UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTUARIAL STUDY



TONY KNOWL

Unemployment Insurance Actuarial Study and Financial Handbook 1994

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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 Alaska Department of Labor submit to the governor a biennial actuarial study of the unemployment tax and benefit structures. This is the 11th 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 (UI) system in Alaska.

Information in this publication generally follows a time series of 10 years. Readers interested in a longer historical perspective should refer to earlier reports of this series. These publications are available upon request from the Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Section.

The Unemployment Insurance Actuarial Study and Financial Handbook, 1994 consists of: an Executive Summary, UI-Covered Employment and Wages (Chapter One), Unemployment Insurance Benefit Payments (Chapter Two), and Alaska's UI Benefit Financing System (Chapter Three). Three appendices also are included. Each chapter contains 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 One focuses on Alaska's payroll and employment that are covered by the unemployment insurance system in Alaska. It discusses total payroll, average monthly employment, and average earnings per worker. Each is broken out by major industry division.

Chapter Two 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 Three 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.

Executive Summary

Extensive information about the Unemployment Insurance (UI) system in Alaska and recent trends are detailed in Chapters 1-3. These are some of the most significant findings for 1994:

- ✓ Alaska's unemployment insurance program covered an average of 252,000 workers in 1994, or 98.2% of all nonagricultural wage and salary workers in Alaska.
- ✓ Average monthly covered employment, total covered payroll, and average earnings have increased and exceeded all previous levels.
- ✓ Total covered payroll in Alaska was \$7.5 billion in 1994, of which \$5.5 billion was paid by employers required to pay UI tax contributions.
- ✓ Average weekly earnings for covered workers in 1994 rose to \$620, about 2.5% greater than in 1992 (\$605). Once more, top earnings were in the oil and gas mining industry (\$1,497) while the lowest were in the trade industry (\$388). The fastest wage growth during this two-year period from 1992 to 1994 is in the construction industry, where average weekly earnings jumped from \$801 to \$874.
- ✓ About \$150 million in benefits was paid to 64.2 thousand unemployed workers claiming unemployment insurance in 1994. Regular benefits totaled \$123.7 million, and \$0.3 million was paid in state supplemental benefits. Emergency Unemployment Compensation (EUC) paid out \$10.5 million in 1994, while the extended benefits program (replacing EUC during the course of the year) paid out an additional \$15.5 million.
- ✓ In 1994, the average weekly benefit payment for regular benefits in Alaska was \$170, the same as in 1992. On the average, those claiming regular benefits received 15 weeks of benefits, while those claiming extended benefits (EB) were paid seven weeks.
- ✓ In 1994, Alaska ranked 49th in the nation in terms of benefit adequacy, or the percentage of average weekly earnings replaced by unemployment benefits. On the other hand, Alaska ranked the highest (1st) in terms of the percentage of unemployed workers who actually received UI benefits.
- ✓ With a trust fund reserve balance over \$205 million at the end of 1994, Alaska's unemployment insurance trust fund remains healthy.
- ✓ The 1995 average employer tax rate was 2.04% of taxable wages.

UI Covered Employment and Wages

Chapter 1

This chapter discusses the coverage provisions of the unemployment insurance (UI) program in Alaska, beginning with 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 examined. The last issue of this Handbook was published with 1992 information and examined the changes occurring following the recession of 1986-87. This issue of the Handbook includes data through 1994, and highlights changes over a four-year period since the end of 1990.

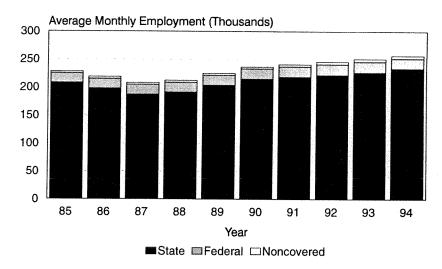
Most Alaska Workers Covered by Unemployment Insurance

In 1994, state or federal unemployment insurance (UI) programs covered 252,219 workers in Alaska, 98.2% of all nonagricultural wage and salary workers. (See Table 1.1.) Since 1990, this percentage has averaged about 98.3%. State programs covered 90.9% and federal programs covered 7.3% of workers. Figure 1.1 illustrates the components of nonagricultural wage and salary employment since 1985.

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 (1.8% of Alaska workers) include full-commission salespersons, elected and appointed officials, fishers, unpaid family and domestic workers, and the self-employed.

Nonprofit organizations and state and local government agencies 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 five years the percentage of covered employment which is reimbursable has demonstrated a very slow decrease from 23.3% in 1990. (See Table 1.2.) In 1994, average monthly employment covered under reimbursable accounts was 51,509 (22.1%).

Figure 1.1
Employment by Type of UI Coverage
1985-1994



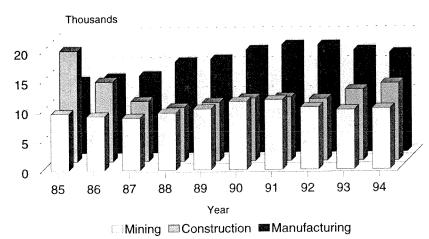
1990-1994: Moderate, Confused Growth in Employment and Payroll

During the three years following the 1986-87 statewide recession, employment and payroll in Alaska grew rapidly, about 4.9% and 7.4%, respectively, in an average year. However, from 1990 through 1994, overall growth has slowed to an annual average rate of 2.1% in employment and 3.8% in total covered payroll. Some industries experienced increases, and others suffered declines.

Average monthly covered employment increased from 214,644 at the end of 1990 to 221,795 (1992) and then 233,455 (1994). (See Table 1.2.) Seven industries have posted employment increases since the end of 1990. Most noticeable is construction, which experienced a 23% employment growth during the same period, reaching an average employment level of 13,029 during 1994. Other industries posting good growth rates since 1990 are agriculture-forestry-fishing (20.9%), finance-insurance-real estate (16.6%), trade (14.5%), transportation-communications-utilities (12.6%), and services (10.6%).

Six industries have experienced decreasing employment levels from 1990 to 1994. In the manufacturing sector both the paper products industry and lumber and wood were particularly hard hit, experiencing 43.4% and 26.6% drops in employment since the end of 1990. Employment in the paper products industry fell to 513 in 1994. As far as our records indicate, that may be an all time low for the industry. Also suffering from employment losses was the mining industry (down 10.5% from the end of 1990), and public administration (-1.4%).

Figure 1.2
Average Monthly Covered Employment
1985-1994



The total covered payroll paid to Alaska workers covered by the unemployment insurance system increased by an average 4.3% annually from the end of 1990 to 1994 when it reached the \$7.5 billion mark. This puts Alaska's total covered payroll more than a billion and a half dollars greater than the pre-recessionary, 1985 high of \$6 billion. Three industries showed total covered payroll growth rates in the high 20% category: finance-insurance-real estate (29.7%), construction (27.6%), and transportation-communications-utilities (26.7%). Only two of Alaska's industries lost ground in total covered payroll during

the period from the end of 1990 through 1994: paper products (-4.1%) and lumber and wood (-22.3%). (See Table 1.3.)

The 1994 payroll of reimbursable employers was \$2.0 billion, while taxable employers had a payroll of \$5.5 billion. Of the \$5.5 billion, only \$3.6 billion was actually subject to taxation, as taxes were only levied on the first \$23,800 paid to each employee during tax year 1994. (See Table 1.4.)

Alaska's Industrial Mix Continues to Change

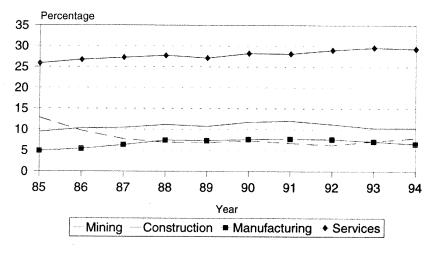
Although most changes noted during the four-year period from the end of 1990 through 1994 have not been remarkable, some industries have experienced dramatic changes. Most remarkable among these are public administration, oil and gas mining, construction, and services. Two of these have posted big increases in their percentage shares of total state employment; two show losses.

Two industries which have shown substantial growth in their percentage share of total employment are construction and services. Following a recession-driven tumble from 9.0% in 1985 to a low of 4.7% in 1988, construction's share has grown from 4.9% at the end of 1990 to 5.6% in 1994. The services industry, on the other hand, came by its fastest growth around and during those recessionary years. Even with 33.0% of the employment share in 1990, the services industry has found room to grow, ending 1994 with 33.6% of Alaska's workers.

Other industries which have experienced significant growth in employment share since 1990 are transportation, communications, and utilities (10.0% to 10.4%); trade (21.4% to 22.6%); and finance, insurance, and real estate (4.4% to 4.8%).

The two industries with big employment and employment share losses are public administration and oil and gas mining. Public administration's employment share has fallen from 12% at the end of 1990 to 10.8% in 1994. Oil and gas mining employment share has dropped from 4.8% to 3.9%.

Figure 1.3
Percentage of Total Covered Payroll
1985-1994

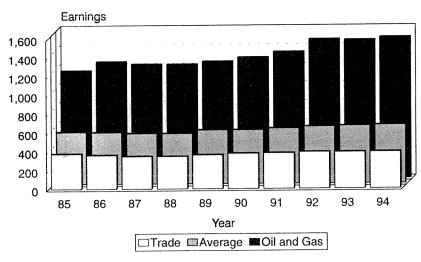


In terms of job creation since the end of 1990, two industries shine over all the others. The services industry, with 7,520 new jobs, and trade, with 6,654 new jobs, accounted for 65% of job creation. These major contributors were followed by transportation, communication, and utilities with 2,711; construction, with 2,434; and finance, insurance, and real estate, with 1,580 new jobs.

1994 Annual Earnings Highest Ever

For the sixth consecutive year, average annual earnings in Alaska have gone up. For 1994, the average of \$32,254 is 8.5% higher than 1990's average annual earnings. That's an average increase of well over \$600 in each of the past four years. (See Table 1.5.)

Figure 1.4
Average Weekly Earnings in Covered
Employment, 1985-1994



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

During the period from 1990 to 1994, the hot industries for wage growth have been other manufacturing, paper products manufacturing, and oil and gas mining. All these industries have averaged annual wage increases over 4%.

During the latest period, 1993 to 1994, wage growth was more moderate, and confused. Only one industry, construction, posted wage growth over 4%. Three sectors in the manufacturing industry suffered wage decreases: paper products, 5.8%; lumber and wood, 1.3%; and food products, 1.2%.

Alaska's best paying industry continues to be oil and gas mining (\$77,847), and its lowest remains trade (\$20,186). Salaries in oil and gas mining have jumped \$10,869 since 1990, while trade salaries have increased only \$739. Only one industry experienced wage decreases since 1990: agriculture, forestry, and fishing, down 1.1%.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment, Covered and Noncovered, 1985–1994

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
1005	000.000						
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
1989	224,810	203,423	90.5	18,218	8.1	3,169	1.4
1990	236,543	214,644	90.7	18,729	7.9	3,170	1.3
1991	240,873	218,367	90.7	18,922	7.9	3,584	1.5
1992	245,898	221,795	90.2	19,549	8.0	4,554	1.9
1993	251,038	226,475	90.2	19,856	7.9	4,707	1.9
1994	256,763	233,455	90.9	18,764	7.3	4,544	1.8

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

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis:

INDUSTRY	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Total	207,689	197,806	187,025	191,035	203,423	214,644	218,367	221,795	226,475	233,455
Ag., For. & Fish	753	798	832	936	1,099	1,098	1,181	1,458	1,604	1,327
Mining	9,513	9.079	8,788	9,591	10,248	11,476	11,762	10,481	10,051	10,274
Oil and Gas	8.869	8,508	8,063	8,620	9,166	10,258	10,541	9,229	8,952	9,152
Other Mining	644	571	725	971	1,082	1,218	1,221	1,252	1,099	1,123
Construction	18,698	13,472	10,173	9.034	9,886	10,595	10,683	10,436	11,986	13,029
	12,198	12,696	13,001	15,296	15,706	17,273	18,080	18,052	17,153	16,688
Manufacturing Food Products	6,476	6,900	7,013	8,578	8,591	9,942	11,057	11,660	11,049	10,730
Lumber & Wood	1,689	1,834	2,170	2,670	2,895	3,060	2,605	2,340	2,348	2,247
	629	827	885	947	978	907	910	908	771	513
Paper Products		3,135	2,933	3,101	3,242	3,364	3,508	3,144	2.985	3,198
Other Mfg.	3,404	19,020	18,637	18,210	21,999	21,482	22,720	23,563	23,805	24,193
Trans., Comm.& Util.	19,770	43,699	41,172	42,058	44,116	46,014	46.832	47,916	49,145	52,668
Trade	45,808	11,556	10,451	9,966	9,566	9,535	9,800	9,815	10,328	11,115
Fin., Ins. & Real Est.	11,825	61,052	59,377	61,398	65,327	70,821	71,485	74,116	76,192	78,341
Services	62,254		23,701	24,182	24,835	25,673	25,253	25,191	25,218	25,308
Public Admin. Unclassified	25, 6 87 1,203	25,315 1,119	23,701 893	24,182 364	641	677	571	767	994	512
	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
	400.0	400.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.00.0	
Ag., For. & Fish	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6
Mining	4.6	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.4	4.7	4.4	4.4
Oil and Gas	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.2	4.0	3.9
Other Mining	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Construction	9.0	6.8	5.4	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.7	5.3	5.6
Manufacturing	5.9	6.4	7.0	8.0	7.7	8.0	8.3	8.1	7.6	7.1
Food Products	3.1	3.5	3.7	4.5	4.2	4.6	5.1	5.3	4.9	4.6
Lumber & Wood	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0
Paper Products	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2
Other Mfg.	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.4
Trans., Comm.& Util.	9.5	9.6	10.0	9.5	10.8	10.0	10.4	10.6	10.5	10.4
Trade	22.1	22.1	22.0	22.0	21.7	21.4	21.4	21.6	21.7	22.6
Fin., Ins. & Real Est.	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.2	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.8
Services	30.0	30.9	31.7	32.1	32.1	33.0	32.7	33.4	33.6	33.6
Public Admin.	12.4	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.2	12.0	11.6	11.4	11.1	10.8
Unclassified	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2
				DEIMBI II	RSARI E A	CCOUNT	s			
								F. 000	E4 E00	E4 EAA
Total	46,942	46,669	44,577	45,035	47,078	50,163	50,512	51,336	51,539	51,509
Trans., Comm.& Util.	1,052	1,047	875	863	916	904	912	931	935	868
Services	23,925	24,010	23,720	23,985	25,171	27,412	28,258	29,138	29,516	29,531
Public Admin.	21,960	21,606	19,977	20,180	20,981	21,841	21,338	21,178	21,010	21,020
Other	5	6	5	7	10	6	4	(*)	(*)	(*)

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

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis:

^(*) Comparable data no longer available for this series. Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

INDUSTRY	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Total	5,975,942	5,631,460	5,221,450	5,316,310	6,036,041	6,378,361	6,667,085	6,979,390	7,222,753	7,529,797
Ag., For. & Fish	16,876	17,785	19,068	22,033	27,559	29,095	33,265	40 100	45.045	04704
Mining	561,763	•	545,253	589,963	645,454			42,100	45,015	•
Oil and Gas	530,794	•	510,186	-	593,868	748,817	802,979	779,290	746,335	•
Other Mining	30,969	27,552	35,067	44,693	51,586	687,058		708,737	683,737	•
Construction	766,285		403,310	366,930	413,146	61,759	65,528	70,553		• • •
Manufacturing	295,464	304,853	330,597	392,748	-	464,221	446,773	434,411	520,144	•
Food Products	115,312	119,587	-		439,498	483,658	511,465	529,892	509,508	
Lumber & Wood	55,590	63,114	133,519	166,929	189,672	223,152	255,112	279,945	263,136	
Paper Products	22,456	28,062	76,744	97,614	111,218	118,792	101,504	95,294	97,758	
Other Mfg.	102,106		32,959	37,729	41,262	37,555	38,505	41,221	39,489	
Trans., Comm.& Util.		94,090	87,375	90,474	97,346	104,159	116,344	113,432	109,124	
Trade	699,371	653,402	623,411	605,597	905,372	761,587	828,646	895,258	919,958	964,883
	884,819	811,014	736,752	751,272	823,700	894,837	918,643	966,258	990,457	1,063,143
Fin., Ins. & Real Est.	309,085	312,926	283,993	265,688	252,966	260,450	274,116	287,190	315,349	337,803
Services	1,543,464		1,421,994	1,474,786	1,633,568	1,796,913	1,872,859	2,022,028	2,135,651	2,206,906
Public Admin.	874,203	878,523	837,215	839,132	881,028	921,567	963,904	1,002,283	1,018,185	1,045,716
Unclassified	24,612	23,367	19,857	8,163	13,750	17,216	14,435	20,680	22,152	17,167
			PE	ERCENT D	DISTRIBUT	TION				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ag., For. & Fish	0.0									
Mining	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
•	9.4	10.3	10.4	11.1	10.7	11.7	12.0	11.2	10.3	10.3
Oil and Gas	8.9	9.8	9.8	10.3	9.8	10.8	11.1	10.2	9.5	9.5
Other Mining	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
Construction	12.8	9.7	7.7	6.9	6.8	7.3	6.7	6.2	7.2	7.9
Manufacturing	4.9	5.4	6.3	7.4	7.3	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.1	6.5
Food Products	1.9	2.1	2.6	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.8	4.0	3.6	3.4
Lumber & Wood	9.0	1.1	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2
Paper Products	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3
Other Mfg.	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6
Trans., Comm.& Util.	11.7	11.6	11.9	11.4	15.0	11.9	12.4	12.8	12.7	12.8
Trade	14.8	14.4	14.1	14.1	13.6	14.0	13.8	13.8	13.7	14.1
Fin., Ins. & Real Est.	5.2	5.6	5.4	5.0	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.5
Services	25.8	26.7	27.2	27.7	27.1	28.2	28.1	29.0	29.6	29.3
Public Admin.	14.6	15.6	16.0	15.8	14.6	14.4	14.5	14.4	14.1	13.9
Unclassified	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
	REIMBURSABLE ACCOUNTS									
Total	1,537,627	1,572,297	1,497,117	1,492,671	1,584,065	1,683,745	1,784,959	1,901,857	1,949,119	2,002,542
Trans., Comm.& Util.	51,850	49,806	40.000	40.045	40.404	45.405				
Services	-	=	42,999	42,645	43,481	45,408	45,283	47,955	47,506	45,960
	698,297	729,627	707,041	704,274	754,198	813,463	877,043	949,488		1,026,279
Public Admin.	787,399	792,777	746,989	745,665	786,239	824,761	862,550	898,614	902,081	921,853
Other	81	87	88	87	147	113	83	(*)	(*)	(*)

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

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis:

^(*) Comparable data no longer available for this series. Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

INDUSTRY	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Total	3,022,697	2,765,660	2,523,978	2,552,009	2,964,226	3,039,796	3,184,860	3,263,435	3,397,312	3,592,202
Ag., For. & Fish	13,674	14,112	14,554	16,546	20,793	21,459	25,028	31,158	33,386	26,140
Mining	244,298	250,772	234,080	248,238	266,762	290,700	313,736	291,384	277,035	291,797
Oil and Gas	225,776	234,994	213,112	221,622	236,358	257,209	280,940	258,445	244,147	259,747
Other Mining	18,522	15,778	20,968	26,616	30,404	33,491	32,796	32,939	32,888	32,049
Construction	549,512	395,150	290,775	258,146	287,621	318,541	311,875	300,607	357,668	407,034
Manufacturing	230,223	237,534	251,193	296,021	326,677	361,082	385,073	390,586	375,933	364,459
Food Products	105,411	108,207	118,908	148,155	165,300	192,683	221,522	237,345	225,597	216,050
Lumber & Wood	42,605	47,802	55,420	69,223	76,484	80,748	70,073	62,805	65,205	63,833
Paper Products	15,535	21,198	21,238	22,301	25,158	22,566	23,359	23,281	22,101	14,837
Other Mfg.	66,672	60,329	55,627	56,342	59,735	65,085	70,119	67,155	63,030	69,739
Trans., Comm.& Util.	391,763	360,171	341,128	329,462	540,177	419,187	452,979	475,279	490,335	512,598
Trade	673,666	624,953	572,419	576,584	622,869	667,273	702,260	734,172	750,162	820,991
Fin., Ins. & Real Est.	219,659	217,099	195,317	181,968	174,433	175,285	186,443	188,306	204,681	225,623
Services	617,863	587,112	547,663	575,242	650,656	711,716	729,863	771,601	820,112	860,167
Public Admin.	61,801	59,798	60,982	63,240	62,988	63,243	66,197	67,380	72,731	75,986
Unclassified	20,238	18,959	15,867	6,562	11,250	11,310	11,406	12,962	15,269	7,407
				PERCEN	IT DISTRI	BUTION				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ag., For. & Fish	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.7
Mining	8.1	9.1	9.3	9.7	9.0	9.6	9.9	8.9	8.2	8.1
Oil and Gas	7.5	8.5	8.4	8.7	8.0	8.5	8.8	7.9	7.2	7.2
Other Mining	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9
Construction	18.2	14.3	11.5	10.1	9.7	10.5	9.8	9.2	10.5	11.3
Manufacturing	7.6	8.6	10.0	11.6	11.0	11.9	12.1	12.0	11.1	10.1
Food Products	3.5	3.9	4.7	5.8	5.6	6.3	7.0	7.3	6.6	6.0
Lumber & Wood	1.4	1.7	2.2	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.8
Paper Products	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.4
Other Mfg.	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.9
Trans., Comm.& Util.	13.0	13.0	13.5	12.9	18.2	13.8	14.2	14.6	14.4	14.3
Trade	22.3	22.6	22.7	22.6	21.0	22.0	22.0	22.5	22.1	22.9
Fin., Ins. & Real Est.	7.3	7.8	7.7	7.1	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.8	6.0	6.3
Services	20.4		21.7	22.5	22.0	23.4	22.9	23.6	24.1	23.9
Public Admin.	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Unclassified	0.7			0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2

