

HCR

20

Relationship of HB295 and HCR20
Background Facts and Assumptions

HB294 & HB295

Specific to public funded construction
 Much analysis already completed related to 18 legislative findings
 Utilized existing data
 Required substantial uncompensated overtime by supervisors
 Much more analysis required to support the state's court case
 Identify public funded construction separately
 Key-entry of public funded construction SSN's
 Employer survey
 Computer match
 of:
 Permanent Fund
 Wage items
 Claimants
 public funded construction (file to be built)
 to:
 indicate more precisely nonfilers of Permanent Fund
 refine relationships between PF and residency by:
 industry
 state funded construction
 area
 define resident-nonresident
 interstate UI claimants and payments
 intrastate UI claimants and payments
 Determine Dollar Impact
 of:
 resident payrolls and spending
 nonresident payrolls and spending
 considering:
 leakages
 multipliers
 Tally UI industry attachment by state for:
 interstate UI claimants and payments
 intrastate UI claimants and payments
 Review with the states counsel other necessary research areas
 \$100K for research related to HB295 should not be diluted

House Concurrent Resolution 20

Began independently of HB295, but has been related to it

Requires a statewide perspective of all industries

Substantial information has already been provided

From Administrative records and computer matching

Staffing has been uncompensated overtime of supervisors

Costs

analysis

computer matching

primarily by-products of HB295

economies of scale exist if both this resolution and HB295 are funded

surveys

if required (eg. for precise multipliers) high \$'s

Departmental Proposal

Use HB295 for its intended purpose

Do not do any surveying related to HCR20

Prepare a fiscal note with costs both with and without HB295

The analysis and scope of House Concurrent Resolution 20 is substantially different than that of House Bill 295. They do share many common items in the data bases required for the analysis. If both are funded work related to: additional computer matching, editing, and analytical quality control would benefit both.

Have both reports completed by the beginning of the next legislative session

HCR 20 File Contents

- 1) Resolution Summary -- Legislative Reporting Service
- 2) Fiscal Note -- Dept. of Labor
- 3) Backup Materials Supplied by Sponsor
- 4) Letter from Jim Cushing to Committee --March 26, 1985

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS

U.S. Customs Service offices (West Coast) HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 23, by Rep. Martin. Urges the U.S. Customs Service to maintain its current uniform jurisdiction over all West Coast ports, and to increase the number of customs inspectors to ensure the expeditious movement of trade through West Coast ports.

Introduced March 11 and referred to Labor & Commerce.

Study of Ak History & Gov't HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 19, by the HESS Committee. Identical to SCR 10, see page 354.

Introduced March 11 and referred to HESS. On March 11 the resolution was withdrawn by Rep. Gruenberg, co-chairman of the HESS committee.

Local Hire (maximizing) HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 20, by Reps. Pignalberi, Thompson, Marrou, Frank, Rieger and Szymanski. Requests the Attorney General and Commissioner of Labor to report to the Legislature by the 90th day of the current session on a course of action the state may take in order to maximize local hire.

Introduced March 13 and referred to Labor & Commerce, Judiciary.

SENATE BILLS RECEIVED IN THE HOUSE

Repeal of Jones Act CS FOR SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 11 (TRSP), (see pages 224;443). Received in the House March 13 and referred to Transportation.

Excise Tax on Cigarettes (increasing) CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 94 (HESS)(AM), (see pages 114;303;395). Received in the House March 15 and referred to Health, Education & Social Services, Finance.

Petroleum Geologists & Engineers (exempt status) CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 122 (SA), (see pages 173;398;442). Received in the House March 13 and referred to State Affairs and Finance.

COMMITTEE REPORTS, (House)

Royalty Oil Contracts (3-month exten/renew) CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 152 (RES), (see pages 262;305;359;376). Reported back to the House March 13 by Resources with a letter of intent and as follows: Shultz (Chair), M. W. Miller, Sund, Cato and Herrmann recommend do pass. Thompson recommends do not pass. Pearce and Jenkins have no recommendation. To Finance. The letter of intent states:

"Passage of this legislation is in no way to be construed as tacit approval or endorsement having been given to the proposed ten-year royalty oil contract with GVEA. The ten-year contract shall be reviewed exclusively on its own merits at such time as this contract is presented to the Legislature.

STATE OF ALASKA 1985 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date: _____

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No.: HCR 20
 Title: "Relating to a report on
 maximizing local hire"
 Sponsor: Pignalberi, et al.
 Requestor: House Labor & Commerce
 Date of Request: 3/22/85

FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected: Labor
 Program Category Affected: Public
 Protection
 BRU, Program or Subprogram(s) Affected: Labor Standards & Safety
 Wage and Hour Administration

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90
OPERATING						
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 SUPPLIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS						
800 MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

CAPITAL						
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REVENUE						
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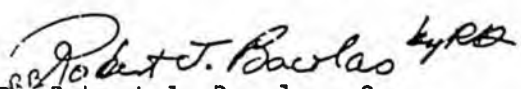
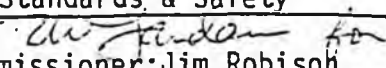
FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page if necessary


 Prepared By: Robert J. Bacolas, Sr. Phone: 465-4870
 Division: Labor Standards & Safety Date: 3/22/85

 Approved by Commissioner: Jim Robison Date: 3/22/85
 Agency: Labor

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):
 Legislative Finance
 Legislative Sponsor
 Requestor
 Office of Management and Budget
 Impacted Agency(ies)

747-3326

Tuesday, March 26, 1985
407 Hemlock Dr. P.O. Box 186
Sitka, Alaska 99835

Alaska House
Labor & Commerce Committee
Pouch "V"
Juneau

Gentlemen,

I am all for H.C.R. 20, maximizing local hire! I hope
that you people can make a law out of it!

I feel that anyone who doesn't feel the way I do about
what you're trying to do is no better than the "Carpet baggin'
Oakies" that run up here and steal our work!

More power to you!

P.S. I'll be at that teleconference
April 1

Sincerely,
Jim Cushing

**INTERNATIONAL UNION
OF OPERATING ENGINEERS**
AFL-CIO

J. C. TURNER, General President FRANK HANLEY, General Secretary-Treasurer

MEMBERSHIP CARD • JAN. 1984 Thru DEC. 1985

JAMES E. CUSHING
1470564 302 12/26/50

REGISTER NUMBER INITIATING LOCAL DATE INITIATED
302 574-22-5509

MEMBER OF LOCAL SEATTLE W.A. CITY, STATE & PROVINCE



BIRTH REGISTRATION CARD

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES
BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS JUNEAU

STATE FILE NO. 150-50-003633

NAME **JAMES EDWARD CUSHING**

BIRTHDATE 12/26/50 SEX M

BIRTHPLACE SITKA ALASKA

DATE REGISTERED 4/16/51 DATE ISSUED 2/22/85

THIS IS A TRUE ABSTRACT OF THE BIRTH RECORD ON FILE WITH
THE ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

STATE REGISTRAR

James P. Smith

I.U.O.E. LOCAL 302 DUES CARD

REGISTER NO.	SOCIAL SECURITY NO.	
1470564	574-22-5509	
NAME		
J. CUSHING		
CARRY WITH YOU AT ALL TIMES (FOLD)	CODE	PAID THRU DATE
	01	03-31-85

PLACE THIS SECTION
IN BUSINESS FORMS SEAT

LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS

ATTACHMENTS

COMMENTS

(1) because of its unique climate and its distance from contiguous states, the state has historically suffered from unique social, seasonal, geographic, and economic conditions that result in an unstable economy;

1

The degree of economic instability is documented here. Determination as to which factors were most significant in causing this instability will require additional study.

Comparing total nonagricultural wage and salary employment between Alaska and the U.S. shows a much higher seasonal fluctuation in Alaska (as indicated by both the monthly percentages of the respective annual averages, and the standard deviation of that relationship).

Longer term economic instability is not as evident in the 1970-1984 data. This is probably because of the stabilizing effects of relatively high per capita State expenditures in the past several years.

(2) the unstable economy is a hardship on the residents of the state and is aggravated by the large numbers of seasonal and transient nonresident workers;

1, 2

The legislative members are probably in the best position to comment on the hardships experienced by their constituents.

Recently the Alaska Dept. of Labor, Research and Analysis section did a computer cross match of the social security numbers of individuals who worked at any time in 1984 (under the coverage of Unemployment Insurance), with the social security numbers of Permanent Fund dividend recipients.

This is the first time Alaska has had objective data to infer nonresident employment patterns. More work is planned to further analyze the relationships between residency and the receipt or nonreceipt of a Permanent Fund dividend.

(3) the rate of unemployment among residents of the state is one of the highest in the nation;

3, 4

Alaska's unemployment rate relative rank varies from year to year. In 1984 Alaska's annual average unemployment rate was tied for the fifth highest in the country; in 1983 it was sixteenth. Since our current time series began in 1978 Alaska's annual average unemployment rate has always been above that of the total nation.

