ALASKA ECONOMIC TRENDS

APRIL 2019

ALASKA'S VOTING DISTRICTS

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
& WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

FROM THE COMMISSIONER

Public, private sectors both vital to workforce development

By Dr. Tamika L. Ledbetter, Commissioner

The public and private sectors — we need both!

Inviting private industry to the discussion on how to better train Alaskans for existing and future job opportunities is an important part of a comprehensive workforce development plan. For decades we have highlighted the excellent work labor unions have done to prepare workers through on-the-job training and apprenticeships, and we must also recognize the many contributions private education and training providers have made in giving people the necessary skills to enter the workforce.

Government and the private sector have a great opportunity in our shared responsibility to *skill or reskill* people for first jobs, better performance in their current work, or wage progression. This collective approach gives workers a range of choices for education and job training, and it creates more qualified workers and high-paying jobs to help strengthen our economy. Now is the time for an all-hands-on-deck approach, because the possibilities are enormous if we work together to ensure Alaskans are prepared for a broad range of industry opportunities.

The Department of Labor and Workforce Development serves all workers, all employers, and all education and training providers. We are invested in building strong partnerships statewide, and I'm excited to create a welcoming environment that's considerate of many perspectives.

I've spent my first three months as commissioner reaching out to business and industry leaders, labor unions, and educators to listen to their concerns, offer ideas for improvement, and celebrate successes. I have been encouraged by the positive reception, pointedness of discussions, and creative suggestions. Further, I sensed a willingness to forge new partnerships and renew commitments to work with the department.

I will continue to demonstrate this openness to all feedback, because it helps us better understand industry needs. Education and training providers invest in the workforce by giving job seekers necessary skills. Let us know how we can better support your employment and training plans or bolster local workforce development strategies. We are here for you!

Contact Dr. Tamika L. Ledbetter, Commissioner, at (907) 465-2700 or commissioner.labor@alaska.gov.

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ON THE COVER:

This public domain image shows Alaska's state flower, the forget-me-not.

ALASKA
DEPARTMENT of LABOR and WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

Governor
Michael J. Dunleavy

Commissioner
Dr. Tamika L. Ledbetter

Trends is a nonpartisan, data-driven magazine that covers a range of economic topics in Alaska.

ON THIS PAGE: The background image for 2019 is an aerial photo of rivers near Circle by Dr. Travis Nelson, who teaches at the Center for Pediatric Dentistry in Seattle. Nelson visited Alaska in May 2010 to provide dental care to children in Venetie, Circle, and Fort Yukon.

Alaska's Voting Districts

How legislative seats are determined and how areas differ

By **ERIC SANDBERG**

The next decennial census will be conducted early next year. While the census provides a multitude of statistics and is used to distribute government funds, its primary purpose is the reapportionment and redistricting of the U.S. House of Representatives and state legislatures across the country. This once-a-decade process is a good barometer for how the population's distribution has changed.

Reapportionment is the distribution of a determined number of legislative seats to states or districts whose boundaries don't change, while redistricting is the redrawing of legislative district boundaries, based on population.

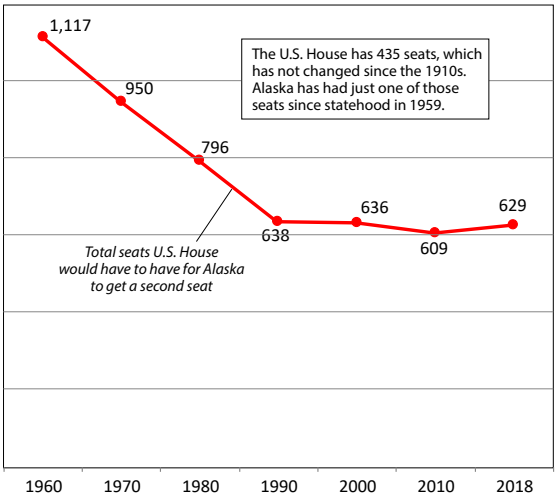
Each state redraws its own congressional boundaries after the census reapportions its number of U.S. House seats. States also control the redistricting of state legislatures.

After the 2020 count and by the end of the year, the U.S. Census Bureau will announce the initial statewide numbers for reapportioning the number of districts per state in the U.S. House of Representatives. In spring 2021, the bureau will release the 2020 Census results down to the smallest level of geography, the census block. From that release date, the Alaska Redistricting Board will have 90 days to finalize a plan for new districts in the Alaska Senate and Alaska House of Representatives.

Reapportionment is the distribution of a set number of legislative seats within set boundaries, and redistricting is the redrawing of legislative district boundaries, based on population.

1 Total U.S. House Seats Needed for AK to Have Two

HYPOTHETICAL, 1960 TO 2018



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

How seats are determined in the U.S. House of Representatives

House districts at the national level were the original reason for conducting a census. (Each state always has two seats in the U.S. Senate regardless of population.) Article One of the U.S. Constitution requires a population count every 10 years for the reapportionment of seats in the U.S. House of Representatives. The total number of House seats has remained at 435 since 1913.

Every decade, 385 out of the 435 voting seats in the chamber are reapportioned to states based on population — 385 because each of the 50 states gets one seat automatically.

After each state gets a seat to start, the Census Bureau calculates a "priority value" for each state based on population and its updated number of seats. The state with the highest priority value gets the next seat on the list, and then the bureau recalculates priority values and repeats the process until all available seats have

2 Historical Number of Seats in the U.S. House, by State

1789* to 2010 census

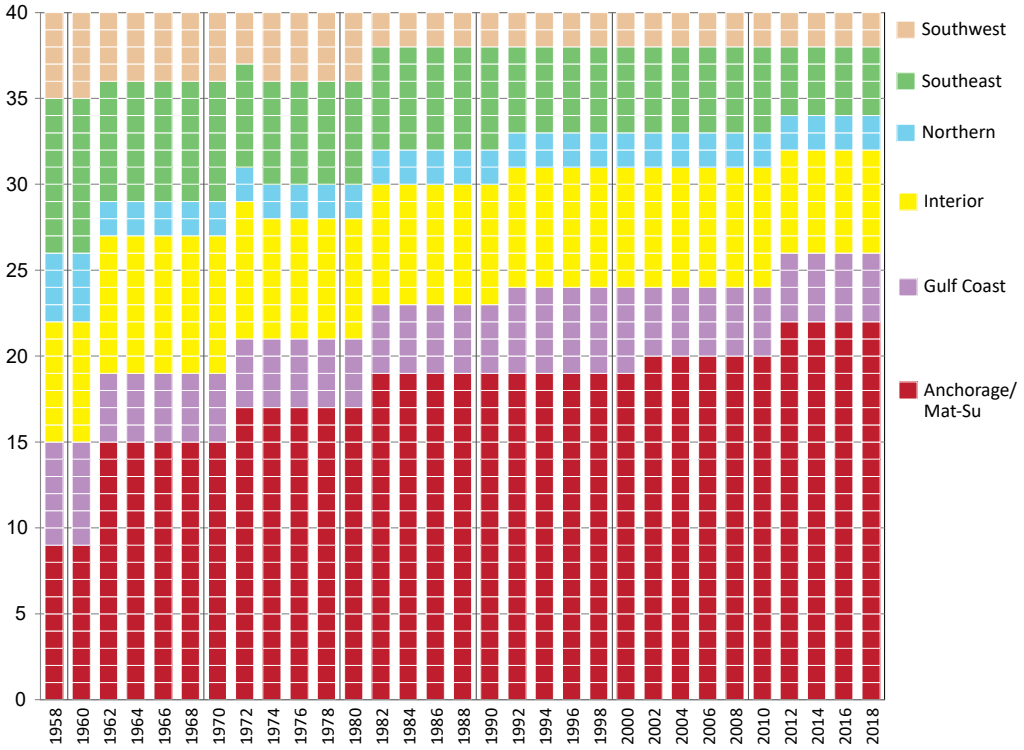
Census Year	2010	2000	1990	1980	1970	1960	1950	1940	1930	1920	1910	1900	1890	1880	1870	1860	1850	1840	1830	1820	1810	1800	1790	1789*
Total	435	435	435	435	435	435	437	435	435	435	435	391	357	332	293	243	237	232	242	213	186	142	106	65
Alabama	7	7	7	7	7	8	9	9	9	10	10	9	9	8	8	6	7	7	5	3	1	-	-	-
Alaska	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	9	8	6	5	4	3	2	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arkansas	4	4	4	4	4	4	6	7	7	7	7	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
California	53	53	52	45	43	38	30	23	20	11	11	8	7	6	4	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colorado	7	7	6	6	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Connecticut	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	6	6	7	7	7	5
Delaware	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Florida	27	25	23	19	15	12	8	6	5	4	4	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	14	13	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	12	12	11	11	10	9	7	8	8	9	7	6	4	2	3
Hawaii	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	18	19	20	22	24	24	25	26	27	27	27	25	22	20	19	14	9	7	3	1	1	-	-	-
Indiana	9	9	10	10	11	11	11	11	12	13	13	13	13	13	13	11	11	10	7	3	1	-	-	-
Iowa	4	5	5	6	6	7	8	8	9	11	11	11	11	11	9	6	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kansas	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	7	8	8	8	8	7	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kentucky	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	9	9	11	11	11	11	11	10	9	10	10	13	12	10	6	2	-
Louisiana	6	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	6	6	6	5	4	4	3	3	1	-	-	-
Maine	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	6	7	8	7	-	-	-	-
Maryland	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	6	6	8	9	9	9	8	6
Massachusetts	9	10	10	11	12	12	14	14	15	16	16	14	13	12	11	10	11	10	12	13	20	17	14	8
Michigan	14	15	16	18	19	19	18	17	17	13	13	12	12	11	9	6	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
Minnesota	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	10	10	9	7	5	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	7	7	8	8	8	7	7	6	5	5	4	2	1	1	-	-	-
Missouri	8	9	9	9	10	10	11	13	13	16	16	16	15	14	13	9	7	5	2	1	-	-	-	-
Montana	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	5	6	6	6	6	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	4	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	5	6	6	5	4	3
New Jersey	12	13	13	14	15	15	14	14	14	12	12	10	8	7	7	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	5	4
New Mexico	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New York	27	29	31	34	39	41	43	45	45	43	43	37	34	34	33	31	33	34	40	34	27	17	10	6
North Carolina	13	13	12	11	11	11	12	12	11	10	10	10	9	9	8	7	8	9	13	13	13	12	10	5
North Dakota	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	16	18	19	21	23	24	23	23	24	22	22	21	21	21	20	19	21	21	19	14	6	1	-	-
Oklahoma	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	8	9	8	8	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	18	19	21	23	25	27	30	33	34	36	36	32	30	28	27	24	25	24	28	26	23	18	13	8
Rhode Island	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
South Carolina	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	5	4	6	7	9	9	9	8	6	5
South Dakota	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	9	9	9	9	8	9	9	10	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	8	10	11	13	9	6	3	1	-
Texas	36	32	30	27	24	23	22	21	21	18	18	16	13	11	6	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	5	5	6	4	2	-
Virginia	11	11	11	10	10	10	10	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	9	11	13	15	21	22	23	22	19	10
Washington	10	9	9	8	7	7	7	6	6	5	5	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Virginia	3	3	3	4	4	5	6	6	6	6	6	5	4	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	8	8	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	11	11	11	10	9	8	6	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Seats were apportioned by the U.S. Constitution in 1789, then reapportioned according to census results thereafter.
Note: After Alaska and Hawaii became states in 1959, Congress briefly added two seats before the next census.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

3 Number of House Seats in Legislature by Region

ALASKA, ELECTION YEARS 1958 TO 2018



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

been given out. Essentially, the equation gives states with more population a higher priority value, but that priority value decreases the more seats a state gains.

