



# Alaska Unemployment Insurance Actuarial Report

## 2016

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On the cover:  
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# Executive Summary

## Benefit costs

Alaska disbursed \$177.8 million in unemployment benefits in 2016, of which \$130.6 million was chargeable to the Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund for tax calculation purposes. The remainder went mostly to reimbursable employers and interstate payments for those with wages from multiple states.

Payments in 2016 were up \$18.1 million from the \$159.7 million disbursed in 2015. For 2017, we expect roughly \$106.6 million in chargeable benefit costs. (See Chapter 1 for details.)

## Revenue

In 2016, employers and employees contributed a combined \$133.3 million in UI taxes with an average combined tax rate of 1.78 percent (0.50 for employees and 1.28 for employers) assessed on taxable wages (\$39,700 in 2016).

The trust fund earned \$9.95 million in interest, which will offset future contribution rates.

## Fund balance

The trust fund had \$449.18 million in reserves at the end of 2016, an increase of roughly \$892,000 from 2015's ending balance of \$448.28 million. The resulting reserve ratio at year's end was 3.6 percent.

## Claimant statistics

In 2016, 43,017 individuals collected unemployment compensation, an increase of roughly 2 percent from 2015, or 879 people.

The average duration for regular benefits was 11.6 weeks, and the average weekly payment was \$258.83.

## Covered employment and wages

Alaska's nonfarm wage and salary employment fell in 2016, the first over-the-year decline since 2009 and a loss of 6,136 average jobs from the prior year.

Both state UI taxable and reimbursable employment and the estimated number of noncovered jobs fell by 5,668 and 704, respectively. Federal government added 235 jobs.

Total wages for taxable and reimbursable employment (totaling \$16.3 billion) fell by nearly \$700 million. Wages attached solely to reimbursable employers, however, grew from \$3.921 billion in 2015 to \$3.978 billion in 2016. Taxable wages fell from \$8.003 billion in 2015 to \$7.84 billion in 2016.

The statewide unemployment rate averaged 6.6 percent throughout 2016. The insured unemployment rate, or IUR, averaged 3.63 percent for the year and ranged from a high of 4.68 percent in early March to a low of 2.62 percent in late September.

## Chapter 1

# Unemployment Insurance Benefit Financing System

## Trust fund used to pay benefits

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

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

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

## Benefit payments drive the bulk of revenue needs

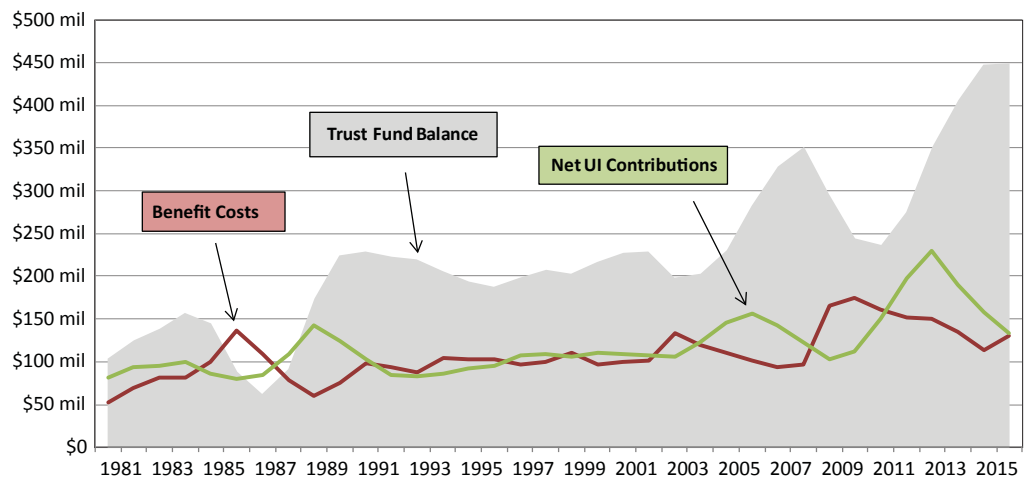
For tax calculation purposes, benefit payments are expressed as a ratio of benefits paid to total wages of tax-paying employers. This ratio is the benefit cost rate, or BCR, and it is calculated over three years to smooth out any given year. (See Table 1.5 for a detailed breakdown of the most recent year's tax rate calculation.)

Over the past decade, Alaska's BCR has averaged 1.3 percent. In 2016, it was 1.1 percent. (See Table 1.1.)

Figure 1.1

## UI Trust Fund End-of-Year Balance

BENEFIT COSTS AND PAYROLL CONTRIBUTIONS, 1981 TO 2016



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

## Payroll taxes are the fund's main income source

Alaska's UI taxes, which are assessed on employers and employees, are the UI trust fund's principal income source. Tax contributions totaled \$133.3 million in 2016, down 15.3 percent from 2015.

In addition to payroll contributions, the fund earned just under \$10 million in interest. (See Table 1.2.) Those interest earnings offset benefit costs in the tax rate calculation.

Alaska's UI taxes are assessed on wages up to a taxable wage base, defined in AS 23.20.175(c) as 75 percent of the average annual earnings in covered employment for the preceding state fiscal year (ending June 30). The state taxable wage base was \$39,700 in 2016, which increased by \$100 to \$39,800 for tax year 2017.

## How tax rates are calculated

Alaska's UI taxes on employers and employees have three

components: 1) the average benefit cost rate, or ABCR; 2) individual employer experience factors; and 3) the trust fund solvency adjustment, or TFSA. Tax rates are calculated in November and apply to the following calendar year. Below are the current formulas for calculating tax rates.

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

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

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

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

## 20 tax rate classes are based on employer experience rating

Employers who lay off more workers generate higher unemployment and payment of UI benefits. Each state has an experience rating system to recognize that such employers should contribute a larger share to the UI trust fund.

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

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

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

In 2016, 88.7 percent of all contributing employers were experience-rated, 8.9 percent were industry-rated, and 2.3 percent were penalty-rated. (See Table 1.4.)

The State of Alaska uses a payroll decline method of experience rating. The assumption is that employers with larger changes in payroll are responsible for more compensable unemployment and should contribute more to cover the higher benefit costs of their former employees. While this is an indirect measure of experience with unemployment, the advantage is in its simplicity and cost-effectiveness.

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

Class 21 is the “standard rate class,” added in 1984 in response to federal legislation requiring a standard tax rate of 5.4 percent from which the state could reduce tax rates based on experience. Experience rating alone doesn’t place an employer in Class 21, and it’s by direct assignment under administrative penalty. So in practice, it is a penalty class.

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

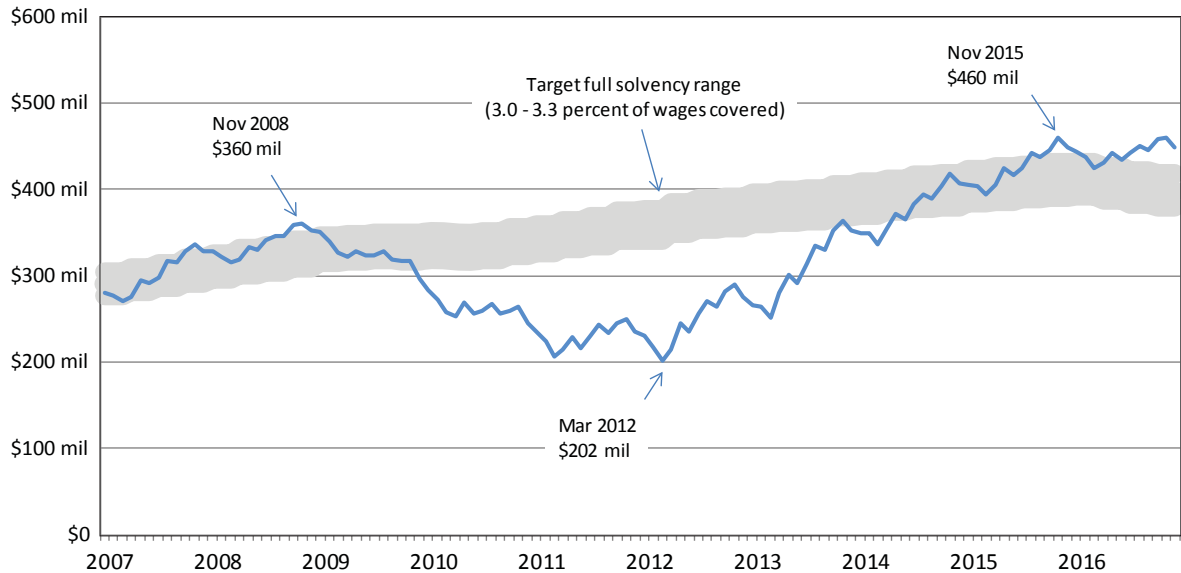
## Trust fund solvency

The UI system financing discussed so far has revolved around cost recapture, or backward-looking components, and the equitable distribution of such costs by experience rating. While cost recapture is vital to keeping the system whole, so is anticipating future benefit costs. To prepare for a variety of elevated claims scenarios, the financing system includes a readiness component, or forward-looking element.

While the ABCR accounts for cost recapture, the final rate may also incorporate a solvency adjustment to help keep the fund balance within an ideal range. To absorb benefit payments in periods of elevated demand, the fund must maintain a reserve of between 3.0 and 3.3 percent of covered wages. Past benefit costs determined this targeted percentage, and it proved appropriate during Alaska’s most severe recession to date: in the 1980s when costs in 1986 alone rose as high as 3.38 percent of covered wages.

Figure 1.2 UI Trust Fund Balance, Monthly

2007 TO 2016



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

## Application of solvency adjustment

State statute dictates that the solvency tax may not increase by more than 0.3 percentage points from one year to the next. This limit allows for multi-year recovery and helps prevent dramatic tax rate rises from year to year. The goal is to replenish the fund incrementally, allowing the system to prepare for the next cycle of elevated benefit demand.

The trust fund solvency adjustment applies uniformly to all employers, regardless of rate class, and ranges from -0.4 percent to 1.1 percent depending on the trust fund reserve rate, according to AS 23.20.290(f).

In 2017, employers received a credit of 0.19 percent to their cost-based tax rate because the trust fund was at 3.49 percent at tax calculation time, exceeding the targeted reserve ratio range of 3.0 to 3.30 percent.

## UI program administration funded by a federal tax

Separate from state-imposed taxes used solely to finance benefit payments, employers pay an additional federal tax to cover the costs of administering the UI program. The Federal Unemployment Tax Act, or FUTA, imposes a tax of 6.0 percent on a base of \$7,000 in wages. However, as long as state law conforms to federal law, employers receive an offsetting credit of 5.4 percent on the FUTA tax rate, making the effective tax rate 0.6 percent. The net result is a maxi-

mum \$42 tax for each employee. The federal government estimates that in federal fiscal year 2016, employers in Alaska contributed \$13.3 million in FUTA taxes. (See Table 1.6.)

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

The federal government pays for the administration of each state's unemployment program through administrative grants. In federal fiscal year 2016, Alaska received \$31.7 million in administrative grants, including \$24.7 million for unemployment insurance administrative costs and \$7.0 million for employment services. Alaska's administrative grants totaled 238.3 percent of state FUTA contributions—in other words, the state received roughly \$2.38 in grant funding for every \$1.00 paid in FUTA taxes. (See Table 1.6.)

## Trust fund revenue includes direct reimbursements

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

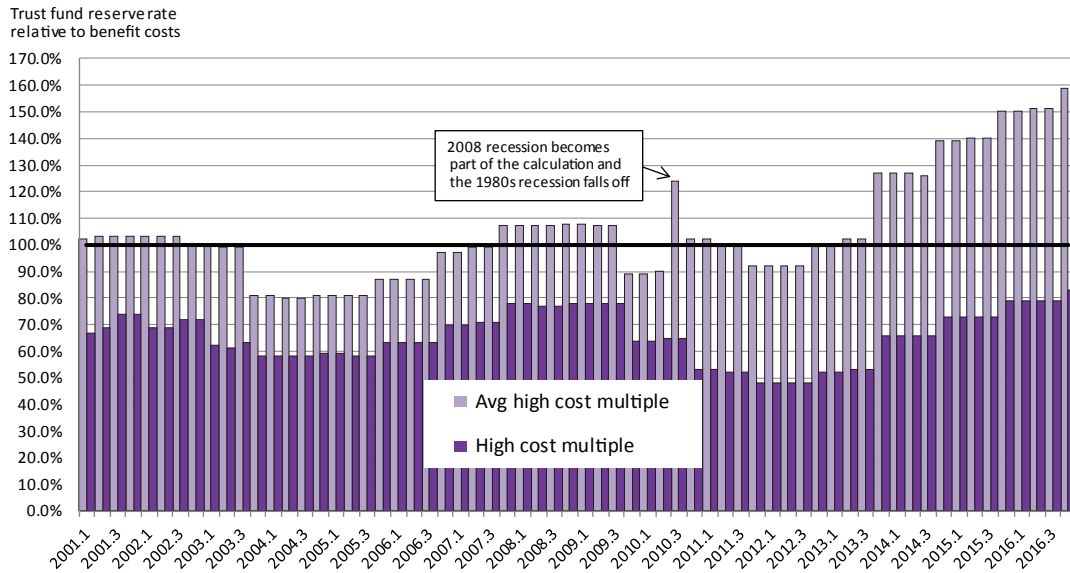
The federal government reimburses the trust fund for 100 percent of regular and extended benefits paid to former



Figure 1.3

## Other Measures of Trust Fund Adequacy

COST MULTIPLES, 1ST QUARTER 2001 THROUGH 4TH QUARTER 2016



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

federal employees through its UCFE program and former military employees through its UCX program, as well as a portion (about 50 percent) of all nonfederal extended benefit payments.

The federal government also pays interest on the trust fund balance. In 2016, the trust fund earned roughly \$10 million in interest, which offsets benefit costs and mitigates solvency taxes. (See Table 1.2.)

Nonprofit organizations and state and local government agencies that opt to reimburse the trust fund directly instead of paying taxes reimburse 100 percent of the regular UI benefits and extended benefits paid to their former employees.

Through 1988, nonprofit agencies reimbursed only half the extended benefits, but the Alaska Legislature changed the law in 1989. Reimbursable employers paid back \$9.29 million in 2016. (See tables 1.2 and 1.7.)

### Training programs receive share of employee UI tax contributions

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

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

While the STEP funding rate has remained constant, the rate for TVEP has increased twice since inception. The first increase, effective in 2009, was by 50 percent, to 0.15 percent of taxable wages. In 2015, the TVEP rate went up another 1/100th of a percentage point, to 0.16 percent.

As of 2015, at the employee minimum UI tax rate of 0.5 percent, the share of employee tax contributions allocated for STEP (0.10 / 0.5) is 20 percent and for TVEP (0.16 / 0.5) is 32 percent. As a result, at the minimum employee tax, 52 percent of employee contributions are dedicated to these training programs and not deposited into the trust fund. However, as the employee tax increases from the minimum, the resulting allocated percentage decreases.

In 2015, STEP and TVEP received \$20.5 million, and in 2016 they received \$20.3 million. During the last five years, employee tax contributions have provided more than \$97.2 million for the training programs from the UI financing system.