(4) the state has one of the highest ratios of nonresident to resident workers in the nation;

2, 5, 6, 7

The recent computer match (see attachment 2) indicates that Alaska has a high percentage of nonresident workers. Unfortunately no similar data exists for other states. Comparing the nonagricultural wage and salary employment by place of residence (from the 1980 census) to its closest equivalent by place of work does indicate that Alaska has a higher than average level of nonresident employment.

Alaska ranks second in the percentage of benefits paid to workers who collect outside the state (interstate benefits).

LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS

ATTACHMENTS

COMMENTS

		Future possibilities for research into this question are possibly working cooperatively with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.
(5) the state has a compelling interest in reducing the level of unemployment among its residents;	7	In addition to the individual's economic and social hardship attributed to unemployment there were \$33,807,759 in benefits paid to unemployed workers, which were funded by Alaska's UI employer and employee taxes. Reducing the level of unemployment would correspondingly reduce the expenditure level.
(6) the construction industry in the state accounts for a substantial percentage of the available employment;	8, 9	Alaska's construction employment consistently accounts for a larger percentage of its total employment than the national average for the same time period.
(7) construction workers receive a greater percentage of all unemployment benefits paid by the state than is typical of other states;	10	Alaska's construction workers receive a large portion of total Unemployment Insurance benefit payments (as indicated in attachment 10). Unfortunately similar data is not published in a single source for other states. This data can be acquired directly from most states at a later time.
(8) historically, the rate of unemployment in the construction industry in the state is higher than the rate of unemployment in other industries in the state;	11, 12	Alaska's unemployment rate by industry has only been available since October 1982 (1981 data), and then only for the annual average. In all three years it has been available construction's unemployment rate has been the highest of any Alaska industry for which the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics has had sufficient sample to publish.
(9) it is appropriate for the state to consider the welfare of its residents when it funds construction activity;	none	This is a policy, not an economic issue.
(10) it is in the public interest for the state to allocate public funds for capital projects in order to reduce unemployment among its resident construction workers;	none	Economic impacts of spending alternatives can be made (such as the article by Scott Goldsmith of the Institute of Social and Economic Research in September 1984), but determination of what is in the public interest remains a policy issue.

LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS

ATTACHMENTS

COMMENTS

(11) In-migration of nonresident construction workers contributes to or causes the high unemployment rate among resident construction workers because nonresident workers compete with residents for the limited number of available construction jobs;

2

The recent computer match of Permanent Fund dividend recipients to workers covered by Unemployment Insurance in 1984 supports this finding, but additional computer matching and analysis is necessary to:

a) cross check duration in the state, as indicated by the quarters in which workers either worked or claimed UI benefits, to receipt or nonreceipt of a Permanent Fund dividend; and

b) match UI claims for both interstate (see Finding 44 by Judge Johnstone in the Francis, v. Robison case) and intrastate claimants against the file of Permanent Fund dividend recipients.

(12) nonresident workers displace a substantial number of qualified, available, and unemployed Alaska workers on jobs on state funded public works projects;

2

The Research and Analysis section of the Alaska Dept. of Labor does not yet tabulate state funded public works data separately from all other construction. However, when other units of this department have enforced the residency requirements of Title 36 employers are nearly always able to find unemployed, qualified residents. James N. Francis was replaced by a resident when his employer reacted to Department of Labor enforcement.

Inferring from the entire construction industry's high percentage of nonrecipients (of Permanent Fund dividends) this seems likely. Additional research to isolate state funded construction would be useful in any future defense of Title 36 residency provisions.

(13) the state has a special interest in seeing that the benefits of state construction spending accrue to its residents;

none

Again determination of the state's interest is a policy issue.

Economic theory does indicate that money spent locally has a multiplier effect as a portion is respent in subsequent iterations. Nonresident construction workers probably spend less locally than residents would.

(14) the natural resources of land owned by the state belong to the citizens of the state;

none

This is a legal and/or policy issue.

(15) Alaskans have chosen to use the majority of the royalties derived from the state's natural resources to fund state government;

none

This data is not collected by our department. Defer verification to the Office of Management and Budget.

LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS

ATTACHMENTS

COMMENTS

(16) the vast majority of the state's revenue is derived from these royalties rather than from other forms of taxation;

none

Data from the Department of Revenue indicates that this has been true since 1976.

(17) because the state has no personal income tax or sales tax, nonresident workers use services provided by the state but do not contribute fairly to the costs of those services;

none

The logic of the next finding supports this finding.

(18) Alaskans, more than the residents of other states, suffer economically when nonresidents displace qualified residents since resident workers contribute local taxes as well as their share of the royalties from natural resources.

none

The economic suffering of Alaskans, displaced by nonresidents, is more than that of the residents of other states, primarily because of the higher cost of living in this state.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics Urban Family Budget for 1981 (the last year that it was estimated), indicated that the lower and intermediate budgets for a four-person family were the highest of any city surveyed (150% and 126% of the national average respectively).

Updated on
31-Mar-85

Employment in Thousands

	Alaska Total	% of Annual Average	% Annual Growth	U.S. Total	% of Annual Average	% Annual Growth
JAN1970	82.3	88.4		70,104	98.9	
FEB	83.3	89.5		70,209	99.1	
MAR	85.9	92.3		70,658	99.7	
APRIL	88.5	95.1		70,972	100.1	
MAY	93.9	100.9		70,995	100.2	
JUNE	101.9	109.5		71,636	101.1	
JULY	104.9	112.7		70,873	100.0	
AUGUST	104.6	112.4		70,775	99.9	
SEPT	99.4	106.8		71,134	100.4	
OCTOBER	93.9	100.9		70,119	100.0	
NOVEMBER	89.9	96.6		70,859	100.0	
DECEMBER	88.2	94.8		71,436	100.8	
Annual Av.	93.1	100.0	NA	70,879	100.0	NA
JAN1971	86.4	88.4		69,799	98.0	
FEB	86.6	88.6		69,720	97.9	
MAR	87.7	89.7		70,004	98.4	
APRIL	91.0	93.1		70,672	99.2	
MAY	96.4	98.6		71,165	99.9	
JUNE	103.4	105.7		71,079	100.9	
JULY	109.6	112.1		71,066	99.8	
AUGUST	109.0	111.5		71,173	99.9	
SEPT	106.3	108.7		71,009	100.8	
OCTOBER	102.1	104.4		72,056	101.2	
NOVEMBER	98.9	101.1		72,357	101.6	
DECEMBER	96.0	98.2		72,755	102.2	
Annual Av.	97.8	100.0	5.1	71,211	100.0	0.5
JAN1972	91.1	88.0		71,359	96.9	
FEB	91.7	88.6		71,546	97.1	
MAR	93.2	90.1		72,138	97.9	
APRIL	96.9	93.6		72,770	98.8	
MAY	102.2	98.8		73,402	99.6	
JUNE	108.7	105.0		74,383	101.0	
JULY	115.5	111.6		73,377	99.6	
AUGUST	115.7	111.8		73,929	100.3	
SEPT	110.7	107.0		74,491	101.1	
OCTOBER	107.5	103.9		75,169	102.0	
NOVEMBER	105.5	101.9		75,581	102.6	
DECEMBER	103.1	99.6		75,115	103.1	
Annual Av.	103.5	100.0	5.8	73,675	100.0	3.5
JAN1973	98.6	89.7		74,491	97.0	
FEB	98.9	90.0		74,869	97.5	
MAR	101.3	92.1		75,422	98.2	
APRIL	104.5	95.1		76,008	99.0	
MAY	109.4	99.5		76,591	99.7	
JUNE	114.0	103.7		77,508	100.9	
JULY	120.4	109.5		76,568	98.7	
AUGUST	122.6	111.5		76,971	100.2	
SEPT	118.8	108.1		77,562	101.0	
OCTOBER	114.0	103.7		78,185	101.8	
NOVEMBER	109.7	99.8		78,587	102.3	
DECEMBER	107.1	97.4		78,715	102.5	
Annual Av.	109.9	100.0	6.2	76,790	100.0	4.2