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

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis:

INDUSTRY	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Total	28,774	28,470	27,918	27,829	29,672	29,716	30,532	31,468	31,892	32,254
Ag., For. & Fish	22,412	22,287	22,918	23,540	25,076	26,498	28,167	28,875	28.064	26,197
Mining	59,052	63,739	62,045	61,512	62,983	65,251	68,269	74,353	74,255	75,675
Oil and Gas	59,848	64,778	63,275	63,256	64,790	66,978	69,960	74,333	76,378	•
Other Mining	48,089	48,252	48,368	46.028	47,677	50,705	53,667	56,352	76,378 56,959	77,847 57.910
Construction	40,982	40,475	39,645	40.617	41,791	43.815	41,821	41,626	43,396	
Manufacturing	24,222	24.012	25,429	25.676	27.983	28,001	28,289	29,354	43,38 6 29.704	45,471
Food Products	17,806	17,331	19,039	19,460	22,078	22,445	23,072	24,009	23,815	29,332
Lumber & Wood	32,913	34,413	35,366	36,560	38,417	38,821	38,965	40.724	41.635	23,531 41,098
Paper Products	35,701	33.932	37.242	39,841	42,190	41,406	42.313	45,398	51,218	•
Other Mfg.	29,996	30,013	29,790	29,176	30,027	30.963	33,165	36,079	36,557	48,236
Trans., Comm.& Util.	35,375	34.353	33,450	33,256	41,155	35,452	36,472	37,994	38,646	37,496
Trade	19.316	18,559	17,894	17,863	18,671	19,447	19,616	20,166	•	39,883
Fin., Ins. & Real Est.	26,138	27,079	27,174	26,659	26,444	27,315	27,971	29,260	20,154	20,186
Services	24,793	24,661	23,949	24,020	25,006	25,373	26,199	•	30,533	30,392
Public Admin.	34,059	34,704	35,324	34,701	35,475	25,373 35,896	38,170	27,282 39,787	28,030	28,171
Unclassified	20,459	20,882	22,236	22,426	21,451	25,430	25,280	26,962	40,375	41,320
	•		,	,	21,401	20,700	20,200	20,902	22,286	33,529
				REIMB	URSABL	E ACCOL	JNTS			
Total	32,756	33,690	33,585	33,145	33,648	33,565	35,337	37,047	37,818	38,878
Trans., Comm.& Util.	49,287	47,570	49,142	49,415	47,468	50,230	49.652	51,509	50,809	52,949
Services	29,187	30,388	29,808	29,363	29,963	29,675	31,037	32,586	33,673	34,753
Public Admin.	35,856	36,692	37,392	36,951	37,474	37,762	40,423	42,431	42,936	43,856
Other	16,200	14,500	17,600	12,429	14,700	18,833	20,750	(*)	(*)	(*)

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

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis:

^(*) Comparable data no longer available for this series.

INDUSTRY	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Total	553.34	547.49	536.89	535.17	570.62	571.46	587.15	605.15	613.31	620.26
Ag., For. & Fish	430.99	428.60	440.74	452.68	482.24	509.58	541.67	555.29	539.70	503.80
Mining	1,135.62	1,225.75	1,193.18	1,182.93	1,211.22	1,254.82	1,312.86	1,429.86	1,427.98	1,455.29
Oil and Gas	1,150.93	1,245.74	1,216.83	1,216.47	1,245.97	1,288.03	1,345.39	1,476.82	1,468.81	1,497.06
Other Mining	924.78	927.93	930.16	885.15	916.86	975.10	1,032.07	1,083.70	1,095.37	1,113.66
Construction	788.12	778.37	762.41	781.09	803.67	842.60	804.25	800.50	834.54	874.44
Manufacturing	465.81	461.76	489.01	493.78	538.13	538.48	544.02	564.49	571.23	564.07
Food Products	342.42	333.30	366.13	374.23	424.58	431.64	443.70	461.71	457.99	452.51
Lumber & Wood	632.94	661.79	680.11	703.07	738.79	746.56	749.33	783.15	800.67	790.34
Paper Products	686.56	652.54	716.19	766.16	811.35	796.26	813.72	873.03	984.96	927.61
Other Mfg.	576.84	577.17	572.89	561.07	577.43	595.44	637.79	693.60	703.03	721.07
Trans., Comm.& Util.	680.30	660.64	643.27	639.54	791.45	681.78	701.39	730.66	743.18	766.98
Trade	371.46	356.91	344.12	343.51	359.06	373.98	377.23	387.80	387.57	388.19
Fin., Ins. & Real Est.	502.66	520.75	522.57	512.68	508.54	525.29	537.90	562.70	587.18	584.45
Services	476.79	474.26	460.55	461.92	480.88	487.93	503.83	524.65	539.04	541.74
Public Admin.	654.99	667.38	679.31	667.32	682.22	690.31	734.04	765.14	776.45	794.61
Unclassified	393.44	401.58	427.62	431.27	412.52	489.04	486.16	518.50	428.57	644.79
			REIMBUF	RSABLE A	CCOUNT	S				
Total	629.92	647.89	645.86	637.40	647.07	645.49	679.56	712.45	727.28	747.64
TCU, Other	947.83	914.81	945.03	950.29	912.85	965.96	954.85	990.56	977.09	1,018.26
Services	561.29	584.39	573.23	564.68	576.21	570.68	596.87	626.65	647.55	668.32
Public Admin.	689.54	705.62	719.09	710.59	720.65	726.19	777.37	815.99	825.69	843.38
Other	311.54	278.85	338.46	239.01	282.69	362.18	399.04	(*)	(*)	(*)

Notes: Average Weekly Earnings = Average Annual Earnings (Table 1.5) divided by 52. Reimbursable account data are 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.

^(*) Comparable data no longer available for this series.

OWNERSHIP	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Total	207,689	197,80 6	187,025	191,035	203,423	214,644	218,367	221,795	226,475	233,455
State Government	20,168	19,883	18,432	19,082	20,376	21,479	20,807	20,191	19,683	19,887
Local Government	27,330	27,223	26,401	26,425	26,781	28,140	28,660	29,470	29,944	29,815
Private Industry	160,191	150,700	142,192	145,528	158,266	165,025	168,900	172,134	176,848	183,753
Taxable	155,948	146,398	137,687	140,925	151,429	159,453	162,972	165,441	169,641	176,675
Reimbursable	4,243	4,302	4,505	4,603	4,837	5,572	5,928	6,693	7,207	7,078
			PER	CENT DIS	STRIBUTION	NC				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
State Government	9.7	10.1	9.9	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.5	9.1	8.7	8.5
Local Government	13.2	13.8	14.1	13.8	13.2	13.1	13.1	13.3	13.2	12.8
Private Industry	77.1	76.2	76.0	76.2	76.8	76.9	77.3	77.6	78.1	78.7
Taxable	75.1	74.0	73.6	73.8	74.4	74.3	74.6	74.6	74.9	75.7
Reimbursable	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.0

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.

Total Covered Payroll (excluding federal) by Ownership (\$1,000), 1985-1994

Table 1.8

OWNERSHIP	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Total	5,975,942	5,631,460	5,221,450	5,316,310	6,036,041	6,378,361	6,667,085	6,979,390	7,222,753	7,529,797
State Government	684,386	688,559	640,157	654,330	704,401	752,768	788,394	810,009	816,910	833,973
Local Government	874,494	898,094	871,183	856,018	885,837	923,880	966,951	1,036,179	1,078,060	1,119,757
Private Industry	4,417,062	4,044,807	3,710,110	3,805,962	4,445,803	4,701,713	4,911,740	5,133,202	5,327,783	5,576,067
Taxable	4,323,450	3,945,491	3,606,244	3,701,659	4,328,979	4,565,435	4,751,787	4,945,025	5,124,752	5,372,562
Reimbursable	93,612	99,316	103,866	104,303	116,824	136,278	159,953	188,177	203,031	203,505
			PE	RCENT	DISTRIBUT	TION				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
State Government	11.5	12.2	12.3	12.3	11.7	11.8	11.8	11.6	11.3	11.1
Local Government	14.6	15.9	16.7	16.1	14.7	14.5	14.5	14.8	14.9	14.9
Private Industry	73.9	71.8	71.1	71.6	73.7	73.7	73.7	73.5	73.8	74.1
Taxable	72.3	70.1	69.1	69.6	71.7	71.6	71.3	70.9	71.0	71.4
Reimbursable	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.7

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

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis:

OWNERSHIP	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Total	3,022,697	2,765,660	2,523,978	2,552,009	2,964,226	3,039,796	3,184,860	3,263,435	3,397,312	3,592,202
State Government	4,338 78.582	4,816 75.482	5,488 75.738	6,401 76,999	8,248 75.013	9,276 75,960	8,814 76,780	8,795 78,476	8,838 86,153	9,003 87,916
Private Industry	2,939,777	2,685,362			2,880,965	2,954,560	3,099,266	3,176,164	3,302,321	3,495,283
			PE	RCENT DI	STRIBUTI	ION				
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	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Local Government	2.6	2.7	3.0	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4
Private Industry	97.3	97.1	96.8	96.7	97.2	97.2	97.3	97.3	97.2	97.3

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

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis:

Unemployment Insurance Benefit Payments

Chapter 2

This chapter focuses on 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, dependents' benefits, and duration. Next, brief summaries of Extended Benefits (EB), the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Program (EUC), and State Supplemental Benefits (SSB) programs are provided. Finally, the distribution of payments by industry and area is covered.

UI Benefit Payments Decrease in 1994

In 1994, Alaska paid \$150 million in unemployment compensation to 64,163 claimants covered under state and federal systems. (See Table 2.2 and Table 2.14.) This was 16.7% fewer benefit dollars paid than in 1993, and 14.7% less than was paid in 1992. The number of claimants in 1994 decreased 1.6% from 1993 and 0.5% from 1992.

Total unemployment compensation benefit payments increased steadily from 1980 until 1986. In 1987, total dollars paid (\$139.2 million) began to decline and continued to do so through 1989 (\$81.9 million). Then, in 1990, the trend changed again and benefit payments increased 21.8% over the prior year, and increased each year until 1994. (See Table 2.14). In 1994, benefit payments dropped because of the termination of the Emergency Unemployment Compensation (EUC) early in the year. The EUC payments in 1993 were \$68.7 million. In 1994, they were only \$10.5 million.

The proportion of total unemployment compensation benefit payments made to out-of-state claimants declined steadily from 1987 through 1991. In 1992, the trend was halted when out of state claimants took about 22% of all benefit payments. The percentage of out of state claimants has remained relatively stable since then.

Unemployment compensation payments were distributed through four different programs in Alaska in 1993 and 1994. During these two years, the regular unemployment insurance program (regular benefits) accounted for 70.9% of all dollars paid. The Extended Benefits Program (4.6%) was eclipsed by the EUC Program, which accounted for 24.0% of all UI payments. The State Supplemental Benefits Program accounted for only about 0.3%.

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

The regular Unemployment Insurance benefits program, the state's largest UI program, has been in existence since the Employment Security Act of 1937. It 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.

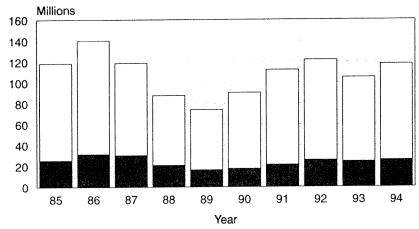
The **base period** is defined as the first four of the five most recently completed quarters on the date of application for unemployment insurance benefits. However, base period earnings are not always simply the claimant's earnings during the base period. In 1981, the Alaska Legislature enacted AS 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 or her earnings in one calendar quarter, the worker's base period earnings are his or her earnings in the three other quarters multiplied by 10; or
- 2. If the insured worker is paid less than 90% of his or her earnings in one calendar quarter, the worker's base period earnings are simply his or her 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 \$44 at \$1,000 base period earnings, and increases by \$2 increments for each \$250 in earnings. The maximum benefit amount is \$212 for any base period

earnings at or above \$22,000. (See Table 2.3.)

Figure 2.1
Amount of UI Payments, Regular Benefits*
1985-1994



■Out-of-State □In-State

In 1994, more than 46,800 unemployed persons received \$123.7 million in regular benefits. The average duration of regular benefits was 15.2 weeks, down from 16.6 in 1992. (See Table 2.5 and Table 2.14.)

Claimants with Dependents Receive an Additional Allowance

Alaska is one of only 13 states to provide additional **dependent benefits** to UI claimants. In most of these states the dependent's allowance increases the maximum amount of benefits payable in a benefit year for

^{*}Excludes payments from federal programs. Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis Section.

those claiming it, because the allowance is added to the basic weekly benefit so long as it is payable. This is the case in Alaska.

There is no doubt that dependent benefits introduce the principle of need into what is fundamentally an insurance program. In fact, in Alaska the dependent's allowance can exceed the base weekly benefit amount for individuals earning up to \$4,500 in base period wages. Most states have opted to base eligibility primarily on labor force attachment as shown by base period wages.

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, or depend on the claimant for more than 50% of support. A dependent must be an unmarried child, or step-child, or a legal ward 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 1994, 18,586 persons receiving regular UI were paid \$14,004,072 in dependents' benefits. This is 11.3% of regular UI program benefit costs. (See Table 2.16.)

Duration of Benefits Depends on 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.) Claimants with a ratio of less than 1.50 have earned 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 is 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 significant stimulus to the economy during the slow winter months.

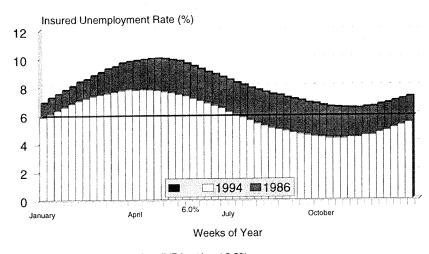
Duration of Benefits Affected by Reason for Leaving/Refusing Work

All states disqualify claimants who voluntarily quit work without good cause, who are discharged for misconduct, or who unreasonably refuse an offer of suitable work. Although the disqualification provisions vary from state to state, almost every state (46 states in all) provides for a complete denial of benefits for the duration of a claimant's unemployment. To requalify for benefits, claimants must obtain another job, work for a specific time period, and then become unemployed again for a nondisqualifying reason. Of the four remaining states, one state reduces benefits by a specific number of weeks. The three other states not only postpone benefits, but also reduce the claimant's benefit entitlement for several weeks. Alaska is one of these three states.

In Alaska, a claimant who voluntarily quits work, or who is discharged for misconduct, suffers a six weeks' postponement of benefits (in addition to the one week waiting period everyone must serve), and a benefit reduction equal to three times the weekly benefit amount.

Eclipsed by Emergency Unemployment Compensation in 1993, Extended Benefits Back in 1994

Figure 2.2
Alaska Insured Unemployment Rate
1986 and 1994



Extended benefits payable when IUR is at least 6.0% Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis Section. Under normal circumstances, UI claimants no longer receive benefits once they exhaust the maximum amount to which they are entitled. However, they 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 (EB).

In order for EB to be payable, unemployment must be high enough to meet federal standards. Specifically, an EB 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 EB 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. As Figure 2.2 illustrates, in 1986, during the peak of the recession, the IUR never fell below 6% and EB were payable year round.

In 1993, Emergency Unemployment Compensation (EUC) displaced EB, but by 1994, with the EUC program winding down, EB once again became the major extension program in Alaska. In 1994, more than 13.6 thousand unemployed workers received \$15.5 million in extended benefits. The average duration of extended benefits was 6.6 weeks. (See Table 2.7 and Table 2.14.) By contrast, in 1986, during the recession, when extended benefits were payable throughout the year, more than 20,600 persons received \$21,946,358 in extended benefits.

Extended benefits triggered on in early January in 1994, and triggered off in mid-July.

No EB payments were made on weeks of unemployment claimed in 1993, because EUC replaced EB in November, 1991, and continued to be payable throughout early 1993.

Emergency Unemployment Compensation Fades

The Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act of 1991 (P.L. 102-164) established a temporary emergency unemployment compensation (EUC) program. Essentially, EUC supersedes the permanent extended benefits (EB) program as long as the temporary program is in operation. The EUC gives additional weeks of assistance to those who run out of regular benefits (including regular benefits for former federal employees and newly discharged veterans), state supplemental benefits, and EB.

Under the provisions of the new EUC program, the Governor of Alaska chose to exert the option of allowing claimants to receive EUC benefits instead of EB benefits. There were two good reasons this decision was made. First, the cost to the UI trust fund for benefit payments to its unemployed workers would be less under this new program because EUC benefits were to be fully federally funded, whereas more than 50% of EB payments are state paid. The second reason was that the EUC program offered claimants a maximum number of weeks payable of 20 weeks, while EB offered only eight to 13 weeks based on the duration of their regular UI claim.

The EUC first became payable for the week ending November 23, 1991. Originally, states with average total unemployment rates of at least 9%, or adjusted insured unemployment rates of at least 5%, were eligible to provide 20 weeks. This was the case with Alaska when the program first began. Since then, how-

ever, the program has experienced several federal amendments which have resulted in changing the maximum weeks payable in a state to 33 weeks, and then 26 weeks payable.

Alaska paid out more than \$129 million in EUC benefits by the end of 1994, the year that the EUC program was over.

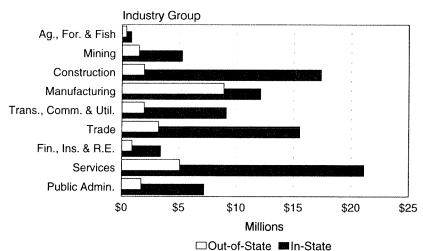
Supplemental State Benefits (SSB) Assist Claimants With Low Earnings

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 1,000 claimants were suddenly ineligible for extended benefits when their regular benefits had been exhausted.

The Alaska Legislature provided the alternative SSB program for these claimants. Low-wage claimants who are ineligible for extended benefits solely because of the "forty times rule" are eligible for SSB whenever extended benefits are triggered on.

In 1994, approximately 384 unemployed workers received \$304,145 in SSB. The average duration of SSB claims was seven weeks, and the average weekly benefit amount was \$94.73.

Figure 2.3
UI Regular Benefit Payments (Taxable and Reimbursable) by Industry, 1994



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

Amount of Benefits Varies by Industry

In 1994, 54.5% of all regular benefit payment dollars were paid to former employees of three industries: services (22.2%), trade (15.9%), and construction (16.4%). (See Table 2.11.) Payments in regular benefits decreased in all industries but three: agriculture, forestry, and fishing; food products; and paper products. Total regular benefit payments decreased over all from 1992 (\$121.8 million) to 1994 (\$117.9 million).

