualification provisions would be to either lengthen the period of ineligibility or to require that a claimant have been reemployed after being discharged for misconduct or quitting work without good cause.

Benefit and Tax Base Adequacy

Since 1950, the annual average weekly wage has risen in every year but three. Average wages are currently over three times the 1950 level. The trend in wage levels is definitely **up**.

One indicator of benefit adequacy is the ratio of the average weekly benefit amount to the average weekly wage. For the United States as a whole, this ratio runs within one or two percentage points of 35%. For Alaska this ratio has run between 22% and 25% since 1960, well below the national average and often the lowest in the nation. If unemployment insurance is to be effective in meeting the basic needs of unemployed workers through partial replacement of wages, then benefits should be set at an adequate level and maintained at that level.

It is a generally accepted notion that up to some maximum level of income, benefits should replace at least half of wages lost due to involuntary unemployment. Alaska's current benefit formula provides benefits equal to at least 55% of an individual's average weekly wage unless his income exceeds \$8,500 annually. The average weekly wage is defined here as an individual's annual earnings divided by 52 weeks. In this context, Alaska's \$90 maximum allowed only 60% of all claimants to receive at least half of their average weekly wage in 1974. Proposed federal standards would set the benefit maximums in each state so that 80% of all claimants receive at least half of their average weekly wage. The average weekly wage can be redefined as base year wages divided by the actual number of weeks worked rather than by 52 weeks. In order to conform to these standards, Alaska's maximum benefit payment under this latter definition would have been \$194 in 1974!

Passage of Federal legislation enforcing these standards with no exceptions or limitations would definitely work against Alaska's interests. A maximum of \$194 is too high; however, these federal standards are an indication that Alaska's present \$90 maximum is quite low.

Periodically, state unemployment insurance provisions are amended to reflect changes in the wage level by updating the benefit amount formula and adjusting the taxable wage base. However, these legislative changes generally do not keep pace with movements in wage rates, particularly during periods of rapid inflation. This lag creates hardships, not only for the insured unemployed, but also for employers as inadequate tax base automatically causes tax rates to soar for the following years in order to compensate for the gap between previous contributions and potential benefit cost.

These problems could be alleviated by enacting legislation which would automatically adjust the benefit and contribution formulas when wage levels change. Many states have enacted escalator provisions which automatically adjust benefits to keep pace with rising wage levels. The most common procedure is to fix the maximum benefit amount at a percentage of the average weekly wage. This procedure could also be used to maintain adequate funding provisions; for example—

The maximum weekly benefit amount during a calendar year could be set equal to one half of the statewide average weekly wage for the preceding fiscal year. The tax base could then be set equal to the amount of annual earnings required to draw the maximum benefit amount.

In fiscal year 1974, the statewide average weekly wage was \$293. In the preceding case, the maximum benefit amount for 1975 would then be \$145 (nearest multiple of \$5). Under Alaska's current benefit schedule, an individual would need to have earned \$14,000 in his base year to qualify for this amount. The tax base would then also be \$14,000. One advantage of the preceding format is that only those wages against which an employee may draw benefits are taxed.

Another method of maintaining an adequate tax base would be to make the taxable wage base the equivalent of "taxable wages" as defined under the "Federal Insurance Contributions Act" (FICA). This amount is revised annually reflecting changes in the national price and wage indexes.

Any legislative changes in the unemployment insurance program should only be considered in the light of some rigorous costing analysis by the Research and Analysis Section of the Department of Labor.

COVERAGE PROVISIONS
OF THE ALASKA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACT, 1937-1974

- April 2, 1937 Alaska Employment Security Law enacted. Employers liable for taxes are those with eight or more employees in twenty weeks of the year. The following employment are excluded from coverage: agriculture, domestic service, officers and crews on vessels, service performed by a parent, spouse, or child under 21, government, non-profit 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 persons at any time. **CH. 7, SLA 1945**
- March 20, 1947 List of excluded services extended. Additional exclusions include newsboys and students. Any employment liable for a tax under the FUTA will be automatically covered under the state U.I. Law. **CH. 48, SLA 1947**
- March 31, 1947 Fisherpersons excluded from coverage. **Ch. 94, SLA 1947.**
- March 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 non-profit universities excluded. **Ch. 108, SLA 1961**
- Jan. 1, 1972 Coverage made mandatory for employees of non-profit organizations, state hospitals, and institutes of higher educations employing four or more in twenty 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 Fisherpersons covered. **Ch. 94, SLA 1971**

FINANCING PROVISIONS
OF THE ALASKA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACT, 1937-1974

- April 2, 1937 All wages paid to employees covered under the law are assessed a uniform tax of 1.8%. Ch. 4, ESLA 1937
- Jan. 1, 1938 Uniform tax raised to 2.7% of total covered wages. Ch. 4, ESLA 1937
- March 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 a fund surplus exists. 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 .5% 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
- March 30, 1960 Uniform employer tax raised to 2.9%. Uniform employee tax raised to .6%. 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% to 4.0% with an average tax rate of 2.9%. Employee tax rates range from .3% to .9% averaging .65%. Ch. 60, SLA 1960
- Jan. 1, 1974 Employee tax made uniform and employer tax left variable. Tax base raised to \$10,000. There are ten 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