## Table 1.1 Benefit Cost Rate

2005 TO 2016

Year	Taxable Employment			Reimbursable Employment		
	Benefits Paid (In Thousands)	Total Wages (Lagged 1 Yr) (In Thousands)	Benefit Cost Rate (Percent)	Benefits Paid (In Thousands)	Total Wages (Lagged 1 Yr) (In Thousands)	Benefit Cost Rate (Percent)
2005	\$121,260	\$8,170,491	1.5%	\$9,890	\$2,411,561	0.4%
2006	\$113,787	\$8,629,441	1.3%	\$8,284	\$2,519,453	0.3%
2007	\$107,410	\$9,214,930	1.2%	\$7,897	\$2,600,402	0.3%
2008	\$114,155	\$9,877,150	1.2%	\$7,826	\$2,691,732	0.3%
2009	\$179,562	\$10,507,640	1.7%	\$12,108	\$2,826,216	0.4%
2010	\$185,124	\$10,637,463	1.7%	\$15,169	\$3,024,074	0.5%
2011	\$169,400	\$10,898,425	1.6%	\$14,033	\$3,163,922	0.4%
2012	\$159,040	\$11,390,626	1.4%	\$12,868	\$3,274,322	0.4%
2013	\$157,746	\$11,999,195	1.3%	\$12,201	\$3,372,235	0.4%
2014	\$144,436	\$12,364,344	1.2%	\$11,012	\$3,467,292	0.3%
2015	\$122,741	\$12,814,900	1.0%	\$9,379	\$3,691,886	0.3%
2016	\$140,678	\$13,086,381	1.1%	\$9,154	\$3,921,715	0.2%

Note: Taxable employment benefits paid include Net UI + SSB, state share EB, and net wage combining interstate.

Sources: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section: Unemployment Insurance Financial Transaction Summary, ETA 2112 report to the U.S. Department of Labor; Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)

**Table 1.2 Trust Fund Deposits and Disbursements**

2005 TO 2016

**Deposits**

Year	UI Tax Contributions (ex. reimb.)	Federal Share Extended Benefits	Amounts Rec'd From Reimb. Employers	Interstate Benefits Wage Combining	Federal Emerg. Comp. <sup>1</sup>	Net Penalty	Other	Trust Fund Interest Earned	Total Revenue Deposited
2005	\$145,990,785	\$1,978,258	\$10,692,011	\$1,435,969	\$235,400	\$11,120,449	\$4,703,701	\$10,050,126	\$186,206,698
2006	\$155,630,450	\$0	\$9,101,144	\$1,143,862	\$0	\$12,130,828	\$3,719,601	\$11,922,978	\$193,648,864
2007	\$141,857,022	\$0	\$7,769,782	\$1,381,191	\$16,900	\$12,728,892	\$3,534,700	\$14,555,870	\$181,844,357
2008	\$123,294,511	\$1,760,900	\$8,498,168	\$1,139,703	\$9,857,900	\$14,773,157	\$4,160,400	\$16,226,742	\$179,711,481
2009	\$102,925,167	\$24,725,886	\$10,912,421	\$2,628,686	\$57,078,819	\$16,649,388	\$11,794,907	\$14,800,781	\$241,516,056
2010	\$111,699,985	\$37,397,073	\$15,332,275	\$4,046,388	\$98,633,056	\$16,923,833	\$18,325,023	\$11,037,930	\$313,395,563
2011	\$150,876,106	\$18,306,737	\$14,860,497	\$2,748,887	\$104,680,250	\$17,868,163	\$8,902,300	\$8,195,716	\$326,438,656
2012	\$197,162,141	\$5,132,361	\$13,155,741	\$2,127,352	\$96,153,600	\$18,656,384	\$6,894,300	\$6,813,917	\$346,095,795
2013	\$230,041,831	\$432	\$12,745,377	\$2,691,038	\$67,091,600	\$19,606,134	\$6,725,700	\$7,579,692	\$346,481,804
2014	\$190,467,739	\$255,594	\$12,174,813	\$1,999,803	\$1,615,375	\$20,351,281	\$5,200,344	\$8,933,794	\$240,998,743
2015	\$157,355,840	-\$107,100	\$9,403,554	\$1,469,663	-\$1,012,000	\$21,105,260	\$3,503,600	\$9,778,835	\$201,497,652
2016	\$133,321,498	-\$92,300	\$9,285,108	\$3,371,640	\$868,809	\$20,896,798	\$1,099,383	\$9,951,769	\$178,702,705

**Disbursements**

Year	Regular Benefits + SSB	Extended Benefit Payments	Reimb. Benefit Payments	Interstate Benefits Wage Combining	Federal Emerg. Comp. <sup>1</sup>	Training And Building Fund	Other	Total Benefits Disbursed	Reserve Fund Balance
2005	\$108,545,340	\$4,079,233	\$9,890,482	\$12,114,777	-\$270,168	\$11,295,341	\$12,536,018	\$158,191,022	\$230,973,776
2006	\$102,806,753	-\$305,756	\$8,284,330	\$12,277,205	-\$448,030	\$12,041,918	\$6,758,048	\$141,414,467	\$283,208,172
2007	\$95,880,401	-\$4,260	\$7,897,265	\$12,912,576	\$31,663	\$12,628,147	\$6,678,243	\$136,024,035	\$329,028,495
2008	\$100,630,213	\$3,464,794	\$7,825,589	\$12,949,475	\$10,835,942	\$14,756,828	\$9,626,379	\$160,089,219	\$351,909,621
2009	\$160,374,040	\$26,367,374	\$12,107,607	\$17,957,371	\$58,175,601	\$16,606,203	\$5,899,685	\$297,487,880	\$295,937,797
2010	\$171,463,019	\$37,684,897	\$15,168,986	\$17,011,630	\$97,845,340	\$16,994,436	\$8,562,741	\$364,731,049	\$244,602,311
2011	\$157,292,889	\$17,236,761	\$14,032,924	\$14,976,753	\$103,591,824	\$17,846,713	\$10,210,225	\$335,188,089	\$235,852,878
2012	\$144,796,244	\$3,428,825	\$12,867,725	\$16,379,383	\$96,768,472	\$18,259,636	\$13,946,753	\$306,447,039	\$275,501,635
2013	\$143,947,724	-\$340,746	\$12,201,378	\$16,534,278	\$67,022,264	\$19,553,480	\$10,652,784	\$269,571,161	\$352,412,278
2014	\$130,377,061	-\$229,250	\$11,012,079	\$16,087,402	-\$891,989	\$20,369,479	\$10,216,055	\$186,940,838	\$406,470,183
2015	\$107,260,211	-\$131,256	\$9,379,205	\$16,973,554	-\$981,221	\$21,132,710	\$6,047,462	\$159,680,666	\$448,287,169
2016	\$122,273,218	-\$102,228	\$9,154,423	\$21,786,658	-\$911,957	\$20,844,232	\$4,766,760	\$177,811,107	\$449,178,767

<sup>1</sup>EUC-08: Emergency Unemployment Compensation 2008, July 2008 to April 2011

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section: Unemployment Insurance Financial Transaction Summary, ETA 2112 report to the U.S. Department of Labor

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

2005 TO 2016

Year	Wages in Taxable Employment (Thousands)		Taxable wages as a percentage of Total Wages	Tax Base	Average Employer Tax Rate		Average Employee Tax Rate	
	Total Wages	Taxable Wages			Percent of Taxable Wages	Percent of Total Wages	Percent of Taxable Wages	Percent of Total Wages
2005	\$8,629,441	\$5,436,868	63.0%	\$27,900	2.50%	1.58%	0.50%	0.3%
2006	\$9,214,930	\$5,720,285	62.1%	\$28,700	2.43%	1.51%	0.51%	0.3%
2007	\$9,877,150	\$6,074,631	61.5%	\$30,100	1.94%	1.19%	0.50%	0.3%
2008	\$10,506,492	\$6,391,729	60.8%	\$31,300	1.50%	0.91%	0.50%	0.3%
2009	\$10,636,240	\$6,455,222	60.7%	\$32,700	1.15%	0.70%	0.50%	0.3%
2010	\$10,897,265	\$6,718,998	61.7%	\$34,100	1.31%	0.81%	0.50%	0.3%
2011	\$11,390,626	\$6,963,554	61.1%	\$34,600	1.87%	1.14%	0.58%	0.4%
2012	\$11,999,195	\$7,327,255	61.1%	\$35,800	2.38%	1.45%	0.66%	0.4%
2013	\$12,364,344	\$7,608,675	61.5%	\$36,900	2.64%	1.62%	0.68%	0.4%
2014	\$12,806,848	\$7,745,447	60.5%	\$37,400	1.97%	1.19%	0.62%	0.4%
2015	\$13,087,798	\$8,001,869	61.1%	\$38,700	1.53%	0.94%	0.57%	0.3%
2016	\$12,334,282	\$7,831,542	63.5%	\$39,700	1.28%	0.81%	0.50%	0.3%

Sources: Alaska Statutes 23.20.175 and 23.20.290, Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)



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

**2016 Employers, Assigned to 2017 Tax Rates, By Rate Type**

Industry	Experience Rated		Industry Rated		Penalty Rated		Total Rated Employers	
	E-Rated	Percent of	I-Rated	Percent of	P-Rated	Percent of	Total	Grand
	No.	E-Rated	No.	I-Rated	No.	P-Rated	No.	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	182	1.1%	22	1.3%	2	0.5%	206	1.1%
Mining	192	1.2%	13	0.8%	4	0.9%	209	1.1%
Utilities	83	0.5%	4	0.2%	0	0	87	0.5%
Construction	2,281	13.9%	244	14.8%	54	12.5%	2,579	14.0%
Manufacturing	445	2.7%	49	3.0%	8	1.8%	502	2.7%
Wholesale Trade	575	3.5%	39	2.4%	5	1.2%	619	3.4%
Retail Trade	1,721	10.5%	124	7.5%	34	7.9%	1,879	10.2%
Transportation and Warehousing	808	4.9%	63	3.8%	15	3.5%	886	4.8%
Information	236	1.4%	41	2.5%	42	9.7%	319	1.7%
Finance and Insurance	487	3.0%	52	3.2%	8	1.8%	547	3.0%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	586	3.6%	39	2.4%	11	2.5%	636	3.4%
Professional and Technical Services	1,821	11.1%	257	15.6%	20	4.6%	2,098	11.4%
Management of Companies	56	0.3%	5	0.3%	0	0	61	0.3%
Administrative and Waste Services	938	5.7%	83	5.0%	30	6.9%	1,051	5.7%
Educational Services	243	1.5%	42	2.5%	5	1.2%	290	1.6%
Health Care and Social Assistance	1,682	10.3%	140	8.5%	31	7.2%	1,853	10.0%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	512	3.1%	32	1.9%	10	2.3%	554	3.0%
Accommodations and Food Services	1,633	10.0%	156	9.5%	64	14.8%	1,853	10.0%
Other Services, except Public Administration	1,380	8.4%	163	9.9%	40	9.2%	1,583	8.6%
Public Administration	332	2.0%	3	0.2%	18	4.2%	353	1.9%
Unclassified	195	1.2%	78	4.7%	32	7.4%	305	1.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,388</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,649</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>18,470</b>	<b>100%</b>
Percent of Grand Total		88.7%		8.9%		2.3%		100.0%

**Average Tax Rates For Experience Rated Firms**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, <sup>1</sup> and Hunting	1.99%	2.65%	3.23%	3.58%	2.82%	2.32%	1.98%	1.64%
Mining	1.75%	2.37%	2.94%	3.23%	2.49%	2.01%	1.75%	1.50%
Utilities	1.44%	1.88%	2.34%	2.69%	1.97%	1.58%	1.36%	1.20%
Construction	1.95%	2.63%	3.24%	3.51%	2.74%	2.21%	1.88%	1.55%
Manufacturing	1.77%	2.41%	2.97%	3.20%	2.44%	1.96%	1.69%	1.39%
Wholesale Trade	1.61%	2.20%	2.70%	3.93%	2.22%	1.78%	1.56%	1.30%
Retail Trade	1.60%	2.17%	2.65%	2.91%	2.19%	1.75%	1.54%	1.29%
Transportation and Warehousing	1.67%	2.25%	2.73%	2.97%	2.27%	1.84%	1.58%	1.34%
Information	1.51%	2.02%	2.54%	2.78%	2.14%	1.74%	1.59%	1.27%
Finance and Insurance	1.51%	2.01%	2.49%	2.73%	2.02%	1.64%	1.45%	1.23%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	1.60%	2.14%	2.64%	2.86%	2.15%	1.72%	1.51%	1.28%
Professional and Technical Services	1.63%	2.19%	2.72%	2.99%	2.28%	1.84%	1.61%	1.35%
Management of Companies	1.71%	2.22%	2.85%	3.01%	2.39%	1.92%	1.61%	1.35%
Administrative and Waste Services	1.75%	2.34%	2.88%	3.12%	2.40%	1.94%	1.69%	1.42%
Educational Services	1.70%	2.29%	2.79%	3.08%	2.37%	1.95%	1.70%	1.39%
Health Care and Social Assistance	1.38%	1.83%	2.27%	2.55%	1.87%	1.51%	1.36%	1.17%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	1.81%	2.46%	3.01%	3.29%	2.52%	2.05%	1.79%	1.49%
Accommodations and Food Services	1.70%	2.27%	2.79%	3.05%	2.32%	1.87%	1.62%	1.36%
Other Services, except Public Administration	1.51%	2.04%	2.50%	2.77%	2.05%	1.63%	1.44%	1.23%
Public Administration	1.58%	2.16%	2.67%	2.94%	2.21%	1.74%	1.53%	1.27%
Unclassified	1.80%	2.40%	2.97%	3.21%	2.46%	1.97%	1.73%	1.43%

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

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

## Table 1.5 UI Tax Rate Calculations and Tax Rates by Rate Class

2017

### Tax Rate Calculations

	SFY 2013	SFY 2014	SFY 2015	SFY 2016
(1) Benefit Cost (Ben-Reimb-Int)		142,761,564	115,441,001	124,609,572
(2) Total Wages (taxable employers)	12,149,055,152	12,619,057,017	12,989,178,637	12,756,852,113
(3) Taxable Wages				7,865,264,849
(4) Benefit Cost for 3 Prev SFY				\$382,812,136
(5) Total Wages, First 3 of Last 4 SFY				\$37,757,290,806
(6) 3-Yr Benefit Cost/Total Payroll (4)/(5)				0.010139
(7) Taxable/Total Wages, Last SFY (3)/(2)				0.616552
(8) Average Benefit Cost Rate (6)/(7)				0.016444
(9) UI Trust Fund Balance, Sep 30				445,426,466
(10) Total Wages, Last SFY				\$12,756,852,113
(11) UI Trust Fund Reserve Rate (9)/(10)				0.034917
(12) Solvency Adjustment				-0.0019
<b>Tax Rates (the Percent of Taxable Wages)</b>				
(13) Average Employer Tax Rate: $(0.73 \times \text{ABCR}) + \text{TFSA} = (0.73 \times \#8) + \#12$				<b>1.01%</b>
(14) Average Employee Tax Rate: $(0.27 \times \text{ABCR}) = (0.27 \times \#8)$				<b>0.50%</b>

### Tax Rates for Employees and Experience Rated Employers

Rate Class	Experience Factor	Employee Tax Rate Percent	Employer Tax Rate Percent	Total Tax Rate Percent
1	0.40	0.50%	1.00%	1.50%
2	0.45	0.50%	1.00%	1.50%
3	0.50	0.50%	1.00%	1.50%
4	0.55	0.50%	1.00%	1.50%
5	0.60	0.50%	1.00%	1.50%
6	0.65	0.50%	1.00%	1.50%
7	0.70	0.50%	1.00%	1.50%
8	0.80	0.50%	1.00%	1.50%
9	0.90	0.50%	1.00%	1.50%
<b>10</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>0.50%</b>	<b>1.01%</b>	<b>1.51%</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>0.50%</b>	<b>1.01%</b>	<b>1.51%</b>
12	1.10	0.50%	1.13%	1.63%
13	1.20	0.50%	1.25%	1.75%
14	1.30	0.50%	1.37%	1.87%
15	1.35	0.50%	1.43%	1.93%
16	1.40	0.50%	1.49%	1.99%
17	1.45	0.50%	1.55%	2.05%
18	1.50	0.50%	1.61%	2.11%
19	1.55	0.50%	1.67%	2.17%
20	1.60	0.50%	1.73%	2.23%
21	1.65	0.50%	5.40%	5.90%

Notes: Total wages, taxable wages, and UI benefit costs are all for employees (current or former) of contributing (taxable) employers only. Reimbursable employers are excluded.