Within three industries, regular ben-

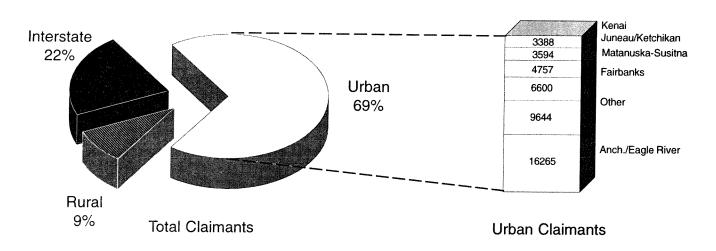
efit payments increased dramatically from 1992 to 1994: paper products (up 210.6% in regular benefit dollars paid), food products (35.6%), and agriculture-forestry-fishing (33.9%). The one industry with big decreases in regular benefit payments was oil and gas (down 41.2%).

As with employment (See Chapter One.), the recession of 1986-87 changed the distribution of UI benefit payments in Alaska. Since 1985, just prior to the recession, the change in the distribution is obvious for several industries. Claimants from the construction industry received 32.4% of regular benefits in 1985; by 1994 that percentage had fallen to 16.4%. On the other hand, the percentage for claimants in food products tripled (from 4.2% in 1985 to 12.0% in 1994), while paper products doubled (from 0.8% to 2.1% in 1994).

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

Between 1985 and 1994, the proportion of regular benefit payments sent out of state has remained between 25.4% (1987) and 18.9% (1991). (See Table 2.12.) In 1994, Alaska paid \$25,665,432 in interstate regular benefits (excluding federal programs) to the 21.9% of those UI claimants filing through the Interstate claims office. These interstate claimants are those who have worked and earned wages during their base period in Alaska. (See Figure 2.1) Slightly more than

Figure 2.4
Claimants by Selected Local Offices, 1994



half of all interstate regular benefits were paid to claimants in the three western states of Washington (25.2%), Oregon (10.2%), and California (15.9%). (See Table 2.15.) Of those regular benefit payment dollars sent out of state, 66.9% were for former employees of three industry groups: manufacturing, 34.6%; services, 19.8%; and trade, 12.5%. (See Table 2.10.)

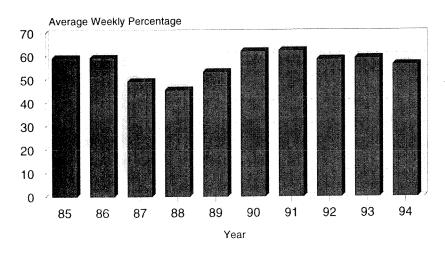
Since 1985, the average weekly benefit amount and average duration have been higher for those filing from out-of-state than for those filing in-state. In 1994, the average weekly benefit amount for interstate claimants was \$164.26 with average duration of 15.0 weeks. Intrastate claimants averaged weekly benefit amounts of \$155.31 with 14.7 weeks' duration. (See Tables 2.9 and 2.10.)

Wage Replacement and Benefit Adequacy

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 low earnings replacement implies insufficient support: an excessively high earnings replacement could result in a disincentive to return to work.

Two standards are usually employed when measuring wage replacement to determine benefit adequacy. First, does the weekly benefit amount replace half

Figure 2.5
Percentage of Unemployed Receiving
UI in Alaska, 1985-1994



of weekly earnings for at least twothirds of the claimants? Second, how does the state rank with respect to the percentage of average weekly wages covered by the average weekly benefit amount? (See Table 2.6.)

Roughly speaking, Alaska comes very close to meeting the first standard, but fails miserably at the second. In fact, Alaska ranks 49th in the nation in the percentage of the average weekly wage covered by the average weekly benefit amount.

Even Alaska's attempt to meet the first of these two standards is loaded with compromise at both ends of the current benefit schedule. Benefit ceilings and floors have reduced the replacement percentage for high wage earners and overreplaced wages for low wage earners. Claimants whose base period earnings equaled the 1994 annual average wage received only 34% wage replacement.

In this respect, many are critical of these long standing measures of benefit adequacy for failing to clearly define proper wage replacement. While Alaska may meet the first standard, it is also clear that the state's current benefit schedule fails to provide adequate support for the average wage earner.

To address this situation, Alaska may wish to examine the notion of increasing the maximum weekly benefit amount. Alaska also may wish to explore a more straight forward form of wage replacement such as a benefit schedule tied to a direct 50% or 60% wage replacement up to the taxable wage base, which is defined as 75% of the average annual wage.

			Total Unem-			Insured Unem-	%
	Total	Total	ployment	Covered	Insured	ployment	Ratio
	Labor	Unem-	Rate	Employ-	Unem-	Rate	IUR to
Year	Force	ployment	(TUR)%	ment	ployment	(IUR)%	TUR
1985	250,000	24,000	9.6	207,689	14,224	6.8	71.3
1986	257,000	28,000	10.9	197,806	16,620	8.4	77.1
1987	249,000	27,000	10.8	187,025	13,301	7.1	65.6
1988	250,000	23,000	9.2	191,035	10,485	5.5	59.7
1989	253,000	17,000	6.7	203,423	9,056	4.5	66.3
1990	257,000	18,000	7.0	214,644	11,170	5.2	74.3
1991	258,000	22,000	8.5	218,367	13,237	6.1	71.1
1992	262,000	24,000	9.2	221,795	13,880	6.3	68.3
1993	299,000	23,000	7.7	226,475	12,213	5.4	70.1
1994	305,000	24,000	7.9	223,455	13,554	6.1	77.1

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 include unemployment with employment.

Sources: 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).

Characteristics	All Recipients Number % of Total		Oh ana atautatta :	All Recipients		
Characteristics	Number	% of Total	Characteristics	Number	% of To	
Total	64,163	100.0	Average Annual Earnings (\$):			
			1,000 9,999	NA	C.	
Sex:			10,000-19,999	NA	0.0	
Male	40,135	62.6	20,00029,999	NA	0.0	
Female	24,028	37.4	30,000-39,999	N A	0.0	
			40,000-49,999	N A	0.0	
Age:			50,000-59,999	N A	0.0	
Less than 21	1,476	2.3	60,000-69,999	N A	0.0	
21-24	5,683	8.9	70,000-79,999	NA	0.0	
25–34	20,863	32.5	80,000-89,999	N A	0.0	
35-44	20,467	31.9	90,000+	N A	0.0	
45-54	10,972	17.1			•	
55-64	4,089	6.4	Geographic Location:			
65+	613	1.0	Aleutian Islands East C A	N A	0.6	
			Aleutian Islands West C A	N A	0.0	
Number of Dependents:			Anchorage Borough	N A		
0	40,613	63.3	Bethel Census Area		0.0	
1	9,388	14.6	Bristol Bay Borough	NA	0.0	
2	8,270	12.9		N A	0.0	
3+	5,892	9.2	Denali Borough	N A	0.0	
	Juoz	₹.£	Dillingham Consus Area	N A	0.0	
Ethnic Background:			Fairbanks North Star Borough	N A	0.0	
Alaska Native/American Indian	9,533	140	Haines Borough	N A	0.0	
Asian and Pacific Islander	3,996	14.9 ,	Juneau Borough	N A	0.0	
Black		6.2	Kenai Peninsula Borough	N A	0.0	
Hispanic	2,319	3.6	Ketchikan Gateway Borough	·NA	0.0	
White	2,734	4.3	Kodiak Island Borough	N A	0.0	
No Information	44,969	70.1	Lake & Peninsula Borough	NA	0.0	
140 mornation	612	1.0	Matanuska-Susitna Borough	N A	0.0	
ndustra			Nome Census Area	N A	0.0	
ndustry:			North Slope Borough	N A	0.0	
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	695	1.1	Northwest Arctic Borough	N A	0.0	
Mining	3,001	4.7	Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan C A	N A	0.0	
Oil and Gas	2,473	3.9	Sitka Borough	N A	0.0	
Other Mining	528	0.8	Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon C A	N A	0.0	
Contract Construction	9,588	14.9	Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	N A	0.0	
Manufacturing	10,713	16.7	Valdez-Cordova Census Area	N A	0.0	
Food Products	7,631	11.9	Wade Hampton Census Area	N A	0.0	
Lumber and Wood Products	1,561	2.4	Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	NA	0.0	
Paper Products	751	1.2	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	NA	0.0	
Other Manufacturing	770	1.2				
Transport., Communications and Util.	5,659	8.8	Total In-State	50,109	78.1	
Trade	11,112	17.3	Out-of-State	14,054	21.9	
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2,195	3.4		,		
Services	14,010	21.8	Local Office:			
Public Administration	6,905	10.8	Anchorage	14,811	23.1	
Unclassified	285	0.4	Bethel	554		
		•••	Central - Interstate Claims	14.054	0.9	
ccupation:			Central - Mail Claims		21.9	
Agriculture, Fishing and Forestry	N A	0.0		5,861	9.1	
Benchwork	N A		Dillingham	338	0.5	
Rerical and Sales		0.0	Eagle River	1,454	2.3	
Aachine Trades	N A	0.0	Fairbanks	6,600	10.3	
rocessing	NA	0.0	Glennallen	349	0.5	
rocessing rofessional, Technical and Manageria	N A	0.0	Homer	1,219	1.9	
rolessional, lechnical and Manageria ervice	N A	0.0	Juneau	2,186	3.4	
	N A	0.0	Kenai	3,388	5.3	
tructural Work	N A	0.0	Ketchikan	1,408	2.2	
liscellaneous and Unknown	N A	0.0	Kodiak	1,962	3.1	
			Kotzebue	681	1.1	
			Matanuska-Susitna	4,757	7.4	
			Nome	720	1.1	
tes: Percentages may not add up to 100			Petersburg	365	0.6	
Local Office data excludes 469 case			Seward	865	1.3	
N A = Data not Available at this time			Sitka	900	1.4	
			Tok	601	0.9	
urce: Alaska Department of Labor, Rese	arch and Ana	lvsis.	Valdez	621	1.0	

	Base	Schedule			Base	Schedule
	eriod	of			Period	of
Earr	nings (\$)	Benefits		Ear	nings (\$)	Benefits
At	But Less	Eff.		At	But Less	` Eff.
Least	Than	10-1-90		Least	Than	10-1-90
o	1,000	0		15,000	15,250	156
1,000	1,250	44		15,250	15,500	158
1,250	1,500	46		15,500	15,750	160
1,500	1,750	48		15,750	16,000	162
1,750	2,000	50		16,000	16,250	164
2,000	2,250	52		16,250	16,500	168
2,250	2,500	54		16,500	16,750	168
2,500	2,750	56		16,750	17,000	170
2,750	3,000	58		17,000	17,250	172
3,000	3,250	60		17,250	17,500	174
3,250	3,500	62		17,500	17,750	178
3,500	3,750	64		17,750	18,000	178
3,750	4,000	66		18,000	18,250	180
4,000	4,250	68		18,250	18,500	182
4,250	4,500	70 		18,500	18,750	184
4,500	4,750	72		18,750	19,000	186
4,750 5,000	5,000 5,050	74 78		19,000	19,250 19,500	188 190
5,000 5,250	5,250 5,500	76 78		19,250 19,500	19,750	192
5,500	5,750	80		19,750	20,000	194
5,750	6,000	82		20,000	20,250	196
6,000	6,250	84		20,250	20,500	198
6,250	6,500	86		20,500	20,750	200
6,500	6,750	88	1	20,750	21,000	202
6,750	7,000	90		21,000	21,250	204
7,000	7,250	92	l	21,250	21,500	206
7,250	7,500	94	1	21,500	21,750	208
7,500	7,750	96	1	21,750	22,000	210
7,750	8,000	98	-	22,000	and over	212
8,000	8,250	100	- 1			
8,250	8,500	102				
8,500 8,750	8,750 9,000	104 108		Source: Al	 aska Statutes 23	20 350(4)
9,000	9,250	108		Source. Al	aska Statutos 23	3.20.330(u).
9,250	9,500	110	l			
9,500	9,750	112				
9,750	10,000	114				
10,000	10,250	116				
10,250	10,500	118	l			
10,500	10,750	120	-			
10,750	11,000	122	I			
11,000	11,250	124	l			
11,250	11,500	126	I			
11,500 11,750	11,750 12,000	128 130	1			
12,000	12,250	132	I			
12,250	12,500	134	1			
12,500	12,750	136	1			
12,750	13,000	138				
13,000	13,250	140				
13,250	13,500	142				
13,500	13,750	144				
13,750	14,000	146				
14,000	14,250	148				
14,250	14,500	150			*	
14,500	14,750	152				
14,750	15,000	154	1			

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).

Payment Data, UI Regular Benefits (Taxable and Reimbursable), 1985-1994

Table 2.5

	All Claimants		Claim Exhau Bend	sting	Average Duration (in Weeks)			Average Weekly Benefit Amount (AWBA		Maximum Weekly Benefit Amount (\$)	
Year	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/	Ratio of WBA to Average Weekly Earnings	Without Depen- dents Benefits	With Depen- dents Benefits
1985 1986	49,348 55,514	767,652 911,807	24,291 30,148	51.3 56.9	20.6 20.8	15.6 16.4	20.1 20.2	156.30	0.28	188.00	260.00
1987 1988	45,345 36,090	770,406 579,422	26,496 18,670	51.7 47.0	20.8 21.0 20.7	17.0 16.1	20.2 20.6 20.5	158.59 159.12 156.57	0.29 0.30 0.29	188.00 188.00 188.00	260.00 260.00 260.00
1989 1990	33,093 39,675	485,552 584,707	13,972 17,690	42.2 44.6	20.7 20.5	14.7 14.7	20.4 19.8	157.17 162.81	0.28	188.00 212.00	260.00 284.00
1991 1992	44,523 44,094	682,519 732,262	20,825	46.8 53.3	20.7 20.9	15.3 16.6	20.1 20.6	169.72 169.92	0.29 0.28	212.00 212.00	284.00 284.00
1993 1994	40,689 46,801	642,198 712,689	20,292 21,336	49.9 45.6	21.0 20.8	15.8 15.2	20.8 20.5	170.73 169.99	0.28 0.27	212.00 212.00	284.00 284.00

^{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.

Sources: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis:

ETA 5-159 report to the U.S. Department of Labor;

BEP 3565 P Quarterly Management Reports:

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

^{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.

	Avg. Weekly		Avg. Weekly		AWBA as %	
State	Benefit Amt. (\$)	Rank	Earnings (\$)	Rank	of Earnings	Rank
Alabama	131.21	49	442.91	32	29.6	48
ALASKA	169.99	26	620.11	5	27.4	49
Arizona	147.93	43	461.01	28	32.1	41
Arkansas	161.37	33	396.04	47	40.7	12
California	153.92	39	571.00	7	27.0	50
Colorado	194.72	13	495.69	17	39.3	17
Connecticut	221.96	4	648.70	2	34.2	35
Delaware	182.72	21	535.62	10	34.1	36
Dist. of Columbia	219.82	5	707.76	1	31.1	46
Florida	168.65	28	456.06	29	37.0	29
Georgia	152.60	41	480.75	23	31.7	43
Hawaii	265.72	1	504.90	14	52.6	1
Idaho	167.24	30	414.76	45	40.3	13
Illinois	198.60	12	555.79	9	35.7	32
Indiana	158.02	37	474.52	24	33.3	40
lowa	182.93	20	422.83	40	43.3	5
Kansas	191.74	14	434.52	35	44.1	3
Kentucky	159.41	36	432.45	37	36.9	30
Louisiana	117.85	51	440.35	33	26.8	51
Maine	160.79	34	422.69	41	38.0	23
Maryland	179.93	22	529.06	11	34.0	37
Massachusetts	237.07	3	593.57	6	39.9	16
Michigan	212.77	8	564.76	8	37.7	26
Minnesota	217.44	7	505.22	13	43.0	6
Mississippi	128.56	50	384.81	48	33.4 32.1	39 42
Missouri	150.07	42	467.82	26 49	32.1 41.2	11
Montana	155.54	38	377.41	4 9 46	34.2	34
Nebraska	140.00	47 19	408.94 489.70	46 19	37.7	25
Nevada	184.82	44	487.67	20	29.9	47
New Hampshire	145.87 245.61	2	641.05	3	38.3	20
New Jersey New Mexico	140.09	48	415.75	44	33.7	38
New York	203.35	11	640.68	4	31.7	44
North Carolina	175.02	24	447.35	31	39.1	18
North Dakota	159.56	35	375.28	50	42.5	7
Ohio	190.87	15	498.56	16	38.3	21
Oklahoma	168.16	29	418.94	42	40.1	15
Oregon	178.57	23	470.35	25	38.0	24
Pennsylvania	211.95	9	513.62	12	41.3	9
Rhode Island	219.78	6	484.84	21	45.3	2
South Carolina	153.75	40	427.24	39	36.0	31
South Dakota	137.68	48	361.19	51	38.1	22
Tennessee	141.73	45	455.95	30	31.1	45
Техав	184.94	18	494.04	18	37.4	27
Utah	186.66	17	428.84	38	43.5	4
Vermont	163.95	32	438.27	34	37.4	28
Virginia	169.31	27	484.60	22	34.9	33
Washington	206.41	10	500.37	15	41.3	10
West Virginia	166.51	31	434.13	36	38.4	19
Wisconsin	187.53	16	465.35	27	40.3	14
Wyoming	172.54	25	416.26	43	41.5	8

^{1/} Includes Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Sources: 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.

	Number	Number	Number of		Average
	of	of	Claimants	Average	Weekly
	First	Weeks	Exhausting	Duration	Benefit (\$)
Year	Payments	Paid	Benefits	in Weeks	Amount 1/
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
1989	4,566	24,489	958	5.4	149.66
1990	5,730	32,267	1,445	5.6	161.28
1991	8,951	57,369	3,272	6.4	164.37
1992	6	32	7	5.3	136.84
1993	2	10	3	5.0	131.75
1994	13,605	89,840	4,857	6.6	166.65

^{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.

Payment Data, UI State Supplemental Benefits, 1985-1994

Table 2.8

	Number of First	Number of Weeks	Number of Claimants Exhausting	Average Duration	Average Weekly Benefit (\$)
Year	Payments	Paid	Benefits	in Weeks	Amount 1/
1985	492	3,073	229	6.2	85.68
1986	919	6,251	545	6.8	96.51
1987	624	4,508	395	7.2	92.14
1988	504	3,442	259	6.8	95.84
1989	329	1,943	122	5.9	95.13
1990	345	2,155	143	6.2	104.24
1991	761	4,536	336	6.0	102.54
1992	731	5,546	458	7.6	102.42
1993	1,067	7,943	688	7.4	102.75
1994	384	2,696	290	7.0	94.73

^{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.