Updated on
31-Mar-85

Employment in Thousands

	Alaska Total	% of Annual Average	% Annual Growth	U.S. Total	% of Annual Average	% Annual Growth
JAN1974	102.6	80.3		76,922	98.3	
FEB	104.7	81.9		77,039	98.4	
MAR	108.5	84.9		77,362	96.8	
APRIL	117.8	92.2		77,911	99.5	
MAY	126.5	99.0		78,513	100.3	
JUNE	133.5	104.4		79,210	101.2	
JULY	139.7	109.3		78,311	100.1	
AUGUST	144.7	113.2		78,459	100.2	
SEPT	144.0	112.6		78,959	100.3	
OCTOBER	139.8	109.4		79,258	101.3	
NOVEMBER	136.9	107.1		78,937	100.9	
DECEMBER	135.3	105.8		78,295	100.0	
Annual Av.	127.8	100.0	16.3	78,265	100.0	1.9
JAN1975	130.3	80.5		76,066	98.9	
FEB	136.0	84.0		75,641	98.4	
MAR	143.0	88.3		75,686	98.4	
APRIL	155.0	95.8		76,018	98.9	
MAY	161.9	100.0		76,649	99.7	
JUNE	169.1	104.5		77,143	100.3	
JULY	173.9	107.4		76,466	99.4	
AUGUST	182.0	112.4		76,993	100.1	
SEPT	181.2	111.9		77,602	100.9	
OCTOBER	177.2	109.5		78,158	101.6	
NOVEMBER	169.5	104.7		78,312	101.8	
DECEMBER	163.4	100.9		78,000	101.4	
Annual Av.	161.9	100.0	26.6	76,895	100.0	-1.8
JAN1976	149.9	87.3		77,252	97.3	
FEB	155.7	90.7		77,482	97.6	
MAR	162.7	94.8		78,092	98.4	
APRIL	169.1	98.5		78,919	99.4	
MAY	177.5	103.4		79,414	100.0	
JUNE	184.4	107.4		80,043	100.8	
JULY	190.2	110.8		79,272	99.9	
AUGUST	194.1	113.0		79,537	100.2	
SEPT	189.2	110.2		80,244	101.1	
OCTOBER	171.2	99.7		80,479	101.4	
NOVEMBER	162.3	94.5		80,839	101.8	
DECEMBER	154.2	89.8		81,016	102.1	
Annual Av.	171.7	100.0	6.1	79,382	100.0	3.2
JAN1977	151.2	92.6		79,427	96.3	
FEB	153.8	94.2		79,636	96.6	
MAR	157.5	96.4		80,493	97.6	
APRIL	162.5	99.5		81,418	98.7	
MAY	167.2	102.4		82,252	99.7	
JUNE	173.3	106.1		83,210	100.9	
JULY	171.0	104.7		82,551	100.1	
AUGUST	171.4	104.9		82,845	100.5	
SEPT	171.3	104.9		83,798	101.6	
OCTOBER	165.3	101.2		84,298	102.2	
NOVEMBER	159.6	97.7		84,744	102.8	
DECEMBER	156.0	95.5		84,980	103.0	
Annual Av.	163.3	100.0	-4.9	82,471	100.0	3.9

Updated on
31-Mar-85

Employment in Thousands

	Alaska Total	% of Annual Average	% Annual Growth	U.S. Total	% of Annual Average	% Annual Growth
JAN1978	151.9	92.9		83,318	96.1	
FEB	153.4	93.8		83,614	96.4	
MAR	155.9	95.4		84,607	97.6	
APRIL	159.6	97.6		85,910	99.1	
MAY	165.3	101.1		86,715	100.0	
JUNE	170.8	104.5		87,701	101.2	
JULY	169.5	103.7		86,872	100.2	
AUGUST	173.9	106.4		87,174	100.5	
SEPT	173.8	106.3		87,801	101.3	
OCTOBER	167.1	102.2		88,417	102.0	
NOVEMBER	162.1	99.2		88,965	102.6	
DECEMBER	158.3	96.8		89,272	103.0	
Annual Av.	163.5	100.0	0.1	86,697	100.0	5.1
JAN1979	154.0	92.3		87,514	97.4	
FEB	154.6	92.6		87,751	97.7	
MAR	158.4	94.9		88,654	98.7	
APRIL	162.4	97.3		89,193	99.3	
MAY	169.1	101.3		90,012	100.2	
JUNE	174.4	104.5		90,857	101.2	
JULY	178.8	107.1		89,869	100.1	
AUGUST	179.8	107.7		89,969	100.2	
SEPT	176.6	105.8		90,521	100.8	
OCTOBER	170.1	101.9		91,000	101.3	
NOVEMBER	164.5	98.5		91,204	101.5	
DECEMBER	160.5	96.1		91,335	101.7	
Annual Av.	166.9	100.0	2.1	89,823	100.0	3.6
JAN1980	153.5	90.6		89,553	99.1	
FEB	156.2	92.2		89,691	99.2	
MAR	159.3	94.0		90,253	99.8	
APRIL	166.6	98.3		90,603	100.2	
MAY	172.9	102.1		90,623	100.2	
JUNE	176.3	104.1		90,778	100.4	
JULY	191.1	106.9		89,436	98.9	
AUGUST	182.6	107.8		89,723	99.2	
SEPT	178.2	105.2		90,390	100.0	
OCTOBER	174.0	102.7		90,985	100.6	
NOVEMBER	168.5	99.5		91,329	101.0	
DECEMBER	163.9	96.7		91,513	101.2	
Annual Av.	169.4	100.0	1.5	90,406	100.0	0.6
JAN1981	162.6	87.4		89,688	98.4	
FEB	166.0	89.2		89,833	98.5	
MAR	171.1	91.9		90,371	99.1	
APRIL	180.1	96.8		91,027	99.9	
MAY	185.4	99.6		91,514	100.4	
JUNE	191.6	102.9		92,158	101.1	
JULY	204.2	109.7		91,237	100.1	
AUGUST	203.2	109.2		91,238	100.1	
SEPT	200.5	107.7		91,739	100.6	
OCTOBER	194.7	104.6		91,913	100.8	
NOVEMBER	188.8	101.4		91,745	100.6	
DECEMBER	185.2	99.5		91,414	100.3	
Annual Av.	186.1	100.0	9.9	91,156	100.0	0.8

Updated on
31-Mar-85

Employment in Thousands

	Alaska Total	% of Annual Average	% Annual Growth	U.S. Total	% of Annual Average	% Annual Growth
JAN1982	177.1	88.4		89,184	99.6	
FEB	181.2	90.4		89,273	99.7	
MAR	185.0	92.3		89,566	100.0	
APRIL	193.5	96.6		89,878	100.3	
MAY	198.9	99.3		90,361	100.9	
JUNE	207.3	103.5		90,554	101.1	
JULY	219.4	109.5		89,221	99.6	
AUGUST	220.7	110.1		89,091	99.5	
SEPT	217.7	108.7		89,516	99.9	
OCTOBER	207.2	103.4		89,484	99.9	
NOVEMBER	199.6	99.6		89,381	99.8	
DECEMBER	196.8	98.2		89,283	99.7	
Annual Av.	200.4	100.0	7.7	89,566	100.0	-1.7
JAN1983	190.5	88.9		87,590	97.2	
FEB	194.0	90.5		87,598	97.2	
MAR	198.3	92.5		88,208	97.9	
APRIL	206.0	96.1		89,064	98.8	
MAY	213.2	99.5		89,921	99.8	
JUNE	222.8	104.0		90,738	100.7	
JULY	232.3	108.4		90,112	100.0	
AUGUST	234.2	109.3		89,842	99.7	
SEPT	232.0	108.3		91,485	101.5	
OCTOBER	221.4	103.3		92,049	102.1	
NOVEMBER	215.7	100.7		92,406	102.5	
DECEMBER	211.1	98.5		92,645	102.8	
Annual Av.	214.3	100.0	6.9	90,133	100.0	0.6
JAN1984	203.7	90.5		91,065	96.7	
FEB	206.9	92.0		91,612	97.3	
MAR	211.9	94.2		92,234	98.0	
APRIL	217.7	96.8		93,229	99.0	
MAY	226.7	100.8		94,164	100.0	
JUNE	233.5	103.8		95,003	100.9	
JULY	241.2	107.2		94,239	100.1	
AUGUST	243.5	108.2		94,500	100.4	
SEPT	239.8	106.6		95,358	101.3	
OCTOBER	230.8	102.6		95,902	101.9	
NOVEMBER	224.2	99.6		96,260	102.2	
DECEMBER	220.1	97.8		96,300	102.3	
Annual Av.	225.0	100.0	5.0	94,156	100.0	4.5
JAN1985	215.3	NA	NA	94,575	NA	NA
1970-1984 Standard Deviation	42.2	7.5	7.2	7,777	1.5	2.2
1970-1984 Average	157.0	NA	6.7	82,767	NA	2.1
Standard Deviation Divided by Average	0.269	NA	1.073	0.094	NA	1.048

Description of Computer Match (March 1985)

Social Security numbers (SSN's) from all persons who received a 1984 Permanent Fund check were matched against the SSN's of anyone who worked for wages under the coverage of Alaska's Unemployment Insurance (UI) system at any time in 1984.

To qualify for a Permanent Fund dividend people had to reside in Alaska during the period from October 1, 1983 till March 31, 1984.

Alaska's UI system maintains wage records for nearly all employment, with the major exceptions being: federal, most fish harvesting, and the self-employed.

The initial computer match was tabulated for employees, and wages by industry and by area.

The match does not provide a perfect definition of residency since people who intend to stay in Alaska have arrived since the October 1, 1983 cutoff to qualify for the Permanent Fund dividend.

An analysis of Federal Internal Revenue System migration data indicated that 12.9% of Alaskans who filed Federal income tax returns for 1983 were not residents of the state in 1982. That compares to a rate of 14.1% the previous year. Extrapolating those two migration rates to cover the 15 month period of October 1983-December 1984 yields a range of about 16-18%.

Additionally some people, who would qualify, do not choose to file for the Permanent Fund dividend. I speculate that this amounts to no more than 2% of the eligible population. Combining the two factors of migration and failure to file for the Permanent Fund dividend yields a base line residency adjustment of just under 20%. Unfortunately IRS migration data is not available by industry and people can be assumed to migrate to some industries at more or less than this adjustment.