Since statehood in 1959, Alaska has never had a large enough population to get additional seats in the U.S. House. Exhibit 1 shows how many seats the U.S. House of Representatives would need to have before Alaska would receive a second seat.

Just after statehood, the U.S. House would have had to be two-and-a-half times larger for Alaska to get another seat. Over the next three decades, Alaska steadily moved closer to an additional seat as our population grew much faster than the nation as a whole. However, growth cooled after 1990, and Alaska's population has grown at about the same rate as the U.S. overall, stalling Alaska's momentum toward a second congressional seat and keeping us in about the same place through the 2000 and 2010 censuses.

In 2010, for the first time, Alaska's total population was larger than the population of the average U.S. House district. Despite this, Alaska would have needed a population of just over a million to get a second seat, assuming all other states' populations remained the same. Our population was only about 70 percent of that.

Since 2010, the state's population has grown slower than the national population, so a second congressional seat is now further away than it was at the beginning of the decade.

Legal history of Alaska's legislative districts

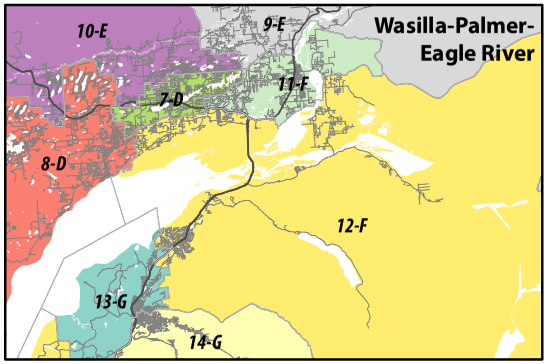
With only one U.S. House district in its history, Alaska has always focused on the Alaska Legislature for redistricting. All references to the House or Senate in the rest of this article will be at the state level.

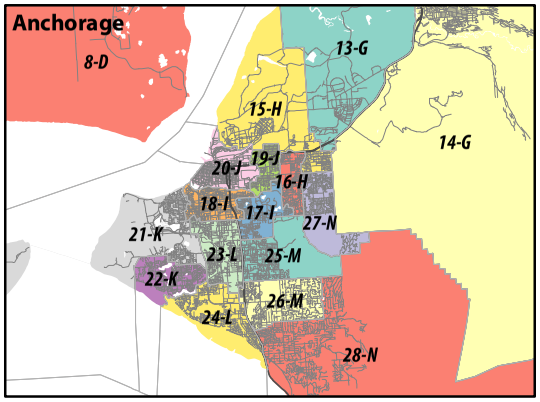
The legislature consists of two bodies, the Alaska Senate and Alaska House of Representatives, which contain 20 and 40 seats, respectively. Since the early 1990s, each seat in the Senate has contained two adjacent House seats. House districts are numerical and the Senate is alphabetical.

During the territorial days, Alaska's four judicial districts stood in as election districts. Larger cities within the districts often dominated their respective regions. In the Alaska Constitutional Convention of 1955-56, the state's founders drew new districts, based on geographic areas and allowing for multiple members to be elected from

4 Current Districts in the Alaska Legislature

CREATED AFTER THE 2010 CENSUS





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

the same district, and wrote them into the state constitution. (So, for example, Anchorage originally had one large district with multiple representatives, and so did Juneau.) The intent was that the geographic distribution of Alaska Senate seats would remain the same for good, and House districts would largely keep the same boundaries but the number of seats within each would be reapportioned with each census.

Events outside Alaska nullified this plan, though. In 1964, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in *Reynolds v. Sims* that all state legislative districts in any chamber must be roughly equal in population ("one person, one vote"). Alaska's governor then reapportioned both chambers using the same method, after the decennial census, based on recommendations from a five-member reapportionment board.

Over time, the Anchorage/Matanuska-Susitna Region has gained seats while the other five regions have lost seats.

Through the next few decades, questions about the reapportionment process were debated both in and out of Alaska courtrooms on issues such as multi-member versus single-member districts, the counting of nonresident populations such as the military, and the maximum allowable population deviation from "one person, one vote."

In 1998, Alaska voters approved a constitutional amendment that replaced sections of the Alaska constitution made redundant by various court rulings and changed the way the process worked. The amendment required single-member districts, with two House districts nested within a Senate district. Instead of the governor drawing the maps, the responsibility shifted to an independent redistricting board. Finally, the new amendment required the state to base districts on the decennial population, disallowing adjustments such as removing military populations.

Population history and area changes in total legislative seats

Exhibit 3 shows the number of Alaska House seats for each of the six economic regions in all state election years since statehood. For districts that cross region boundaries, the exhibit uses the economic region with the majority or plurality of voters. Alaska has always adjusted the House for population after the decennial census, holding the first election under the new changes during years that end in two.

Over time, the Anchorage/Matanuska-Susitna Region has gained seats while the other five regions have lost seats. In the original plan from the constitutional convention, Anchorage/Mat-Su had the same number of seats as Southeast Alaska, at nine. Following a large population jump in the 1950s, Anchorage/Mat-Su's tally rose to 15 seats after the 1960 Census. Each subsequent decade brought the region one to two new seats, with the exception of the 1990s. After passing 50 percent of the state's population in the mid-'90s, Anchorage/Mat-Su grew to half of the Alaska House during the 2000s. Currently, the region holds 22 of the 40 seats.

For each of the other regions, the current number of House seats is less than what they started with in 1958. Southeast's decline has been steepest. The region went from nine seats in the beginning to six seats through the 1970s and 1980s, five seats during the 1990s and 2000s, and finally four seats today.

The other two regions off the road system, Northern and Southwest, also successively declined from their original allotments to their current two seats each. The Northern Region has had two seats since the first reapportionment in the 1960s while Southwest fell to two seats during the 1980s.

In the last two regions, Interior and Gulf Coast, the total number of seats has fluctuated. The Interior, which includes Fairbanks, initially gained a seat over its constitutional allocation and maintained eight seats through 1972. Then the region fell to seven seats through the rest of the 1970s and remained there until a further decline to six in the current decade. The Gulf Coast's seats declined early, from six in the Alaska constitution to four during the 1960s. It remained there for several decades until growing to five seats during the 1990s. After 2002, the Gulf Coast again settled at four House seats.

The current Alaska districts and what each covers

Exhibit 4 is a map of the current legislative districts with inset maps to zoom in on the Anchorage bowl, Fairbanks, and the Eagle River/Mat-Su area. Each district is labeled with the House district number and the Senate district letter.

House districts 1 through 5 are completely within the Fairbanks North Star Borough. HD 6 runs from the Denali Borough through the upper Yukon area and down through Tok and part of the Copper River Basin. Most of HDs 7 through 11 are entirely within the Matanuska-Susitna Borough, with the exception of HD 9, which includes the Delta Junction area and parts of the Richardson Highway down to Valdez. HD 12 straddles Mat-Su

5 Alaska's Legislative Districts in Detail

Incumbents, size, population, 'ideal'* sizes, and deviation from ideal, 2010 and 2018

