

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1985-1986 86/2

3522 HLAB HCR 20 - HJR 20


398



RECORDS CERTIFICATION



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Signature of Camera Operator


Date

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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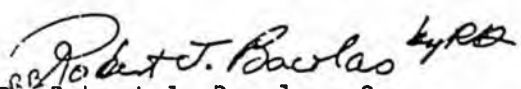
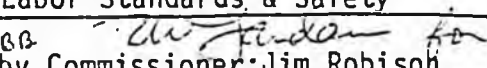
FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

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 12/23/50

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 12/23/50 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	100.7		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)

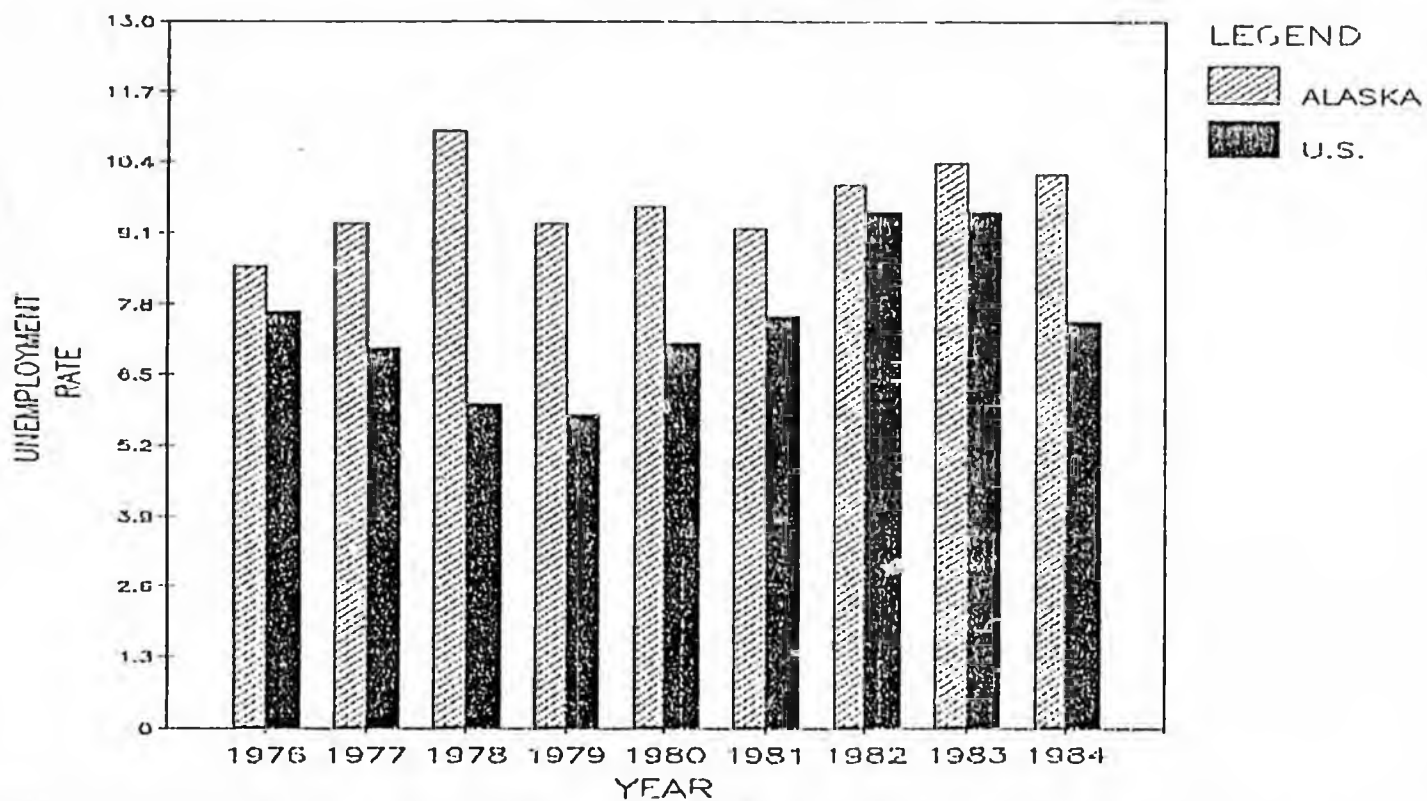
State	Population		Civilian labor force		Employed		Unemployed		Unemployment rate		Error range for 1983/84
	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	
Alabama.....	2,911	2,962	1,758	1,796	1,518	1,596	240	200	13.7	11.1	10.1--12.1
Alaska.....	320	331	234	245	210	220	24	25	10.3	10.0	9.0--11.5
Arizona.....	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	1,022	1,045	926	951	104	93	10.1	9.0	7.5--10.6
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--8.6
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	1,319	116	109	8.1	7.0	5.1--7.6
Kansas.....	1,784	1,797	1,196	1,197	1,114	1,135	72	63	6.1	5.2	4.2--6.0
Kentucky.....	2,221	2,235	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	1,960	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--7.6
Mississippi.....	1,828	1,840	1,064	1,076	929	951	134	118	12.8	10.9	9.2--11.8
Missouri.....	3,729	3,766	2,367	2,379	2,115	2,207	232	172	9.9	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	9.9	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	5,960	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.....	2,398	2,426	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	3,566	2,181	2,223	1,931	2,033	250	190	11.5	8.6	7.3--10.6
Texas.....	11,277	11,443	7,637	7,853	7,027	7,287	610	466	8.0	5.9	5.5--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--6.9
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--10.6
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	5.6--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.

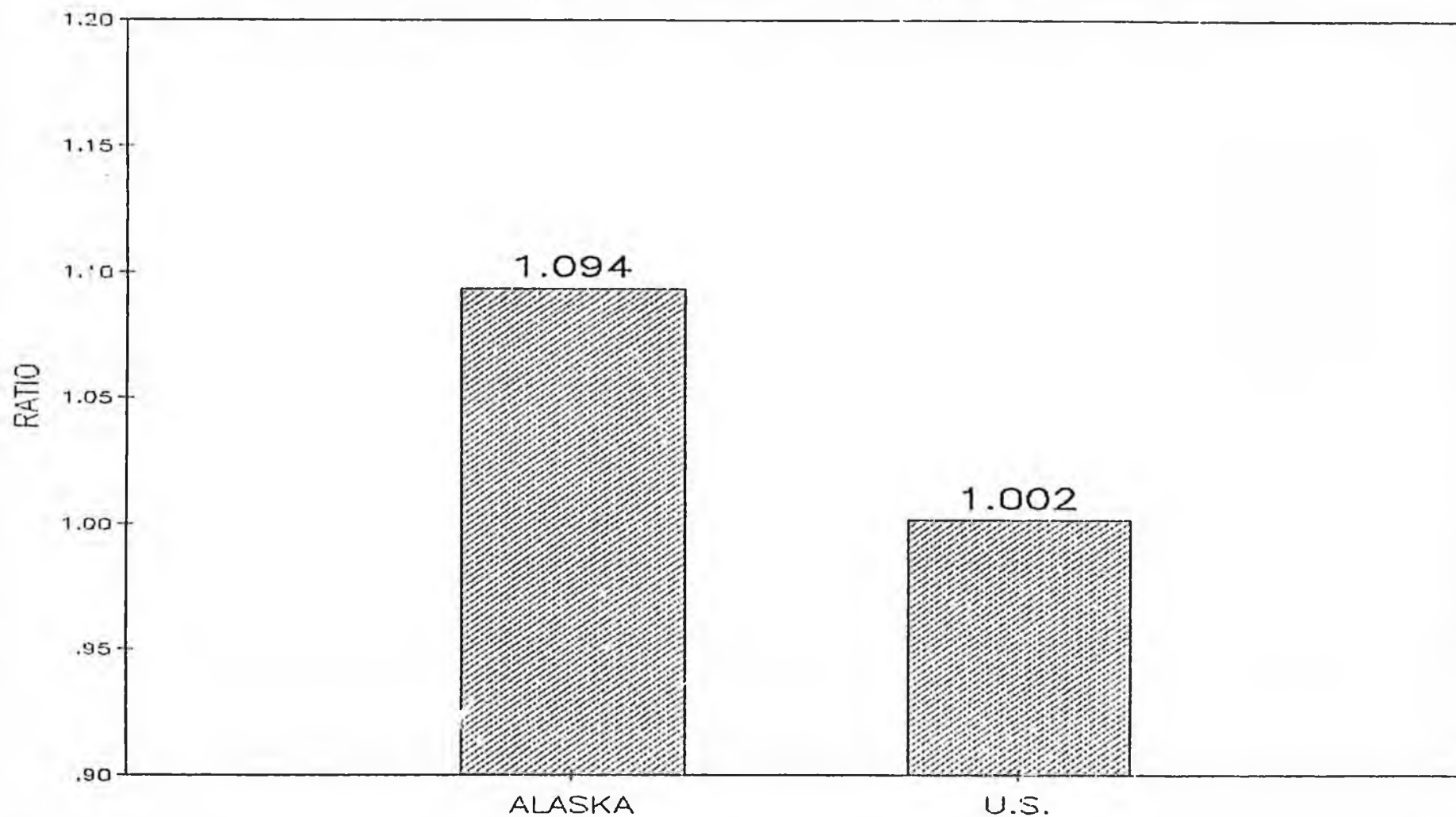
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE ALASKA AND U.S. 1976-1984



