

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTUARIAL and FINANCIAL HANDBOOK



Calendar Year 1988

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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Unemployment Insurance Actuarial Study and Financial Handbook

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Preface

In 1935 the U.S. Congress passed the Social Security Act, establishing an economic stabilization program of partial wage replacement for workers during periods of temporary and involuntary unemployment. Under the federal-state partnership created by the act, each state designs its own system within federally established guidelines. Alaska's participation in this program is governed by the Alaska Employment Security Act, AS 23.20.

One of the provisions of the act, AS 23.20.022, requires that the Department of Labor submit to the Governor a biennial actuarial study of the unemployment tax and benefit structures. This is the eighth such actuarial study. It is designed to fulfill the statutory requirements, and also to provide a comprehensive published source for anyone needing information on the unemployment insurance system in Alaska.

Information in this publication generally follows a time series of ten years. Readers interested in a longer historical perspective should refer to earlier reports of this series. These publications are available upon request from the Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Section.

The *Unemployment Insurance Actuarial Study and Financial Handbook, 1989* consists of: an Executive Summary, UI Covered Employment and Wages (Chapter 1), Unemployment Insurance Benefit Payments (Chapter 2), and Alaska's UI Benefit Financing System (Chapter 3). Three appendices are also included. Each chapter includes a narrative section, data tables with more comprehensive information, and graphs to illustrate key points of the chapter.

The Executive Summary presents some highlights of the following chapters.

Chapter 1 focuses on Alaska's payroll and employment that are covered by the unemployment insurance (UI) system in Alaska. It discusses total payroll, average monthly employment, and average earnings per worker. Each is broken out by major industry division.

Chapter 2 examines the payment of UI benefits to unemployed workers. It explains some key eligibility provisions of the system and describes the main programs. It also analyzes the distribution of payments by area and industry, the characteristics of UI claimants, and discusses some of the important issues regarding the payment of UI benefits.

Chapter 3 centers on the financing of the UI system. It discusses the UI trust fund and administration of the fund. It also includes a somewhat detailed explanation of how employer and employee taxes are calculated.

Appendix A describes the data sources used in this publication and some of the limitations of the data. Appendix B summarizes the major changes in UI law since 1937. Appendix C is a glossary of terms.

Alaska's unemployment insurance trust fund is healthy. Alaska is out of conformity with federal UI laws in three areas, two of which will require conformity legislation (see discussion on page 51).

Executive Summary

Extensive information about the unemployment insurance (UI) system in Alaska and recent trends can be found in Chapters 1-3. These are some of the most significant findings for 1988:

- Alaska's unemployment insurance program covered an average of almost 209,000 workers during 1988, or 98.5% of all nonagricultural wage and salary workers in Alaska.
- Average monthly covered employment, total covered payroll, and average earnings all declined during the recession of 1986-87, but generally stabilized or began to increase in 1988.
- Total covered payroll in Alaska was \$5.3 billion in 1988, of which \$3.8 billion was paid by employers required to pay UI tax contributions.
- Average weekly earnings for covered workers was about the same in 1988 (\$535) as in 1987 (\$537). Top average weekly earnings were in the oil and gas mining industry (\$1,216) while the lowest were in the trade industry (\$344).
- More than \$100 million in UI benefits was paid to over 51,000 unemployed workers in 1988. \$92.3 million was paid in regular benefits, \$8.1 million in extended benefits, and \$0.3 million in state supplemental benefits.
- In 1988 the average weekly benefit payment in Alaska was \$157, which has been about the same since 1984. The average duration of regular benefits was 16 weeks, down from 17 weeks in 1987.
- In 1984 34.3% of UI regular benefits were paid to unemployed construction workers. By 1988 that percentage had fallen to 22.7%.
- In 1988 Alaska paid \$20.8 million to claimants living outside of Alaska, almost one out of every four dollars paid in UI benefits. Half of these payments went to claimants in Washington, California and Oregon.
- In 1988 Alaska ranked 46th in the nation in terms of benefit adequacy, yet ranked 3rd in terms of the percentage of unemployed workers that actually received UI benefits.
- With the heavy benefit payout during the recession, Alaska's unemployment insurance trust fund reserves declined from \$157 million in November 1985 to less than \$46 million by the end of April 1988. By the end of 1988 the reserves were restored to almost \$92 million, and will exceed \$150 million at the end of 1989.
- The 1989 average employer tax rate was 4.14% of taxable wages, up from 3.67% in 1988. This was the highest tax rate in history, but tax rates will decline to 3.51% in 1990 and will continue to decline over the next few years.

CHAPTER 1 UI COVERED EMPLOYMENT & WAGES

What's in This Chapter

This Chapter discusses the coverage provisions of the unemployment insurance (UI) program in Alaska. Discussed first is which workers are covered by state and federal programs. As UI is only payable to people who have worked for wages, employment and payroll information is reviewed next. Finally, average earnings are discussed. Because the last issue of this *Handbook* was published with 1986 information, the issues in this chapter will be examined in light of the effect of the recession of 1986-87.

Most Alaska Workers Covered by Unemployment Insurance

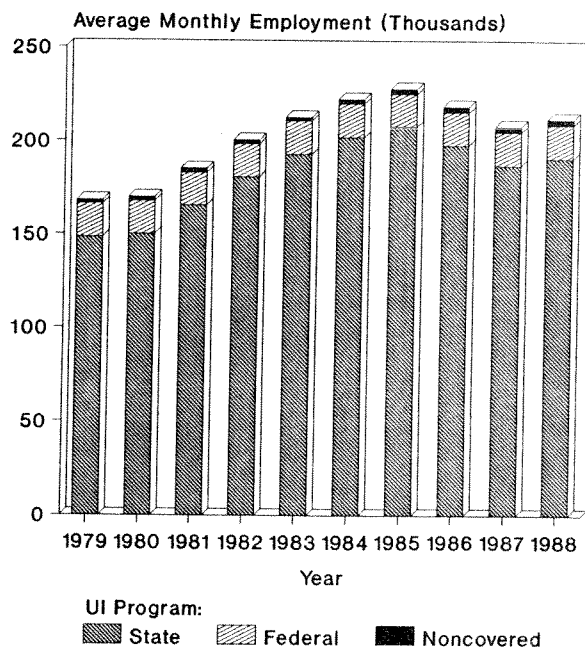
During 1988 state or federal unemployment insurance (UI) programs covered an average of

208,904 workers in Alaska, 98.5% of all nonagricultural wage and salary workers. (See Table 1.1 on page 12.) Since 1979 this percentage has remained steady at about 99%. State programs covered 90.1% and federal programs covered

8.4%. Figure 1.1 illustrates the components of nonagricultural wage and salary employment since 1979.

Prior to 1978 only about 85% of workers in Alaska were covered, as state and local government employees were not covered. Those workers who are currently not covered by UI (1.5% of Alaska workers) include full commission salespersons, elected and ap-

Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment - 1979-1988



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

Figure 1.1

pointed officials, executive corporate officers, fishermen, unpaid family and domestic workers, and the self-employed.

Nonprofit organizations and state and local government entities have the option to reimburse the state for the cost of benefits paid to their employees, rather than pay unemployment insurance taxes. For the past ten years the percentage of covered employment which is reimbursable has remained fairly constant at approximately 23%. (See Table 1.2 on page 13.) In 1988 average monthly employment covered under reimbursable accounts was 45,035 (23.6%).

Recession of 1986 Depressed Employment and Earnings

The statewide recession that began in late 1985 had a strong impact on the Alaska economy. Average monthly covered employment declined from 207,689 at its peak in 1985 to 187,025 in 1987. (See Table 1.2 on page 13.) The total payroll of Alaska workers covered by the unemployment insurance system declined by \$754 million during this period. (See Table 1.3 on page 14.) The recession has apparently ended, as both employment and payroll increased slightly between 1987 and 1988, by 1.8% and 2.1% respectively.

The total payroll covered by the state unemployment insurance system in 1988 was \$5.3 billion. The payroll of reimbursable em-

ployers was \$1.5 billion, while taxable employers had a payroll of \$3.8 billion. Of the \$3.8 billion, only \$2.6 billion was actually subject to taxation, as taxes were only levied on the first \$21,100 paid to each employee. (See Table 1.4 on page 15.)

Effect of the Recession Varied Among Industries

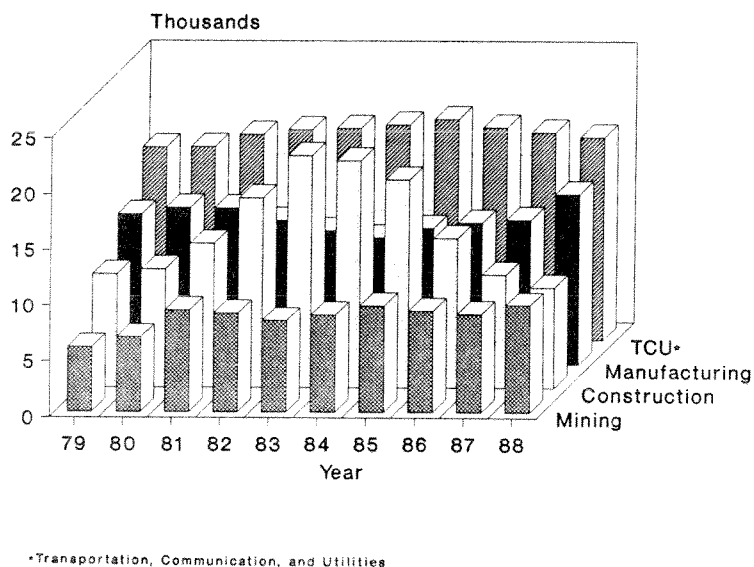
Major industry groups were affected differently by the recession. Figure 1.2 shows the changes in employment in certain key industry groups since 1979. The construction industry began to decline in 1984. Average employment in the construction industry declined from its peak of 20,846 in 1983 to 9,034 in 1988. (See Table 1.2 on page 13.)

Other industries began to decline in 1985 and 1986. Between 1985 and 1987 average covered employment in the transportation-communications-utilities (T-C-U) industry declined by 5.7%, in mining by 7.6%, in finance-insurance-realestate (F-I-R-E) by 8.8%, in services by 9.5%, and in trade by 10.1%. Average employment increased in 1988 for all major industry groups except construction, T-C-U, and F-I-R-E. Two industry groups, manufacturing and agriculture-forestry-fishing, were virtually unaffected by the recession, growing every year since 1984.

Because of the varied effect of the recession on different industries, the relative positions of certain industries in the statewide economy have shifted. Figure 1.3 shows the percentage of the total statewide payroll attributed to

Figure 1.2

Average Monthly Covered Employment – 1979-1988



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

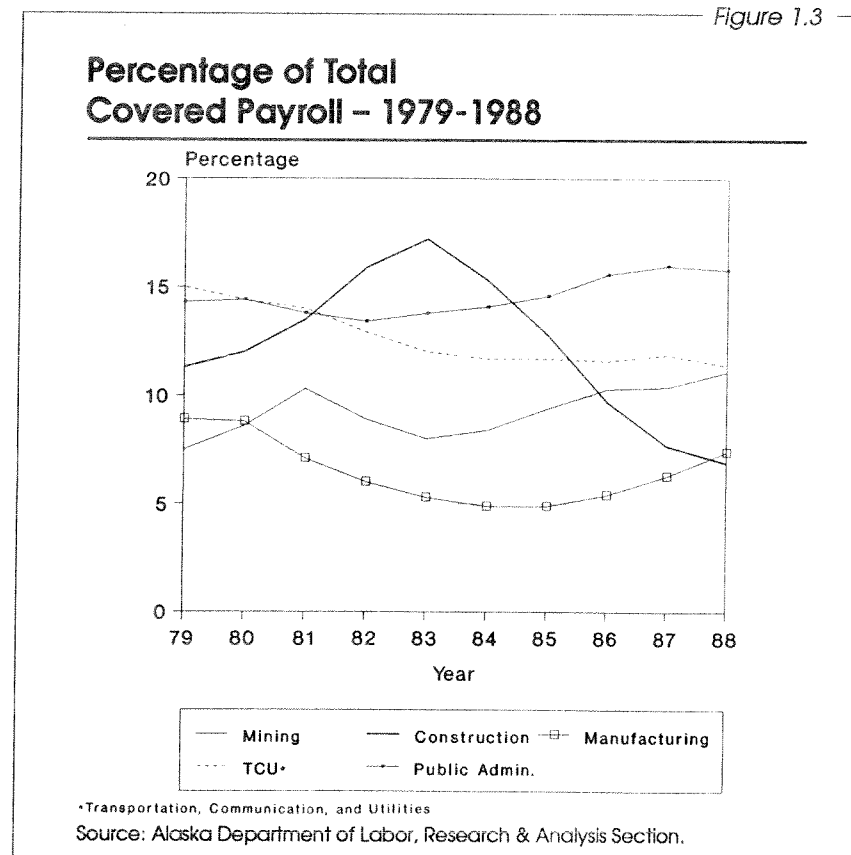
certain key industry groups since 1979. The construction industry accounted for 17.2% of the total Alaska payroll in 1983, but by 1988 that percentage had declined to 6.9%. (See Table 1.3 on page 14.) On the other hand, the manufacturing industry increased its percentage of the total Alaska payroll from 5.3% in 1983 to 7.4% in 1988; public administration increased from 13.8% to 15.8%; and services increased from 24.1% to 27.7%.

The Recession also Depressed Average Earnings Per Worker

In 1988 average annual earnings per employee in covered employment were \$27,828, 4.0% less than in 1983 when average annual earnings were at their historical high. (See Table 1.5 on page 16.) One major reason for the overall decline was falling employment in the high-paid construction industry, as well as a reduction in construction average earnings, which were 12.2% less in 1988 than in 1983.

Average earnings declined in every other industry during at least one year between 1983 and 1988, although most did not suffer reductions until 1985 or 1986. The declines in average earnings have apparently ended, as every industry except three (other mining, other manufacturing, and public administration) had virtually the same or higher average annual earnings in 1988 as in 1987.

Alaska's average weekly earnings in 1988 were \$535. (See Table 1.6 on page 17.) Average weekly earnings varied widely by industry



ranging from a high of \$1,216 for workers in the oil and gas industry to a low of \$344 for workers in the trade industry. Workers in eight industries enjoyed above average weekly earnings: oil and gas mining, other mining, construction, paper manufacturing, lumber and wood manufacturing, other manufacturing, public administration, and transportation-communications-utilities.

Table 1.1

**Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment,
Covered and Noncovered, 1979-1988**

Year	Total Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment	Insured through State UI Programs	% of Total	Insured through Federal UI Programs	% of Total	Not Insured by UI Programs	% of Total
1979	168,278	148,351	88.2	17,915	10.6	2,012	1.2
1980	170,034	150,014	88.2	17,769	10.5	2,251	1.3
1981	185,328	165,491	89.3	17,544	9.5	2,293	1.2
1982	200,537	180,674	90.1	17,643	8.8	2,220	1.1
1983	212,851	192,998	90.7	17,741	8.3	2,112	1.0
1984	222,491	201,868	90.7	18,075	8.1	2,548	1.1
1985	228,026	207,689	91.1	17,526	7.7	2,811	1.2
1986	218,474	197,806	90.5	17,592	8.1	3,076	1.4
1987	208,030	187,025	89.9	17,886	8.6	3,119	1.5
1988	212,057	191,035	90.1	17,867	8.4	3,155	1.5

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

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis.

Employment, Wages, and Contributions/ES-202 report to the U.S. Department of Labor.

Table 1.2

Average Monthly Covered Employment (excluding federal) by Industry, 1979-1988

INDUSTRY	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Total	148,351	150,014	165,491	180,674	192,998	201,868	207,689	197,806	187,025	191,035
Ag., For. & Fish	478	508	605	607	608	684	753	798	832	936
Mining	5,789	6,673	9,108	8,842	8,182	8,693	9,513	9,079	8,788	9,591
Oil and Gas	5,381	6,159	8,310	8,085	7,444	8,039	8,869	8,508	8,063	8,620
Other Mining	408	514	798	757	738	654	644	571	725	971
Construction	10,188	10,658	12,965	17,080	20,846	20,402	18,698	13,472	10,173	9,034
Manufacturing	13,460	14,051	14,006	12,899	11,970	11,348	12,198	12,696	13,001	15,296
Food Products	7,703	7,883	8,145	7,043	6,416	5,823	6,476	6,900	7,013	8,578
Lumber & Wood	2,180	2,469	2,184	2,064	1,842	1,701	1,689	1,834	2,170	2,670
Paper Products	1,011	1,044	985	960	755	593	629	827	885	947
Other Mfg.	2,566	2,655	2,692	2,832	2,957	3,231	3,404	3,135	2,933	3,101
Trans., Comm. & Util.	17,234	17,307	18,392	18,802	18,958	19,278	19,770	19,020	18,637	18,210
Trade	29,638	29,294	33,203	37,696	41,413	44,466	45,808	43,699	41,172	42,058
Fin., Ins. & R.E.	8,470	7,788	8,388	9,263	10,337	11,293	11,825	11,556	10,451	9,966
Services	43,186	44,372	47,742	51,974	55,467	59,138	62,254	61,052	59,377	61,398
Public Admin.	19,660	18,988	20,285	22,173	23,706	24,838	25,667	25,315	23,701	24,182
Unclassified	248	375	797	1,338	1,511	1,728	1,203	1,119	893	364

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION

Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ag., For. & Fish	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Mining	3.9	4.4	5.5	4.9	4.2	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.7	5.0
Oil and Gas	3.6	4.1	5.0	4.5	3.9	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.5
Other Mining	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5
Construction	6.9	7.1	7.8	9.5	10.8	10.1	9.0	6.8	5.4	4.7
Manufacturing	9.1	9.4	8.5	7.1	6.2	5.6	5.9	6.4	7.0	8.0
Food Products	5.2	5.3	4.9	3.9	3.3	2.9	3.1	3.5	3.7	4.5
Lumber & Wood	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.4
Paper Products	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5
Other Mfg.	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Trans., Comm. & Util.	11.6	11.5	11.1	10.4	9.8	9.5	9.5	9.6	10.0	9.5
Trade	20.0	19.5	20.1	20.9	21.5	22.0	22.1	22.1	22.0	22.0
Fin., Ins. & R.E.	5.7	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.2
Services	29.1	29.6	28.8	28.8	28.7	29.3	30.0	30.9	31.7	32.1
Public Admin.	13.3	12.7	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.4	12.8	12.7	12.7
Unclassified	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.2

REIMBURSABLE ACCOUNTS

Total	36,466	36,336	38,219	39,886	42,529	44,398	46,942	46,669	44,577	45,035
Trans., Comm. & Util.	231	270	286	298	322	341	1,052	1,047	875	863
Services	17,895	18,678	19,639	20,260	21,712	22,848	23,925	24,010	23,720	23,985
Public Admin.	17,999	17,141	18,155	19,323	20,494	21,203	21,960	21,606	19,977	20,180
Other	341	247	139	5	1	6	5	6	5	7

Notes: Reimbursable account data is included in the uppermost portion of this table.

Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis.
Employment, Wages, and Contributions/ES-202 report to the U.S. Department of Labor.

Table 1.3

**Total Covered Payroll (excluding federal)
by Industry (\$1,000), 1979-1988**

Total	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Ag., For. & Fish	3,125,841	3,542,899	4,324,074	5,097,808	5,593,905	5,846,817	5,975,942	5,631,460	5,221,450	5,316,310
Mining										
Oil and Gas	11,018	10,028	12,629	13,478	13,524	15,134	16,876	17,785	19,068	22,033
Other Mining	234,821	304,654	445,187	451,365	446,776	490,557	561,763	578,686	545,253	589,963
Construction	222,577	288,697	418,755	422,245	415,149	461,465	530,794	551,134	510,186	545,270
Manufacturing	12,244	15,957	26,432	29,120	31,627	29,092	30,969	27,552	35,067	44,693
Food Products	353,562	426,201	581,959	808,889	964,189	892,966	766,285	545,279	403,310	366,930
Lumber & Wood	277,246	310,640	305,539	304,469	296,620	288,081	295,464	304,853	330,597	392,746
Paper Products	120,247	124,797	129,008	122,450	115,536	110,066	115,312	119,587	133,519	166,929
Other Mfg.	59,651	74,458	67,533	66,334	62,455	55,704	55,590	63,114	76,744	97,614
Trans., Comm. & Util.	31,080	36,813	35,124	35,176	29,837	25,106	22,456	28,062	32,959	37,729
Trade	66,268	74,572	73,874	80,509	88,792	97,205	102,106	94,090	87,375	90,474
Fin., Ins. & R.E.	469,611	510,706	605,534	659,778	669,990	683,702	699,371	653,402	623,411	605,597
Services	438,043	472,970	577,349	689,022	794,216	866,500	884,819	811,014	736,752	751,272
Public Admin.	147,366	146,866	170,516	213,022	251,075	286,568	309,085	312,926	283,993	265,688
Unclassified	743,969	843,904	1,011,209	1,236,907	1,350,654	1,457,845	1,543,464	1,505,625	1,421,994	1,474,786
Public Admin.	445,790	510,219	596,706	685,567	770,440	823,831	874,203	878,523	837,215	839,132
Unclassified	4,415	6,711	17,446	35,311	36,421	41,633	24,612	23,367	19,857	8,163

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION

Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ag., For. & Fish	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Mining	7.5	8.6	10.3	8.9	8.0	8.4	9.4	10.3	10.4	11.1
Oil and Gas	7.1	8.1	9.7	8.3	7.4	7.9	8.9	9.8	9.8	10.3
Other Mining	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8
Construction	11.3	12.0	13.5	15.9	17.2	15.3	12.8	9.7	7.7	6.9
Manufacturing	8.9	8.8	7.1	6.0	5.3	4.9	4.9	5.4	6.3	7.4
Food Products	3.8	3.5	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.6	3.1
Lumber & Wood	1.9	2.1	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.8
Paper Products	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7
Other Mfg.	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Trans., Comm. & Util.	15.0	14.4	14.0	12.9	12.0	11.7	11.7	11.6	11.9	11.4
Trade	14.0	13.3	13.4	13.5	14.2	14.8	14.8	14.4	14.1	14.1
Fin., Ins. & R.E.	4.7	4.1	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.6	5.4	5.0
Services	23.8	23.8	23.4	24.3	24.1	24.9	25.8	26.7	27.2	27.7
Public Admin.	14.3	14.4	13.8	13.4	13.8	14.1	14.6	15.6	16.0	15.8
Unclassified	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2

REIMBURSABLE ACCOUNTS

Total	764,527	873,247	1,010,904	1,166,074	1,298,099	1,389,152	1,537,627	1,572,297	1,497,117	1,492,671
Trans., Comm. & Util.	7,415	8,890	11,415	12,883	14,548	15,526	51,850	49,806	42,999	42,645
Services	336,720	387,509	448,924	533,109	587,548	637,263	698,297	729,627	707,041	704,274
Public Admin.	417,330	474,454	549,236	620,047	695,999	736,282	787,399	792,777	746,989	745,665
Other	3062	2394	1329	35	4	81	81	87	88	87

Notes: Reimbursable account data is included in the uppermost portion of this table.

Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis.

Employment, Wages, and Contributions/ES-202 report to the U.S. Department of Labor.