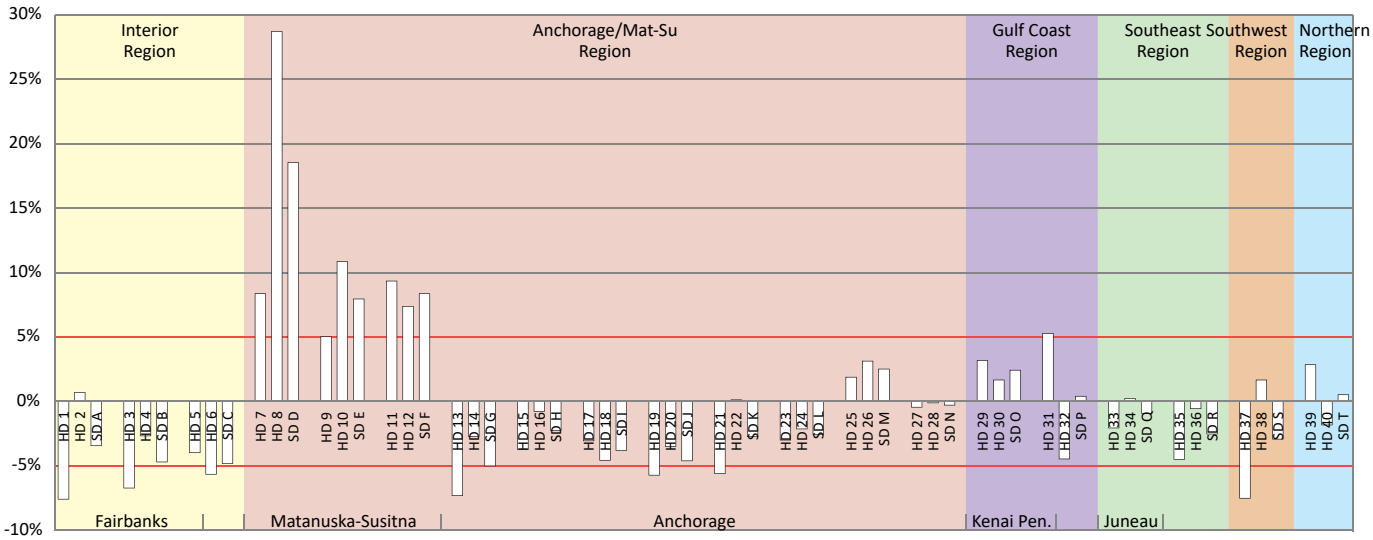
				2010 Census			2018 Estimate		
Dist	Incumbent	Sq Miles	Comparably Sized Geographic Feature	Total Population	Ideal Sz District	Percent Deviation	Total Population	Ideal Sz District	Percent Deviation
1	Barton LeBon	8.0	Hartsfield-Jackson Int Airport (GA)	17,726	17,755	-0.2%	17,010	18,405	-7.6%
2	Steve Thompson	34.6	Vashon Island (WA)	17,738	17,755	-0.1%	18,533	18,405	0.7%
A	Scott Kawasaki	42.6	The Bronx (NY)	35,464	35,510	-0.1%	35,543	36,810	-3.4%
3	Tammie Wilson	58.5	Staten Island (NY)	17,673	17,755	-0.5%	17,168	18,405	-6.7%
4	Grier Hopkins	805.1	Great Smokey Mountains Nat Park (TN)	17,786	17,755	0.2%	17,912	18,405	-2.7%
B	John Coghill	863.7	Dallas County, TX (Dallas)	35,459	35,510	-0.1%	35,080	36,810	-4.7%
5	Adam Wool	1,331.8	Rhode Island (US)	17,837	17,755	0.5%	17,673	18,405	-4.0%
6	Dave Talerico	120,916.2	Poland	17,807	17,755	0.3%	17,365	18,405	-5.7%
C	Click Bishop	122,247.9	New Mexico (US)	35,644	35,510	0.4%	35,038	36,810	-4.8%
7	Colleen Sullivan-Leonard	26.5	Oxnard, CA	17,703	17,755	-0.3%	19,944	18,405	8.4%
8	Mark Neuman	571.0	Phoenix, AZ	17,830	17,755	0.4%	23,684	18,405	28.7%
D	David Wilson	597.5	Island of Oahu	35,533	35,510	0.1%	43,628	36,810	18.5%
9	George Rauscher	25,244.4	Ireland	17,739	17,755	-0.1%	19,331	18,405	5.0%
10	David Eastman	11,869.2	Taiwan	17,827	17,755	0.4%	20,402	18,405	10.9%
E	Mike Shower	37,113.6	Liberia	35,566	35,510	0.2%	39,733	36,810	7.9%
11	Delena Johnson	55.5	Bryce Canyon National Park (UT)	17,716	17,755	-0.2%	20,124	18,405	9.3%
12	Cathy Tilton	899.2	Orange County, FL (Orlando)	17,671	17,755	-0.5%	19,763	18,405	7.4%
F	Shelley Hughes	954.7	Luxembourg	35,387	35,510	-0.3%	39,887	36,810	8.4%
13	Sharon Jackson	65.0	District of Columbia (US)	17,678	17,755	-0.4%	17,060	18,405	-7.3%
14	Kelly Merrick	332.2	San Diego, CA	17,818	17,755	0.4%	17,908	18,405	-2.7%
G	Lora Reinbold	397.3	Hong Kong	35,496	35,510	-0.0%	34,968	36,810	-5.0%
15	Gabby LeDoux	22.0	Manhattan Island (NY)	17,672	17,755	-0.5%	17,718	18,405	-3.7%
16	Ivy Spohnholz	3.0	Logan International Airport (MA)	17,806	17,755	0.3%	18,263	18,405	-0.8%
H	Bill Wielechowski	25.0	San Marino	35,478	35,510	-0.1%	35,981	36,810	-2.3%
17	Andy Josephson	4.4	McCarran International Airport (NV)	17,797	17,755	0.2%	17,844	18,405	-3.0%
18	Harriet Drummond	4.2	SeaTac Airport (WA)	17,925	17,755	1.0%	17,566	18,405	-4.6%
I	Elvi Gray-Jackson	8.6	Paterson, NJ	35,722	35,510	0.6%	35,410	36,810	-3.8%
19	Geran Tarr	2.6	Gibraltar	17,692	17,755	-0.4%	17,353	18,405	-5.7%
20	Zack Fields	5.4	Key West (FL)	17,718	17,755	-0.2%	17,763	18,405	-3.5%
J	Tom Begich	8.0	Fort Meade (MD)	35,410	35,510	-0.3%	35,116	36,810	-4.6%
21	Matt Claman	20.9	Bermuda	17,642	17,755	-0.6%	17,374	18,405	-5.6%
22	Sara Rasmussen	5.3	Los Angeles International Airport (CA)	17,755	17,755	0.0%	18,429	18,405	0.1%
K	Mia Costello	26.2	Arlington, VA	35,397	35,510	-0.3%	35,803	36,810	-2.7%
23	Chris Tuck	6.2	Mercer Island (WA)	17,809	17,755	0.3%	17,854	18,405	-3.0%
24	Chuck Kopp	9.2	Inglewood, CA	17,702	17,755	-0.3%	18,012	18,405	-2.1%
L	Natasha Von Imhof	15.4	Alexandria, VA	35,511	35,510	0%	35,866	36,810	-2.6%
25	Josh Revak	9.7	Macau	17,924	17,755	1.0%	18,752	18,405	1.9%
26	Laddie Shaw	7.9	Miami Beach, FL	17,693	17,755	-0.3%	18,980	18,405	3.1%
M	Chris Birch	17.5	Hartford, CT	35,617	35,510	0.3%	37,732	36,810	2.5%
27	Lance Pruitt	6.9	Andrews Air Force Base (MD)	17,678	17,755	-0.4%	18,323	18,405	-0.4%
28	Jennifer Johnston	611.0	Oklahoma City, OK	17,778	17,755	0.1%	18,384	18,405	-0.1%
N	Cathy Giessel	617.9	Sequoia National Park (CA)	35,456	35,510	-0.2%	36,707	36,810	-0.3%
29	Benjamin Carpenter	3,020.1	Puerto Rico	18,026	17,755	1.5%	18,989	18,405	3.2%
30	Gary Knopp	75.5	Catalina Island (CA)	18,021	17,755	1.5%	18,711	18,405	1.7%
O	Peter Micciche	3,095.6	Cyprus	36,047	35,510	1.5%	37,700	36,810	2.4%
31	Sarah Vance	2,568.2	Brunei	17,971	17,755	1.2%	19,377	18,405	5.3%
32	Louise Stutes	31,819.0	Austria	18,077	17,755	1.8%	17,583	18,405	-4.5%
P	Gary Stevens	34,387.3	Hungary	36,048	35,510	1.5%	36,960	36,810	0.4%
33	Sara Hannan	8,176.6	Massachusetts (US)	17,635	17,755	-0.7%	18,026	18,405	-2.1%
34	Andi Story	679.5	Kings Canyon National Park (CA)	17,668	17,755	-0.5%	18,447	18,405	0.2%
Q	Jesse Kiehl	8,856.1	New Hampshire (US)	35,303	35,510	-0.6%	36,473	36,810	-0.9%
35	Jonathan Kreiss-Tomkins	12,308.9	Netherlands	17,825	17,755	0.4%	17,579	18,405	-4.5%
36	Dan Ortiz	9,307.9	Rwanda	17,874	17,755	0.7%	18,301	18,405	-0.6%
R	Bert Stedman	21,616.8	Croatia	35,699	35,510	0.5%	35,880	36,810	-2.5%
37	Bryce Edgmon	96,772.7	Ecuador	17,448	17,755	-1.7%	17,024	18,405	-7.5%
38	Tiffany Zulkosky	30,396.7	Czech Republic	17,546	17,755	-1.2%	18,710	18,405	1.7%
S	Lyman Hoffman	127,169.4	Malaysia	34,994	35,510	-1.5%	35,734	36,810	-2.9%
39	Neal Foster	65,806.1	Uruguay	17,677	17,755	-0.4%	18,930	18,405	2.9%
40	John Lincoln	146,773.7	Montana (US)	17,323	17,755	-2.4%	18,070	18,405	-1.8%
T	Donny Olson	212,579.7	Kenya	35,000	35,510	-1.4%	37,000	36,810	0.5%

*Ideal district size is the standard state redistricting boards use when redrawing district boundaries. It's the state's population divided by the total number of seats in a chamber.

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

6 Seats and Districts by Region and Percent Deviation From 'Ideal'*

ALASKA, BY 2018 POPULATION ESTIMATES



*Ideal district size is the standard state redistricting boards use when redrawing district boundaries. It's the state's population divided by the total number of seats in a chamber.

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

and the Municipality of Anchorage.

Sixteen HDs lie completely within the Municipality of Anchorage, numbered 13 through 28. HDs 13 and 14 contain the Eagle River area and Fort Richardson. HDs 15 through 27 are entirely in the Anchorage bowl. HD 28 is made up of parts of the Anchorage hillside, along with Turnagain Arm communities and Girdwood.

On the Kenai Peninsula, three HDs are within the borough boundaries. HD 29 goes from Seward across the northern part of the peninsula to Nikiski. HD 30 encompasses the Kenai-Soldotna area, while HD 31 largely follows the road system south of Soldotna, including Homer. HD 32 is centered on much of the Gulf Coast, running from Yakutat through Cordova to Kodiak Island, along with some off-road Kenai Peninsula Borough communities such as Seldovia and Tyonek.

Four HDs cover the Southeast panhandle. HD 33 includes downtown Juneau and Douglas along with Haines and Skagway, while HD 34 is centered on Juneau's Mendenhall Valley. In the southern half of Southeast, HD 35 is made up of Sitka and Petersburg plus many smaller communities while HD 36 contains Ketchikan, Wrangell, and Metlakatla.

The final four HDs are in western and northern Alaska. HD 37 runs from the Bristol Bay area down the Aleutian chain, and HD 38 is centered on the lower Kuskokwim River. HD 39 takes in the Seward Peninsula plus villages on the lower Yukon River. The last HD is 40, containing the Northwest Arctic and North Slope boroughs along with a few villages on the upper Koyukuk River.

Some Alaska districts are as vast as entire states or countries

Exhibit 5 shows each current legislative district in Alaska by who currently holds each seat, population, and land area in square mileage. The creation of districts of roughly equal population based on the 2010 Census resulted in wide variation in area size. Districts range from a couple square miles in urban areas such as Anchorage to several hundred thousand square miles in remote Alaska. The average size of all Alaska legislative districts is 19,000 square miles — nearly the size of Costa Rica.

Alaska's largest legislative district is SD T, which at more than 200,000 square miles is about the size of Kenya. It would be the third largest state by itself after Alaska and Texas.

Two other Senate districts and two House districts are more than 100,000 square miles each, which if they were states would put them in the top 10 for area size. Seven House districts and three Senate districts are smaller than 100,000 square miles but still larger than 10,000. Most of these are in western Alaska, the South-

east Region, or more remote parts of the road system.

At the other end, half of the House districts and seven of the Senate districts are less than 100 square miles. The smallest is HD 19 in Anchorage at 2.6 square miles, about the size of Gibraltar. Ten other Anchorage HDs cover less than 10 square miles. Outside of Anchorage, the smallest districts are in the urban parts of Fairbanks, Mat-Su, and Kenai-Soldotna.

The current state population and the 'ideal' district size

The redistricting process, under "one person, one vote," divides the total state population by the total number of seats in a legislative chamber to get an ideal district population. This ideal is how many people a redistricting board tries to put in each district when drawing them.

Though not set in law, the general standard for state legislative districts is they shouldn't differ from the ideal district size by more than 5 percent in either direction. When a new redistricting cycle ensues, at a minimum, districts too far below ideal will have to add people while population in districts well above the ideal will be redistributed to another. With Senate districts made up of two House districts apiece, the ideal district size in the Senate is merely double the House ideal.