					1000	4000	1001	1992	1993	1994
INDUSTRY	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1334
			NUMB	ER OF WE	EKS PAID					
Totals (incl. unclass.)	606,468	706,652	587,574	452,038	386,470	468,952	561,087	596,579	503,348	593,895
Ag., For. & Fish	3,061	3,824	3,456	3,207	3,014	2,681	4,061	4,383	5,005	5,644
Mining	18,318	35,604	30,062	23,324	24,119	53,201	38,071	42,856	27,477	27,332
Oil and Gas	14,660	31,156	26,712	19,986	19,380	47,231	32,442	37,617	22,263	21,893
Other Mining	3,658	4,448	3,350	3,338	4,739	5,970	5,629	5,239	5,214	5,439
Construction	179,593	193,338	135,244	98,122	69,149	73,534	94,468	92,478	69,707	94,806
Manufacturing	48,134	51,375	41,730	40,943	48,672	46,874	63,509	68,333	58,536	85,973
Food Products	24,951	24,907	21,531	24,561	27,162	25,496	35,971	41,458	38,995	59,840
Lumber & Wood	10,627	10,030	7,758	7,654	11,342	12,065	16,813	13,747	7,976	10,459
Paper Products	4,140	5,333	3,330	1,854	2,136	3,093	3,114	2,495	3,658	7,827
Other Mfg.	8,416	11,105	9,111	6,874	6,032	6,220	7,611	10,633	7,907	7,847
Trans., Comm.& Util.	60,382	60,074	50,895	37,513	31,337	57,297	54,547	57,374	50,168	56,454
Trade	100,366	126,974	109,258	80,631	65,200	74,664	102,762	116,967	103,580	111,625
Fin., Ins. & Real Est.	20,862	26,632	27,103	21,831	18,050	16,117	19,654	20,033	17,251	20,600
Services	113,246	142,032	131,871	98,120	87,364	101,807	133,303	142,716	127,157	143,670
Public Admin.	57,174	61,572	53,748	44,595	40,019	40,843	47,652	48,925	42,148	45,466
Unclassified	5,332	5,227	4,207	3,752	1,546	1,934	3,060	2,514	2,319	2,325
			NUMB	ER OF FIRS	ST PAYMEN	ITS				
Totals (incl. unclass.)	40,182	45,154	36,051	29,332	27,044	33,325	37,031	37,268	32,534	40,329
Ag., For. & Fish	216	270	227	210	215	211	290	296	337	411
Mining	1,271	2,230	1,742	1,671	1,980	3,667	2,546	2,602	1,709	1,849
Oil and Gas	1,054	1,934	1,490	1,432	1,570	3,349	2,163	2,284	1,382	1,518
Other Mining	217	296	252	239	410	318	383	318	327	331
Construction	11,740	11,748	8,248	6,015	4,854	5,184	6,275	5,927	4,989	7,072
Manufacturing	3,274	3,479	2,951	3,161	3,561	3,726	4,431	4,575	4,133	5,508
Food Products	1,574	1,667	1,560	1,814	1,927	2,023	2,495	2,555	2,579	3,651
Lumber & Wood	717	767	661	767	1,024	988	1,172	1,047	618	889
Paper Products	422	368	160	167	175	291	256	255	484	454
Other Mfg.	561	677	570	413	435	424	508	718	452	514
Trans., Comm.& Util.	3,532	3,951	3,146	2,443	2,183	4,184	3,561	3,676	3,215	3,949
Trade	6,895	8,130	6,524	5,175	4,448	5,173	6,845	7,163	6,438	7,313
Fin., Ins. & Real Est.	1,339	1,715	1,573	1,286	1,121	1,045	1,211	1,159	1,025	1,406
Services	7,770	9,335	8,094	6,317	5,912	7,223	8,666	8,786	7,864	9,602
Public Admin.	3,795	3,962	3,272	2,832	2,666	2,754	3,042	2,932	2,672	3,047
Unclassified	350	334	274	222	104	158	164	152	152	172
			AMOL	INT OF PAY	MENTS (\$)	1				
Totals (incl. unclass.)	93,159,832	108,862,547	88,612,979	66,976,459	57,799,996	73,010,065	90,968.612	96,182,266	80,771,580	92,239,211
Ag., For. & Fish	403,315	526,824	480,378	428,169	421,657	389,718	600,373	626,509	722,065	825,949
Mining	3,159,028	6,497,267	5,418,253	4,048,279	4,181,678	9,076,745	6,999,671	8,374,847	5,386,594	5,262,416
Oil and Gas	2,585,039	5,759,791	4,859,051	3,502,579	3,351,894	8,012,061	5,949,790	7,384,851	4,371,425	4,322,462
Other Mining	593,989	737,476	557,202	545,700	829,784	1,064,684	1,049,881	989,996	1,015,169	939,954
Construction	31,408,045	34,078,531	23,405,617	17,161,043	12,021,780	13,154,194	17,924,460	17,279,799	12,888,140	17,384,443
Manufacturing	6,455,833	6,931,941	5,487,326	5,261,260	6,473,636	6,805,843	9,869,443	10,245,401	8,695,512	12,103,658
Food Products	2,630,872	2,521,981	2,223,918	2,571,829	3,229,650	3,194,400	4,807,535	5,478,880	5,155,985	7,285,068
Lumber & Wood	1,709,089	1,640,720	1,250,865	1,254,771	1,945,855	2,075,092	3,234,287	2,518,586	1,450,800	1,863,235
Paper Products	789,807	987,009	553,453	296,948	343,953	542,842	582,280	450,333	745,714	1,629,753
Other Mfg.	1,346,065	1,782,231	1,459,090	1,137,712	954,178	993,509	1,245,341	1,797,602	1,343,013	1,325,602
Trans., Comm.& Util.	10,176,143	9,508,937	7,898,224	5,645,907	4,737,488	9,449,085	9,017,422	9,400,474	8,241,229	9,110,556
Trade	13,506,590	17,214,463	14,509,115	10,388,687	8,486,999	10,109,746	14,650,040	16,749,124	14,951,744	15,530,548
Fin., Ins. & Real Est.	3,201,909	4,104,063	4,245,523	3,466,250	2,878,622	2,570,778	3,200,696	3,265,199	2,881,820	3,407,467
Services	15,677,921	20,107,726	18,435,047	13,404,784	12,252,386	14,799,741	20,364,936	21,716,546	19,549,747	21,121,888
Public Admin.	8,462,474	9,226,560	8,182,031	6,697,095	6,137,466	6,407,134	7,936,502	8,182,038	7,134,760	7,198,484
Unclassified	708,574	666,235	553,465	474,985	208,284	247,081	405,069	342,329	319,969	293,802
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UI Regular Benefit Payments (Taxable and Reimbursable) by Industry—Intrastate, 1985-1994

Table 2.9 (cont.)

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
		PE	RCENT DI	STRIBUTIO	N - AMOUN	IT OF PAYM	MENTS			
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	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9
Mining	3.4	6.0	6.1	6.0	7.2	12.4	7.7	8.7	6.7	5.7
Oil and Gas	2.8	5.3	5.5	5.2	5.8	11.0	6.5	7.7	5.4	4.7
Other Mining	0.6	0.7	0.6	8.0	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.0
Construction	33.7	31.3	26.4	25.6	20.8	18.0	19.7	18.0	16.0	18.8
Manufacturing	6.9	6.4	6.2	7.9	11.2	9.3	10.8	10.7	10.8	13.1
Food Products	2.8	2.3	2.5	3.8	5.6	4.4	5.3	5.7	6.4	7.9
Lumber & Wood	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.9	3.4	2.8	3.6	2.6	1.8	2.0
Paper Products	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.8
Other Mfg.	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.9	1.7	1.4
Trans., Comm.& Util. Trade	10.9	8.7	8.9	8.4	8.2	12.9	9.9	9.8	10.2	9.9
Fin., Ins. & Real Est.	14.5 3.4	15.8	16.4	15.5	14.7	13.8	16.1	17.4	18.5	16.8
Services	3.4 16.8	3.8 18.5	4.8 20.8	5.2 20.0	5.0 21.2	3.5 20.3	3.5 22.4	3.4	3.6	3.7
Public Admin.	9.1	8.5	9.2	10.0	10.6	20.3 8.8	8.7	22.6 8.5	24.2 8.8	22.9 7.8
Unclassified	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
			AVERAG	SE WEEKLY	PAYMENT	S (\$)				
Totals (incl. unclass.)	153.61	154.05	150.81	148,17	149.56	155.69	162.13	161.22	160.47	155.31
Ag., For. & Fish	131.76	137.77	139.00	133.51	139.90	145.36	147.84	142.94	144.27	146.34
Mining	172.45	182.49	180.17	173.57	173.38	170.61	183.86	195,42	196.04	192.54
Oil and Gas	174.97	184.87	181.91	175.25	172.96	169.64	183.40	196.32	196.35	197.44
Other Mining	162.38	165.80	166.33	163.48	175.10	178.34	186.51	188.97	194,70	172.82
Construction	174.88	176.26	173.06	174.89	173.85	178.89	189.74	186.85	184.89	183.37
Manufacturing	134.12	134.93	131.50	128.50	138.70	145.19	155.40	149.93	148.55	140.78
Food Products	105.44	101.26	103.29	104.71	118.90	125.29	133.65	132.15	132.22	121.74
Lumber & Wood	160.83	163.58	161.24	163.94	171.56	171.99	192.37	183.21	181.90	178.15
Paper Products	185.94	185.08	166.20	160.17	161.03	175.51	186.99	180.49	203.86	208.22
Other Mfg.	159.94	160.49	160.15	165.51	158.19	159.73	163.62	169.06	169.85	168.93
Trans., Comm.& Util.	168.53	158.29	155.19	150.51	151.18	164.91	165.31	163.85	164.27	161.38
Trade	134.57	135.57	132.80	128.84	130.17	135.40	142.56	143.20	144.35	139.13
Fin., Ins. & Real Est.	153.48	154.10	156.64	158.78	159.48	159.51	162.85	162.99	167.05	165.41
Services	138.44	141.57	139.80	136.62	140.25	145.37	152.77	152.17	153.74	147.02
Public Admin.	148.01	149.85	152.23	150.18	153.36	156.87	166.55	167.24	169.28	158.33
Unclassified	132.89	127.46	131.56	126.60	134.72	127.76	132.38	136.17	137.98	126.37
			AVERAG	E DURATIO	N IN WEEK	(S				
Totals (incl. unclass.)	15.1	15.6	16.3	15.4	14.3	14.1	15.2	16.0	15.5	14.7
Ag., For. & Fish	14.2	14.2	15.2	15.3	14.0	12.7	14.0	14.8	14.9	13.7
Vining	14.4	16.0	17.3	14.0	12.2	14.5	15.0	16.5	16.1	14.8
Oil and Gas	13.9	16.1	17.9	14.0	12.3	14.1	15.0	16.5	16.1	14.4
Other Mining	16.9	15.0	13.3	14.0	11.6	18.8	14.7	16.5	15.9	16.4
Construction	15.3	16.5	16.4	16.3	14.2	14.2	15.1	15.6	14.0	13.4
Manufacturing	14.7	14.8	14.1	13.0	13.1	12.6	14.3	14.9	14.2	15.6
Food Products	15.9	14.9	13.8	13.5	14.1	12.6	14.4	16.2	15.1	16.4
Lumber & Wood	14.8	13.1	11.7	10.0	11.1	12.2	14.3	13.1	12.9	11.8
Paper Products	9.8	14.5	20.8	11.1	12.2	10.6	12.2	9.8	7.6	17.2
Other Mfg.	15.0	16.4	16.0	16.6	13.9	14.7	15.0	14.8	17.5	15.3
rans., Comm.& Util.	17.1	15.2	16.2	15.4	14.4	13.7	15.3	15.6	15.6	14.3
rade	14.6	15.6	16.7	15.6	14.7	14.4	15.0	16.3	16.1	15.3
in., Ins. & Real Est.	15.6	15.5	17.2	17.0	16.1	15.4	16.2	17.3	16.8	14.7
Services Public Admin.	14.6 15.1	15.2 15.5	16.3 16.4	15.5 15.7	14.8 15.0	14.1 14.8	15.4 15.7	16.2 16.7	16.2 15.8	15.0 14.9

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.

INDUSTRY	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
			NUM	BER OF WE	EKS PAID					
Totals (incl. unclass.)	161,653	192,510	182,787	127,178	98,740	104,638	120,970	147,692	138,247	156,252
Ag., For. & Fish	805	1,037	818	721	557	776	1,135	1,589	1,921	2,372
Mining	6,211	14,868	12,648	6,483	5,839	8,226	8,019	10,49 9	8,058	7,225
Oil and Gas	4,395	12,962	11,223	5,433	4,526	6,804	6,333	9,148	6,373	5,708
Other Mining	1,816	1,906	1,425	1,050	1,313	1,422	1,686	1,351	1,685	1,517
Construction	38,845	39,402	29,974	15,251	8,914	8,790	10,445	10,725	8,154	10,610
Manufacturing	28,117	27,069	22,07 9	21,057	22,042	25,629	35,468	44,130	47,679	58,561
Food Products	20,502	18,638	15,012	14,347	14,868	17,613	23,981	33,354	38,934	48,124
Lumber & Wood	4,798	4,812	3,612	3,624	4,742	4,985	8,373	7,009	5,057 2,154	5,239 3,892
Paper Products	839	1,155	943 2,512	940 2,146	1,145 1,287	1,559 1,472	1,845 1,269	1,648 2,119	1,534	1,306
Other Mfg. Trans., Comm.& Util.	1,978 14,218	2,464 14,923	13,329	9,440	7,201	9,336	9,792	11,078	9,395	10,986
Trade	23,386	32,196	34,195	23,836	16,166	14,976	16,079	22,733	20,437	20,966
Fin., Ins. & Real Est.	7,422	9,995	11,892	8,728	6,704	5,271	4,805	5,730	5,574	5,120
Services	29,246	36,323	40,579	27,303	21,287	21,672	25,293	31,017	27,577	30,617
Public Admin.	12,072	15,492	16,313	13,816	9,800	9,511	9,507	9,781	9,205	9,387
Unclassified	1,331	1,205	960	543	230	451	427	410	247	408
			NUME	BER OF FIR	ST PAYMEN	NTS				
Totals (incl. unclass.)	9,174	10,646	9,296	6,748	5,978	6,609	7,408	8,293	8,052	10,439
Ag., For. & Fish	53	78	45	53	37	70	85	94	130	148
Mining	420	824	559	379	371	574	484	555	418	507
Oil and Gas	309	715	481	309	285	493	389	492	316	416
Other Mining	111	109	78	70	86	81	95	63	102	91
Construction	2,185	2,111	1,478	738	559	537	658	597	515	753
Manufacturing	1,716	1,754	1,466	1,456	1,639	1,955	2,454	2,938	3,254	4,197
Food Products	1,242 326	1,233 328	994 286	996 316	1,095 375	1,359 412	1,741 533	2,216 494	2,678 360	3,457 434
Lumber & Wood Paper Products	326	328 64	280 57	59	89	118	105	118	142	229
Other Mfg.	109	129	129	85	80	66	75	110	74	77
Trans., Comm.& Util.	730	860	650	504	403	607	558	578	532	725
Trade	1,328	1,656	1,693	1,160	891	866	969	1,170	1,036	1,349
Fin., Ins. & Real Est.	417	538	557	419	340	283	248	281	273	333
Services	1,612	1,915	1,953	1,381	1,182	1,208	1,433	1,598	1,437	1,859
Public Admin.	633	849	851	634	542	485	492	466	439	551
Unclassified	80	61	44	24	14	24	27	16	18	17
			UOMA	NT OF PAY	MENTS (\$)					
Totals (incl. unclass.)	25,287,950	31,433,820	30,246,680	20,794,671	16,246,234	17,467,401	21,185,177	25,589,312	24,269,843	25,665,432
Ag., For. & Fish	113,281	158,578	115,868	104,083	89,207	130,767	201,318	278,116	338,508	385,177
Mining	1,122,568	2,857,868	2,397,248	1,208,894	1,083,184	1,502,092	1,646,739	2,239,553	1,731,803	1,499,568
Oil and Gas	812,183	2,516,124	2,142,019	1,026,508	846,074	1,238,033	1,305,399	1,961,886	1,362,167	1,173,298
Other Mining	310,385	341,744	255,229	182,386	237,110	264,059	341,340	277,667	369,636	326,270
Construction	6,936,457	7,138,806	5,436,934 3,058,500	2,770,951	1,637,522	1,581,608 3,941,359	2,055,510 5,795,260	2,112,133 7,016,198	1,601,598 7,748,207	1,957,552 8,890,810
Manufacturing Food Products	3,593,322 2,359,050	3,678,354 2,250,979	1,850,911	3,032,946 1,863,221	3,277,864 2,000,397	2,502,347	3,557,455	4,936,152	5,988,630	6,835,939
Lumber & Wood	779,259	830,005	613,334	642,019	849,603	900,550	1,638,392	1,346,232	1,016,023	1,017,985
Paper Products	145,110	209,951	165,994	179,350	203,602	280,111	367,667	333,233	438,923	804,095
Other Mfg.	309,903	387,419	428,261	348,356	224,262	258,351	231,746	400,581	304,631	232,791
Trans., Comm.& Util.	2,502,530	2,560,690	2,318,888	1,622,567	1,224,692	1,658,151	1,796,869	1,980,400	1,727,884	1,954,966
Trade	3,182,257	4,754,026	5,133,440	3,582,475	2,495,538	2,323,200	2,608,235	3,626,859	3,343,132	3,219,479
Fin., Ins. & Real Est.	1,215,339	1,643,807	2,038,012	1,529,736	1,153,281	932,835	844,987	1,057,621	1,018,985	904,711
Services	4,429,840	5,761,002	6,687,972	4,396,063	3,457,890	3,611,331	4,367,488	5,343,817	4,926,401	5,078,199
Public Admin.	2,024,912	2,702,803	2,907,538	2,456,636	1,788,158	1,713,194	1,789,958	1,871,331	1,794,809	1,712,125
Unclassified	167,444	177,886	152,280	90,320	38,898	72,864	78,813	63,284	38,516	62,845

UI Regular Benefit Payments (Taxable and Reimbursable) by Industry—Interstate, 1985-1994

Table 2.10 (cont.)

INDUSTRY	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1004
				DISTRIBUTI				1992	1993	1994
Takele (test occions)					OIY - AIVIOC	DIVI OF FA	MENIS			
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	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.5
Mining	4.4	9.1	7.9	5.8	6.7	8.6	7.8	8.8	7.1	5.8
Oil and Gas	3.2	8.0	7.1	4.9	5.2	7.1	6.2	7.7	5.6	4.6
Other Mining	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.1	1.5	1.3
Construction	27.4	22.7	18.0	13.3	10.1	9.1	9.7	8.3	6.6	7.6
Manufacturing	14.2	11.7	10.1	14.6	20.2	22.6	27.4	27.4	31.9	34.6
Food Products	9.3	7.2	6.1	9.0	12.3	14.3	16.8	19.3	24.7	26.6
Lumber & Wood	3.1	2.6	2.0	3.1	5.2	5.2	7.7	5.3	4.2	4.0
Paper Products	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.9	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.8	3.1
Other Mfg.	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.6	1.3	0.9
Trans., Comm.& Util.	9.9	8.1	7.7	7.8	7.5	9.5	8.5	7.7	7.1	7.6
Trade	12.6	15.1	17.0	17.2	15.4	13.3	12.3	14.2	13.8	12.5
Fin., Ins. & Real Est.	4.8	5.2	6.7	7.4	7.1	5.3	4.0	4.1	4.2	3.5
Services	17.5	18.3	22.1	21.1	21.3	20.7	20.6	20.9	20.3	19.8
Public Admin.	8.0	8.6	9.6	11.8	11.0	9.8	8.4	7.3	7.4	6.7
Unclassified	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.7
			AVERA	GE WEEKL	Y PAYMEN	Γ (\$)				
Totals (incl. unclass.)	156.43	163.28	165.48	163.51	164.54	188.00	475.40	4==		
Ag., For. & Fish	140.72	152.92	141.65	144.36	160.16	166.93	175.13	173.26	175.55	164.26
Mining	180.74	192.22	189.54	186.47		168.51	177.37	175.03	176.21	162.38
Oil and Gas	184.80	194.12	190.86		185.51	182.60	205.35	213.31	214.92	207.55
Other Mining	170.92	179.30	179.11	188. 94 173.70	186.94	181.96	206.13	214.48	213.74	205.55
Construction	178.57	181.18	181.39		180.59	185.70	202.48	205.53	219.37	215.08
Manufacturing	127.80	135.89	138.53	181.69	183.70	179.93	196.79	196.94	196.42	184.50
Food Products	115.06	120.77		144.04	148.71	153.79	163.39	158.99	162.51	151.82
Lumber & Wood	162.41		123.30	129.87	134.54	142.07	148.34	147.99	153.81	142.05
Paper Products	172.96	172.49	169.80	177.16	179.17	180.65	195.68	192.07	200.91	194.31
Other Mfg.	156.67	181.78 157.23	176.03	190.80	177.82	179.67	199.28	202.20	203.77	206.60
Trans., Comm.& Util.	176.01		170.49	162.33	174.25	175.51	182.62	189.04	198.59	178.25
Trade	136.08	171.59	173.97	171.88	170.07	177.61	183.50	178.77	183.92	177.95
Fin., Ins. & Real Est.	163.75	147.66	150.12	150.30	154.37	155.13	162.21	159.54	163.58	153.56
Services		164.46	171.38	175.27	172.03	176.97	175.86	184.58	182.81	176.70
Public Admin.	151.47	158.60	164.81	161.01	162.44	166.64	172.68	172.29	178.64	165.86
Unclassified	167.74	174.48	178.23	177.81	182.47	180.13	188.28	191.32	194.98	182.39
Officiassified	125.80	147.62	158.63	166.34	169.12	161.56	184.57	154.35	155.94	154.03
			AVERA	GE DURATI	ON IN WEE	KS				
Totals (incl. unclass.)	17.6	18.1	19.7	18.9	16.5	15.8	16.3	17.8	17.2	15.0
Ag., For. & Fish	15.2	13.3	18.2	13.6	15.1	11.1	13.4	16.9	14.8	16.0
Mining	14.8	18.0	22.6	17.1	15.7	14.3	16.6	18.9	19.3	14.3
Oil and Gas	14.2	18.1	23.3	17.6	15.9	13.8	16.3	18.6	20.2	13.7
Other Mining	16.4	17.5	18.3	15.0	15.3	17.6	17.7	21.4		
Construction	17.8	18.7	20.3	20.7	15.9	16.4	15.9	18.0	16.5	16.7
Manufacturing	16.4	15.4	15.1	14.5	13.4	13.1	14.5	15.0	15.8	14.1
Food Products	16.5	15.1	15.1	14.4	13.6	13.0			14.7	14.0
Lumber & Wood	14.7	14.7	12.6	11.5	12.6	12.1	13.8 15.7	15.1	14.5	13.9
Paper Products	21.5	18.0	16.5	15.9	12.9		15.7	14.2	14.0	12.1
Other Mfg.	18.1	19.1	19.5	25.2		13.2	17.6	14.0	15.2	17.0
Trans., Comm.& Util.	19.5	17.4	20.5		16.1	22.3	16.9	19.3	20.7	17.0
Trade	17.6	19.4		18.7	17.9	15.4	17.5	19.2	17.7	15.2
Fin., Ins. & Real Est.	17.8	18.6	20.2	20.5	18.1	17.3	16.6	19.4	19.7	15.5
Services	17.8		21.4	20.8	19.7	18.6	19.4	20.4	20.4	15.4
Public Admin.		19.0	20.8	19.8	18.0	17.9	17.7	19.4	19.2	16.5
Unclassified	19.1	18.2	19.2	21.8	18.1	19.6	19.3	21.0	21.0	17.0
Jaooingu	16.6	19.8	21.8	22.6	16.4	18.8	15.8	25.6	13.7	24.0

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.