Table 1.4

Taxable Covered Payroll by Industry (\$1,000), 1979-1988

INDUSTRY	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Total	1,269,138	1,339,200	1,839,152	2,226,164	2,820,397	3,021,559	3,022,697	2,765,660	2,523,978	2,552,009
Ag., For. & Fish	7,102	7,005	8,862	9,442	10,570	11,853	13,674	14,112	14,554	16,546
Mining	77,211	92,140	160,198	159,206	191,996	217,149	244,296	250,772	234,080	248,238
Oil and Gas	71,207	83,778	145,217	141,699	171,809	198,796	225,776	234,994	213,112	221,622
Other Mining	6,004	8,362	14,981	16,507	20,177	18,353	18,522	15,778	20,968	26,616
Construction	189,614	217,231	331,127	484,494	647,202	627,835	549,512	395,150	290,775	258,146
Manufacturing	181,213	180,395	203,149	206,217	222,817	220,698	230,223	237,534	251,193	296,021
Food Products	97,499	95,795	107,372	105,077	104,101	99,870	105,411	108,207	118,908	148,155
Lumber & Wood	34,918	36,991	41,804	41,049	45,416	41,903	42,605	47,802	55,420	69,223
Paper Products	16,653	13,052	15,058	16,206	17,456	16,077	15,535	21,196	21,238	22,301
Other Mfg.	32,143	34,557	38,915	43,885	55,844	62,848	66,672	60,329	55,627	56,342
Trans., Comm. & Util.	200,655	200,799	267,737	301,027	373,621	396,934	391,763	360,171	341,128	329,462
Trade	269,249	276,998	372,633	446,244	585,548	650,390	673,666	624,953	572,419	576,584
Fin., Ins. & R.E.	83,869	79,781	105,897	132,753	177,796	206,524	219,659	217,099	195,317	181,968
Services	239,574	259,404	349,570	426,159	529,677	592,530	617,863	587,112	547,663	575,242
Public Admin.	17,560	20,308	28,799	38,938	51,242	62,322	61,801	59,798	60,982	63,240
Unclassified	3,091	5,139	11,180	22,684	29,938	35,324	20,238	18,959	15,867	6,562

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION

Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ag., For. & Fish	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
Mining	6.1	6.9	8.7	7.1	6.8	7.2	8.1	9.1	9.3	9.7
Oil and Gas	5.6	6.3	7.9	6.4	6.1	6.6	7.5	8.5	8.4	8.7
Other Mining	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.0
Construction	14.9	16.2	18.0	21.8	22.9	20.8	18.2	14.3	11.5	10.1
Manufacturing	14.3	13.5	11.0	9.3	7.9	7.3	7.6	8.6	10.0	11.6
Food Products	7.7	7.2	5.8	4.7	3.7	3.3	3.5	3.9	4.7	5.8
Lumber & Wood	2.8	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.7	2.2	2.7
Paper Products	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.9
Other Mfg.	2.5	2.6	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Trans., Comm. & Util.	15.8	15.0	14.6	13.5	13.2	13.1	13.0	13.0	13.5	12.9
Trade	21.2	20.7	20.3	20.0	20.8	21.5	22.3	22.6	22.7	22.6
Fin., Ins. & R.E.	6.6	6.0	5.8	6.0	6.3	6.8	7.3	7.8	7.7	7.1
Services	18.9	19.4	19.0	19.1	18.8	19.6	20.4	21.2	21.7	22.5
Public Admin.	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.5
Unclassified	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.3

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

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis.

Employment, Wages, and Contributions/ES-202 report to the U.S. Department of Labor.

Table 1.5

**Average Annual Earnings in Covered Employment
(excluding federal) by Industry (\$), 1979-1988**

INDUSTRY	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Total	21,072	23,617	26,129	28,216	28,984	28,964	28,774	28,470	27,918	27,829
Ag., For. & Fish	23,050	19,740	20,874	22,204	22,243	22,126	22,412	22,287	22,918	23,540
Mining	40,563	45,655	48,879	51,048	54,605	56,431	59,052	63,739	62,045	61,512
Oil and Gas	41,364	46,874	50,392	52,226	55,770	57,403	59,848	64,778	63,275	63,256
Other Mining	30,010	31,045	33,123	38,468	42,855	44,483	48,089	48,252	48,368	46,028
Construction	34,704	39,989	44,887	47,359	46,253	43,769	40,982	40,475	39,645	40,617
Manufacturing	20,598	22,108	21,815	23,604	24,780	25,386	24,222	24,012	25,429	25,676
Food Products	15,610	15,831	15,839	17,386	18,007	18,902	17,806	17,331	19,039	19,460
Lumber & Wood	27,363	30,157	30,922	32,139	33,906	32,748	32,913	34,413	35,366	36,560
Paper Products	30,742	35,261	35,659	36,642	39,519	42,337	35,701	33,932	37,242	39,841
Other Mfg.	25,825	26,087	27,442	28,428	30,028	30,085	29,996	30,013	29,790	29,176
Trans., Comm. & Util.	27,249	29,509	32,924	35,091	35,341	35,465	35,375	34,353	33,450	33,256
Trade	14,780	16,146	17,388	18,278	19,178	19,487	19,316	18,559	17,894	17,863
Fin., Ins. & R.E.	17,399	18,858	20,329	22,997	24,289	25,376	26,138	27,079	27,174	26,659
Services	17,227	19,019	21,181	23,799	24,351	24,652	24,793	24,661	23,949	24,020
Public Admin.	22,675	26,871	29,416	30,919	32,500	33,168	34,059	34,704	35,324	34,701
Unclassified	18,481	17,754	21,917	26,429	24,073	24,052	20,458	20,867	22,236	22,141
REIMBURSABLE ACCOUNTS										
Total	20,965	24,033	26,450	29,235	30,523	31,289	32,756	33,690	33,585	33,145
Trans., Comm. & Util.	32,100	32,926	39,913	43,232	45,180	45,531	49,287	47,570	49,142	49,415
Services	18,816	20,747	22,859	26,313	27,061	27,891	29,187	30,388	29,808	29,363
Public Admin.	23,186	27,679	30,253	32,089	33,961	34,725	35,856	36,692	37,392	36,951
Other	8,979	9,692	9,561	7,000	4,000	13,500	16,200	14,500	17,600	12,429

Note: Average Annual Earnings = Total Covered Payroll (Table 1.3) divided by Average Covered Employment (Table 1.2).
Reimbursable account data is included in the uppermost portion of this table.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis.
Employment, Wages, and Contributions/ES-202 report to the U.S. Department of Labor.

Table 1.6

**Average Weekly Earnings in Covered Employment
(excluding federal) by Industry (\$), 1979-1988**

INDUSTRY	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Total	405.20	454.18	502.48	542.61	557.39	556.99	553.34	547.49	536.89	535.17
Ag., For. & Fish	443.27	379.62	401.43	427.01	427.76	425.49	430.99	428.60	440.74	452.68
Mining	780.06	877.98	939.97	981.69	1,050.09	1,085.22	1,135.62	1,225.75	1,193.18	1,182.93
Oil and Gas	795.45	901.42	969.07	1,004.34	1,072.49	1,103.91	1,150.93	1,245.74	1,216.83	1,216.47
Other Mining	577.11	597.01	636.98	739.76	824.13	855.45	924.78	927.93	930.16	885.15
Construction	667.38	769.02	863.21	910.75	889.48	841.70	788.12	778.37	762.41	781.09
Manufacturing	396.11	425.15	419.52	453.92	476.54	488.19	465.81	461.76	489.01	493.78
Food Products	300.20	304.45	304.59	334.35	346.30	363.50	342.42	333.30	366.13	374.23
Lumber & Wood	526.21	579.95	594.65	618.05	652.04	629.77	632.94	661.79	680.11	703.07
Paper Products	591.19	678.11	685.75	704.65	759.98	814.18	686.56	652.54	716.19	766.16
Other Mfg.	496.64	540.14	527.73	546.70	577.46	578.56	576.84	577.17	572.89	561.07
Trans., Comm. & Util.	524.02	567.47	633.15	674.82	679.63	682.03	680.30	660.64	643.27	639.54
Trade	284.23	310.49	334.39	351.51	368.81	374.75	371.46	356.91	344.12	343.51
Fin., Ins. & R.E.	334.59	362.65	390.93	442.25	467.10	487.99	502.66	520.75	522.57	512.68
Services	331.29	365.75	407.32	457.66	468.28	474.07	476.79	474.26	460.55	461.92
Public Admin.	436.06	516.74	565.69	594.60	625.00	637.85	654.99	667.38	679.31	667.32
Unclassified	355.41	341.42	421.48	508.25	462.94	462.54	393.42	401.29	427.62	425.79

REIMBURSABLE ACCOUNTS

Total	403.18	462.16	508.66	562.21	586.97	601.70	629.92	647.89	645.86	637.40
TCU, Other	617.30	633.19	767.55	831.38	868.65	875.59	947.83	914.81	945.03	950.29
Services	361.85	398.98	439.59	506.03	520.40	536.37	561.29	584.39	573.23	564.68
Public Admin.	445.89	532.30	581.78	617.09	653.10	667.80	689.54	705.62	719.09	710.59
Other	172.68	186.39	183.87	134.62	76.92	259.62	311.54	278.85	338.46	239.01

Note: Average Weekly Earnings = Average Annual Earnings (Table 1.5) divided by 52.

Reimbursable account data is included in the uppermost portion of this table.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis.

Employment, Wages, and Contributions/ES-202 report to the U.S. Department of Labor.

Table 1.7

**Average Monthly Covered Employment
(excluding federal) by Ownership, 1979-1988**

OWNERSHIP	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Total	148,351	150,014	165,491	180,674	192,998	201,868	207,689	197,806	187,025	191,035
State Government	14,680	15,073	16,300	17,654	18,520	18,940	20,168	19,883	18,432	19,082
Local Government	20,557	20,301	21,358	22,917	24,619	26,031	27,330	27,223	26,401	26,425
Private Industry	113,114	114,640	127,833	140,103	149,859	156,897	160,191	150,700	142,192	145,528
Taxable	108,681	110,482	124,094	136,834	146,264	152,816	155,948	146,398	137,687	140,925
Reimbursable	4,433	4,158	3,739	3,269	3,595	4,081	4,243	4,302	4,505	4,603
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	9.9	10.0	9.8	9.8	9.6	9.4	9.7	10.1	9.9	10.0
Local Government	13.9	13.5	12.9	12.7	12.8	12.9	13.2	13.8	14.1	13.8
Private Industry	76.2	76.4	77.2	77.5	77.6	77.7	77.1	76.2	76.0	76.2
Taxable	73.3	73.6	75.0	75.7	75.8	75.7	75.1	74.0	73.6	73.8
Reimbursable	3.0	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.4

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

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis.

Employment, Wages, and Contributions/ES-202 report to the U.S. Department of Labor.

Table 1.8

**Total Covered Payroll (excluding federal)
by Ownership (\$1,000), 1979-1988**

OWNERSHIP	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Total	3,125,841	3,542,899	4,324,074	5,097,808	5,593,905	5,846,817	5,975,942	5,631,460	5,221,450	5,316,310
State Government	343,037	413,123	473,552	542,606	595,583	613,418	684,386	688,559	640,157	654,330
Local Government	423,562	463,755	545,579	648,167	725,736	801,086	874,494	898,094	871,183	856,018
Private Industry	2,359,242	2,666,021	3,304,943	3,907,035	4,272,586	4,432,313	4,417,062	4,044,807	3,710,110	3,805,962
Taxable	2,306,835	2,609,653	3,245,794	3,841,993	4,197,514	4,344,717	4,323,450	3,945,491	3,606,244	3,701,659
Reimbursable	52,407	56,368	59,149	65,042	75,072	87,596	93,612	99,316	103,866	104,303
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	11.0	11.7	11.0	10.6	10.6	10.5	11.5	12.2	12.3	12.3
Local Government	13.6	13.1	12.6	12.7	13.0	13.7	14.6	15.9	16.7	16.1
Private Industry	75.5	75.2	76.4	76.6	76.4	75.8	73.9	71.8	71.1	71.6
Taxable	73.8	73.7	75.1	75.4	75.0	74.3	72.3	70.1	69.1	69.6
Reimbursable	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.0

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

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis.

Employment, Wages, and Contributions/ES-202 report to the U.S. Department of Labor.

Table 1.9

Taxable Covered Payroll by Ownership (\$1,000), 1979-1988

OWNERSHIP	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Total	1,269,138	1,339,200	1,839,152	2,226,164	2,820,397	3,021,559	3,022,697	2,765,660	2,523,978	2,552,009
State Government	1,417	1,461	2,263	2,613	3,774	3,864	4,338	4,816	5,488	6,401
Local Government	32,927	32,726	39,848	52,489	65,456	77,722	78,582	75,482	75,738	76,999
Private Industry	1,234,794	1,305,013	1,797,041	2,171,062	2,751,167	2,939,973	2,939,777	2,685,362	2,442,752	2,468,609
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	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
Local Government	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.7	3.0	3.0
Private Industry	97.3	97.4	97.7	97.5	97.5	97.3	97.3	97.1	96.8	96.7

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

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis.

Employment, Wages, and Contributions/ES-202 report to the U.S. Department of Labor.

Table 1.10

Average Annual Earnings in Covered Employment (excluding federal) by Ownership (\$), 1979-1988

OWNERSHIP	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Total	21,071	23,617	26,129	28,216	28,984	28,964	28,774	28,470	27,918	27,829
State Government	23,368	27,408	29,052	30,736	32,159	32,387	33,934	34,631	34,731	34,290
Local Government	20,604	22,844	25,544	28,283	29,479	30,774	31,998	32,990	32,998	32,394
Private Industry	20,857	23,256	25,854	27,887	28,511	28,250	27,574	26,840	26,092	26,153
Taxable	21,226	23,621	26,156	28,078	28,698	28,431	27,724	26,950	26,192	26,267
Reimbursable	11,822	13,557	15,819	19,897	20,882	21,464	22,063	23,086	23,056	22,660

Note: Average Annual Earnings = Total Covered Payroll (Table 1.8) divided by Average Covered Employment (Table 1.7).

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis.

Employment, Wages, and Contributions/ES-202 report to the U.S. Department of Labor.

Table 1.11

**Average Weekly Earnings in Covered Employment
(excluding federal) by Ownership (\$), 1979-1988**

OWNERSHIP	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Total	405.20	454.18	502.48	542.61	557.39	556.99	553.34	547.49	536.89	535.17
State Government	449.38	527.08	558.70	591.07	618.44	622.84	652.58	665.97	667.90	659.43
Local Government	396.24	439.31	491.24	543.91	566.90	591.81	615.34	634.43	634.58	622.97
Private Industry	401.10	447.22	497.18	536.29	548.28	543.27	530.26	516.16	501.77	502.94
Taxable	408.19	454.24	503.00	539.96	551.89	546.75	533.15	519.28	503.68	505.13
Reimbursable	227.35	260.70	304.22	382.63	401.58	412.78	424.28	443.96	443.38	435.77

Note: Average Weekly Earnings = Average Annual Earnings (Table 1.10) divided by 52.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis.

Employment, Wages, and Contributions/ES-202 report to the U.S. Department of Labor.

CHAPTER 2 UI BENEFIT PAYMENTS

What's in This Chapter

This chapter focuses upon the payment of unemployment insurance (UI) benefits: where the money goes. A general description of the regular UI benefit payment system is presented first, with discussions of eligibility provisions, the benefit schedule, dependent benefits, and duration. The extended benefits and state supplemental benefits programs are summarized. Next discussed is the distribution of payments by industry and area, with special attention paid to the proportion of UI dollars paid out-of-state, and the general characteristics of UI claimants. Finally two

important issues are addressed: the adequacy of UI benefits, and the percentage of the unemployed who receive UI benefits.

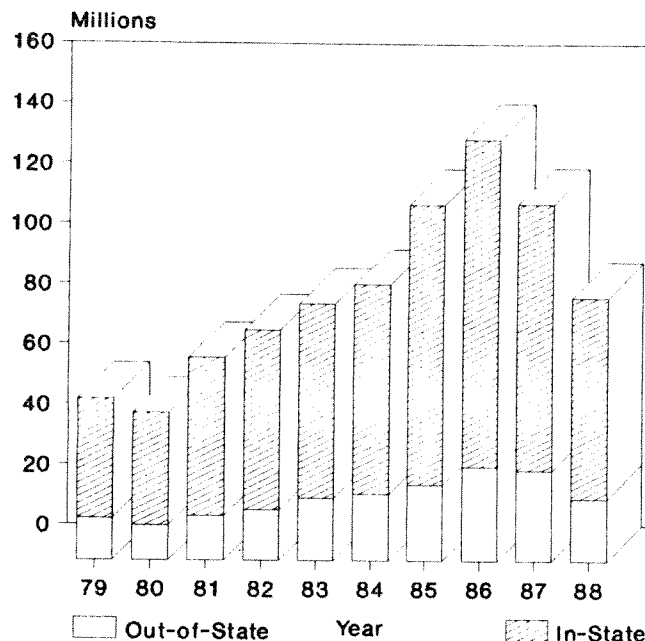
UI Benefit Payments Increased in 1985-86, and Have Been Declining Since 1987

In 1988, Alaska paid \$100,688,829 in unemployment compensation to 51,002 claimants covered under

state and federal systems. (See Table 2.2 on page 29 and Table 2.14 on page 43.) This was 20.6% fewer claimants than in 1987, 29.6% fewer claimants than in 1986.

Total unemployment compensation benefit payments had been steadily increasing from 1980 until 1986. But in 1987 total dollars paid declined by 19.1%, and in 1988 total dollars paid fell again by 27.1%. The proportion of benefit payments

Amount of UI Payments, Regular Benefits, 1979-1988*



* Excludes federal program payments
Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis Section.

Figure 2.1

made to out-of-state claimants increased from 20% in 1986 to 23.5% in 1987, but fell to 22.5% in 1988.

Unemployment compensation payments were distributed through three different programs in Alaska in 1988. The regular unemployment insurance program (regular benefits) accounted for 91.6% of all dollars paid; the Extended Benefits (EB) program accounted for 8.1% of all dollars paid; and the State Supplemental Benefits (SSB) program accounted for 0.3% of all dollars paid.

"Regular Benefits" is the Basic UI Program in All States

The **regular UI benefits** program — the state's largest unemployment insurance program — has been in existence since the Employment Security Act of 1937, and is the only program continuously available in all states. Eligibility for regular benefits in Alaska is established by earning at least \$1,000 in the claimant's "base period" with at least \$100 earned outside the quarter of highest earnings.

The **base period** is defined as the first four of the five most recently completed calendar quarters on the date of the application for unemployment insurance benefits. However, base period earnings are not always simply the claimant's earnings during the base period. In 1981, the Alaska legislature enacted AS 23.20.350, which redefines "base period wage" to better reflect the claimant's attachment to the labor force. For the purpose of computing benefits payable, base period earnings are determined as follows:

1. If the insured worker is paid 90% or more of his earnings in one calendar quarter, the worker's base period earnings are his earnings in the three other quarters multiplied by 10; or
2. If the insured worker is paid less than 90% of his earnings in one calendar quarter, the worker's base period earnings are simply his earnings during the base period.

The amount of benefits that each claimant may receive weekly depends upon the claimant's base period earnings. The minimum weekly benefit amount currently is \$38 at \$1,000 base period earnings, and increases by \$2 increments for each \$250 in earnings. The maximum benefit amount is \$188 for any base period earnings at or above \$19,750. (See Table 2.3 on page 30.)

In 1988, more than 36,000 unemployed persons received \$92,273,096 in regular benefits. The average duration of regular benefits was 16.1 weeks. (See Table 2.5 on page 31 and Table 2.14 on page 43.)

Claimants with Dependents Receive an Additional Allowance

Alaska is one of fourteen states to provide additional dependent benefits to UI claimants. Currently a claimant receiving UI benefits with one or more dependent children is entitled to dependent benefits of \$24 per dependent to a maximum of \$72. To qualify for dependent benefits, the dependent must be less than 18 years of age, be lawfully in the individual's physical custody at the time the individual claims the

allowance for dependents, and depend on the claimant for more than 50% of support. A dependent may also be a relative of any age dependent on the claimant for more than 50% of support and who is prevented by infirmity from engaging in a gainful occupation.

In 1988, 19,186 persons received \$9,978,196 in dependents benefits. This accounted for 9.9% of total benefit dollars paid. (See Table 2.16 on page 45.)

Duration of Benefits Depends on the Stability of Claimant's Work

How long a claimant may claim benefits varies in each state, and in Alaska it varies with each claimant. Alaska is one of five states in which **potential duration** of benefits is determined 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 which relates to the duration of employment — the higher the ratio of base period earnings to high quarter earnings, the more stable the earnings stream and therefore the higher the potential duration of benefits.

The duration of benefits is set according to a schedule in AS 23.20.350(e), and ranges from 16 weeks with a ratio of less than 1.50 to 26 weeks with a ratio of 3.50 or more. (See Table 2.4 on page 31.) Claimants with a ratio of less than 1.50 earn more than two-thirds of their wages in one quarter.

Alaska's highly seasonal employment picture is reflected by unemployment payments. The amount paid to claimants in the late winter months are frequently

double the amount disbursed in the late summer, primarily because job openings are scarce and claimants receive benefits for a longer duration. Besides helping to relieve economic pressure on claimants, these unemployment dollars act as a stimulus to the economy during the slow winter months.

Extended Benefits Help Out When Unemployment is High

UI claimants may collect additional payments of up to half the amount of their maximum regular benefits when certain economic conditions exist. These additional payments are called **extended benefits**.

In order for extended benefits to be payable, unemployment must be high enough to meet federal standards. Specifically, an extended benefits period exists as long as the insured unemployment rate (IUR) in the state is at least 6%. Prior to 1982 the "trigger" rate was 5%, and extended benefits were payable continuously beginning in 1975. With the trigger rate now at 6%, Alaska generally triggers off between July and September, and triggers back on in January. In 1986, during the peak of the recession, the IUR never fell below 6.0% and extended benefits were payable year round. In 1988, extended benefits triggered on in January and, because of an unusually low unemployment rate, triggered off in June. (See Figure 2.2.)

In 1988, more than 8,200 unemployed workers received \$8,085,352 in extended benefits. The average duration of extended benefits was 6.2 weeks. (See Table 2.7 on page 33 and Table 2.14 on

page 43.) By contrast, in 1986 more than 20,600 persons received \$21,946,358 in extended benefits.

Supplemental State Benefits Assist Claimants With Low Earnings

On September 26, 1982 federal law and conforming state law disallowed extended benefits to low-wage claimants who failed to earn at least forty times their weekly benefit amount during their base period. More than one thousand claimants were suddenly ineligible for extended benefits when their regular benefits had been exhausted.

The Alaska legislature provided an alternative program of **supplemental state benefits** for these claimants. Low-wage claimants who are ineligible for extended benefits solely because of

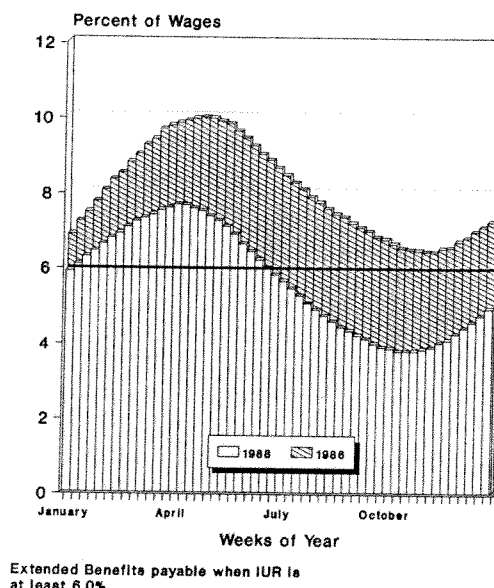
the "forty times rule" are eligible for supplemental state benefits whenever extended benefits are triggered on.

In 1988, more than 500 unemployed workers received \$330,381 in supplemental state benefits. The average duration of state supplemental benefits was 6.8 weeks. (See Table 2.8 on page 33 and Table 2.14 on page 43.)

Amount of Benefits Varies by Industry

In 1988, 58.9% of all regular benefit payment dollars were paid to former employees of three industries: construction (22.7%), services (20.3%), and trade (15.9%). (See Table 2.11 on page 38.) Except for two manufacturing industries (food products, and lumber and wood products), regular benefit payments to former em-

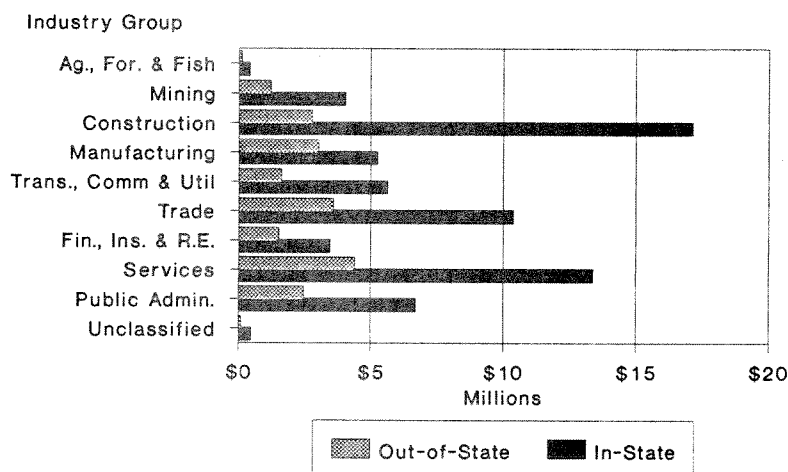
Alaska Insured Unemployment Rate 1986 and 1988



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

Figure 2.3

UI Payments by Industry, Regular (excluding federal), 1988



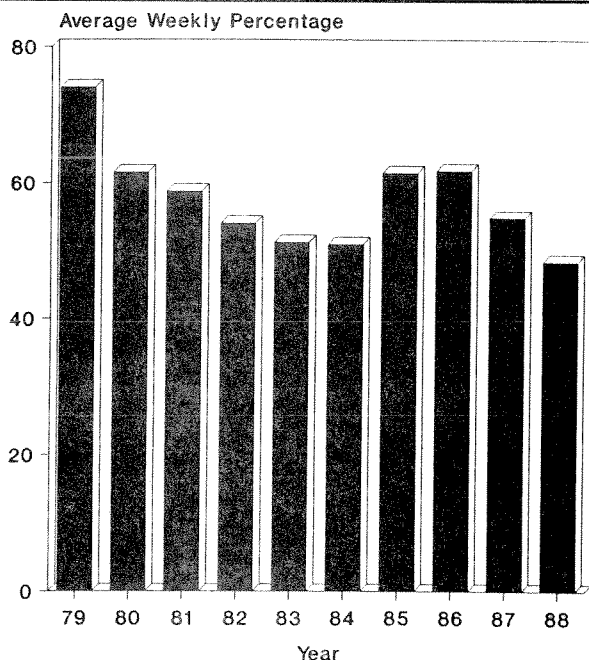
Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis Section.

employees of all other industries fell from 1987 to 1988. (See Figure 2.3.)