Employee Tax Rate: Statutory minimum tax rate for employee is 0.50%. (Line 14)

Employer Tax Rate: Statutory minimum tax rate for employer is 1.00%.

Sources: Alaska Statutes 23.20.290; Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW); Unemployment Insurance Financial Transaction Summary, ETA 2112 report to the U.S. Department of Labor

**Table 1.6 Administrative Costs**

2004 TO 2016

Federal Fiscal Year <sup>1</sup>	FUTA Collections (in millions)	UI Admin. Grants (in millions)	Employment Security	Other Grants (In millions)	Total Administrative Grants	
			Admin. Grants (In millions)		(In millions)	As a Percentage of FUTA
2004	\$14.7	\$21.3	\$7.8	\$1.9	\$29.1	198.0%
2005	\$15.4	\$21.3	\$7.7	\$2.0	\$29.0	188.3%
2006	\$16.1	\$19.1	\$7.6	\$1.9	\$26.7	165.8%
2007	\$16.3	\$20.6	\$7.4	\$1.4	\$28.0	171.8%
2008	\$16.5	\$22.1	\$7.4	\$1.2	\$29.5	178.8%
2009	\$16.3	\$27.8	\$8.5	\$1.2	\$36.3	222.7%
2010	\$16.4	\$25.5	\$10.6	\$1.3	\$36.1	220.1%
2011	\$16.6	\$25.6	\$7.4	\$1.3	\$33.0	198.8%
2012	\$12.8	\$24.2	\$7.4	\$1.2	\$31.6	246.9%
2013	\$12.9	\$23.8	\$7.3	\$1.1	\$31.1	241.1%
2014	\$13.2	\$26.8	\$7.0	\$1.1	\$33.8	256.1%
2015	\$13.2	\$25.6	\$7.0	\$1.0	\$32.6	247.0%
2016	\$13.3	\$24.7	\$7.0	\$1.3	\$31.7	238.3%

<sup>1</sup>The federal fiscal year is a 12-month period beginning Oct. 1 of the prior year, ending Sept. 30 of the following year. For example, FFY 2013 would include activity between Oct. 1, 2012 and Sept. 30, 2013. The data table presented here uses a revised data series for 1981 to 2007, issued by USDOL in January 2009.

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

**Table 1.7 Collections, UI Regular Benefits Paid**

REIMBURSABLE EMPLOYMENT, 2007 TO 2016

Year	Collections			Benefits Paid			Total Collections Less Benefits Paid
	Total	Private Nonprofit	Government (State & Local)	Total	Private Nonprofit	Government (State & Local)	
2007	\$7,769,782	\$990,146	\$6,779,635	\$7,897,265	\$917,077	\$6,980,188	-\$127,484
2008	\$8,498,168	\$1,220,277	\$7,277,891	\$7,825,589	\$889,612	\$6,935,977	\$672,579
2009	\$10,912,421	\$1,272,116	\$9,640,305	\$12,107,607	\$1,147,965	\$10,959,642	-\$1,195,186
2010	\$15,332,275	\$1,735,071	\$13,597,204	\$15,168,986	\$1,481,034	\$13,687,952	\$163,290
2011	\$14,860,497	\$1,863,240	\$12,997,257	\$14,032,924	\$1,649,717	\$12,383,207	\$827,574
2012	\$13,155,741	\$2,173,057	\$10,982,684	\$12,867,725	\$1,842,133	\$11,025,593	\$288,016
2013	\$12,745,377	\$2,322,614	\$10,422,764	\$12,201,378	\$1,862,748	\$10,338,629	\$544,000
2014	\$12,174,813	\$2,165,050	\$10,009,763	\$11,012,079	\$1,620,903	\$9,391,177	\$1,162,733
2015	\$9,403,554	\$1,819,213	\$7,584,340	\$9,379,205	\$1,389,881	\$7,989,324	\$24,349
2016	\$9,285,108	\$2,004,230	\$7,280,878	\$9,154,423	\$3,376,093	\$5,778,330	\$130,685
<b>10-Year Total</b>							<b>\$2,490,556</b>

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section: Unemployment Insurance Financial Transaction Summary, ETA 2112 report to the U.S. Department of Labor

**Table 1.8 Collections, Benefits Paid, Trust Fund Reserves, and Average Employer Tax Rate as a Percentage of Wages**  
1985 TO 2016

Year	Percent of Total Wages				Percent of Taxable Wages			
	Collections	Benefits Paid	Year-End Reserve	Average Employer Tax Rate	Collections	Benefits Paid	Year-End Reserve	Average Employer Tax Rate
1985	1.9%	2.6%	3.3%	1.47%	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%	1.96%	3.3%	4.6%	2.5%	2.88%
1988	2.8%	2.2%	2.4%	2.49%	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%	2.34%	4.1%	3.0%	7.4%	3.51%
1991	2.1%	2.3%	4.7%	1.72%	3.2%	3.5%	7.2%	2.66%
1992	1.7%	2.3%	4.4%	1.40%	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%	1.28%	2.4%	3.3%	5.7%	1.98%
1995	1.6%	2.1%	3.4%	1.33%	2.5%	3.2%	5.3%	2.04%
1996	1.7%	2.0%	3.3%	1.42%	2.6%	3.1%	5.0%	2.17%
1997	1.8%	1.9%	3.3%	1.52%	2.8%	2.9%	5.2%	2.33%
1998	1.7%	1.8%	3.3%	1.46%	2.7%	2.8%	5.2%	2.25%
1999	1.6%	1.9%	3.2%	1.31%	2.6%	3.0%	4.9%	2.06%
2000	1.6%	1.6%	3.2%	1.38%	2.5%	2.5%	4.9%	2.14%
2001	1.5%	1.6%	3.1%	1.35%	2.4%	2.5%	5.0%	2.08%
2002	1.4%	1.5%	3.1%	1.25%	2.3%	2.4%	4.9%	1.99%
2003	1.4%	1.9%	2.6%	1.16%	2.2%	3.0%	4.1%	1.85%
2004	1.5%	1.6%	2.5%	1.38%	2.4%	2.5%	4.0%	2.19%
2005	1.7%	1.4%	2.7%	1.57%	2.7%	2.2%	4.2%	2.50%
2006	1.7%	1.2%	3.1%	1.53%	2.7%	2.0%	5.0%	2.43%
2007	1.4%	1.1%	3.3%	1.20%	2.3%	1.8%	5.4%	1.94%
2008	1.2%	1.1%	3.3%	0.92%	1.9%	1.8%	5.5%	1.50%
2009	1.0%	1.7%	2.8%	0.70%	1.6%	2.8%	4.6%	1.15%
2010	1.0%	1.7%	2.2%	0.80%	1.7%	2.8%	3.6%	1.31%
2011	1.3%	1.5%	2.1%	1.15%	2.2%	2.4%	3.4%	1.87%
2012	1.6%	1.3%	2.3%	1.45%	2.7%	2.2%	3.8%	2.38%
2013	1.9%	1.3%	2.9%	1.61%	3.0%	2.1%	4.6%	2.64%
2014	1.5%	1.1%	3.2%	1.21%	2.5%	1.9%	5.2%	1.97%
2015	1.2%	0.9%	3.4%	0.93%	2.0%	1.5%	5.6%	1.53%
2016	1.1%	1.1%	3.6%	0.78%	1.7%	1.8%	5.7%	1.28%

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

Sources: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section: Unemployment Insurance Financial Transaction Summary, ETA 2112 report to the U.S. Department of Labor; Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)



# Claims, Claimants, and Benefit Payments by Industry

## Regular benefits: The nation’s fundamental UI program

Created by the Employment Security Act of 1937, the regular benefits program was loosely modeled after work separation benefit programs in Europe at the time.

In 2016 in Alaska, the unemployment insurance system covered 311,090 average jobs. In the same year, 43,017 individuals filed for and collected at least one week of UI benefits. (See Figure 2.4.)

Average weekly claims in 2016 were up 7.7 percent from 2015, to 9,431.

## Monetary eligibility

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

A claimant’s base period is the first four of the five most recently completed quarters. While base period wages are directly related to a claimant’s actual wages over a given

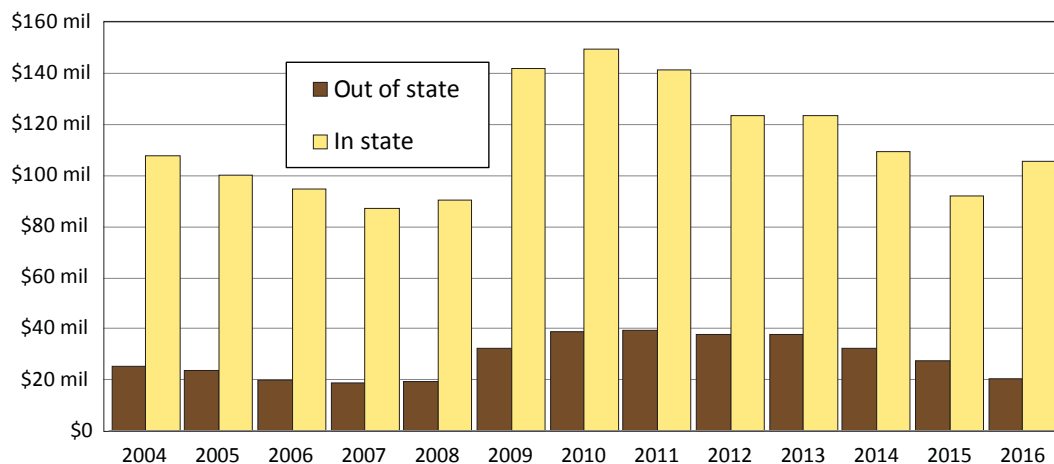
period, they aren’t always identical. To compute benefits payable, base period wages are determined as follows:

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

The benefit schedule dictates the a weekly amount a claimant may receive, based on the base period wages. The minimum weekly benefit amount (revised 2009) in the schedule is \$56, which corresponds to \$2,500 in base period wages and increases in \$2 increments for each additional \$250 in wages. The maximum weekly benefit amount (in place since 2009) is \$370 for base period wages of \$41,750 or more. (See Table 2.3.)

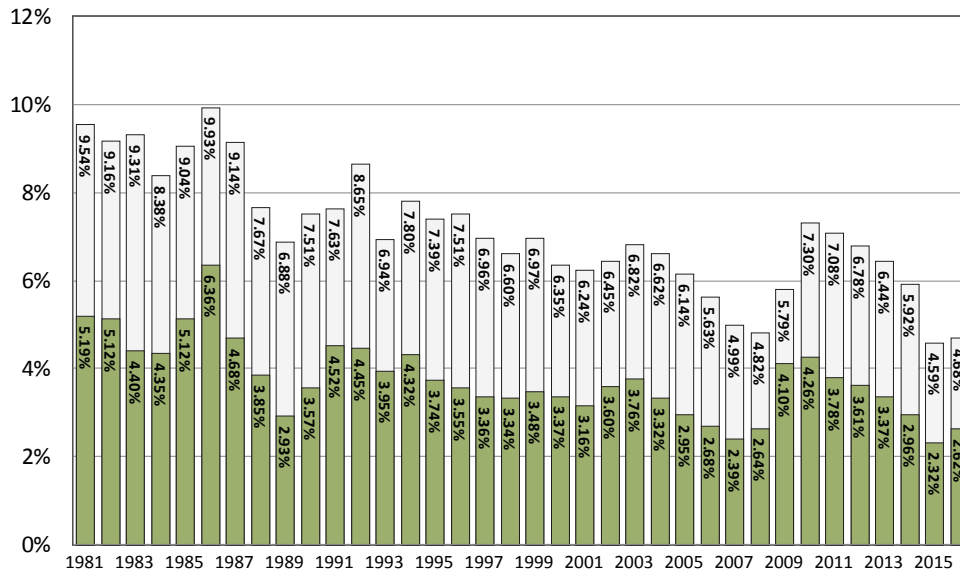
The average weekly benefit in 2016 was \$258.83, and claimants were eligible for an average of 21.2 weeks of benefits. The average actual duration was 11.6 weeks. Both the average for eligible duration and actual duration were up from 2015. (See Table 2.5.)

**Figure 2.1 Amount of UI Payments, Regular Benefits 2004 to 2016**



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

**Figure 2.2 Insured Unemployment Rate**  
**HIGHEST AND LOWEST WEEKS, 1981 TO 2016**



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

## Claimants with children receive additional allowance

Alaska is one of 13 states that provide additional benefits to UI claimants with dependents. The allowance increases the maximum amount of benefits payable because it is added to the basic weekly benefit. Dependent benefits add the concept of need into what is fundamentally an insurance program.

In Alaska, the dependent allowance can exceed the base weekly benefit amount for individuals earning less than \$4,500 during their base period. Claimants are eligible to receive \$24 per dependent per week up to a maximum of \$72 (three children).

To qualify for dependent benefits, the child must be younger than 18 and be an unmarried child or stepchild of the claimant who is lawfully in the claimant’s physical custody at the time of the claim or depends on the claimant for more than 50 percent of his or her support. A dependent may also be a legal ward of the claimant of any age who depends on the claimant for more than 50 percent of his or her support and is physically or mentally unable to work.

In 2016, the UI program paid \$8 million in dependent benefits to roughly 15,500 people receiving regular UI benefits. These recipients accounted for 35.9 percent of all regular UI claimants. (See Table 2.12)

## Duration depends on work stability

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

The potential duration of benefits is defined by 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.

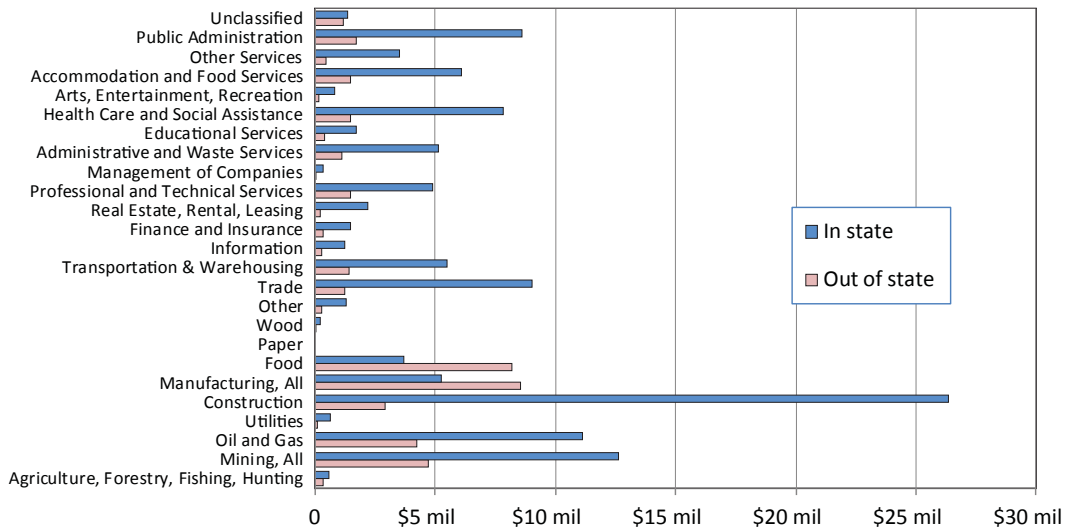
In Alaska’s seasonal economy, the amount paid to claimants in the late winter is frequently double the amount disbursed in late summer.

## Benefit duration shorter for those who quit or were fired

All states disqualify or postpone benefits for claimants who quit without good cause or are fired. Forty-six states disqualify such claimants. To requalify for benefits, claimants in those states must obtain another job, work for a specific period, and then become unemployed again for a nondis-

## Figure 2.3 UI Regular Benefit Payments by Industry

FOR IN-STATE AND OUT-OF-STATE CLAIMANTS, 2016



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

qualifying reason.