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



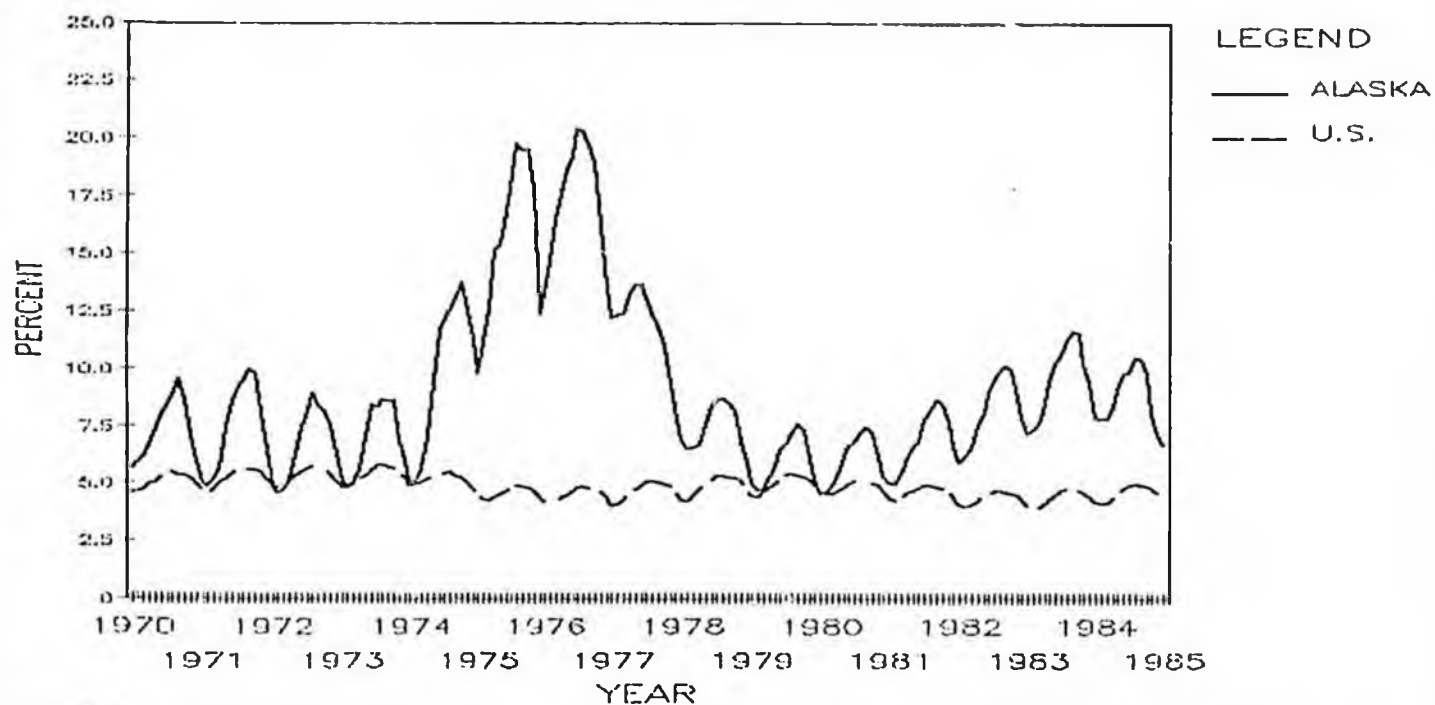
Updated on
30-Mar-85

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
JAN 1974	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%
JAN 1975	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%
JAN 1976	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%
JAN 1977	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

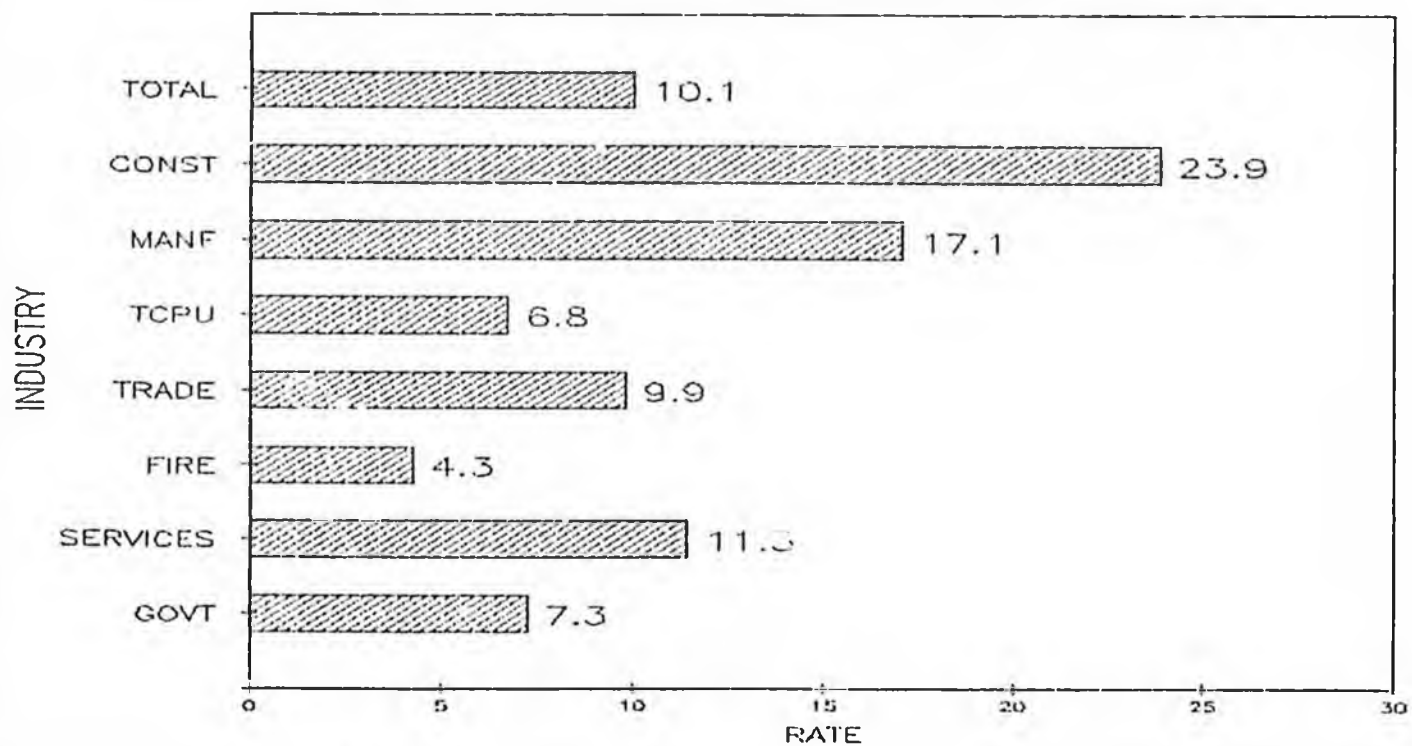
Regular U. I. Benefit Payments to Persons Attached to Construction, and Total