As with employment (See Chapter One), the recession of 1986-87 changed the distribution of UI benefit payments in Alaska. While claimants from the construction industry received 34.3% of regular benefits in 1984, that percentage had fallen to 22.7% in 1988. Similarly, the percentage for claimants in the transportation-communications-utilities industry declined from 10.7% in 1985 to 8.3% in 1988. On the other hand, these percentages increased between 1984 and 1988 for claimants in trade (12.6% to 15.9%), services (16.7% to 20.3%), oil and gasmining (3.9% to 6.0%), finance-insurance-real estate (3.3% to 5.7%), and public administration (8.5% to 10.4%). (See Table 2.11 on Page 39.)

Figure 2.4

Percentage of Unemployed Receiving UI in Alaska, 1979-1988



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

Proportion of Benefits Paid Out-of-State is High for Alaska

Between 1979 and 1988 the proportion of regular benefit payments sent out of state has remained between 21% and 26%. (See Table 2.12 on page 40 and Figure 2.1 on page 21.) In 1988, Alaska paid \$20,794,671 in interstate regular benefits (excluding federal programs), or 23.7% of all regular UI benefit payments. (See Table 2.14 on page 43.) Over half of all interstate regular benefits were paid to claimants in the three western states of Washington (28.1%), California (13.4%), and Oregon (11.1%). (See Table 2.15 on page 44.)

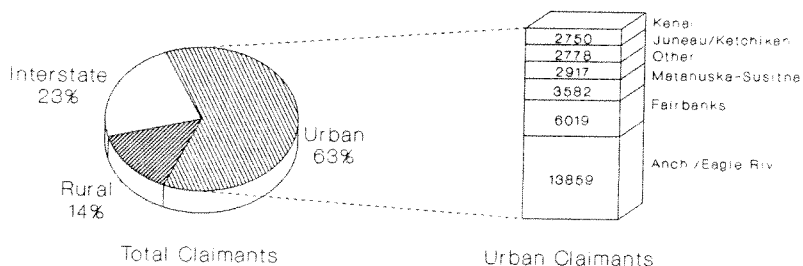
Alaska pays by far the greatest percentage of UI benefits out-of-state of any state in the U.S. In 1987 Alaska paid 25.4% of total UI benefits to claimants in other states. Second in terms of interstate benefits as a percent of total

benefits was Washington, D.C., with 19.0%. The average for all states in the U.S. was 5.9%. (See Table 2.2 on page 19 of *Nonresidents Working in Alaska, 1987*, published by the Alaska Department of Labor.)

The high proportion of UI payments paid out-of-state by Alaska has a long history and many causes. The primary cause is the nature of Alaska's economy, which attracts out-of-state workers to fill seasonal jobs. Non-resident workers tend to concentrate in industries such as construction, food processing, logging, and tourism industries such as eating and drinking places. (See Tables 1.1 through 1.4 on pages 10 and 11 in *Nonresidents Working in Alaska, 1987*.) These industries also account for a large percentage of out-of-state UI benefit payments. (See Table 2.10 on page 36.)

Figure 2.5

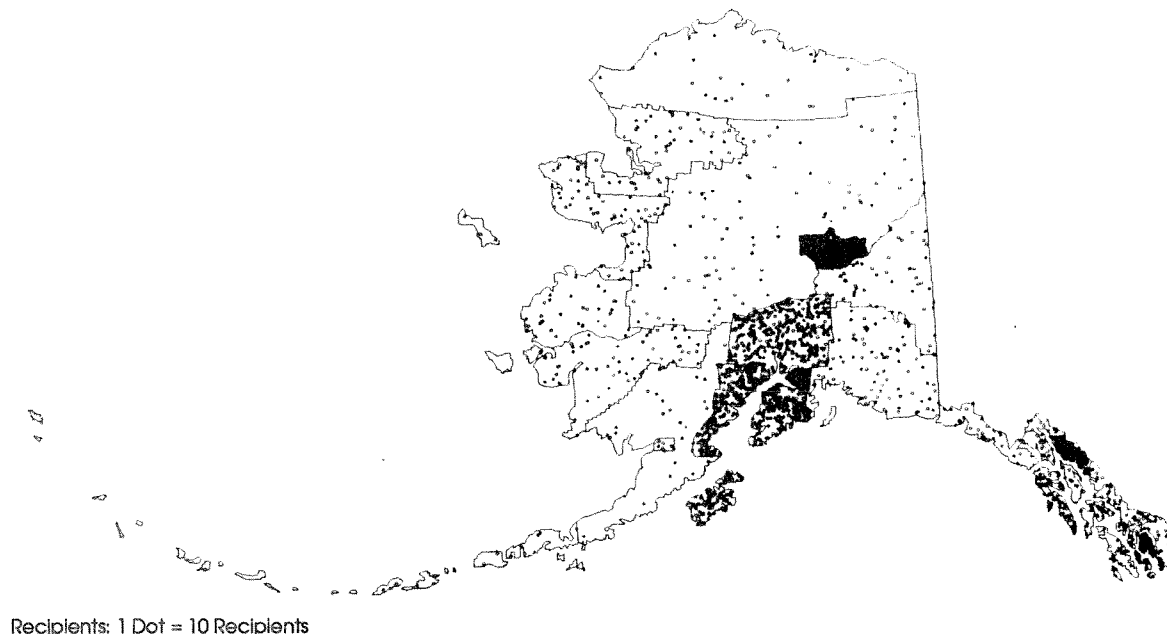
Claimants by Selected Local Offices, 1988



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

Figure 2.6

Number of UI Recipients Alaska, by Census Area, 1988 (See Table 2.2 for Actual Numbers)



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

In 1988 the bulk of interstate regular benefits dollars were paid to claimants from the services industry (21.1%), trade (17.2%), manufacturing (14.6%), and construction (13.3%). (See Table 2.10 on page 36.) However, in terms of interstate dollars as a percentage of total regular benefit dollars within each industry, the food products industry paid the greatest percentage out of state, 42.0%, followed by finance-insurance-real estate with 30.6%. (See Table 2.12 on page 40.) Of total benefits paid to former construction workers, only 13.9% was paid out-of-state, the lowest percentage of all major industries.

Since 1985, the average weekly benefit amount and average duration has been higher for those filing from out-of-state than for those filing in-state. In 1988 the average weekly benefit amount for interstate claimants was \$163.51 with average duration of 18.9 weeks. Intrastate claimants averaged weekly benefit amounts of \$148.17 with 15.4 weeks duration. (See Tables 2.9 and 2.10 on pages 34-37.)

Characteristics of UI Claimants Reflect Profile of Alaska Population

In 1988, 51,002 persons received one or more weeks of UI benefits. Table 2.2 on page 29 contains data on the distribution of claimants by sex, age, number of dependents, ethnic background, industry, occupation, income, and geographic area. These figures include former federal government employees and military personnel.

In 1988 UI claimants in Alaska were predominantly male (63.3%), between the ages of 25 and 44 (69.0%), without dependents (62.4%), and white (77.1%). The largest concentration of claimants was found in the services industry (21.0%), followed by construction (18.0%) and trade (17.3%).

Structural workers (27.0%) and clerical and sales workers (21.5%) dominated the occupational distribution of claimants. The majority of structural workers were in construction occupations, while the largest category of clerical and sales workers were in computing and account recording jobs.

UI claimants are normally concentrated at the low end of the income scale. In 1988 in Alaska 30.5% of UI recipients earned less than \$10,000 and 62.2% less than \$20,000. At the high end of the income scale, 2,002 claimants (3.9%) earned \$50,000 or more.

Claimants are located by census areas and subareas, and by local offices. In 1988, Alaska had twelve local offices, which served unemployment insurance claimants. In addition, the central office processes claims from interstate and rural claimants. Rural claimants are those who live more than 55 miles from a local office and therefore file their claims by mail.

In 1988, the largest populations of claimants living in Alaska filed through the Anchorage (24.3%), Fairbanks (11.8%), Matanuska-Susitna (7.0%), and Kenai (5.4%) offices. Rural claimants filed 14.5% of claims, and 22.9% of all claims were filed from out of state. (See Figures 2.5 and 2.6 on page 25.)

UI Benefits in Alaska Fall Short of National Adequacy Standards

Unemployment compensation is intended to replace a worker's earnings during a temporary spell of unemployment. How much of the claimant's earnings should be replaced has been an important issue since the conception of the program. A long-standing adequacy standard which has been generally accepted nationwide is that the weekly benefit payment should generally replace half of weekly earnings for at least two-thirds of the claimants. A low earnings replacement implies insufficient support; an excessively high earnings replacement could result in a disincentive to work.

Some states provide a maximum weekly benefit amount set at a specified percentage of the statewide average weekly earnings. In 1980, the Alaska State Legislature chose to retain control of benefits by requiring a full review of benefits whenever the adequacy of the benefit schedule diminishes.

In 1988 the average earnings replacement for two-thirds of the claimants was 47% for claimants who earned less than the \$22,250 in their base period. About 61% of claimants — those making less than \$18,500 in their base period — received at least half of their weekly earnings. The overall average earnings replacement for Alaska claimants in 1988 was 29.3%, placing Alaska 46th in the nation for earnings replacement. (See Table 2.6 on page 32.) Alaska currently does not meet the goals for benefit adequacy, and may wish to examine the issue of increasing the earnings replacement of UI benefits.

At Least Half of Unemployed Receive UI Benefits in Alaska

Another issue affecting many states in the U.S. is the percentage of those listed as unemployed that actually receive unemployment compensation. One study for the U.S. Department of Labor found that the "claims ratio" — the percentage of the total unemployed filing claims — declined significantly during the 1980's in many states. The study listed several important explanations for this trend, including changes in the labor market, changes in unemployment measuring methodology, changes in federal UI policy, and changes in states' UI policies. The latter, primarily due to tighter restrictions in UI laws and administrative practices, was estimated to account for about 30-40% of the decline in the claims ratio.

Alaska's experience is somewhat difficult to assess. Figure 2.4 on page 24 shows the percentage of the total unemployed in Alaska that received unemployment benefits for the period 1979-88. The range is from 74% in 1979 to 50% in 1988, with the average at about 58% for the ten years.

The last significant changes to the benefit provisions of Alaska's UI laws and administrative rules were made in 1980, primarily to duration. (See Appendix B on page 69.) The percentage of unemployed receiving UI dropped substantially in 1980 and continued

to fall until 1983. Yet the law changes did not have much effect until 1981, and these percentages increased in 1985 and 1986 before declining again. There is a strong cyclical trend to these percentages, rising when unemployment is increasing, and falling when unemployment is declining.

Compared to other states, the percentage of the unemployed receiving UI compensation in Alaska is high. The average percentage in 1988 for all states including Washington, D.C. and Puerto Rico is 27.0%. (See Table 2.17 on page 46.) Alaska's percentage was 50.3% placing Alaska third in the nation.

Table 2.1

Unemployment, 1979-1988

Year	Total Labor Force	Total Unem- ployment	Total Unem- ployment Rate (TUR)%	Covered Employ- ment	Insured Unem- ployment	Insured Unem- ployment Rate (IUR)%	% Ratio IUR to TUR
1979	183,000	17,000	9.3	148,342	11,323	7.6	82.2
1980	188,000	18,000	9.6	150,017	11,167	7.4	77.7
1981	196,000	18,000	9.2	165,490	10,460	6.3	68.8
1982	211,000	21,000	10.0	180,672	11,111	6.1	61.8
1983	234,000	24,000	10.3	193,000	11,446	5.9	57.8
1984	247,000	25,000	10.1	201,871	11,907	5.9	58.3
1985	250,000	24,000	9.6	207,689	14,224	6.8	71.3
1986	257,000	28,000	10.9	197,807	16,620	8.4	77.1
1987	249,000	27,000	10.8	187,025	13,301	7.1	65.6
1988	242,000	23,000	9.5	191,039	10,485	5.5	57.7

Note: Insured unemployment and the insured unemployment rate are for comparison only, and are calculated as the percent of average covered employment filing claims for unemployment compensation during an average week of the year. The Total Unemployment Rate (TUR) uses labor force data, which includes unemployment with employment.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis.
Employment, Wages, and Contributions/ES 202 report to the U.S. Department of Labor.
Report of Claims Activities, ETA 5-39 report to the U.S. Department of Labor.
Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS).

Table 2.2

Unemployment Insurance Claimant Characteristics, 1988

Characteristics	All Recipients		Characteristics	All Recipients	
	Number	% of Total		Number	% of Total
Total	51,002	100.0	Average Annual Earnings (\$):		
Sex:			1,000- 9,999	15,566	30.5
Male	32,278	63.3	10,000-19,999	16,164	31.7
Female	18,724	36.7	20,000-29,999	9,844	19.3
Age:			30,000-39,999	4,987	9.8
Less than 21	1,348	2.6	40,000-49,999	2,439	4.8
21-24	4,311	8.5	50,000-59,999	1,196	2.3
25-34	20,229	39.7	60,000-69,999	468	0.9
35-44	14,965	29.3	70,000-79,999	215	0.4
45-54	6,905	13.5	80,000-89,999	95	0.2
55-64	2,723	5.3	90,000+	30	0.1
65+	521	1.0	Geographic Location:		
Number of Dependents:			Total	51,002	100.0
0	31,816	62.4	Aleutian Islands Census Area	153	0.3
1	7,740	15.2	Anchorage Borough	13,429	26.3
2	7,092	13.9	Bethel Census Area	614	1.2
3+	4,354	8.5	Bristol Bay Borough	70	0.1
Ethnic Background:			Dillingham Census Area	243	0.5
Alaska Native/American Indian	7,037	13.8	Fairbanks North Star Borough	5,995	11.8
Asian and Pacific Islander	1,665	3.3	Haines Borough	179	0.4
Black	1,795	3.5	Juneau Borough	1,652	3.2
Hispanic	826	1.6	Kenai Peninsula Borough	4,188	8.2
White	39,312	77.1	Ketchikan Gateway Borough	1,193	2.3
No Information	365	0.7	Kobuk Census Area	484	0.9
Industry:			Kodiak Island Borough	843	1.7
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	318	0.6	Matanuska-Susitna Borough	3,741	7.3
Mining	2,655	5.2	Nome Census Area	613	1.2
Oil and Gas	2,266	4.4	North Slope Borough	231	0.5
Other Mining	389	0.8	Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan C.A.	740	1.5
Contract Construction	9,199	18.0	Sitka Borough	579	1.1
Manufacturing	5,789	11.4	Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	563	1.1
Food Products	3,489	6.8	Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	506	1.0
Lumber and Wood Products	1,306	2.6	Valdez-Cordova Census Area	772	1.5
Paper Products	302	0.6	Wade Hampton Census Area	321	0.6
Other Manufacturing	692	1.4	Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	704	1.4
Transport, Communications and Util.	3,878	7.6	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	845	1.7
Trade	8,811	17.3	Total In-State	38,638	75.8
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2,457	4.8	Out-of-State	12,364	24.2
Services	10,719	21.0	Local Office:		
Public Administration	6,708	13.2	Total	51,002	100.0
Unclassified	468	0.9	Anchorage	12,415	24.3
Occupation:			Central - Interstate Claims	11,702	22.9
Agriculture, Fishing and Forestry	1,342	2.6	Central - Mail Claims	7,396	14.5
Benchwork	278	0.5	Eagle River	1,444	2.8
Clerical and Sales	10,968	21.6	Fairbanks	8,019	11.8
Machine Trades	2,124	4.2	Homer	792	1.6
Processing	2,209	4.3	Juneau	1,658	3.3
Professional, Technical and Managerial	8,364	16.4	Kenai	2,750	5.4
Service	6,239	12.2	Ketchikan	1,120	2.2
Structural Work	13,787	27.0	Kodiak	782	1.5
Miscellaneous and Unknown	5,571	11.1	Matanuska-Susitna	3,582	7.0
			Seward	527	1.0
			Sitka	583	1.1
			Valdez	233	0.5

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

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis.
RESP 8003, Claimant Characteristics Tape.

Table 2.3

Schedule of UI Benefits

Base Period Earnings (\$)			Schedule of Benefits		
At Least	But Less Than	Eff. 10-1-84	At Least	But Less Than	Eff. 10-1-84
0	1,000	0	15,000	15,250	150
1,000	1,250	36	15,250	15,500	152
1,250	1,500	40	15,500	15,750	154
1,500	1,750	42	15,750	16,000	156
1,750	2,000	44	16,000	16,250	158
2,000	2,250	46	16,250	16,500	160
2,250	2,500	48	16,500	16,750	162
2,500	2,750	50	16,750	17,000	164
2,750	3,000	52	17,000	17,250	166
3,000	3,250	54	17,250	17,500	168
3,250	3,500	56	17,500	17,750	170
3,500	3,750	58	17,750	18,000	172
3,750	4,000	60	18,000	18,250	174
4,000	4,250	62	18,250	18,500	176
4,250	4,500	64	18,500	18,750	178
4,500	4,750	66	18,750	19,000	180
4,750	5,000	68	19,000	19,250	182
5,000	5,250	70	19,250	19,500	184
5,250	5,500	72	19,500	19,750	186
5,500	5,750	74	19,750	and over	188
5,750	6,000	76			
6,000	6,250	78			
6,250	6,500	80			
6,500	6,750	82			
6,750	7,000	84			
7,000	7,250	86			
7,250	7,500	88			
7,500	7,750	90			
7,750	8,000	92			
8,000	8,250	94			
8,250	8,500	96			
8,500	8,750	98			
8,750	9,000	100			
9,000	9,250	102			
9,250	9,500	104			
9,500	9,750	106			
9,750	10,000	108			
10,000	10,250	110			
10,250	10,500	112			
10,500	10,750	114			
10,750	11,000	116			
11,000	11,250	118			
11,250	11,500	120			
11,500	11,750	122			
11,750	12,000	124			
12,000	12,250	126			
12,250	12,500	128			
12,500	12,750	130			
12,750	13,000	132			
13,000	13,250	134			
13,250	13,500	136			
13,500	13,750	138			
13,750	14,000	140			
14,000	14,250	142			
14,250	14,500	144			
14,500	14,750	146			
14,750	15,000	148			

Source: Alaska Statutes 23.20.350(d)

Table 2.4

Duration Schedule

Ratio of Base Period Earnings to High Quarter Earnings	Duration of Benefits (in Weeks)
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 Statutes 23.20.350(e)

Table 2.5

Payment Data, Regular Benefits (Taxable and Reimbursable), 1979-1988

Year	All Claimants		Claimants Exhausting Benefits		Average Duration (in Weeks)			Average Weekly Benefit Amount (AWBA)	Ratio of WBA to Average Weekly Earnings	Maximum Weekly Benefit Amount (\$)	
	Number of First Pay- ments 1/	Number of Weeks Paid	Number 3/	Percent of First Pay- ments 1/	Potential	Actual	Actual for Exhausts 3/	Amount 2/		Without Depen- dents Benefits	With Depen- dents Benefits
1979	34,999	653,805	11,109	29.6	27.8	18.7	27.8	82.52	0.20	90.00	120.00
1980	32,210	575,709	8,943	27.5	25.7	17.9	27.8	85.17	0.19	150.00	222.00
1981	35,544	550,481	13,156	39.5	20.5	15.5	21.4	120.65	0.24	150.00	222.00
1982	39,720	590,710	15,932	41.9	20.4	14.9	19.5	130.25	0.24	150.00	222.00
1983	42,866	640,172	20,360	47.2	20.4	14.9	19.8	134.40	0.24	156.00	228.00
1984	45,453	662,704	20,704	47.2	20.7	14.6	19.9	139.72	0.25	188.00	260.00
1985	49,348	767,652	24,291	51.3	20.6	15.6	20.1	156.30	0.28	188.00	260.00
1986	55,514	911,807	30,148	56.9	20.8	16.4	20.2	158.59	0.29	188.00	260.00
1987	45,345	770,406	26,496	51.7	21.0	17.0	20.6	159.12	0.30	188.00	260.00
1988	36,090	579,422	18,670	47.0	20.7	16.1	20.5	156.57	0.29	188.00	260.00

1/ The number of first payments relates to the calendar year indicated. The percent who exhaust their benefits relates to first payments in the 12-month period ending June 30 of the same year.

2/ Average weekly benefit amount for all claimants excluding certain part-time workers.

3/ Exhausts: Persons receiving payments for the maximum number of weeks available to them in a particular program.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis.
ETA 5-159 report to the U.S. Department of Labor.
BEPP 2565 Monthly Management Reports.

Table 2.6

Average Weekly UI Regular Benefits as a Percentage of Average Weekly Earnings in Covered Employment, 1988

State	Avg. Weekly Benefit Amt. (\$)	Rank	Avg. Weekly Earnings (\$)	Rank	AWBA as % of Earnings	Rank
Alabama	101.09	51	357.01	36	28.3	49
ALASKA	156.57	17	535.12	2	29.3	46
Arizona	113.91	46	388.53	23	29.3	45
Arkansas	125.61	38	323.02	47	38.9	21
California	122.29	41	461.83	8	26.5	51
Colorado	158.32	15	408.08	15	38.8	22
Connecticut	179.23	6	504.15	4	35.6	34
Delaware	169.66	7	420.51	10	40.3	13
Dist. of Columbia	187.98	2	542.60	1	34.6	35
Florida	139.50	29	371.81	29	37.5	27
Georgia	128.63	36	390.43	22	32.9	39
Hawaii	168.41	8	382.16	26	44.1	3
Idaho	136.48	30	333.85	45	40.9	12
Illinois	152.17	18	451.74	9	33.7	38
Indiana	104.15	49	390.65	21	26.7	50
Iowa	149.50	21	341.89	43	43.7	6
Kansas	162.43	11	362.35	33	44.8	1
Kentucky	115.13	45	353.24	40	32.6	40
Louisiana	125.86	37	367.94	31	34.2	36
Maine	139.64	28	346.90	41	40.3	14
Maryland	158.33	14	419.21	11	37.8	25
Massachusetts	197.93	1	463.07	7	42.7	8
Michigan	183.82	3	464.70	6	39.6	16
Minnesota	181.31	4	411.74	12	44.0	4
Mississippi	101.28	50	312.14	50	32.4	42
Missouri	119.59	43	386.38	24	31.0	44
Montana	130.50	35	317.51	48	41.1	11
Nebraska	117.30	44	326.92	46	35.9	32
Nevada	146.37	24	392.14	20	37.3	28
New Hampshire	125.06	39	397.51	17	31.5	43
New Jersey	179.84	5	493.72	5	36.4	31
New Mexico	122.49	40	343.24	42	35.7	33
New York	143.48	25	506.06	3	28.4	48
North Carolina	133.45	32	355.60	38	37.5	26
North Dakota	132.28	34	312.47	49	42.3	9
Ohio	151.33	20	411.24	13	36.8	30
Oklahoma	142.68	26	362.01	35	39.4	17
Oregon	146.75	23	373.06	28	39.3	19
Pennsylvania	164.47	10	410.03	14	40.1	15
Rhode Island	166.91	9	385.16	25	43.3	7
South Carolina	110.94	47	341.88	44	32.4	41
South Dakota	121.08	42	289.02	51	41.9	10
Tennessee	105.34	48	362.75	32	29.0	47
Texas	158.55	13	402.41	16	39.4	18
Utah	157.04	16	355.91	37	44.1	2
Vermont	132.61	33	355.41	39	37.3	29
Virginia	134.71	31	394.52	19	34.1	37
Washington	151.51	19	395.45	18	38.3	24
West Virginia	141.42	27	368.31	30	38.4	23
Wisconsin	148.59	22	378.14	27	39.3	20
Wyoming	158.79	12	362.16	34	43.8	5
United States 1/	144.91		415.41		34.9	

1/ Includes Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis.

ETA 5-159 report and Employment, Wages, and Contributions/ES-202 Report,
both produced by the U.S. Department of Labor.