	1005	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
INDUSTRY	1985					,,,,,				
		i	NUMBER OF	WEEKS PA	AID					
Trick (like) unclose)	768,121	899,162	770,361	579,216	485,210	573,590	682,057	744,271	641,595	750,147
Totals (incl. unclass.) Ag., For. & Fish	3,866	4,861	4,274	3,928	3,571	3,457	5,196	5,972	6,926	8,016
Mining	24,529	50,472	42,710	29,807	29,958	61,427	46,090	53,355	35,535	34,557
Oil and Gas	19,055	44,118	37,935	25,419	23,906	54,035	38,775	46,765	28,636	27,601
Other Mining	5,474	6,354	4,775	4,388	6,052	7,392	7,315	6,590	6,899	6,956
Construction	218,438	232,740	165,218	113,373	78,063	82,324	104,913	103,203	77,861	105,416
Manufacturing	76,251	78,444	63,809	62,000	68,714	72,503	98,977	112,463	106,215	144,534
Food Products	45,453	43,545	36,543	38,908	42,030	43,109	59,952	74,812	77,929	107,964 15,698
Lumber & Wood	15,425	14,842	11,370	11,278	16,084	17,050	25,186	20,756	13,033 5,812	11,719
Paper Products	4,979	6,488	4,273	2,794	3,281	4,652	4,959	4,143 12,752	9,441	9,153
Other Mfg.	10,394	13,569	11,623	9,020	7,319	7,692	8,880 64,339	68,452	59,563	67,440
Trans., Comm.& Util.	74,600	74,997	64,224	46,953	38,538	66,633	118,841	139,700	124,017	132,591
Trade	123,752	159,170	143,453	104,487	81,366	89,640 21,388	24,459	25,763	22,825	25,720
Fin., Ins. & Real Est.	28,284	36,627	38,995	30,559	24,754 108,651	123,479	158,596	173,733	154,734	174,287
Services	142,492	178,355	172,450	125,423	49,819	50,354	57,159	58,706	51,353	54,853
Public Admin.	69,246	77,064	70,061	58,411 4,295	1,776	2,385	3,487	2,924	2,566	2,733
Unclassified	6,663	6,432	5,167	4,283	1,770	2,000	-,	•		
		N	UMBER OF	FIRST PAY	MENTS					
	571 S/C-08				66.000	39,934	44,439	45,561	40,586	50,768
Totals (incl. unclass.)	49,356	55,800	45,347	36,078	33,022 252	281	375	390	467	559
Ag., For. & Fish	269	348	272	263	2,351	4,241	3,030	3,157	2,127	2,356
Mining	1,691	3,054	2,301	2,050 1,741	1,855	3,842	2,552	2,776	1,698	1,934
Oil and Gas	1,363	2,649 405	1,971 330	309	496	399	478	381	429	422
Other Mining	328	13,859	9,726	6,751	5,413	5,721	6,933	6,524	5,504	7,825
Construction	13,925 4,990	5,233	4,417	4,617	5,200	5,681	6,885	7,513	7,387	9,705
Manufacturing Food Products	4, 550 2,816	2,900	2,554	2,810	3,022	3,382	4,236	4,771	5,257	7,108
Lumber & Wood	1,043	1,095	947	1,083	1,399	1,400	1,705	1,541	978	1,323
Paper Products	481	432	217	226	264	409	361	373	626	683
Other Mfg.	670	806	699	498	515	490	583	828	526	591
Trans., Comm.& Util.	4,262	4,811	3,796	2,947	2,586	4,791	4,119	4,254	3,747	4,674
Trade	8,223	9,786	8,217	6,335	5,339	6,039	7,814	8,333	7,474	8,662 1,739
Fin., Ins. & Real Est.	1,758	2,253	2,130	1,705	1,461	1,328	1,459	1,440	1,298	11,461
Services .	9,382	11,250	10,047	7,698	7,094	8,431	10,099	10,384 3,398	9,301 3,111	3,598
Public Admin.	4,428	4,811	4,123	3,466	3,208	3,239	3,534 191	168	170	189
Unclassified	430	395	318	248	118	182	ושו	100	1,0	
			AMOUNT O	F PAYMEN	TS (\$)					
			حاطلة للأفويد يدرر		74 040 000	00 477 488	112 152 790	121,771,578	105.041.423	117,904.643
Totals (incl. unclass.)	118,447,782	140,296,387	118,859,659	87,771,130	74,046,230	90,477,486 520,485	801,691	904,625	1,060,573	1,211,126
Ag., For. & Fish	516,596	685,402	596,246	532,252	510,864 5,264,862	10,578,837	8,646,410	10,614,400	7,118,397	6,761,984
Mining	4,281,596	9,355,135	7,813,501	5,257,173 4,529,087	4,197,968	9,250,094	7,255,189	9,346,737	5,733,592	5,495,760
Oil and Gas	3,377,222	8,275,915	7,001,070 812,431	728,086	1,066,894	1,328,743	1,391,221	1,267,663	1,384,805	1,266,224
Other Mining	904,374 38,344,502	1,079,220 41,217,337	28,842,551	19,931,994	13,659,302	14,735,802	19,979,970	19,391,932	14,489,738	19,341,995
Construction	10,049,155	10,610,295	8,545,826	8,294,206	9,751,500	10,747,202	15,664,703	17,261,599	16,443,719	20,994,468
Manufacturing Food Products	4,989,922	4,772,960	4,074,829	4,435,050	5,230,047	5,696,747	8,364,990	10,415,032	11,144,615	14,121,007
Lumber & Wood	2,488,348	2,470,725	1,864,199	1,896,790	2,795,458	2,975,642	4,872,679	3,864,818	2,466,823	2,881,220
Paper Products	914,917	1,196,960	719,447	476,298	547,555	822,953	949,947	783,566	1,184,637	2,433,848
Other Mfg.	1,655,968	2,169,650	1,887,351	1,486,068	1,178,440	1,251,860	1,477,087	2,198,183	1,647,644	1,558,393
Trans., Comm.& Util.	12,678,673	12,069,627	10,217,112	7,268,474	5,962,180	11,107,236	10,814,291	11,380,874	9,969,113	11,065,522
Trade	16,688,847	21,968,489	19,642,555	13,971,162	10,982,537	12,432,946	17,258,275		18,294,876	18,750,027
Fin., Ins. & Real Est.	4,417,248	5,747,870	6,283,535	4,995,986	4,031,903	3,503,613	4,045,683	4,322,820	3,900,805	4,312,178
Services	20,107,761	25,868,728	25,123,019	17,800,847	15,710,276	18,411,072	24,732,424		24,476,148	26,200,087
Public Admin.	10,487,386	11,929,363	11,089,569	9,153,731	7,925,624	8,120,328	9,726,460	10,053,369	8,929,569	8,910,609 356,647
Unclassified	876,018	844,121	705,745	565,305	247,182	319,945	483,882	405,613	358,485	330,047

UI Regular Benefit Payments (Taxable and Reimbursable) by Industry—Total, 1985-1994

Table 2.11 (cont.)

INDUSTRY	1005	4000	4007	4000	4000		•			
INDOSTRY	1985	1986 DEDCEAR	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
		PERCEN	DISTRIBU	TION - AMO	DUNT OF P	AYMENTS				
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	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0
Mining	3.6	6.7	6.6	6.0	6.1	11.7	7.7	8.7	6.8	5.7
Oil and Gas	2.9	5.9	5.9	5.2	5.4	10.2	6.5	7.7	5.5	4.7
Other Mining	0.8	0.8	0.7	8.0	0.7	1.5	1.2	1	1.3	1.1
Construction	32.4	29.4	24.3	22.7	23.9	16.3	17.8	15.9	13.8	16.4
Manufacturing	8.5	7.6	7.2	9.4	7.8	11.9	14	14.2	15.7	17.8
Food Products	4.2	3.4	3.4	5.1	3.7	6.3	7.5	8.6	10.6	12.0
Lumber & Wood	2.1	1.8	1.6	2.2	1.7	3.3	4.3	3.2	2.3	2.4
Paper Products	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.6	1,1	2.1
Other Mfg.	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.8	1.6	1.3
Trans., Comm.& Util.	10.7	8.6	8.6	8.3	8.7	12.3	9.6	9.3	9.5	9.4
Trade	14.1	15.7	16.5	15.9	16.5	13.7	15.4	16.7	17.4	15.9
Fin., Ins. & Real Est.	3.7	4.1	5.3	5.7	5.3	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.7
Services	17.0	18.4	21.1	20.3	20.9	20.3	22.1	22.2	23.3	22.2
Public Admin.	8.9	8.5	9.3	10.4	9.7	9	8.7	8.3	8.5	7.6
Unclassified	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
		/A	/ERAGE WI	EEKLY PAY	MENT (\$)					
Totals (incl. unclass.)	154.20	156.03	154.29	151.53	153.07	157.74	164.43	163.61	163.72	157,18
Ag., For. & Fish	133.63	141.00	139.51	135.50	139.92	150.56	154.29	151.48	153.13	151.09
Mining	174.55	185.35	182.94	176.37	181.29	172.22	187.60	198.94	200.32	195.68
Oil and Gas	177.24	187.59	184.55	178.18	183.09	171.19	187.11	199.87	200.22	199.11
Other Mining	165.21	169.85	170.14	165.93	168.09	179.75	190.19	192.36	200.73	182.03
Construction	175.54	177.10	174.57	175.81	173.94	179.00	190.44	187.90	186.10	183.48
Manufacturing	131.79	135.26	133.93	133.78	135.70	148.23	158.27	153.49	154.82	145,26
Food Products	109.78	109.61	111.51	113.99	113.92	132.15	139.53	139.22	143.01	130.79
Lumber & Wood	161.32	166.47	163.96	168.18	166.31	174.52	193,47	186.20	189.28	183.54
Paper Products	183.76	184.49	168.37	170.47	171.62	176.90	191,56	189.13	203.83	207.68
Other Mfg.	159.32	159.90	162.38	164.75	160.58	162.75	166.34	172.38	174.52	170.26
Trans., Comm.& Util.	169.96	160.93	159.09	154.80	157.80	166.69	168.08	166.26	167.37	164.08
Trade	134.86	138.02	136.93	133.74	135.93	138.70	145.22	145.86	147.52	141.41
Fin., Ins. & Real Est.	156.17	156.93	161.14	163.49	161.18	163.81	165.41	167.79	170.90	167.66
Services	141.12	145.04	145.68	141.93	143.43	149.10	155.95	155.76	158.18	150.33
Public Admin.	151.45	154.80	158.28	156.71	157.46	161.26	170.16	171.25	173.89	
Unclassified	131.48	131.24	136.59	131.62	135.53	134.15	138.77	138.72	173.89	162.45 130.50
		AV	EDAGE DU	RATION IN	MEEKO			100.72	100.71	150.50
.										
Totals (incl. unclass.)	15.6	16.1	17.0	16.1	14.7	14.4	15.3	16.3	15.8	14.8
Ag., For. & Fish	14.4	14,0	15.7	14.9	14.2	12.3	13.9	15.3	14.8	14.3
Wining	14.5	16.5	18.6	14.5	12.7	14.5	15.2	16.9	16.7	14.7
Oil and Gas	14.0	16.7	19.2	14.6	12.9	14.1	15.2	16.8	16.9	14.3
Other Mining	16.7	15.7	14.5	14.2	12.2	18.5	15.3	17.3	16.1	16.5
Construction	15.7	16.8	17.0	16.8	14.4	14.4	15.1	15.8	14.1	13.5
Manufacturing	15.3	15.0	14.4	13.4	13.2	12.8	14.4	15.0	14.4	14.9
Food Products	16.1	15.0	14.3	13.8	13.9	12.7	14.2	15.7	14.8	15.2
Lumber & Wood	14.8	13.6	12.0	10.4	11.5	12.2	14.8	13.5	13.3	11.9
Paper Products	10.8	15.0	19.7	12.4	12.4	11.4	13.7	11.1	9.3	17.2
Other Mfg.	15.5	16.8	16.6	18.1	14.2	15.7	15.2	15.4	17.9	15.5
rans., Comm.& Util.	17.5	15.6	16.9	15.9	14.9	13.9	15.6	16.1	15.9	14.4
rade	15.0	16.3	17.5	16.5	15.2	14.8	15.2	16.8	16.6	15.3
in., Ins. & Real Est.	16.1	16.3	18.3	17.9	16.9	16.1	16.8	17.9	17.6	14.8
Services	15.2	15.9	17.2	16.3	15.3	14.6	15.7	16.7	16.6	15.2
ublic Admin.	15.6	16.0	17.0	16.9	15.5	45.5	16.2			
Inclassified	15.5	16.3	16.2	10.0	10.5	15.5	10.2	17.3	16.5	15.2

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.

1110110777/	400F	1000	1007	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
INDUSTRY	1985	1986	1987				1331	1002	.000	
			NUN	MBER OF	WEEKS	PAID				
Totals (incl. unclass.)	21.0	21.4	23.7	22.0	20.3	18.2	17.7	19.8	21.5	20.8
Ag., For. & Fish	20.8	21.3	19.1	18.4	15.6	22.4	21.8	26.6	27.7	29.6
Mining	25.3	29.5	29.6	21.7	19.5	13.4	17.4	19.7	22.7	20.9
Oil and Gas	23.1	29.4	29.6	21.4	18.9	12.6	16.3	19.6	22.3	20.7
Other Mining	33.2	30.0	29.8	23.9	21.7	19.2	23.0	20.5	24.4	21.8
Construction	17.8	16.9	18.1	13.5	11.4	10.7	10.0	10.4	10.5	10.1
Manufacturing	36.9	34.5	34.6	34.0	32.1	35.3	35.8	39.2	44.9	40.5
Food Products	45.1	42.8	41.1	36.9	35.4	40.9	40.0	44.6	50.0	44.6 33.4
Lumber & Wood	31.1	32.4	31.8	32.1	29.5	29.2	33.2	33.8 39.8	38.8 37.1	33.2
Paper Products	16.9	17.8	22.1	33.6	34.9	33.5	37.2 14.3	39.8 16.6	16.2	14.3
Other Mfg.	19.0	18.2	21.6	23.8	17.6 18.7	19.1 14.0	15.2	16.2	15.8	16.3
Trans., Comm.& Util.	19.1	19.9	20.8 23.8	20.1 22.8	18.7	16.7	13.5	16.2	16.5	15.8
Trade	18.9 26.2	20.2 27.3	23.8 30.5	28.6	27.1	24.6	19.6	22.2	24.4	19.9
Fin., Ins. & Real Est.	20.2	20.4	23.5	21.8	19.6	17.6	15.9	17.9	17.8	17.6
Services Public Admin.	17.4	20.4	23.3	23.7	19.7	18.9	16.6	16.7	17.9	17.1
Unclassified	20.0	18.7	18.6	12.6	13.0	18.9	12.2	14.0	9.6	14.9
			NUM	BER OF	FIRST PA	YMENT	S			
Totals (incl. unclass.)	18.6	19.1	20.5	18.7	18.1	16.5	16.7	18.2	19.8	20.6
Ag., For. & Fish	19.7	22.4	16.5	20.2	14.7	24.9	22.7	24.1	27.8	26.5
Mining	24.8	27.0	24.3	18.5	15.8	13.5	16.0	17.6	19.7	21.5
Oil and Gas	22.7	27.0	24.4	17.7	15.4	12.8	15.2	17.7	18.6	21.5
Other Mining	33.8	26.9	23.6	22.7	17.3	20.3	19.9	16.5	23.8	21.6
Construction	15.7	15.2	15.2	10.9	10.3	9.4	9.5	9.2	9.4	9.6
Manufacturing	34.4	33.5	33.2	31.5	31.5	34.4	35.6	39.1	44.1	43.2
Food Products	44.1	42.5	38.9	35.4	36.2	40.2	41.1	46.4	50.9	48.6
Lumber & Wood	31.3	30.0	30.2	29.2	26.8	29.4	31.3	32.1	36.8	32.8 33.5
Paper Products	8.5	14.8	26.3	26.1	33.7	28.9	29.1	31.6	22.7 14.1	33.5 13.0
Other Mfg.	16.3	16.0	18.5	17.1	15.5	13.5	12.9	13.3 13.6	14.1	15.5
Trans., Comm.& Util.	17.1	17.9	17.1	17.1	15.6	12.7 14.3	13.5 12.4	14.0	13.9	15.6
Trade	16.1	16.9	20.6 26.2	18.3 24.6	16.7 23.3	21.3	17.0	19.5	21.0	19.1
Fin., Ins. & Real Est.	23.7 17.2	23.9 17.0	19.4	17.9	23.3 16.7	14.3	14.2	15.4	15.4	16.2
Services Public Admin.	14.3	17.6	20.6	18.3	16.9	15.0	13.9	13.7	14.1	15.3
Unclassified	18.6	15.4	13.8	9.8	11.9	13.2	14.1	9.5	10.6	9.0
Officiassined	10.0	10.4								
			A	MOUNT	OF PAYN					
Totals (incl. unclass.)	21.3	22.4	25.4	23.7	21.9	19.3	18.9	21.0	23.1	21.8
Ag., For. & Fish	21.9	23.1	19.4	19.6	17.5	25.1	25.1	30.7	31.9	31.8
Mining	26.2	30.5	30.7	23.0	20.6	14.2	19.0	21.1	24.3	22.2
Oil and Gas	24.0	30.4	30.6	22.7	20.2	13.4	18.0	21.0	23.8	21.3
Other Mining	34.3	31.7	31.4	25.1	22.2	19.9	24.5	21.9	26.7 11.1	25.8 10.1
Construction	18.1	17.3	18.9	13.9	12.0	10.7	10.3	10.9 40.6	47.1	42.3
Manufacturing	35.8	34.7	35.8	36.6	33.6	36.7	37.0	47.4	53.7	48.4
Food Products	47.3	47.2	45.4	42.0	38.2 30.4	43.9 30.3	42.5 33.6	34.8	41.2	35.3
Lumber & Wood	31.3	33.6 17.5	32.9	33.8 37.7	30.4 37.2	34.0	38.7	42.5	37.1	33.0
Paper Products	15.9	17.5	23.1 22.7	23.4	19.0	20.6	15.7	18.2	18.5	14.9
Other Mfg.	18.7	17.9 21.2	22.7 22.7	23.4	20.5	14.9	16.6	17.4	17.3	17.7
Trans., Comm.& Util.	19.7 19.1	21.2 21.6	22.7 26.1	22.3 25.6	20.5 22.7	18.7	15.1	17.8	18.3	17.2
Trade Fin., Ins. & Real Est.	27.5	28.6	32.4	30.6	28.6	26.6	20.9	24.5	26.1	21.0
Services	22.0	22.3	26.6	24.7	22.0	19.6	17.7	19.7	20.1	19.4
Public Admin.	19.3	22.7	26.2	26.8	22.6	21.1	18.4	18.6	20.1	19.2
Unclassified	19.1	21.1	21.6	16.0	15.7	22.8	16.3	15.6	10.7	17.6