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	18,441,312	36.6
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:

 Mike Davis

CHAIRMAN



RECORDS CERTIFICATION



I, the undersigned, an employee of the State of Alaska, do hereby certify that the microfilm images on this microform are accurate reproductions of the original records of the State of Alaska as accumulated during the regular course of business, and that it is the established policy and practice of this State to microfilm its records and to dispose of the original records after microfilm reproductions have been made.

James O. Smith
Signature of Camera Operator

9/5/89
Date

HCPR

40

C O R R E C T I O N

Discard HC R # 40
and retain this corrected version.

Introduced: 1/24/86
Referred: Labor & Commerce

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY MARTIN

2

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 40

3

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4

FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5

Relating to Certified Professional

6

Secretaries.

7

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

8

WHEREAS the Certified Professional Secretary program offers a signifi-

9

cant, measurable, and attainable goal for career-oriented secretaries who

10

seek to be identified as exceptional and the assurance that comes from

11

having met an accepted professional standard; and

12

WHEREAS the Certified Professional Secretary examination is based on

13

an analysis of secretarial work and emphasizes judgment, understanding, and

14

administrative ability gained through education and work experience by

15

testing skills, techniques, and knowledge of behavioral science in busi-

16

ness, business law, economics and management, accounting, office adminis-

17

tration and communication, and office technology; and

18

WHEREAS secretaries who attain the Certified Professional Secretary

19

rating have demonstrated outstanding knowledge and skills by successfully

20

completing the two-day, six-part examination; and

21

WHEREAS Alaska has the highest per capita number of Certified Profes-

22

sional Secretaries in the nation;

23

BE IT RESOLVED by the Alaska State Legislature that public and private

24

employers are encouraged to recognize the accomplishments of employees

25

holding Certified Professional Secretary ratings by providing salary in-

26

creases, preference for promotion, and other appropriate rewards.

REP. TERRY MARTIN

ELECTIVE DISTRICT 13
MOUNTAIN VIEW
RUSSIAN JACK SPRINGS
NUNAKA VALLEY
ELMENDORF AFB
CREEKSIDE
EAST ANCHORAGE

HOME
3960 REKA DRIVE B6
ANCHORAGE, AK 99508
PHONE 333 6990

DURING SESSION
POUCH V
STATE CAPITOL BUILDING
JUNEAU AK 99811
PHONE 465 3783

Alaska House of Representatives

MEMORANDUM

Date: January 31, 1986
To: Representative Mike Navarre
From: Representative Terry Martin
Subject: HCR 40
"Relating to Certified Professional Secretaries."

This resolution recognizes the outstanding achievement of the Certified Professional Secretaries (CPSs) in Alaska and urges employers, both public and private, to recognize this achievement by providing salary increases, hiring and promotion preference, and other incentives.

Alaska ranks first in the nation in the number of CPS's per capita-- a distinction our state has held for many years.

The CPS test is a rigorous test of secretarial and office managerial skills. As you can see from the resolution, the test measures skills, techniques and a broad array of business knowledge. It emphasizes the value of years of dedicated, professional work in the secretarial field. Even attempting to pass the test shows dedication to the field; passing the examination demonstrates a rounded, informed and exceptional office professional.

I urge your quick, enthusiastic scheduling and passage of this resolution.



Representative Terry Martin

jfh



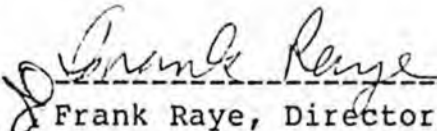
POSITION PAPER

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 40

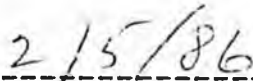
This concurrent resolution recognizes that those individuals who have prepared themselves for and successfully completed the Certified Professional Secretary examination have achieved the epitome of their profession.

We support the intent of this legislative recognition for the secretarial profession. However, the extent to which recognition is proposed "...by providing salary increases, preference for promotion and other appropriate rewards" (lines 25-26) is extraordinary and inconsistent with merit system principles of equal pay for equal work and retention and promotion based on adequacy of performance. The attached position paper on HB 511, which would implement the proposed extent of recognition in state employment, amplifies our concerns with rewarding professional achievement in this manner.


We propose amending HCR #40 by deleting the material quoted above.




Frank Raye, Director
Division of Personnel



Date



Commissioner Eleanor Andrews
Department of Administration



Date

TO: SENATORS KERTTULA & DEVRIES

13

TO: REPRESENTATIVES HURLEY, LARSON, MARTIN, NAVARRE, DAVIS,
BOUCHER, COLLINS, HANLEY, KOPONEN, PEARCE

FROM: JUDY SCORUP 745-3320
BOX 775
PALMER 99645

RE: HB 511 & HCR 40 - CERTIFIED PROFESSIONAL SECRETARIES

PLEASE VOTE FOR HB 511 & HCR 40, WHICH RECOGNIZE CERTIFIED
PROFESSIONAL SECRETARIES (C.P.S.'S) IN ALASKA. PASSAGE OF THESE
BILLS WILL HELP RECOGNIZE THE INPUT OF PROFESSIONALISM IN THE
SECRETARIAL FIELD .

*
* DELIVER TO: JFOM *
*
* ORIGINAL *
* SENT: 02/07/86 TIME: 12:18 *
* FROM: BARBARA NORRELL *
* SUBJECT: FOM *
* PRINT DATE: 02/07/86 TIME: 12:19 *
*

8

TO: HOUSE LABOR AND COMMERCE COMMITTEE

REPS. NAVARRE, DAVIS, BOUCHER, KOPONEN, PEARCE, COLLINS,
HANLEY

FROM: PATTI RIZER, 5530 RABBIT CREEK RD., ANCHORAGE, AK
99516, 345-1743

SUBJECT: HB 511 AND HCR 40, CERTIFIED PROFESSIONAL SECRETARIES

PLEASE SUPPORT HE 511 AND HCR 40 RECOGNIZING CERTIFIED
PROFESSIONAL SECRETARIES IN ALASKA. ALASKA SHOULD BE PROUD OF
ITS PRESTIGIOUS DISTINCTION OF HAVING MORE CPS PER CAPITA THAN
ANY OTHER STATE. THOSE SECRETARIES WHO HOLD THIS RATING HAVE
PROVEN THEMSELVES AS EXCEPTIONAL. LET'S RECOGNIZE THEM FOR THERE
ACHIEVEMENTS.