Alaska and two other states postpone or reduce benefits, or do both rather than disqualify. Claimants in Alaska who quit or are fired must wait six weeks for benefits to begin, including the week waiting period for all claimants. Their total benefit is also reduced by three times their weekly benefit amount.

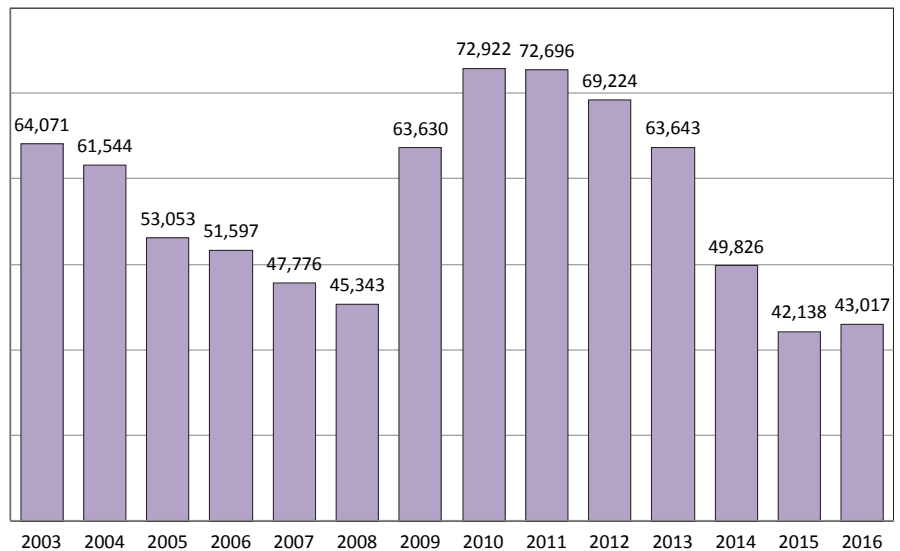
Alaska's policy is the most lenient in the nation. The primary argument for the six-week waiting period is that the disqualification should be no longer than it takes the average person to find work, and that after six weeks, continued unemployment is due to the lack of work rather than the original reason for leaving an employer.

### About 22 percent disbursed outside state

Alaska paid out \$29.8 million in regular benefits to claimants living elsewhere in 2016, up from \$27.5 million in 2015. (See Table 2.9.) Interstate claimants are people who earned wages in Alaska during their base period but lived out of state when benefits were paid.

## Figure 2.4 Claimants Receiving At Least One Week's Benefit Payment During Year

2003 TO 2016



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

Of the benefits sent outside Alaska in 2016, 44.3 percent went to the West Coast: California (19.8 percent), Washington (17.6 percent), and Oregon (6.9 percent).

**Table 2.1 Insured Unemployment**

1977 TO 2016

Year	Covered Employment	Insured Unemployment	Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) Percent
1977	120,091	14,682	12.2%
1978	144,445	13,421	9.3%
1979	148,342	11,323	7.6%
1980	150,004	11,167	7.4%
1981	165,485	10,460	6.3%
1982	180,666	11,111	6.2%
1983	193,323	11,446	5.9%
1984	202,183	11,907	5.9%
1985	207,672	14,224	6.8%
1986	197,829	16,620	8.4%
1987	187,025	13,301	7.1%
1988	191,039	10,485	5.5%
1989	203,423	9,056	4.5%
1990	214,644	11,170	5.2%
1991	218,367	13,237	6.1%
1992	221,795	13,880	6.3%
1993	226,475	12,213	5.4%
1994	223,455	13,554	6.1%
1995	237,816	12,885	5.4%
1996	239,746	13,120	5.5%
1997	244,255	12,095	5.0%
1998	250,251	12,140	4.9%
1999	252,228	12,866	5.1%
2000	254,310	12,290	4.8%
2001	265,463	12,224	4.6%
2002	270,525	13,980	5.2%
2003	274,706	14,259	5.2%
2004	279,151	13,471	4.8%
2005	285,560	12,443	4.4%
2006	291,179	11,649	4.0%
2007	294,001	10,503	3.6%
2008	298,443	10,995	3.7%
2009	296,814	14,277	4.8%
2010	299,311	13,896	4.6%
2011	305,016	13,325	4.4%
2012	311,059	12,520	4.0%
2013	313,278	11,959	3.8%
2014	315,332	10,659	3.4%
2015	316,730	8,757	2.8%
2016	311,090	9,431	3.0%

Notes: Insured unemployment is a weekly average of claimants derived from total weeks claimed in a calendar year divided by 52. Covered employment excludes the federal government.

Sources: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW); ETA 5-159 report to the U.S. Department of Labor, Line 201-10 and 201-11



Table 2.2

## UI Claimant Characteristics

2016

	Number	Percent of Total		Number	Percent of Total
Total Claimants	43,017	100.0%	<b>Occupation:</b>		
<b>Gender:</b>			Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	667	1.6%
Male	27,968	65.0%	Benchwork	138	0.3%
Female	14,901	34.6%	Clerical and Sales	5,309	12.3%
Indeterminate	2	0	Machine Trades	1,148	2.7%
<b>Did not answer</b>	146	0.3%	Processing	3,650	8.5%
<b>Age:</b>			Professional, Technical, Managerial Service	5,210	12.1%
Less than 21	449	1.0%	Structural Work	5,685	13.2%
21 - 24	2,654	6.2%	Miscellaneous and Unknown	9,545	22.2%
25 - 34	12,138	28.2%		11,665	27.1%
35 - 44	9,512	22.1%	<b>Average Annual Earnings (\$):</b>		
45 - 54	9,295	21.6%	0 - 9,999	5,447	12.7%
55 - 64	7,396	17.2%	10,000 - 19,999	8,332	19.4%
<b>65 or over</b>	1,573	3.7%	20,000 - 29,999	7,626	17.7%
<b>Number of Dependents:</b>			30,000 - 39,999	5,843	13.6%
0	27,590	64.1%	40,000 - 49,999	4,065	9.4%
1	6,555	15.2%	50,000 - 59,999	2,862	6.7%
2	5,038	11.7%	60,000 - 69,999	2,117	4.9%
<b>3 or more</b>	3,834	8.9%	70,000 - 79,999	1,732	4.0%
<b>Ethnic Background:</b>			80,000 - 89,999	1,334	3.1%
Alaska Native or American Indian	10,014	23.3%	90,000 +	3,659	8.5%
Asian and Pacific Islander	4,081	9.5%	<b>Geographic Location:</b>		
Black	2,166	5.0%	Aleutians East Borough	79	0.2%
Hispanic	55	0.1%	Aleutians West Census Area	276	0.6%
White	24,221	56.3%	Anchorage, Municipality	11,292	26.3%
Other	1,391	3.2%	Bethel Census Area	1,248	2.9%
<b>No Information</b>	1,089	2.5%	Bristol Bay Borough	35	0.1%
<b>Industry:</b>			Denali Borough	152	0.4%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	336	0.8%	Dillingham Census Area	260	0.6%
Mining	3,788	8.8%	Fairbanks North Star Borough	3,771	8.8%
Oil and Gas	3,309	7.7%	Haines Borough	153	0.4%
Other Mining	479	1.1%	Hoonah-Angoon Census Area	170	0.4%
Utilities	189	0.4%	Juneau, City and Borough	1,070	2.5%
Construction	7,395	17.2%	Kenai Peninsula Borough	3,289	7.6%
Manufacturing	5,548	12.9%	Ketchikan Gateway Borough	649	1.5%
Food Products	5,006	11.6%	Kodiak Island Borough	778	1.8%
Wood Products	83	0.2%	Kusilvak Census Area	775	1.8%
Other Manufacturing	459	1.1%	Lake and Peninsula Borough	117	0.3%
Trade	4,075	9.5%	Matanuska-Susitna Borough	5,627	13.1%
Transportation and Warehousing	2,370	5.5%	Nome Census Area	665	1.5%
Information	389	0.9%	North Slope Borough	342	0.8%
Finance and Insurance	604	1.4%	Northwest Arctic Borough	616	1.4%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	788	1.8%	Petersburg Census Area	127	0.3%
Professional and Technical Service	1,697	3.9%	Prince of Wales-Hyder Census Area	536	1.2%
Mangement of Companies	111	0.3%	Sitka, City and Borough	275	0.6%
Administrative and Waste Services	2,073	4.8%	Skagway, Municipality	138	0.3%
Educational Services	797	1.9%	Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	419	1.0%
Health Care and Social Assistance	3,088	7.2%	Valdez-Cordova Census Area	475	1.1%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	456	1.1%	Wrangell, City and Borough	102	0.2%
Accommodation and Food Services	3,486	8.1%	Yakutat, City and Borough	37	0.1%
Other Services, except Public Admin	1,329	3.1%	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	561	1.3%
Public Administration	3,553	8.3%	Alaska Area Unknown	0	0
Unclassified/Unknown	945	2.2%	<b>Total in state</b>	<b>34,034</b>	<b>79.1%</b>
			Out of state	8,983	20.9%

Notes: Fishing excludes nearly all commercial fish harvesting employment. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

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

# Table 2.3 Schedule of UI Weekly Benefit Amounts

EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2009

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

Source: Alaska Statute 23.20.350(d)

## Table 2.4 Schedule of Weekly Benefits Duration

EFFECTIVE OCTOBER 1, 1980

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

Source: Alaska Statute 23.20.350(e)

## Table 2.5 UI Regular Benefits

2005 TO 2016

Year	Weeks Claimed	Number of Final Payments	Average Duration in Weeks			Avg Weekly Benefit	Maximum Weekly Benefit Amount	
			Potential	Actual	Actual for Exhausts		Benefits Without Dependents	Benefits With Dependents
2005	770,712	17,847	20.8	12.4	19.4	\$193.91	\$248	\$320
2006	714,443	16,069	20.8	11.6	19.2	\$197.63	\$248	\$320
2007	652,529	15,015	21.0	11.4	19.4	\$200.09	\$248	\$320
2008	678,301	15,736	21.0	12.3	19.6	\$202.16	\$248	\$320
2009	898,931	20,809	21.1	13.0	19.9	\$241.12	\$248	\$320
2010	907,657	25,653	20.9	12.7	19.5	\$239.37	\$370	\$442
2011	846,908	21,941	20.8	12.4	19.5	\$241.92	\$370	\$442
2012	835,609	20,771	20.9	11.9	19.6	\$244.59	\$370	\$442
2013	794,811	19,560	20.9	11.9	19.7	\$250.04	\$370	\$442
2014	703,193	16,398	20.8	11.5	20.8	\$236.58	\$370	\$442
2015	573,462	11,863	21.0	10.9	21.0	\$248.82	\$370	\$442
2016	604,889	12,354	21.2	11.6	21.5	\$258.83	\$370	\$442

Notes: Payment data are for taxable and reimbursable benefits.

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

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

Sources: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section: ETA 5159 report to the U.S. Department of Labor; and Claimant Characteristics Report

**Table 2.6 Extended Benefits**

2005 TO 2016

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of Weeks Claimed</b>	<b>Number of Final Payments</b>	<b>Average Weekly Benefit</b>
2005	33,585	1,199	\$181.06
2006	0	0	\$254.00
2007	0	0	\$0
2008	27,065	1,172	\$192.59
2009	141,499	6,877	\$218.21
2010	182,948	8,237	\$230.76
2011	87,681	3,930	\$225.09
2012	28,571	475	\$223.96
2013	11	1	\$80.86
2014	0	0	N/A
2015	0	0	N/A
2016	0	0	N/A

**Table 2.7 State Supplemental Benefits**

2005 TO 2016

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of Weeks Claimed</b>	<b>Number of Final Payments</b>	<b>Average Weekly Benefit</b>
2005	1,165	73	\$101.79
2006	0	0	\$0
2007	0	0	\$0
2008	846	52	\$98.97
2009	2,766	201	\$105.93
2010	2,316	93	\$120.53
2011	1,115	40	\$121.63
2012	528	0	\$130.82
2013	29	0	\$125.92
2014	0	0	N/A
2015	0	0	N/A
2016	19	0	N/A

*Sources for Tables 2.6 and 2.7: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section; and Claims and Payment Activities, ETA 5159 report to the U.S. Department of Labor*

## Table 2.8 UI Regular Benefit Payments by Industry

INTRASTATE, 2011 TO 2016

### Number of Weeks Paid

Industry	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	2,873	4,200	3,460	3,443	2,817	2,382
Mining, All	26,695	23,782	27,882	19,400	21,841	35,172
Oil and Gas	20,791	18,052	21,196	14,324	17,913	30,726
Utilities	2,621	2,519	2,578	2,693	1,924	2,200
Construction	109,614	88,936	84,298	80,564	73,551	81,079
Manufacturing, All	43,776	39,082	35,904	31,121	22,435	24,718
Food Products	36,615	32,414	29,140	25,565	17,554	19,448
Paper Products	-	34	-	7	-	-
Wood Products	601	818	1,290	1,018	752	869
Other Products	6,560	5,816	5,474	4,531	4,129	4,401
Trade	69,983	61,042	57,288	49,363	38,325	41,236
Transportation and Warehousing	35,285	31,344	28,655	25,489	20,173	21,107
Information	7,055	6,107	5,427	4,251	3,836	3,829
Finance and Insurance	10,148	9,618	8,426	7,794	5,500	5,580
Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	14,076	13,011	12,993	10,507	8,980	9,036
Professional and Technical Services	16,390	16,997	18,022	14,812	13,255	15,891
Management of Companies	650	725	815	785	923	1,085
Administrative and Waste Services	31,165	29,228	28,497	24,145	19,626	20,239
Educational Services	15,279	12,253	12,271	9,852	7,482	7,574
Health Care and Social Assistance	53,766	51,057	50,515	47,584	32,902	30,525
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	8,335	7,484	6,654	5,545	3,862	4,316
Accommodation and Food Services	54,436	49,387	42,445	36,695	27,510	30,509
Other Services, exc Public Administration	21,208	20,063	18,516	17,703	14,029	14,604
Public Administration	62,296	55,688	55,144	47,744	38,552	36,421
Unclassified	14,473	11,017	9,326	7,289	5,366	5,504

### Amount of Payments

Industry	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	\$665,444	\$913,981	\$734,192	\$742,086	\$683,316	\$582,028
Mining, All	\$8,783,343	\$7,969,700	\$9,382,220	\$6,457,146	\$7,567,047	\$12,621,076
Oil and Gas	\$7,029,405	\$6,252,519	\$7,320,343	\$4,889,452	\$6,312,713	\$11,150,077
Utilities	\$752,427	\$713,137	\$722,056	\$760,088	\$554,691	\$648,509
Construction	\$33,164,991	\$26,750,304	\$25,221,971	\$24,372,126	\$23,085,315	\$26,353,423
Manufacturing, All	\$7,967,616	\$7,466,270	\$6,948,417	\$5,908,491	\$4,653,464	\$5,255,503
Food Products	\$6,126,989	\$5,733,489	\$5,183,645	\$4,409,859	\$3,305,772	\$3,730,025
Paper Products	\$0	\$10,994	\$0	\$1,614	\$0	\$0
Wood Products	\$129,695	\$169,746	\$309,669	\$263,500	\$178,094	\$234,375
Other Products	\$1,710,932	\$1,552,041	\$1,455,103	\$1,233,518	\$1,169,598	\$1,291,103
Trade	\$14,114,108	\$12,488,073	\$11,850,079	\$10,207,337	\$8,321,904	\$9,018,207
Transportation and Warehousing	\$8,007,098	\$7,256,949	\$6,791,069	\$6,182,624	\$5,060,311	\$5,522,286
Information	\$2,062,786	\$1,807,171	\$1,595,480	\$1,271,452	\$1,210,757	\$1,217,813
Finance and Insurance	\$2,611,910	\$2,511,831	\$2,242,338	\$2,072,617	\$1,444,722	\$1,490,863
Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	\$3,163,675	\$2,928,478	\$2,988,976	\$2,409,360	\$2,064,103	\$2,225,526
Professional and Technical Services	\$4,384,143	\$4,641,600	\$5,004,608	\$4,208,714	\$3,951,798	\$4,905,810
Management of Companies	\$206,011	\$223,534	\$237,633	\$229,602	\$278,062	\$340,274
Administrative and Waste Services	\$7,120,077	\$6,579,817	\$6,577,880	\$5,617,235	\$4,761,933	\$5,166,758
Educational Services	\$3,183,756	\$2,656,829	\$2,708,500	\$2,218,158	\$1,703,392	\$1,741,472
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$12,848,882	\$12,371,797	\$12,563,812	\$12,089,238	\$8,486,506	\$7,823,611
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$1,375,319	\$1,205,085	\$1,148,941	\$948,004	\$704,363	\$811,833
Accommodation and Food Services	\$9,184,570	\$8,680,787	\$7,584,835	\$6,723,042	\$5,272,768	\$6,127,215
Other Services, exc Public Administration	\$4,644,403	\$4,405,999	\$4,083,499	\$4,013,091	\$3,369,430	\$3,546,029
Public Administration	\$14,289,101	\$13,082,301	\$13,246,850	\$11,330,332	\$9,038,731	\$8,602,784
Unclassified	\$3,273,071	\$2,651,955	\$2,300,673	\$1,824,366	\$1,308,679	\$1,381,947

Table 2.8 (cont.)