Table 2.7**Payment Data, UI Extended Benefits, 1979-1988**

Year	Number of First Payments	Number of Weeks Paid	Number of Claimants Exhausting Benefits	Average Duration in Weeks	Average Weekly Benefit (\$) Amount 1/
1979	9,946	92,633	5,203	9.3	81.71
1980	8,469	76,319	4,180	9.0	80.62
1981	10,618	101,380	6,435	9.5	108.51
1982	7,495	66,107	4,046	8.8	125.84
1983	9,495	61,706	3,855	6.5	128.59
1984	9,736	52,056	2,712	5.3	136.36
1985	12,158	69,368	3,749	5.7	149.70
1986	20,678	136,180	8,486	6.6	158.87
1987	13,145	94,773	6,246	7.2	160.56
1988	8,281	51,385	2,806	6.2	155.38

1/ Excludes certain part-time workers.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis.
Claims and Payment Activities, ETA 5-159 report to the U.S.
Department of Labor.

Table 2.8**Payment Data, UI State Supplemental Benefits, 1982-1988**

Year	Number of First Payments	Number of Weeks Paid	Number of Claimants Exhausting Benefits	Average Duration in Weeks	Average Weekly Benefit (\$) Amount 1/
1982	8	47	1	5.9	88.55
1983	316	1,952	149	6.2	76.19
1984	302	2,065	159	6.8	92.36
1985	492	3,073	229	6.2	85.68
1986	919	6,251	545	6.8	96.51
1987	624	4,506	395	7.2	92.14
1988	504	3,442	259	6.8	95.84

1/ Excludes certain part-time workers.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis.
Claims and Payment Activities, ETA 5-159 report to the U.S.
Department of Labor.

Table 2.9

UI Regular Benefit Payments (Taxable and Reimbursable) by Industry - Intrastate, 1979-1988

INDUSTRY	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
NUMBER OF WEEKS PAID										
Totals (incl. unclass.)	486,350	439,050	426,171	458,423	479,953	502,333	606,468	706,652	587,574	452,038
Ag., For. & Fish			2,734	2,700	2,608	2,738	3,061	3,824	3,456	3,207
Mining	14,264	15,584	17,312	31,879	25,153	16,793	18,318	35,604	30,062	23,324
Oil and Gas			14,632	27,736	20,604	12,912	14,660	31,156	26,712	19,986
Other Mining			2,680	4,143	4,549	3,881	3,658	4,448	3,350	3,338
Construction	143,287	105,308	92,511	103,299	132,211	158,754	179,593	193,338	135,244	98,122
Manufacturing	47,068	53,083	60,503	58,071	52,217	49,359	48,134	51,375	41,730	40,943
Food Products			31,184	30,865	29,146	22,566	24,951	24,907	21,531	24,561
Lumber & Wood			13,867	12,780	12,583	9,034	10,627	10,030	7,758	7,654
Paper Products			6,580	7,156	3,385	8,784	4,140	5,333	3,330	1,854
Other Mfg.			8,872	7,270	7,103	8,995	8,416	11,105	9,111	6,874
Trans., Comm. & Util.	44,443	36,593	33,990	39,184	41,481	41,617	60,382	60,074	50,895	37,513
Trade	72,682	64,338	54,859	62,645	67,475	74,999	100,366	126,974	109,258	80,631
Fin., Ins. & R.E.	21,702	19,141	16,053	14,002	13,758	16,543	20,862	26,632	27,103	21,831
Services	97,695	94,150	104,618	106,384	96,948	91,831	113,246	142,032	131,871	98,120
Public Admin.	37,202	41,157	38,375	31,811	40,580	46,199	57,174	61,572	53,748	44,595
Unclassified	8,007	9,696	5,216	8,448	7,522	3,500	5,332	5,227	4,207	3,752
NUMBER OF FIRST PAYMENTS										
Totals (incl. unclass.)	27,205	25,511	28,540	31,922	33,397	36,063	40,182	45,154	36,051	29,332
Ag., For. & Fish			175	194	170	191	216	270	227	210
Mining	873	904	1,352	2,206	1,430	1,170	1,271	2,230	1,742	1,671
Oil and Gas			1,168	1,884	1,149	915	1,054	1,934	1,480	1,432
Other Mining			184	322	281	255	217	296	252	239
Construction	7,056	5,615	6,384	7,522	9,606	11,376	11,740	11,748	8,248	6,015
Manufacturing	2,904	3,461	4,037	3,935	3,362	3,609	3,274	3,479	2,951	3,161
Food Products			1,972	1,895	1,803	1,565	1,574	1,667	1,560	1,814
Lumber & Wood			857	818	815	619	717	767	661	767
Paper Products			656	716	278	752	422	368	160	167
Other Mfg.			553	506	486	673	581	677	570	413
Trans., Comm. & Util.	2,444	2,120	2,196	2,768	2,803	3,083	3,532	3,951	3,146	2,443
Trade	4,376	3,721	3,649	4,396	4,729	5,448	6,895	8,130	6,524	5,175
Fin., Ins. & R.E.	1,181	1,007	949	889	908	1,164	1,339	1,715	1,573	1,286
Services	5,664	5,980	7,175	7,331	7,079	6,569	7,770	9,335	8,094	6,317
Public Admin.	2,323	2,325	2,333	2,053	2,818	3,170	3,795	3,962	3,272	2,832
Unclassified	382	396	291	629	494	293	350	334	274	222
AMOUNT OF PAYMENTS (\$)										
Totals (incl. unclass.)	39,585,898	37,299,401	52,340,436	59,787,390	64,574,011	69,624,266	93,159,832	108,862,547	88,612,979	66,976,459
Ag., For. & Fish			273,967	300,967	296,885	321,110	403,315	526,824	480,378	428,169
Mining	1,237,993	1,427,969	2,348,377	4,782,221	3,851,452	2,621,518	3,159,028	6,497,267	5,416,253	4,048,279
Oil and Gas			2,019,603	4,196,364	3,204,429	2,049,371	2,565,039	5,759,791	4,858,051	3,502,579
Other Mining			328,774	585,857	647,023	572,147	593,989	737,476	557,202	545,700
Construction	13,113,636	9,971,666	13,027,762	15,410,968	20,376,967	24,850,295	31,408,045	34,078,531	23,406,617	17,161,043
Manufacturing	3,499,714	4,318,962	7,091,833	7,075,062	6,205,227	6,327,281	6,455,833	6,931,941	5,487,326	5,261,260
Food Products			2,933,426	3,053,617	2,823,889	2,191,983	2,830,872	2,521,981	2,223,918	2,571,829
Lumber & Wood			1,958,724	1,872,316	1,860,041	1,354,391	1,709,089	1,640,720	1,250,866	1,254,771
Paper Products			1,013,291	1,132,022	533,924	1,465,810	769,807	967,009	553,453	298,948
Other Mfg.			1,166,392	1,017,107	967,373	1,315,097	1,346,065	1,782,231	1,459,090	1,137,712
Trans., Comm. & Util.	3,764,136	3,286,608	4,365,467	5,314,128	5,720,677	5,960,373	10,178,143	9,508,937	7,898,224	5,645,907
Trade	5,322,451	4,960,696	5,962,481	7,109,435	7,929,965	9,081,116	13,506,560	17,214,463	14,508,115	10,398,687
Fin., Ins. & R.E.	1,648,043	1,564,739	1,673,730	1,705,076	1,793,094	2,230,421	3,201,909	4,104,063	4,245,523	3,466,250
Services	7,409,089	7,569,040	12,058,706	12,900,081	12,065,904	11,506,864	15,677,921	20,107,728	18,435,047	13,404,784
Public Admin.	3,000,141	3,439,594	4,797,646	4,116,759	5,380,094	6,270,897	8,462,474	9,226,560	8,182,031	6,697,085
Unclassified	590,696	780,107	522,446	1,092,703	934,926	394,611	708,674	666,235	553,465	474,985

Table 2.9 (cont.)

UI Regular Benefit Payments (Taxable and Reimbursable) by Industry – Intrastate, 1979-1988

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION – AMOUNT OF PAYMENTS										
Totals (incl. unclass.)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ag., For. & Fish			0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6
Mining	3.1	3.8	4.5	8.0	6.0	3.8	3.4	6.0	6.1	6.0
Oil and Gas			3.9	7.0	5.0	2.9	2.8	5.3	5.5	5.2
Other Mining			0.6	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8
Construction	33.1	28.7	24.9	25.8	31.6	35.7	33.7	31.3	26.4	25.6
Manufacturing	8.8	11.6	13.5	11.8	9.6	9.1	8.9	6.4	6.2	7.9
Food Products			5.6	5.1	4.4	3.1	2.8	2.3	2.5	3.8
Lumber & Wood			3.7	3.1	2.9	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.9
Paper Products			1.9	1.9	0.8	2.1	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.4
Other Mfg.			2.3	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7
Trans., Comm. & Util.	9.5	8.8	8.3	8.9	8.9	8.6	10.9	8.7	8.9	8.4
Trade	13.4	13.3	11.4	11.9	12.3	13.0	14.5	15.8	16.4	15.5
Fin., Ins. & R.E.	4.2	4.2	3.6	2.9	2.8	3.2	3.4	3.8	4.8	5.2
Services	18.7	20.3	23.0	21.6	18.7	16.6	16.8	18.5	20.8	20.0
Public Admin.	7.6	9.2	9.2	6.9	8.3	9.0	9.1	8.5	9.2	10.0
Unclassified	1.5	2.1	1.0	1.8	1.4	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7
AVERAGE WEEKLY PAYMENT (\$)										
Totals (incl. unclass.)	81.39	84.95	122.82	130.42	134.54	138.60	153.61	154.05	150.81	148.17
Ag., For. & Fish			100.21	111.47	113.38	117.28	131.76	137.77	139.00	133.51
Mining	86.79	91.63	135.65	149.38	153.12	158.11	172.45	182.49	180.17	173.57
Oil and Gas			138.03	151.40	155.52	158.72	174.97	184.87	181.91	175.25
Other Mining			122.68	135.86	142.23	147.42	162.38	165.80	166.33	163.48
Construction	91.52	94.89	140.82	149.19	154.12	156.53	174.88	178.26	173.06	174.89
Manufacturing	74.35	81.36	117.21	121.83	118.84	126.19	134.12	134.93	131.50	128.50
Food Products			94.07	98.93	96.89	97.14	105.44	101.28	103.29	104.71
Lumber & Wood			141.25	148.50	147.82	149.92	160.83	163.58	161.24	163.94
Paper Products			154.00	158.19	157.73	167.25	185.94	185.08	166.20	160.17
Other Mfg.			133.72	139.90	139.01	146.20	159.94	160.49	160.15	165.51
Trans., Comm. & Util.	84.70	89.82	128.43	135.62	137.91	143.22	168.53	158.29	155.19	150.51
Trade	73.23	76.96	109.06	113.49	117.52	121.08	134.57	135.57	132.80	128.84
Fin., Ins. & R.E.	75.94	81.75	116.72	121.77	130.33	134.83	153.48	154.10	156.64	158.78
Services	75.84	80.29	115.25	121.26	124.66	125.96	138.44	141.57	139.80	136.62
Public Admin.	80.64	83.57	125.02	129.41	132.58	135.73	148.01	149.85	152.23	150.18
Unclassified	73.77	80.46	100.16	129.34	124.29	112.75	132.89	127.46	131.56	126.60
AVERAGE DURATION IN WEEKS										
Totals (incl. unclass.)	17.9	17.2	14.9	14.4	14.4	13.9	15.1	15.6	16.3	15.4
Ag., For. & Fish			15.6	13.9	15.3	14.3	14.2	14.2	15.2	15.3
Mining	16.3	17.2	12.8	14.5	17.6	14.4	14.4	16.0	17.3	14.0
Oil and Gas			12.5	14.7	17.9	14.1	13.9	16.1	17.9	14.0
Other Mining			14.8	12.9	16.2	15.2	16.9	15.0	13.3	14.0
Construction	20.3	18.8	14.5	13.7	13.8	14.0	15.3	16.5	16.4	16.3
Manufacturing	16.2	15.3	15.0	14.8	15.5	13.7	14.7	14.8	14.1	13.0
Food Products			15.8	16.3	16.2	14.4	15.9	14.9	13.8	13.5
Lumber & Wood			16.2	15.6	15.4	14.6	14.8	13.1	11.7	10.0
Paper Products			10.0	10.0	12.2	11.7	9.8	14.5	20.8	11.1
Other Mfg.			16.0	14.4	15.2	13.4	15.0	16.4	16.0	16.6
Trans., Comm. & Util.	18.2	17.3	15.5	14.2	14.8	13.5	17.1	15.2	16.2	15.4
Trade	16.6	17.3	15.0	14.3	14.3	13.8	14.6	15.6	16.7	15.6
Fin., Ins. & R.E.	18.4	19.0	16.9	15.8	15.2	14.2	15.6	15.5	17.2	17.0
Services	17.2	15.8	14.6	14.5	13.7	14.0	14.6	15.2	16.3	15.5
Public Admin.	16.0	17.7	16.4	15.5	14.4	14.6	15.1	15.5	16.4	15.7
Unclassified	21.0	24.4	17.9	13.4	15.2	11.9	15.2	15.6	15.4	16.9

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

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis.
UC-217 report, Benefit Payments by Industry and Area.

Table 2.10

UI Regular Benefit Payments (Taxable and Reimbursable) by Industry - Interstate, 1979-1988

INDUSTRY	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
NUMBER OF WEEKS PAID										
Totals (incl. unclass.)	169,043	137,856	124,346	132,245	159,862	160,336	161,653	192,510	182,787	127,178
Ag., For. & Fish			637	588	609	708	805	1,037	818	721
Mining	5,267	4,037	4,482	9,621	8,728	6,178	6,211	14,868	12,648	6,483
Oil and Gas			3,313	7,562	6,412	4,214	4,395	12,962	11,223	5,433
Other Mining			1,169	2,059	2,316	1,962	1,816	1,906	1,425	1,050
Construction	39,174	21,021	15,441	19,145	30,872	41,158	38,845	39,402	29,974	15,251
Manufacturing	33,637	37,695	41,170	42,600	42,991	34,643	28,117	27,069	22,079	21,057
Food Products			27,689	31,115	32,722	25,390	20,502	18,638	15,012	14,347
Lumber & Wood			9,501	8,660	7,910	5,370	4,798	4,812	3,612	3,624
Paper Products			1,913	1,118	535	1,171	839	1,155	943	940
Other Mfg.			2,067	1,709	1,824	2,712	1,978	2,464	2,512	2,146
Trans., Comm. & Util.	15,829	10,643	8,457	9,225	11,448	10,719	14,218	14,923	13,329	9,440
Trade	22,933	18,755	14,912	14,732	20,661	20,728	23,386	32,196	34,195	23,836
Fin., Ins. & R.E.	8,187	6,788	5,826	4,632	5,382	6,091	7,422	9,995	11,892	8,728
Services	29,908	24,444	23,685	22,063	26,989	28,278	29,246	36,323	40,579	27,303
Public Admin.	11,429	12,029	8,695	7,734	10,273	10,711	12,072	15,492	16,313	13,816
Unclassified	2,679	2,444	1,041	1,925	1,909	1,124	1,331	1,205	960	543
NUMBER OF FIRST PAYMENTS										
Totals (incl. unclass.)	7,794	6,699	7,069	7,887	9,440	9,370	9,174	10,646	9,296	6,746
Ag., For. & Fish			34	33	44	45	53	78	45	53
Mining	286	201	295	585	479	371	420	824	559	379
Oil and Gas			222	461	342	259	309	715	481	309
Other Mining			73	124	137	112	111	109	78	70
Construction	1,514	923	934	1,296	1,994	2,516	2,185	2,111	1,478	736
Manufacturing	1,660	2,021	2,499	2,510	2,640	2,102	1,716	1,754	1,466	1,456
Food Products			1,719	1,906	1,976	1,578	1,242	1,233	994	996
Lumber & Wood			579	475	526	266	326	326	286	316
Paper Products			91	41	31	63	39	84	57	59
Other Mfg.			110	88	107	177	109	129	129	85
Trans., Comm. & Util.	705	491	476	571	654	688	730	860	650	504
Trade	1,112	919	814	860	1,209	1,133	1,328	1,826	1,693	1,160
Fin., Ins. & R.E.	408	322	300	254	294	331	417	536	557	419
Services	1,432	1,192	1,220	1,214	1,464	1,541	1,612	1,915	1,953	1,381
Public Admin.	608	546	444	441	552	575	633	849	851	634
Unclassified	69	84	53	123	110	68	80	61	44	24
AMOUNT OF PAYMENTS (\$)										
Totals (incl. unclass.)	14,038,778	11,684,405	14,922,271	16,787,511	20,817,860	22,194,170	25,287,950	31,433,820	30,246,680	20,794,671
Ag., For. & Fish			63,577	66,473	70,506	91,114	113,281	158,578	115,868	104,083
Mining	473,192	379,021	634,222	1,458,784	1,319,368	971,871	1,122,568	2,857,868	2,397,248	1,208,894
Oil and Gas			481,105	1,179,382	1,004,146	686,973	812,183	2,516,124	2,142,019	1,026,508
Other Mining			153,117	279,382	315,222	284,898	310,385	341,744	255,229	182,386
Construction	3,620,106	1,977,591	2,162,493	2,900,934	4,766,597	6,684,742	6,936,457	7,138,806	5,436,934	2,770,951
Manufacturing	2,493,355	2,965,920	4,518,235	4,724,532	4,743,326	4,018,758	3,583,322	3,678,354	3,058,500	3,032,946
Food Products			2,640,275	3,075,036	3,271,783	2,653,525	2,359,050	2,250,979	1,850,911	1,863,221
Lumber & Wood			1,330,938	1,261,318	1,147,239	781,064	779,259	830,005	613,334	642,019
Paper Products			275,474	168,626	86,254	181,338	145,110	209,951	165,994	179,350
Other Mfg.			271,548	219,552	238,050	402,831	309,903	387,419	428,281	348,356
Trans., Comm. & Util.	1,375,868	958,550	1,141,737	1,302,751	1,637,756	1,585,447	2,502,530	2,560,690	2,318,888	1,622,567
Trade	1,775,204	1,506,874	1,660,096	1,674,165	2,439,574	2,533,880	3,182,257	4,754,026	5,133,440	3,582,475
Fin., Ins. & R.E.	678,553	591,804	710,199	585,020	684,579	845,002	1,215,339	1,643,807	2,038,012	1,529,736
Services	2,445,862	2,018,186	2,793,962	2,768,175	3,457,638	3,766,229	4,429,840	5,761,002	6,687,972	4,396,063
Public Admin.	962,794	1,072,898	1,145,847	1,078,526	1,472,624	1,562,658	2,024,612	2,702,803	2,907,538	2,456,636
Unclassified	213,844	193,561	91,903	228,171	225,892	134,491	167,444	177,686	152,280	90,320

Table 2.10 (cont.)

UI Regular Benefit Payments (Taxable and Reimbursable) by Industry – Interstate, 1979-1988

INDUSTRY	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION – AMOUNT OF PAYMENTS										
Totals (incl. unclass.)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ag., For. & Fish			0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5
Mining	3.4	3.2	4.3	8.7	6.3	4.4	4.4	9.1	7.9	5.8
Oil and Gas			3.2	7.0	4.8	3.1	3.2	8.0	7.1	4.9
Other Mining			1.0	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.9
Construction	25.8	16.9	14.5	17.3	22.9	30.1	27.4	22.7	18.0	13.3
Manufacturing	17.8	25.8	30.3	28.1	22.8	18.1	14.2	11.7	10.1	14.6
Food Products			17.7	18.3	15.7	12.0	9.3	7.2	6.1	9.0
Lumber & Wood			8.9	7.5	5.5	3.5	3.1	2.8	2.0	3.1
Paper Products			1.8	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.9
Other Mfg.			1.8	1.3	1.1	1.8	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.7
Trans., Comm. & Util.	9.8	8.2	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.1	9.9	8.1	7.7	7.8
Trade	12.6	12.9	11.1	10.0	11.7	11.4	12.8	15.1	17.0	17.2
Fin., Ins. & R.E.	4.8	5.1	4.8	3.5	3.3	3.8	4.8	5.2	6.7	7.4
Services	17.4	17.3	18.7	16.5	16.8	17.0	17.5	18.3	22.1	21.1
Public Admin.	6.9	9.2	7.7	6.4	7.1	7.0	8.0	8.6	9.6	11.8
Unclassified	1.5	1.7	0.6	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4
AVERAGE WEEKLY PAYMENT (\$)										
Totals (incl. unclass.)	83.05	84.78	120.01	126.94	130.22	138.42	156.43	163.28	165.48	163.51
Ag., For. & Fish			99.81	117.03	115.77	128.69	140.72	152.92	141.65	144.36
Mining	89.84	93.89	141.50	151.82	151.16	157.38	180.74	192.22	189.54	186.47
Oil and Gas			145.22	155.96	156.80	183.02	184.80	194.12	190.88	188.94
Other Mining			130.98	135.89	136.11	145.21	170.92	179.30	179.11	173.70
Construction	92.41	94.08	140.05	151.82	154.40	162.42	178.57	181.18	181.39	181.69
Manufacturing	74.13	79.21	109.75	110.90	110.33	116.00	127.80	135.89	138.53	144.04
Food Products			95.35	98.83	99.89	104.51	115.06	120.77	123.30	129.87
Lumber & Wood			140.08	145.65	145.04	145.45	162.41	172.49	169.80	177.16
Paper Products			144.00	151.10	161.22	154.86	172.96	181.78	176.03	190.80
Other Mfg.			131.37	128.47	130.51	148.54	156.67	157.23	170.49	162.33
Trans., Comm. & Util.	86.92	90.06	135.00	141.22	143.06	147.91	176.01	171.59	173.97	171.88
Trade	77.41	80.35	111.33	113.64	118.08	122.24	136.08	147.66	150.12	150.30
Fin., Ins. & R.E.	82.88	87.18	121.90	126.30	127.20	138.73	163.75	164.46	171.38	175.27
Services	81.78	82.56	117.96	125.47	128.11	133.19	151.47	158.60	164.81	161.01
Public Admin.	84.24	89.19	131.78	139.45	143.35	145.89	167.74	174.48	178.23	177.81
Unclassified	79.82	79.20	88.28	118.53	118.33	119.85	125.80	147.62	158.63	166.34
AVERAGE DURATION IN WEEKS										
Totals (incl. unclass.)	21.7	20.6	17.6	16.8	16.9	17.1	17.6	18.1	19.7	18.9
Ag., For. & Fish			18.7	17.2	13.8	15.7	15.2	13.3	18.2	13.6
Mining	18.4	20.1	15.2	16.4	18.2	16.6	14.8	18.0	22.6	17.1
Oil and Gas			14.9	16.4	18.7	18.3	14.2	18.1	23.3	17.6
Other Mining			16.0	16.6	16.9	17.5	16.4	17.5	18.3	15.0
Construction	25.9	22.8	16.5	14.8	15.5	16.4	17.8	18.7	20.3	20.7
Manufacturing	20.3	18.7	16.5	17.0	16.3	16.5	16.4	15.4	15.1	14.5
Food Products			16.1	16.3	16.6	16.1	16.5	15.1	15.1	14.4
Lumber & Wood			16.4	18.2	15.0	18.8	14.7	14.7	12.6	11.5
Paper Products			21.0	27.2	17.3	18.6	21.5	18.0	16.5	15.9
Other Mfg.			18.8	19.4	17.0	15.3	18.1	19.1	19.5	25.2
Trans., Comm. & Util.	22.5	21.7	17.8	16.2	17.5	15.6	19.5	17.4	20.5	18.7
Trade	20.6	20.4	18.3	17.1	17.1	18.3	17.6	19.4	20.2	20.5
Fin., Ins. & R.E.	20.1	21.1	19.4	18.2	18.3	18.4	17.8	18.6	21.4	20.8
Services	20.9	20.5	19.4	18.2	18.4	18.4	18.1	19.0	20.8	19.8
Public Admin.	18.8	22.0	19.6	17.5	18.6	18.6	19.1	18.2	19.2	21.8
Unclassified	38.8	29.1	19.6	15.7	17.4	16.5	16.6	19.8	21.8	22.6

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

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis.
UC-217 report, Benefit Payments by Industry and Area.