BENEFIT PROVISIONS

OF THE ALASKA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACT, 1937-1974

- April 2, 1937 Benefits first made payable Jan. 1, 1939. Minimum payment—\$5; maximum—\$15. WBA (Weekly Benefit Amount) set at 50% of full time weekly wage. Total benefit payments not to exceed 16 X WBA. Ch. 4, ESLA 1937
- Jan. 17, 1939 Minimum payment—\$5; maximum—\$16. WBA set at 1/20 of high quarter wages. Total benefit payments not to exceed either 16 X WBA or 1/3 of base year earnings. Ch. 1, SLA 1939
- Oct. 1, 1946 Minimum payment—\$8; maximum—\$25. Maximum reduced to \$20 if the fund balance is less than \$2 million on January 1. Total benefit payments not to exceed either 25 X WBA or 1/3 base year wages, however an eligible claimant is entitled to at least 8 X WBA. Ch. 32, ESLA 1946
- July 1, 1949 WBA is increased by 20% for each dependent of the claimant up to three. Ch. 25, SLA 1949
- July 1, 1951 Minimum payment—\$8; maximum—\$30. Ch. 11, SLA 1951
- July 1, 1953 Minimum payment—\$8; maximum—\$35. WBA now based on total wages earned in base year. Total benefit payments available limited to 26 X WBA for most claimants. Ch. 99, SLA 1953
- July 1, 1953 WBA is increased by 20% for each dependent of the claimant up to five. Ch. 125, SLA 1953
- July 3, 1955 Minimum payment—\$10; maximum—\$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 or their dependents who are residing outside the Territory are disqualified for the dependency allowance. Ch. 5, ESLA 1955
- March 30, 1960 Maximum WBA for interstate claimants reduced to \$20. Ch. 60, SLA 1960
- July 1, 1966 Minimum payment—\$10; maximum—\$55. Total benefit payments limited to 28 X WBA for most claimants. Ch. 112, SLA 1966
- July 1, 1969 Minimum payment—\$18; maximum—\$60. Ch. 106, SLA 1969
- Jan. 29, 1971 Depending on the level of the 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. 1, SLA 1971
- Jan. 1, 1972 Discrimination against non-resident claimants is ended. Ch. 106, SLA 1971
- July 1, 1973 Minimum payment—\$18; maximum—\$90. Dependency allowance set at \$10 per dependent up to three. Ch. 43, SLA 1973

QUALIFYING PROVISIONS
OF THE ALASKA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACT, 1937-1974

- April 2, 1937 To qualify for benefits, a claimant must have: 1) been unemployed in two of the last thirteen weeks preceding claim, 2) have wages in the first three of the last four calendar quarters totaling three of the last four calendar quarters totaling more than sixteen times his Weekly Benefit Amount (WBA), and 3) be ready and able to work. If he quit his last employment without good cause, he is disqualified for five additional weeks. Ch. 4, ESLA 1937
- Jan. 17, 1939 Total wages in base year must equal or exceed twenty-five times the WBA. Ch. 1, SLA 1939
- March 26, 1941 Claimant must have been unemployed for two weeks in his benefit year including the week in which his 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 1/4 times high quarter wages. Women are disqualified until they subsequently earn \$120 if they leave work to 1) get married, 2) live with 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 twenty-six weeks. Ch. 5, ESLA 1955
- April 4, 1957 Minimum wage requirement set at \$500 or 1 1/4 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

**BASE PERIOD AND BENEFIT YEAR PROVISIONS
OF THE ALASKA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACT, 1937-1974**

- April 2, 1937 Base period: first eight of the last nine complete calendar quarters.
Benefit year: the fifty-two weeks beginning with the first week in which claims are payable. **Ch. 4, ESLA 1937**
- Jan. 17, 1939 Base period: the first four of the last five complete calendar quarters.
Benefit year: the fifty-two weeks beginning with the week during which initial claim was filed. **Ch. 1, SLA 1939**
- July 5, 1953 Base period: the last calendar year preceding the beginning of the benefit year.
Benefit year: the fifty-two weeks beginning with the first full calendar week in July of the calendar year in which claim was filed. **Ch. 99, SLA 1953**
- July 1, 1956 Base period: the first four of the last five complete calendar quarters.
Benefit year: the fifty-two week period beginning with the day on which initial claim was filed. **Ch. 5, ESLA 1955**
- April 17, 1966 Base period: the first four of the last five calendar quarters in which a claimant was able to work. **Ch. 111, SLA 1966**

Table I

POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE*, ALASKA 1950-1974

| | POPULATION | | | CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE | CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE |
|------|------------|----------|----------|-------------------------|--|
| | TOTAL | MILITARY | CIVILIAN | | |
| 1950 | 138,000 | 26,000 | 112,000 | 56,598 | 50.5 |
| 1951 | 164,000 | 38,000 | 126,000 | 64,244 | 51.0 |
| 1952 | 196,000 | 50,000 | 146,000 | 66,690 | 45.7 |
| 1953 | 212,000 | 50,000 | 162,000 | 66,724 | 41.2 |
| 1954 | 218,000 | 49,000 | 169,000 | 63,582 | 37.6 |
| 1955 | 221,000 | 50,000 | 171,000 | 64,526 | 37.7 |
| 1956 | 220,000 | 45,000 | 175,000 | 66,373 | 37.9 |
| 1957 | 228,000 | 48,000 | 180,000 | 67,241 | 37.4 |
| 1958 | 213,000 | 35,000 | 178,000 | 67,912 | 38.2 |
| 1959 | 220,000 | 34,000 | 186,000 | 69,477 | 37.4 |
| 1960 | 228,000 | 33,000 | 195,000 | 73,511 | 37.7 |
| 1961 | 236,700 | 32,700 | 204,000 | 75,557 | 37.0 |
| 1962 | 242,800 | 33,000 | 209,800 | 76,929 | 36.7 |
| 1963 | 249,900 | 33,000 | 216,900 | 80,546 | 37.1 |
| 1964 | 253,200 | 32,400 | 220,800 | 83,807 | 38.0 |
| 1965 | 265,200 | 33,000 | 232,200 | 89,855 | 38.7 |
| 1966 | 271,500 | 33,200 | 238,300 | 92,829 | 40.0 |
| 1967 | 277,900 | 33,700 | 244,200 | 96,391 | 39.5 |
| 1968 | 284,900 | 32,600 | 252,300 | 100,133 | 39.7 |
| 1969 | 292,300 | 32,400 | 259,900 | 107,919 | 41.5 |
| 1970 | 302,361 | 31,425 | 270,936 | 108,247 | 40.0 |
| 1971 | 312,930 | 30,074 | 282,856 | 115,887 | 41.0 |
| 1972 | 324,281 | 26,550 | 297,831 | 122,920 | 41.3 |
| 1973 | 330,365 | 27,453 | 302,912 | 129,585 | 42.8 |
| 1974 | 351,159 | 27,453 | 323,706 | 148,864 | 46.0 |