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

LOCAL OFFICE	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
			NUM	BER OF W	EEKS PAID					
Total	767,652	911,807	770,408	579,422	485,552	584,707	682,519	732,262	642,198	712,689
Anchorage	213,475	246,017	197,119	146,236	111,537	138,790	174,672	185,561	151,071	163,572
Central - Interstate	162,230	190,764	183,190	126,800	98,971	105,494	121,245	146,306	138,688	144,282
Central - Mail	127,698	125,714	108,335	87,644	76,365	75,949	75,518	68,936	57,353	65,459
Eagle River		18,117	21,185	17,365	11,893	13,210	16,309	16,836	14,198	14,597
Fairbanks	91,853	115,632	91,651	68,739	57,323	69,466	79,833	75,879	66,261	72,876
Homer		9,835	11,389	9,109	8,778	13,628	15,015	14,944	13,592	13,966
Juneau	27,889	33,475	23,629	17,084	17,758	19,893	23,211	25,361	23,199	25,731
Kenai	37,452	51,702	41,171	32,233	27,078	32,605	38,187	46,566	37,766	40,663
Ketchikan	16,639	18,348	13,959	10,473	11,937	14,182	16,910	16,507	15,588	14,976
Kodiak	14,090	11,649	7,519	7,424	9,527	9,643	15,833	19,192	20,132	32,748
Matanuska-Susitna	59,364	69,937	55,968	43,235	38,348	49,174	54,872	58,219	48,060	54,037
Seward	7,539	8,939	7,221	6,304	5,273	8,719	10,130	10,124	8,897	10,401
Sitka	9,423	11,678	8,070	5,812	5,443	6,436	6,652	6,748	6,396	12,994
Valdez				964	2,124	6,181	5,055	6,173	5,449	6,693
Petersburg					1,475	3,991	4,412	4,078	3,847	4,009
Glennallen					756	4,509	3,788	4,221	3,983	4,186
Dillingham					366	1,501	1,857	3,216	2,991	3,181
Tok					600	3,984	4,099	4,299	5,310	7,012
Bethel						1,322	3,204	4,764	5,729	6,023
Nome						2,910	5,150	5,587	6,530	8,151
Kotzebue						3,120	6,567	8,745	7,158	7,132
			AVE	RAGE DURA	NTION IN W	EEKS				
Total	15.6	16.4	17.6	16.1	14.7	14.7	15.3	16.6	15.8	15.2
Anchorage	15.2	15.6	16.3	15.8	14.3	14.5	15.0	40.7	400	444
Central - Interstate	17.7	18.4	19.7	18.8	16.0	16.4	15.2 16.5	16.7	16.3	14.8
Central - Mail	15.7	15.9	16.4	15.5	15.2	14.8	14.5	17.5	17.1	16.3
Eagle River		17.0	16.0	16.3	14.0	14.3	14.5	15.2	13.9	14.1
Fairbanks	14.7	18.1	16.6	15.6	14.5	14.3	15.8	15.5	14.5	13.3
Homer		18.3	16.2	16.0	14.3	14.9	16.4	16.1 18.6	15.4	15.3
Juneau	13.4	16.1	15.4	13.7	14.1	13.7	15.0	15.5	16.5	15.5
Kenai	15.2	16.2	16.5	15.8	14.3	14.5	14.8	17.0	14.3 17.1	14.1
Ketchikan	14.7	15.5	14.3	12.0	13.5	13.0	13.3	14.7	12.4	15.1
Kodiak	15.8	15.6	12.1	11.9	12.0	10.3	13.5	15.4	15.2	13.2
Matanuska-Susitna	15.5	17.0	17.2	16.3	15.0	15.9	15.7	17.7		18.0
Seward	15.1	16.0	16.8	15.5	13.8	14.9	15.7	18.2	16.0	15.5
Sitka	11.6	14.6	16.4	13.0	12.7	11.6			16.1	15.3
Valdez			10.4	11.0	11.4	14.0	13.3	14.4	11.5	16.4
Petersburg				11.0	11.0	15.1	14.4	14.8	13.6	14.8
Glennallen					11.3		13.5	16.6	13.6	15.3
Dillingham					13.6	15.9	15.2	17.0	15.9	15.3
Tok					13.6	15.3 15.7	13.7	15.9	16.1	14.9
Bethel					12.2	15.7	18.2	16.9	17.8	15.8
Nome						13.4	17.8	18.5	19.8	16.1
Kotzebue						14.7	16.0	17.6	16.0	15.3
>						15.8	16.9	17.6	16.6	15.2

LOCAL OFFICE	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
			AM	IOUNT OF I	PAYMENTS	(\$)				
Total	118,113,002	141,573,832	118,568,591	87,504,334	74,203,051	92,153,624	111,519,227	120,690,885	105,349,484	116,692,350
Anchorage	33,978,504	39,350,500	30,743,085	22,476,609	17,221,687	21,923,893	28,649,167	30,911,712	24,857,790	27,180,705
Central – Interstate	25,495,755	31,049,907	30,314,333	20,754,712	16,356,119	17,702,516	21,214,669	25,771,708	24,751,692	25,125,887
Central – Mail	17,761,296	17,220,216	14,705,475	11,858,165	10,720,521	11,184,127	11,496,539	10,330,181	8,636,930	10,025,547
Eagle River		2,922,854	3,458,430	2,813,039	1,943,293	2,192,049	2,798,431	2,948,298	2,499,068	2,589,869
Fairbanks	14,986,134		14,129,839	10,367,979	8,669,137	10,959,589	13,093,808	12,498,548	10,772,401	11,901,280
Homer		1,467,990	1,629,741	1,300,182	1,255,798	2,088,313	2,318,030	2,257,267	1,990,260	2,064,300
Juneau	4,166,104	4,967,576	3,570,046	2,488,775	2,715,079	3,068,971	3,790,827	4,225,598	3,876,780	4,371,494
Kenai	5,682,348	8,058,963	6,119,653	4,672,848	3,915,831	4,977,921	6,090,802	7,650,984	6,049,196	6,479,261
Ketchikan	2,340,893	2,551,928	1,896,220	1,418,655	1,729,948	2,068,920	2,698,648	2,608,955	2,534,714	2,379,810
Kodiak	1,797,436	1,420,137	951,440	885,617	1,372,636	1,413,241	2,318,047	2,796,903	2,883,877	4,622,992
Matanuska-Susitna	9,472,002	11,302,047	8,906,352	6,701,862	5,968,049	7,825,765	9,082,290	9,856,991	7,974,914	9,090,217
Seward	994,062	1,195,637	933,055	767,380	686,615	1,350,399	1,487,863	1,427,903	1,172,104	1,475,983
Sitka	1,438,468	1,802,790	1,210,922	861,407	815,096	977,604	992,108	1,046,710	1,034,793	2,200,458
Valdez				137,104	327,062	1,055,678	817,516		849,645	1,062,754
Petersburg					247,887	652,336	733,376	639,238		615,645
Glennallen					127,586	749,604	583,010	639,663		668,016
Dillingham					54,4 6 8	232, 94 8	293,927			495,926
Tok					76,241	531,019				
Bethel						200,580				
Nome						494,078				
Kotzebue						504,093	1,103,683	1,467,260	1,109,113	1,101,040
			AVE	RAGE WEE	KLY PAYME	NT (\$)				
Total	153.86	155.27	153.90	151.02	152.82	157.61	163.39	164.82	164.05	163.74
Anchorage	159.17	159.95	155.96	153.70	154.40	157.96	164.02	166.59	164.54	
Central - Interstate	157.16	162.77	165.48	163.68	165.26	167.81	174.97	176.15	178.47	
Central - Mail	139.09	136.98	135.74	135.30	140.39	147.26	152.24	149.85		
Eagle River		161.33	163.25	161.99	163.40	165.94	171.59			
Fairbanks	163.15	i 157. 9 4	154.17	150.83	151.23	157.77	164.01			
Homer		149.26	143.10	142.74	143.06	153.24				
Juneau	149.38	148.40	151.09	145.68	152.89	154.27				
Kenai	151.72	155.87	148.64	144.97		152.67				
Ketchikan	140.69	139.08				145.88				
Kodiak	127.57					146,56				
Matanuska-Susitna	ı 159.56					159.14				
Seward	131.86					154.88				
Sitka	152.65	5 154.37	150.05			151.90				
Valdez				142.22		170.79				
Petersburg					168.06	163,45				
Glennallen					168.76	166.25				
Dillingham					148.82	155.20				
Tok					127.07	133.29				
Bethel						151.71				
Nome						169.79				
Kotzebue						161.57	168.07	107.70	100.12	

Notes: The Anchorage office included Eagle River prior to 1986.

The Kenai office included Homer prior to 1986.

The Central - Mail unit included Valdez prior to 1988;

Petersburg, Glennallen, Dillingham, and Tok prior to 1989;

and Bethel, Nome, and Kotzebue prior to 1990.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis: BEP 3565 P Quarterly Management Reports.

	Sta	ate UI 1/		JCFE	1	ucx			All
Census Areas	Regular	EB	Regular	EB					Programs
000007000					Regular	EB	EUC	SSB	Total
	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
Aleutian Islands E CA	279,430	24,078	568	298	0	0	12,199	1,174	317,747
Aleutian Islands W CA	244,903	27,603	0	0	618	ō	19,746	232	293,102
Anchorage Borough	29,904,049	4,430,114	981,154	152,040	485,068	51,802	2,485,175	55,429	38,544,831
Bethel CA	1,480,745	261,016	7,867	444	13,911	2,491	180,396	22.305	1,969,175
Bristol Bay Borough	172,558	23,608	7,218	0	0	0	18,860	0	222,244
Denali Borough	381,499	66,034	73,697	7.165	ō	ō	53.851	1.632	583,878
Dillingham CA	472,186	101,142	212	0	ō	ō	41,453	4,617	619,610
Fairbanks N Star Borough	11,992,179	1,914,547	561,140	64.825	292,245	46,823	981,310	31,589	15,884,658
Haines Borough	589,248	94,988	8,089	3,408	1.449	0.00	64,625	1,352	763,159
Juneau Borough	4,130,443	556,515	37,057	7,309	16,992	1,638	306,063	7,507	5,063,524
Kenai Peninsula Borough	10,114,350	1,485,532	154,415	32,870	72,221	2,420	782,038	39,858	12,663,700
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	2,603,842	239,467	27,832	4,720	11,076	0	229,111	3,052	
Kodiak Island Borough	4,732,903	243,683	14,206	332	6,163	ő	227,368	4,235	3,119,100 5,228,890
Lake & Peninsula Borough	165,284	22,756	384	0	0,.00	1.496	14,458	3,704	208,082
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	9,409,394	1,661,805	176,439	21,785	79.371	11.948	826,083	22,399	•
Nome CA	1,527,837	235,490	7,342	5.035	13,408	323	131,327	9.980	12,209,224 1,930,742
North Slope Borough	420,190	73.780	0	0	0,100	020	49,864	1.232	1,930,742 545,066
Northwest Arctic Borough	1,214,839	286,411	8,080	3,380	9,686	0	126,050	19,984	
Prince of Wales-Outer Ktn	1,756,534	208,127	25.026	5.083	2,266	0	249,553	6,199	1,668,430
Sitka Borough	2,272,134	178,449	38,850	92	2,359	2,756	88,635	3,756	2,252,788 2,587,031
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon C	1,012,860	147,287	48,889	5,201	5,992	2,750	161,249	5,728	1,387,206
Southeast Fairbanks CA	1,240,115	242,030	72,669	19,176	23,174	1.010	97.511	7.934	
Valdez - Cordova CA	2,056,030	316,932	36,473	9,266	15,073	1,573	136,318	7,854 5.654	1,703,619
Wade Hampton CA	873,025	151,722	62	0	0	2,548	80,479	9,945	2,577,319
Wrangell - Petersburg CA	1,523,354	190,406	24,515	ō	4,896	2,040	124,422	1,473	1,117,781
Yakutat Borough	37,624	4,954	0	ō	0.000	0	4,732	1,473	1,869,066
Yukon - Koyukuk CA	1,255,211	231,791	39.714	6.682	3.522	5,496	131,226	15,930	47,310
Area Unknown	376,445	22,819	37,247	4,850	10,739	0,480	35,540	15,930	1,689,572 487,640
In-State Totals	92,239,211	13,423,086	2,389,145	353,961	1,070,229	132,324	7,859,640	286,898	117,554,494
Interstate Totals	25,665,432	1,472,721	2,147,119	95,519	210,467	12,315	2,834,745	17,247	32,455,585
Totals All Areas	117,904,643	14,895,807	4,536,264	449,480	1,280,696	144,639	10,494,385	304,145	150,010,059

Ten Year Historical Data Series for Census Area Totals (\$)

	Sta	ite UI 1/	ι	ICFE	1	UCX			All Programs
Year	Regular	EB	Regular	EB	Regular	EB	EUC	SSB	Total
1985	119,288,014	10,429,603	3,928,339	285,876	751,510	0	3,067,984	300,474	139,795,416
1986	142,795,534	21,547,118	3,722,261	399,240	841,640	344	2,638	613,862	172,047,305
1987	119,425,011	14,957,534	3,509,556	273,303	594,009	0	312	428,342	139,188,067
1988	87,771,130	7,847,768	3,984,634	237,584	517,332	0	0	330,381	100,688,829
1989	74,046,230	3,616,901	3,386,290	206,945	488,506	ō	ō	184,819	81,929,691
1990	90,477,466	5,126,989	3,252,227	114,624	559.369	ō	ō	222.974	99.753.649
1991	112,153,789	9,281,316	3,316,482	214,828	814,743	0	2.798.884	473,221	129.053,263
1992	121,771,578	3,801	3,897,584	0	2,476,242	ō	47,069,125	613,796	
1993	105,041,423	579	3,827,029	ō	• •			•	175,832,126
	• •			-	1,767,553	0	68,737,851	813,931	180,188, 366
1994	117,904,643	14,895,807	4,536,264	449,480	1,280,696	144,639	10,494,385	304,145	150,010,059

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

Note: EUC program began in Nov. 1991. Prior years data represent FSC program.

For 1985 - 1986, Total All Programs includes payments of SIB program benefits (85: 1,743,616 86: 2,124,668).

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

	19	993	19	994
	Regular	Percent	Regular	Percent
State	Benefits Paid (\$)	Distribution	Benefits Paid (\$)	Distribution
			000 500	0.8
Alabama	208,001	0.9	209,503	3.4
Arizona	887,706	3.7	874,749 259,774	1.0
Arkansas	299,297	1.2	· •	15.9
California	3,513,598	14.6	4,047,039	2.2
Colorado	473,598	2.0	557,544	0.2
Connecticut	44,253	0.2	50,420 23,932	0.1
Delaware	16,128	0.1	13,485	0.1
Dist. of Columbia	12,984	0.1	651,122	2.6
Florida	612,098	2.5	278,246	1.1
Georgia	295,261	1.2 0.0	848	0.0
Guam	0	1.1	304,335	1.2
Hawaii	254,204	3.6	928,122	3.6
Idaho	876,429	0.7	197,006	0.8
Illinois	164,593	0.4	145,217	0.6
Indiana	99,178	0.3	78.010	0.3
lowa	68,030	0.3 0.5	136,745	0.5
Kansas	131,491	0.8	145,222	0.6
Kentucky	181,356	1.3	288,140	1.1
Louisiana	307,314	0.4	117,314	0.5
Maine	89,499	0.4	93,758	0.4
Maryland	101,785	0.5	89,510	0.4
Massachusetts	112,249	1.2	329.868	1.3
Michigan	299,438	1.9	467,654	1.8
Minnesota	447,081	0.5	171,138	0.7
Mississippi	115,812	1.2	368,434	1.4
Missouri Montana	300,197 977,90 7	4.1	985,480	3.9
Montana Nebraska	63,069	0.3	78,076	0.3
Nevada	398,652	1.7	371,917	1.5
New Hampshire	61,520	0.3	52,599	0.2
New Jersey	57,497	0.2	64,248	0.3
New Mexico	251,624	1.0	251,529	1.0
New York	217,162	0.9	253,328	1.0
North Carolina	346,730	1.4	327,695	1.3
North Dakota	81,753	0.3	110,084	0.4
Ohio	180,757	0.7	188,361	0.7
Oklahoma	389,028	1.6	363,560	1.4
Oregon	2,432,780	10.1	2,608,766	10.2
Pennsylvania	209,222	0.9	168,126	0.7
Puerto Rico	19,374	0.1	39,968	0.2
Rhode Island	23,862	0.1	13,237	0.1
South Carolina	105,419	0.4	113,886	0.4
South Dakota	102,720	0.4	133,767	0.5
Tennessee	287,755	1.2	213,301	0.8
Texas	1,001,472	4.2	999,598	3.9
Utah	252,815	1.0	163,346	0.6
Vermont	37,852	0.2	68,721	0.3
Virginia	226,372	0.9	203,953	0.8
Virgin Islands	3,928	0.0	14,033	0.1 25.2
Washington	6,040,978	25.0	6,430,943	25.2
West Virginia	50,354	0.2	55,118	0.2
Wisconsin	183,323	0.8	250,899	1.0
Wyoming	179,238	0.7	109,618	0.4
Canada	21,419	0.1	36,121	0.1
Total	24,115,962	100.0	25,497,393	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.

	Number of First		Percent First	Weeks Compen-		Percent Weeks Compen-	(\$) Amount	_	(\$) Payment lent Benefits
	Pays		Pays	sated	All	sated	of		
	with	All	with	with	Weeks	with	Depen-	Claimants	
	Depen-	First	Depen-	Depen-	Compen-	Depen-	dent	with	All
Year	dents	Pays	dents	dents	sated	dents	Benefits	Dependents	Claimants
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
1989	12,410	33,093	37.5	200,664	485,552	41.3	8,864,736	44,18	18.26
1990	14,977	39,675	37.7	244,932	584,707	41.9	11,014,824	44.97	18.84
1991	16,413	44,523	36.9	278,019	682,519	40.7	12,413,232	44.65	18,19
1992	15,846	44,094	35.9	291,300	732,262	39.8	13,032,168	44.74	17.80
1993	14,847	40,689	38.5	257,242	642,198	40.1	11,541,100	44.86	17.97
1994	18,586	46,801	39.7	288,853	712,689	40.5	14,004,072	48.48	19.65

Notes: Dependent's allowance is \$24.00 per dependent (maximum \$72.00). State UI (Regular) program only

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis: BEP 3565 P Quarterly Management Report.

	Average Weekly	Average Weeks	Compensated as % of	
State	Unemployed	Compensated	Unemployed	Rank
Alabama	121,875	26,723	21.9	36
Alaska	24,475	13,802	58.4	1
Arizona	117,600	21,838	18.6	44
Arkansas	64,275	19,478	30.3	25
California	1,329,025	439,778	33.1	17
Colorado	93,150	18,011	19.3	41
Connecticut	91,375	47,504	52.0	3
Delaware	18,350	6,496	35.4	14
Dist. of Columbia	25,000	9,239	37.0	11
Florida	446,100	81,477	18.3	45
Georgia	199,575	34,876	17.5	47
Hawaii	32,600	13,720	42.1	8
Idaho	30,850	10,032	32.5	18
Illinois	340,425	107,568	31.6	21
Indiana	148,575	24,206	16.3	48
lowa	55,200	16,979	30.8	24
Kansas	70,350	16,903	24.0	33
Kentucky	89,950	28,991	32.2	19
Louisiana	154,150	23,948	15.5	49
Maine	43,300	13,754	31.8	20
Maryland	144,300	36,952	25.6	30
Massachusetts	190,450	69,942	36.7	13
Michigan	281,475	81,874	29.1	26
Minnesota	97,625	34,060	34.9	15
Mississippi	81,050	14,525	17.9	46
Missouri	128,425	40,168	31.3	22
Montana	21,775	7,594	34.9	16
Nebraska	24,025	5,907	24.6	31
Nevada	43,925	13,656	31.1	23
New Hampshire	28,475	5,434	19.1	42
New Jersey	274,650	101,114	36.8	12
New Mexico	42,775	8,825	20.6	39
New York	595,150	222,632	37.4	9
North Carolina	157,175	34,961	22.2	34
North Dakota	12,775	3,289	25.7	29
Ohio	307,150	74,242	24.2	32
Oklahoma	95,000	13,251	13.9	52
Oregon	94,025	42,118	44.8	6
Pennsylvania	361,300	154,016	42.6	7
Puerto Rico	175,125	49,653	28.4	27
Rhode Island	36,100	16,473	45.6	5
South Carolina	112,600	23,568	20.9	38
South Dakota	10,925	1,559	14.3	51
Tennessee	123,175	34,873	28.3	28
Texas	604,650	113,709	18.8	43
Utah	34,650	7,033	20.3	40
Vermont	14,050	6,725	47.9	4
Virginia	169,650	25,449	15.0	50
Washington	168,525	87,477	52.5	2
West Virginia	70,875	15,711	22.2	35
Wisconsin	127,175	47,000	37.0	10
Wyoming	14,275	3,060	21.4	37
. ,				
United States	7,996,575	2,374,472	29.7	
	. ,,			

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis:

UI Data Summary, Quarters 1-4, 1993, produced by the U.S. Department of Labor.