Summary of Results

Overall 36% of the unduplicated count of U.I. covered employees did not receive a Permanent Fund dividend check. The 1984 U.I. covered wages were nearly \$1.3 billion. Adjusting for residency and for people who did not choose to file for the dividend would result in nonresident wages of approximately \$575 million. A later computer match in July (pending our receipt of general funds associated with HB 295) can be expected to show somewhat higher wage totals due to late reporting of delinquent firms.

Industries showing a rate of "nonrecipients" (of the Permanent Fund dividend) significantly in excess of 20%, for the "Total 1984", can be expected to have a correspondingly high level of nonresident employment. In Alaska these industries are:

- 1) Food Processing (75%)
- 2) Eating and Drinking Places (51%)
- 3) Mining other than oil and gas (48%) [especially for metals]
- 4) Logging and Lumber (48%)
- 5) Construction (45%)
- 6) Hotels (44%)
- 7) Business Services (44%)

The composition of the industrial mix seems to have been a major factor in the distribution of nonrecipients by economic region (this will be more extensively tested in future months). Southeast had a relatively low percentage of nonrecipients (of the Permanent Fund who received UI covered wages) because it has a high percentage of government workers, and that industry is predominately resident. Alaska's six economic regions had the following percentages of nonrecipients:

- 1) Southwest (47%)
- 2) Gulf Coast (42%)
- 3) Northern (38%)
- 4) Anchorage-Matsu (35%)
- 5) Interior (34%)
- 6) Southeast (30%)

Nonrecipients had an average annual wage less than half that of the recipients. This is probably due to working in fewer quarters of the year (this can be tested).

Future computer matches, funded by HB 295, would be designed to accurately answer questions raised in a legal review of resident hire cases.

Table 2. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years of age and over by State, 1983-84 annual averages

(Numbers in thousands)

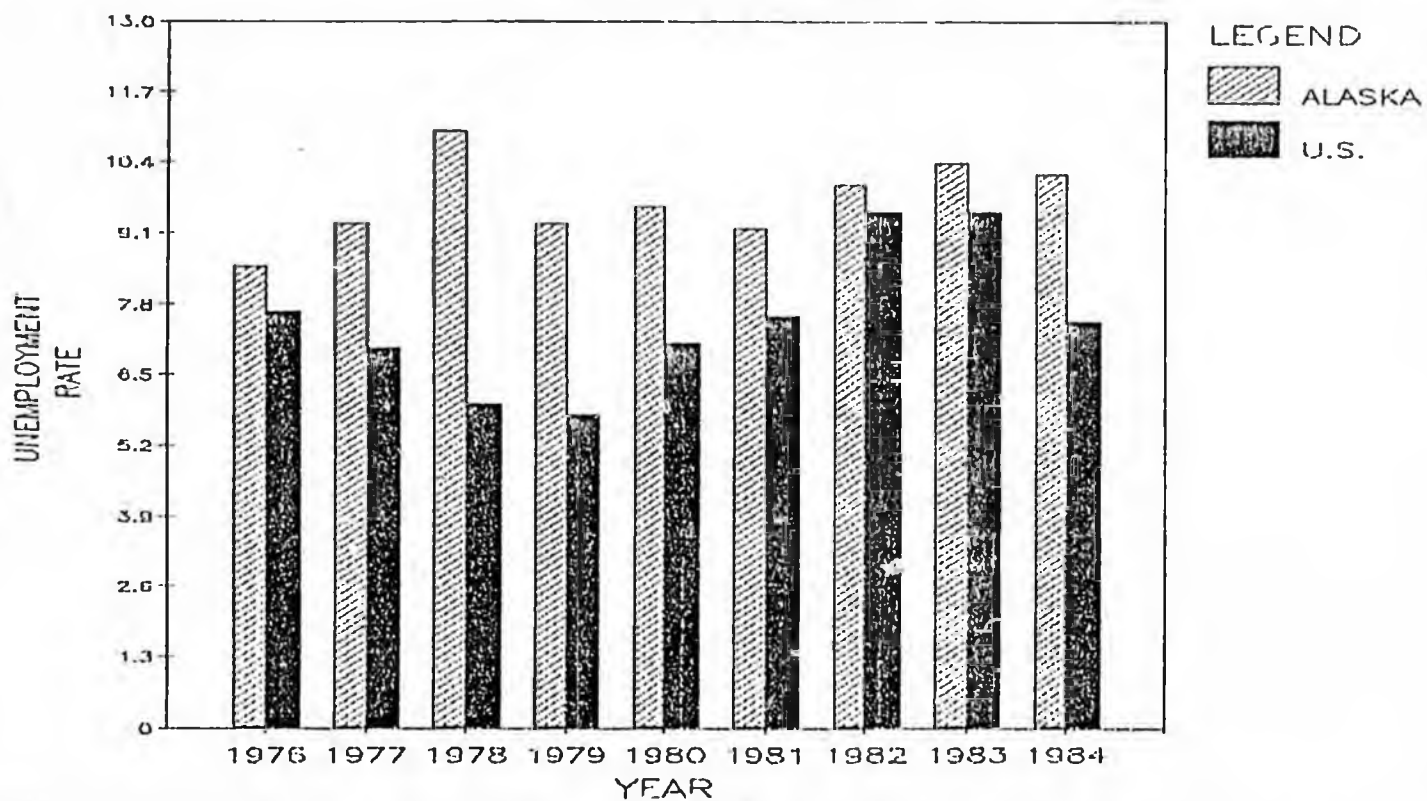
State	Population		Civilian labor force		Employed		Unemployed		Unemployment rate		Error range for 1983/84
	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	
Alabama.....	2,911	2,962	1,758	1,796	1,518	1,596	240	200	13.7	11.1	10.1--12.1
Alaska.....	320	331	234	245	210	220	24	25	10.3	10.0	9.0--11.5
Arizona.....	2,189	2,255	1,386	1,433	1,260	1,361	126	71	9.1	5.0	3.3--5.7
Arkansas.....	1,718	1,749	1,027	1,045	926	951	104	93	10.1	9.0	7.5--10.0
California.....	18,797	18,999	12,269	12,503	10,084	11,532	1,185	972	9.7	7.8	7.4--10.1
Colorado.....	2,316	2,365	1,668	1,707	1,558	1,610	111	96	6.6	5.6	4.0--6.3
Connecticut.....	2,432	2,453	1,612	1,672	1,515	1,595	97	77	6.0	4.6	3.0--5.2
Delaware.....	454	462	296	308	273	289	24	19	8.1	6.2	5.5--8.0
District of Columbia.....	483	481	320	320	282	291	37	29	11.7	9.0	8.1--10.0
Florida.....	8,391	8,588	4,932	5,099	4,509	4,777	424	322	8.6	6.3	5.0--7.6
Georgia.....	4,159	4,238	2,685	2,760	2,486	2,596	201	166	7.5	6.0	5.3--7.7
Hawaii.....	707	722	472	473	442	446	30	27	6.5	5.6	3.0--6.3
Idaho.....	690	702	459	464	413	411	45	33	9.8	7.2	6.3--9.1
Illinois.....	8,578	8,613	5,594	5,604	4,954	5,093	640	511	11.4	9.1	8.4--10.6
Indiana.....	4,057	4,088	2,578	2,627	2,292	2,400	286	226	11.1	8.6	7.0--10.3
Iowa.....	2,160	2,169	1,421	1,417	1,305	1,310	116	109	8.1	7.0	5.1--7.0
Kansas.....	1,784	1,797	1,196	1,197	1,114	1,135	72	63	6.1	5.2	4.0--6.0
Kentucky.....	2,721	2,735	1,701	1,717	1,502	1,556	199	160	11.7	9.3	8.3--10.7
Louisiana.....	3,163	3,179	1,913	1,940	1,688	1,765	225	194	11.9	10.0	9.2--10.4
Maine.....	954	967	537	552	499	519	48	34	9.0	6.1	5.3--6.0
Maryland.....	3,248	3,290	2,203	2,244	2,051	2,123	152	121	6.9	5.4	4.3--6.0
Massachusetts.....	4,473	4,517	2,978	3,051	2,773	2,906	205	145	6.8	4.9	3.4--5.7
Michigan.....	6,721	6,762	4,287	4,359	3,679	3,871	608	488	14.2	11.2	10.6--11.5
Minnesota.....	3,086	3,108	2,176	2,229	1,999	2,088	178	141	8.3	6.7	5.6--7.0
Mississippi.....	1,828	1,840	1,064	1,076	929	951	136	118	12.6	10.9	9.0--11.8
Missouri.....	3,729	3,766	2,367	2,379	2,115	2,207	232	172	9.8	7.2	6.5--7.9
Montana.....	597	603	306	405	361	376	35	30	9.8	7.4	6.5--9.3
Nebraska.....	1,174	1,183	797	788	766	763	45	35	5.7	4.4	3.7--5.3
Nevada.....	671	685	486	496	438	457	48	39	9.8	7.8	6.0--10.7
New Hampshire.....	721	737	500	520	473	498	27	22	5.4	4.3	3.7--4.9
New Jersey.....	5,779	5,940	3,623	3,829	3,385	3,592	238	236	7.8	6.2	5.3--6.7
New Mexico.....	992	1,012	609	628	547	592	62	47	10.1	7.5	6.4--8.4
New York.....	17,547	17,633	9,051	8,989	7,363	7,505	688	584	8.6	7.2	6.0--7.4
North Carolina.....	4,490	4,573	2,935	3,033	2,674	2,829	261	205	9.0	6.7	6.0--7.6
North Dakota.....	687	690	319	327	301	311	18	17	5.4	5.1	4.3--5.9
Ohio.....	8,035	8,056	5,100	5,099	4,479	4,619	621	481	12.2	9.4	9.0--10.0
Oklahoma.....	2,415	2,413	1,552	1,548	1,412	1,439	140	109	9.0	7.0	6.3--7.7
Oregon.....	2,708	2,726	1,341	1,336	1,196	1,210	145	125	10.8	9.4	8.5--10.3
Pennsylvania.....	9,178	9,211	5,506	5,487	4,856	4,988	650	499	11.9	9.1	8.4--10.6
Rhode Island.....	736	747	475	499	435	464	39	26	8.3	5.3	4.6--6.0
South Carolina.....	2,341	2,377	1,470	1,480	1,323	1,374	148	105	10.0	7.1	6.3--7.9
South Dakota.....	504	510	334	346	316	331	18	15	5.4	4.7	3.4--5.8
Tennessee.....	3,506	3,546	2,181	2,223	1,931	2,033	250	190	11.5	8.6	7.3--10.4
Texas.....	11,277	11,443	7,637	7,853	7,027	7,287	610	466	8.0	5.9	5.0--6.7
Utah.....	1,969	1,975	694	721	630	674	64	47	9.2	6.5	5.4--7.4
Vermont.....	392	396	265	269	247	255	18	14	6.0	5.7	4.5--6.0
Virginia.....	4,082	4,158	2,722	2,841	2,557	2,699	165	147	6.1	5.0	4.2--5.3
Washington.....	3,187	3,230	2,068	2,054	1,838	1,859	231	194	11.2	9.5	8.5--10.4
West Virginia.....	1,471	1,470	771	769	633	653	139	116	19.0	15.0	13.0--16.1
Wisconsin.....	3,541	3,562	2,426	2,396	2,172	2,218	253	176	10.4	7.3	6.2--8.3
Wyoming.....	363	360	263	254	241	238	22	16	8.4	6.2	5.0--7.1
Puerto Rico ^{2/}	2,251	2,273	942	958	722	759	220	198	23.4	20.7	(3)