*Prior to 1970 this data is compiled in terms of workforce rather than labor force. Workforce is a tally of jobs, not population, so that a worker holding two jobs is counted twice.

Table II

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE* SUMMARY, ALASKA 1950-1974

| | <u>TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE</u> | <u>TOTAL EMPLOYMENT</u> | <u>WORK STOPPAGES</u> | <u>TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT</u> | <u>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE</u> |
|------|---|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1950 | 56,598 | 52,458 | | 4,140 | 7.3 |
| 1951 | 64,244 | 61,705 | | 2,539 | 4.0 |
| 1952 | 66,690 | 62,232 | | 4,458 | 6.7 |
| 1953 | 66,724 | 60,918 | | 5,806 | 8.7 |
| 1954 | 63,582 | 57,231 | | 6,351 | 10.0 |
| 1955 | 64,526 | 58,813 | | 5,713 | 8.8 |
| 1956 | 66,373 | 61,925 | | 4,448 | 6.7 |
| 1957 | 67,241 | 61,846 | | 5,395 | 8.0 |
| 1958 | 67,912 | 60,902 | | 7,010 | 10.3 |
| 1959 | 69,477 | 62,927 | | 6,550 | 9.4 |
| 1960 | 73,511 | 67,655 | 10 | 5,846 | 8.0 |
| 1961 | 75,557 | 67,913 | 136 | 7,508 | 9.9 |
| 1962 | 76,929 | 69,709 | 5 | 7,215 | 9.4 |
| 1963 | 80,546 | 73,019 | 19 | 7,508 | 9.3 |
| 1964 | 83,807 | 76,697 | 27 | 7,083 | 8.4 |
| 1965 | 89,855 | 82,140 | 39 | 7,676 | 8.5 |
| 1966 | 92,829 | 84,348 | 45 | 8,436 | 9.1 |
| 1967 | 96,391 | 87,974 | 42 | 8,375 | 8.7 |
| 1968 | 100,133 | 90,920 | 86 | 9,127 | 9.1 |
| 1969 | 107,919 | 98,295 | 192 | 9,432 | 8.7 |
| 1970 | 108,247 | 98,420 | 92 | 9,735 | 9.0 |
| 1971 | 115,887 | 103,773 | 6 | 12,108 | 10.4 |
| 1972 | 122,920 | 109,946 | 39 | 12,935 | 10.5 |
| 1973 | 129,585 | 115,562 | 86 | 13,937 | 10.8 |
| 1974 | 148,902 | 133,997 | | 14,906 | 10.0 |

*See footnote to Table 1.

Table III

CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT SUMMARY, ALASKA 1950-1974

| | <u>TOTAL*</u> <u>EMPLOYMENT</u> | <u>COVERED EMPLOYMENT</u> | | <u>NON-COVERED*</u> <u>EMPLOYMENT</u> |
|------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| | | <u>TOTAL</u> | <u>FEDERAL</u> <u>PROGRAM</u> | |
| 1950 | 52,458 | 25,208 | - | 27,250 |
| 1951 | 61,705 | 32,605 | - | 29,100 |
| 1952 | 62,232 | 32,882 | - | 29,350 |
| 1953 | 60,918 | 30,618 | - | 30,300 |
| 1954 | 57,231 | 27,281 | - | 29,950 |
| 1955 | 58,813 | 28,763 | - | 30,050 |
| 1956 | 61,925 | 46,825 | 16,332 | 15,100 |
| 1957 | 61,846 | 46,946 | 17,421 | 14,900 |
| 1958 | 60,902 | 45,452 | 16,759 | 15,450 |
| 1959 | 62,927 | 47,027 | 16,786 | 15,900 |
| 1960 | 67,655 | 49,055 | 15,643 | 18,600 |
| 1961 | 67,913 | 48,013 | 15,594 | 19,900 |
| 1962 | 69,709 | 48,759 | 15,657 | 20,950 |
| 1963 | 73,019 | 50,669 | 16,573 | 22,350 |
| 1964 | 76,697 | 53,797 | 17,256 | 22,900 |
| 1965 | 82,140 | 57,590 | 17,432 | 24,550 |
| 1966 | 84,348 | 58,998 | 17,482 | 25,350 |
| 1967 | 87,974 | 61,724 | 17,421 | 26,250 |
| 1968 | 90,920 | 63,820 | 16,866 | 27,100 |
| 1969 | 98,295 | 68,995 | 16,451 | 29,300 |
| 1970 | 98,420 | 73,406 | 17,111 | 25,014 |
| 1971 | 103,773 | 76,333 | 17,269 | 27,440 |
| 1972 | 109,946 | 83,519 | 17,235 | 26,427 |
| 1973 | 115,562 | 88,262 | 17,165 | 27,300 |
| 1974 | 133,960 | 105,814 | 18,015 | 28,146 |