Table 2.11

UI Regular Benefit Payments (Taxable and Reimbursable) by Industry - Total, 1979-1988

INDUSTRY	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
NUMBER OF WEEKS PAID										
Totals (incl. unclass.)	655,393	576,906	550,517	590,668	639,815	682,689	768,121	899,162	770,381	579,216
Ag., For. & Fish			3,371	3,268	3,217	3,446	3,666	4,861	4,274	3,928
Mining	19,531	19,621	21,794	41,500	33,881	22,969	24,529	50,472	42,710	29,807
Oil and Gas			17,945	35,296	27,016	17,126	19,055	44,118	37,935	25,419
Other Mining			3,849	6,202	6,865	5,843	5,474	6,354	4,775	4,388
Construction	182,461	126,329	107,952	122,444	163,083	199,912	218,438	232,740	165,218	113,373
Manufacturing	80,705	90,778	101,673	100,671	95,208	84,002	76,251	78,444	63,809	62,000
Food Products			58,873	81,980	81,868	47,956	45,453	43,545	36,543	38,908
Lumber & Wood			23,368	21,440	20,493	14,404	15,425	14,842	11,370	11,276
Paper Products			8,483	8,272	3,920	9,935	4,979	6,468	4,273	2,794
Other Mfg.			10,939	8,979	8,927	11,707	10,394	13,589	11,623	9,020
Trans., Comm. & Util.	90,272	47,236	42,447	48,409	52,929	52,336	74,600	74,997	64,224	46,953
Trade	95,615	83,093	69,771	77,377	88,136	95,727	123,752	159,170	143,453	104,467
Fin., Ins. & R.E.	29,889	25,929	21,879	18,634	19,140	22,634	28,264	36,627	38,995	30,559
Services	127,603	118,594	128,303	128,447	123,937	120,109	142,492	178,355	172,450	125,423
Public Admin.	48,631	53,186	47,070	39,545	50,853	56,910	69,246	77,064	70,061	58,411
Unclassified	10,686	12,140	6,257	10,373	9,431	4,624	6,663	6,432	5,167	4,295
NUMBER OF FIRST PAYMENTS										
Totals (incl. unclass.)	34,999	32,210	35,609	39,809	42,837	45,433	49,356	55,800	45,347	36,078
Ag., For. & Fish			209	227	214	236	269	348	272	263
Mining	1,159	1,105	1,647	2,791	1,909	1,541	1,691	3,054	2,301	2,050
Oil and Gas			1,390	2,345	1,491	1,174	1,363	2,649	1,971	1,741
Other Mining			257	446	418	367	328	405	330	309
Construction	8,570	6,538	7,318	8,818	11,600	13,892	13,925	13,859	9,726	6,751
Manufacturing	4,564	5,482	6,536	6,445	6,002	5,711	4,990	5,233	4,417	4,617
Food Products			3,691	3,801	3,779	3,141	2,816	2,900	2,554	2,810
Lumber & Wood			1,436	1,293	1,341	905	1,043	1,095	947	1,083
Paper Products			746	757	309	815	461	432	217	226
Other Mfg.			683	594	573	850	670	806	699	498
Trans., Comm. & Util.	3,149	2,611	2,671	3,339	3,457	3,771	4,262	4,811	3,796	2,947
Trade	5,490	4,640	4,463	5,255	5,938	6,581	8,223	9,798	8,217	6,335
Fin., Ins. & R.E.	1,589	1,329	1,249	1,143	1,200	1,495	1,758	2,253	2,130	1,705
Services	7,096	7,152	8,395	8,545	8,543	8,100	9,382	11,250	10,047	7,698
Public Admin.	2,931	2,871	2,777	2,494	3,370	3,745	4,428	4,811	4,123	3,466
Unclassified	451	482	344	752	604	361	430	395	318	246
AMOUNT OF PAYMENTS (\$)										
Totals (incl. unclass.)	53,624,676	48,983,806	67,262,706	76,574,901	85,391,871	91,818,456	118,447,762	140,296,367	118,859,659	87,771,130
Ag., For. & Fish			337,564	367,440	366,191	412,224	516,598	685,402	596,246	532,252
Mining	1,711,185	1,807,010	2,982,599	6,220,965	5,170,820	3,593,389	4,281,596	9,355,135	7,813,501	5,257,173
Oil and Gas			2,500,708	5,378,736	4,208,575	2,736,344	3,377,222	8,275,915	7,001,070	4,529,087
Other Mining			481,891	842,249	962,245	857,045	904,374	1,079,220	812,431	728,088
Construction	16,733,742	11,949,257	15,190,255	18,311,892	25,143,584	31,535,037	36,344,502	41,217,337	28,842,561	19,931,894
Manufacturing	5,963,069	7,304,882	11,610,068	11,796,564	10,948,563	10,346,039	10,049,155	10,610,295	8,545,826	8,294,206
Food Products			5,573,701	6,128,653	6,095,672	4,845,508	4,989,922	4,772,960	4,074,829	4,435,050
Lumber & Wood			3,289,662	3,133,634	3,007,260	2,135,455	2,488,348	2,470,725	1,864,196	1,896,790
Paper Products			1,288,765	1,300,648	620,178	1,647,146	914,917	1,198,960	719,447	478,298
Other Mfg.			1,457,940	1,236,659	1,225,423	1,717,928	1,655,968	2,169,650	1,887,351	1,486,068
Trans., Comm. & Util.	5,140,003	4,245,158	5,507,204	6,616,879	7,358,433	7,545,820	12,678,673	12,069,627	10,217,112	7,268,474
Trade	7,097,655	6,457,570	7,642,577	8,783,600	10,369,539	11,614,976	16,688,847	21,968,489	19,642,555	13,971,162
Fin., Ins. & R.E.	2,326,596	2,156,543	2,583,929	2,290,098	2,477,673	3,075,423	4,417,248	5,747,870	6,283,535	4,995,986
Services	9,854,951	9,577,226	14,850,968	15,868,256	15,543,542	15,333,093	20,107,781	25,868,728	25,123,019	17,800,847
Public Admin.	3,962,935	4,512,492	5,943,493	5,195,285	6,852,718	7,833,353	10,487,386	11,929,363	11,089,569	9,153,731
Unclassified	804,540	973,068	614,348	1,320,874	1,160,816	529,102	878,018	844,121	705,745	585,305

Table 2.11 (cont.)

UI Regular Benefit Payments (Taxable and Reimbursable) by Industry - Total, 1979-1988

INDUSTRY	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION - AMOUNT OF PAYMENTS										
Totals (incl. unclass.)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ag., For. & Fish			0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6
Mining	3.2	3.7	4.4	8.1	6.1	3.9	3.6	6.7	6.6	6.0
Oil and Gas			3.7	7.0	4.9	3.0	2.9	5.9	5.9	5.2
Other Mining			0.7	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8
Construction	31.2	24.4	22.6	23.9	29.4	34.3	32.4	29.4	24.3	22.7
Manufacturing	11.2	14.9	17.3	15.4	12.8	11.3	8.5	7.6	7.2	9.4
Food Products			8.3	8.0	7.1	5.3	4.2	3.4	3.4	5.1
Lumber & Wood			4.9	4.1	3.5	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.6	2.2
Paper Products			1.9	1.7	0.7	1.8	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.5
Other Mfg.			2.2	1.6	1.4	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7
Trans., Comm. & Util.	9.6	8.7	8.2	8.6	8.8	8.2	10.7	8.6	8.6	8.3
Trade	13.2	13.2	11.4	11.5	12.1	12.6	14.1	15.7	16.5	15.9
Fin., Ins. & R.E.	4.3	4.4	3.8	3.0	2.9	3.3	3.7	4.1	5.3	5.7
Services	18.4	19.6	22.1	20.5	18.2	16.7	17.0	18.4	21.1	20.3
Public Admin.	7.4	9.2	8.8	6.8	8.0	8.5	8.9	8.5	9.3	10.4
Unclassified	1.5	2.0	0.9	1.7	1.4	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.6
AVERAGE WEEKLY PAYMENT (\$)										
Totals (incl. unclass.)	81.82	84.91	122.18	129.64	133.46	138.56	154.20	156.03	154.29	151.53
Ag., For. & Fish			100.14	112.44	113.83	119.62	133.63	141.00	139.51	135.50
Mining	87.61	92.10	136.85	149.90	152.62	156.45	174.55	185.36	182.94	176.37
Oil and Gas			139.35	152.38	155.78	159.78	177.24	187.59	184.55	178.18
Other Mining			125.20	135.80	140.17	146.68	165.21	169.85	170.14	165.93
Construction	91.71	94.59	140.71	149.55	154.18	157.74	175.54	177.10	174.57	175.81
Manufacturing	74.26	80.47	114.19	117.21	115.00	123.16	131.79	135.26	133.93	133.78
Food Products			94.67	98.88	98.53	101.04	109.78	109.81	111.51	113.99
Lumber & Wood			140.78	146.16	146.75	148.25	161.32	166.47	163.96	168.18
Paper Products			151.74	157.24	158.21	165.79	183.78	184.49	168.37	170.47
Other Mfg.			133.28	137.73	137.27	146.74	159.32	159.90	162.38	164.75
Trans., Comm. & Util.	85.28	89.87	129.74	136.69	139.02	144.18	169.96	160.93	159.09	154.80
Trade	74.23	77.71	109.54	113.52	117.66	121.33	134.86	138.02	136.83	133.74
Fin., Ins. & R.E.	77.84	83.17	118.10	122.90	129.45	136.88	156.17	156.93	161.14	163.49
Services	77.23	80.76	115.75	121.98	125.41	127.66	141.12	145.04	145.68	141.93
Public Admin.	81.49	84.84	126.27	131.38	134.76	137.64	151.45	154.80	158.28	156.71
Unclassified	75.29	80.20	98.19	127.34	123.09	114.43	131.48	131.24	136.59	131.62
AVERAGE DURATION IN WEEKS										
Totals (incl. unclass.)	18.7	17.9	15.5	14.8	14.9	14.6	15.6	16.1	17.0	16.1
Ag., For. & Fish			16.1	14.4	15.0	14.6	14.4	14.0	15.7	14.9
Mining	16.9	17.8	13.2	14.9	17.7	14.9	14.5	16.5	18.6	14.5
Oil and Gas			12.9	15.1	18.1	14.6	14.0	16.7	19.2	14.6
Other Mining			15.0	13.9	16.4	15.9	16.7	15.7	14.5	14.2
Construction	21.3	19.3	14.8	13.9	14.1	14.4	15.7	16.8	17.0	16.8
Manufacturing	17.7	16.6	15.6	15.6	15.9	14.7	15.3	15.0	14.4	13.4
Food Products			16.0	16.3	16.4	15.3	16.1	15.0	14.3	13.8
Lumber & Wood			16.3	16.6	15.3	15.9	14.8	13.6	12.0	10.4
Paper Products			11.4	10.9	12.7	12.2	10.8	15.0	19.7	12.4
Other Mfg.			16.5	15.1	15.6	13.8	15.5	16.8	16.6	18.1
Trans., Comm. & Util.	19.1	18.1	15.9	14.5	15.3	13.9	17.5	15.6	16.9	15.9
Trade	17.4	17.9	15.6	14.7	14.8	14.5	15.0	16.3	17.5	16.5
Fin., Ins. & R.E.	18.8	19.5	17.5	16.3	16.0	15.1	16.1	16.3	18.3	17.9
Services	18.0	16.6	15.3	15.0	14.5	14.8	15.2	15.9	17.2	16.3
Public Admin.	16.6	18.5	16.9	15.9	15.1	15.2	15.6	16.0	17.0	16.9
Unclassified	23.7	25.2	18.2	13.8	15.6	12.8	15.5	16.3	16.2	17.5

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

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

Table 2.12

UI Regular Benefit Payments (Taxable and Reimbursable) by Industry - Interstate as a Percentage of Total, 1979-1988

INDUSTRY	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
NUMBER OF WEEKS PAID										
Totals (incl. unclass.)	25.8	23.9	22.6	22.4	25.0	24.2	21.0	21.4	23.7	22.0
Ag., For. & Fish			18.9	17.4	18.9	20.5	20.8	21.3	19.1	18.4
Mining	27.0	20.6	20.6	23.2	25.8	26.9	25.3	29.5	29.6	21.7
Oil and Gas			18.5	21.4	23.7	24.6	23.1	29.4	29.6	21.4
Other Mining			30.4	33.2	33.7	33.6	33.2	30.0	29.8	23.9
Construction	21.5	16.6	14.3	15.6	18.9	20.8	17.8	16.9	18.1	13.5
Manufacturing	41.7	41.5	40.5	42.3	45.2	41.2	36.9	34.5	34.8	34.0
Food Products			47.0	50.2	52.9	52.9	45.1	42.8	41.1	36.9
Lumber & Wood			40.7	40.4	38.6	37.3	31.1	32.4	31.8	32.1
Paper Products			22.5	13.5	13.6	11.8	16.9	17.8	22.1	33.6
Other Mfg.			18.9	19.0	20.4	23.2	19.0	18.2	21.6	23.8
Trans., Comm. & Util.	26.3	22.5	19.9	19.1	21.6	20.5	19.1	19.9	20.8	20.1
Trade	24.0	22.6	21.4	19.0	23.4	21.7	18.9	20.2	23.8	22.8
Fin., Ins. & R.E.	27.4	26.2	26.6	24.9	28.1	26.9	26.2	27.3	30.5	28.6
Services	23.4	20.6	18.5	17.2	21.8	23.5	20.5	20.4	23.5	21.8
Public Admin.	23.5	22.6	18.5	19.6	20.2	18.8	17.4	20.1	23.3	23.7
Unclassified	25.1	20.1	16.6	18.6	20.2	24.3	20.0	18.7	18.6	12.6
NUMBER OF FIRST PAYMENTS										
Totals (incl. unclass.)	22.3	20.8	19.9	19.8	22.0	20.6	18.6	19.1	20.5	18.7
Ag., For. & Fish			16.3	14.5	20.6	19.1	19.7	22.4	16.5	20.2
Mining	24.7	18.2	17.9	21.0	25.1	24.1	24.8	27.0	24.3	18.5
Oil and Gas			16.0	19.7	22.9	22.1	22.7	27.0	24.4	17.7
Other Mining			28.4	27.8	32.8	30.5	33.8	26.9	23.6	22.7
Construction	17.7	14.1	12.8	14.7	17.2	18.1	15.7	15.2	15.2	10.9
Manufacturing	36.4	36.9	38.2	38.9	44.0	36.8	34.4	33.5	33.2	31.5
Food Products			46.6	50.1	52.3	50.2	44.1	42.5	38.9	35.4
Lumber & Wood			40.3	36.7	39.2	31.6	31.3	30.0	30.2	29.2
Paper Products			12.2	5.4	10.0	7.7	8.5	14.8	26.3	26.1
Other Mfg.			16.6	14.8	18.7	20.8	16.3	16.0	18.5	17.1
Trans., Comm. & Util.	22.4	18.8	17.8	17.1	18.9	18.2	17.1	17.9	17.1	17.1
Trade	20.3	19.8	18.2	16.4	20.4	17.2	16.1	16.9	20.6	18.3
Fin., Ins. & R.E.	25.7	24.2	24.0	22.2	24.5	22.1	23.7	23.9	26.2	24.6
Services	20.2	16.7	14.5	14.2	17.1	19.0	17.2	17.0	19.4	17.9
Public Admin.	20.7	19.0	16.0	17.7	16.4	15.4	14.3	17.6	20.6	18.3
Unclassified	15.3	17.4	15.4	16.4	18.2	18.8	18.6	15.4	13.8	9.8
AMOUNT OF PAYMENTS										
Totals (incl. unclass.)	26.2	23.9	22.2	21.9	24.4	24.2	21.3	22.4	25.4	23.7
Ag., For. & Fish			18.8	18.1	19.3	22.1	21.9	23.1	19.4	19.6
Mining	27.7	21.0	21.3	23.4	25.5	27.0	26.2	30.5	30.7	23.0
Oil and Gas			19.2	21.9	23.9	25.1	24.0	30.4	30.6	22.7
Other Mining			31.8	33.2	32.8	33.2	34.3	31.7	31.4	25.1
Construction	21.6	16.5	14.2	15.6	19.0	21.2	18.1	17.3	18.9	13.9
Manufacturing	41.6	40.9	38.9	40.0	43.3	38.8	35.8	34.7	35.8	36.8
Food Products			47.4	50.2	53.7	54.8	47.3	47.2	45.4	42.0
Lumber & Wood			40.5	40.3	38.1	36.6	31.3	33.6	32.9	33.8
Paper Products			21.4	13.0	13.9	11.0	15.9	17.5	23.1	37.7
Other Mfg.			18.6	17.8	19.4	23.4	18.7	17.9	22.7	23.4
Trans., Comm. & Util.	26.8	22.6	20.7	19.7	22.3	21.0	19.7	21.2	22.7	22.3
Trade	25.0	23.3	21.7	19.1	23.5	21.8	19.1	21.6	26.1	25.6
Fin., Ins. & R.E.	29.2	27.4	27.5	25.5	27.6	27.5	27.5	28.6	32.4	30.6
Services	24.8	21.1	18.8	17.7	22.2	24.6	22.0	22.3	26.6	24.7
Public Admin.	24.3	23.8	19.3	20.8	21.5	19.9	19.3	22.7	26.2	26.8
Unclassified	26.6	19.9	15.0	17.3	19.5	25.4	19.1	21.1	21.6	16.0

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

Table 2.13

UI Regular Benefit Payments by Local Office, 1979-1988

LOCAL OFFICE	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
NUMBER OF WEEKS PAID										
Total	359,921	310,416	538,235	589,983	640,172	662,704	767,652	911,807	770,406	579,422
Anchorage	197,368	169,735	125,471	150,938	153,059	165,811	213,475	246,017	197,119	146,236
Central - Interstate			123,747	131,746	159,578	160,205	162,230	190,764	183,190	126,800
Central - Mail			114,297	107,176	117,469	112,762	127,698	125,714	108,335	87,644
Eagle River								18,117	21,185	17,365
Fairbanks	78,323	60,589	57,654	72,003	78,754	80,410	91,853	115,632	91,651	68,739
Homer								9,835	11,389	9,109
Juneau	18,036	16,761	16,069	18,517	21,612	24,272	27,889	33,475	23,629	17,084
Kenai	44,773	43,295	25,357	28,992	32,245	31,253	37,452	51,702	41,171	32,233
Ketchikan	14,374	12,689	18,273	17,343	15,547	22,109	16,639	18,348	13,959	10,473
Kodiak			13,065	14,475	11,261	10,314	14,090	11,649	7,519	7,424
Matanuska-Susitna			31,358	32,766	35,815	42,510	59,364	69,937	55,968	43,235
Seward			5,555	6,173	6,561	5,536	7,539	8,939	7,221	6,304
Sitka	7,047	7,347	7,389	9,854	8,271	7,522	9,423	11,678	8,070	5,812
Valdez										964
AVERAGE DURATION IN WEEKS										
Total	17.2	16.5	15.1	15.0	15.1	14.7	15.6	16.4	17.0	16.1
Anchorage	17.0	16.8	13.2	14.1	13.8	13.4	15.2	15.6	16.3	15.8
Central - Interstate			17.8	17.0	17.1	17.2	17.7	18.4	19.7	18.8
Central - Mail			16.8	15.5	15.4	15.1	15.7	15.9	16.4	15.5
Eagle River								17.0	16.0	16.3
Fairbanks	19.3	17.1	12.8	13.9	14.3	14.1	14.7	16.1	16.6	15.6
Homer								18.3	16.2	16.0
Juneau	15.3	14.9	13.1	13.4	13.3	13.3	13.4	16.1	15.4	13.7
Kenai	16.2	16.3	13.9	14.3	15.1	14.3	15.2	16.2	16.5	15.8
Ketchikan	17.2	14.2	16.0	14.0	13.8	13.2	14.7	15.5	14.3	12.0
Kodiak			15.2	16.5	14.4	12.7	15.8	15.6	12.1	11.9
Matanuska-Susitna			16.3	15.1	15.5	14.5	15.5	17.0	17.2	16.3
Seward			15.1	17.5	17.3	15.1	15.1	16.0	16.8	15.5
Sitka	15.7	14.7	12.9	11.6	12.4	12.6	11.6	14.6	16.4	13.0
Valdez										11.0

Table 2.13 (cont.)

UI Regular Benefit Payments by Local Office, 1979-1988

LOCAL OFFICE	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
AMOUNT OF PAYMENTS (\$)										
Total	29,950,600	26,860,794	66,497,700	76,012,220	85,188,868	91,484,608	118,113,002	141,573,832	118,568,591	87,504,334
Anchorage	16,559,033	14,797,935	16,386,105	20,027,125	21,195,198	23,603,898	33,978,504	39,350,500	30,743,085	22,476,609
Central - Interstate			14,783,466	16,704,002	20,901,923	22,220,440	25,495,755	31,049,907	30,314,333	20,754,712
Central - Mail			12,991,297	13,113,408	14,829,403	14,554,201	17,761,296	17,220,216	14,705,475	11,858,165
Eagle River								2,922,854	3,458,430	2,813,039
Fairbanks	6,723,020	5,412,532	7,970,767	9,930,599	11,243,340	11,695,513	14,986,134	18,263,287	14,129,839	10,367,979
Homer								1,467,990	1,629,741	1,300,182
Juneau	1,430,811	1,381,989	2,033,522	2,294,458	2,785,166	3,199,935	4,166,104	4,967,576	3,570,046	2,488,775
Kenai	3,563,622	3,570,433	3,256,780	3,968,650	4,349,311	4,252,961	5,682,348	8,058,963	6,119,653	4,672,848
Ketchikan	1,119,327	1,080,095	2,272,199	2,132,168	1,925,482	3,056,857	2,340,893	2,551,928	1,896,220	1,418,655
Kodiak			1,332,511	1,536,053	1,209,590	1,181,602	1,797,436	1,420,137	951,440	885,617
Matanuska-Susitna			3,978,294	4,443,016	5,001,936	6,160,465	9,472,002	11,302,047	8,906,352	6,701,862
Seward			614,402	653,974	732,157	619,220	994,062	1,195,637	933,055	767,380
Sitka	554,787	617,810	878,357	1,208,767	1,015,362	939,516	1,438,468	1,802,790	1,210,922	861,407
Valdez										137,104
AVERAGE WEEKLY PAYMENT (\$)										
Total	83.21	86.53	123.55	128.84	133.07	138.05	153.86	155.27	153.90	151.02
Anchorage	83.90	87.18	130.60	132.68	138.48	142.35	159.17	159.95	155.96	153.70
Central - Interstate			119.47	126.79	130.98	138.70	157.16	162.77	165.48	163.68
Central - Mail			113.66	122.35	126.24	129.07	139.09	136.98	135.74	135.30
Eagle River								161.33	163.25	161.99
Fairbanks	85.84	89.33	138.25	137.92	142.77	145.45	163.15	157.94	154.17	150.83
Homer								149.26	143.10	142.74
Juneau	79.33	82.45	126.55	123.91	128.87	131.84	149.38	148.40	151.09	145.68
Kenai	79.59	82.47	128.44	136.89	134.88	136.08	151.72	155.87	148.64	144.97
Ketchikan	77.87	85.12	124.35	122.94	123.85	138.26	140.69	139.08	135.84	135.46
Kodiak			101.99	106.12	107.41	114.56	127.57	121.91	126.54	119.29
Matanuska-Susitna			126.87	135.60	139.66	144.92	159.56	161.60	159.13	155.01
Seward			110.60	105.94	111.59	111.85	131.86	133.76	129.21	121.73
Sitka	78.73	84.09	118.87	122.67	122.76	124.90	152.65	154.37	150.05	148.21
Valdez										142.22

Notes: The Anchorage office included Matanuska-Susitna prior to 1981, and Eagle River prior to 1986.
The Kenai office included Kodiak and Seward prior to 1981, and Homer prior to 1986.

Sources: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis.
BEPP 2565 Monthly Management Reports.