**UI Regular Benefit Payments by Industry**

INTRASTATE, 2011 TO 2016

**Average Weekly Payment**

<b>Industry</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	\$231.62	\$217.61	\$212.19	\$215.53	\$242.57	\$244.34
Mining, All	\$329.03	\$335.11	\$336.50	\$332.84	\$346.46	\$358.84
Oil and Gas	\$338.10	\$346.36	\$345.36	\$341.35	\$352.41	\$362.89
Utilities	\$287.08	\$283.10	\$280.08	\$282.25	\$288.30	\$294.78
Construction	\$302.56	\$300.78	\$299.20	\$302.52	\$313.87	\$325.03
Manufacturing, All	\$182.01	\$191.04	\$193.53	\$189.86	\$207.42	\$212.62
Food Products	\$167.34	\$176.88	\$177.89	\$172.50	\$188.32	\$191.79
Paper Products	n/a	\$323.35	n/a	\$230.57	n/a	n/a
Wood Products	\$215.80	\$207.51	\$240.05	\$258.84	\$236.83	\$269.71
Other Products	\$260.81	\$266.86	\$265.82	\$272.24	\$283.26	\$293.37
Trade	\$201.68	\$204.58	\$206.85	\$206.78	\$217.14	\$218.70
Transportation and Warehousing	\$226.93	\$231.53	\$236.99	\$242.56	\$250.85	\$261.63
Information	\$292.39	\$295.92	\$293.99	\$299.09	\$315.63	\$318.05
Finance and Insurance	\$257.38	\$261.16	\$266.12	\$265.92	\$262.68	\$267.18
Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	\$224.76	\$225.08	\$230.05	\$229.31	\$229.86	\$246.30
Professional and Technical Services	\$267.49	\$273.08	\$277.69	\$284.14	\$298.14	\$308.72
Management of Companies	\$316.94	\$308.32	\$291.57	\$292.49	\$301.26	\$313.62
Administrative and Waste Services	\$228.46	\$225.12	\$230.83	\$232.65	\$242.63	\$255.29
Educational Services	\$208.37	\$216.83	\$220.72	\$225.15	\$227.67	\$229.93
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$238.98	\$242.31	\$248.71	\$254.06	\$257.93	\$256.30
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$165.01	\$161.02	\$172.67	\$170.97	\$182.38	\$188.10
Accommodation and Food Services	\$168.72	\$175.77	\$178.70	\$183.21	\$191.67	\$200.83
Other Services, exc Public Administration	\$218.99	\$219.61	\$220.54	\$226.69	\$240.18	\$242.81
Public Administration	\$229.37	\$234.92	\$240.22	\$237.31	\$234.46	\$236.20
Unclassified	\$226.15	\$240.71	\$246.69	\$250.29	\$243.88	\$251.08

**Notes:**

Payment data include taxable and reimbursable.

Fishing excludes nearly all commercial fish harvesting employment.

Some line values are subsets of another line, for example: Mining and Manufacturing.

*Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section: Claimant Characteristics Report*



## Table 2.9 UI Regular Benefit Payments by Industry

INTERSTATE, 2011 TO 2016

### Number of Weeks Paid

Industry	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	1,957	3,202	3,708	2,924	2,252	1,054
Mining, All	7,409	7,549	7,825	5,896	6,682	12,733
Oil and Gas	5,851	5,583	4,822	3,604	5,513	11,396
Utilities	399	292	399	602	310	285
Construction	13,349	10,955	9,455	8,734	8,987	8,436
Manufacturing, All	54,295	52,675	49,327	46,235	37,444	36,737
Food Products	52,643	51,344	48,233	45,256	36,797	35,789
Paper Products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wood Products	160	110	167	121	63	109
Other Products	1,492	1,221	927	858	584	839
Trade	11,509	10,920	10,013	7,899	5,255	4,743
Transportation and Warehousing	9,482	8,198	7,456	6,479	5,121	4,872
Information	1,842	1,319	1,341	1,001	890	864
Finance and Insurance	2,486	2,387	2,239	1,707	1,392	1,111
Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	1,436	1,220	1,358	919	699	823
Professional and Technical Services	3,928	4,515	4,811	3,996	3,652	4,447
Management of Companies	54	144	99	73	144	85
Administrative and Waste Services	5,682	4,937	4,906	3,767	3,212	3,757
Educational Services	3,491	3,175	2,701	2,266	1,644	1,364
Health Care and Social Assistance	10,758	10,576	11,262	8,463	5,509	4,815
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	1,683	1,278	1,109	944	828	885
Accommodation and Food Services	13,589	11,807	11,901	9,206	6,477	6,447
Other Services, exc Public Administration	2,328	2,407	2,268	1,577	1,623	1,422
Public Administration	9,569	8,792	8,608	7,871	5,720	5,608
Unclassified	10,112	9,253	8,890	6,437	4,736	4,334

### Amount of Payments

Industry	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	\$522,929	\$934,651	\$1,162,798	\$943,273	\$730,536	\$326,916
Mining, All	\$2,526,358	\$2,629,984	\$2,800,781	\$2,102,534	\$2,446,886	\$4,737,485
Oil and Gas	\$2,050,860	\$1,997,036	\$1,746,288	\$1,300,661	\$2,044,505	\$4,270,451
Utilities	\$132,710	\$97,100	\$128,071	\$193,790	\$106,463	\$103,154
Construction	\$4,231,271	\$3,498,430	\$3,069,328	\$2,916,271	\$3,118,277	\$2,923,099
Manufacturing, All	\$10,698,872	\$10,671,231	\$10,054,803	\$9,582,217	\$8,057,267	\$8,527,482
Food Products	\$10,248,054	\$10,291,418	\$9,743,895	\$9,285,941	\$7,850,353	\$8,200,832
Paper Products	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Wood Products	\$33,929	\$24,734	\$42,042	\$39,932	\$21,366	\$30,649
Other Products	\$416,889	\$355,079	\$268,866	\$256,344	\$185,548	\$296,001
Trade	\$2,508,165	\$2,596,131	\$2,456,902	\$1,967,599	\$1,359,043	\$1,269,223
Transportation and Warehousing	\$2,426,048	\$2,094,850	\$1,884,514	\$1,749,143	\$1,386,835	\$1,421,534
Information	\$561,513	\$392,775	\$395,491	\$338,733	\$314,991	\$281,103
Finance and Insurance	\$759,074	\$723,015	\$706,127	\$526,534	\$426,026	\$368,363
Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	\$384,614	\$342,691	\$371,659	\$256,995	\$198,259	\$252,466
Professional and Technical Services	\$1,172,352	\$1,394,183	\$1,507,130	\$1,247,065	\$1,166,439	\$1,499,145
Management of Companies	\$18,980	\$47,424	\$34,546	\$28,086	\$46,316	\$28,715
Administrative and Waste Services	\$1,485,578	\$1,307,278	\$1,278,238	\$1,007,525	\$891,754	\$1,144,121
Educational Services	\$929,239	\$884,665	\$743,890	\$621,593	\$470,393	\$397,332
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$2,953,711	\$3,045,771	\$3,305,962	\$2,532,610	\$1,667,887	\$1,471,575
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$306,728	\$228,607	\$215,333	\$208,989	\$197,033	\$192,773
Accommodation and Food Services	\$2,369,058	\$2,171,521	\$2,307,714	\$1,851,113	\$1,343,869	\$1,500,372
Other Services, exc Public Administration	\$574,279	\$627,221	\$584,993	\$435,557	\$484,149	\$455,152
Public Administration	\$2,734,466	\$2,550,975	\$2,577,223	\$2,436,642	\$1,793,821	\$1,745,317
Unclassified	\$2,365,639	\$2,191,454	\$2,201,002	\$1,632,662	\$1,299,809	\$1,184,592

Table 2.9 (cont.)

## UI Regular Benefit Payments by Industry

INTERSTATE, 2011 TO 2016

## Average Weekly Payment

Industry	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	\$267.21	\$291.90	\$313.59	\$322.60	\$324.39	\$310.17
Mining, All	\$340.99	\$348.39	\$357.93	\$356.60	\$366.19	\$372.06
Oil and Gas	\$350.51	\$357.70	\$362.15	\$360.89	\$370.85	\$374.73
Utilities	\$332.61	\$332.53	\$320.98	\$321.91	\$343.43	\$361.94
Construction	\$316.97	\$319.35	\$324.62	\$333.90	\$346.98	\$346.50
Manufacturing, All	\$197.05	\$202.59	\$203.84	\$207.25	\$215.18	\$232.12
Food Products	\$194.67	\$200.44	\$202.02	\$205.19	\$213.34	\$229.14
Paper Products	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Wood Products	\$212.06	\$224.85	\$251.75	\$330.02	\$339.14	\$281.18
Other Products	\$279.42	\$290.81	\$290.04	\$298.77	\$317.72	\$352.80
Trade	\$217.93	\$237.74	\$245.37	\$249.09	\$258.62	\$267.60
Transportation and Warehousing	\$255.86	\$255.53	\$252.75	\$269.97	\$270.81	\$291.78
Information	\$304.84	\$297.78	\$294.92	\$338.39	\$353.92	\$325.35
Finance and Insurance	\$305.34	\$302.90	\$315.38	\$308.46	\$306.05	\$331.56
Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	\$267.84	\$280.89	\$273.68	\$279.65	\$283.63	\$306.76
Professional and Technical Services	\$298.46	\$308.79	\$313.27	\$312.08	\$319.40	\$337.11
Management of Companies	\$351.48	\$329.33	\$348.95	\$384.74	\$321.64	\$337.82
Administrative and Waste Services	\$261.45	\$264.79	\$260.55	\$267.46	\$277.63	\$304.53
Educational Services	\$266.18	\$278.63	\$275.41	\$274.31	\$286.13	\$291.30
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$274.56	\$287.99	\$293.55	\$299.26	\$302.76	\$305.62
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$182.25	\$178.88	\$194.17	\$221.39	\$237.96	\$217.82
Accommodation and Food Services	\$174.34	\$183.92	\$193.91	\$201.08	\$207.48	\$232.72
Other Services, exc Public Administration	\$246.68	\$260.58	\$257.93	\$276.19	\$298.30	\$320.08
Public Administration	\$285.76	\$290.15	\$299.40	\$309.57	\$313.61	\$311.22
Unclassified	\$233.94	\$236.84	\$247.58	\$253.64	\$274.45	\$273.33

## Notes:

Payment data include taxable and reimbursable.

Fishing excludes nearly all commercial fish harvesting employment.

Some line values are subsets of another line, for example: Mining and Manufacturing.

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

Table 2.10

## UI Regular Benefit Payments by Industry

INTRASTATE AND INTERSTATE TOTAL, 2011 TO 2016

<b>Number of Weeks Paid</b>						
<b>Industry</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	4,830	7,402	7,168	6,367	5,069	3,436
Mining, All	34,104	31,331	35,707	25,296	28,523	47,905
Oil and Gas	26,642	23,635	26,018	17,928	23,426	42,122
Utilities	3,020	2,811	2,977	3,295	2,234	2,485
Construction	122,963	99,891	93,753	89,298	82,538	89,515
Manufacturing, All	98,071	91,757	85,231	77,356	59,879	61,455
Food Products	89,258	83,758	77,373	70,821	54,351	55,237
Paper Products	-	34	-	7	-	-
Wood Products	761	928	1,457	1,139	815	978
Other Products	8,052	7,037	6,401	5,389	4,713	5,240
Trade	81,492	71,962	67,301	57,262	43,580	45,979
Transportation and Warehousing	44,767	39,542	36,111	31,968	25,294	25,979
Information	8,897	7,426	6,768	5,252	4,726	4,693
Finance and Insurance	12,634	12,005	10,665	9,501	6,892	6,691
Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	15,512	14,231	14,351	11,426	9,679	9,859
Professional and Technical Services	20,318	21,512	22,833	18,808	16,907	20,338
Management of Companies	704	869	914	858	1,067	1,170
Administrative and Waste Services	36,847	34,165	33,403	27,912	22,838	23,996
Educational Services	18,770	15,428	14,972	12,118	9,126	8,938
Health Care and Social Assistance	64,524	61,633	61,777	56,047	38,411	35,340
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	10,018	8,762	7,763	6,489	4,690	5,201
Accommodation and Food Services	68,025	61,194	54,346	45,901	33,987	36,956
Other Services, exc Public Administration	23,536	22,470	20,784	19,280	15,652	16,026
Public Administration	71,865	64,480	63,752	55,615	44,272	42,029
Unclassified	24,670	20,806	18,472	13,967	10,313	10,118

<b>Amount of Payments</b>						
<b>Industry</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	\$1,188,373	\$1,848,632	\$1,896,990	\$1,685,359	\$1,413,852	\$908,944
Mining, All	\$11,309,701	\$10,599,684	\$12,183,001	\$8,559,680	\$10,013,933	\$17,358,561
Oil and Gas	\$9,080,265	\$8,249,555	\$9,066,631	\$6,190,113	\$8,357,218	\$15,420,528
Utilities	\$885,137	\$810,237	\$850,127	\$953,878	\$661,154	\$751,663
Construction	\$37,396,262	\$30,248,734	\$28,291,299	\$27,288,397	\$26,203,592	\$29,276,522
Manufacturing, All	\$18,666,488	\$18,137,501	\$17,003,220	\$15,490,708	\$12,710,731	\$13,782,985
Food Products	\$16,375,043	\$16,024,907	\$14,927,540	\$13,695,800	\$11,156,125	\$11,930,857
Paper Products	\$0	\$10,994	\$0	\$1,614	\$0	\$0
Wood Products	\$163,624	\$194,480	\$351,711	\$303,432	\$199,460	\$265,024
Other Products	\$2,127,821	\$1,907,120	\$1,723,969	\$1,489,862	\$1,355,146	\$1,587,104
Trade	\$16,622,273	\$15,084,204	\$14,306,981	\$12,174,936	\$9,680,947	\$10,287,430
Transportation and Warehousing	\$10,433,146	\$9,351,799	\$8,675,583	\$7,931,767	\$6,447,146	\$6,943,820
Information	\$2,624,299	\$2,199,946	\$1,990,971	\$1,610,185	\$1,525,748	\$1,498,916
Finance and Insurance	\$3,370,984	\$3,234,846	\$2,948,465	\$2,599,151	\$1,870,748	\$1,859,226
Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	\$3,548,289	\$3,271,169	\$3,360,635	\$2,666,355	\$2,262,362	\$2,477,992
Professional and Technical Services	\$5,556,495	\$6,035,783	\$6,511,738	\$5,455,779	\$5,118,237	\$6,404,955
Management of Companies	\$224,991	\$270,958	\$272,179	\$257,688	\$324,378	\$368,989
Administrative and Waste Services	\$8,605,655	\$7,887,095	\$7,856,118	\$6,624,760	\$5,653,687	\$6,310,879
Educational Services	\$4,112,995	\$3,541,494	\$3,452,390	\$2,839,751	\$2,173,785	\$2,138,804
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$15,802,593	\$15,417,568	\$15,869,774	\$14,621,848	\$10,154,393	\$9,295,186
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$1,682,047	\$1,433,692	\$1,364,274	\$1,156,993	\$901,396	\$1,004,606
Accommodation and Food Services	\$11,553,628	\$10,852,308	\$9,892,549	\$8,574,155	\$6,616,637	\$7,627,587
Other Services, exc Public Administration	\$5,218,682	\$5,033,220	\$4,668,492	\$4,448,648	\$3,853,579	\$4,001,181
Public Administration	\$17,023,567	\$15,633,276	\$15,824,073	\$13,766,974	\$10,832,552	\$10,348,101
Unclassified	\$5,652,876	\$4,941,527	\$4,540,221	\$3,506,267	\$2,683,091	\$2,665,737