*Estimated

Table IV

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYMENT COVERED UNDER THE STATE
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PROGRAM, ALASKA 1960-1974

| | <u>TOTAL EMPLOYMENT</u> | AGRICULTURE | | | <u>CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION</u> | <u>MANUFACTURING</u> | TRANSPORTATION COMMUNICATION PUBLIC UTILITIES | |
|------|-----------------------------|--|----------------|---|----------------------------------|----------------------|---|--|
| | | <u>FORESTRY FISHERIES</u> | <u>MINING</u> | | | | | |
| 1960 | 33,412 | 98 | 1,093 | 5,891 | 5,777 | | 6,577 | |
| 1961 | 32,419 | 111 | 1,192 | 4,054 | 5,145 | | 7,034 | |
| 1962 | 33,102 | 127 | 1,233 | 3,973 | 5,540 | | 6,907 | |
| 1963 | 34,096 | 117 | 1,194 | 4,250 | 5,720 | | 6,757 | |
| 1964 | 36,541 | 114 | 1,149 | 5,827 | 5,630 | | 6,746 | |
| 1965 | 40,158 | 121 | 1,088 | 6,455 | 6,275 | | 7,116 | |
| 1966 | 41,516 | 151 | 1,373 | 5,864 | 6,632 | | 7,128 | |
| 1967 | 44,303 | 149 | 1,967 | 5,991 | 6,621 | | 7,332 | |
| 1968 | 46,954 | 147 | 2,452 | 5,997 | 6,922 | | 7,647 | |
| 1969 | 52,544 | 174 | 3,494 | 6,655 | 7,023 | | 8,644 | |
| 1970 | 56,295 | 192 | 2,994 | 6,893 | 7,838 | | 8,973 | |
| 1971 | 59,064 | 224 | 2,430 | 7,443 | 7,780 | | 9,644 | |
| 1972 | 66,284 | 836 | 2,113 | 7,892 | 8,060 | | 9,827 | |
| 1973 | 71,097 | 1,041 | 1,967 | 7,838 | 9,350 | | 10,239 | |
| 1974 | 87,799 | 1,023 | 2,945 | 14,065 | 9,611 | | 12,216 | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | <u>FINANCE INSURANCE REAL ESTATE</u> | <u>SERVICE</u> | <u>STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT</u> | | <u>MISCELLANEOUS</u> | | |
| 1960 | 7,732 | 1,449 | 4,513 | 239 | | 43 | | |
| 1961 | 8,160 | 1,520 | 4,724 | 316 | | 163 | | |
| 1962 | 8,178 | 1,681 | 5,028 | 384 | | 51 | | |
| 1963 | 8,601 | 1,830 | 5,268 | 337 | | 22 | | |
| 1964 | 8,838 | 1,973 | 5,726 | 511 | | 27 | | |
| 1965 | 9,950 | 2,172 | 6,342 | 615 | | 24 | | |
| 1966 | 10,816 | 2,285 | 6,655 | 598 | | 14 | | |
| 1967 | 11,753 | 2,313 | 7,451 | 718 | | 8 | | |
| 1968 | 12,519 | 2,483 | 8,026 | 761 | | - | | |
| 1969 | 13,947 | 2,651 | 9,048 | 908 | | - | | |
| 1970 | 15,357 | 3,098 | 9,947 | 1,003 | | - | | |
| 1971 | 16,146 | 3,245 | 11,004 | 1,148 | | - | | |
| 1972 | 17,107 | 3,712 | 12,898 | 3,839 | | - | | |
| 1973 | 18,337 | 4,243 | 14,099 | 3,983 | | - | | |
| 1974 | 21,166 | 4,894 | 17,137 | 4,734 | | 8 | | |

Table V

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, ALASKA 1950-1974

| | <u>AVERAGE INSURED EMPLOYMENT</u> | <u>AVERAGE INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT</u> | <u>INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE</u> |
|------|---|---|--|
| 1950 | 25,208 | 1,847 | 7.3% |
| 1951 | 32,605 | 913 | 2.8 |
| 1952 | 32,882 | 2,233 | 6.8 |
| 1953 | 30,618 | 3,212 | 10.5 |
| 1954 | 27,281 | 3,773 | 13.8 |
| 1955 | 28,763 | 3,071 | 10.7 |
| 1956 | 30,493 | 2,477 | 8.1 |
| 1957 | 29,525 | 3,223 | 10.9 |
| 1958 | 28,693 | 3,988 | 13.9 |
| 1959 | 30,241 | 3,503 | 11.6 |
| 1960 | 33,412 | 2,972 | 8.9 |
| 1961 | 32,419 | 4,098 | 12.6 |
| 1962 | 33,102 | 3,492 | 10.5 |
| 1963 | 34,096 | 3,500 | 10.3 |
| 1964 | 36,541 | 3,028 | 8.3 |
| 1965 | 40,158 | 3,086 | 7.7 |
| 1966 | 41,516 | 3,416 | 8.2 |
| 1967 | 44,303 | 3,411 | 7.7 |
| 1968 | 46,954 | 3,618 | 7.7 |
| 1969 | 52,544 | 3,558 | 6.8 |
| 1970 | 56,295 | 4,718 | 8.4 |
| 1971 | 59,064 | 5,409 | 9.2 |
| 1972 | 66,284 | 5,604 | 8.5 |
| 1973 | 71,097 | 5,625 | 7.9 |
| 1974 | 87,799 | 5,967 | 6.8 |