TO REPRESENTATIVES NAVARRE, DAVIS, BOUCHER, COLLINS, HANLEY,
KOPONEN, PEARCE, MARTIN

FROM: CAROL GUSTAFSON
BOX 1226
PALMER 99645

376-2136

RE: HB 511 & HCR 40-CERTIFIED PROFESSIONAL SECRETARIES

I SUPPORT HB 511 & HCR 40. THESE BILLS ARE AN EXCELLENT WAY OF
RECOGNIZING PROFESSIONALISM.

TO: REPRESENTATIVES NAVARRE, DAVIS, BOUCHER, COLLINS, HANLEY,
KOPONEN, PEARCE, MARTIN

FROM: KARGO PETERSON
102 WEST BEAVER
PALMER 99645

745-9804

RE: HB 511 & HCR 40-CERTIFICAT'N PROF SECRETARIES

PLEASE VOTE FOR PASSAGE OF THESE BILLS RECOGNIZING CPS
CERTIFICATES IN THE STATE OF AK. PASSAGE OF THESE BILLS WILL
EMPHASIZE PROFESSIONALISM IN THE SECRETARIAL FIELD TO BOTH PUBLIC
AND PRIVATE BUSINESS.

*
* DELIVER TO: JPOH *
*
* ORIGINAL *
* SENT: 02/07/86 TIME: 14:20 * 2 *
* FROM: LANA TRUJILLO *
* SUBJECT: POM *
* PRINT DATE: 02/07/86 TIME: 14:27 *
*

TO: REPRESENTATIVE NAVARRE

FROM: SUE SUNDQUIST, CPS, P.O. BOX 871644, WASILLA, 99687, HM,
376-2324

RE: HB 511 AND HCR 40, RECOGNIZATION OF CPS'

PLEASE ACT IN FAVOR OF THE RECOGNIZATION OF CPS' ON HB 511 AND
HCR 40.

TO: REP. NAVARRE

FROM: ANN KRIDLER, P.O. BOX 123, CANTWELL, AK 99587

SUBJECT: HB 511 AND HCR 40, CERT PROF SECRETARIES

WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR ACTING IN FAVOR OF THE RECOGNIZATION OF THE
CERTIFIED PROFESSIONAL SECRETARY RATING AS WRITTEN IN HB 511 AND
HCR 40.

TO: REPRESENTATIVE NAVARRE

FROM: MAE RENE BORDWELL, 525 W. 3RD, #609, ANCHORAGE, 99501, HM,
279-7234

RE: HB 511 AND HCR 40, RECOGNIZATION OF CPS

PLEASE ACT IN FAVOR OF THE RECOGNIZATION OF CPS', HB 511 AND HCR
40.

→ 13

TO: SENATORS KERTTULA & DEVRIES

TO: REPRESENTATIVES HURLEY, LARSON, MARTIN, NAVARRE, DAVIS,
BOUCHER, COLLINS, HANLEY, KOPONEN, PEARCE

FROM: JUDY SCORUP 745-3320
BOX 775
PALMER 99645

RE: HB 511 & HCR 40 - CERTIFIED PROFESSIONAL SECRETARIES

PLEASE VOTE FOR HB 511 & HCR 40, WHICH RECOGNIZE CERTIFIED
PROFESSIONAL SECRETARIES (C.P.S.'S) IN ALASKA. PASSAGE OF THESE
BILLS WILL HELP RECOGNIZE THE INPUT OF PROFESSIONALISM IN THE
SECRETARIAL FIELD .

0
0
0

TO: REPRESENTATIVES NAVARRE, DAVIS, BOUCHER, COLLINS, HANLEY, KOPONEN, PEARCE, MARTIN

FROM: CAROL GUSTAFSON 376-2136
BOX 1226
PALMER 99645

RE: HB 511 & HCR 40-CERTIFIED PROFESSIONAL SECRETARIES

I SUPPORT HB 511 & HCR 40. THESE BILLS ARE AN EXCELLENT WAY OF RECOGNIZING PROFESSIONALISM.

TO: REPRESENTATIVES NAVARRE, DAVIS, BOUCHER, COLLINS, HANLEY, KOPONEN, PEARCE, MARTIN

FROM: MARGO PETERSON 745-9804
102 WEST BEAVER
PALMER 99645

RE: HB 511 & HCR 40-CERTIFICAT'N PROF SECRETARIES

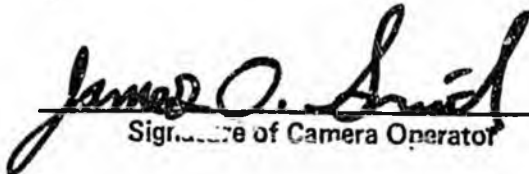
PLEASE VOTE FOR PASSAGE OF THESE BILLS RECOGNIZING CPS CERTIFICATES IN THE STATE OF AK. PASSAGE OF THESE BILLS WILL EMPHASIZE PROFESSIONALISM IN THE SECRETARIAL FIELD TO BOTH PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUSINESS.

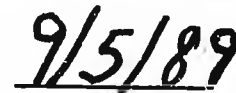


RECORDS CERTIFICATION



I, the undersigned, an employee of the State of Alaska, do hereby certify that the microfilm images on this microform are accurate reproductions of the original records of the State of Alaska as accumulated during the regular course of business, and that it is the established policy and practice of this State to microfilm its records and to dispose of the original records after microfilm reproductions have been made.


Signature of Camera Operator


Date

HJR

20

Testimony for: House Labor & Commerce Committee
in support of HJR20

Chairman: Mike Navarre, members of the Labor & Commerce Committee

My name is Reyn Bowman. I am president of the Anchorage Convention & Visitors Bureau. I apologize for not being able to present this testimony in person today due to a Board of Directors meeting.

The ACVB is Anchorage's way to attract and serve visitors. We are a non-profit vehicle for public/private cooperation combining the resources of 600 members with half of the visitor paid bed tax.

ACVB is also pleased along with the AVA trade association and 124 other partners to be a part of statewide cooperative marketing with the Alaska Division of Tourism.

For more than two decades Alaska has been a fuel stop on the trans-polar air route between Europe and Asia. This year more than 1.3 million passengers will transit the route.

In 1983, ACVB conducted the first research to define the potential of stopover visitors. The survey showed tremendous market potential for Alaska and helped us enlist the moral support of the Alaska Visitors Association and the marketing participation of the Division of Tourism and its other cooperative marketing partners. We have provided copies of this research and we hope you find it helpful.

There are a number of very significant barriers to development of this market. Many are being very rapidly addressed.

* ACVB is working with DOT/PF and the Department of Commerce & Economic Development to upgrade the information center we operate in the Overseas Terminal of the Anchorage International Airport. This project should be complete later this year.

* ACVB and the Division of Tourism are putting increased promotional dollars into brochures and advertising to enlist future stopovers and to educate passengers on the requirements.

* We hope to join with a high level representative of the State later this year in meetings with each of the International Air Carriers to enlist their cooperation with assurances that stopover visitors will be encouraged in the time periods most beneficial to the carriers and the State...September-May. This is, fortunately, the same period of interests to a great number of potential stopover visitors.

But there remain a number of political obstacles to stopover visitors. While the bilateral treaties all permit stopovers, they are inhibited by:

* IATA (International Air Transport Association) refusal to permit stopovers on discount or special fares.

* the requirement of a U.S. Visa and

ACVB and many other organizations have worked for several years in support of a bill to grant visa waiver to citizens traveling to the U.S. from countries with a low incidence of Customs/Immigration violations and which grant reciprocal privileges to U.S. citizens travelling abroad. The waiver would apply to many other U.S. ports in addition to Alaska.