Table 2.14

Amount of UI Benefit Payments by Census Area, 1988

Census Areas and Subareas	State UI 1/		UCFE		UCX	SSB	All Programs
	Regular (\$)	EB (\$)	Regular (\$)	EB (\$)	Regular (\$)		Total (\$)
Aleutian Islands CA	259,479	18,075	5,778	0	2,303	996	286,631
Anchorage Borough	24,831,465	2,545,058	1,084,752	81,097	227,298	46,370	28,816,040
Bethel CA	837,312	119,517	20,904	3,168	188	22,879	1,003,968
Bristol Bay Borough	117,104	21,416	10,835	1,316	1,716	1,206	153,593
Dillingham CA	379,342	46,307	15,034	2,914	0	4,152	447,749
Fairbanks North Star Borough	10,406,826	1,248,088	570,873	54,927	116,094	31,598	12,428,406
Haines Borough	281,461	20,415	7,184	1,886	0	2,000	312,946
Juneau Borough	2,493,663	193,000	52,834	981	3,252	10,820	2,754,550
Kenai Peninsula Borough	6,934,163	909,431	89,289	15,105	17,056	42,447	8,007,491
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	1,517,877	106,136	27,446	2,264	2,958	5,854	1,662,535
Northwest Arctic Borough	766,406	91,927	10,085	260	7,222	7,006	882,906
Kodiak Island Borough	962,355	11,298	18,487	0	786	5,426	998,352
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	6,973,863	928,785	248,431	23,471	35,860	38,849	8,249,259
Nome CA	944,965	104,944	11,230	347	9,296	15,904	1,086,686
North Slope Borough	435,584	29,451	5,136	0	0	0	470,171
Prince of Wales – outer Ketchikan	1,117,512	107,236	14,136	2,510	0	10,932	1,252,326
Sitka Borough	855,475	48,143	26,350	624	3,798	928	935,318
Skagway – Yakutat – Angoon CA	889,462	75,125	30,743	0	930	4,709	1,000,969
Southeast Fairbanks CA	819,394	144,770	87,552	5,244	2,432	7,010	1,066,402
Valdez – Cordova CA	1,329,559	152,244	17,743	0	378	3,634	1,503,558
Wade Hampton CA	535,773	85,628	5,475	0	792	20,658	648,326
Wrangell – Petersburg CA	1,092,584	72,133	9,550	0	0	16,433	1,190,700
Yukon – Koyukuk CA	1,320,010	230,346	97,920	16,977	6,222	16,842	1,688,317
Area Unknown	874,825	72,471	30,438	2,292	11,274	8,460	999,760
In-State Totals	66,976,459	7,381,944	2,498,205	215,383	449,855	325,113	77,846,959
Interstate Totals	20,794,671	465,824	1,486,429	22,201	67,477	5,268	22,841,870
Totals All Areas	87,771,130	7,847,768	3,984,634	237,584	517,332	330,381	100,688,829

1/ UI and UI-Combined (includes federal portion of UI-Combined).

Source: Alaska Department of Labor. 1988. UC 217 report, Benefit Payments by Industry and Area.

Table 2.15

UI Regular Benefit Payments by Alaska to Interstate Claimants by State, 1987-1988

State	1987		1988	
	Regular Benefits Paid (\$)	Percent Distribution	Regular Benefits Paid (\$)	Percent Distribution
Alabama	260,673	0.9	194,192	0.9
Arizona	1,288,210	4.2	787,517	3.7
Arkansas	272,827	0.9	200,700	1.0
California	4,185,473	13.7	2,785,435	13.4
Colorado	683,565	2.2	456,697	2.2
Connecticut	54,338	0.2	44,695	0.2
Delaware	9,982	0.0	21,309	0.1
Dist. of Columbia	8,810	0.0	4,692	0.0
Florida	687,728	2.3	503,764	2.4
Georgia	254,919	0.8	190,253	0.9
Hawaii	630,770	2.1	414,670	2.0
Idaho	1,350,603	4.4	838,315	4.0
Illinois	235,560	0.8	157,289	0.8
Indiana	133,083	0.4	91,482	0.4
Iowa	129,920	0.4	92,512	0.4
Kansas	90,286	0.3	99,906	0.5
Kentucky	144,907	0.5	93,167	0.4
Louisiana	307,714	1.0	191,257	0.9
Maine	160,623	0.5	106,656	0.5
Maryland	97,296	0.3	57,365	0.3
Massachusetts	112,810	0.4	58,395	0.3
Michigan	524,852	1.7	347,377	1.7
Minnesota	824,563	2.7	509,434	2.5
Mississippi	119,485	0.4	106,995	0.5
Missouri	377,184	1.2	285,656	1.4
Montana	936,337	3.1	506,443	2.4
Nebraska	78,780	0.3	63,345	0.3
Nevada	384,765	1.3	283,580	1.4
New Hampshire	56,354	0.2	42,132	0.2
New Jersey	103,887	0.3	46,206	0.2
New Mexico	263,636	0.9	193,365	0.9
New York	347,425	1.1	171,691	0.8
North Carolina	286,836	0.9	206,904	1.0
North Dakota	157,562	0.5	60,654	0.3
Ohio	226,785	0.8	240,494	1.2
Oklahoma	394,662	1.3	230,139	1.1
Oregon	3,432,856	11.3	2,313,312	11.1
Pennsylvania	217,571	0.7	161,967	0.8
Puerto Rico	37,540	0.1	29,207	0.1
Rhode Island	32,575	0.1	11,374	0.1
South Carolina	83,402	0.3	79,783	0.4
South Dakota	110,571	0.4	64,236	0.3
Tennessee	224,633	0.7	143,119	0.7
Texas	1,053,260	3.5	604,770	2.9
Utah	281,422	0.9	185,439	0.9
Vermont	43,639	0.1	25,429	0.1
Virginia	200,801	0.7	201,021	1.0
Virgin Islands	7,112	0.0	5,330	0.0
Washington	7,971,479	26.1	5,846,885	28.1
West Virginia	74,450	0.2	39,993	0.2
Wisconsin	338,927	1.1	276,478	1.3
Wyoming	173,500	0.6	100,328	0.5
Canada	26,943	0.1	17,222	0.1
Unknown	4,242	0.0	0	0.0
Total	30,504,353	100.0	20,770,578	100.0

1/ These are payments from Alaska to recipients in other states.

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

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis.
UC-217 report, Benefit Payments by Industry and Area.

Table 2.16

Payment of Dependents' Benefits, 1979-1988

Year	Number of First Pays with Depen- dents	All First Pays	Percent First Pays with Depen- dents	Weeks Compen- sated with Depen- dents	All Weeks Compen- sated	Percent Weeks Compen- sated with Depen- dents	(\$) Amount of Depen- dent Benefits	Average (\$) Payment of Dependent Benefits	
								Claimants with Dependents	All Claimants
1979	9,989	34,999	28.5	199,754	653,805	30.6	3,587,912	17.96	5.49
1980	9,482	32,210	29.4	178,239	575,709	31.0	3,553,911	19.94	6.17
1981	10,629	35,544	29.9	168,949	550,481	30.7	6,985,067	41.34	12.69
1982	11,582	39,720	29.2	181,735	590,710	30.8	8,030,955	44.19	13.60
1983	12,502	42,866	29.2	198,320	640,172	31.0	8,772,336	44.23	13.70
1984	13,999	45,453	30.8	216,028	662,704	32.6	9,483,004	43.90	14.31
1985	16,024	49,348	32.5	274,411	767,652	35.7	11,940,098	43.51	15.55
1986	18,342	55,514	33.0	333,808	911,807	36.6	14,457,531	43.31	15.86
1987	15,686	45,345	34.6	289,071	770,406	37.5	12,485,461	43.19	16.21
1988	12,716	36,090	35.2	226,748	579,422	39.1	9,978,196	44.01	17.22

Notes: Effective 7-1-73, dependents allowance changed from \$5.00 per dependent (maximum \$25.00) to \$10.00 per dependent (maximum \$30.00). Effective 10-1-80, dependents allowance changed to \$24.00 per dependent (maximum \$72.00).

State UI (Regular) program only.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis.
BEPP 2565 Monthly Management Report

Table 2.17

Average Weekly Percentage of Unemployed Receiving UI Benefits, 1988

State	Average Weekly Unemployed	Average Weeks Compensated	Compensated as % of Unemployed	Rank
Alabama	133,650	27,378	20.5	36
ALASKA	22,150	11,143	50.3	3
Arizona	78,575	18,786	23.9	26
Arkansas	85,675	20,080	23.4	30
California	748,350	273,153	36.5	10
Colorado	110,775	19,967	18.0	41
Connecticut	53,850	20,144	37.4	9
Delaware	11,525	4,955	43.0	5
Dist. of Columbia	17,250	7,108	41.2	7
Florida	304,275	40,226	13.2	51
Georgia	183,950	34,481	18.7	40
Hawaii	16,350	5,706	34.9	13
Idaho	29,700	8,783	29.6	19
Illinois	394,225	92,911	23.6	29
Indiana	146,850	22,999	15.7	47
Iowa	68,225	15,934	23.4	31
Kansas	59,500	17,978	30.2	18
Kentucky	137,275	25,776	18.8	39
Louisiana	203,625	35,452	17.4	43
Maine	22,925	7,185	31.3	17
Maryland	109,250	22,853	20.9	34
Massachusetts	103,000	51,997	50.5	2
Michigan	346,250	95,989	27.7	20
Minnesota	96,850	32,993	34.1	14
Mississippi	96,150	16,801	17.5	42
Missouri	144,025	37,235	25.9	23
Montana	27,675	6,134	22.2	33
Nebraska	30,225	7,195	23.8	27
Nevada	31,450	8,399	26.7	21
New Hampshire	15,350	1,972	12.8	52
New Jersey	151,250	66,811	44.2	4
New Mexico	55,100	9,470	17.2	45
New York	357,025	152,511	42.7	6
North Carolina	120,100	29,793	24.8	24
North Dakota	16,025	4,256	26.6	22
Ohio	318,400	75,221	23.6	28
Oklahoma	97,700	14,693	15.0	50
Oregon	75,875	26,857	35.4	12
Pennsylvania	292,475	105,783	36.2	11
Puerto Rico	158,300	24,146	15.3	48
Rhode Island	16,950	9,539	56.3	1
South Carolina	79,675	15,403	19.3	38
South Dakota	13,675	2,076	15.2	49
Tennessee	137,550	33,972	24.7	25
Texas	609,025	99,857	16.4	46
Utah	38,300	7,858	20.5	35
Vermont	8,675	3,547	40.9	8
Virginia	119,800	20,598	17.2	44
Washington	147,425	49,933	33.9	15
West Virginia	74,400	14,385	19.3	37
Wisconsin	116,675	39,298	33.7	16
Wyoming	14,875	3,334	22.4	32
United States	6,700,425	1,805,786	27.0	

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis.
UI Data Summary, Quarters 1-4, 1988, produced by
the U.S. Department of Labor.

CHAPTER 3 ALASKA'S UI BENEFIT FINANCING SYSTEM

What's in This Chapter

This chapter focuses on the other side of unemployment insurance (UI): where the money comes from to pay benefits. First discussed is the core of the financing system, benefit costs and the benefit cost rate. The UI trust fund is described. The general level and trends of employer and employee taxes is examined. This is followed by an explanation of the tax calculation procedures and formulas, experience rating, and the trust fund solvency adjustment. Next discussed is the administration of the program, and revenue from direct reimbursements to the fund. Finally the issue of subsidies is addressed.

Unemployment Insurance is a Self-Financing System

Unemployment compensation is an insurance program, not a social welfare program. As such, it should be self-supporting. This means that, in the long run, employer and employee contributions and reimbursements must be equal to benefits paid out to claimants. Each state has its own financing system to achieve that

goal by varying employer taxes and in some cases employee taxes.

Alaska's system previously was based solely upon the "reserve multiple" (a system still used in many states), which varies tax rates according to a schedule based on the ratio of UI trust fund reserves to payroll. In 1980, state law transformed the unemployment insurance tax structure into a self-adjusting financial system based less upon trust fund reserves and more upon UI benefit costs. The tax base automatically adjusts to changes in average earnings and the tax rate automatically adjusts to changes in benefit costs, payroll, and the trust fund reserve ratio.

Benefit Costs and the Benefit Cost Rate Drive the UI System

The primary purpose of any financing system is to cover **benefit costs**. The cost of benefits is expressed as the ratio of the amount of benefits paid in the current year to the total payroll during the previous year. This ratio is called the **benefit cost rate (BCR)**. It is a measure of the

potential funding needed to pay unemployment benefits, and the financial impact of unemployment benefits on the economy of the state.

Alaska's benefit cost rate is high compared to other states. The benefit cost rate for taxable employment was 2.3% in 1988 and averaged 2.4% for the ten-year period from 1979 to 1988. (See Table 3.1 on page 53.) Rates for all other states are usually well below 2.0%. Benefit cost rates for employers who reimburse directly for benefits paid to their former employees (reimbursable employers) tend to be less than half the rate for employers who pay tax contributions (taxable employers). The benefit cost rate in reimbursable employment was 0.7% in 1988 and averaged 0.8% over the ten-year period from 1979 to 1988.

The UI Trust Fund is a Savings Account for Paying Benefits

Each state has a **trust fund** for the sole purpose of paying unemployment insurance benefits. Withdrawals are made from re-

serves as needed to make payments to claimants; taxes, reimbursements, interest, and other sources of contributions are deposited into the fund to build reserves.

Maintaining the solvency of the trust fund is one of the most important tasks of any UI system. Occasionally a recession may be severe enough that money drawn from the fund to pay benefits exceeds revenues and fund reserves. If a state's fund becomes insolvent, the state may borrow from the federal government.

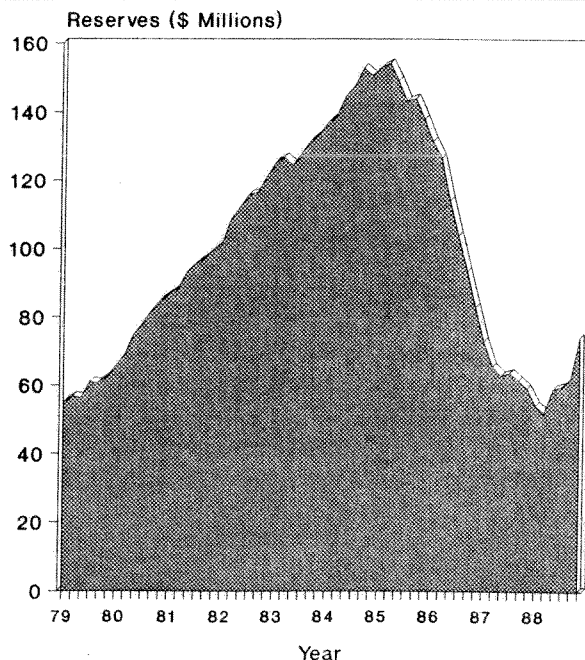
Between 1955 and 1960, Alaska borrowed \$9 million from the federal government to keep its trust fund solvent. Annual benefit payments from 1952 through 1959 exceeded collections, breaking the fund temporarily in 1955 and then again in 1957. To replenish the

fund, the amount of wages subject to taxes was increased and taxes were levied on employees beginning in 1955. Although many states borrowed to pay benefits in the early 1980's, and some are still paying on loans, Alaska has not borrowed to pay UI benefits since 1960.

The level of employment and payroll in the economy has a direct effect on the amount of benefits that will potentially need to be paid. Therefore, the ability of trust fund reserves to pay benefits during recessions cannot be measured simply by the level of reserves. A better measure is the **reserve rate**, which is the ratio of reserves to total wages subject to contributions. A trust fund reserve rate of approximately 3.2% of wages subject to contributions is generally considered adequate in Alaska.

Figure 3.1

UI Trust Reserves (Seasonally Adjusted), 1979-1988



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

The recession of 1986-87 had a serious impact on Alaska's UI trust fund, but reserves were adequate to insure solvency. At the end of 1985, Alaska's trust fund reserves were \$145.4 million; the reserve rate was 3.3%. (See Table 3.3 on page 55 and Table 3.11 on page 62.) By 1987 the trust fund reserves had fallen to \$63.0 million with a reserve rate of 1.7%. The fund reserve balance bottomed out in April 1988 at \$45.9 million. By the end of 1988, the fund reserves had rebuilt to \$91.8 million, with a reserve rate of 2.4%. The Department of Labor is forecasting that by the end of 1989 the reserve balance will be over \$156 million, with a reserve rate of 3.8%. (See Table 3.13 on page 64.)

State Employer and Employee Taxes Insure Adequate Fund Reserves

State tax revenues are the principal source of income to the unemployment insurance trust fund. In 1988 tax contributions were \$108.6 million, 79.5% of total revenues. (See Table 3.3 on page 55.) In 1989 tax revenues will likely exceed \$135 million. This is the highest amount of tax revenue in history, and is about 70% higher than in 1986.

The reason tax revenues were so high in the past two years is because of high **tax contribution rates** combined with a fairly strong economic recovery. The average employer contribution rate for calendar year 1989 was 4.14% of taxable earnings, with rates ranging from 2.20% to 6.25%. A tax rate of 0.7% of taxable earnings was paid by all contributing employees. The average employer contribution rate, as a percent of taxable payroll, has been on an upward trend since 1986. (See Table 3.4 on page 56 and Figure 3.2.) The 1985 rate (2.17%) was the lowest in the 14-year period from 1975 through 1988, while the 1989 rate was the highest in history. The average employer contribution rate will peak at the 1989 rate of 4.14%, and decline to about 3.5% in 1990. (See Table 3.13 on page 64.)

State taxes are assessed on wages up to a set **taxable wage base**. The tax base is defined in AS 23.20.175(c) as 75% of the average annual earnings in covered employment for the immediately preceding year ending June 30. The state taxable wage base was \$21,100 for 1988, and \$20,900 for 1989. (See Table 3.4 on page 56.)

Tax Rates are Calculated Based on the Benefit Cost Rate and the Trust Fund Reserve Rate

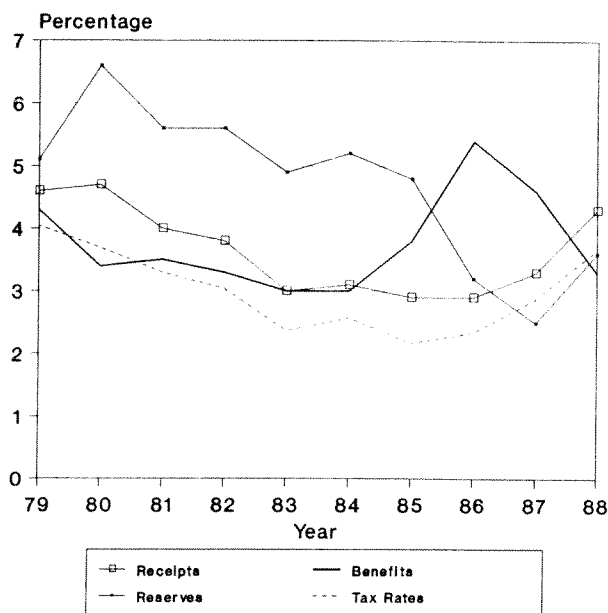
There are three essential components of employer and employee taxes in Alaska, the **average benefit cost rate (ABCR)**, individual employer **experience factors**, and the **trust fund solvency adjustment (TFSA)**. Tax rates are calculated in November and apply to the following calendar year. The formulas for calculating tax rates are as follows:

Employer tax rate = $(0.82 \times \text{average benefit cost rate} \times \text{experience factor}) + \text{trust fund solvency adjustment}$

Employee tax rate = $0.18 \times \text{average benefit cost rate}$

Figure 3.2

Reserves, Receipts, Benefits, and Employer Tax Rates as a Percentage of Taxable Payroll, 1979-1988



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

For tax rate calculation purposes, the average benefit cost rate is defined as the cost of benefits over the most recent three-year period ending June 30 divided by the total payroll of contributing employers over the first three of the last four years ending June 30.

The average benefit cost rate (ABCR) measures benefit outlays which must be replaced by contributions. Basing the calculations on three year periods makes the system somewhat "counter-cyclical", which means that contribution rates increase slowly or even decrease during recessions as the trust fund is drawn down, then increase more rapidly during periods of economic stability or growth to replenish the fund. When the ABCR is low, or when the trust fund reserves are high relative to payroll, contribution rates decline and act as a stimulus to the economy.

Employers pay 82% of the ABCR, and employees pay the other 18%. Employee rates are the same for each employee. Employer rates vary according to the employer's individual experience with employee turnover, and include a surtax to guarantee the solvency of the trust fund.

Experience Rating Varies Individual Employer Taxes According to Their Experience with Unemployment

If an individual employer has a tendency to lay off employees at a greater rate than other employers, he likely contributes more to unemployment and the payment of UI benefits. **Experience rating** systems have been established

in each state in recognition that such employers should contribute more to the trust fund to cover the benefit costs of their former employees.

There are three types of tax rates assigned to employers. A-rated firms are those which have at least four quarters of wage history prior to June 30 of the year immediately preceding the tax year. A-rated firms qualify for experience rating. B-rated firms are those which have less than four quarters of wage history; they pay the standard industry tax rate. C-rated firms are those which fail to report on a timely basis or are delinquent in their payments; they are taxed at the maximum rate, which can be no less than 5.4%. In 1988, 82.0% of all contributing firms were A-rated, 13.5% B-rated, and 4.5% C-rated. (See Table 3.5 on page 57.)

Alaska is the only state which uses the **payroll decline quotient** method of experience rating. The logic behind Alaska's payroll decline system is that employers with a high payroll decline are likely responsible for more compensable unemployment than are employers with a low payroll decline and, therefore, should contribute more to cover the higher benefit costs of their former employees.

Under the payroll decline system, each employer's percentage decline in payroll from one quarter to the next is averaged for the prior four to twelve quarters. The resulting **decline quotients** of all employers are then arrayed in ascending order and divided into twenty-one **rate classes**. Employers are assigned to the rate

classes such that 5% of the total statewide payroll is accounted for in each class, except for the twentieth and the twenty-first rate classes which account for 4.99% and 0.01% respectively. (The twenty-first rate class was added in 1984 in response to federal legislation requiring a standard tax rate of 5.4% from which the state could reduce tax rates in accordance with experience.) 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 3.6 on page 58.)

Other methods of experience rating used in other states are the reserve ratio system (32 states including Washington, D. C. and the Virgin Islands), the benefit ratio system (15 states), and the benefit-wage ratio system (4 states). All of these systems use actual benefit payments, or approximations of benefit payments, as the basis for experience rating -- they are called "chargeback" systems. In contrast, the payroll decline quotient system considers only changes in payroll as an approximation of benefit charges, without considering actual benefit payments.

Alaska has been using the payroll decline system since before statehood. Other methods of experience rating have been considered in the past, but two major problems are usually encountered. First, chargeback systems are much more complex and costly to administer. More importantly, in all states that use chargeback systems there are certain types of claims and payments that are not

charged to individual employers. These become social costs that are borne by all employers equally, which reduces the degree of experience rating. Many states have been criticized recently because they have been trending towards less experience rating. In Alaska, many of the common categories of "noncharges" are high cost items, so a chargeback system could greatly reduce the degree of experience rating in Alaska.

The Trust Fund Solvency Adjustment is a Uniform Tax Surcharge

In order to be able to pay benefits during recessions when benefit outlays exceed revenues, the trust fund reserve balance must be maintained at a high enough level. Benefit cost rates are not always sufficient for this purpose. Therefore, a surcharge is added to employers' tax rates if the trust fund reserve rate falls below 3.0%. A credit is provided to reduce employers' tax rates if the reserve rate equals or exceeds 3.3%. The trust fund solvency adjustment (TFSA) is applied uniformly to all employers at a rate of -0.4% to 1.1% depending on the trust fund reserve rate, according to a schedule in AS 23.20.290(f). The TFSA may only be increased or decreased by 0.3% from one year to the next. The TFSA was 0.3% in 1987, 0.6% in 1988, and 0.9% in 1989.

Administration of the UI Program is Funded Through Federal Taxes

The administration of the state's unemployment insurance program is funded through federal administrative grants. In federal fiscal year 1988, Alaska received

\$24.8 million in administrative grants -- \$15.1 million for unemployment insurance administrative costs and \$9.7 million for employment services. (See Table 3.7 on page 59.) These grants are funded by a portion of FUTA (Federal Unemployment Tax Act) collections, which are kept in a federal account and not in the state trust fund. In 1988, employers in Alaska contributed \$13.4 million in FUTA tax revenues, or \$11.4 million less than Alaska received in federal administrative grants.

In addition to state unemployment taxes, employers also pay FUTA taxes to the federal government. In 1985 FUTA taxes were raised to 6.2% of payroll up to a base of \$7,000. However, as long as state law conforms to federal law, employers receive a credit of 5.4% against their FUTA taxes, making the effective tax rate 0.8%.

The FUTA credit is a powerful incentive to keep state programs within federal limits. Conformity to federal law is frequently the reason for adopting new state provisions. Alaska's Employment Security Act is currently out of conformity in two areas: the payment of UI benefits to aliens, and the exemption from UI coverage of volunteer sports officials. These two areas will require conformity legislation. Two changes being considered in Congress -- the payment of benefits to non-professional employees of educational institutions, and judicial involvement in UI appeals (collateral estoppel) -- may require conformity legislation if passed. One other item, the collection of equal opportunity data, will require no legislation. The Department of

Labor is currently addressing these issues.

Employer Tax Contributions are Supplemented by Direct Reimbursements to the Trust Fund

Chapter Two described the three programs through which unemployment benefits are disbursed. Regular benefits, extended benefits, and supplemental state benefits are disbursed through the state trust fund. These programs differ in the way they are financed. As mentioned earlier, the major source of revenues deposited into the fund is employer taxes. But revenues also come from a variety of other sources.

The federal government reimburses the trust fund for 100% of regular and extended benefits paid to former federal employees (UCFE) and former military employees (UCX), as well as a portion (usually half) of all non-federal extended benefit payments. In 1988 the federal government reimbursed \$9.3 million to Alaska's trust fund.