Table VI
 AVERAGE WAGES IN COVERED EMPLOYMENT
 ALASKA 1950-1974

| | <u>TOTAL COVERED EMPLOYMENT</u> | <u>TOTAL COVERED PAYROLL (In 1,000's)</u> | <u>AVERAGE WAGES</u> | |
|------|---|---|----------------------|---------------|
| | | | <u>Annual</u> | <u>Weekly</u> |
| 1950 | 25,208 | 120,897 | \$ 4,796 | \$ 92.23 |
| 1951 | 32,605 | 186,090 | 5,708 | 109.76 |
| 1952 | 32,882 | 203,292 | 6,182 | 118.89 |
| 1953 | 30,618 | 191,834 | 6,265 | 120.49 |
| 1954 | 27,281 | 171,002 | 6,268 | 120.54 |
| 1955 | 28,763 | 172,884 | 6,011 | 115.59 |
| 1956 | 30,493 | 215,823 | 7,078 | 136.11 |
| 1957 | 29,525 | 119,872 | 6,769 | 130.18 |
| 1958 | 28,693 | 198,398 | 6,914 | 132.97 |
| 1959 | 30,241 | 216,182 | 7,148 | 137.47 |
| 1960 | 33,412 | 264,054 | 7,903 | 151.98 |
| 1961 | 32,419 | 254,143 | 7,840 | 150.76 |
| 1962 | 33,102 | 259,893 | 7,851 | 150.99 |
| 1963 | 34,096 | 272,080 | 7,980 | 153.46 |
| 1964 | 36,541 | 314,763 | 8,614 | 165.65 |
| 1965 | 40,158 | 356,782 | 8,884 | 170.85 |
| 1966 | 41,516 | 380,422 | 9,163 | 176.22 |
| 1967 | 44,303 | 422,494 | 9,536 | 183.39 |
| 1968 | 46,954 | 472,050 | 10,054 | 193.34 |
| 1969 | 52,544 | 564,708 | 10,747 | 206.68 |
| 1970 | 56,295 | 626,584 | 11,131 | 214.05 |
| 1971 | 59,064 | 672,528 | 11,386 | 218.97 |
| 1972 | 66,284 | 775,055 | 11,692 | 224.86 |
| 1973 | 71,097 | 855,441 | 12,032 | 231.39 |
| 1974 | 87,799 | 1,328,317 | 15,129 | 290.94 |

Table VII

RATIO OF TAXABLE TO TOTAL WAGES
ALASKA 1950-1974

| | <u>TAXABLE WAGE BASE</u> | <u>TOTAL INSURED PAYROLL (In 1000's)</u> | <u>TAXABLE PAYROLL</u> | <u>RATIO OF TAXABLE TO TOTAL PAYROLL*</u> |
|------|----------------------------------|--|----------------------------|---|
| 1950 | \$3,000 | 120,897 | 98,161 | .812 |
| 1951 | 3,000 | 186,090 | 145,738 | .783 |
| 1952 | 3,000 | 203,292 | 153,235 | .754 |
| 1953 | 3,000 | 191,834 | 138,331 | .721 |
| 1954 | 3,000 | 171,002 | 119,421 | .698 |
| 1955 | 3,600 | 172,884 | 128,004 | .740 |
| 1956 | 3,600 | 215,823 | 150,465 | .697 |
| 1957 | 4,200 | 199,872 | 150,924 | .755 |
| 1958 | 4,200 | 198,398 | 142,811 | .720 |
| 1959 | 4,200 | 216,182 | 151,745 | .702 |
| 1960 | 7,200 | 264,054 | 229,300 | .868 |
| 1961 | 7,200 | 254,143 | 213,926 | .842 |
| 1962 | 7,200 | 259,893 | 217,625 | .837 |
| 1963 | 7,200 | 272,080 | 225,518 | .829 |
| 1964 | 7,200 | 314,763 | 255,949 | .813 |
| 1965 | 7,200 | 356,782 | 285,308 | .800 |
| 1966 | 7,200 | 380,422 | 296,094 | .788 |
| 1967 | 7,200 | 422,494 | 321,292 | .760 |
| 1968 | 7,200 | 472,050 | 349,755 | .741 |
| 1969 | 7,200 | 564,708 | 409,417 | .725 |
| 1970 | 7,200 | 626,584 | 427,950 | .683 |
| 1971 | 7,200 | 672,528 | 451,063 | .671 |
| 1972 | 7,200 | 775,056 | 487,027 | .660 |
| 1973 | 7,200 | 855,441 | 523,635 | .641 |
| 1974 | 10,000 | 1,328,317 | 914,505 | .714 |

*For purposes of computing ratio, total payroll was reduced for years 1972-1974 by the amount attributable to reimbursable accounts, no part of which is taxed.