Exhibit 5 gives the population of current legislative districts from the 2010 Census and the Department of Labor and Workforce Development's 2018 estimates. In 2010, the ideal House district size was 17,755 people. That was more than 2,000 people above the year 2000 ideal (15,673), which itself had been nearly 2,000 more people over the ideal from 1990 (13,751). During the 1990s and 2000s, the ideal district grew more than 1 percent a year.

Since 2010, population growth has been low. Based on our 2018 population estimates, the ideal district size in the Alaska House would now be 18,405, a gain of only 650 people and representing yearly growth of just 0.4 percent.

When the current legislative districts were drawn with 2010 numbers, no district deviated from the ideal more than 2.4 percent, with the entire redistricting plan having an overall range of deviation (highest minus lowest) of 4.2 percent.

The population changes for Alaska since 2010 have, not surprisingly, caused district sizes to diverge. The overall range of deviation in the districts, from the highest above to the lowest below zero, is now over 36 percent, with the highest individual district deviation at around 29 percent, suggesting what types of changes will come after the 2020 Census.

'Ideal' district size is the standard state redistricting boards use when redrawing district boundaries. It's the state's population divided by the total number of seats in a chamber.

Barring a large population shift before 2020, the overall range of deviation will likely still be less than it was in recent decades, however. At the end of the 2000s, the legislative districts in place had an overall deviation of 68 percent, and at the end of the 1990s, it was 84 percent.

With the Mat-Su Borough having the fastest growth rate in the state, the region's legislative districts have gained the most population (see Exhibit 6). The top three Senate districts and top five House districts for deviation above the ideal are all completely or mostly in Mat-Su, led by HD 8 at 29 percent above the ideal size. Two other Mat-Su districts, SD D and HD 10, are more than 10 percent above the ideal. Outside of Mat-Su, the only district more than 5 percent over the ideal district size outside is HD 31 on the Kenai Peninsula. This means Mat-Su will continue to gain district representation with the next decennial redistricting cycle.

Twenty-four Alaska House districts and 13 Alaska Senate districts have smaller-than-the-ideal populations and will likely lose representation. HD 1 in downtown Fairbanks is the furthest below ideal at -7.6 percent, followed by HD 37 in Southwest Alaska at -7.5 percent and HD 13 in Eagle River at -7.3 percent. Overall, districts in Anchorage and the Interior predominate among those under ideal, though districts in Southeast and rural Alaska are included.

Because of the lower population growth this decade, the least populated district is closer to ideal than earlier decades. Before redistricting after the 2010 Census, the district furthest below ideal was in rural Southeast at -22 percent while 10 years earlier it was district covering the Aleutian Islands, at -28 percent.

Mat-Su continues to grow and gain representation

Exhibit 7 further illustrates Mat-Su's growth in legislative representation. These maps take the 2010 census population and 2018 estimated population by borough/census area and convert them to how many "ideal size" Alaska House districts they would roughly equal, with the ideal as the state population divided by 40 seats.

The labels under each area name represent fractions of an ideal district, rounded to the nearest fourth. In both decades shown, only six boroughs/census areas had enough population for a full district.

The colors on the map show increases or decreases since the prior census as the area's population converted to equivalent district gains or losses. The change for most areas came out to less than a quarter of an ideal district.

Between 2000 and 2010, Mat-Su's population growth represented an increase of more than an entire district in the Alaska House. In 2000, Mat-Su had enough population for three full districts and three-fourths of another. Ten years later, the borough's population was enough for five districts. The only other borough with a substantial increase was Fairbanks, with an increase of a quarter of a district.

Populations in six areas outside the Railbelt, and especially in Southeast, declined by at least a quarter of a House district from 2000 to 2010. These included Juneau and Ketchikan. Ketchikan, along with Kodiak Island, no longer had enough population for a full House district by 2010.

The 2020 decennial census that will launch the next redistricting process hasn't begun, but the 2018 estimates give a glimpse at how population changes since 2010 will likely affect House representation.

As the second map shows, Mat-Su's growth this decade will largely be at the expense of Anchorage and Fairbanks, in contrast to the 2000s. Mat-Su's population is now large enough for five full districts plus three-quarters of another and it has overtaken Fairbanks as the second-largest borough. This drops Fairbanks to five and one-fourth districts, which would be a return to its 2000 representation level.

The biggest loss is set to fall on Anchorage, whose population now amounts to 16 districts, a decline of half a district from 2010. Anchorage still represents the largest number of districts by far of any borough or census area.

How race, education, and marriage status vary by Alaska district

The Census Bureau conducts an ongoing survey, the American Community Survey, to gather more frequent and detailed social and economic data. The bureau replaced the old long form census sheet, conducted once every 10 years, with a periodic survey throughout the decade. At more detailed levels of geography such as legislative districts, the data represent five years of surveys. It's important to note these survey data have often-substantial margins of error.

Exhibit 8 shows select social statistics for each Alaska House and Senate district by race, educational attainment, and marital status between 2013 and 2017.

Racial makeup

Racial makeup varies widely among districts. Alaskans who mark their race as "white alone" constitute about 65 percent of the population statewide and are the majority of the population in 35 out of 40 House districts and 17 out of 20 Senate districts. The House district with the highest percentage of white alone residents is HD 4 in Fairbanks, at nearly 90 percent, while the lowest numbers are in western Alaska with HDs 38 and 39 at 11 and 12 percent white, respectively. The only districts outside western Alaska where white alone residents are not the majority are HD 19 and SD J in Anchorage, though whites are a plurality in both (not the majority but still the largest racial group).

Alaska Natives are the majority in three western House districts and two Senate districts, with a plurality being Alaska Native in HD 37 in Southwest. HDs 38 and 39 are over 80 percent Native. Outside western Alaska, the highest Native proportions are in Southeast and the rural Interior. The district with the lowest percentage of Alaska Natives is HD 13 in Eagle River, at 2 percent.

Although no other racial group has a majority or plurality in a district, various parts of the state have substantial populations of other groups. Those marking Asian alone have their highest percentage in Southwest, with HD 37 at 18 percent Asian. Three other districts are at least 15 percent Asian, two of which (17 and 23) are in Anchorage while HD 32 is along the Gulf Coast. Black alone residents make up 10 percent of the population in four House districts and one Senate district, while Pacific Islanders represent 10 percent in one House district. All of these are in Anchorage.

Level of education and marital status

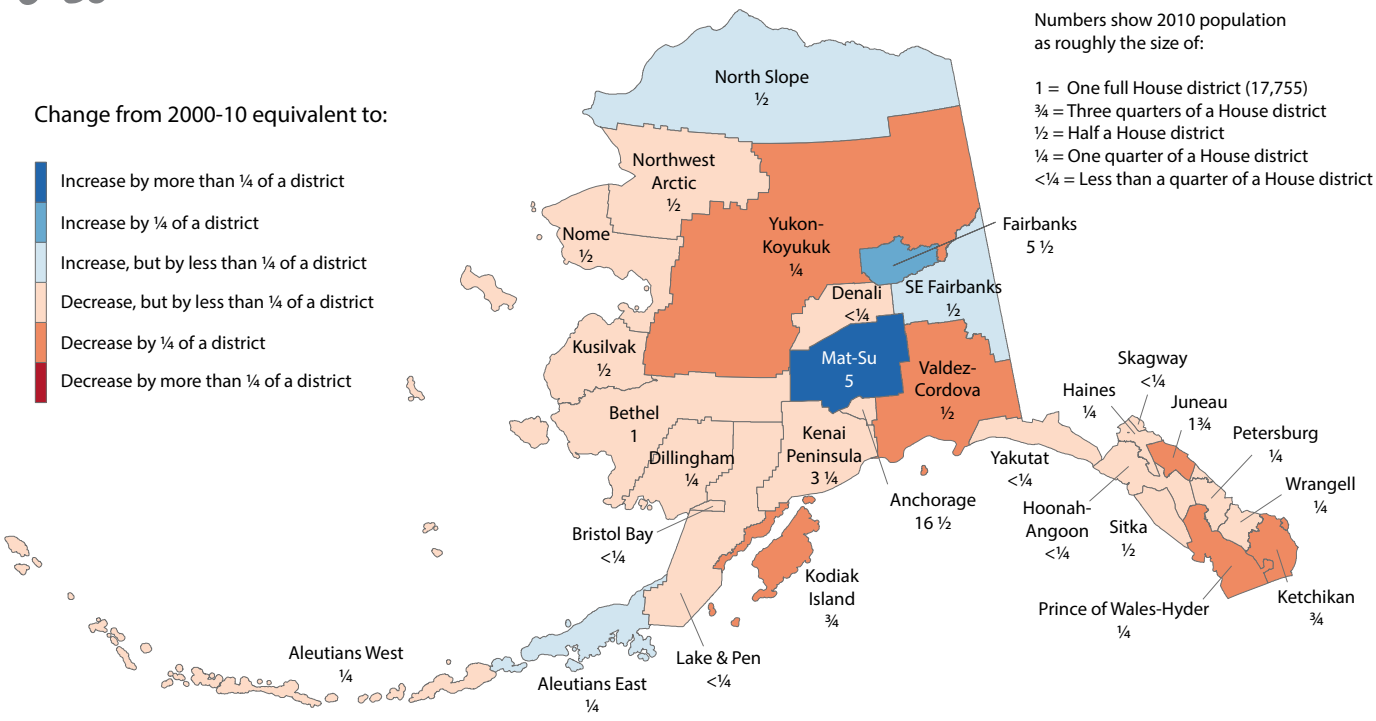
Educational attainment by legislative district also varies widely, particularly among the percentages of residents 25 and older who have at least a bachelor's degree. In HD 28 on the outskirts of Anchorage, 60 percent of adults have a bachelor's or higher. Four other House districts and one Senate district are at over 40 percent. The district with the smallest college-educated percentage is HD 39, which contains the Seward Peninsula and lower Yukon River villages, at 11 percent.