State and local government entities which choose to reimburse the trust fund directly (instead of paying tax contributions) reimburse 100% of the UI regular benefits and extended benefits paid to their former employees. Nonprofit agencies reimburse 100% of UI regular benefits plus the state share (usually half) of extended benefits. In 1988 nonprofit agencies reimbursed \$0.4 million to the trust fund and government entities reimbursed \$11.0 million. (See Table 3.8 on page 59.)

Some Parts of the UI System Subsidize Other Parts

It is not unusual for a UI claimant to receive more in benefits than his employer contributed in tax contributions. The benefits paid to the claimant are subsidized by other employers. The flow of funds is never perfect in any UI system, and some categories of employers tend to be subsidized more than others.

One such category is reimbursable employers, and taxable employers who do not pay their taxes. With these employers there will always be some billings that remain uncollected at the end of the year; these costs are subsidized by taxable employers who pay their taxes. However, uncollected reimbursements are usually collected in subsequent years, so over the long run there is little net subsidy of reimbursable employers. The ten year total 1977-86 showed a net deficit of \$1.2 million; the ten year total 1979-88 showed a net surplus of \$1.7 million. (See table 3.8 on page 59.) Some taxable employers' obligations are never collected. At the end of 1988 \$3.9 million in tax billings were still uncollected, and another \$3.6 million were considered uncollectible.

Another form of subsidy is across years. One way to measure the equity of the system is to measure the ratio of benefits paid in one year to the contributions paid in the prior year. Table 3.9 on page 60 is such a calculation, broken out by major industry grouping. In the years surrounding the recession -- 1985-87 -- the **benefit/contribution ratio** exceeded 1.0, meaning that benefits paid out in those years were more than tax revenues in the immediately pre-

ceding years. During this time the difference was being made up by trust fund reserves. In 1988 the ratio has declined to less than 1.0; employers are now building reserves, subsidizing themselves in future recessions.

One of the most important category of subsidies is **cross-industry subsidies**. Table 3.9 shows that in the peak recession years, 1986-87, the benefit/contribution ratio exceeded 1.0 in Alaska for every major industry. Under normal economic conditions, however, some industries have historically had ratios higher than 1.0, while others are normally lower than 1.0. The industries with high benefit/contribution ratios also have higher benefit cost rates than other industries. (See Table 3.2 on page 54.)

Construction and manufacturing, as well as mining (other than oil and gas) and taxable public administration are the industries which normally have their UI costs subsidized the most by other industries. In 1988, the construction industry benefit/contribution ratio was 1.6, which means that unemployed construction workers received 60% more in UI benefits than construction employers paid in tax contributions in 1987. "Other" mining and manufacturing actually had benefit/contribution ratios of 0.8 in 1988.

Not coincidentally, the industries that are historically the most subsidized in Alaska also have some of the most seasonal employment patterns. The subsidies are partly a reflection of the highly seasonal nature of Alaska's economy. It is also no coincidence that, even after being subsidized,

firms in these industries historically pay the highest tax rates in Alaska. (See Table 3.5 on page 57.) The payroll decline system attempts to recover benefit costs by taxing high-cost employers at higher rates.

Table 3.1

Benefit Cost Rate, 1979-1988

Year	Taxable Employment			Reimbursable Employment		
	Benefits Paid (\$1,000)	Total Payroll (Lagged 1 Yr) (\$1,000)	Benefit Cost Rate	Benefits Paid (\$1,000)	Total Payroll (Lagged 1 Yr) (\$1,000)	Benefit Cost Rate
1979	54,595	2,311,291	2.4	4,099	653,267	0.6
1980	45,750	2,361,316	1.9	4,393	764,527	0.6
1981	63,661	2,669,652	2.4	10,668	873,247	1.2
1982	73,897	3,313,170	2.2	7,593	1,010,904	0.8
1983	85,385	3,931,732	2.2	8,926	1,166,074	0.8
1984	90,955	4,295,807	2.1	7,997	1,298,099	0.6
1985	114,458	4,457,666	2.6	10,081	1,389,152	0.7
1986	148,450	4,438,314	3.3	13,868	1,537,627	0.9
1987	117,167	4,059,167	2.9	14,323	1,572,297	0.9
1988	85,229	3,724,333	2.3	10,367	1,497,117	0.7

Sources: Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis.

Unemployment Insurance Financial Transaction Summary, ETA 2-112 report to the U.S. Department of Labor.

Employment, Wages, and Contributions/ES-202 report to the U.S. Department of Labor.

Table 3.2

Benefit Cost Rates by Industry, 1988

Industry	Benefits Paid (\$) 1988	Total Payroll (\$) 1987	Benefit Cost Rate (%) (Lagged 1 Yr)
Taxable Employers			
Total	77,392,280	3,724,332,556	2.1
Ag., For. & Fish	532,252	19,067,630	2.8
Mining	5,257,173	545,253,126	1.0
Oil and Gas	4,529,087	510,185,906	0.9
Other Mining	728,086	35,067,220	2.1
Construction	19,931,994	403,309,850	4.9
Manufacturing	8,294,206	330,596,500	2.5
Food Products	4,435,050	133,518,828	3.3
Lumber & Wood	1,896,790	76,744,277	2.5
Paper Products	476,298	32,958,812	1.4
Other Mfg.	1,486,068	87,374,583	1.7
Trans., Comm. & Util.	6,925,497	580,411,884	1.2
Trade	13,967,650	736,701,612	1.9
Fin., Ins. & R.E.	4,995,986	283,955,984	1.8
Services	14,083,806	714,952,792	2.0
Public Admin.	2,838,411	90,225,895	3.1
Unclassified	565,305	19,857,283	2.8
Reimbursable Employers			
Total	10,378,850	1,497,117,110	0.7
Trans., Comm. & Util.	342,977	42,999,210	0.8
Services	3,717,041	707,041,018	0.5
Public Admin.	6,315,320	746,989,296	0.8
Other	3512	87,586	4.0

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis.

UC-217 report, Benefit Payments by Industry and Area.

Employment, Wages, and Contributions/ES-202 report to the U.S. Department of Labor

Table 3.3

Trust Fund Deposits and Disbursements, 1979-1988

Deposits (\$)									
Year	Contributions Net of Reim- bursements	Federal Share Extended Benefits	Amounts Rec'd From Reimb. Employers	Interstate Benefits Wage Combining	FSC 1/	Penalty & Interest 2/	Other 3/	Trust Fund Interest Earned	Total Revenue Deposited 4/
1979	58,998,566	4,532,120	2,626,852	989,607		362,868	7,656,199	4,831,744	79,997,956
1980	63,501,143	3,209,090	6,990,439	660,961		372,469	7,753,400	4,273,308	86,760,810
1981	73,192,925 *	5,716,752	8,470,000 *	1,624,093		94,155	9,537,890	8,509,471	107,145,286
1982	85,003,770 *	4,077,250	8,124,931 *	1,853,522	3,545,000	579,036	6,283,243	11,819,315	121,286,067
1983	85,003,463 *	4,145,000	10,523,939 *	2,059,995	11,664,000	667,541	5,258,355	13,252,422	132,574,715
1984	94,924,850 *	3,227,000	8,670,809 *	1,519,656	10,524,000	773,854	5,781,787	14,406,467	139,828,424
1985	86,468,713	4,581,000	9,327,437	1,720,578	3,240,000	952,111	7,151,692	16,050,404	129,491,935
1986	79,442,433	8,952,000	12,466,063	1,902,186	0	722,747	7,680,060	12,874,845	124,020,334
1987	84,272,243	6,538,682	15,391,719	1,578,486	0	682,609	7,030,214	7,113,322	122,607,275
1988	108,610,463	3,403,000	11,387,339	1,130,134	0	733,907	5,703,814	5,553,585	136,522,241

Disbursements (\$)									
Year	Regular Benefits + SSB	Extended Benefit Payments	Reimburs- able Benefit Payments	Interstate Benefits Wage Combining	FSC 1/	Training And Building Fund	Other 3/	Total Benefits Disbursed 4/	Reserve Fund Balance 5/
1979	48,328,267	7,424,999	4,098,811	3,618,542		395,249	8,211,314	72,077,182	64,775,274
1980	41,990,779	6,215,495	4,392,753	945,572		384,847	9,756,737	63,686,183	87,849,901
1981	53,737,836	9,406,499	10,668,371	6,817,392	(412)	115,358	11,272,452	92,017,495	102,977,691
1982	66,986,875	7,840,005	7,592,848	4,928,425	3,516,500	688,802	7,347,855	98,901,311	125,362,447
1983	76,237,809	7,393,529	8,926,146	7,542,110	11,622,936	465,789	6,628,193	118,816,511	139,120,651
1984	83,579,441	6,363,751	7,997,043	5,557,056	10,791,233	774,687	6,181,703	121,244,914	157,704,161
1985	108,006,898	9,491,254	10,081,179	3,199,479	2,964,824	921,603	7,087,116	141,752,353	145,443,744
1986	129,223,952	19,750,271	13,868,389	10,528,628	(16,953)	686,650	7,538,686	181,579,623	87,884,455
1987	106,056,744	13,294,687	14,323,118	5,834,841	(15,847)	654,690	7,363,573	147,511,805	62,979,925
1988	78,034,550	6,856,341	10,367,059	4,763,025	(4,678)	854,292	6,829,117	107,699,704	91,802,462

* Estimated from January 1981 through June 1984 because the reporting system did not distinguish between collections from contributing employers and those from reimbursable employers.

1/ FSC - Federal Supplemental Compensation: October, 1982 - March, 1985.

2/ Net collections of penalties, interest, and fines.

3/ CETA, PSE, DUA, TRA, SUA, 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; 1979 disbursements include ledger adjustments to bring the fund into balance.

4/ Deposits from all sources including federal and all disbursements made to claimants.

5/ Amount available for benefits in trust fund on December 31.

Sources: Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis.

Unemployment Insurance Financial Transaction Summary/ETA 2-112 report to the U.S. Department of Labor.
Contribution Operations, ETA 581 report to the U.S. Department of Labor.

Table 3.4

**Tax Base, Average Employer and Employee Tax Rates
and Ratio of Taxable to Total Wages, 1979-1988**

Year	Payroll in Taxable Employment (\$1000)		Ratio of Taxable to Total Payroll (%)	Tax Base (\$)	Average Employer Tax Rate		Average Employee Tax Rate	
	Total Payroll	Taxable Payroll			% of Taxable Payroll	% of Total Payroll	% of Taxable Payroll	% of Total Payroll
1979	2,361,316	1,269,138	53.7	10,000	4.05	2.18	0.8	0.4
1980	2,669,652	1,339,198	50.2	10,000	3.69	1.85	0.8	0.4
1981	3,313,170	1,839,152	55.5	13,300	3.30	1.83	0.7	0.4
1982	3,931,732	2,226,163	56.6	14,600	3.04	1.72	0.7	0.4
1983	4,295,807	2,820,399	65.7	20,200	2.37	1.56	0.5	0.3
1984	4,457,666	3,021,560	67.8	21,400	2.57	1.74	0.6	0.4
1985	4,438,314	3,022,697	68.1	21,800	2.17	1.48	0.5	0.3
1986	4,059,167	2,765,660	68.1	21,600	2.34	1.59	0.5	0.3
1987	3,724,333	2,523,978	67.8	21,500	2.88	1.95	0.6	0.4
1988	3,823,639	2,552,009	66.7	21,100	3.67	2.45	0.7	0.5

Sources: Alaska Statutes 23.20.175

Alaska Statutes 23.20.290

Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis.

Employment, Wages, and Contributions/ES-202 report to the U.S. Department of Labor.

Unemployment Insurance Financial Transaction Summary, ETA 2-112 report to the U.S. Department of Labor.

Table 3.5

Employer Accounts and Average Tax Rates by Rate Type and Industry

Industry	1989 Employers by Rate Type							
	A-Rated		B-Rated		C-Rated		Total	% of Grand Total
	No.	% of A-Rated	No.	% of B-Rated	No.	% of C-Rated	No.	
Agriculture, For. & Fish.	164	1.5	26	1.5	6	1.0	196	1.8
Mining	173	1.6	34	1.9	5	0.8	212	2.0
Contract Construction	1,622	15.0	250	14.0	88	14.9	1,960	18.1
Manufacturing	350	3.2	64	3.6	35	5.9	449	4.1
Trans., Commun., & Util.	737	6.8	118	6.6	59	10.0	914	8.4
Trade	2,970	27.4	372	20.8	132	22.4	3,474	32.1
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	749	6.9	72	4.0	20	3.4	841	7.8
Services	3,912	36.1	587	32.8	210	35.6	4,709	43.5
Public Administration	131	1.2	4	0.2	18	3.1	153	1.4
Unclassified	21	0.2	261	14.6	17	2.9	299	2.8
Total	10,829	100.0	1,788	100.0	590	100.0	13,207	100.0
Percent of Grand Total		82.0		13.5		4.5		100.0

Average Employer Tax Rates

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Total	3.99	3.24	3.04	2.32	2.98	2.59	2.67	3.4	4.27	4.79
Agriculture, For. & Fish.	4.75	4.37	n/a	2.95	3.66	3.13	3.31	3.88	4.69	5.21
Mining	3.73	3.14	n/a	2.16	3.31	2.92	2.88	3.71	4.79	5.38
Contract Construction	4.74	4.60	n/a	3.27	3.72	3.28	3.35	4.20	5.24	5.84
Manufacturing	4.41	4.01	n/a	3.04	3.31	2.87	2.88	3.69	4.67	5.15
Trans., Commun., & Util.	3.75	2.87	n/a	2.15	3.01	2.54	2.55	3.28	4.16	4.67
Trade	3.78	2.82	n/a	1.96	2.66	2.32	2.44	3.22	4.10	4.63
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	3.32	2.37	n/a	1.69	2.73	2.38	2.27	2.93	3.84	4.39
Services	3.91	3.07	n/a	2.21	2.72	2.36	2.42	3.10	3.95	4.48
Public Administration	3.85	2.67	n/a	2.11	3.00	2.70	2.78	3.58	4.47	5.01
Unclassified				3.07	3.48	2.87	3.07	3.69	4.71	4.89

Notes: A-rated firms are those which have been subject to the Employment Security Act for more than four quarters and therefore qualify for a rate determination based on their quarterly payroll experience. Employers are assigned a rate class based on their payroll decline experience as compared to all other ratable employers. Employers with a low quarterly payroll decline receive more favorable rates than those employers showing more excessive declines in quarterly payroll figures.

B-rated firms are those which have been subject to the Employment Security Act for less than four quarters immediately preceding the computation date and must pay the standard industry tax rate.

C-rated firms are those which fail to pay contributions or file reports on a timely basis and must pay contributions at the highest rate.

Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis.
Taxable Wages Within Size of Payroll Code, Report No. B RTP 9500

Table 3.6

UI Tax Rate Calculations and Tax Rates by Rate Class, 1989

Tax Rate Calculations					
	SFY 1985	SFY 1986	SFY 1987	SFY 1988	CY 1989
(1) Benefit Cost (Ben-Reimb-Int)		\$116,455,166	\$127,109,905	\$91,920,775	
(2) Total Payroll (taxable employers)	4,437,698,329	4,303,625,282	3,849,841,109	3,759,825,063	
(3) Taxable Payroll				2,532,472,439	
(4) Benefit Cost for 3 Prev SFY					\$335,485,846
(5) Total Payroll, First 3 of Last 4 SFY					\$12,591,164,720
(6) 3-Yr Benefit Cost/Total Payroll (4)/(5)					0.026645
(7) Taxable/Total Payroll, Last SFY					0.673561
(8) Average Benefit Cost Rate (6)/(7)					0.039558
(9) U.I. Trust Fund Balance 9/30					\$79,276,701
(10) Total Payroll, Last SFY					\$3,759,825,063
(11) UI Trust Fund Reserve Rate (9)/(10)					0.021085
(12) Solvency Adjustment					0.009000
(13) Average Employer Tax Rate as a Percent of Taxable Payroll (0.82 x ABCR) + TFSA = (0.82 x (8) + (12))					4.14%
(14) Average Employee Tax Rate (0.18 x ABCR) = 0.18 x (8)					0.7%

Tax Rates for Employees and Experience Rated Employers

Rate Class	Experience Factor	Employee Contribution Rate (%)	Employer Contribution Rate (%)	Total Contribution Rate (%)
1	0.40	0.7	2.20	2.90
2	0.45	0.7	2.36	3.06
3	0.50	0.7	2.52	3.22
4	0.55	0.7	2.68	3.38
5	0.60	0.7	2.85	3.55
6	0.65	0.7	3.01	3.71
7	0.70	0.7	3.17	3.87
8	0.80	0.7	3.50	4.20
9	0.90	0.7	3.82	4.52
10	1.00	0.7	4.14	4.84
11	1.00	0.7	4.14	4.84
12	1.10	0.7	4.47	5.17
13	1.20	0.7	4.79	5.49
14	1.30	0.7	5.12	5.82
15	1.35	0.7	5.28	5.98
16	1.40	0.7	5.44	6.14
17	1.45	0.7	5.60	6.30
18	1.50	0.7	5.77	6.47
19	1.55	0.7	5.93	6.63
20	1.60	0.7	6.09	6.79
21	1.65	0.7	6.25	6.95

Note: Total payroll, taxable payroll, and UI benefits costs are all for employees or former employees of contributing (taxable) employers only. Reimbursable employers are excluded.

Source: Alaska Statutes 23.20.290

Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis.

Employment, Wages, and Contributions, ES-202 report to the U.S. Department of Labor.

Unemployment Insurance Financial Transaction Summary, ETA 2-112 report to the U.S. Department of Labor.

Table 3.7

Administrative Costs, 1979-1988

Federal Fiscal Year	F.U.T.A. Collections 1/ (\$1,000,000)	UI Admin. Grants (\$1,000,000)	ES Admin. Grants (\$1,000,000)	Total Admin. Grants	
				(\$1,000,000)	% of F.U.T.A.
1979	6.2	9.4	6.2	15.6	251.6
1980	6.7	11.7	6.6	18.3	273.1
1981	7.4	11.1	7.4	18.5	250.0
1982	8.2	10.8	6.8	17.6	214.6
1983	10.2	12.2	7.2	19.4	190.2
1984	12.1	12.5	8.4	20.9	172.7
1985	12.5	14.0	8.9	22.9	183.2
1986	12.8	14.7	9.4	24.1	188.3
1987	12.1	16.1	9.5	25.6	211.6
1988	13.4	15.1	9.7	24.8	185.1

1/ Federal fiscal years are 12-month periods between October 1 of one year through September 30 of the following year.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Division of Actuarial Services.

Table 3.8

Collections, UI Regular Benefits Paid – Reimbursable Employment, 1979-1988

Year	Collections (\$)			Benefits Paid (\$)			Total Collections less Benefits Paid (\$)
	Total	Private Nonprofit	Government (State & Local)	Total	Private Nonprofit	Government (State & Local)	
1979	2,626,852	508,478	2,118,374	4,098,811	401,702	3,697,109	(1,471,959)
1980	6,990,438	538,106	6,452,332	4,392,753	327,994	4,064,759	2,597,685
1981	8,470,000	n/a	n/a	10,668,371	1,110,030	9,558,341	(2,198,371)
1982	8,124,931	n/a	n/a	7,592,847	395,147	7,197,700	532,084
1983	10,523,939	n/a	n/a	8,926,145	593,491	8,332,654	1,597,794
1984	8,670,890	n/a	n/a	7,997,043	667,879	7,329,164	673,847
1985	9,327,436	879,529	8,447,907	10,081,179	976,848	9,104,331	(753,743)
1986	12,466,062	1,201,581	11,264,481	13,868,389	1,216,081	12,652,308	(1,402,327)
1987	15,391,719	603,028	14,788,691	14,323,118	619,722	13,703,396	1,068,601
1988	11,387,339	403,449	10,983,890	10,367,059	406,858	9,960,201	1,020,280
Ten Year Total							1,663,891

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis.

Unemployment Insurance Financial Transaction Summary, ETA 2-112 report to the U.S. Department of Labor.

Table 3.9

Benefits Paid, Contributions Assessed and Ratio of Benefits to Contributions – Taxable Employment, 1979-1988

INDUSTRY	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
BENEFITS PAID (Regular + 1/2 EB), from UC-217 report (\$1,000)										
Totals (incl. unclass.)	49,662	44,471	63,924	72,840	80,237	87,263	113,356	136,879	111,852	81,318
Ag., For. & Fish			385	394	396	427	536	734	637	550
Mining	1,711	1,807	3,205	6,525	5,536	3,772	4,457	9,958	8,506	5,530
Oil and Gas			2,687	5,639	4,525	2,868	3,504	8,797	7,651	4,774
Other Mining			518	886	1,011	904	953	1,161	855	756
Construction	16,734	11,949	16,404	19,324	26,198	32,935	40,435	45,338	31,018	21,209
Manufacturing	5,993	7,305	12,509	12,574	11,626	10,698	10,401	11,179	8,992	8,504
Food Products			6,014	6,574	6,533	5,041	5,165	5,050	4,232	4,551
Lumber & Wood			3,554	3,335	3,149	2,223	2,578	2,602	1,925	1,925
Paper Products			1,368	1,372	668	1,678	950	1,225	843	491
Other Mfg.			1,573	1,293	1,276	1,756	1,708	2,304	1,992	1,538
Trans., Comm. & Util.	5,140	4,245	5,933	6,882	7,611	7,754	13,100	12,424	10,054	7,216
Trade	7,098	6,458	8,298	9,195	10,789	11,992	17,295	23,380	20,754	14,483
Fin., Ins. & R.E.	2,327	2,157	2,832	2,424	2,572	3,168	4,568	6,071	6,801	5,196
Services	9,855	9,577	12,404	12,946	12,330	13,093	17,351	22,541	21,149	14,857
Public Admin.			1,269	1,200	1,944	2,874	4,293	4,328	3,386	3,188
TOTAL EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS ASSESSED, from ES-202 report (\$1,000)										
Totals (incl. unclass.)	61,064	64,993	76,691	88,834	85,712	97,536	84,510	79,076	87,433	
Ag., For. & Fish	397	384	442	430	367	471	477	522	589	
Mining	3,487	4,263	6,232	6,243	5,041	6,521	6,243	6,679	7,954	
Oil and Gas	3,157	3,788	5,942	5,387	4,268	5,774	5,629	6,134	6,974	
Other Mining	330	475	833	856	773	747	614	545	980	
Construction	10,197	12,055	17,653	24,252	24,900	25,914	20,474	15,234	13,390	
Manufacturing	9,524	9,333	9,615	9,423	8,037	8,478	7,720	8,390	10,765	
Food Products	5,481	5,319	5,762	5,529	4,290	4,452	4,180	4,389	5,597	
Lumber & Wood	1,823	1,933	1,968	1,828	1,661	1,670	1,520	1,859	2,537	
Paper Products	677	499	404	444	506	518	449	642	849	
Other Mfg.	1,543	1,582	1,481	1,622	1,580	1,838	1,571	1,500	1,782	
Trans., Comm. & Util.	9,222	9,307	9,984	10,670	10,155	11,713	9,891	9,496	10,855	
Trade	12,591	12,781	13,614	15,344	15,431	18,143	16,369	15,715	17,879	
Fin., Ins. & R.E.	3,390	3,319	3,268	3,959	4,007	4,892	4,546	4,623	5,246	
Services	11,151	12,330	13,710	15,869	15,199	17,906	16,258	15,857	17,846	
Public Admin.	927	937	1,012	1,501	1,467	1,972	1,736	1,798	2,151	
RATIO OF BENEFITS TO PRIOR YEAR CONTRIBUTIONS										
Totals (incl. unclass.)	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.4	0.9
Ag., For. & Fish			1.0	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.2	0.9
Mining	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.6	1.3	0.7
Oil and Gas			0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.6	1.2	0.7
Other Mining			1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.9	1.6	0.8
Construction	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.6	2.2	2.0	1.6
Manufacturing	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.1	0.8
Food Products			1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.8
Lumber & Wood			1.8	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.0	0.8
Paper Products			2.7	3.4	1.5	3.3	1.8	2.7	1.3	0.6
Other Mfg.			1.0	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.5	1.3	0.9
Trans., Comm. & Util.	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.1	0.7
Trade	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.3	0.8
Fin., Ins. & R.E.	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.0
Services	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.3	0.8
Public Admin.			1.4	1.2	1.3	2.0	2.2	2.5	1.9	1.5

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

Sources: Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis. UC-217 and ES-202 reports.