TABLE VIII

BALANCE SHEET OF THE U.I. TRUST FUND, ALASKA 1940-1974
(all figures in thousands)

| | <u>CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED</u> | <u>BENEFITS PAID</u> | <u>INTEREST RECEIVED</u> | <u>MISCEL- LANEOUS</u> | <u>END OF YEAR BALANCE*</u> |
|------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1940 | 585 | 527 | 25 | - | 1,180 |
| 1941 | 927 | 293 | 29 | (13) | 1,830 |
| 1942 | 1,334 | 147 | 47 | - | 3,064 |
| 1943 | 1,448 | 23 | 68 | - | 4,557 |
| 1944 | 2,301 | 30 | 93 | (1) | 6,920 |
| 1945 | 1,452 | 88 | 136 | (1) | 8,419 |
| 1946 | 1,150 | 433 | 161 | - | 9,297 |
| 1947 | 1,951 | 556 | 183 | 2 | 10,877 |
| 1948 | 1,574 | 1,408 | 222 | - | 11,265 |
| 1949 | 1,364 | 2,570 | 229 | - | 10,288 |
| 1950 | 1,930 | 3,321 | 198 | - | 9,095 |
| 1951 | 2,423 | 1,785 | 185 | - | 9,918 |
| 1952 | 3,775 | 4,171 | 193 | - | 9,715 |
| 1953 | 3,809 | 5,641 | 185 | - | 8,068 |
| 1954 | 3,330 | 7,759 | 134 | - | 3,773 |
| 1955 | 3,825 | 6,818 | 40 | - | 820 |
| 1956 | 4,799 | 4,972 | 47 | - | 694 |
| 1957 | 4,908 | 6,785 | 101 | - | (1,082) |
| 1958 | 4,603 | 7,783 | 46 | - | (4,216) |
| 1959 | 4,878 | 6,320 | - | - | (5,658) |
| 1960 | 7,281 | 5,539 | - | - | (3,906) |
| 1961 | 8,061 | 7,467 | - | - | (3,312) |
| 1962 | 7,488 | 6,504 | - | - | (2,160) |
| 1963 | 7,788 | 6,212 | - | - | (283) |
| 1964 | 8,704 | 5,486 | 15 | - | 3,162 |
| 1965 | 10,258 | 5,520 | 118 | - | 8,214 |
| 1966 | 10,250 | 6,586 | 292 | 90 | 12,471 |
| 1967 | 10,967 | 7,155 | 488 | 7 | 17,047 |
| 1968 | 11,876 | 8,493 | 675 | - | 21,091 |
| 1969 | 13,990 | 7,647 | 947 | (30) | 28,351 |
| 1970 | 15,593 | 11,165 | 1,396 | (61) | 34,114 |
| 1971 | 15,442 | 13,142 | 1,687 | (833) | 37,268 |
| 1972 | 16,890 | 15,918 | 1,760 | (360) | 39,640 |
| 1973 | 18,129 | 18,253 | 1,976 | (15) | 41,477 |
| 1974 | 26,122 | 22,461 | 2,253 | (480) | 46,910 |

*The state trust fund was exhausted in 1955 and remained solvent by borrowing from the federal account. All loans were paid off by 1968. The fund balances from 1955 to 1968 do not include borrowed monies.

Table IX

BENEFITS AND CONTRIBUTIONS AS % OF PAYROLL
ALASKA 1950-1974

(all figures in thousands)

| | <u>TOTAL PAYROLL</u> | <u>BENEFITS</u> | | <u>CONTRIBUTIONS</u> | |
|------|--------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| | | <u>TOTAL</u> | <u>AS % OF PAYROLL</u> | <u>TOTAL</u> | <u>AS % OF PAYROLL*</u> |
| 1950 | 120,897 | 3,321 | 2.75% | 1,930 | 1.60% |
| 1951 | 186,090 | 1,785 | .96 | 2,423 | 1.30 |
| 1952 | 203,292 | 4,171 | 2.05 | 3,775 | 1.86 |
| 1953 | 191,834 | 5,641 | 2.94 | 3,809 | 1.99 |
| 1954 | 171,002 | 7,759 | 4.54 | 3,330 | 1.95 |
| 1955 | 172,884 | 6,818 | 3.94 | 3,825 | 2.21 |
| 1956 | 215,823 | 4,972 | 2.30 | 4,799 | 2.22 |
| 1957 | 199,872 | 6,785 | 3.39 | 4,908 | 2.46 |
| 1958 | 198,398 | 7,783 | 3.92 | 4,603 | 2.32 |
| 1959 | 216,182 | 6,320 | 2.92 | 4,878 | 2.26 |
| 1960 | 264,054 | 5,539 | 2.10 | 7,291 | 2.76 |
| 1961 | 254,143 | 7,467 | 2.94 | 8,061 | 3.17 |
| 1962 | 259,893 | 6,504 | 2.50 | 7,488 | 2.88 |
| 1963 | 272,080 | 6,212 | 2.28 | 7,788 | 2.86 |
| 1964 | 314,763 | 5,486 | 1.74 | 8,704 | 2.77 |
| 1965 | 356,782 | 5,520 | 1.55 | 10,258 | 2.88 |
| 1966 | 380,422 | 6,586 | 1.73 | 10,250 | 2.69 |
| 1967 | 422,494 | 7,155 | 1.69 | 10,967 | 2.60 |
| 1968 | 472,050 | 8,493 | 1.80 | 11,876 | 2.52 |
| 1969 | 564,708 | 7,647 | 1.35 | 13,990 | 2.48 |
| 1970 | 626,584 | 11,165 | 1.78 | 15,593 | 2.49 |
| 1971 | 672,528 | 13,142 | 1.95 | 15,442 | 2.30 |
| 1972 | 775,056 | 15,918 | 2.05 | 16,890 | 2.29 |
| 1973 | 855,441 | 18,253 | 2.13 | 18,129 | 2.22 |
| 1974 | 1,328,317 | 22,461 | 1.69 | 26,122** | 2.04** |

*For purposes of computing percentage, total payroll was reduced for years 1972-1974 by the amount attributable to reimbursable accounts, no part of which was taxed.