Unfortunately, the widely popular visa waiver legislation has been fatally caught up in other immigration reform controversies a la the ill fated Simpson Mazzoli bill last year.

We strongly support the resolution HJR20 before the Alaska State Legislature in support of visa waiver and encouraging Alaska's congressional delegation to continue to work to eliminate this and other political barriers to stopover visits on the transpolar route.

The benefits are very dramatic. Stopover visitors will not only add directly to the economy. Through stopover promotions, transpolar passengers will develop interest in Alaska as a destination. This interest will help us retain transpolar air service long after the carriers will be able to over-fly Alaska. The resultant revenues will continue to provide 50% of the funds that go to subsidize Alaska's airport system.

Thank you for this opportunity to testify.

M E M O R A N D U M

To: All Members, House Labor and Commerce Committee

From: Roger Poppe, Committee Staff

Date: March 13, 1985 Wednesday

Subject: Overview, HJR 20

On March 13 the Committee met in Room 102 Capitol Building at 1:15-2:45 pm on HJR 20: An Act relating to Tourism and International Airline Travelers Visa Waivers, by Rieger.

This resolution would encourage our Congressional delegation to push for federal legislation that would ease the visa restrictions for non-immigrant visitors on a nation-wide basis, either through separate legislation or as part of some renewed effort to revive the Immigration Bill during the current session of Congress.

This resolution was not brought up in the legislature last year nor is there a companion piece in the Senate this year. The resolution grew out of a piece of federal legislation, S 529, The Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1983, otherwise referred to as the Simpson-Mazzoli Bill. This bill died in Congress last year after differences over its funding, as well as disagreements over many of the bill's points by different lobby groups.

However, one of the subject areas of the bill that was non-controversial dealt with visa waivers for certain types of visitors. That particular section of the bill is reproduced from the Congressional Record in your file (the House and Senate versions were identical).

For your reference, the federal law for Admission Qualifications for non-immigrants is spelled out in detail in 8 USC, 1182, and the particular part of federal law this resolution deals with is found in your file on page 187, Chp. 12 of the federal statutes, (26). Further, the federal regulations on this matter can be found in Title 22, paragraph 41.110: Application for Non-immigrant visas (see page 170 in your file on Subchapter E- Visas).

Finally, there is a survey that was conducted by Alaska Pacific University in June of 1983 for the Anchorage Convention and Visitor's Bureau that demonstrates that a potential market is available among the international travelers who fly through Anchorage year-around. These travelers could provide additional money for the local economy if they were allowed to stop off for a few days without having to go through the hassles of obtaining visas in advance from their home country.

People testifying on this bill will include representatives from the Anchorage Convention and Visitor's Bureau, and the AVA.

HJR 20 File Contents

- 1) Resolution Summary -- Legislative Reporting Service
- 2) Overview -- Roger Poppe, Committee Aide
- 3) Position Statement -- Rep. Reiger
- 4) Citation from Congressional Record -- House, June 20, 1984, p.6179
- 5) Comments on Immigration Reform Bill -- Congressional Quarterly, October 13, 1984, p.2623
- 6) Citation on Admission Qualifications, 8 USC 1182
- 7) Federal Regulations under 8 USC 1182 -- Title 22 (Foreign Relations) Subchapter E (Visas); with particular reference to page 170, Paragraph 41.110 Place of Application.
- 8) Survey of Transpolar Stopover Visitor Market -- Anchorage Convention and Visitor's Bureau, by APU, June, 1983
- 9) Position Statement -- Reyn Bowman, President, Anchorage Convention and Visitor's Bureau

Introduced: 3/1/85
Referred: Labor & Commerce

BY RIEGER, PEARCE, COLLINS,
HANLEY, MARTIN, PETTYJOHN
AND MARROU

1 IN THE HOUSE

2

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 20

3

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4

FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5

Relating to visa waivers for interna-

6

tional airline passengers.

7 BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

8

WHEREAS tourism is an important element in the state's immediate

9

future and a vital part of ensuring stable and continuing economic growth;

10

and

11

WHEREAS 1.5 million passengers annually transit the Anchorage Interna-

12

tional Airport on the transpolar route between Europe and Asia; and

13

WHEREAS research by the Anchorage Convention and Visitors Bureau

14

reveals that among the annual airport transpolar passengers, 84 percent in-

15

dicated an interest in the state, 80 percent vacation at least once a year

16

in the period from September to May when the state needs more visitors, 62

17

percent like winter-oriented vacations, 50 percent could have planned a

18

stopover in Anchorage, 50 percent would stop for four to seven days, and 76

19

percent are frequent transpolar route passengers and previously have landed

20

in Anchorage; and

21

WHEREAS state revenue from transpolar passengers constitutes more than

22

50 percent of the revenue necessary to operate all international airports

23

in the state; and

24

WHEREAS there is the strong likelihood that carriers on the transpolar

25

route will no longer need this state as a refueling stop in the foreseeable

26

future and passenger interest in visits or stopovers in the state will be

27

the only incentive for transpolar air carriers to continue to stop in the

28

state; and

29

WHEREAS one of several obstacles to a stopover in the state is the



1 present requirement: of a United States visa; and

2 WHEREAS last year Congress considered but failed to pass legislation
3 providing for the granting of visa waivers:

4 BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature supports the members
5 of the Alaska delegation in Congress in their renewed efforts to secure the
6 waiver of visa requirements for transpolar passengers wishing to exercise
7 stopover privileges in the state.

8 COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable Ted Stevens
9 and the Honorable Frank Murkowski, U.S. Senators, and the Honorable Don
10 Young, U.S. Representative, members of the Alaska delegation in Congress, *and*

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18



Alaska State Legislature House of Representatives

P.O. BOX 110623
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99511
(907) 346-1986

WHILE IN JUNEAU
POUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811

REPRESENTATIVE STEVEN RIEGER
DISTRICT 8, SEAT B

March 13, 1985

VISA WAIVERS FOR CERTAIN VISITORS

What are the current guidelines for nonimmigrant visitors in this country?

Current law requires almost all nonimmigrant visitors to this country to have a valid nonimmigrant visa before being admitted into the United States -- that is, most nonimmigrant visitors must obtain a visa in their home country before beginning their trip. The present process of applying for a visa is time consuming and involves considerable pre-planning. (For more detail, please see federal regulations.)

What is a "visa waiver"?

A visa waiver, as defined in S. 529, is special permission to a nonimmigrant visitor from any eligible foreign country to remain in the United States for up to 90 days without having obtained the customary nonimmigrant visa, subject to the provisions of Section 213 of S. 529.

What is S. 529?

S. 529, the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1983, was a bill introduced in the United States Senate by Senator Alan K. Simpson of Wyoming. Different versions of the bill passed the U.S. Senate and the U.S. House of Representatives, but the bill ultimately died in Conference Committee when Conferees became bogged down in details of the bill. The visa waiver portion of the bill was never controversial and had broad support in both houses.

S. 529 is similar to H.R. 1510 by Representative Romano L. Mazzoli. The legislation is often cited as the Simpson-Mazzoli bill.

(For more information, please see "Immigration Reform Bill Dies As Compromise Efforts Fail". Congressional Quarterly, October 13, 1984. p. 2623.)

What was Section 213 of S. 529?

Section 213 was the section of S. 529 which outlined the pilot visa waiver program. (Please see reprint of this section of the bill from the Congressional Record.)

Who could have received a visa waiver under the pilot program?