Alaska's UI Benefit Financing System

Chapter 3

The Other Side of Unemployment Insurance

This chapter focuses on the other side of unemployment insurance (UI): where the money comes from to pay benefits. The core of the financing system is discussed first with its benefit costs and the benefit cost rate. The UI trust fund is described, along with a discussion of the general level and trends of employer and employee taxes. This is followed by an explanation of the tax calculation procedures and formulas, experience rating, and the trust fund solvency adjustment. Next discussed are the administration of the program and revenue from direct reimbursements to the fund. Finally, a short explanation is given of the impact of the former Emergency Unemployment Compensation program on Alaska's tax rates.

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 roughly 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 is one of only two states that tax employees each year in order to pay for part of benefit costs.

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 Benefit Cost Rate Drive Unemployment Insurance 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 1994 and averaged 2.4% for the ten-year period from 1985 to 1994. (See Table 3.1.) Rates for all other states are usually well below 2.0%. The high benefit cost rate in Alaska is attributable to both the greater seasonality of employment, and the fact that a larger proportion of the unemployed in Alaska receive UI benefits than in any other state.

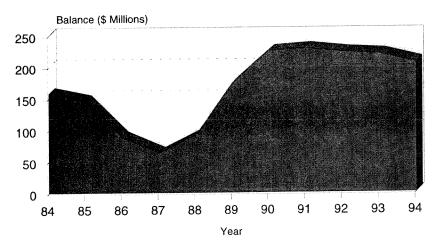
Benefit cost rates in reimbursable employment tend to be about less than one third the rate in taxable employment. The benefit cost rate in reimbursable employment was 0.6% in 1994 and averaged about 0.7% over the ten-year period from 1985 to 1994. These low benefit cost rates result from the generally stable and non-seasonal employment practices of our major reimbursable employers: state and local government.

Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund, Savings Account for Paying Benefits

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

Figure 3.1 UI Trust Fund End of Year Balance, 1985-1994



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

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

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.

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 and Table 3.10.) 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 1990, the fund reserves had rebuilt to \$224.3 million, with a reserve rate of 4.8%. At the end of 1994, the reserve rate was 3.7%. (See Figure 3.1.) The Department of Labor is forecasting that trust fund reserves will continue a gradual decline towards a trust fund reserve rate of 3.2%.

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 1994 tax contributions were \$86.6 million, 60.1% of total revenues. (See Table 3.3.) This marks the first year of increasing tax contributions in five years.

Tax contributions, or tax revenues, are slated to begin a series of gradual increases over the next few years. Nevertheless, employers are experiencing less than average tax rates. For employers, the 1996 tax year will mark the sixth year in a row when the average employer tax rate (2.17% of the taxable wage base) will fall below the 1985 to 1994 average (2.7%). (See Table 3.4.)

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 \$23,900 for 1995, and will be \$24,400 for 1996.

Tax Rates Calculated on Benefit Cost Rate and 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 x average benefit cost rate x experience factor) + trust fund solvency adjustment;

Employee tax rate = 0.18 x average benefit cost rate.

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. (See Table 3.6.)

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.

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, or on a regular seasonal basis, they likely contribute 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 fewer 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 1995, 84.9% of all contributing firms were A-rated, 13.2% B-rated, and 1.8% C-rated. (See Table 3.5.)

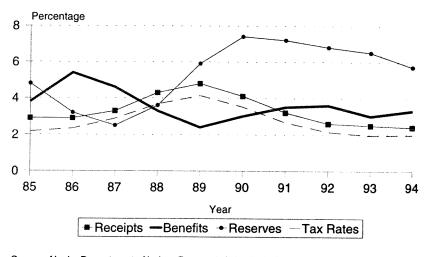
Alaska is the only state which uses the **payroll decline quotient** method of experience rating. The logic behind Alaska's payroll decline system is that employers with a high payroll decline are likely responsible for more compensable unemployment than are employers with a low payroll decline and, 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.)

Other methods of experience rating used in other states are the reserve ratio system (30 states, Washington, D. C., Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands), the benefit ratio system (17 states, of which two have tax formulas

Figure 3.2
Reserves, Receipts, Benefits and
Employer Tax Rates as a Percent of
Taxable Payroll, 1985-1994



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

including the reserve ratio), and the benefit-wage ratio system (two 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's payroll decline quotient system has worked well. The system withstood the tremendous shock of the 1985-87 recession, and had fully recovered by the end of 1989. The ratio of benefits paid to contributions paid averages around 1.0 for most industries in Alaska, so although there may be individual employers with problems, by industry the system functions well.

There is also little doubt but that "chargeback" systems are more complex and expensive to administer than a payroll decline quotient system. This is due to the constant policy decisions about individual employer responsibility for charges, the types of benefits to exempt from charging, and the increased staffing needed for the higher level of employer contact prevalent in the administration of "chargeback" systems.

In the end, the simple fact is, employer (and employee) taxes cover benefit payments. This is true of any state's system. If benefit costs are higher in Alaska than in other states, taxes will be higher. If a state wants to reduce employer taxes, then benefits must be reduced.

The Trust Fund Solvency Adjustment is 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%, or less, from one year to the next. The TFSA was 0.3% in 1987, 0.6% in 1988, and 0.9% in 1989. By 1994, the TFSA fell to -0.4%, and remained there in tax year 1995. For tax year 1996 the TFSA is -0.2%.

Administration of UI Program is Funded Through Federal Taxes

Besides state unemployment taxes, employers also pay taxes to the federal government to cover administrative costs. In 1985, these **FUTA** (**Federal Unemployment Tax Act**) 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%. This is \$56 for each employee earning at, or more than, \$7000 annually. In the 1994 federal fiscal year, the federal government estimates employers in Alaska contributed \$11.1 million in FUTA tax revenues. (See Table 3.7.)

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 currently needs some changes to conform to federal law. Recent changes in federal law require the state legislation to provide for the withholding of federal income taxes from benefits, if the claimant wishes.

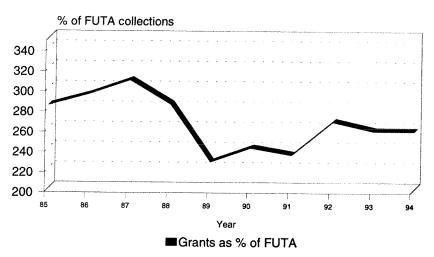
The federal government pays for administration of the state's unemployment program through administrative grants. The grants are funded by a portion of FUTA collections, which are kept in a federal account and not in the state trust fund. In federal fiscal year 1994, Alaska received \$28.6 million in administra-

tive grants (\$19.8 million for unemployment insurance administrative costs and \$8.8 million for employment services). In federal fiscal year 1994, Alaska's total administrative grants amounted to 257.7% of the state's FUTA contributions. A good bargain for workers and employers in Alaska.

Employer Tax Contributions are Supplemented by Direct Reimbursements

Chapter Two described the four programs through which unemployment benefits were disbursed in 1993 and 1994. Regular benefits, extended benefits, emergency unemployment

Figure 3.3
Administrative Grants Received
As a Percentage of FUTA
Collections, 1985-94



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

compensation (EUC) 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), 100% of all EUC payments, as well as a portion (about 50%) of all non-federal extended benefit payments. In 1993 and 1994, the federal government reimbursed over \$92.6 million to Alaska's trust fund. The majority of this was \$78.8 million in EUC funds. (See Table 3.3.)

Nonprofit organizations and state and local government agencies which choose to reimburse the trust fund directly (instead of paying tax contributions) reimburse 100% of the regular UI benefits and extended benefits paid to their former employees. In 1988 and before, nonprofit agencies only reimbursed half of extended benefits; the law was changed in the 1989 legislative session. (See Appendix B.) In 1994, nonprofit agencies reimbursed \$1.2 million to the trust fund and government entities reimbursed \$111.9 million.

Some Parts of Unemployment Insurance 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 every type of experience rating system has problems with subsidies. Some categories of employers tend to be subsidized more than others.

One 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 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 preceding years. During this time, the difference was being made up by trust fund reserves. Employers in prior years were subsidizing employers during the recession years. Starting in 1988, and continuing through 1991, the ratio declined to less than 1.0; employers were now subsidizing employers in future recessions. In 1992, the ratio increased to 1.1, a reflection of the fact that the trust fund is attempting to reduce its level of reserves. This trend held in 1993, also

One of the most important categories of subsidies is **cross-industry subsidies**. Although cross-industry subsidies occur under all economic conditions, the

expression of the subsidies is better seen during those years when Alaska is experiencing more stable economic conditions. Under good economic conditions (1981 to 1985, for example), some industries have historically had ratios higher than 1.0, while others were normally lower than 1.0. These industries with higher ratios also tend to have higher benefit cost rates than other industries. (See Table 3.2.)

Over the past 10 years within taxable employment, the three most subsidized industries have been construction, lumber and wood products manufacturing, and taxable public administration. On the other hand, the industries which normally pay more than their fair share in contributions are transportation-communications-utilities, trade, and oil and gas mining.

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.) The payroll decline system attempts to recover benefit costs by taxing high-cost employers at higher rates.

Emergency Unemployment Compensation (EUC), Some Unexpected Benefits

During its years of operation from late 1991 through part of 1994, the EUC program paid out \$129 million, about 20.3% of all benefits paid. In 1993, EUC payments reached \$68.7 million, or about 38.1% of total benefits. This is a large percentage of total claims for an extension program to pay. The extended benefits (EB) program, which has been temporarily replaced by EUC, paid its largest share of total benefits in June of 1987, when 16.4% of total benefits paid were EB payments.

What this implies was that the EUC program, with its liberal eligibility rules and long duration (compared to extended benefits) postponed the need for many claimants to file for benefits under regular programs. As the need to file regular benefit claims was postponed, the proportion of EUC to regular claims increased, displacing regular benefit claims.

Paying a larger percentage of total benefits through a program like the EUC program, which is 100% federally funded, meant that less state money had to be withdrawn from the state's unemployment insurance trust fund. As was expected, this had the effect of keeping employer unemployment compensation tax rates at lower than expected levels up through the current 1996 tax year.

	Ta	xable Employment	-	Reimbursable Employment			
	Benefits	Total Payroll	Benefit	Benefits	Total Payroll	Benefit	
	Paid	(Lagged 1 Yr)	Cost	Paid	(Lagged 1 Yr)	Cost	
Year	(\$1,000)	(\$1,000)	Rate	(\$1,000)	(\$1,000)	Rate	
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	
1989	69,780	3,823,639	1.8	8,351	1,492,671	0.6	
1990	90,491	4,451,976	2.0	9,081	1,584,065	0.6	
1991	112,528	4,694,616	2.4	11,462	1,683,745	0.7	
1992	116,833	4,882,126	2.4	11,342	1,784,959	0.6	
1993	102,784	5,077,533	2.0	10,632	1,901,857	0.6	
1994	119,651	5,273,634	2.3	12,246	1,949,119	0.6	

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.

	Benefits	Total	Benefit
	Paid (\$)	Payroll (\$)	Cost
	•	, (.,	Rate (%)
Industry	1994	1993	(Lagged 1 Yr)
Ť		,,,,,	(Lagged 1 11)
	Taxable Em	ployers	
Total	106,024,214	5,273,634,051	2.0
Ag., For. & Fish	1,211,126	45,014,515	2.7
Mining	6,761,984	746,335,103	0.9
Oil and Gas	5,495,760	683,736,835	0.8
Other Mining	1,266,224	62,598,268	2.0
Construction	19,341,995	520,142,073	3.7
Manufacturing	20,994,468	509,507,921	4.1
Food Products	14,121,007	263,136,417	5.4
Lumber & Wood	2,881,220	97,758,405	2.9
Paper Products	2,433,848	39,489,248	6.2
Other Mfg.	1,558,393	109,123,851	1.4
Trans., Comm.& Util.	10,687,092	872,451,533	1.2
Trade	18,739,572	990,406,432	1.9
Fin., Ins. & R.E.	4,308,268	315,242,308	1.4
Services	20,829,422	1,141,769,374	1.8
Public Admin.	2,796,418	116,103,887	2.4
Unclassified	353,869	16,660,905	2.1
	Reimbursable I	Employers	
Total	11,880,430	1,949,119,033	0.6
Trans., Comm.& Util.	378,430	47,506,275	0.8
Services	5,370,665	993,881,376	0.5
Public Admin.	6,114,191	902,081,375	0.7
Other	17,144	5,650,007	0.3

Sources: 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.

Dep	osits	(\$)

		Federal	Amounts	Interstate	Federal			Trust	Total
	Contributions	Share	Rec'd From	Benefits	Emerg.	Penalty&		Fund	Revenue
	Net of Reim-	Extended	Reimb.	Wage	Comp.	Interest	Other	Interest	Deposited
Year	bursements	Benefits	Employers	Combining	/1	2/	3/	Earned	4/
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	7,660,060	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
1989	142,332,580	1,474,000	8,674,228	1,103,362	0	880,127	5,905,396	9,225,750	169,595,443
1990	124,867,499	2,184,454	8,779,661	1,467,283	0	2,289,582	6,548,538	16,321,178	162,458,194
1991	102,443,803	3,926,000	10,871,942	2,102,229	0	3,634,996	9,300,240	14,834,425	147,113,635
1992	84,063,743	0	11,666,761	2,452,749	48,336,000	4,034,596	10,905,998	23,562,812	185,022,659
1993	83,513,846	0	9,940,970	1,572,065	68,582,000	3,809,622	7,570,305	16,554,512	191,543,321
1994	86,627,444	6,359,000	13,074,629	1,662,708	10,213,200	4,021,879	7,761,625	14,529,694	144,250,178

Disbursements (\$)

	Regular	Extended	Reimburs- able	Interstate Benefits	Federal Emerg.	Training And		Total Benefits	Reserve Fund
	Benefits	Benefit	Benefit	Wage	Comp.	Building	Other	Disbursed	Balance
Year	+ SSB	Payments	Payments	Combining	/1	Fund	3/	4/	5/
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
1989	65,597,394	3,236,702	8,351,199	3,551,443	(4,316)	853,331	6,369,043	87,954,796	173,443,109
1990	83,559,395	4,710,158	9,080,645	5,953,329	(9,169)	1,167,358	7,154,239	111,615,955	224,285,349
1991	101,455,428	8,565,970	11,461,785	8,638,807	2,822,831	3,958,611	6,017,449	142,920,880	228,478,104
1992	108,463,706	163,553	11,342,163	10,609,741	46,414,029	3,696,468	10,176,661	190,866,322	222,634,440
1993	95,057,075	329,604	10,632,482	8,938,721	68,895,999	3,816,169	6,928,597	194,598,645	219,579,116
1994	108,852,719	11,911,904	12,246,477	7,149,765	7,838,127	4,031,097	6,161,042	158,191,131	205,638,163

^{1/} FSC - Federal Supplemental Compensation: October 1982 - March 1985.

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.

EUC - Emergency Unemployment Compensation: November 1991 - April 1994.

^{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.

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

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

	-	Taxable ent (\$1000)	Ratio of	Average Employer Ratio of Tax Rate		Aver Empl Tax l	oyee	
Year	Total Payroll	Taxable Payroll	Taxable to Total Payroll (%)	Tax Base (\$)	% of Taxable Payroll	% of Total Payroll	% of Taxable Payroll	% of Total Payroli
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
1989	4,451,976	2,964,226	66.6	20,900	4.14	2.76	0.7	0.5
1990	4,694,616	3,039,796	64.8	21,300	3.51	2.27	0.6	0.4
1991	4,882,126	3,184,860	65.2	22,400	2.66	1.74	0.5	0.3
1992	5,077,533	3,263,435	64.3	22,600	2.15	1.38	0.5	0.3
1993	5,273,634	3,397,312	64.4	23,200	1.96	1.26	0.5	0.3
1994	5,527,255	3,592,202	65.0	23,800	1.98	1.29	0.5	0.3

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.

		1995 Employers by Rate Type								
			A-Rated	B-	-Rated	C-	-Rated	To	tal % of	
			% of		% of		% of		Grand	
Industry		No.	A-Rated	No.	B-Rated	No	C-Rated	No.	Total	
Agriculture, For. & Fish.		204	1.6	32	1.6	7	2.6	243	1.7	
Mining		147	1.2	24	1.2	2	0.7	173	1.2	
Contract Construction		1,584	12.7	309	15.9	26	9.6	1,919	13.0	
Manufacturing		415	3.3	81	4.2	18	6.6	514	3.5	
Trans., Commun., & Util.		950	7.6	128	6.6	32	11.8	1,110	7.5	
Trade		3,470	27.8	429	22.1	70	25.7	3,969	27.0	
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate		783	6.3	68	3.5	4	1.5	855	5.8	
Services		4,746	38.0	693	35.7	97	35.7	5,536	37.6	
Public Administration		128	1.0	0	0.0	9	3.3	137	0.9	
Unclassified		68	0.5	179	9.2	7	2.6	254	1.7	
Total		12,495	100.0	1,943	100.0	272	100.0	14,710	100.0	
Percent of Grand Total			84.9		13.2		1.8		100.0	
				Ave	rage Employ	er Tax F	Rates			
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Total	2.67	3.4	4.27	4.79	4.05	3.08	2.54	2.38	2.43	2.51
Agriculture, For. & Fish.	3.31	3.88	4.69	5.21	4.57	3.53	2.88	2.72	2.81	2.93
Mining	2.88	3.71	4.79	5.38	4.46	3.31	2.73	2.71	2.76	2.86
Contract Construction	3.35	4.20	5.24	5.84	5.00	3.81	3.19	3.05	3.14	3.21
Manufacturing	2.88	3.69	4.67	5.15	4.40	3.33	2.79	2.68	2.76	2.81
Trans., Commun., & Util.	2.55	3.28	4.16	4.67	3.96	3.12	2.53	2.35	2.44	2.50
Trade	2.44	3.22	4.10	4.63	3.90	2.98	2.45	2.28	2.33	2.45
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	2.27	2.93	3.84	4.39	3.66	2.75	2.23	2.02	2.04	2.05
Services	2.42	3.10	3.95	4.48	3.84	2.90	2.38	2.22	2.28	2.35
Public Administration	2.78	3.58	4.47	5.01	4.18	3.27	2.72	2.50	2.35	2.36
Unclassified	3.07	3.69	4.71	4.89	4.15	3.12	2.77	2.70	2.66	2.80

Notes: A-rated firms are those which have been subject to the Employment Security
Act for four or more 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 emloyers. 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 fewer 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.

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. BRT 5500 P.

	Tax Rate	Calculations			
	SFY 1991	SFY 1992	SFY 1993	SFY 1994	CY 1995
(1) Benefit Cost (Ben-Reimb-Int)		\$99 ,625,037	87,69 9 ,423	102,735,905	
(2) Total Payroll (taxable employers)	4,811,076,858	4,977,771,895	5,143,823,071	5,392,034,729	
(3) Taxable Payroll				3,514,703,082	
(4) Benefit Cost for 3 Prev SFY					\$290,060,365
(5) Total Payroll, First 3 of Last 4 SFY					\$14,932,671,824
(6) 3-Yr Benefit Cost/Total Payroll (4)/(5)					0.019425
(7) Taxable/Total Payroll, Last SFY					0.651832
(8) Average Benefit Cost Rate (6)/(7)					0.029800
(9) U.I. Trust Fund Balance 9/30					\$206,580,474
(10) Total Payroll, Last SFY					\$5,392,034,729
(11) UI Trust Fund Reserve Rate (9)/(10)					0.038312
(12) Solvency Adjustment					-0.004
(13) Average Employer Tax Rate as a Perc	ent of Taxable Pa	yroll			
(0.82 x ABCR) + TFSA = (0.82 x #8) + #1	2				2.049
(14) Average Employee Tax Rate: (0.18 x A	BCR) = (0.18 x #	8)			0.59

Tax Rates for Employees and Experience Rated Employers

Rate Class	Experience Factor	Employee Contribution Rate (%)	Employer Contribution Rate (%)	Total Contribution Rate (%)	
1	0.40	0.5	1.00	1.50	
2	0.45	0.5	1.00	1.50	
3	0.50	0.5	1.00	1.50	
4	0.55	0.5	1.00	1.50	
5	0.60	0.5	1.07	1.57	
6	0.65	0.5	1.19	1.69	
7	0.70	0.5	1.31	1.81	
8	0.80	0.5	1.55	2.05	
9	0.90	0.5	1.80	2.30	
10	1.00	0.5	2.04	2.54	
11	1.00	0.5	2.04	2.54	
12	1.10	0.5	2.29	2.79	
13	1.20	0.5	2.53	3.03	
14	1.30	0.5	2.78	3.28	
15	1.35	0.5	2.90	3.40	
16	1.40	0.5	3.02	3.52	
17	1.45	0.5	3.14	3.64	
18	1.50	0.5	3.27	3.77	
19	1.55	0.5	3.39	3.89	
20	1.60	0.5	3.51	4.01	
21	1.65	0.5	5.40	5.90	

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.