1/ Error ranges are shown at the 90-percent confidence level.

3/ Not available.

2/ The source of this data is the Employment Security Agency of Puerto Rico.

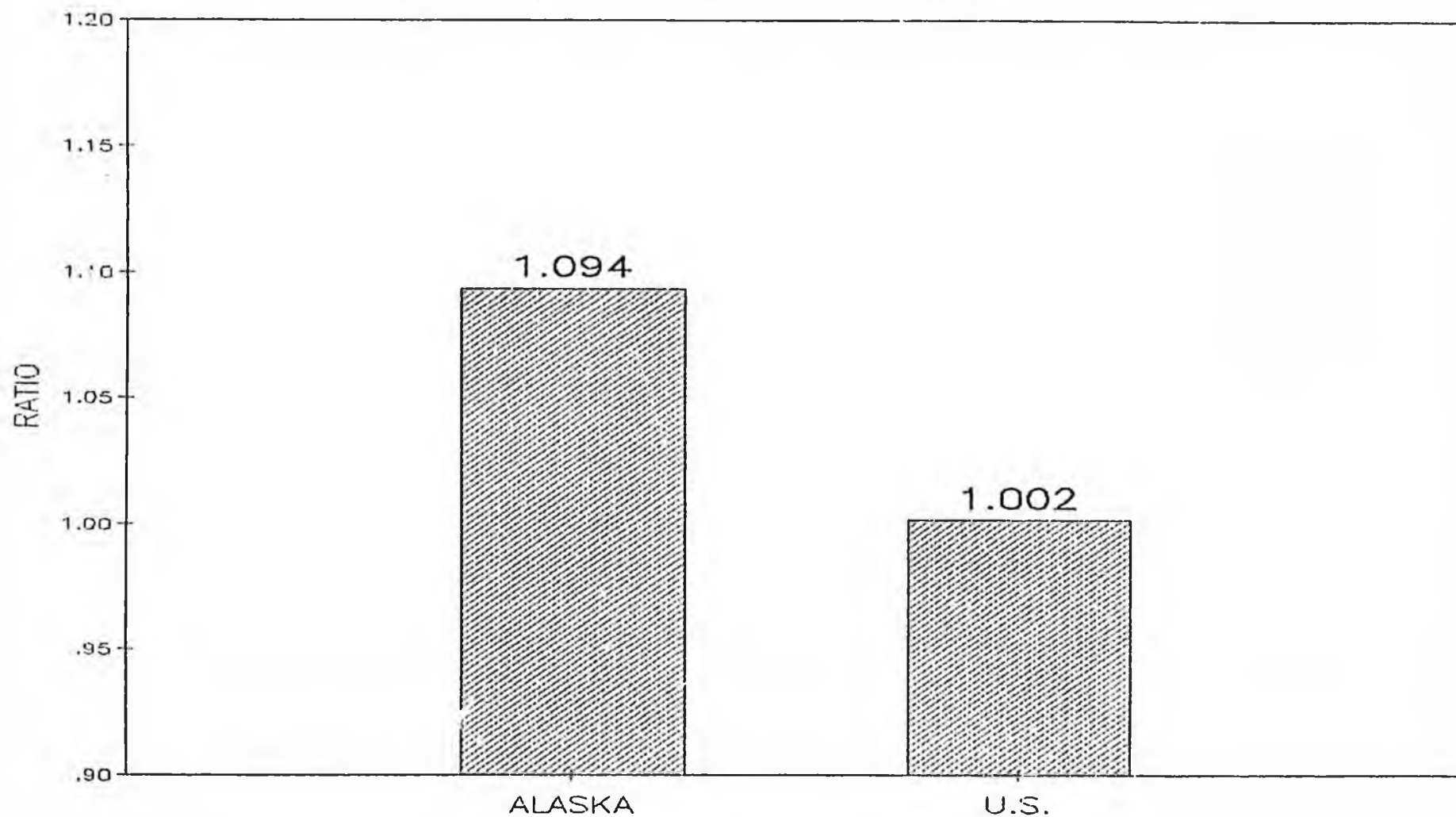
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE ALASKA AND U.S. 1976-1984



ALASKA AND U.S. WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
 FROM THE APRIL 1980 U.S. CENSUS VS. THAT REPORTED
 BY THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
 AND THE ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Updated on 30-Mar-85	ALASKA	U.S.
U.S. CENSUS APRIL, 1980:	ALASKA	U.S.
NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE	152,279	90,462,005
BLS v. AK. DEPT OF LABOR APRIL, 1980		
NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK	166,600	90,603,000
RATIO OF NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK RELATIVE TO PLACE OF RESIDENCE	1.094	1.002

Ratio of Nonag. Wage & Salary
Employment by Place of Work
Relative to Place of Residence