Table 3.10

**Collections, Benefits Paid, Trust Fund Reserves and
Average Employer Tax Rate as Percentages
of Payroll, 1979-1988**

Year	Percent of Total Payroll				Percent of Taxable Payroll			
	Collections	Benefits Paid	Year-End Reserve	Average Employer Tax Rate	Collections	Benefits Paid	Year-End Reserve	Average Employer Tax Rate
1979	2.5	2.3	2.7	2.18	4.6	4.3	5.1	4.05
1980	2.4	1.7	3.3	1.85	4.7	3.4	6.6	3.69
1981	2.2	1.9	3.1	1.83	4.0	3.5	5.6	3.30
1982	2.2	1.9	3.2	1.72	3.8	3.3	5.6	3.04
1983	2.0	2.0	3.2	1.56	3.0	3.0	4.9	2.37
1984	2.1	2.0	3.5	1.74	3.1	3.0	5.2	2.57
1985	1.9	2.6	3.3	1.48	2.9	3.8	4.8	2.17
1986	2.0	3.7	2.2	1.59	2.9	5.4	3.2	2.34
1987	2.3	3.1	1.7	1.95	3.3	4.6	2.5	2.88
1988	2.8	2.2	2.4	2.45	4.3	3.3	3.6	3.67

1/ Net benefits paid by taxable employers include regular unemployment benefits plus all State Supplemental Benefits 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, Research & Analysis.

Unemployment Insurance Financial Transaction Summary, ETA 2-112 report to the U.S. Department of Labor.
Employment, Wages, and Contributions/ES-202 report to the U.S. Department of Labor.

Table 3.11

Distribution of Covered Payroll, Taxes Assessed and Benefits Paid by Industry, 1988

INDUSTRY	Amount of Benefits Paid (\$)		Employer and Employee Contributions Assessed (\$)	Total Payroll (\$)	Taxable Payroll (\$)	Percent of Total Payroll Taxable
	Regular	Regular Plus 1/2 EB				
Total	77,392,280	81,316,169	112,621,452	3,823,638,133	2,552,008,802	66.7
Ag., For. & Fish	532,252	549,571	818,239	22,032,951	16,546,342	75.1
Mining	5,257,173	5,530,252	11,550,928	589,962,862	248,238,098	42.1
Oil and Gas	4,529,087	4,774,312	10,106,403	545,269,971	221,622,202	40.6
Other Mining	728,086	755,940	1,444,525	44,692,891	26,615,896	59.6
Construction	19,931,994	21,208,532	14,802,428	366,923,902	258,145,859	70.4
Manufacturing	8,294,206	8,503,699	15,361,453	392,744,969	296,021,412	75.4
Food Products	4,435,050	4,550,778	8,494,431	166,928,661	148,154,952	88.8
Lumber & Wood	1,896,790	1,924,588	3,740,459	97,613,911	69,222,722	70.9
Paper Products	476,298	490,553	762,435	37,728,894	22,301,379	59.1
Other Mfg.	1,486,068	1,537,780	2,364,128	90,473,503	56,342,359	62.3
Trans., Comm. & Util.	6,925,497	7,215,741	13,402,968	562,952,115	329,461,580	58.5
Trade	13,967,650	14,482,506	23,276,545	751,214,983	576,584,885	76.8
Fin., Ins. & R.E.	4,995,986	5,196,047	6,404,467	265,668,806	181,968,453	68.5
Services	14,083,806	14,857,052	23,988,995	770,512,021	575,242,197	74.7
Public Admin.	2,838,411	3,188,237	2,642,402	93,467,299	63,239,956	67.7
Unclassified	565,305	584,532	373,027	8,158,225	6,560,020	80.4

Note: Reimbursable account data is excluded.

Federally funded programs and federal employment are excluded.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis.

Employment, Wages, and Contributions/ES-202 report to the U.S. Department of Labor.

UC-217 report, Benefit Payments by Industry and Area.

Table 3.12

Percentage Distribution of Taxes Assessed and Benefits Paid by Industry, 1988

INDUSTRY	Regular Benefits as a Percentage of:			Regular Benefits plus 1/2 Extended Benefits as a Percentage of:		
	Collections	Total Payroll	Taxable Payroll	Collections	Total Payroll	Taxable Payroll
Total	68.7	2.0	3.0	72.2	2.1	3.2
Ag., For. & Fish	65.0	2.4	3.2	67.2	2.5	3.3
Mining	45.5	0.9	2.1	47.9	0.9	2.2
Oil and Gas	44.8	0.8	2.0	47.2	0.9	2.2
Other Mining	50.4	1.6	2.7	52.3	1.7	2.8
Construction	134.7	5.4	7.7	143.3	5.8	8.2
Manufacturing	54.0	2.1	2.8	55.4	2.2	2.9
Food Products	52.2	2.7	3.0	53.6	2.7	3.1
Lumber & Wood	50.7	1.9	2.7	51.5	2.0	2.8
Paper Products	62.5	1.3	2.1	64.3	1.3	2.2
Other Mfg.	62.9	1.6	2.6	65.0	1.7	2.7
Trans., Comm. & Util.	51.7	1.2	2.1	53.8	1.3	2.2
Trade	60.0	1.9	2.4	62.2	1.9	2.5
Fin., Ins. & R.E.	78.0	1.9	2.7	81.1	2.0	2.9
Services	58.7	1.8	2.4	61.9	1.9	2.6
Public Admin.	107.4	3.0	4.5	120.7	3.4	5.0
Unclassified	151.5	6.9	8.6	156.7	7.2	8.9

Note: Reimbursable account data is excluded.

Federally funded programs and federal employment are excluded.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis.

Employment, Wages, and Contributions/ES-202 report to the U.S. Department of Labor.

UC-217 report, Benefit Payments by Industry and Area.

Table 3.13

UI Trust Fund Model, Forecasts Through 1995
(forecast with no change in statutes)

REVISED: 29-Oct-89		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
WAGES & EMPLOYMENT:									
1	Total Covered Wages (\$1,000)	5,317,057	5,795,592	5,679,680	5,699,895	5,907,011	6,144,384	6,394,420	6,659,862
2	Wages Taxable Employers (\$1,000)	3,823,712	4,167,846	4,084,489	4,171,407	4,327,563	4,513,076	4,708,757	4,917,950
3	Taxable Wages (\$1,000)	2,552,080	2,840,368	2,705,971	2,774,703	2,867,394	2,977,597	3,094,012	3,218,396
4	Avg. Mo. Cov. Employment	191,068	206,353	204,290	196,650	199,226	202,440	205,706	209,023
5	Avg. Annual Wage (\$)	27,828	28,086	27,802	28,985	29,650	30,352	31,085	31,862
6	Taxable Wage Base (Est.) (\$)	21,100	20,900	21,100	20,900	21,700	22,200	22,800	23,300
UI TAX COMPUTATION:									
7	Benefit Costs (SFY) (\$)	91,920,775	68,240,012	70,752,549	73,618,273	67,851,658	67,139,633	73,893,713	81,081,976
8	Benefit Costs Prior 3 SFY's (\$)	332,297,229	335,485,847	287,270,693	230,913,336	212,610,834	212,222,479	208,609,563	208,885,003
9	Wages 1st 3 Last 4 SFY's (\$1,000)	13,184,650	12,591,060	11,911,111	11,703,432	11,867,723	12,233,480	12,391,322	12,785,699
10	Average Benefit Cost Ratio	3.76%	3.96%	3.56%	2.96%	2.69%	2.61%	2.54%	2.48%
11	Trust Fund Solvency Adjustment	0.6%	0.9%	0.6%	0.3%	0.0%	-0.3%	-0.4%	-0.1%
12	Average Employer Tax Rate	3.68%	4.14%	3.52%	2.73%	2.21%	1.84%	1.69%	1.93%
13	Average Employee Tax Rate	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%
REVENUES COLLECTED:									
14	Contributions From Employers (\$)	91,252,627	117,591,234	95,250,179	75,749,392	63,369,407	54,787,785	52,288,803	62,115,043
15	Contributions From Employees (\$)	17,357,837	18,529,590	13,529,855	11,098,812	11,469,576	11,910,388	12,376,048	9,655,188
16	Other Revenues (\$)	22,358,193	18,937,246	23,527,363	23,511,650	22,074,096	22,901,536	24,491,170	26,077,331
17	Interest Received on TF (\$)	5,553,585	9,058,043	11,480,831	11,855,074	11,988,475	11,574,892	10,375,421	8,720,600
18	Total Revenues	136,522,241	164,116,114	143,788,228	122,214,927	108,901,554	101,174,601	99,531,442	106,568,162
19	Change from Prior Year	11%	20%	-12%	-15%	-11%	-7%	-2%	7%
BENEFITS PAID:									
21	Total Benefits Paid	107,699,704	98,954,973	119,414,961	118,268,910	111,401,942	116,844,814	124,719,965	132,729,380
22	Change from Prior Year	-27%	-8%	21%	-1%	-6%	5%	7%	6%
TRUST FUND RESERVE:									
24	Initial Trust Fund Balance	62,979,925	91,802,462	156,963,603	181,336,870	185,282,888	182,782,500	167,112,287	141,923,764
25	End of Year Balance	91,802,462	156,963,603	181,336,870	185,282,888	182,782,500	167,112,287	141,923,764	115,762,546

Appendix A

Data Sources and Limitations

LIMITATIONS OF DATA

The data in this publication is derived from a number of different sources, each with their own limitations. Much of the data comes from reports that are produced directly from computer files in the Alaska Department of Labor's mainframe computer. While the reports come from the same source, data that appears similar is not necessarily comparable, because the programs that produce the reports are run at different times and use different selection criteria.

Consequently, some of the tables in this publication are not directly comparable. For instance, Table 2.13 reports payment data by UI local office, while Tables 2.9-2.12 report the same data by industry grouping. The totals are not the same, however, because Table 2.13 comes from the BEPP 2565 Monthly Management Report, which scans the file each week, while Tables 2.9-2.12 come from the UC-217 report, which scans the file once each month; supplemental payments for weeks previously paid, overpayments, and other adjustments made during the month will cause the totals to differ slightly. Similarly, Table 2.13 differs slightly from Table 2.14 for the same reasons, even though both report benefit payments by area.

There will be similar differences whenever two tables are derived from different sources. Each table includes the data source at the bottom of the page. The reader should be cautious about other limitations as well. Percentages occasionally do not sum to 100% due to rounding error when using only one or two digits. The data is reported to the full dollar amount whenever possible throughout the publication, but the dollar amounts in some tables are rounded to the nearest \$1,000 because of space limitations. Finally, industry groupings include subcategories for manufacturing and mining; these must be subtracted when summing the columns.

CHAPTER 1: UI Covered Employment and Wages

Chapter 1 provides information on employment, payroll, and earnings. The major source of data is the Employment, Wages, and Contributions report (ES-202), a report submitted to the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The information used in ES-202 is derived from quarterly payroll and employment information submitted to the Alaska Department of Labor by all employers in Alaska. The information is also derived from Alaska Department of Labor estimates for delinquent employers reports.

ES-202 includes all employers covered by Alaska's unemployment insurance system. It also includes all Alaska employers' average monthly employment, total payroll, and taxable payroll. Additionally, ES-202 includes taxable employers' contributions assessed upon them by the state and paid into the UI Trust Fund.

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

'Average monthly employment' is an estimate of employment based on actual employment data covering that pay period which includes the 12th of each month. It is an estimate of the number of jobs filled each month. Caution must be used when deriving annual earnings from these figures, as they represent average annual earnings per job, not per worker. Payroll is the actual total payroll during each quarter.

Throughout chapter 1, industries are broken out according to categories established in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual. Specific industries, based on 2-digit SIC codes, were selected because of their relevance to the Alaskan economy. The same categories

are used for benefit payments in chapters two and three. Employment, payroll, and earnings information is also broken out by ownership — private, state government, and local government. In all industry and ownership categories, federal government employment is excluded, as federal employees and members of the military are not covered under the state unemployment insurance program.

Noteworthy is the fact that public administration (SIC codes 91-97) is not directly comparable with state and local government ownership. While all of 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 other industries than public administration, particularly construction, transportation, and services.

CHAPTER 2: UI Benefit Payments

Chapter 2 provides information on benefit payments. Information on unemployment claims is entered into Alaska's Benefits Unemployment Compensation System (BUC\$), and is recorded in the Department of Labor's (DOL) computer. Extracted from this file are several reports, three of which form the basis of most benefit payment data used in this publication.

Payments by industry and area, tables 2.9-2.12 and tables 2.14-2.15, are derived from the UC-217 report. The UC-217 report is a monthly compilation of data by 2-digit SIC codes and 3-digit census area codes. Payment amounts differ from the amounts shown in table 2.3 due to the omission of supplemental payments for weeks previously paid, penalties and interest, and other adjustments.

Two reports provide information for the payment data on tables 2.5-2.8 and tables 2.13, 2.14, and 2.16. These data are derived from the Alaska DOL's BEPP 2565 Monthly Management report, which scans weekly the department's active claimant file. Some of the data are also derived from the U.S. Department of Labor's ETA 5-159 Claims Activity report, which is taken from the weekly and monthly management reports.

Data in table 2.2 is derived from the 'Claimant Characteristics' computer tape. This tape is a special compilation of information on all claimants who received unemployment compensation in 1988. Occupations are listed according to classifications in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles (or DOT codes). Ethnic information is based on information voluntarily submitted at the time of initial filing.

Table 2.1 uses data from the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS), a DOL report produced for the U.S. Department of Labor. This report estimates the total number of employed and unemployed in the state each month.

Table 2.7 uses employment data from the yearly ES-202 report from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. It also uses payment data from the yearly ETA 5-159 report on all states compiled by the U.S. Department of Labor, Division of Actuarial Services.

Table 2.17 is derived from the UI Data Summary, formerly called the QUICC Report, a quarterly publication of key UI information published by the U.S. Department of Labor, Division of Actuarial Services.

CHAPTER 3: Alaska's UI Benefit Financing System

Chapter 3 discusses financial transactions, Alaska's UI Trust Fund, and Alaska's benefit financing structure. One of the major subjects of the chapter is benefit costs. Therefore, it draws heavily from the Alaska Department of Labor's Benefit Payments by Industry and Area (UC 217) report and the ES-202 quarterly reports (the DOL's Employment, Wages, and Contributions report). And, in fact, several of the tables directly reproduce data reported in chapters one and two.

The other major source of data for chapter 3 is the Financial Transactions Summary (ETA 2-112). This is a monthly accounting report produced by DOL. It is the most accurate source of information on financial transactions and cash flow. Its major limitation is that it does not break out data by industry or area. It is used to compute UI tax rates (see tables 3.4 and 3.6) and benefit costs and benefit cost rates (tables 3.1, 3.2 and 3.6). It is also the source for UI Trust Fund balances (tables 3.3 , 3.6 and 3.10), deposits and disbursements for all programs (table 3.3), as well as interstate wage combining, reimbursable employers (table 3.8), and collections, benefits and trust fund balance as a percentage of wages (see table 3.4, 3.10, and 3.11).

Table 3.3 also uses data from the DOL Contributions Operations (ETA 581) report in order to estimate reimbursable contributions between 1981 and 1984.

Table 3.5 lists experience ratings by industry, which are reported on the BRTR 9500 Array, Taxable Wages Within Size of Payroll Codes -- a yearly listing of employers, their payroll experience, and their quarterly decline quotients. This information is also produced by the Alaska Department of Labor.

Table 3.13 is produced by the Department of Labor, Research and Analysis, using a variety of data sources that are used in this publication, and run through a forecasting model produced by Research and Analysis.

Appendix B

Summary of Major Changes in the Employment Security Act

Coverage Provisions of the Alaska Employment Security Act

1937-1986

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 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 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 (Federal Unemployment Tax Act) will be automatically covered under the state U.I. law. Ch. 48, 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 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 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

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 the 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

Financing Provisions of the Alaska Employment Security Act

1937-1986

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 0.5% is also assessed. Employer tax credit is eliminated. Ch. 5, ELSA 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 0.6%. 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 0.3% to 0.9% averaging 0.65%. Ch. 60, SLA 1960

Jan. 1, 1974

Employee tax made uniform and employer tax left variable. Tax base \$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

Jan. 1, 1981

Tax base will be 60% of the average annual wage for calendar years 1981 and 1982 and will be 75% of the average annual wage for future years. Replaces the ten alternative tax rate schedules with twenty "experience factors." An employer's yearly rate calculation will be 82% 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%. Employee tax will be a uniform 18% 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 calculation of average benefit cost rate. Ch. 106, SLA 1984

Jan. 1, 1985

A new rate class 21 is established and assigned an experience rating of 1.65 and a minimum employer tax rate of 5.4%. Solvency adjustments changed to provide a surcharge if the trust fund reserve rate falls below 3.0% and a credit if the reserve rate equals or exceeds 3.3%. 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 subtraction of 0.1% of taxable wages from amount contributed by employees. Ch. 95, SLA 1989

Benefit Provisions of the Alaska Employment Security Act**1937-1986****April 2, 1937**

Benefits first made payable January 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, ELSA 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 of base year earnings. Ch. 32, ELSA 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 in base year. Total benefit payments limited to 26 x WBA for most claimants. Ch 99, 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 with dependents residing outside the Territory are disqualified for the dependent allowance. Ch. 5, ELSA 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 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 is ended. Ch. 106, SLA 1971

July 1, 1973

Minimum payment \$18; maximum \$90. Dependent allowance set at \$10 per dependent up to three. Ch. 43, SLA 1973

Oct. 1, 1980

Minimum payment \$34; maximum payment \$150 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 payments \$34; maximum payment \$156 basic WBA. Ch. 115, SLA 1982

Oct. 1, 1984

Minimum payments \$38; maximum payment \$188 basic WBA. Ch. 106, SLA 1984

Qualifying Provisions of the Alaska Employment Security Act

1937-1986

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 more than sixteen times the Weekly Benefit Amount (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 twenty-five times the WBA. Ch. 1, SLA 1939

March 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 1/4 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 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

Oct. 1, 1980

Minimum wage requirement set at \$1,000 with at least ten percent earned outside the quarter of highest wages. If a claimant earns more than 90% of the base period wages in one quarter, base period wages used for determining benefits will be reduced to ten 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 on to 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 six 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 forty 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 x 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

Appendix C

Glossary of Terms

AVERAGE ANNUAL EARNINGS Total payroll in covered employment divided by average monthly covered employment.

AVERAGE MONTHLY COVERED EMPLOYMENT The sum of all reported covered employment for a 12-month period divided by 12.

AVERAGE WEEKLY BENEFIT AMOUNT (AWBA) The total benefits paid for full-time unemployment divided by the number of weeks compensated.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS Average annual earnings in covered employment divided by 52.

AREA Geographic areas within Alaska recorded by census areas and subareas.

BASE PERIOD The first four of the last five completed calendar quarters immediately preceding the first day of an individual's benefit year.

BASE PERIOD EARNINGS (BASE PERIOD WAGE) a) If the worker was paid 90% or more of his earnings in any single quarter of his base period, BPW is defined as earnings in the other three quarters times 10; b) If the worker was not paid 90% or more of his earnings in a single quarter of his base period, BPW is defined as earnings during his base period.

BENEFITS Money payments payable to an individual under AS.23.20.

BENEFIT COST RATE The cost of benefits as determined by the ratio of regular benefits paid in the current year divided by total payroll in the previous year.

BENEFIT YEAR A one year period beginning with the day an insured worker files a request for determination of insured status.

BENEFITS UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION SYSTEM (BUC\$) A transaction driven system which automates all Employment Security Unemployment Insurance benefit functions, including on-line data collection and batch processing for database updating and report generation.

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.

CONTINUED WEEK CLAIMED A claim for waiting week credit or payment of benefits for a week.

CONTINUED WEEK PAID Payment for a week of unemployment or for a waiting week.

COMBINED WAGES (INTERSTATE WAGE COMBINING) Earnings during a base period that were paid in more than one state, for purposes of 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 persons employed during the pay period which includes the 12th of each month, by place of work. Workers that are not covered include agricultural workers, self-employed workers, some employed students, most fishermen, full-commissioned salesmen, 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 from quarter 1 to quarter 2 by the payroll in quarter 1.

DEPENDENT BENEFITS Benefits paid to claimants with dependents, up to three dependents per claimant.

DURATION The number of weeks in which payments were received by an individual (actual), or qualified for (potential), for each program. Average duration is defined as 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 earnings replaced by UI weekly benefit amount.

ETA Employment and Training Administration, a division of the U.S. Department of Labor.

EXHAUSTS Persons receiving payments for the maximum number of weeks available to them in a particular program.

EXPERIENCE RATING A method of measuring an employer's experience with unemployment by ranking each employer by average quarterly decline quotient, and assigning one of 21 rate classes, each with a factor between .4 and 1.65.

EXTENDED BENEFITS (EB) Additional benefits allowable after regular State UI benefits have been exhausted, only when an Extended Benefits period is in effect.

EXTENDED BENEFITS PERIOD A period during which EB payments are allowed, which is defined as a period of 13 weeks or more when the state's Insured Unemployment Rate is 6% or higher.

FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR October 1 of prior year through September 30 of current year.

FEDERAL SUPPLEMENTAL BENEFITS A federally funded program similar to FSC that was in effect between 1975 and 1978.

FEDERAL SUPPLEMENTAL COMPENSATION (FSC) A federally funded program in effect between October 1982 and April 1985, which 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 (See EXHAUSTS)

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

FUTA Federal Unemployment Tax Act.

HIGH QUARTER The quarter of the base period in which the greatest amount of earnings occurred.

INDUSTRY Classification of a reporting employing unit by primary economic activity according to SIC codes.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT The number of persons filing continued claims for full regular benefits, partial regular benefits, or in waiting week status, during a given week.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE Ratio of insured unemployed expressed as a percentage of average covered employment; computed as average insured unemployment over a 13-week period divided by average covered employment lagged 6 months.

INTERSTATE CLAIMS, INTERSTATE PAYMENTS Claims made by, or payments made to, persons 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, persons residing within Alaska, including payments from other liable states.

LAUS Local Area Unemployment Statistics.

LOCAL OFFICES Unemployment Insurance claims centers (14 offices, including the mail claims and interstate unit) which take and process UI claims.

MAIL CLAIMS Claims filed by mail to the Mail Claims unit of the Central Office, by persons residing more than 55 miles from the nearest Local Office.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT Employment that does not include self-employed workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, most fishermen, or agricultural workers, by place of work rather than residence.

OWNERSHIP Classification of reporting employing units according to legal proprietorship (federal, state, local, international, or private industry) rather than by type of economic activity.

REGULAR BENEFITS (See STATE UI PROGRAM)

REIMBURSABLE A contribution system whereby certain employers (state and local governments, hospitals, schools, non-profit corporations) can elect to reimburse the state trust fund directly for benefits paid for which they are responsible, rather than pay taxes under the experience rating system.

SOLVENCY ADJUSTMENT A surcharge added to employer taxes whenever the trust fund balance falls below 3.0% of the total payroll, or subtracted whenever the balance rises above 3.3%.

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC) A national standardized system to classify reporting employing units into industries by 4 digit codes, according to primary economic activity.

STATE FISCAL YEAR July 1 of the prior year through June 30 of the current year.

STATE INTERIM BENEFITS (SIB) A special Alaska program which pays benefits to certain noninstructional educational employees during periods between sessions.

STATE SUPPLEMENTAL BENEFITS (SSB) A special Alaska program which 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 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 an employee's earnings subject to State Unemployment Insurance taxes.

TAXABLE PAYROLL That part of total payroll reported by employers subject to the experience rating system that are subject to state unemployment tax provisions.

TOTAL LABOR FORCE All persons age 16 and over residing in a specific geographical area who are either employed, unemployed and seeking employment, or involved in a labor dispute.

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT All persons age 16 and over who did not work during the survey week, but were available and seeking work or waiting to report for work within 30 days.

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE An expression of the number of unemployed persons as a percent of the total civilian labor force. Defined as total unemployment divided by the total labor force.

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

TRA Trade Readjustment Allowance. An allowance authorized under the federal Trade Act of 1974 for the purpose of providing benefits and training to workers whose employment opportunities have been impacted by adjustments made in federal regulations concerning international trade.

TRAINING AND BUILDING FUND A fund (separate from the unemployment compensation fund) based on interest and penalties collected from taxable employers and used to support training activities and to provide office space.

TRUST FUND A state fund to receive and disburse unemployment insurance funds.

TRUST FUND RESERVE Funds on deposit in the trust fund plus balances in the state's clearing account and benefit payment account plus interest credited for the last quarter of the calendar year.

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

UCX A federally funded insurance program designed to provide temporary unemployment compensation for ex-members of the Armed Forces.

UI Unemployment Insurance.

WAITING WEEK The first week for which a claimant files for unemployment and for which there is no disqualification.

WEEKLY BENEFIT AMOUNT Amount of benefit payments actually paid (actual) or eligible for (potential) per week.

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