## Table 2.10 (cont.) UI Regular Benefit Payments by Industry

INTRASTATE AND INTERSTATE TOTAL, 2011 TO 2016

### Average Weekly Payment

Industry	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	\$246.04	\$249.75	\$264.65	\$264.70	\$278.92	\$264.54
Mining, All	\$331.62	\$338.31	\$341.19	\$338.38	\$351.08	\$362.35
Oil and Gas	\$340.83	\$349.04	\$348.48	\$345.28	\$356.75	\$366.09
Utilities	\$293.09	\$288.24	\$285.56	\$289.49	\$295.95	\$302.48
Construction	\$304.13	\$302.82	\$301.76	\$305.59	\$317.47	\$327.06
Manufacturing, All	\$190.34	\$197.67	\$199.50	\$200.25	\$212.27	\$224.28
Food Products	\$183.46	\$191.32	\$192.93	\$193.39	\$205.26	\$215.99
Paper Products	n/a	\$323.35	n/a	\$230.57	n/a	n/a
Wood Products	\$215.01	\$209.57	\$241.39	\$266.40	\$244.74	\$270.99
Other Products	\$264.26	\$271.01	\$269.33	\$276.46	\$287.53	\$302.88
Trade	\$203.97	\$209.61	\$212.58	\$212.62	\$222.14	\$223.74
Transportation and Warehousing	\$233.05	\$236.50	\$240.25	\$248.12	\$254.89	\$267.29
Information	\$294.96	\$296.25	\$294.17	\$306.59	\$322.84	\$319.39
Finance and Insurance	\$266.82	\$269.46	\$276.46	\$273.57	\$271.44	\$277.87
Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	\$228.74	\$229.86	\$234.17	\$233.36	\$233.74	\$251.34
Professional and Technical Services	\$273.48	\$280.58	\$285.19	\$290.08	\$302.73	\$314.93
Management of Companies	\$319.59	\$311.80	\$297.79	\$300.34	\$304.01	\$315.38
Administrative and Waste Services	\$233.55	\$230.85	\$235.19	\$237.34	\$247.56	\$263.00
Educational Services	\$219.13	\$229.55	\$230.59	\$234.34	\$238.20	\$239.29
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$244.91	\$250.15	\$256.89	\$260.89	\$264.36	\$263.02
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$167.90	\$163.63	\$175.74	\$178.30	\$192.20	\$193.16
Accommodation and Food Services	\$169.84	\$177.34	\$182.03	\$186.80	\$194.68	\$206.40
Other Services, exc Public Administration	\$221.73	\$224.00	\$224.62	\$230.74	\$246.20	\$249.67
Public Administration	\$236.88	\$242.45	\$248.21	\$247.54	\$244.68	\$246.21
Unclassified	\$229.14	\$237.50	\$245.79	\$251.04	\$260.17	\$263.46

**Notes:**

Payment data include taxable and reimbursable.

Fishing excludes nearly all commercial fish harvesting employment.

Some line values are subsets of another line, for example: Mining and Manufacturing.

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

Table 2.11

**UI Regular Benefit Payments by Borough/Census Area**

2016

<b>Borough/Census Area</b>	<b>Regular UI</b>	<b>Extended Benefits</b>	<b>State Supp Benefits</b>	<b>All ProgramsTotal</b>
Aleutians East Borough	\$437,235	\$0	\$0	\$437,235
Aleutians West Census Area	\$488,189	\$0	\$0	\$488,189
Anchorage, Municipality	\$31,907,036	\$0	\$0	\$31,907,036
Bethel Census Area	\$5,853,552	\$0	\$0	\$5,853,552
Bristol Bay Borough	\$70,942	\$0	\$0	\$70,942
Denali Borough	\$484,791	\$0	\$0	\$484,791
Dillingham Census Area	\$698,788	\$0	\$0	\$698,788
Fairbanks North Star Borough	\$12,208,646	\$0	\$0	\$12,208,646
Haines Borough	\$438,400	\$0	\$0	\$438,400
Hoonah-Angoon Census Area	\$455,314	\$0	\$0	\$455,314
Juneau, City and Borough	\$2,243,507	\$0	\$0	\$2,243,507
Kenai Peninsula Borough	\$10,567,353	\$0	\$0	\$10,567,353
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	\$1,347,622	\$0	\$0	\$1,347,622
Kodiak Island Borough	\$1,745,515	\$0	\$0	\$1,745,515
Kusilvak Census Area	\$1,824,358	\$0	\$0	\$1,824,358
Lake and Peninsula Borough	\$343,489	\$0	\$0	\$343,489
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	\$14,738,415	\$0	\$0	\$14,738,421
Nome Census Area	\$1,946,295	\$0	\$0	\$1,946,295
North Slope Borough	\$1,054,833	\$0	\$0	\$1,054,833
Northwest Arctic Borough	\$1,858,577	\$0	\$0	\$1,858,577
Petersburg Census Area	\$321,223	\$0	\$0	\$321,223
Prince of Wales-Hyder Census Area	\$1,421,081	\$0	\$0	\$1,421,081
Sitka, City and Borough	\$662,530	\$0	\$0	\$662,530
Skagway, Municipality	\$320,425	\$0	\$0	\$320,425
Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	\$1,440,446	\$0	\$0	\$1,440,446
Valdez-Cordova Census Area	\$1,305,057	\$0	\$0	\$1,305,057
Wrangell, City and Borough	\$280,560	\$0	\$0	\$280,560
Yakutat, City and Borough	\$106,448	\$0	\$0	\$106,448
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	\$1,428,373	\$0	\$0	\$1,428,373
Area unknown	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

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

## Table 2.12 Claimants With Dependents

2006 TO 2016

Year	Number of Claimants with Dependents	All Reg UI Claimants	Percent Claimants with Dependents	Weeks Compensated with Dependents	All Weeks Compensated	Percent Weeks Compensated with Dependents	Amount of Dependent Benefits
2006	20,437	51,597	39.6%	245,339	598,796	41.0%	\$11,050,296
2007	18,589	47,776	38.9%	217,065	542,965	40.0%	\$9,692,664
2008	17,751	45,343	39.1%	220,911	556,108	39.7%	\$9,880,752
2009	21,059	58,369	36.1%	277,671	755,797	36.7%	\$12,146,136
2010	22,635	63,551	35.6%	295,842	806,017	36.7%	\$12,890,472
2011	22,157	61,449	36.1%	285,021	763,482	37.3%	\$12,435,480
2012	20,871	57,532	36.3%	254,922	681,872	37.4%	\$11,166,600
2013	20,201	55,265	36.6%	248,314	657,650	37.8%	\$10,886,424
2014	18,254	49,826	36.6%	217,023	574,016	37.8%	\$9,563,832
2015	15,301	42,138	36.3%	171,310	461,162	37.1%	\$7,577,808
2016	15,427	43,017	35.9%	183,047	498,109	36.7%	\$8,055,648

Notes: The allowance is \$24.00 per dependent per week, with a maximum of \$72.00.  
Data are for state regular UI program only.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section: Annual Claimant Characteristics Report



Table 2.13

**Average Weekly Percentage of Unemployed Receiving Benefits**

2016

<b>State</b>	<b>Average Weekly Unemployed</b>	<b>Average Weeks Compensated</b>	<b>Compensated as Percent of Unemployed</b>	<b>Rank</b>
Alabama	129,525	16,364	12.6%	46
Alaska	24,125	9,415	39.0%	4
Arizona	175,250	23,128	13.2 %	44
Arkansas	53,725	12,009	22.4%	28
California	1,032,325	328,693	31.8%	12
Colorado	94,850	24,377	25.7%	20
Connecticut	100,150	38,716	38.7%	5
Delaware	20,650	5,536	26.8%	18
Dist. of Columbia	23,950	6,936	29.0%	16
Florida	471,875	32,712	6.9%	52
Georgia	259,175	24,399	9.4%	50
Hawaii	21,675	6,084	28.1%	17
Idaho	30,575	6,428	21.0%	31
Illinois	391,950	102,211	26.1%	19
Indiana	152,500	22,614	14.8%	41
Iowa	65,700	22,073	33.6%	8
Kansas	61,175	10,870	17.8%	36
Kentucky	101,600	20,485	20.2%	32
Louisiana	132,250	20,241	15.3%	40
Maine	25,775	6,323	24.5%	24
Maryland	139,025	31,785	22.9%	27
Massachusetts	136,750	60,139	44.0%	2
Michigan	230,475	55,253	24.0%	25
Minnesota	117,100	37,654	32.2%	11
Mississippi	75,925	8,874	11.7%	48
Missouri	142,525	22,082	15.5%	39
Montana	21,825	6,875	31.5%	13
Nebraska	32,075	4,393	13.7%	43
Nevada	83,475	19,213	23.0%	26
New Hampshire	20,825	3,701	17.8%	35
New Jersey	221,775	94,007	42.4%	3
New Mexico	59,850	10,944	18.3%	34
New York	465,925	140,660	30.2%	14
North Carolina	248,200	17,337	7.0%	51
North Dakota	12,825	7,107	55.4%	1
Ohio	284,050	52,958	18.6%	33
Oklahoma	87,950	19,267	21.9%	29
Oregon	100,150	25,066	25.0%	21
Pennsylvania	350,300	115,851	33.1%	9
Puerto Rico	133,325	20,984	15.7%	38
Rhode Island	29,525	8,701	29.5%	15
South Carolina	116,750	13,712	11.7%	47
South Dakota	12,525	1,614	12.9%	45
Tennessee	145,925	16,943	11.6%	49
Texas	611,050	150,914	24.7%	23
Utah	52,425	8,873	16.9%	37
Vermont	11,150	4,283	38.4%	6
Virginia	167,250	24,620	14.7%	42
Washington	203,075	44,383	21.9%	30
West Virginia	47,300	15,455	32.7%	10
Wisconsin	133,050	33,008	24.8%	22
Wyoming	15,725	5,642	35.9%	7
<b>United States</b>	<b>7,751,250</b>	<b>1,822,456</b>	<b>23.5%</b>	

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section UI Data Summary, Quarters 1-4, 2016, Produced by the U.S. Department of Labor

## Chapter 3

# UI Covered Employment and Wages

### 98.2 percent of workers covered by unemployment insurance

State and federal unemployment insurance programs covered an average of 326,280 workers in Alaska in 2016 — 98.2 percent of all nonagricultural wage and salary workers. (See Table 3.1 and Figure 3.1.) State programs covered 93.7 percent of Alaska’s workers, and federal programs covered 4.6 percent.

The remaining 1.8 percent of workers not covered by UI insurance includes full-commission salespeople, elected and appointed officials, and unpaid family workers. Fishermen who work on a share basis are also excluded from coverage. As of 2006, real estate employment is also not covered.

### Most employers pay UI taxes

In Alaska, most employers pay taxes each quarter on the “taxable wages” of their employees, based on assigned yearly tax rates. However, a few select employers, such as nonprofit organizations and state and local government

agencies, exercise their option to reimburse the state directly for any UI benefits paid to their former employees.

Reimbursable employment accounted for roughly one-fifth of covered employment in 2016, or 22.8 percent. (See Table 3.2.)

### Covered employment down

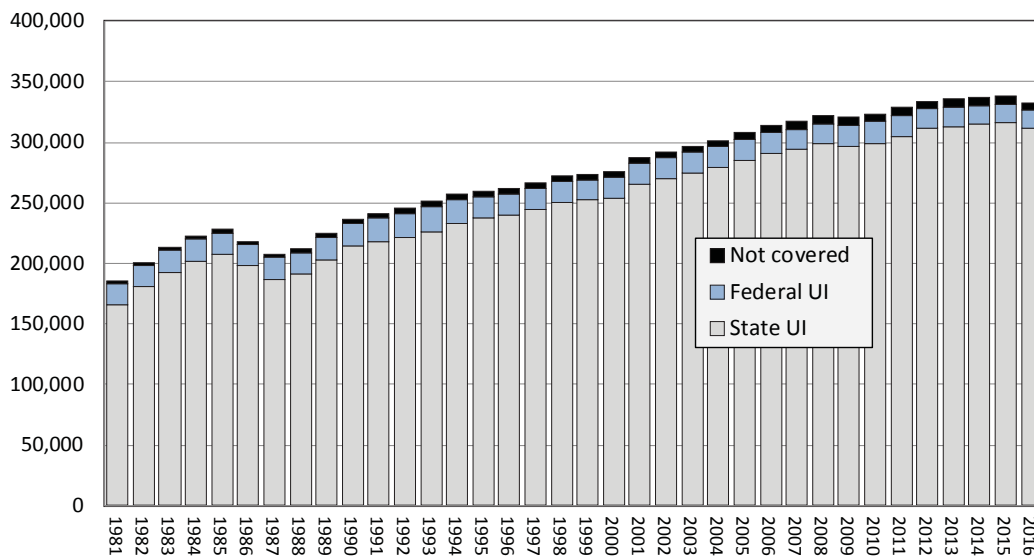
Average monthly covered employment, which excludes the federal government but includes reimbursable employers, declined by 5,668 jobs — or -1.8 percent — from 316,758 in 2015 to 311,090 in 2016.

Although health care employment continued to grow in 2016 and a few industries remained flat, most lost jobs in 2016. The largest losses were in oil and gas, construction, and state government. Other notable declines included manufacturing, trade, and professional/technical services. (See Table 3.2.)