S. 529 would have allowed the Secretary of State and the Attorney General, acting in conjunction, to establish a pilot program to grant visa waivers to aliens who

(1) are visiting in the United States for no more than 90 days;

(2) are nationals of countries which extend reciprocal privileges to U.S. citizens and which are designated as pilot countries under the visa waiver program;

(3) complete a form requesting a visa waiver and execute a waiver of appeal and review;

(4) have round trip, nonrefundable, nontransferable, open-dated transportation tickets with eligible carriers; and

(5) have been determined not to represent a threat to the welfare, safety or security of the United States.

What were the other provisions of Section 213?

This section of the bill also required

(1) establishment of an automated monitoring system for nonimmigrant visitors who receive visa waivers;

(2) designation of countries to participate in the pilot program;

(3) establishment and enforcement of guidelines regarding acceptable standards of compliance of visitors who receive visa waivers; and

(4) establishment of agreements with foreign carriers to allow patrons of their services to participate in the visa waiver program.

Who in Alaska supports the creation of a visa waiver program?

The Alaska Visitors' Association, the Anchorage Convention and Visitors' Bureau and the state's Division of Tourism support creation of a visa waiver program.

What benefits would a visa waiver program offer to Alaska?

A visa waiver program would help the state to gain access to the 1.5 million travellers who annually transit the state. A study by the Anchorage Convention and Visitors' Bureau showed that among those passengers interviewed, all of whom were passing through the state during transpolar flights, 83% were interested

In visiting Alaska. Subsequent questions revealed that one main obstacle to such a stopover was the requirement of a nonimmigrant visa.

What are the prospects for passage of a bill creating a visa waiver program?

According to informed sources in Washington, the visa waiver proposal has broad support from the tourist industry and other interest groups, from both Houses of Congress, and from the Reagan Administration. With such interest, chances for passage of a bill which creates a visa waiver program similar to that outlined in Section 213 of S. 529 are very good.

What does HJR 20 do to help?

One representative of the tourist industry who was involved in the effort to gain passage of this specific provision in the Senate said that the main obstacle to passage of the visa waiver program this year was the low level of awareness among the general public. Strong vocal support could get a bill like this through the Congress.

HJR 20 is an opportunity for the legislature to make a strong statement of support for the creation of a visa waiver program, and to broaden public awareness of the issue and the program's potential benefits to Alaskans.

/wtl

**Anchorage!
Convention & Visitors
Bureau**

An Independent Non-Profit
Visitor Organization:

201 East Third Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
(907) 276-1118
Telex 20 486

**SURVEY OF TRANSPOLAR
STOPOVER VISITOR MARKET**

Executive Summary

Commissioned by: Anchorage Convention & Visitors Bureau

Conducted by: Alaska Pacific University

June 1983



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1. INTRODUCTION

The Anchorage economy would benefit substantially if the gap between summer and winter capacity utilization could be narrowed by increasing off-season business. One potential market consists of international travelers who fly through Anchorage en route to other final destinations and who are able to allocate several days to a stopover "vacation" in Anchorage. Thus, ACVB commissioned Alaska Pacific University to survey passengers during their "one hour" stops at the Anchorage airport international terminal. The fundamental purpose of this study was to perform exploratory market research to determine if this untapped market potential actually exists, and to obtain basic data about its characteristics.

As part of the contract, the consultants have provided ACVB with a computer printout of data tables as well as a computer tape of data and programs. The most significant information is summarized in the tables of this report and briefly discussed here.

The main conclusions are summarized below:

- There is a market!

- 84% indicated an interest in visiting Anchorage
- 80% vacation at least once a year between September and May
- 62% like winter oriented vacations
- 50% could have planned a stop THIS trip
- half would stop for 4 to 7 days

and

- 76% have landed in Anchorage before

- "Alaskan" activities are the most significant attraction for those interested in visiting Anchorage
 - 70% would like to visit a glacier/mountain
 - 40% would like to take a dog sled ride
 - 1/3 are interested in each of the following: downhill skiing, city sightseeing, and ice fishing.

- How to influence passengers interested in visiting Anchorage:
 - Highly important factors in deciding:
 - 75% selected uniqueness of Alaska
 - 55% selected cost of food and lodging
 - 53% selected desirability of activities
 - Only 1/4 of the Asian, and 1/2 of the non-Asian passengers knew that airlines allowed stopovers.
 - Prior commitments and/or no vacation time were the main reasons why passengers could not have stopped this trip.

Based on this research, the consultant team concludes that a large, virtually untapped market exists. While developing a marketing strategy was not part of this assignment, we believe that travelers can be efficiently reached while they are "captive" in the terminal during the "one-hour" stopovers. We also believe that the large number of "repeat" passengers - 86% of business travelers - represents the most promising market for these increased efforts.

Organization of the Report

The balance of this report briefly explains the project methodology (section 2) and then presents a summary of the significant results in a series of tables:

- Table 3.1 focuses on evidence for market feasibility by providing the percentages of the total sample, and of several major sub-samples, that had landed in Anchorage before, understood stopover privileges, liked and took winter-oriented vacations, and had an interest in visiting Anchorage.
- Tables 4.1 through 4.4 are based only on the 84% of the passengers who indicated they are interested in visiting Anchorage. The tables indicate what these potential visitors want to do on a stopover, by providing the percentage of each group that is interested in each activity.
- Tables 5.1 through 5.8 are based on the same 84% of the passengers who indicated they are interested in visiting Anchorage. The tables provide data useful in developing strategies for increasing the number of stopovers by indicating the reasons why a stop could not be made, and the importance of various factors in deciding on an Anchorage visit.
- Table 6.1 summarizes responses for those questions not included in the other tables, including demographic information on the sample. Tables 6.2 and 6.3 are the English and Japanese versions of the questionnaire.

2. METHODOLOGY

This section briefly describes the steps and procedures that were followed in conducting this survey.*

A stratified sample of 707 passengers was gathered between January 28 and May 13, 1983, with additional pretests during October and December of 1982. Because of language difficulties during the pretest, an even split of English and Japanese questionnaires was used for the main sample. The survey was conducted at the international terminal of the Anchorage airport by asking passengers in the hallways, seating areas, and customs area to respond to questions read from a survey form. To ensure that the questions were properly understood and answered, passengers did not complete the questionnaire on their own, although they could read the questionnaire from the English or Japanese versions of the form. The sample was designed so that all the days of the week, all flights, and all months during the survey period were sampled. English and Japanese speaking surveyors of various ages and both sexes were used to eliminate a potential source of bias. Although a completely random sample could not be achieved, no serious bias seems to have occurred.

The survey forms were coded and keypunched on a continuous basis so that interim checks on the survey procedures and results could be conducted. Coded results were analyzed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) and the resulting 1800 pages of tables were winnowed down into those that are presented in this Executive Summary. The complete computer runs were annotated and delivered to the Anchorage Convention and Visitors Bureau, along with a computer tape of the data and the programs so that further analysis can be conducted by ACVB.

* Any questions regarding specific statistical procedures used in this study should be addressed to Dr. Ted Eschenbach, School of Engineering, University of Alaska, Anchorage - 3221 Providence Drive, Anchorage, Alaska 99508 or call (907) 786-1862.

In interpreting the percentages presented here, the following guidelines should be used:

If the sample had been totally random, the overall results would be accurate within plus or minus 3%. Due to the stratification and selection process, the sample was not totally random and thus the results are accurate to approximately plus or minus 5%. In comparing results, differences of less than 5% cannot be assumed to be significant. This rough estimate should be increased for smaller sub-groups; for example, 10% for sub-groups of 100.

While the stratification process produced sub-groups large enough to examine as sub-groups for meaningful results, the overall percentages are sometimes affected by differences between the sub-groups. Thus, some tables include a "weighted" column in addition to the "all" column. This weighted column adjusts the sample based on a sex/race stratification.