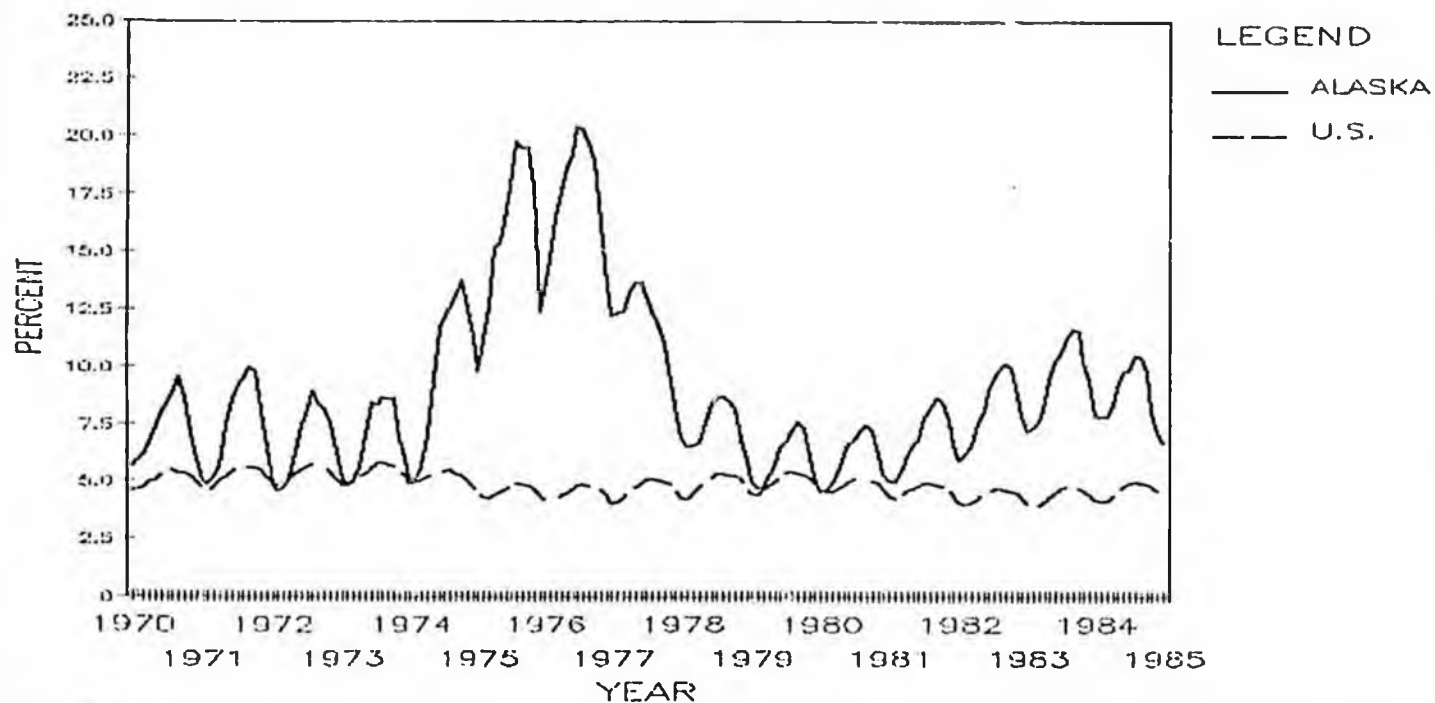
Updated on
30-Mar-85

Calendar Year 1983

7

State UI	Interstate Benefits Paid	Total Benefits Paid	Percent of Total	Rank
U.S.	943,427,951	19,548,703,799	4.60%	1
WYOMING	19,498,761	68,333,966	22.20%	2
ALASKA	20,592,928	83,807,759	19.72%	3
SOUTH DAKOTA	2,694,440	15,788,313	14.58%	4
D.C.	13,539,575	83,387,077	13.97%	5
NEVADA	14,873,363	92,778,595	13.82%	6
DELAWARE	4,841,505	30,502,456	13.70%	7
NORTH DAKOTA	6,837,448	55,485,776	10.97%	8
KANSAS	19,119,760	165,894,893	10.68%	9
LOUISIANA	69,506,835	622,681,127	10.04%	10
OKLAHOMA	23,086,733	218,543,432	9.55%	11
VIRGIN ISLANDS	824,397	8,126,992	9.21%	12
NEW MEXICO	7,284,654	79,699,465	8.37%	13
TEXAS	82,887,259	937,790,221	8.12%	14
NEBRASKA	5,464,118	63,827,068	7.89%	15
COLORADO	20,157,543	236,172,013	7.86%	16
NEW HAMPSHIRE	3,201,569	38,406,240	7.69%	17
OREGON	21,405,556	265,293,635	7.47%	18
ARIZONA	10,233,812	129,020,525	7.35%	19
MISSISSIPPI	10,277,059	134,332,974	7.11%	20
VIRGINIA	12,208,996	173,661,041	6.57%	21
UTAH	7,000,374	102,967,351	6.37%	22
HAWAII	4,309,570	66,019,521	6.13%	23
FLORIDA	18,970,467	305,324,725	5.85%	24
CONNECTICUT	13,617,279	237,386,951	5.43%	25
MISSOURI	13,228,711	233,905,596	5.35%	26
WASHINGTON	28,100,077	497,962,473	5.34%	27
VERMONT	2,117,780	39,278,366	5.12%	28
MARYLAND	13,998,717	261,744,496	5.08%	29
IDAHO	3,783,694	74,453,339	4.84%	30
MONTANA	3,202,794	63,459,236	4.80%	31
ARKANSA	5,787,795	118,207,766	4.67%	32
NEW JERSEY	34,184,300	700,577,898	4.65%	33
MAINE	3,123,419	70,036,164	4.27%	34
RHODE ISLAND	3,647,876	88,821,754	3.94%	35
TENNESSEE	9,941,265	242,747,578	3.93%	36
NEW YORK	47,811,975	1,180,802,619	3.89%	37
GEORGIA	9,248,137	238,135,832	3.74%	38
WEST VIRGINIA	10,312,990	273,983,920	3.63%	39
ILLINOIS	53,881,464	1,464,727,415	3.55%	40
KENTUCKY	9,410,343	264,558,118	3.43%	41
NORTH CAROLINA	10,690,245	310,772,492	3.33%	42
PENNSYLVANIA	59,052,023	1,730,607,475	3.30%	43
OHIO	34,917,872	1,034,085,733	3.27%	44
MASSACHUSETTS	15,231,459	455,923,505	3.23%	45
INDIANA	9,536,576	289,485,696	3.19%	46
SOUTH CAROLINA	4,792,288	156,656,770	2.97%	47
CALIFORNIA	94,910,727	3,215,134,090	2.87%	48
IOWA	6,845,718	238,456,114	2.79%	49
MINNESOTA	9,572,816	333,905,143	2.79%	50
ALABAMA	4,848,717	191,847,044	2.47%	51
PUERTO RICO	1,545,019	65,810,773	2.29%	52
MICHIGAN	18,965,579	977,241,449	1.90%	53
WISCONSIN	7,593,624	520,124,826	1.44%	54

CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT AS A PERCENT
OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
ALASKA AND U.S.
1970-1985



Updated on
30-Mar-85

Employment in Thousands

	Alaska Total	Alaska Const.	U.S. Total	U.S. Const. AK	Const./ Total	Const./ U.S. Total
JAN1970	82.3	4.6	70,104	3,213	5.59%	4.58%
FEB	83.3	4.9	70,208	3,240	5.88%	4.61%
MAR	85.9	5.3	70,658	3,336	6.17%	4.72%
APRIL	88.5	5.9	70,972	3,483	6.67%	4.91%
MAY	93.9	6.9	70,995	3,556	7.35%	5.01%
JUNE	101.9	8.2	71,636	3,738	8.05%	5.22%
JULY	104.9	8.9	70,973	3,824	8.48%	5.40%
AUGUST	104.6	9.2	70,775	3,876	8.80%	5.48%
SEPT	99.4	9.5	71,134	3,783	9.56%	5.32%
OCTOBER	93.9	8.1	70,899	3,772	7.63%	5.32%
NOVEMBER	89.9	6.4	70,859	3,693	7.12%	5.21%
DECEMBER	88.2	5.2	71,436	3,547	5.90%	4.97%
JAN1971	86.4	4.3	69,799	3,227	4.98%	4.62%
FEB	86.6	4.2	69,720	3,159	4.85%	4.53%
MAR	87.7	4.5	70,084	3,308	5.13%	4.72%
APRIL	91.0	5.1	70,672	3,540	5.60%	5.01%
MAY	96.4	7.2	71,165	3,674	7.47%	5.16%
JUNE	103.4	8.9	71,879	3,865	8.61%	5.38%
JULY	109.6	10.1	71,066	3,959	9.22%	5.57%
AUGUST	109.0	10.3	71,173	4,012	9.45%	5.64%
SEPT	106.3	10.6	71,809	3,989	9.97%	5.56%
OCTOBER	102.1	10.0	72,056	4,021	9.79%	5.58%
NOVEMBER	98.9	8.0	72,357	3,965	8.09%	5.48%
DECEMBER	96.0	6.2	72,755	3,723	6.46%	5.12%
JAN1972	91.1	4.4	71,359	3,485	4.83%	4.88%
FEB	91.7	4.2	71,546	3,412	4.58%	4.77%
MAR	93.2	4.4	72,138	3,553	4.72%	4.93%
APRIL	96.9	5.0	72,770	3,723	5.16%	5.12%
MAY	102.2	6.4	73,402	3,883	6.26%	5.29%
JUNE	108.7	8.1	74,383	4,076	7.45%	5.48%
JULY	115.5	9.4	73,377	4,103	8.14%	5.59%
AUGUST	115.7	10.3	73,929	4,211	8.90%	5.70%
SEPT	110.7	9.3	74,491	4,175	8.40%	5.60%
OCTOBER	107.5	8.7	75,169	4,194	8.09%	5.58%
NOVEMBER	105.5	7.9	75,581	4,061	7.49%	5.37%
DECEMBER	103.1	6.5	75,955	3,794	6.30%	5.00%
JAN1973	98.6	5.0	74,491	3,564	5.07%	4.78%
FEB	98.9	4.8	74,869	3,601	4.85%	4.81%
MAR	101.3	5.1	75,422	3,718	5.03%	4.93%
APRIL	104.5	5.8	76,008	3,882	5.55%	5.11%
MAY	109.4	7.7	76,591	4,063	7.04%	5.30%
JUNE	114.0	9.6	77,508	4,295	8.42%	5.54%
JULY	120.4	10.0	76,568	4,394	8.31%	5.74%
AUGUST	122.6	10.6	76,971	4,458	9.65%	5.79%
SEPT	118.8	10.2	77,562	4,416	8.59%	5.69%
OCTOBER	114.0	9.8	78,185	4,389	8.60%	5.61%
NOVEMBER	109.7	7.5	78,587	4,286	6.84%	5.45%
DECEMBER	107.1	6.4	78,715	4,101	5.98%	5.21%