The two highest and lowest House districts for educational attainment diverge on marital status as well. The Anchorage district has the highest number of married

Text continues on page 22

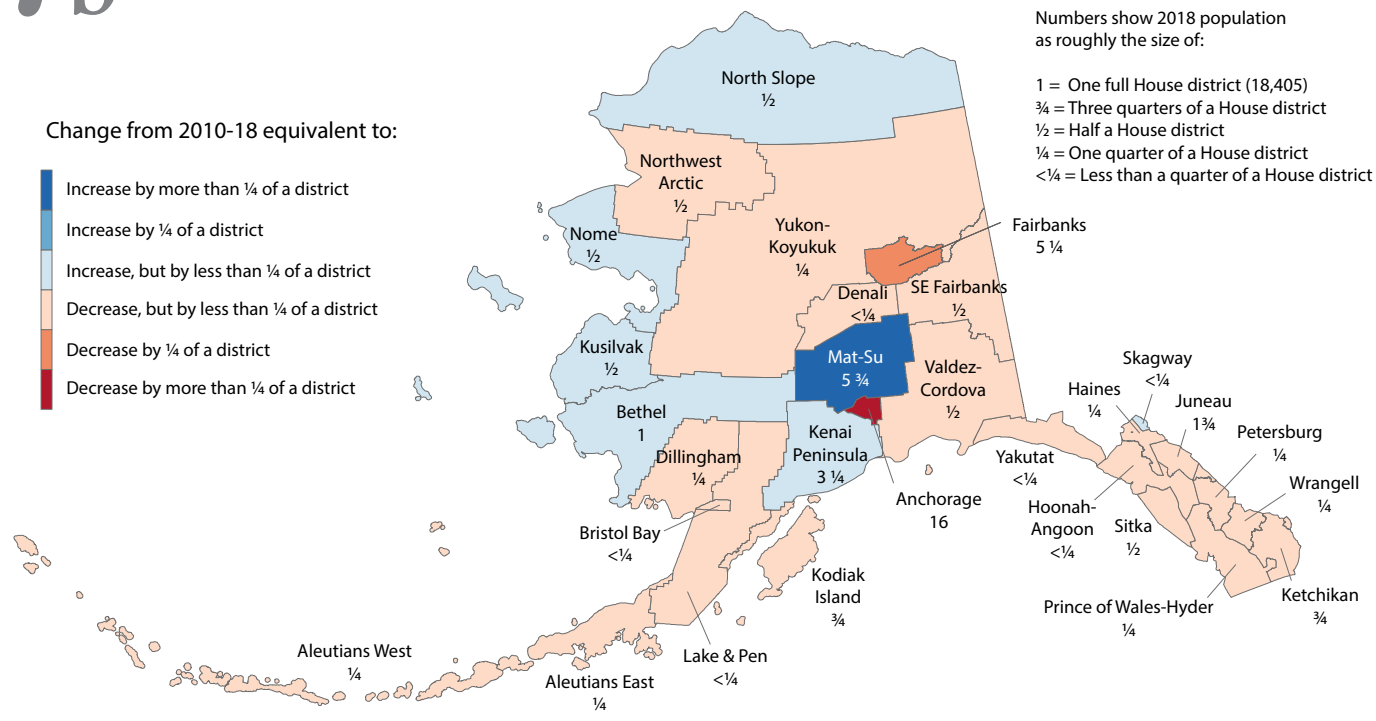
7a 2010 Population Converted to Number of 'Ideal' House Districts

And loss or gain over the decade by borough or census area, 2000 to 2010



7b 2018 Population Converted to Number of 'Ideal' House Districts

And loss or gain over the decade by borough or census area, 2010 to 2018



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

8 Demographics by Alaska Legislative District

Race, educational attainment, and marital status, 2013 to 2017

	Race							Education (Ages 26+)		Marital Status (Ages 15+)				
District	White	Alaska Native	Black	Asian	Pac Islander	Other	2+ races	HS diploma or above	Bachelor's or above	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Never married
Alaska	65.3% (±0.2%)	14.2% (±0.2%)	3.2% (±0.1%)	6.2% (±0.1%)	1.2% (0.1%)	1.4% (±0.2%)	8.5% (±0.3%)	92.4% (±0.5%)	29.0% (±0.5%)	48.9% (±0.5%)	3.7% (±0.2%)	11.6% (±0.3%)	1.7% (±0.1%)	34.1% (±0.4%)
HD 1	63.0% (±3.7%)	12.6% (±1.8%)	7.3% (±1.8%)	4.4% (±1.4%)	1.2% (±1.2%)	1.5% (±1.2%)	9.9% (±2.0%)	90.3% (±2.0%)	23.1% (±2.8%)	38.0% (±2.8%)	5.1% (±1.3%)	15.9% (±2.1%)	2.1% (±1.0%)	38.8% (±2.7%)
HD 2	71.4% (±3.2%)	3.2% (±1.3%)	8.2% (±1.6%)	5.1% (±1.1%)	1.2% (±1.0%)	2.0% (±1.2%)	8.8% (±2.2%)	95.4% (±1.7%)	30.1% (±4.0%)	56.8% (±3.8%)	2.4% (±1.1%)	6.3% (±1.6%)	1.0% (±0.6%)	33.5% (±3.3%)
SD A	67.3% (±2.5%)	7.9% (±1.0%)	7.8% (±1.2%)	4.8% (±0.9%)	1.2% (±0.5%)	1.7% (±0.9%)	9.4% (±1.5%)	92.6% (±1.4%)	26.3% (±2.4%)	47.2% (±2.4%)	3.8% (±0.8%)	11.2% (±1.2%)	1.6% (±0.6%)	36.2% (±2.0%)
HD 3	80.6% (±1.6%)	8.1% (±3.6%)	3.1% (±1.2%)	0.7% (±0.4%)	0.0% (±0.1%)	0.5% (±0.5%)	7.0% (±2.1%)	95.0% (±1.7%)	23.7% (±3.2%)	57.6% (±4.1%)	2.6% (±1.1%)	11.8% (±2.8%)	2.4% (±1.1%)	25.5% (±3.3%)
HD 4	89.4% (±2.1%)	3.3% (±1.6%)	0.2% (±0.3%)	1.9% (±1.1%)	0.2% (±0.3%)	0.0% (±0.1%)	4.9% (±2.0%)	96.9% (±1.7%)	45.9% (±5.1%)	57.3% (±4.4%)	2.3% (±0.9%)	7.4% (±2.0%)	0.4% (±0.5%)	32.5% (±4.0%)
SD B	85.0% (±1.6%)	5.7% (±1.8%)	1.6% (±0.6%)	1.3% (±0.5%)	0.1% (±0.2%)	0.3% (±0.2%)	6.0% (±1.5%)	96.0% (±1.1%)	35.4% (±2.8%)	57.5% (±3.2%)	2.5% (±0.7%)	9.6% (±1.7%)	1.4% (±0.6%)	29.1% (±2.6%)
HD 5	71.8% (±3.3%)	9.3% (±2.3%)	4.1% (±2.0%)	4.2% (±2.1%)	0.3% (±0.3%)	0.2% (±0.3%)	10.1% (±2.5%)	94.4% (±2.2%)	40.8% (±4.4%)	45.1% (±3.5%)	1.9% (±0.8%)	10.9% (±2.3%)	1.2% (±0.7%)	40.8% (±3.3%)
HD 6	67.8% (±3.6%)	19.6% (±0.7%)	0.9% (±0.6%)	2.4% (±0.8%)	0.1% (±0.2%)	1.7% (±1.6%)	7.5% (±1.9%)	92.9% (±1.0%)	27.3% (±3.3%)	49.4% (±3.3%)	3.3% (±0.9%)	8.5% (±2.0%)	2.2% (±0.9%)	36.6% (±2.6%)
SD C	69.9% (±2.5%)	14.2% (±1.2%)	2.6% (±1.1%)	3.3% (±1.1%)	0.2% (±0.2%)	0.9% (±0.8%)	8.8% (±1.5%)	93.7% (±1.3%)	34.4% (±2.9%)	47.1% (±2.6%)	2.5% (±0.6%)	9.8% (±1.6%)	1.7% (±0.6%)	38.9% (±2.4%)
HD 7	80.7% (±1.9%)	5.2% (±1.2%)	1.3% (±0.7%)	1.6% (±0.7%)	0.2% (±0.2%)	0.5% (±0.6%)	10.4% (±1.7%)	91.7% (±1.7%)	18.1% (±2.1%)	45.1% (±2.5%)	5.7% (±1.2%)	13.7% (±1.7%)	1.9% (±0.7%)	33.6% (±2.4%)
HD 8	86.3% (±2.4%)	4.0% (±1.0%)	0.1% (±0.1%)	1.6% (±0.9%)	0.0% (±0.1%)	0.4% (±0.5%)	7.6% (±2.1%)	90.0% (±2.3%)	14.4% (±2.0%)	51.9% (±3.0%)	3.7% (±0.9%)	12.6% (±1.9%)	1.9% (±0.6%)	30.0% (±2.8%)
SD D	83.2% (±1.4%)	4.7% (±0.8%)	0.8% (±0.4%)	1.6% (±0.5%)	0.1% (±0.1%)	0.4% (±0.4%)	9.2% (±1.3%)	91.0% (±1.5%)	16.4% (±1.3%)	48.2% (±1.9%)	4.8% (±0.7%)	13.2% (±1.3%)	1.9% (±0.5%)	32.0% (±1.5%)
HD 9	84.8% (±2.0%)	3.3% (±0.7%)	1.0% (±0.4%)	2.3% (±0.7%)	0.2% (±0.2%)	0.6% (±0.3%)	7.9% (±1.8%)	92.1% (±1.3%)	25.7% (±2.4%)	51.9% (±2.8%)	3.2% (±0.7%)	11.7% (±1.7%)	1.5% (±0.5%)	31.7% (±2.5%)
HD 10	83.2% (±2.1%)	6.3% (±1.6%)	0.3% (±0.3%)	0.7% (±0.4%)	0.3% (±0.2%)	1.0% (±0.7%)	8.2% (±1.3%)	91.6% (±1.3%)	18.8% (±1.9%)	50.5% (±2.1%)	3.8% (±0.8%)	12.4% (±1.8%)	2.6% (±0.8%)	30.7% (±2.3%)