Table Interpretation

All tables in this report are constructed by combining individual sub-sample columns into master tables. Each column is individually tied to the row labels without reference to any other column. For example, Table 3.1 actually consists of 12 "individual" tables. As indicated by the column headings, many of these "individual" columns can also be usefully compared. Unless otherwise noted, table entries in a column indicate what percentage of the column's sub-sample met the row label characteristic or condition. The actual number of persons in each sub-sample is given in the bottom row. Using Table 3.1 as an example, the "Asian Male" column can be interpreted as showing that for this sub-group:

- 83% had landed in Anchorage before with an average of 7.4 landings.
- 27% knew airlines allowed stopovers and 48% could have planned a stopover this trip.
- There were 277 Asian males in the sub-sample.

3. THERE IS A MARKET

Table 3.1

INDICATIONS OF MARKET FEASIBILITY

	ALL	WEIGHTED ALL	WHY TRAVEL?				ASIAN		NON-ASIAN		SPEAKS ENGLISH		
			BUSINESS	BUSINESS & PLEASURE	VACATION	BUSINESS & PLEASURE & ADDED DAYS	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	NO	YES	
Landed in Anchorage before	Yes (%)	76	77	86	68	55	66	83	68	75	64	62	79
	Mean #	5.4	5.6	7.8	1.3	2.8		7.4	3.0	5.6	2.1	3.2	6.0
	Median #	2.0	2.0	4.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	2.0
Knew airlines allow stopovers		39	33	39	44	34	48	27	26	50	52	23	42
Could have planned a stopover		51	47	53	52	44	47	48	38	54	55	35	54
Used stopovers on other routes		38	31	38	50	29	57	25	21	52	52	12	43
Frequency of September to May vacations	several each yr	37	41	31	33	51	27	40	55	27	32	43	36
	once a year	43	41	46	50	32	49	43	35	46	43	36	44
	every 2-5 yrs	3	2	3	4	4	6	1	0	6	7	1	4
	Never	17	16	20	13	13	18	16	10	21	18	20	17
Like winter oriented vacations		62	62	62	64	62	67	58	63	71	54	63	62
Would like to visit Anchorage		84	83	84	88	81	87	84	80	84	84	74	86
Potential length of visit	1-3 days	30	29	34	35	17	39	25	3	37	25	19	32
	4-7 days	52	52	52	46	55	44	58	47	47	54	58	50
	8-14 days	13	14	12	12	18	6	13	17	11	15	12	14
Have visited Anchorage during the last year		6	5	6	6	5	8	6	1	6	8	2	7
Sub-sample size		707	707	425	100	176	63	277	81	226	104	123	584

4. ACTIVITIES PREFERRED BY THOSE WISHING TO VISIT ANCHORAGE

Table 4.1

ACTIVITIES PREFERRED BY THOSE WISHING TO VISIT ANCHORAGE

(By Why Traveling/Off-season Vacation Pattern/"Special" Groups)

	ALL-WEIGHTED		WHY ARE YOU TRAVELING?				HOW OFTEN DO YOU VACATION BETWEEN SEPTEMBER & MAY?				COULD HAVE PLANNED A STOP FIRST TIME IN U.S.	LANDED IN ANCHORAGE BEFORE	
	ALL		BUSINESS	BUSINESS & PLEASURE	VACATION	BUSINESS & PLEASURE WHO ADDED DAYS	SEVERAL TIMES EACH YEAR	ONCE A YR	ONCE EVERY 2-5 YRS	NEVER			
Visit glacier/mountain	72	74	75	72	72	75	76	75	76	66	77	67	76
Dog sled ride	38	41	40	46	41	46	38	41	48	45	43	43	40
Downhill skiing	32	34	37	37	26	38	31	37	57	29	35	32	34
City sightseeing	31	34	33	40	33	42	28	36	57	33	36	38	33
Ice fishing	30	34	35	44	25	40	32	37	24	35	41	32	36
Snowmobiling	20	23	26	20	18	18	19	25	43	16	26	17	23
Cross-country skiing	20	27	28	25	27	31	23	29	71	21	28	23	25
Museum visit	19	24	20	34	27	40	21	25	43	20	24	20	23
Visit gold mine	17	25	25	28	22	38	24	24	52	22	27	18	24
Hot air ballooning	16	18	17	20	22	20	17	19	29	19	18	18	18
Concert, theatre, or ballet	12	15	11	20	24	24	12	18	38	10	16	17	13
Shopping	11	14	13	14	15	15	13	14	24	14	16	13	13
Sub-sample size	586	586	353	89	143	55	206	252	21	100	319	176	433

Table 4.2

ACTIVITIES PREFERRED BY THOSE WISHING TO VISIT ANCHORAGE (By Country)

	ALL	JAPAN	BRITAIN	GERMANY	FRANCE	SCANDINAVIA	NETHERLANDS BELGIUM	OTHER EUROPE	N. AMERICA	AUSTRALIA	OTHER
Visit glacier/ mountain	74	73	77	79	77	58	64	69	92	86	86
Dog sled ride	41	38	51	32	41	39	59	41	58	67	27
Downhill skiing	34	30	36	36	47	39	36	31	42	52	27
City sightseeing	34	25	43	53	32	33	46	38	38	43	68
Ice fishing	34	32	21	32	44	42	27	52	38	57	27
Snowmobiling	23	16	45	21	29	16	32	31	29	38	32
Cross-country skiing	27	14	38	38	47	67	32	41	42	38	18
Museum visit	24	16	26	23	24	36	46	35	33	62	27
Visit gold mine	25	10	53	28	44	44	46	28	38	43	32
Hot air ballooning	18	13	28	15	29	22	27	14	42	29	23
Concert, theatre, or ballet	15	8	23	17	18	28	32	14	29	33	27
Shopping	14	9	17	19	12	17	9	17	25	38	18
Sub-sample size	586	298	47	47	34	36	22	29	24	21	22

Table 4.3

ACTIVITIES PREFERRED BY THOSE WISHING TO VISIT ANCHORAGE (By Sex, Race, Age)

	ALL	ASIAN		NON-ASIAN		AGE				
		MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	1-20	21-30	31-45	46-60	61 & UP
Visit glacier/ mountain	74	77	60	71	82	38	72	77	78	61
Dog sled ride	41	35	37	40	63	50	39	46	36	13
Downhill skiing	34	31	26	44	30	25	42	40	23	4
City sightseeing	34	23	35	40	48	33	20	34	43	52
Ice fishing	34	34	14	41	35	8	27	38	39	30
Snowmobiling	23	17	15	28	30	4	23	26	20	26
Cross-country skiing	27	11	11	43	48	25	30	27	26	22
Museum visit	24	11	22	30	47	8	12	23	34	52
Visit gold mine	25	11	6	34	56	4	15	27	33	26
Hot air ballooning	18	8	20	25	33	25	18	19	16	17
Concert, theatre, or ballet	15	4	14	20	35	8	13	12	23	17
Shopping	14	8	9	12	36	25	8	12	20	9
Sub-sample size	586	228	65	188	87	24	128	266	143	23

Table 4.4

ACTIVITIES PREFERRED BY THOSE WISHING TO VISIT ANCHORAGE (By Profession)