Updated on
30-Mar-95

Employment in Thousands

	Alaska Total	Alaska Const.	U.S. Total	U.S. Const. AK	Const./ Total	Const./ U.S. Total
JAN1974	102.6	5.2	76,922	3,753	5.07%	4.98%
FEB	104.7	5.3	77,039	3,793	5.06%	4.92%
MAR	108.5	6.1	77,362	3,878	5.62%	5.01%
APRIL	117.9	8.3	77,911	3,993	7.05%	5.13%
MAY	126.5	11.9	78,513	4,122	9.41%	5.25%
JUNE	133.5	15.6	79,210	4,233	11.69%	5.34%
JULY	139.7	16.9	78,311	4,197	12.10%	5.36%
AUGUST	144.7	18.2	78,459	4,278	12.58%	5.45%
SEPT	144.0	18.8	78,559	4,185	13.06%	5.30%
OCTOBER	139.8	19.2	79,258	4,124	13.73%	5.20%
NOVEMBER	136.9	17.1	78,937	3,558	12.49%	5.01%
DECEMBER	135.3	15.3	78,295	3,722	11.31%	4.75%
JAN1975	130.3	12.9	76,066	3,392	9.82%	4.46%
FEB	136.0	15.2	75,641	3,239	11.18%	4.28%
MAR	143.0	18.0	75,686	3,235	12.59%	4.27%
APRIL	155.0	23.5	76,018	3,328	15.16%	4.38%
MAY	161.9	24.9	76,649	3,470	15.38%	4.53%
JUNE	169.1	28.5	77,143	3,601	16.85%	4.67%
JULY	173.9	30.9	76,466	3,651	17.77%	4.77%
AUGUST	182.0	35.9	76,993	3,759	19.73%	4.88%
SEPT	181.2	35.3	77,602	3,745	19.48%	4.83%
OCTOBER	177.2	34.5	78,158	3,733	19.47%	4.78%
NOVEMBER	169.5	30.1	78,312	3,648	17.76%	4.66%
DECEMBER	163.4	20.3	78,000	3,400	12.42%	4.36%
JAN1976	149.9	19.9	77,252	3,234	13.20%	4.19%
FEB	155.7	22.8	77,482	3,186	14.64%	4.11%
MAR	162.7	26.8	78,092	3,276	16.47%	4.20%
APRIL	169.1	29.8	78,919	3,453	17.62%	4.38%
MAY	177.5	33.0	79,414	3,569	18.59%	4.49%
JUNE	184.4	35.4	80,043	3,710	19.20%	4.64%
JULY	190.2	38.7	79,272	3,783	20.35%	4.77%
AUGUST	194.1	39.4	79,537	3,846	20.30%	4.84%
SEPT	189.2	37.2	80,244	3,802	19.66%	4.74%
OCTOBER	171.2	32.4	80,479	3,787	18.93%	4.71%
NOVEMBER	162.3	26.4	80,839	3,723	16.27%	4.61%
DECEMBER	154.2	20.9	81,016	3,538	13.55%	4.37%
JAN1977	151.2	18.5	79,427	3,192	12.24%	4.02%
FEB	153.0	18.9	79,636	3,248	12.29%	4.08%
MAR	157.5	19.5	80,493	3,430	12.38%	4.26%
APRIL	162.5	21.5	81,418	3,673	13.23%	4.51%
MAY	167.2	22.8	82,252	3,855	13.64%	4.69%
JUNE	173.3	23.6	83,210	4,051	13.62%	4.87%
JULY	171.0	22.4	82,551	4,151	13.10%	5.03%
AUGUST	171.4	21.2	82,845	4,211	12.37%	5.08%
SEPT	171.3	20.2	83,798	4,186	11.79%	5.00%
OCTOBER	165.3	18.1	84,298	4,173	10.95%	4.95%
NOVEMBER	159.6	14.9	84,744	4,101	9.34%	4.84%
DECEMBER	156.0	12.9	84,880	3,939	8.27%	4.64%

Updated on
30-Mar-85

Employment in Thousands

	Alaska Total	Alaska Const.	U.S. Total	U.S. Const. AK	Const./ Total	Const./ U.S. Total
JAN1978	151.9	10.5	83,318	3,555	6.91%	4.27%
FEB	153.4	10.0	83,614	3,518	6.52%	4.21%
MAR	155.9	10.2	84,607	3,733	6.54%	4.41%
APRIL	159.6	10.7	85,910	4,068	6.70%	4.74%
MAY	165.3	12.6	86,715	4,229	7.62%	4.88%
JUNE	170.8	14.4	87,701	4,473	8.43%	5.10%
JULY	169.5	14.6	86,872	4,579	8.61%	5.27%
AUGUST	173.9	15.1	87,174	4,632	8.68%	5.31%
SEPT	173.8	14.8	87,801	4,578	8.52%	5.21%
OCTOBER	167.1	13.6	88,417	4,585	8.14%	5.19%
NOVEMBER	152.1	11.1	88,965	4,495	6.85%	5.05%
DECEMBER	158.3	9.3	89,272	4,302	5.87%	4.82%
JAN1979	154.0	7.7	87,514	3,888	5.00%	4.44%
FEB	154.6	7.2	87,751	3,835	4.66%	4.37%
MAR	158.4	7.5	88,654	4,093	4.73%	4.62%
APRIL	162.4	8.5	89,193	4,261	5.23%	4.78%
MAY	169.1	9.7	90,012	4,489	5.74%	4.99%
JUNE	174.4	11.3	90,857	4,691	6.48%	5.16%
JULY	179.8	12.0	89,869	4,791	6.71%	5.33%
AUGUST	179.8	12.9	89,969	4,836	7.17%	5.38%
SEPT	176.6	13.4	90,521	4,770	7.59%	5.27%
OCTOBER	170.1	12.4	91,000	4,754	7.29%	5.22%
NOVEMBER	164.5	10.0	91,204	4,655	6.08%	5.10%
DECEMBER	160.5	8.3	91,335	4,488	5.17%	4.91%
JAN1980	153.5	6.9	89,553	4,141	4.50%	4.62%
FEB	156.2	7.2	89,691	4,050	4.61%	4.52%
MAR	159.3	7.8	90,253	4,087	4.90%	4.53%
APRIL	166.6	9.0	90,603	4,204	5.40%	4.64%
MAY	172.9	10.7	90,623	4,348	6.19%	4.80%
JUNE	176.3	11.7	90,778	4,464	6.64%	4.92%
JULY	181.1	12.4	89,436	4,505	6.85%	5.04%
AUGUST	182.6	13.2	89,723	4,563	7.23%	5.09%
SEPT	178.2	13.3	90,390	4,538	7.46%	5.02%
OCTOBER	174.0	12.4	90,985	4,540	7.13%	4.99%
NOVEMBER	168.5	10.4	91,329	4,444	6.17%	4.87%
DECEMBER	163.9	8.7	91,513	4,270	5.31%	4.67%
JAN1981	162.6	8.1	89,688	3,885	4.98%	4.33%
FEB	166.0	8.2	89,833	3,795	4.94%	4.22%
MAR	171.1	9.2	90,371	3,934	5.38%	4.35%
APRIL	180.1	11.0	91,027	4,137	6.11%	4.54%
MAY	185.4	12.3	91,514	4,248	6.63%	4.64%
JUNE	191.6	13.1	92,158	4,367	6.84%	4.74%
JULY	204.2	15.9	91,237	4,437	7.79%	4.86%
AUGUST	203.2	15.6	91,238	4,451	8.17%	4.88%
SEPT	200.5	17.3	91,739	4,387	8.63%	4.78%
OCTOBER	194.7	16.4	91,913	4,359	8.42%	4.74%
NOVEMBER	188.8	14.5	91,745	4,237	7.68%	4.62%
DECEMBER	185.2	12.2	91,414	4,022	6.59%	4.40%