### Total covered wages declined

Total covered wages declined by \$690.9 million (-4.1 per-

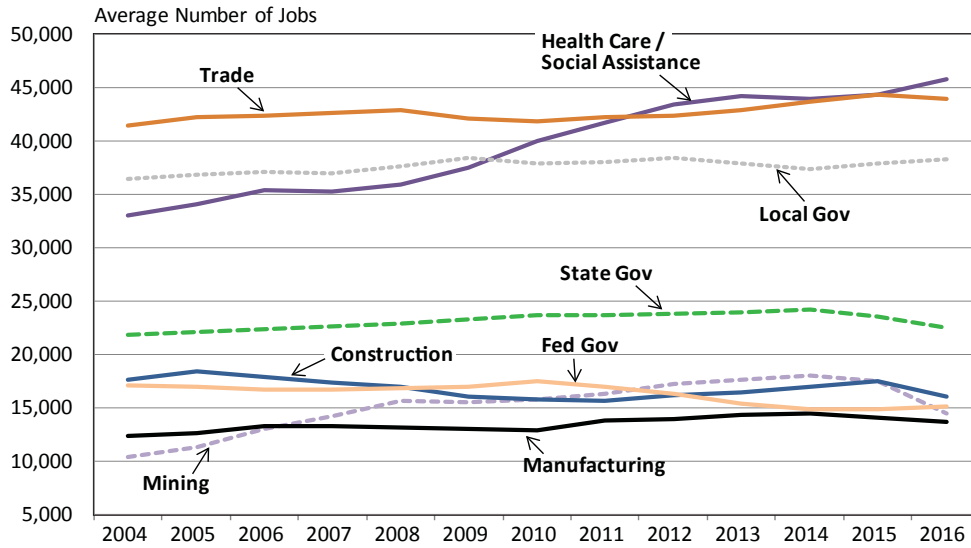
**Figure 3.1** Employment by Type of UI Coverage  
1981 TO 2016



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

**Figure 3.2 Average Monthly Covered Employment**

2004 TO 2016



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

cent) in 2016, to just over \$16.3 billion. The private sector accounts for \$694.4 million of the wage decline and \$12.2 million was in state government. Local government wages grew by \$15.7 million.

The majority of the decline came from mining, a result of job losses in the oil and gas industry. Those wages fell by \$468 million. (See Table 3.3 and Figure 3.3.)

Meanwhile, taxable wages declined by \$163 million (-2.0 percent).

### Average wages also decreased

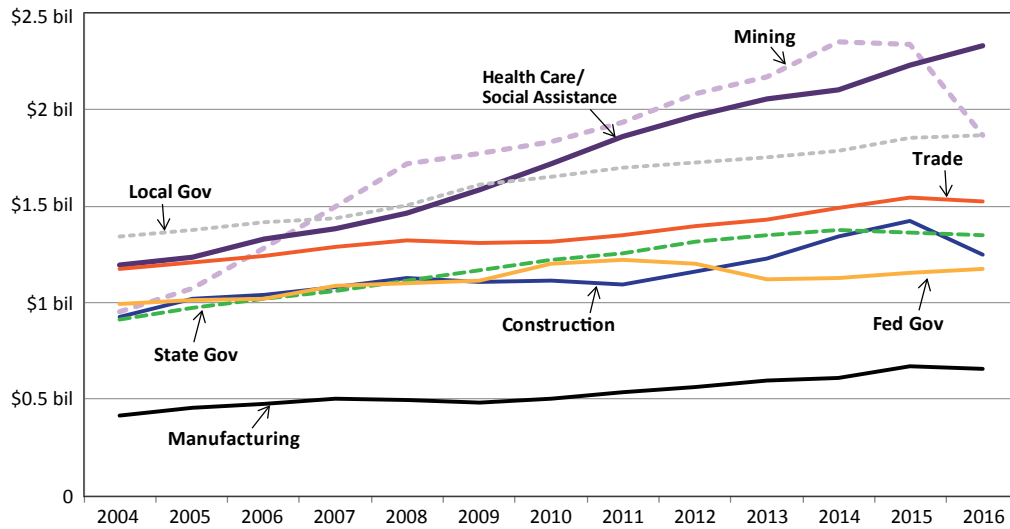
On average, yearly wages decreased by \$1,242 in 2016, or -2.3 percent, to \$52,452.

By industry, mining’s average annual wage was highest at \$128,249. At the low end of the spectrum was the arts, entertainment, and recreation industry at an average of \$21,641.

As a whole, public sector wages grew. State government wages grew by 3.7 percent, and local government wages declined -0.3 percent. Their average wages were \$59,906 and \$48,793, respectively. (See Table 3.6.)

### Figure 3.3 Total Covered Wages

2004 TO 2016



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

### Table 3.1 Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

COVERED AND NONCOVERED, 2003 TO 2016

Year	Total Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment	State UI Taxable and Reimbursable Employment	Percent of Total	Alaska Federal Government Employment	Percent of Total	Noncovered Employment	Percent of Total
2003	296,860	274,706	92.5%	17,105	5.8%	5,049	1.7%
2004	301,466	279,151	92.6%	17,175	5.7%	5,140	1.7%
2005	307,847	285,560	92.8%	16,977	5.5%	5,310	1.7%
2006	314,338	291,179	92.6%	16,698	5.3%	6,461	2.1%
2007	317,216	294,001	92.7%	16,806	5.3%	6,410	2.0%
2008	321,765	298,443	92.8%	16,897	5.3%	6,425	2.0%
2009	320,342	296,814	92.7%	17,064	5.3%	6,464	2.0%
2010	323,412	299,311	92.5%	17,544	5.4%	6,557	2.0%
2011	328,675	305,016	92.8%	17,037	5.2%	6,623	2.0%
2012	334,026	311,059	93.1%	16,391	4.9%	6,575	2.0%
2013	335,385	313,278	93.4%	15,473	4.6%	6,634	2.0%
2014	336,813	315,332	93.6%	14,895	4.4%	6,587	2.0%
2015	338,279	316,758	93.6%	14,955	4.4%	6,567	1.9%
2016	332,143	311,090	93.7%	15,190	4.6%	5,863	1.8%

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)

**Table 3.2 Average Monthly Covered Employment by Industry/Ownership**  
2013 TO 2016

	Employment				Percent			
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Total Taxable and Reimbursable</b>	<b>313,278</b>	<b>315,332</b>	<b>316,758</b>	<b>311,090</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Private Industry</b>	<b>251,380</b>	<b>253,581</b>	<b>255,282</b>	<b>250,234</b>	<b>80.2%</b>	<b>80.4%</b>	<b>80.6%</b>	<b>80.4%</b>
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	1,098	1,123	1,137	1,105	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Mining	17,648	18,127	17,542	14,549	7.0%	7.1%	6.9%	5.8%
Utilities	2,243	2,231	2,280	2,266	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
Construction	16,449	17,003	17,574	16,152	6.5%	6.7%	6.9%	6.5%
Manufacturing	14,391	14,497	14,165	13,768	5.7%	5.7%	5.5%	5.5%
Trade	42,916	43,690	44,386	43,937	17.1%	17.2%	17.4%	17.6%
Transportation and Warehousing	19,357	19,280	19,508	19,617	7.7%	7.6%	7.6%	7.8%
Information	6,293	6,419	6,431	6,421	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.6%
Finance and Insurance	7,068	6,957	6,995	7,036	2.8%	2.7%	2.7%	2.8%
Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	4,838	4,852	4,820	4,737	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%
Professional and Technical Services	14,209	14,072	13,927	12,812	5.7%	5.5%	5.5%	5.1%
Management of Companies	2,395	2,347	2,436	2,130	1.0%	0.9%	1.0%	0.9%
Administrative and Waste Services	12,579	12,817	12,635	12,471	5.0%	5.1%	4.9%	5.0%
Educational Services	2,289	2,290	2,355	2,354	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
Health Care and Social Assistance	44,262	43,981	44,438	45,892	17.6%	17.3%	17.4%	18.3%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	4,832	4,783	4,763	4,916	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	2.0%
Accommodation and Food Services	28,240	28,657	29,628	29,805	11.2%	11.3%	11.6%	11.9%
Other Services, except Public Administration	10,002	10,093	9,937	9,784	4.0%	4.0%	3.9%	3.9%
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unclassified	271	363	326	482	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
<b>State Government</b>	<b>24,013</b>	<b>24,288</b>	<b>23,576</b>	<b>22,534</b>	<b>7.7%</b>	<b>7.7%</b>	<b>7.4%</b>	<b>7.2%</b>
Education	5,809	5,972	5,741	5,428	24.2%	24.6%	24.3%	24.1%
Public Administration	17,173	17,298	16,832	16,096	71.5%	71.2%	71.4%	71.4%
All Other	1,031	1,019	1,004	1,010	4.3%	4.2%	4.3%	4.5%
<b>Local Government</b>	<b>37,886</b>	<b>37,463</b>	<b>37,900</b>	<b>38,322</b>	<b>12.1%</b>	<b>11.9%</b>	<b>12.0%</b>	<b>12.3%</b>
Education	21,120	20,638	20,885	20,934	55.7%	55.1%	55.1%	54.6%
Health Care and Social Assistance	1,261	1,299	1,316	1,362	3.3%	3.5%	3.5%	3.6%
Public Administration	14,949	14,976	15,136	15,489	39.5%	40.0%	39.9%	40.4%
All Other	555	550	563	537	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.4%

**Table 3.2 (cont.) Average Monthly Covered Employment by Industry/Ownership**

2013 TO 2016

	Employment				Percent			
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Reimbursables Only</b>	<b>66,815</b>	<b>68,956</b>	<b>70,743</b>	<b>70,900</b>	<b>21.3%</b>	<b>21.9%</b>	<b>22.3%</b>	<b>22.8%</b>
<b>Private Industry</b>	<b>13,460</b>	<b>15,742</b>	<b>17,965</b>	<b>18,815</b>	<b>20.1%</b>	<b>22.8%</b>	<b>25.4%</b>	<b>26.5%</b>
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	40	40	44	42	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trade	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transportation and Warehousing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Information	57	56	52	54	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
Finance and Insurance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professional and Technical Services	188	195	199	191	1.4%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%
Management of Companies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative and Waste Services	1	1	3	2	0	0	0	0
Educational Services	261	249	255	362	1.9%	1.6%	1.4%	1.9%
Health Care and Social Assistance	11,746	14,024	16,232	16,965	87.3%	89.1%	90.4%	90.2%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	120	124	117	121	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%
Accommodation and Food Services	24	30	27	34	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
Other Services, except Public Administration	1,023	1,023	1,036	1,044	7.6%	6.5%	5.8%	5.5%
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unclassified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>State Government</b>	<b>23,699</b>	<b>23,991</b>	<b>23,292</b>	<b>22,247</b>	<b>35.5%</b>	<b>34.8%</b>	<b>32.9%</b>	<b>31.4%</b>
Education	5,808	5,972	5,740	5,428	24.5%	24.9%	24.6%	24.4%
Public Administration	17,173	17,298	16,832	16,096	72.5%	72.1%	72.3%	72.4%
All Other	718	721	720	723	3.0%	3.0%	3.1%	3.2%
<b>Local Government</b>	<b>29,656</b>	<b>29,223</b>	<b>29,486</b>	<b>29,838</b>	<b>44.4%</b>	<b>42.4%</b>	<b>41.7%</b>	<b>42.1%</b>
Education	21,120	20,638	20,885	20,934	71.2%	70.6%	70.8%	70.2%
Health Care and Social Assistance	1,154	1,190	1,204	1,248	3.9%	4.1%	4.1%	4.2%
Public Administration	7,382	7,394	7,398	7,657	24.9%	25.3%	25.1%	25.7%

Notes: Fishing excludes nearly all commercial fish harvesting employment.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)



**Table 3.3 Total Covered Wages by Industry/Ownership**

2013 TO 2016

	Wages in Thousands				Percent			
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Total Taxable and Reimbursable</b>	<b>\$15,831,852</b>	<b>\$16,506,787</b>	<b>\$17,008,097</b>	<b>\$16,317,217</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Private Industry</b>	<b>\$12,725,580</b>	<b>\$13,346,406</b>	<b>\$13,791,836</b>	<b>\$13,097,458</b>	<b>80.4%</b>	<b>80.9%</b>	<b>81.1%</b>	<b>80.3%</b>
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	\$54,570	\$55,770	\$56,388	\$53,920	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Mining	\$2,166,884	\$2,354,298	\$2,333,935	\$1,865,894	17.0%	17.6%	16.9%	14.2%
Utilities	\$184,632	\$184,818	\$198,387	\$192,894	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%	1.5%
Construction	\$1,227,117	\$1,342,537	\$1,426,495	\$1,252,154	9.6%	10.1%	10.3%	9.6%
Manufacturing	\$598,441	\$613,801	\$669,971	\$659,089	4.7%	4.6%	4.9%	5.0%
Trade	\$1,430,022	\$1,490,449	\$1,543,608	\$1,525,352	11.2%	11.2%	11.2%	11.6%
Transportation and Warehousing	\$1,167,789	\$1,194,726	\$1,219,988	\$1,228,421	9.2%	9.0%	8.8%	9.4%
Information	\$376,965	\$397,432	\$412,389	\$401,228	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.1%
Finance and Insurance	\$413,418	\$423,422	\$442,719	\$450,061	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%	3.4%
Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	\$191,478	\$199,332	\$203,460	\$205,567	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.6%
Professional and Technical Services	\$1,002,429	\$1,030,012	\$1,023,980	\$900,733	7.9%	7.7%	7.4%	6.9%
Management of Companies	\$188,421	\$198,013	\$207,059	\$189,016	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.4%
Administrative and Waste Services	\$517,327	\$553,927	\$559,347	\$553,832	4.1%	4.2%	4.1%	4.2%
Educational Services	\$71,321	\$69,587	\$72,187	\$73,212	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$2,053,178	\$2,105,969	\$2,230,211	\$2,332,580	16.1%	15.8%	16.2%	17.8%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$96,234	\$98,987	\$101,711	\$106,384	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%
Accommodation and Food Services	\$606,764	\$642,519	\$694,563	\$706,016	4.8%	4.8%	5.0%	5.4%
Other Services, except Public Administration	\$369,439	\$375,377	\$381,961	\$380,849	2.9%	2.8%	2.8%	2.9%
Public Administration	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	0	0	0
Unclassified	\$9,151	\$15,428	\$13,477	\$20,255	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
<b>State Government</b>	<b>\$1,349,700</b>	<b>\$1,375,314</b>	<b>\$1,362,171</b>	<b>\$1,349,927</b>	<b>8.5%</b>	<b>8.3%</b>	<b>8.0%</b>	<b>8.3%</b>
Education	\$312,836	\$325,679	\$316,818	\$326,786	23.2%	23.7%	23.3%	24.2%
Public Administration	\$968,287	\$980,511	\$976,832	\$954,600	71.7%	71.3%	71.7%	70.7%
All Other	\$68,576	\$69,125	\$68,521	\$68,540	5.1%	5.0%	5.0%	5.1%
<b>Local Government</b>	<b>\$1,756,572</b>	<b>\$1,785,066</b>	<b>\$1,854,089</b>	<b>\$1,869,833</b>	<b>11.1%</b>	<b>10.8%</b>	<b>10.9%</b>	<b>11.5%</b>
Education	\$968,045	\$975,237	\$1,006,322	\$1,010,482	55.1%	54.6%	54.3%	54.0%
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$72,198	\$78,143	\$82,201	\$88,863	4.1%	4.4%	4.4%	4.8%
Public Administration	\$688,872	\$706,334	\$736,480	\$743,051	39.2%	39.6%	39.7%	39.7%
All Other	\$27,457	\$25,352	\$29,086	\$27,437	1.6%	1.4%	1.6%	1.5%