SD E	84.0% (±1.4%)	4.8% (±0.8%)	0.7% (±0.2%)	1.5% (±0.4%)	0.2% (±0.1%)	0.8% (±0.4%)	8.0% (±1.1%)	91.8% (±0.9%)	22.3% (±1.5%)	51.2% (±1.7%)	3.5% (±0.5%)	12.1% (±1.2%)	2.0% (±0.5%)	31.2% (±1.7%)
HD 11	82.0% (±1.2%)	5.8% (±0.9%)	2.1% (±0.6%)	1.2% (±0.4%)	0.4% (±0.2%)	0.5% (±0.2%)	8.0% (±1.3%)	95.0% (±0.7%)	26.9% (±1.5%)	49.9% (±1.8%)	3.9% (±0.9%)	11.9% (±1.0%)	2.0% (±0.5%)	32.3% (±1.7%)
HD 12	84.5% (±1.5%)	4.6% (±1.3%)	1.4% (±0.9%)	1.0% (±0.5%)	0.0% (±0.1%)	0.6% (±0.3%)	7.8% (±1.8%)	96.1% (±0.8%)	27.0% (±2.7%)	57.3% (±3.0%)	3.1% (±0.8%)	11.1% (±1.7%)	0.6% (±0.3%)	27.8% (±2.7%)
SD F	83.3% (±1.2%)	5.2% (±0.8%)	1.8% (±0.4%)	1.1% (±0.3%)	0.2% (±0.1%)	0.5% (±0.2%)	7.9% (±1.1%)	95.6% (±0.5%)	27.0% (±1.6%)	53.6% (±1.8%)	3.5% (±0.6%)	11.5% (±1.1%)	1.3% (±0.3%)	30.1% (±1.6%)
HD 13	76.2% (±3.3%)	1.9% (±1.1%)	5.3% (±1.9%)	5.6% (±2.0%)	1.0% (±1.2%)	2.8% (±1.4%)	7.2% (±1.9%)	94.8% (±1.9%)	31.9% (±4.1%)	57.5% (±3.6%)	2.4% (±1.2%)	7.0% (±1.7%)	1.1% (±0.6%)	32.0% (±3.3%)
HD 14	83.8% (±1.8%)	4.5% (±1.3%)	1.7% (±1.0%)	1.8% (±0.8%)	0.0% (±0.0%)	0.4% (±0.4%)	7.9% (±2.0%)	97.9% (±0.8%)	43.2% (±4.1%)	61.6% (±3.5%)	2.8% (±1.1%)	10.1% (±2.0%)	1.0% (±0.6%)	24.4% (±2.7%)
SD G	80.1% (±1.3%)	3.0% (±0.9%)	3.5% (±1.0%)	3.7% (±1.1%)	0.5% (±0.6%)	1.6% (±0.7%)	7.6% (±1.3%)	96.8% (±0.9%)	38.3% (±3.1%)	60.0% (±2.4%)	2.4% (±0.8%)	8.3% (±1.4%)	1.1% (±0.4%)	28.2% (±2.0%)
HD 15	52.9% (±3.1%)	5.9% (±2.5%)	12.5% (±2.7%)	9.5% (±4.0%)	6.1% (±3.0%)	1.5% (±0.6%)	11.6% (±3.0%)	93.3% (±2.4%)	19.3% (±3.1%)	46.9% (±3.7%)	1.5% (±0.7%)	8.3% (±2.1%)	2.2% (±1.2%)	41.0% (±3.6%)
HD 16	53.0% (±2.6%)	10.2% (±2.6%)	8.5% (±2.0%)	11.5% (±3.5%)	2.4% (±1.6%)	0.9% (±0.7%)	13.5% (±3.1%)	94.0% (±1.6%)	35.8% (±3.6%)	47.3% (±3.5%)	2.9% (±1.0%)	10.1% (±1.8%)	1.6% (±0.8%)	38.1% (±3.1%)
SD H	53.1% (±1.8%)	8.3% (±1.7%)	10.3% (±1.3%)	10.5% (±2.4%)	4.1% (±1.5%)	1.2% (±0.5%)	12.5% (±2.2%)	93.5% (±1.3%)	28.6% (±2.3%)	46.8% (±2.6%)	2.4% (±0.6%)	9.6% (±1.3%)	1.9% (±0.7%)	39.3% (±2.4%)
HD 17	55.2% (±3.5%)	11.6% (±2.9%)	3.2% (±1.1%)	14.9% (±4.4%)	2.8% (±1.6%)	2.8% (±1.3%)	9.5% (±2.6%)	91.3% (±2.3%)	29.9% (±3.0%)	39.3% (±3.1%)	2.7% (±1.0%)	12.4% (±2.2%)	1.9% (±0.9%)	43.7% (±3.3%)
HD 18	56.3% (±3.6%)	9.1% (±2.8%)	10.0% (±3.7%)	11.1% (±2.7%)	3.8% (±2.4%)	1.7% (±0.9%)	7.9% (±1.9%)	90.4% (±2.2%)	30.5% (±3.7%)	35.9% (±3.6%)	3.8% (±1.1%)	17.8% (±2.4%)	2.6% (±0.9%)	40.0% (±3.5%)
SD I	55.7% (±2.5%)	10.4% (±1.8%)	6.5% (±1.8%)	13.1% (±2.7%)	3.3% (±1.3%)	2.3% (±0.7%)	8.8% (±1.6%)	90.8% (±1.7%)	30.2% (±2.2%)	37.6% (±2.4%)	3.3% (±0.8%)	15.0% (±1.6%)	2.2% (±0.6%)	41.9% (±2.1%)
HD 19	36.8% (±3.8%)	14.9% (±3.7%)	10.6% (±3.6%)	12.3% (±4.4%)	10.7% (±3.5%)	3.9% (±1.7%)	10.7% (±2.7%)	85.5% (±3.5%)	21.3% (±3.4%)	39.4% (±4.1%)	4.4% (±1.6%)	11.9% (±2.4%)	2.1% (±1.0%)	42.3% (±3.7%)
HD 20	56.2% (±2.2%)	13.4% (±3.0%)	8.4% (±1.9%)	6.2% (±1.5%)	3.4% (±1.5%)	3.7% (±1.7%)	8.7% (±2.0%)	90.6% (±2.1%)	33.8% (±3.0%)	32.9% (±3.3%)	5.6% (±1.3%)	15.8% (±2.5%)	2.2% (±0.8%)	43.5% (±3.1%)
SD J	46.8% (±2.2%)	14.1% (±2.0%)	9.5% (±1.9%)	9.2% (±2.2%)	6.9% (±1.8%)	3.8% (±1.1%)	9.7% (±1.6%)	88.4% (±1.9%)	28.4% (±2.3%)	35.8% (±2.6%)	5.1% (±1.1%)	14.0% (±1.8%)	2.2% (±0.6%)	43.0% (±2.4%)
HD 21	62.5% (±1.3%)	9.6% (±3.3%)	2.8% (±1.5%)	12.6% (±3.1%)	0.8% (±0.6%)	2.6% (±1.8%)	9.1% (±2.1%)	93.0% (±2.5%)	36.6% (±2.9%)	45.5% (±2.9%)	4.0% (±0.9%)	14.6% (±2.2%)	1.4% (±0.7%)	34.5% (±2.4%)
HD 22	66.7% (±2.8%)	5.5% (±2.6%)	3.2% (±1.4%)	8.7% (±2.8%)	1.8% (±1.8%)	3.8% (±2.0%)	10.3% (±2.7%)	95.5% (±2.1%)	35.6% (±4.1%)	47.1% (±3.9%)	2.7% (±1.1%)	12.6% (±2.2%)	1.8% (±0.9%)	35.9% (±3.6%)
SD K	64.6% (±1.6%)	7.6% (±2.2%)	3.0% (±1.1%)	10.7% (±1.8%)	1.3% (±0.9%)	3.2% (±1.2%)	9.7% (±1.6%)	94.2% (±1.6%)	36.1% (±2.4%)	46.3% (±2.5%)	3.4% (±0.7%)	13.6% (±1.5%)	1.6% (±0.6%)	35.1% (±2.1%)