Updated on
30-Mar-85

Employment in Thousands

	Alaska Total	Alaska Const.	U.S. Total	U.S. Const.	Const./ AK Total	Const./ U.S. Total
JAN1982	177.1	10.4	89,184	3,581	5.87%	4.02%
FEB	181.2	11.2	89,273	3,565	6.18%	3.99%
MAR	185.0	12.2	89,566	3,638	6.59%	4.06%
APRIL	193.5	14.6	89,878	3,794	7.55%	4.22%
MAY	198.9	16.0	90,361	3,987	8.04%	4.41%
JUNE	207.3	18.6	90,554	4,080	8.97%	4.51%
JULY	219.4	20.8	89,221	4,137	9.48%	4.64%
AUGUST	220.7	21.9	89,791	4,151	9.92%	4.66%
SEPT	217.7	22.1	89,516	4,100	10.15%	4.58%
OCTOBER	207.2	20.6	89,484	4,060	9.94%	4.54%
NOVEMBER	199.6	17.4	89,381	3,976	8.72%	4.45%
DECEMBER	196.8	15.5	89,283	3,791	7.88%	4.25%
JAN1983	190.5	13.7	87,590	3,539	7.19%	4.04%
FEB	194.0	14.3	87,598	3,397	7.37%	3.88%
MAR	198.3	15.1	88,208	3,469	7.61%	3.93%
APRIL	206.0	17.5	89,064	3,650	8.50%	4.10%
MAY	213.2	20.2	89,921	3,861	9.47%	4.29%
JUNE	222.8	22.0	90,738	4,065	10.23%	4.48%
JULY	232.3	24.7	90,112	4,185	10.63%	4.64%
AUGUST	234.2	26.4	89,842	4,269	11.27%	4.75%
SEPT	232.0	27.0	91,485	4,273	11.64%	4.67%
OCTOBER	221.4	25.6	92,049	4,285	11.56%	4.66%
NOVEMBER	215.7	22.1	92,406	4,231	10.25%	4.58%
DECEMBER	211.1	19.8	92,645	4,050	9.38%	4.37%
JAN1984	203.7	16.0	91,065	3,779	7.85%	4.15%
FEB	206.9	16.2	91,612	3,774	7.83%	4.12%
MAR	211.9	16.6	92,234	3,734	7.83%	4.11%
APRIL	217.7	18.2	93,229	4,059	8.36%	4.35%
MAY	226.7	20.6	94,164	4,299	9.09%	4.57%
JUNE	233.5	22.8	95,003	4,517	9.76%	4.75%
JULY	241.2	23.8	94,239	4,622	9.87%	4.90%
AUGUST	243.5	25.6	94,500	4,670	10.51%	4.94%
SEPT	239.8	25.1	95,358	4,654	10.47%	4.88%
OCTOBER	230.8	22.6	95,902	4,645	9.79%	4.84%
NOVEMBER	224.2	18.1	96,260	4,567	8.07%	4.74%
DECEMBER	220.1	15.7	96,308	4,412	7.13%	4.58%
JAN1985	215.3	14.4	94,575	4,124	6.69%	4.36%

Updated on
31-Mar-85

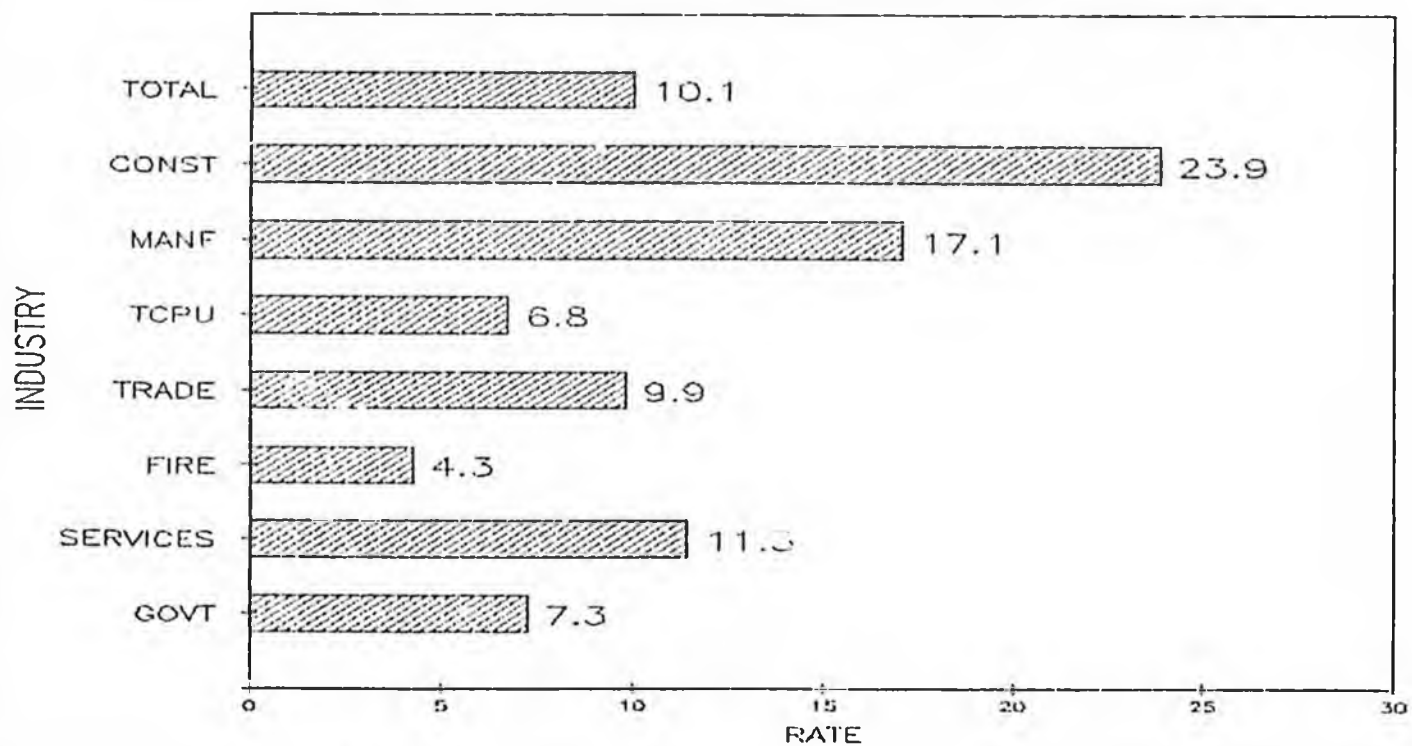
Regular U. I. Benefit Payments to Persons Attached to Construction, and Total

Year	Intrastate			Interstate			Total		
	Payments to Construction	Payments to Total	%	Payments to Construction	Payments to Total	%	Payments to Construction	Payments to Total	%
1,970	4,290,306	10,703,194	40.1	85,523	473,503	18.1	4,375,929	11,181,797	39.1
1,971	4,788,340	12,533,228	38.2	133,531	789,807	16.9	4,921,971	13,322,115	36.9
1,972	5,157,512	12,562,421	40.7	849,265	3,404,558	24.9	6,006,478	16,067,079	37.4
1,973	5,560,444	14,163,575	39.5	1,161,751	4,277,737	27.2	6,752,205	19,441,312	35.6
1,974	5,193,842	17,717,471	35.0	1,347,754	5,539,512	24.3	7,541,606	23,255,083	32.4
1,975	6,670,313	19,630,929	34.0	2,822,217	9,329,046	30.3	9,492,530	28,959,974	32.8
1,976	14,729,321	33,738,115	43.6	9,679,179	19,768,198	49.0	24,408,500	53,506,313	45.6
1,977	25,451,510	46,950,593	54.2	21,806,955	35,459,744	61.7	47,338,465	82,410,327	57.4
1,978	22,230,693	49,061,941	45.4	10,538,466	22,412,673	47.2	32,859,159	71,474,619	46.0
1,979	13,113,635	39,585,859	33.1	3,620,106	14,038,779	25.8	16,733,742	53,624,676	31.2
1,980	9,971,656	37,299,401	25. .	1,977,591	11,634,405	16.9	11,949,257	48,983,806	24.4
1,981	13,027,762	52,340,435	24.9	2,162,93	14,922,271	14.5	15,190,255	67,262,705	22.6
1,982	15,410,958	59,787,390	25.8	2,900,34	10,787,511	17.3	18,311,892	76,574,901	23.9
1,983	20,376,987	64,574,011	31.6	4,766,597	20,817,860	22.9	25,143,584	85,391,871	29.4

Updated on Alaska Unemployment Rate by Industry
31-Mar-85

Industry	1981	1982	1983
Total	8.8	9.5	10.1
Construction	21.5	24.1	23.9
Manufacturing	17.1	18.5	17.1
Trans., Comm., & Utilities	7.0	9.3	6.8
Trade	8.8	9.4	9.9
Finance	NA	6.7	4.3
Service	8.8	10.1	11.5
Government	6.4	5.4	7.3

ALASKA UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
BY INDUSTRY
1983 ANNUAL AVERAGE



COMMITTEE REPORT
HOUSE

4/9

(7)

FURTHER: JUDICIARY

3/13/85

Date: Apr 2 1985

The Committee on LABOR & COMMERCE has had HCR 20
Relating to a report on maximizing local hire.

under consideration and recommends:

- do pass do not pass
- do pass with attached amendments(s)
- replace with CS for HCR 20 (A-C) same title
 new title
- and recommends it do pass
- AND attaches a "Letter of Intent" New Fiscal Note
- reports it back without recommendation Zero Fiscal Note Attached
- referred to the _____ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING
DO PASS

MEMBERS HAVING
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

[Signature]

Mike Davis

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]
CHAIRMAN

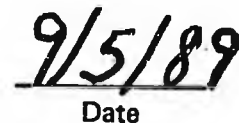


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Signature of Camera Operator


Date