Table 3.3 (cont.) **Total Covered Wages by Industry/Ownership**

2013 to 2016

	Wages in Thousands				Percent			
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Reimbursables Only</b>	<b>\$3,467,295</b>	<b>\$3,691,886</b>	<b>\$3,921,715</b>	<b>\$3,978,218</b>	<b>21.9%</b>	<b>22.4%</b>	<b>23.1%</b>	<b>24.4%</b>
<b>Private Industry</b>	<b>\$663,405</b>	<b>\$841,404</b>	<b>\$1,026,455</b>	<b>\$1,087,524</b>	<b>19.1%</b>	<b>22.8%</b>	<b>26.2%</b>	<b>27.3%</b>
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	\$1,796	\$1,839	\$1,966	\$1,861	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Mining	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	0	0	0
Utilities	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	0	0	0
Construction	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	0	0	0
Trade	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	0	0	0
Transportation and Warehousing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	0	0	0
Information	\$2,466	\$2,586	\$2,555	\$2,611	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Finance and Insurance	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	0	0	0
Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	0	0	0
Professional and Technical Services	\$10,028	\$10,540	\$10,169	\$10,069	1.5%	1.3%	1.0%	0.9%
Management of Companies	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	0	0	0
Administrative and Waste Services	\$27	\$6	\$82	\$71	0	0	0	0
Educational Services	\$7,877	\$7,696	\$7,836	\$11,479	1.2%	0.9%	0.8%	1.1%
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$607,031	\$783,340	\$965,335	\$1,023,435	91.5%	93.1%	94.0%	94.1%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$3,792	\$4,038	\$4,614	\$4,626	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%
Accommodation and Food Services	\$654	\$838	\$851	\$1,175	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Other Services, except Public Administration	\$29,736	\$30,520	\$33,046	\$32,197	4.5%	3.6%	3.2%	3.0%
Public Administration	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	0	0	0
Unclassified	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	0	0	0
<b>State Government</b>	<b>\$1,328,470</b>	<b>\$1,354,937</b>	<b>\$1,343,011</b>	<b>\$1,330,379</b>	<b>38.3%</b>	<b>36.7%</b>	<b>34.2%</b>	<b>33.4%</b>
Education	\$312,816	\$325,679	\$316,805	\$326,786	23.5%	24.0%	23.6%	24.6%
Public Administration	\$968,287	\$980,511	\$976,832	\$954,600	72.9%	72.4%	72.7%	71.8%
All Other	\$47,367	\$48,748	\$49,375	\$48,992	42.6%	40.5%	39.6%	39.2%
<b>Local Government</b>	<b>\$1,475,420</b>	<b>\$1,495,545</b>	<b>\$1,552,250</b>	<b>\$1,560,315</b>	<b>42.6%</b>	<b>40.5%</b>	<b>39.6%</b>	<b>39.2%</b>
Education	\$968,045	\$975,237	\$1,006,322	\$1,010,482	65.6%	65.2%	64.8%	64.8%
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$66,678	\$72,827	\$76,889	\$81,925	4.5%	4.9%	5.0%	5.3%
Public Administration	\$440,697	\$447,481	\$469,039	\$467,908	29.9%	29.9%	30.2%	30.0%

Notes: Fishing excludes nearly all commercial fish harvesting employment.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)

**Table 3.4 Taxable Wages by Industry/Ownership**

2013 TO 2016

	Wages in Thousands				Percent			
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$7,612,142</b>	<b>\$7,751,931</b>	<b>\$8,003,041</b>	<b>\$7,840,089</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Private Industry</b>	<b>\$7,389,066</b>	<b>\$7,523,213</b>	<b>\$7,765,900</b>	<b>\$7,597,961</b>	<b>97.1%</b>	<b>97.0%</b>	<b>97.0%</b>	<b>96.9%</b>
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	\$39,532	\$41,384	\$41,709	\$40,205	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%
Mining	\$783,622	\$805,623	\$789,850	\$682,321	10.6%	10.7%	10.2%	9.0%
Utilities	\$84,534	\$85,115	\$89,665	\$89,992	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%	1.2%
Construction	\$777,316	\$826,547	\$882,993	\$791,556	10.5%	11.0%	11.4%	10.4%
Manufacturing	\$469,473	\$476,037	\$529,276	\$521,557	6.4%	6.3%	6.8%	6.9%
Trade	\$1,094,938	\$1,145,132	\$1,185,894	\$1,194,929	14.8%	15.2%	15.3%	15.7%
Transportation and Warehousing	\$639,908	\$654,439	\$684,888	\$696,599	8.7%	8.7%	8.8%	9.2%
Information	\$211,028	\$218,259	\$227,870	\$229,182	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	3.0%
Finance and Insurance	\$245,435	\$245,502	\$254,466	\$261,344	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.4%
Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	\$140,887	\$144,884	\$148,015	\$151,783	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	2.0%
Professional and Technical Services	\$520,504	\$521,901	\$535,986	\$495,044	7.0%	6.9%	6.9%	6.5%
Management of Companies	\$87,095	\$88,489	\$94,294	\$81,739	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%
Administrative and Waste Services	\$371,641	\$385,536	\$396,978	\$400,628	5.0%	5.1%	5.1%	5.3%
Educational Services	\$49,806	\$48,340	\$50,324	\$47,252	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$979,287	\$899,435	\$863,516	\$896,820	13.3%	12.0%	11.1%	11.8%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$81,745	\$82,955	\$86,051	\$91,251	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%
Accommodation and Food Services	\$556,931	\$585,499	\$634,230	\$651,461	7.5%	7.8%	8.2%	8.6%
Other Services, except Public Administration	\$247,867	\$255,607	\$259,619	\$259,907	3.4%	3.4%	3.3%	3.4%
Public Administration	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	0	0	0
Unclassified	\$7,516	\$12,528	\$10,276	\$14,391	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
<b>State Government</b>	<b>\$11,604</b>	<b>\$11,480</b>	<b>\$11,022</b>	<b>\$11,495</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>
Education	\$21	\$0	\$14	\$0	0.2%	0	0.1%	0
Public Administration	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	0	0	0
All Other	\$11,584	\$11,480	\$11,008	\$11,495	99.8%	100%	99.9%	100%
<b>Local Government</b>	<b>\$211,472</b>	<b>\$217,239</b>	<b>\$226,118</b>	<b>\$230,633</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>2.9%</b>
Education	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	0	0	0
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$3,615	\$3,629	\$4,041	\$4,526	1.7%	1.7%	1.8%	2.0%
Public Administration	\$188,780	\$194,218	\$202,408	\$207,862	89.3%	89.4%	89.5%	90.1%
All Other	\$19,078	\$19,392	\$19,669	\$18,245	9.0%	8.9%	8.7%	7.9%

Notes: Fishing excludes nearly all commercial fish harvesting employment.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)

Table 3.5

**Taxable as a Share of Total Wages by Industry/Ownership**

2013 TO 2016

	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Total</b>	<b>48.1%</b>	<b>47.0%</b>	<b>47.1%</b>	<b>48.0%</b>
<b>Private Industry</b>	<b>58.1%</b>	<b>56.4%</b>	<b>56.3%</b>	<b>58.0%</b>
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	72.4%	74.2%	74.0%	74.6%
Mining	36.2%	34.2%	33.8%	36.6%
Utilities	45.8%	46.1%	45.2%	46.7%
Construction	63.3%	61.6%	61.9%	63.2%
Manufacturing	78.4%	77.6%	79.0%	79.1%
Trade	76.6%	76.8%	76.8%	78.3%
Transportation and Warehousing	54.8%	54.8%	56.1%	56.7%
Information	56.0%	54.9%	55.3%	57.1%
Finance and Insurance	59.4%	58.0%	57.5%	58.1%
Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	73.6%	72.7%	72.7%	73.8%
Professional and Technical Services	51.9%	50.7%	52.3%	55.0%
Management of Companies	46.2%	44.7%	45.5%	43.2%
Administrative and Waste Services	71.8%	69.6%	71.0%	72.3%
Educational Services	69.8%	69.5%	69.7%	64.5%
Health Care and Social Assistance	47.7%	42.7%	38.7%	38.4%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	84.9%	83.8%	84.6%	85.8%
Accommodation and Food Services	91.8%	91.1%	91.3%	92.3%
Other Services, except Public Administration	67.1%	68.1%	68.0%	68.2%
Public Administration	0	0	0	0
Unclassified	82.1%	81.2%	76.2%	71.0%
<b>State Government</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>
Education	0	0	0	0
Public Administration	0	0	0	0
All Other	16.9%	16.6%	16.1%	16.8%
<b>Local Government</b>	<b>12.0%</b>	<b>12.2%</b>	<b>12.2%</b>	<b>12.3%</b>
Education	0	0	0	0
Health Care and Social Assistance	5.0%	4.6%	4.9%	5.1%
Public Administration	27.4%	27.5%	27.5%	28.0%
All Other	69.5%	76.5%	67.6%	66.5%

Notes: Fishing excludes nearly all commercial fish harvesting employment.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)

Table 3.6

**Avg Annual Wages in Covered Employment by Industry/Ownership**

2013 TO 2016

	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$50,536</b>	<b>\$52,347</b>	<b>\$53,694</b>	<b>\$52,452</b>
<b>Private Industry</b>	<b>\$50,623</b>	<b>\$52,632</b>	<b>\$54,026</b>	<b>\$52,341</b>
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	\$49,681	\$49,658	\$49,605	\$48,796
Mining	\$122,783	\$129,881	\$133,046	\$128,249
Utilities	\$82,327	\$82,853	\$87,005	\$85,132
Construction	\$74,604	\$78,957	\$81,173	\$77,523
Manufacturing	\$41,585	\$42,339	\$47,298	\$47,871
Trade	\$33,321	\$34,114	\$34,777	\$34,717
Transportation and Warehousing	\$60,330	\$61,969	\$62,536	\$62,620
Information	\$59,898	\$61,919	\$64,130	\$62,487
Finance and Insurance	\$58,495	\$60,861	\$63,289	\$63,965
Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	\$39,578	\$41,087	\$42,208	\$43,396
Professional and Technical Services	\$70,548	\$73,198	\$73,526	\$70,304
Management of Companies	\$78,675	\$84,354	\$85,005	\$88,740
Administrative and Waste Services	\$41,126	\$43,217	\$44,269	\$44,410
Educational Services	\$31,154	\$30,387	\$30,656	\$31,101
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$46,387	\$47,884	\$50,187	\$50,828
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$19,917	\$20,697	\$21,356	\$21,641
Accommodation and Food Services	\$21,486	\$22,421	\$23,443	\$23,688
Other Services, except Public Administration	\$36,935	\$37,193	\$38,438	\$38,926
Public Administration	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Unclassified	\$33,799	\$42,483	\$41,342	\$42,022
<b>State Government</b>	<b>\$56,207</b>	<b>\$56,624</b>	<b>\$57,777</b>	<b>\$59,906</b>
Education	\$53,855	\$54,537	\$55,188	\$60,199
Public Administration	\$56,386	\$56,684	\$58,035	\$59,307
All Other	\$66,482	\$67,841	\$68,265	\$67,890
<b>Local Government</b>	<b>\$46,365</b>	<b>\$47,649</b>	<b>\$48,921</b>	<b>\$48,793</b>
Education	\$45,835	\$47,253	\$48,184	\$48,270
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$57,243	\$60,180	\$62,443	\$65,244
Public Administration	\$46,080	\$47,166	\$48,659	\$47,973
All Other	\$49,473	\$46,074	\$51,686	\$51,094

Notes: Fishing excludes nearly all commercial fish harvesting employment.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)

# Data Sources and Limitations

## Data limitations

The data in this report are derived from several sources, each with its own limitations. While reports may be generated from the same source or appear similar, they may not be comparable.

Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding at one or two digits. Monetary data are reported to the full dollar amount whenever possible, but may be rounded to the nearest \$1,000 in some tables due to space limitations.

Finally, industry groupings may include subcategories that must be subtracted when adding the columns.

## Chapter 1 sources

Chapter 1 discusses financial transactions, Alaska's unemployment insurance trust fund, and Alaska's benefit financing structure. This chapter draws heavily from the Employment Training Administration (ETA) 2112 reports and the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages report, or QCEW.

## Chapter 2 sources

Chapter 2 focuses on benefit payment data derived from ETA reports and special runs on the state's mainframe system. Payments by industry and area, Table 2.2, and tables 2.8 through 2.12 are derived from the Claimant Character-

istics Reports. Data in Table 2.1 and tables 2.5 through 2.7 are derived from the U.S. Department of Labor's Claims Activity Report (ETA 5159).

## Chapter 3 sources

Chapter 3 explains employment and wage data derived from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages report, which is based on quarterly payroll data that Alaska employers submit to the Department of Labor and Workforce Development. The department derives some QCEW information from estimates for delinquent employers.

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

Average monthly employment is an estimate of the number of active jobs each month, based on reported employment data for the pay period that includes the 12th of the month. Be cautious when using these figures to calculate annual wages, as they represent average annual wages per job, not per worker. Wages, in contrast, are the total wages paid during each quarter.

All data are broken out by industry, area, ownership, and tax status. Industries are categorized according to NAICS sectors.



# Summary of Major Changes In the Alaska Employment Security Act

## Part 1: Coverage Provisions of the Alaska Employment Security Act, 1937–2014

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

## Part 2: Financing Provisions of the Alaska Employment Security Act, 1937–2014

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

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

<b>Jan. 1, 2009</b>	For 2009, the employer's yearly rate calculation will be 76 percent of the benefit cost rate times the experience factor (no change in the solvency tax provision). The 2009 employee tax will be a uniform 24 percent of the benefit cost rate. For 2010 and future years, the employer's yearly rate calculation will be 73 percent of the benefit cost rate times the experience factor, and the employee tax will be a uniform 27 percent of the benefit cost rate. Ch. 45, SLA 2008
<b>June 24, 2009</b>	Training programs (STEP) made permanent. Ch. 36, SLA 2009
<b>July 1, 2013</b>	A limitation on the decrease in the solvency surcharge was removed from AS 23.20.290(f). Table identifying the previous solvency surcharge to be implemented has been removed and replaced with a formula calculating out to 1/100th of a percentage point. Ch. 50, SLA 2013
<b>July 1, 2013</b>	AS. 23.20.291 was adopted to give the department's commissioner the discretion to prevent tax rate increases, in whole or in part, if the average high cost multiple is .8 or greater. Ch.50, SLA 2013
<b>July 1, 2014</b>	TVEP expanded. Program to be funded by transfer of 0.16 percent (from 0.15) of taxable wages from amount contributed by employees. Takes effect January 2015. Ch. 15, SLA 2014
<b>July 1, 2016</b>	AS. 23.20.291 is repealed.

### **Part 3: Benefit Provisions of the Alaska Employment Security Act, 1937 to 2015**

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

<b>July 1, 1973</b>	Minimum payment is \$18; maximum is \$90. Dependent allowance set at \$10 per dependent, up to three. Ch. 43, SLA 1973
<b>Oct. 1, 1980</b>	Minimum payment is \$34; maximum payment is \$150 for basic WBA. Dependent allowance set at \$24 per dependent, up to three. Dependent allowance increases if an additional dependent is acquired by birth or adoption. Potential duration of benefits (16 to 26 weeks) is determined by the ratio of total base period wages to high quarter wages. Ch. 9, SLA 1980
<b>Oct. 31, 1981</b>	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
<b>Sept. 26, 1982</b>	Child support obligations may be deducted from weekly benefit checks. Ch. 115, SLA 1982
<b>Jan. 1, 1983</b>	Minimum payment is \$34; maximum payment is \$156 for basic WBA. Ch. 115, SLA 1982
<b>Oct. 1, 1984</b>	Minimum payment is \$38; maximum payment is \$188 for basic WBA. Ch. 106, SLA 1984
<b>Oct. 1, 1990</b>	Minimum payment is \$44; maximum payment is \$212 for basic WBA. Ch. 167, SLA 1990
<b>Jan. 1, 1997</b>	Minimum payment is \$44; maximum payment is \$248 for basic WBA. Ch. 116, SLA 1996
<b>Jan. 1, 2009</b>	Minimum payment is \$56; maximum payment is \$370 for basic WBA. Ch. 45, SLA 2008

#### **Part 4: Qualifying Provisions of the Alaska Employment Security Act, 1937–2014**

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

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

# Glossary

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

**federal fiscal year:** Oct. 1 of the prior calendar year through Sept. 30 of the current calendar year. For example: federal fiscal year 2014 is from Oct. 1, 2013 to Sept. 30, 2014.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**state fiscal year:** July 1 of the prior calendar year through June 30 of the current calendar year. For example, state fiscal year 2014 is from July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**total labor force:** All people age 16 and older residing in a specific area who are either employed, unemployed

and seeking employment, or involved in a labor dispute.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**UI:** Unemployment insurance

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

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

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

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

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