**These figures are slightly misleading. Actual contributions in 1974, \$26.1 million, differ greatly from assessed contributions, \$29.3 million. This large difference is caused by the change in the tax base effective Jan. 1, 1974 and the time lag between assessments and payments. Assessed contributions were 2.29% of total payroll in 1974.

Table X
RESERVE RATE, BENEFIT COST RATE, AND RESERVE MULTIPLE
ALASKA 1940-1974

(all figures in thousands)

| | <u>PAYROLL</u> | <u>BALANCE</u> | <u>RESERVE*</u> <u>RATE</u> | <u>RESERVE</u> <u>MULTIPLE</u> |
|------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1940 | 23,081 | 1,180 | 5.11 | 1.18 |
| 1941 | 39,092 | 1,830 | 4.68 | 1.08 |
| 1942 | 53,583 | 3,064 | 5.72 | 1.32 |
| 1943 | 73,970 | 4,557 | 6.16 | 1.42 |
| 1944 | 88,299 | 6,920 | 7.84 | 1.81 |
| 1945 | 52,322 | 8,419 | 16.09 | 3.72 |
| 1946 | 53,613 | 9,297 | 17.34 | 4.00 |
| 1947 | 100,078 | 10,877 | 10.87 | 2.51 |
| 1948 | 103,229 | 11,265 | 10.91 | 2.52 |
| 1949 | 106,666 | 10,288 | 9.65 | 2.23 |
| 1950 | 120,897 | 9,095 | 7.52 | 1.74 |
| 1951 | 186,090 | 9,918 | 5.33 | 1.23 |
| 1952 | 203,292 | 9,715 | 4.78 | 1.10 |
| 1953 | 191,834 | 8,068 | 4.21 | .97 |
| 1954 | 171,022 | 3,773 | 2.21 | .51 |
| 1955 | 172,884 | 820 | .47 | .11 |
| 1956 | 215,823 | 694 | .32 | .07 |
| 1957 | 199,872 | (1,082) | - | - |
| 1958 | 198,398 | (4,216) | - | - |
| 1959 | 216,182 | (5,658) | - | - |
| 1960 | 264,054 | (3,906) | - | - |
| 1961 | 254,143 | (3,312) | - | - |
| 1962 | 259,893 | (2,160) | - | - |
| 1963 | 272,080 | (283) | - | - |
| 1964 | 314,763 | 3,162 | 1.00 | .23 |
| 1965 | 356,782 | 8,214 | 2.30 | .53 |
| 1966 | 380,422 | 12,471 | 3.28 | .76 |
| 1967 | 422,494 | 17,047 | 4.03 | .93 |
| 1968 | 472,050 | 21,091 | 4.47 | 1.03 |
| 1969 | 564,708 | 28,351 | 5.02 | 1.16 |
| 1970 | 626,584 | 34,114 | 5.44 | 1.26 |
| 1971 | 672,528 | 37,268 | 5.54 | 1.28 |
| 1972 | 755,056 | 39,640 | 5.37 | 1.24 |
| 1973 | 855,441 | 41,477 | 5.08 | 1.17 |
| 1974 | 1,328,317 | 46,910 | 3.66 | .85 |

*The reserve rate has been calculated using the calendar year wage total and the year end fund balance rather than the fiscal year wage total and the Sept. 30 fund balance. The reserve multiple is calculated from this figure.

Table XI

AVERAGE WEEKLY BENEFIT AND AVERAGE DURATION OF BENEFITS
ALASKA 1950-1974

| | <u>TOTAL BENEFITS (1000's)</u> | <u>TOTAL WEEKS COMPENSATED</u> | <u>AVERAGE WEEKLY BENEFIT AMOUNT</u> | <u>FIRST PAYMENTS ISSUED</u> | <u>AVERAGE BENEFIT DURATION</u> |
|------|--|--|--|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1950 | 3,321 | 131,756 | \$25.53 | 10,815 | 12.2 |
| 1951 | 1,785 | 70,751 | 25.52 | 7,462 | 9.5 |
| 1952 | 4,171 | 137,425 | 30.76 | 13,335 | 10.3 |
| 1953 | 5,641 | 173,923 | 32.87 | 17,945 | 9.7 |
| 1954 | 7,759 | 229,210 | 33.67 | 16,306 | 14.1 |
| 1955 | 6,818 | 207,308 | 33.17 | 11,779 | 17.6 |
| 1956 | 4,972 | 145,869 | 34.55 | 9,095 | 16.0 |
| 1957 | 6,785 | 174,221 | 36.44 | 9,456 | 18.4 |
| 1958 | 7,783 | 217,793 | 36.16 | 11,080 | 19.7 |
| 1959 | 6,320 | 176,241 | 36.27 | 9,086 | 19.4 |
| 1960 | 5,539 | 154,224 | 36.45 | 9,370 | 16.5 |
| 1961 | 7,467 | 202,315 | 37.42 | 11,333 | 17.9 |
| 1962 | 6,504 | 177,654 | 37.12 | 9,738 | 18.2 |
| 1963 | 6,212 | 168,783 | 37.41 | 10,585 | 15.9 |
| 1964 | 5,486 | 148,959 | 37.41 | 9,585 | 15.5 |
| 1965 | 5,520 | 145,085 | 38.38 | 10,098 | 14.4 |
| 1966 | 6,586 | 161,787 | 40.34 | 10,484 | 15.4 |
| 1967 | 7,155 | 163,692 | 44.28 | 10,700 | 15.3 |
| 1968 | 8,493 | 177,803 | 45.28 | 11,220 | 15.8 |
| 1969 | 7,647 | 172,383 | 45.55 | 11,607 | 14.9 |
| 1970 | 11,165 | 227,853 | 49.49 | 15,138 | 15.1 |
| 1971 | 13,142 | 277,575 | 48.29 | 16,390 | 16.9 |
| 1972 | 15,918 | 309,278 | 52.20 | 18,656 | 16.6 |
| 1973 | 18,253 | 331,095 | 55.96 | 19,979 | 16.6 |
| 1974 | 22,461 | 334,945 | 69.67 | 19,742 | 17.0 |