8 Demographics by Alaska Legislative District, continued

Race, educational attainment, and marital status, 2013 to 2017

	Race							Education (Ages 26+)		Marital Status (Ages 15+)				
District	White	Alaska Native	Black	Asian	Pac Islander	Other	2+ races	HS diploma or above	Bachelor's or above	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Never married
Alaska	65.3% (±0.2%)	14.2% (±0.2%)	3.2% (±0.1%)	6.2% (±0.1%)	1.2% (0.1%)	1.4% (±0.2%)	8.5% (±0.3%)	92.4% (±0.5%)	29.0% (±0.5%)	48.9% (±0.5%)	3.7% (±0.2%)	11.6% (±0.3%)	1.7% (±0.1%)	34.1% (±0.4%)
HD 23	54.4% (±4.1%)	8.9% (±2.3%)	2.3% (±0.9%)	16.9% (±3.4%)	2.1% (±1.5%)	3.9% (±2.0%)	11.6% (±2.6%)	91.6% (±1.8%)	23.3% (±2.5%)	45.5% (±3.7%)	4.3% (±1.3%)	12.8% (±2.1%)	1.8% (±0.9%)	35.6% (±3.1%)
HD 24	73.2% (±2.7%)	3.9% (±1.5%)	1.7% (±1.1%)	8.4% (±3.2%)	0.5% (±0.4%)	0.4% (±0.3%)	12.0% (±3.2%)	94.1% (±2.1%)	37.4% (±3.9%)	54.8% (±3.6%)	4.3% (±1.3%)	10.4% (±2.1%)	1.9% (±0.9%)	28.6% (±3.5%)
SD L	63.8% (±2.9%)	6.4% (±1.5%)	2.0% (±0.7%)	12.7% (±2.2%)	1.3% (±0.7%)	2.1% (±1.0%)	11.8% (±2.2%)	92.9% (±1.4%)	30.4% (±2.3%)	50.2% (±2.5%)	4.3% (±0.9%)	11.6% (±1.5%)	1.8% (±0.6%)	32.1% (±2.2%)
HD 25	62.1% (±2.6%)	6.6% (±2.4%)	5.2% (±2.3%)	11.9% (±2.9%)	0.6% (±0.6%)	2.3% (±1.5%)	11.5% (±2.6%)	91.5% (±2.0%)	32.6% (±3.1%)	54.5% (±3.4%)	4.1% (±1.3%)	10.7% (±2.1%)	1.4% (±0.7%)	29.2% (±2.7%)
HD 26	67.3% (±3.4%)	6.4% (±2.3%)	5.0% (±2.8%)	10.5% (±2.9%)	0.5% (±0.6%)	2.9% (±2.5%)	7.4% (±2.5%)	95.4% (±1.4%)	38.3% (±3.7%)	56.8% (±3.3%)	2.5% (±0.8%)	12.3% (±2.8%)	1.2% (±0.7%)	27.2% (±3.0%)
SD M	64.7% (±1.8%)	6.5% (±1.7%)	5.1% (±1.8%)	11.2% (±2.1%)	0.5% (±0.5%)	2.6% (±1.5%)	9.4% (±1.9%)	93.5% (±1.3%)	35.5% (±2.3%)	55.7% (±2.5%)	3.3% (±0.7%)	11.5% (±1.9%)	1.3% (±0.5%)	28.2% (±1.9%)
HD 27	61.5% (±2.8%)	5.3% (±1.9%)	9.9% (±3.8%)	8.6% (±3.2%)	4.2% (±2.3%)	0.9% (±0.8%)	9.6% (±3.0%)	93.3% (±2.2%)	35.3% (±3.5%)	46.3% (±4.8%)	3.6% (±1.0%)	13.9% (±2.6%)	0.7% (±0.5%)	35.5% (±3.8%)
HD 28	84.7% (±1.7%)	1.8% (±0.7%)	1.4% (±0.9%)	2.8% (±0.9%)	0.0% (±0.1%)	1.3% (±1.0%)	8.0% (±2.0%)	97.6% (±0.8%)	60.4% (±3.6%)	65.4% (±2.6%)	2.7% (±0.8%)	6.8% (±1.5%)	0.9% (±0.5%)	24.2% (±2.3%)
SD N	73.1% (±0.8%)	3.6% (±1.0%)	5.6% (±2.0%)	5.7% (±1.7%)	2.1% (±1.2%)	1.1% (±0.6%)	8.8% (±1.6%)	95.5% (±1.1%)	47.9% (±2.6%)	55.7% (±2.8%)	3.2% (±0.7%)	10.4% (±1.6%)	0.8% (±0.4%)	30.0% (±2.3%)
HD 29	83.2% (±2.1%)	7.3% (±1.5%)	0.8% (±0.2%)	2.2% (±1.0%)	0.1% (±0.1%)	0.5% (±0.4%)	5.9% (±1.4%)	92.3% (±1.5%)	18.8% (±2.5%)	50.2% (±3.1%)	5.8% (±1.4%)	12.7% (±1.9%)	2.0% (±0.7%)	29.3% (±2.3%)
HD 30	82.3% (±2.7%)	7.7% (±1.9%)	0.5% (±0.4%)	1.2% (±0.8%)	0.6% (±0.4%)	1.1% (±0.7%)	6.5% (±1.7%)	91.2% (±1.6%)	23.5% (±2.6%)	50.3% (±3.1%)	4.2% (±1.2%)	16.5% (±2.3%)	2.3% (±0.9%)	26.7% (±2.2%)
SD O	82.7% (±1.0%)	7.5% (±1.0%)	0.7% (±0.2%)	1.7% (±0.4%)	0.4% (±0.2%)	0.8% (±0.4%)	6.2% (±1.0%)	91.7% (±1.1%)	21.1% (±1.6%)	50.3% (±2.1%)	5.0% (±0.9%)	14.6% (±1.5%)	2.2% (±0.6%)	28.0% (±1.4%)
HD 31	88.9% (±1.7%)	4.1% (±0.9%)	0.3% (±0.2%)	0.9% (±0.3%)	0.2% (±0.3%)	0.7% (±0.3%)	5.0% (±1.0%)	93.9% (±1.1%)	30.3% (±2.4%)	54.8% (±2.3%)	4.8% (±0.8%)	13.1% (±1.6%)	1.4% (±0.6%)	25.9% (±1.8%)
HD 32	55.7% (±1.6%)	16.2% (±1.5%)	0.2% (±0.2%)	16.7% (±0.8%)	1.1% (±0.3%)	1.9% (±1.1%)	8.3% (±1.8%)	90.6% (±1.4%)	26.6% (±3.1%)	49.6% (±2.9%)	3.3% (±0.6%)	12.0% (±2.2%)	1.4% (±0.6%)	33.8% (±2.2%)
SD P	72.0% (±1.6%)	10.2% (±0.9%)	0.2% (±0.1%)	8.9% (±0.4%)	0.7% (±0.3%)	1.3% (±0.6%)	6.7% (±1.0%)	92.3% (±0.9%)	28.5% (±2.1%)	52.2% (±1.8%)	4.0% (±0.5%)	12.5% (±1.4%)	1.4% (±0.4%)	29.8% (±1.5%)
HD 33	71.1% (±1.7%)	11.9% (±1.8%)	1.0% (±0.5%)	6.5% (±1.5%)	0.7% (±0.5%)	0.6% (±0.4%)	8.2% (±1.6%)	95.6% (±1.0%)	41.4% (±2.1%)	47.4% (±2.7%)	4.2% (±1.0%)	13.7% (±1.8%)	1.7% (±0.6%)	33.1% (±2.7%)
HD 34	69.3% (±1.9%)	9.9% (±1.9%)	1.0% (±0.4%)	7.4% (±1.7%)	1.0% (±0.5%)	2.0% (±1.6%)	9.5% (±2.2%)	96.2% (±1.4%)	37.7% (±3.5%)	55.3% (±3.2%)	3.5% (±1.1%)	9.8% (±1.9%)	1.9% (±0.8%)	29.5% (±2.4%)
SD Q	70.2% (±0.8%)	10.9% (±0.9%)	1.0% (±0.2%)	6.9% (±0.6%)	0.9% (±0.2%)	1.3% (±0.8%)	8.9% (±1.3%)	95.9% (±0.9%)	39.6% (±1.9%)	51.4% (±2.1%)	3.8% (±0.8%)	11.8% (±1.4%)	1.8% (±0.5%)	31.3% (±1.7%)
HD 35	63.6% (±0.7%)	18.7% (±1.0%)	1.0% (±0.3%)	5.1% (±0.6%)	0.5% (±0.3%)	0.5% (±0.3%)	10.6% (±1.1%)	91.5% (±1.0%)	26.8% (±1.7%)	48.6% (±2.2%)	5.7% (±0.6%)	14.5% (±1.3%)	1.8% (±0.5%)	29.4% (±1.4%)
HD 36	61.1% (±0.8%)	21.7% (±1.1%)	0.4% (±0.2%)	6.6% (±0.6%)	0.2% (±0.1%)	0.6% (±0.3%)	9.4% (±0.9%)	91.4% (±0.9%)	22.1% (±1.7%)	49.8% (±1.9%)	4.1% (±0.6%)	13.7% (±1.1%)	1.7% (±0.4%)	30.6% (±1.4%)
SD R	62.4% (±0.6%)	20.2% (±0.7%)	0.7% (±0.1%)	5.9% (±0.4%)	0.3% (±0.2%)	0.5% (±0.2%)	10.0% (±0.7%)	91.4% (±0.7%)	24.5% (±1.3%)	49.2% (±1.5%)	4.9% (±0.4%)	14.1% (±0.8%)	1.8% (±0.3%)	30.0% (±0.9%)
HD 37	23.7% (±1.1%)	43.6% (±1.3%)	2.9% (±0.8%)	18.4% (±0.9%)	1.2% (±0.2%)	3.2% (±0.8%)	7.2% (±0.9%)	87.2% (±1.1%)	15.2% (±1.1%)	43.3% (±1.6%)	4.4% (±0.5%)	10.0% (±0.7%)	2.7% (±0.5%)	39.5% (±1.4%)
HD 38	10.6% (±0.6%)	82.2% (±0.9%)	0.6% (±0.2%)	0.9% (±0.2%)	0.0% (±0.0%)	0.5% (±0.6%)	5.2% (±0.9%)	80.2% (±1.4%)	12.3% (±1.8%)	37.7% (±1.9%)	4.5% (±0.6%)	6.2% (±0.9%)	3.5% (±0.7%)	48.1% (±1.7%)
SD S	16.9% (±0.6%)	63.4% (±0.8%)	1.7% (±0.4%)	9.4% (±0.5%)	0.6% (±0.1%)	1.8% (±0.5%)	6.1% (±0.6%)	84.0% (±0.8%)	13.8% (±1.1%)	40.6% (±1.3%)	4.5% (±0.4%)	8.2% (±0.6%)	3.1% (±0.4%)	43.6% (±1.1%)
HD 39	11.5% (±0.4%)	81.6% (±0.8%)	0.7% (±0.3%)	1.0% (±0.2%)	0.2% (±0.1%)	0.1% (±0.1%)	4.9% (±0.7%)	82.8% (±1.1%)	10.9% (±1.3%)	33.3% (±1.4%)	5.4% (±0.5%)	6.9% (±0.7%)	2.5% (±0.5%)	52.0% (±1.3%)
HD 40	23.4% (±0.7%)	65.0% (±0.9%)	0.7% (±0.4%)	3.6% (±0.3%)	1.0% (±0.2%)	1.2% (±0.5%)	5.0% (±1.1%)	85.4% (±1.2%)	13.6% (±1.6%)	42.0% (±2.0%)	3.7% (±0.5%)	8.8% (±1.2%)	1.7% (±0.6%)	43.8% (±1.7%)
SD T	17.3% (±0.4%)	73.5% (±0.5%)	0.7% (±0.2%)	2.3% (±0.2%)	0.6% (±0.1%)	0.6% (±0.3%)	5.0% (±0.6%)	84.1% (±0.9%)	12.3% (±1.0%)	37.7% (±1.2%)	4.5% (±0.4%)	7.9% (±0.7%)	2.1% (±0.4%)	47.8% (±1.1%)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