Sources: 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.

Federal	F.U.T.A.	UI Admin.	ES Admin.	Total Admin. Grants		
Fiscal	Collections	Grants	Grants			
Year 1/	(\$1,000,000)	(\$1,000,000)	(\$1,000,000)	(\$1,000,000)	% of F.U.T.A.	
1985	8.1	14.0	8.9	22.9	282.7	
1986	8.2	14.7	9.4	24.1	293.9	
1987	8.3	16.1	9.5	25.6	308.4	
1988	8.7	15.1	9.7	24.8	285.1	
1989	9.6	13.9	7.9	21.8	227.1	
1990	9.9	15.6	8.3	23.9	241.4	
1991	10.2	15.6	8.3	23.9	234.3	
1992	10.2	18.7	8.5	27.2	266.7	
1993	10.7	19.0	8.6	27.6	257.9	
1994	11.1	19.8	8.8	28.6	257.7	

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

Notes: In 1995, U.S. Department of Labor estimation methods for FUTA were changed. Figures in earlier publications of this table will not match these data.

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

Collections, UI Regular Benefits Paid— Reimbursable Employment, 1985-1994

Table 3.8

	***************************************	Collections (\$)		Benefits Pai	d (\$)	Total Collections
			Government			Government	less
		Private	(State &		Private	(State &	Benefits
Year	Total	Nonprofit	Local)	Total	Nonprofit	Local)	Paid (\$)
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
1989	8,674,228	379,439	8,294,789	8,351,199	377,385	7,973,814	323,029
1990	8,779,661	442,525	8,337,136	9,080,645	454,115	8,626,530	(300,984)
1991	10,871,942	906,192	9,965,750	11,461,785	784,303	10,677,482	(589,843)
1992	11,666,761	813,968	10,852,793	11,342,163	860,886	10,481,276	324,598
1993	9,940,970	891,492	9,049,478	10,632,482	954,723	9,677,758	(691,512)
1994	13,074,629	1,220,156	11,854,473	12,246,477	885,469	11,361,008	828,152
Ten Year Total							(173,749)

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis:

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

INDUSTRY	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	
BENEFITS PAID (Regular + 1/2 EB), from UC-217 report (\$1,000)											
Totals (incl. unclass.)	113,356	136,879	111,852	81,318	67,398	84,011	105,145	110,408	94,559	107,340	
Ag., For. & Fish	536	734	637	550	523	533	830	905	1,061	1,222	
Mining	4,457	9,958	8,506	5,530	5,407	11,036	9,199	10,614	7,118	6,842	
Oil and Gas	3,504	8,797	7,651	4,774	4,318	9,644	7,742	9,347	5,734	5,563	
Other Mining	953	1,161	855	756	1,089	1,391	1,456	1,268	1,385	1,279	
Construction	40,435	45,338	31,018	21,209	14,141	15,236	20,947	19,392	14,490	19,537	
Manufacturing	10,401	11,179	8,992	8,504	9,892	10,934	16,059	17,262	16,444	21,145	
Food Products	5,165	5,050	4,232	4,551	5,314	5,802	8,589	10,416	11,145	14,214	
Lumber & Wood	2,578	2,602	1,925	1,925	2,820	3,009	4,983	3,865	2,467	2,906	
Paper Products	950	1,225	843	491	556	836	974	784	1,185	2,449	
Other Mfg.	1,708	2,304	1,992	1,538	1,203	1,286	1,534	2,198	1,648	1,576	
Trans., Comm.& Util.	13,100	12,424	10,054	7,216	5,916	11,244	11,135	11,137	9,698	10,801	
Trade	17,295	23,380	20,754	14,483	11,227	12,688	17,861	20,376	18,295	18,993	
Fin., Ins. & Real Est.	4,568	6,071	6,601	5,196	4,121	3,595	4,193	4,321	3,899	4,363	
Services	17,351	22,541	21,149	14,857	13,034	15,431	21,132	22,271	20,000	21,170	
Public Admin.	4,293	4,328	3,386	3,188	2,882	2,985	3,279	3,724	3,196	2,913	
	,,	,,,,,	0,000	5,.55	,002	2,000	0,2.70	0,724	0,100	2,510	
TOTAL E	MPLOYE	R AND E	MPLOYE	E CONTI	RIBUTION	NS ASSE	SSED, fro	om ES-20	2 report	(\$1,000)	
Totals (incl. unclass.)	84,510	79.076	87,433	112,619	147,593	126,381	100,150	86,611	86,136		
Ag., For, & Fish	477	522	589	821	1.165	1,061	979	887	964		
Mining	6,243	6,679	7,954	11,551	13,404	12,044	8,856	6,964	6,735		
Oil and Gas	5,629	6,134	6,974	10,106	11,686	10,430	7,898	6,204	5,987		
Other Mining	614	545	980	1,445	1,718	1,614	958	760	748		
Construction	20,474	15,234	13,390	14,802	18,194	17,178	12,883	10,702	12,181		
Manufacturing	7,720	8,390	10,765	15,360	18,208	17,105	13,892	12,096	11,351		
Food Products	4,180	4,389	5,597	8,494	10,329	10,029	8,796	8,065	7,570		
Lumber & Wood	1,520	1,859	2,537	3,740	4,268	3,880	2,562	2,015	1,982		
Paper Products	449	642	849	762	807	650	531	455	371		
Other Mfg.	1,571	1,500	1,782	2,364	2,804	2,546	2,003	1,580	1,428		
Trans., Comm.& Util.	9,891	9,496	10,855	13,403	27,368	16,628	13,528	11,892			
Trade	16,369	15,715	17,879	23,275	•	-	-		11,554		
Fin., Ins. & Real Est.	4,548	4,623	5,246		28,170	25,004	20,183	17,657	16,909		
Services	-	•	-	6,403	7,058	5,979	4,857	4,121	4,236		
Public Admin.	16,258	15,857	17,846	23,989	30,396	28,068	22,146	19,774	19,638		
rubiic Adimii.	1,736	1,798	2,151	2,642	2,909	2,690	2,344	2,037	2,048		
		RATIO (OF BENE	FITS TO	PRIOR Y	EAR CO	NTRIBUT	IONS			
Totals (incl. unclass.)	1.2	1.6	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.1		
Ag., For, & Fish	1.1	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.1		
Mining	0.7	1.6	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.8				
Oil and Gas	0.6	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.8		1.2	1.0		
Other Mining	1.3	1.9	1.6	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.7	1.2	0.9		
Construction	1.6	2.2	2.0				0.9	1.3	1.8		
Manufacturing	1.0			1.6	1.0	8.0	1.2	1.5	1.4		
		1.4	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.4		
Food Products	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.4		
Lumber & Wood	1.5	1.7	1.0	8.0	0.8	0.7	1.3	1.5	1.2		
Paper Products	1.8	2.7	1.3	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.5	1.5	2.6		
Other Mfg.	0.9	1.5	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.1		
Trans., Comm.& Util.	1.1	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.7	8.0	8.0		
Trade	1.0	1.4	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.0		
Fin., Ins. & Real Est.	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.9		
Services	1.0	1.4	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.5	8.0	1.0	1.0		
Public Admin.	2.2	2.5	1.9	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.6		

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

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

^{*}Current year data are not used in calculating the ratio of benefits to contributions.

	F	Pe	ercent of T	axable Payr	oll			
Year	Collections	Benefits Paid	Year-End Reserve	Average Employer Tax Rate	Collections	Benefits Paid	Year-End Reserve	Average Employer Tax Rate
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
1989	3.2	1.6	3.9	2.76	4.8	2.4	5.9	4.14
1990	2.7	1.9	4.8	2.27	4.1	3.0	7.4	3.51
1991	2.1	2.3	4.7	1.74	3.2	3.5	7.2	2.66
1992	1.7	2.3	4.4	1.38	2.6	3.6	6.8	2.15
1993	1.6	1.9	4.2	1.26	2.5	3.0	6.5	1.96
1994	1.6	2.2	3.7	1.29	2.4	3.3	5.7	1.98

Note: 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 interetate 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.

			Employer			Percent			
	Amount of Be	enefits Paid (\$)	and	and					
			Employee	Employee					
		Regular	Contributions	Total	Taxable	Total Payroll			
INDUSTRY	Regular	Plus 1/2 EB	Assessed (\$)	Payroll (\$)	Payroll (\$)	Taxable			
Total	106,024,214	94,559,893	91,740,289	5,527,255,499	3,592,201,984	65.0			
Ag., For. & Fish	1,211,126	1 000 570	044 700						
Mining		1,060,573	811,592	34,764,082	26,140,214	75.2			
•	6,761,984	7,118,397	7,179,672	777,487,863	291,798,816	37.5			
Oil and Gas	5,495,760	5,733,592	6,303,850	712,454,893	259,747,328	36.5			
Other Mining	1,266,224	1,384,805	875,822	65,032,970	32,049,488	49.3			
Construction	19,341,995	14,489,800	14,139,438	592,440,082	407,034,252	68.7			
Manufacturing	20,994,468	16,443,719	11,480,093	489,485,772	364,458,715	74.5			
Food Products	14,121,007	11,144,615	7,576,062	252,483,424	216,050,163	85.6			
Lumber & Wood	2,881,220	2,466,823	2,017,620	92,347,004	63,832,994	69.1			
Paper Products	2,433,848	1,184,637	263,811	24,744,841	14,836,656	60.0			
Other Mfg.	1,558,393	1,647,644	1,622,600	119,910,503	69,738,902	58.2			
Trans., Comm.& Util.	10,687,092	9,698,383	11,782,281	918,922,976	512,598,497	55.8			
Trade	18,739,572	18,294,982	18,689,038	1,063,083,588	820,990,761	77.2			
Fin., Ins. & Real Est.	4,308,268	3,899,266	4,636,553	337,653,362	225,622,521	66.8			
Services	20,829,422	20,000,198	20,768,239	1,180,626,576	860,167,468	72.9			
Public Admin.	2,796,418	3,196,090	1,974,191	123,863,081	75,986,199	61.3			
Unclassified	353,869	358,485	279,192	8,928,117	7,406,541	83.0			

Notes: Reimbursable account data are excluded.

Federally funded programs and federal employment are excluded.

Sources: 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.

Regular Benefits as a Percentage of:

Regular Benefits plus 1/2 Extended Benefits as a Percentage of:

INDUSTRY	Collections	Total Payroll	Taxable Payroll	Collections	Total Payroll	Taxable Payroll
Total	115.6	1.9	3.0	103.1	1.7	2.6
Ag., For. & Fish	149.2	3.5	4.6	130.7	3.1 0.9	4.1 2.4
Mining	94.2	0.9	2.3 2.1	99.1 91.0	0.9	2.4
Oil and Gas Other Mining	87.2 144.6	0.8 1.9	4.0	158.1	2.1	4.3
Construction	136.8	3.3	4.8	102.5	2.4	3.6
Manufacturing	182.9	4.3	5.8	143.2	3.4	4.5
Food Products	186.4	5.6	6.5	147.1	4.4	5.2
Lumber & Wood	142.8	3.1	4.5	122.3	2.7	3.9
Paper Products	922.6	9.8	16.4	449.0	4.8	8.0
Other Mfg.	96.0	1.3	2.2	101.5	1.4	2.4
Trans., Comm.& Util.	90.7	1.2	2.1	82.3	1.1	1.9
Trade	100.3	1.8	2.3	97.9	1.7	2.2
Fin., Ins. & Real Est.	92.9	1.3	1.9	84.1	1.2	1.7
Services	100.3	1.8	2.4	96.3	1.7	2.3
Public Admin.	141.6	2.3	3.7	161.9	2.6	4.2
Unclassified	126.7	4.0	4.8	128.4	4.0	4.8

Notes: Reimbursable account data are excluded.

Federally funded programs and federal employment are excluded.

Sources: 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.

Data Sources and Limitations

Appendix A

Limitations of Data

The data in this publication are derived from a number of different sources, each with their own limitations. Much of the data come 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 appear similar are not necessarily comparable, because the programs that produce the reports are run at different times and using 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 Quarterly 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 when using only one or two digits. The data are 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 ONE: UI-Covered Employment and Wages

Chapter One 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 (AKDOL) by all employers in Alaska. The information is also derived from AKDOL estimates for delinquent employers.

The 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 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 One, industries are 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.

It is noteworthy 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 TWO: UI Benefit Payments

Chapter Two provides information on benefit payments. Information on unemployment claims is entered into Alaska's Data Base 2 System (DB2), and is recorded in the Alaska Department of Labor's (AKDOL) computer. Three of the basic reports from this file 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 geographic area codes. Payment amounts

differ from the amounts shown in table 2.13 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, and 2.16. These data are derived from AKDOL's Quarterly 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 Claims Activity Report (ETA 5-159), which is taken from the weekly and monthly management reports.

Data in Table 2.2 are derived from the 'Claimant Characteristics' program. This program provides a special compilation of information on all claimants who received unemployment compensation during a specified year. Occupations are listed according to classifications in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles (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), an AKDOL 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 2.6 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 <u>UI Data Summary</u>, a quarterly publication of key UI information published by the U.S. Department of Labor, Division of Actuarial Services.

CHAPTER THREE: Alaska's UI Benefit Financing System

Chapter Three 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 (AKDOL) "Benefit Payments by Industry and Area (UC 217) Report" and the ES-202 quarterly reports (the AKDOL's" Employment, Wages, and Contributions Report"). In fact, several of the tables directly reproduce data reported in chapters one and two.

The other major data source for Chapter Three is the "Financial Transactions Summary" (ETA 2-112). This is a monthly accounting report produced by AKDOL. 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), 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 Tables 3.4, 3.10, and 3.11.).

Table 3.3 also uses data from the AKDOL 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 Array of 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 AKDOL.

Summary of Major Changes in **Employment Security Act**

Coverage Provisions of the Alaska Employment Security Act 1937-1995

Alaska Employment Security Law enacted. Employers liable for taxes are those with eight April 2, 1937 or more employees in 20 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. Coverage extended to employers of one or more persons at any time. Ch.7, SLA 1945. July 1, 1945 List of excluded services extended. Additional exclusions include newsboys and students. March 20, 1947 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.

Coverage made mandatory for employees of nonprofit organizations, state hospitals, and Jan. 1, 1972 institutes of higher education employing four or more in 20 weeks of the year. These employers are allowed to elect coverage on a reimbursable basis. Reimbursable financing also

made available, by election, to any political subdivision. Ch. 94, SLA 1971.

Jan. 1, 1972 Fishermen covered. Ch. 94, SLA 1971.

April 1, 1977 Fishermen earning wages on a share-basis excluded from coverage. Ch. 122, SLA 1977.

Coverage made mandatory for most employees of the state and local governments. Cover-Jan. 1, 1978 age 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.

Certain direct sellers of consumer products are excluded. Ch.97, SLA 95. Sept. 27, 1995

Financing Provisions of the Alaska Employment Security Act 1937-1995

All wages paid to employees covered under the law are assessed a uniform tax of April 2, 1937 1.8%. Ch. 4, ESLA 1937.

Jan. 1, 1938 Uniform tax raised to 2.7% of total covered wages. Ch. 4, ESLA 1937.

Taxable wages limited to first \$3,000 of wages paid to an employee. Ch. 40, SLA 1941. March 26, 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.

Tax base increased to first \$3,600 of wages. An employee tax of 0.5% is also assessed. Jan. 1, 1955 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 10 alternative tax rate schedules with 20 "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 transfer of 0.1% of taxable wages from amount contributed by employees. Ch. 95, SLA 1989.

Panefit Provisions of the Alaska Employment Security Act 1937-1995

Benefit Provisions of the Alaska Employment Security Act 1937-1995	
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, ESLA 1946.

Extension of Training programs pilot project until 1996. Ch.17, SLA 1993.

June 30, 1993

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, ESLA 1955.
March 30, 1960	Maximum WBA for interstate claimants reduced to \$20. Ch. 60, SLA 1960.
July 1, 1966	Minimum payment \$10; maximum \$55. Total benefit payments limited to 28 x WBA for most claimants. Ch. 112, SLA 1966.
July 1, 1969	Minimum payment \$18; maximum \$60 Ch. 106, SLA 1969.
Jan. 29, 1971	Depending on the level of 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.
Oct. 1, 1990	Minimum payments \$44; maximum payment \$212 basic WBA. Ch. 167, SLA 1990.

Qualifying Provisions of the Alaska Employment Security Act 1937-1995

April 2, 1937

To qualify for benefits, a claimant must have: 1) been unemployed in two of the last 13 weeks preceding claim, 2) have wages in the first three of the last four calendar quarters totaling more than 16 times the 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 25 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 26 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.

Minimum wage requirement set at \$1,000 with at least 10% 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 10 times the wages paid in the base period outside the high quarter. The six week disqualification for voluntary quit and misconduct includes a reduction of potential benefits by three times the basic WBA. The six-week disqualification is lifted if the claimant returns to work and earns eight times the WBA. Ch. 9, SLA 1980.

Oct. 31, 1981

A waiting week must be served for each new benefit year. Extended benefit claimants must actively seek work and may not refuse an offer of "suitable" work. Claimants filing for extended benefits from a state not triggered on to extended benefits are eligible for no more than two weeks of benefits. Ch. 114, SLA 1981.

The national "on" and "off" trigger indicators for extended benefits are repealed in conformity with federal law. Ch. 115, SLA 1982.

June 26, 1982

Sept. 26, 1982

In conformity with federal law, the state "on" indicator for extended benefits is increased to 6% insured unemployment rate. In conformity with federal law, a claimant is not eligible for extended benefits unless total base period wages equal or exceed 40 times the weekly benefit entitlement including dependent benefits. Supplemental state benefits are provided for claimants otherwise eligible for extended benefits except for the new 40 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.

July 2, 1989

An insured worker is ineligible for benefits for one year if discharged for commission of a felony or theft in connection with work. Ch. 100, SLA 1989.

Nov. 15, 1991

An agreement with the U.S. Dept. of Labor allows the temporary payment of benefits under the Emergency Unemployment Act of 1991 (PL 102-162) in place of extended benefits.

July 1, 1993

The implementation of the Emergency Unemployment Compensation (EUC) program, 26 U.S.C. 3304. Eligibility for supplemental state benefits (SSB) remains in effect during a period in which extended benefits (EB) are triggered "off," but during which EUC benefits are payable. The eligibility for extended benefits (Oct. 3, 1993) requires the claimant meet the existing 40 times WBA requirement, or have a total of 1.5 times the base period high quarter wage.

The total amount of extended benefits payable is the lowest of (1) 80 percent of total regular benefits, (2) 20 times the WBA, or (3) 46 times the WBA minus total regular benefits paid.

In addition to the existing extended benefits triggers, EB is "on" if the state three-month total unemployment rate (TUR) is 6.5%, and is 110% of the same three-month period in either of the prior two years. EB is "off" if there is no "on" indicator, or if the State is eligible for the EUC program. Ch. 28, SLA 1993.

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.

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 COMBIN-

ING) 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.

DATA BASE 2 SYSTEM (DB2) 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.

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.

EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

(EUC) A federally funded program similar to extended benefits, paying additional weeks of benefits, beginning November 17, 1991, and ending April 30, 1994.

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 usually defined as a period of 13 weeks or more when the state's Insured Unemployment Rate is 6% or higher. Section 23.20.408 of the Alaska Employment Security Act defines the conditions under which an extended benefits period exists.

FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR The 12-month period beginning October 1 and ending September 30 of the year designated.

FEDERAL SUPPLEMENTAL BENEFITS (FSB) 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 which take and process UI claims. (As of December 1995, there are 20 offices, including the mail claims and interstate unit.)

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 four-digit codes, according to primary economic activity.

STATE FISCAL YEAR The 12-month period beginning July 1 and ending June 30 of the year designated.

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 employers of the federal government who are involuntarily unemployed.

UCX A federally funded insurance program designed to provide temporary unemployment compensation for exmembers 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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