Table XII

AVERAGE WEEKLY BENEFIT AS A WAGE REPLACEMENT
ALASKA 1950-1974

| | <u>AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE</u> | <u>AVERAGE WEEKLY BENEFIT AMOUNT</u> | <u>AWBA AS % OF AWW</u> | <u>MAXIMUM WEEKLY BENEFIT AMOUNT</u> | <u>MWBA AS % OF AWW</u> |
|------|------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| 1950 | \$ 92.23 | 25.53 | .28 | 25 | .27 |
| 1951 | 109.76 | 25.52 | .23 | 30 | .27 |
| 1952 | 118.89 | 30.76 | .26 | 30 | .25 |
| 1953 | 120.49 | 32.87 | .27 | 35 | .29 |
| 1954 | 120.54 | 33.67 | .28 | 35 | .29 |
| 1955 | 115.59 | 33.17 | .29 | 45 | .39 |
| 1956 | 136.11 | 34.55 | .25 | 45 | .33 |
| 1957 | 130.18 | 36.44 | .28 | 45 | .35 |
| 1958 | 132.97 | 36.16 | .27 | 45 | .34 |
| 1959 | 137.47 | 36.27 | .26 | 45 | .33 |
| 1960 | 151.98 | 36.45 | .24 | 45 | .30 |
| 1961 | 150.76 | 37.42 | .25 | 45 | .30 |
| 1962 | 150.99 | 37.12 | .25 | 45 | .30 |
| 1963 | 153.46 | 37.41 | .24 | 45 | .29 |
| 1964 | 165.65 | 37.41 | .23 | 45 | .27 |
| 1965 | 170.85 | 38.38 | .22 | 45 | .26 |
| 1966 | 176.22 | 40.34 | .23 | 55 | .31 |
| 1967 | 183.39 | 44.28 | .24 | 55 | .30 |
| 1968 | 193.34 | 45.28 | .23 | 55 | .28 |
| 1969 | 206.68 | 45.55 | .22 | 60 | .29 |
| 1970 | 214.05 | 49.49 | .23 | 60 | .28 |
| 1971 | 218.97 | 48.29 | .22 | 60 | .27 |
| 1972 | 224.86 | 52.20 | .23 | 60 | .27 |
| 1973 | 231.39 | 55.96 | .24 | 90 | .39 |
| 1974 | 290.94 | 69.67 | .24 | 90 | .31 |

Table XIII

CLAIMANTS EXHAUSTING BENEFITS, ALASKA 1950-1974

| | <u>FIRST PAYMENTS</u> | <u>EXHAUSTEES</u> | <u>EXHAUSTEES AS % OF FIRST PAYMENTS</u> | <u>AVERAGE DURATION OF BENEFITS FOR EXHAUSTEES</u> |
|------|---------------------------|-------------------|--|--|
| 1950 | 10,815 | 4,032 | 34.9 | 13.9 |
| 1951 | 7,462 | 2,244 | 31.5 | 12.0 |
| 1952 | 13,335 | 3,345 | 27.0 | 13.4 |
| 1953 | 17,945 | 3,090 | 19.7 | 15.5 |
| 1954 | 16,306 | 2,597 | 16.8 | 23.3 |
| 1955 | 11,779 | 3,623 | 27.2 | 22.3 |
| 1956 | 9,095 | 1,848 | 19.1 | 24.2 |
| 1957 | 9,456 | 2,330 | 25.2 | 24.3 |
| 1958 | 11,080 | 3,747 | 32.0 | 24.8 |
| 1959 | 9,086 | 3,093 | 32.7 | 24.6 |
| 1960 | 9,370 | 2,398 | 26.3 | 24.5 |
| 1961 | 11,333 | 3,247 | 29.0 | 24.7 |
| 1962 | 9,738 | 3,238 | 30.4 | 24.5 |
| 1963 | 10,585 | 2,659 | 26.2 | 24.4 |
| 1964 | 9,585 | 2,408 | 23.4 | 24.4 |
| 1965 | 10,098 | 2,042 | 22.0 | 24.4 |
| 1966 | 10,484 | 2,438 | 22.2 | 24.8 |
| 1967 | 10,700 | 2,243 | 21.6 | 25.8 |
| 1968 | 11,220 | 2,512 | 22.7 | 26.1 |
| 1969 | 11,607 | 2,199 | 20.4 | 25.9 |
| 1970 | 15,138 | 2,925 | 22.6 | 26.9 |
| 1971 | 16,390 | 4,605 | 26.7 | 26.4 |
| 1972 | 18,656 | 4,960 | 27.4 | 26.6 |
| 1973 | 19,979 | 5,113 | 28.3 | 25.6 |
| 1974 | 19,742 | 4,866 | 23.5 | 24.6 |