	ALL	PROFESSIONAL TECHNICAL	MANAGER	SALES	SKILLED WORKER	TEACHER PROFESSOR	STUDENT	CLERICAL	HOUSEWIFE	ARTIST	OTHER
Visit glacier/ mountain	74	79	64	81	70	85	46	75	73	70	84
Dog sled ride	41	41	40	40	52	55	41	32	48	57	21
Downhill skiing	34	40	38	41	22	35	35	29	15	26	16
City sightseeing	34	38	29	29	22	65	22	18	45	39	47
Ice fishing	34	41	32	38	35	15	14	25	30	52	32
Snowmobiling	23	26	18	26	22	40	16	18	18	22	21
Cross-country skiing	27	30	32	27	22	30	24	14	25	39	36
Museum visit	24	27	19	16	17	50	11	5	40	44	42
Visit gold mine	25	28	31	29	26	35	5	3	38	26	21
Hot air ballooning	18	18	15	16	22	30	30	2	33	26	21
Concert, theatre, or ballet	15	15	14	11	17	35	14	6	30	17	16
Shopping	14	15	13	11	4	10	14	8	13	26	37
Sub-sample size	586	214	72	73	23	20	37	63	40	23	19

5. DECISION FACTORS AND RESTRICTIONS

Table 5.1

FACTORS THAT ARE HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO THOSE WISHING TO VISIT ANCHORAGE
 (By Why Traveling/Off-season Vacation Pattern/"Special" Groups)

	P%	WHY ARE YOU TRAVELING?			HOW OFTEN DO YOU VACATION BETWEEN SEPTEMBER & MAY				COULD HAVE PLANNED A STOP NEVER IN U.S. BEFORE	LANDED IN ANCHORAGE BEFORE	
		BUSINESS	BUSINESS & PLEASURE	VACATION	SEVERAL TIMES EA YR	ONCE A YR	EVERY 2-5 YRS	NEVER			
Uniqueness of Alaska	75	78	73	70	67	81	91	76	78	72	76
Cost of food & lodging	55	53	58	58	55	54	52	59	55	59	54
Desirability of activities	53	51	57	57	48	58	76	50	55	44	53
Chance to break up trip	44	46	41	39	38	46	57	42	46	38	44
Weather & temperature	36	32	43	42	33	36	29	44	36	36	37
Chance to stop in the U.S.	29	27	31	33	24	30	52	30	28	32	27
Sub-sample size	573	436	84	142	202	246	21	97	315	171	421

Table 5.2

FACTORS THAT ARE HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO THOSE WISHING TO VISIT ANCHORAGE

(By Country)

	ALL	JAPAN	BRITAIN	GERMANY	FRANCE	SCANDINAVIA	BELGIUM	OTHER EUROPE	NORTH AMERICA	AUSTRALIA	OTHER
Uniqueness of Alaska	75	69	81	78	74	92	81	79	87	95	81
Cost of food & lodging	55	58	57	41	47	53	43	46	48	75	57
Desirability of activities	53	36	75	72	62	81	76	61	74	90	67
Chance to break up trip	44	32	49	59	59	64	29	75	48	65	57
Weather & temperature	36	34	32	37	32	42	29	39	39	35	62
Chance to stop in the U.S.	29	21	43	24	29	69	19	46	4	40	48
Sub-sample size	573	292	47	46	34	36	21	28	23	20	21

Table 5.3

FACTORS THAT ARE HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO THOSE WISHING TO VISIT ANCHORAGE

(By Sex, Race, & Age)

	ALL	ASIAN		NON-ASIAN		AGE				
		MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	1-20	21-30	31-45	46-60	61 & UP
Uniqueness of Alaska	75	71	61	81	85	39	65	81	80	70
Cost of food & lodging	55	57	57	48	59	61	56	52	55	70
Desirability of activities	53	32	44	72	77	39	51	53	56	74
Chance to break up trip	44	30	24	58	64	30	26	47	52	65
Weather & temperature	36	32	40	39	38	35	31	33	41	65
Chance to stop in the U.S.	29	21	15	35	41	35	28	28	28	48
Sub-sample size	573	224	62	184	85	23	127	257	141	23

Table 5.4

FACTORS THAT ARE HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO THOSE WISHING TO VISIT ANCHORAGE
(By Profession)

	ALL	PROFESSIONAL TECHNICAL	MANAGER	SALES	SKILLED WORKER	TEACHER PROFESSOR	STUDENT	CLERICAL	HOUSEWIFE	ARTIST	OTHER
Uniqueness of Alaska	75	78	80	83	64	95	50	61	85	81	63
Cost of food & lodging	55	53	42	53	46	75	58	60	69	52	68
Desirability of activities	53	58	59	51	64	80	42	23	54	57	63
Chance to break up trip	44	51	54	42	41	45	28	16	44	40	53
Weather & temperature	36	37	33	38	32	40	39	19	44	48	58
Chance to stop in the U.S.	29	32	36	17	46	30	25	11	39	33	37
Sub-sample size	573	211	69	72	22	20	36	62	39	21	19

Table 5.5

WHY AN ANCHORAGE STOPOVER COULD NOT BE PLANNED (By Why Traveling/ Off-season Vacation Pattern)

	ALL	WHY ARE YOU TRAVELING?			HOW OFTEN DO YOU VACATION BETWEEN SEPT & MAY			
		BUSINESS	BUSINESS & PLEASURE	VACATION	SEVERAL TIMES EA YR	ONCE A YR	EVERY 2-5 YRS	NEVER
Prior Committments	34	40	33	23	28	40	25	40
No Vacation Time	25	29	31	18	25	28	38	23
Other	21	14	19	36	26	17	12	19
Company Policy	13	15	8	3	12	11	13	9
Traveling with a group	7	1	8	20	9	5	12	8
Sub-sample size	260	146	36	66	91	101	8	47

Table 5.6

WHY AN ANCHORAGE STOPOVER COULD NOT BE PLANNED (By Country)

	ALL	JAPAN	BRITAIN	GERMANY	FRANCE	SCANDINAVIA	NETHERLANDS BELGIUM	OTHER EUROPE	N. AMERICA	AUSTRALIA	OTHER
Prior Commitments	34	24	46	63	21	50	67	53	30	50	36
No Vacation Time	25	25	29	25	50	33	0	27	30	25	18
Other	21	29	4	6	14	8	17	13	20	0	27
Company Policy	13	12	21	6	14	0	8	0	10	25	9
Traveling with a group	7	10	0	0	0	8	8	7	10	0	9
Sub-sample size	260	128	24	16	14	12	12	15	10	4	11

Table 5.7

WHY AN ANCHORAGE STOPOVER COULD NOT BE PLANNED (By Sex, Race, & Age)

	ALL	ASIAN		NON-ASIAN		AGE				
		MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	1-20	21-30	31-45	46-60	61 & UP
Prior Commitments	34	26	18	52	37	20	27	31	52	67
No Vacation Time	25	30	15	22	34	13	28	30	22	22
Other	21	26	39	10	12	53	22	24	8	0
Company Policy	13	14	3	14	6	0	12	13	8	0
Traveling with a group	7	4	24	2	11	13	11	3	10	11
Sub-sample size	260	96	33	81	35	15	64	108	50	9

Table 5.8

WHY AN ANCHORAGE STOPOVER COULD NOT BE PLANNED (By Profession)

	ALL	PROF. TECHNICAL	MANAGER	SALES	SKILLED WORKER	TEACHER PROFESSOR	STUDENT	CLERICAL	HOUSEWIFE	ARTIST	OTHER
Prior Commitments	34	34	37	50	57	25	25	29	33	29	14
No Vacation Time	25	31	33	21	14	50	13	21	17	43	14
Other	21	13	17	18	14	12	29	39	28	21	43
Company Policy	13	19	10	7	14	0	0	4	6	7	29
Traveling with a group	7	3	3	4	0	13	33	7	17	0	0
Sub-sample size	260	77	30	28	14	8	24	28	18	14	7