9 Worker Characteristics by Alaska Legislative District

Employment status, type of worker, income, poverty, and commutes, 2013 to 2017

	Employment Status				Class of Worker							
District	Population 16 and over	Labor force participation	Employment to pop. ratio	Unemployment rate	Employed civilians	Private sector workers	Government workers	Self-employed	Unpaid fam workers	Median income, household	Percent below poverty	Commute, avg minutes
Alaska	571,453 (±613)	70.1% (±0.4%)	62.0% (±0.4%)	7.7% (±0.2%)	354,045 (±1,983)	68.3% (±0.6%)	25.2% (±0.5%)	6.3% (±0.2%)	0.2% (±0.1%)	$76,114 (±$979)	10.2% (±0.4%)	18.8 (±0.3)
HD 1	14,018 (±662)	68.4% (±2.5%)	58.1% (±2.8%)	10.7% (±2.6%)	8,141 (±474)	75.0% (±3.3%)	19.5% (±3.0%)	5.5% (±1.9%)	0.0% (±0.2%)	$58,695 (±$4,968)	15.5% (±2.9%)	14.2 (±1.1)
HD 2	13,374 (±768)	78.6% (±2.4%)	47.2% (±3.9%)	7.8% (±2.9%)	6,311 (±703)	62.6% (±5.8%)	34.7% (±5.6%)	2.3% (±1.3%)	0.4% (±0.4%)	$69,863 (±$7,628)	7.5% (±2.6%)	14.6 (±2.4)
SD A	27,392 (±646)	73.4% (±1.8%)	52.8% (±2.3%)	9.4% (±2.1%)	14,452 (±780)	69.6% (±3.7%)	26.1% (±3.3%)	4.1% (±1.2%)	0.2% (±0.2%)	$64,064 (±$5,641)	11.6% (±2.0%)	14.4 (±1.4)
HD 3	14,344 (±842)	74.7% (±3.0%)	62.9% (±3.2%)	9.5% (±2.7%)	9,024 (±678)	65.5% (±3.9%)	30.2% (±3.8%)	3.6% (±1.7%)	0.8% (±1.0%)	$83,399 (±$4,473)	6.0% (±3.5%)	24.6 (±2.3)
HD 4	15,414 (±921)	71.8% (±3.6%)	67.9% (±3.6%)	4.4% (±1.9%)	10,459 (±719)	64.7% (±4.8%)	30.2% (±4.3%)	4.9% (±2.1%)	0.2% (±0.3%)	$85,431 (±$10,685)	5.5% (±2.6%)	21.3 (±2.1)
SD B	29,758 (±1,111)	73.2% (±2.5%)	65.5% (±2.4%)	6.9% (±1.7%)	19,483 (±1,017)	65.1% (±3.4%)	30.2% (±3.1%)	4.3% (±1.4%)	0.5% (±0.5%)	$84,137 (±$4,395)	5.8% (±2.4%)	22.9 (±1.5)
HD 5	14,735 (±869)	72.6% (±3.0%)	66.5% (±3.1%)	6.9% (±1.9%)	9,796 (±720)	62.4% (±4.4%)	33.3% (±4.7%)	4.3% (±2.0%)	0.0% (±0.2%)	$85,773 (±$7,661)	5.8% (±2.0%)	17.5 (±1.3)
HD 6	12,674 (±932)	71.2% (±2.8%)	52.8% (±3.2%)	12.2% (±3.4%)	6,690 (±690)	58.3% (±5.4%)	35.2% (±4.5%)	6.2% (±2.0%)	0.3% (±0.3%)	$57,383 (±$5,222)	13.3% (±2.1%)	19.2 (±2.2)
SD C	27,409 (±1,179)	72.0% (±2.2%)	60.1% (±2.3%)	9.1% (±2.0%)	16,486 (±958)	60.7% (±3.1%)	34.1% (±3.3%)	5.1% (±1.4%)	0.1% (±0.1%)	$70,938 (±$6,414)	9.4% (±1.3%)	18.3 (±1.1)
HD 7	16,516 (±533)	61.3% (±2.4%)	53.7% (±2.4%)	11.0% (±2.0%)	8,861 (±477)	74.1% (±2.6%)	19.2% (±2.5%)	6.5% (±1.7%)	0.2% (±0.3%)	$69,101 (±$4,499)	12.4% (±1.8%)	30.6 (±1.9)
HD 8	13,799 (±760)	59.8% (±2.9%)	53.0% (±2.8%)	10.7% (±2.1%)	7,318 (±560)	71.6% (±2.9%)	19.0% (±2.6%)	9.3% (±2.4%)	0.0% (±0.2%)	$74,878 (±$7,112)	9.5% (±1.8%)	40 (±2.2)
SD D	30,315 (±885)	60.6% (±1.8%)	53.4% (±1.8%)	10.9% (±1.5%)	16,179 (±653)	73.0% (±1.8%)	19.1% (±1.6%)	7.8% (±1.3%)	0.1% (±0.1%)	$71,860 (±$3,832)	11.1% (±1.4%)	34.7 (±1.5)
HD 9	14,671 (±557)	63.6% (±2.1%)	55.0% (±2.1%)	10.4% (±2.1%)	8,073 (±417)	63.9% (±4.0%)	29.1% (±4.0%)	6.9% (±1.5%)	0.1% (±0.1%)	$80,388 (±$5,439)	8.3% (±1.6%)	21.4 (±1.5)
HD 10	14,622 (±636)	63.9% (±2.2%)	56.9% (±2.4%)	10.2% (±1.6%)	8,325 (±510)	73.0% (±2.4%)	17.2% (±2.1%)	9.3% (±1.5%)	0.5% (±0.3%)	$66,834 (±$3,173)	10.9% (±2.1%)	35.8 (±2.1)
SD E	29,293 (±806)	63.7% (±1.6%)	56.0% (±1.7%)	10.3% (±1.4%)	16,398 (±653)	68.5% (±2.4%)	23.1% (±2.2%)	8.1% (±1.1%)	0.3% (±0.2%)	$74,345 (±$3,859)	9.6% (±1.3%)	28.5 (±1.3)
HD 11	14,970 (±399)	64.9% (±1.5%)	59.1% (±1.7%)	7.4% (±1.2%)	8,841 (±314)	71.3% (±1.7%)	22.0% (±1.5%)	6.3% (±1.1%)	0.4% (±0.3%)	$78,632 (±$3,439)	8.9% (±1.3%)	31.4 (±1.2)
HD 12	15,025 (±773)	68.5% (±2.3%)	61.9% (±2.6%)	8.2% (±1.9%)	9,295 (±690)	70.4% (±2.5%)	22.1% (±2.2%)	7.5% (±1.9%)	0.0% (±0.1%)	$90,516 (±$6,519)	6.2% (±1.6%)	34.8 (±1.7)
SD F	29,995 (±759)	66.7% (±1.4%)	60.5% (±1.7%)	7.8% (±1.2%)	18,136 (±730)	70.8% (±1.5%)	22.1% (±1.3%)	6.9% (±1.1%)	0.2% (±0.1%)	$84,022 (±$3,314)	7.6% (±1.1%)	33.2 (±1.1)
HD 13	13,889 (±725)	77.4% (±2.4%)	47.7% (±3.3%)	5.9% (±2.1%)	6,619 (±594)	65.6% (±5.1%)	29.1% (±4.6%)	5.3% (±2.6%)	0.0% (±0.3%)	$75,000 (±$8,599)	6.3% (±3.3%)	17.6 (±1.5)
HD 14	14,374 (±688)	69.0% (±3.1%)	61.0% (±3.2%)	6.0% (±1.7%)	8,775 (±651)	68.8% (±4.4%)	27.5% (±4.1%)	3.6% (±1.4%)	0.2% (±0.3%)	$113,617 (±$6,200)	2.9% (±1.8%)	27.1 (±1.3)
SD G	28,071 (±877)	73.6% (±1.9%)	54.8% (±2.2%)	6.0% (±1.4%)	15,394 (±798)	67.4% (±3.4%)	28.2% (±3.1%)	4.3% (±1.4%)	0.1% (±0.2%)	$94,497 (±$5,160)	4.5% (±1.9%)	22.1 (±1.1)
HD 15	12,966 (±840)	78.4% (±3.0%)	57.9% (±3.6%)	7.0% (±2.4%)	7,508 (±739)	66.1% (±4.9%)	28.3% (±4.7%)	5.6% (±2.0%)	0.0% (±0.2%)	$67,966 (±$5,228)	10.8% (±3.9%)	19.3 (±2.4)
HD 16	14,023 (±953)	72.9% (±3.0%)	66.9% (±3.2%)	5.8% (±1.6%)	9,381 (±798)	71.0% (±3.2%)	23.7% (±2.9%)	5.4% (±1.5%)	0.0% (±0.2%)	$80,872 (±$6,206)	8.7% (±3.6%)	18.6 (±1.6)
SD H	27,181 (±1,114)	75.0% (±1.9%)	62.1% (±2.4%)	6.3% (±1.5%)	16,889 (±943)	68.8% (±3.1%)	25.8% (±2.9%)	5.5% (±1.2%)	0.0% (±0.1%)	$72,165 (±$2,931)	9.7% (±2.7%)	18.9 (±1.5)
HD 17	14,798 (±763)	72.0% (±2.5%)	64.3% (±2.5%)	9.0% (±2.0%)	9,521 (±565)	75.1% (±3.7%)	20.7% (±3.5%)	4.2% (±1.5%)	0.0% (±0.2%)	$67,060 (±$2,868)	10.3% (±3.1%)	16 (±2.2)
HD 18	14,512 (±853)	72.8% (±3.0%)	66.4% (±3.3%)	8.1% (±2.3%)	9,636 (±705)	76.9% (±3.3%)	18.1% (±3.3%)	5.0% (±1.6%)	0.0% (±0.2%)	$54,310 (±$6,400)	13.1% (±4.0%)	15.2 (±1.1)
SD I	29,310 (±1,110)	72.4% (±1.9%)	65.4% (±1.9%)	8.5% (±1.5%)	19,157 (±801)	76.0% (±2.3%)	19.4% (±2.1%)	4.6% (±1.2%)	0.0% (±0.1%)	$62,101 (±$3,228)	11.7% (±2.4%)	15.6 (±1.2)
HD 19	12,005 (±863)	70.5% (±3.5%)	63.5% (±3.8%)	8.9% (±2.9%)	7,625 (±746)	72.1% (±4.0%)	18.8% (±3.4%)	9.1% (±2.7%)	0.0% (±0.2%)	$56,118 (±$5,504)	21.4% (±4.5%)	21.4 (±2.9)
HD 20	14,525 (±754)	64.9% (±2.8%)	59.7% (±3.1%)	5.8% (±2.0%)	8,667 (±548)	73.1% (±3.4%)	19.9% (±3.2%)	6.6% (±1.7%)	0.4% (±0.5%)	$58,166 (±$6,189)	16.1% (±3.5%)	17.1 (±1.5)
SD J	26,530 (±1,048)	67.4% (±2.2%)	61.4% (±2.3%)	7.3% (±1.8%)	16,292 (±838)	72.7% (±2.8%)	19.4% (±2.5%)	7.8% (±1.7%)	0.2% (±0.3%)	$56,871 (±$4,099)	18.7% (±3.1%)	19 (±1.6)
HD 21	14,469 (±519)	75.4% (±2.5%)	71.1% (±2.7%)	5.1% (±1.4%)	10,294 (±525)	73.3% (±2.8%)	21.6% (±2.5%)	5.1% (±1.7%)	0.0% (±0.2%)	$84,629 (±$5,007)	8.4% (±3.1%)	17.5 (±1.4)
HD 22	13,542 (±807)	75.7% (±3.3%)	71.3% (±3.3%)	5.1% (±1.7%)	9,659 (±658)	73.7% (±4.5%)	19.5% (±4.2%)	6.1% (±2.0%)	0.8% (±0.6%)	$86,875 (±$11,987)	4.9% (±1.5%)	20.1 (±1.9)
SD K	28,011 (±1,003)	75.6% (±2.0%)	71.2% (±2.3%)	5.1% (±1.1%)	19,953 (±792)	73.5% (±2.2%)	20.6% (±2.2%)	5.6% (±1.3%)	0.4% (±0.3%)	$85,263 (±$4,660)	6.7% (±1.9%)	18.8 (±1.3)

9 Worker Characteristics by Alaska Legislative District, continued

EMPLOYMENT STATUS, TYPE OF WORKER, INCOME, POVERTY, AND COMMUTES, 2013 TO 2017

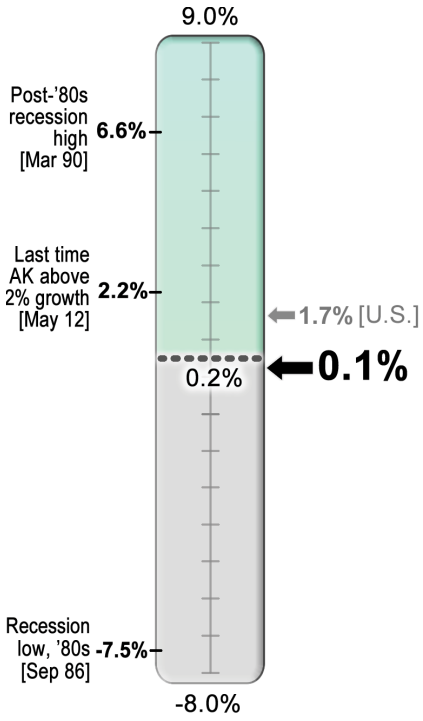
	Employment Status				Class of Worker							
District	Population 16 and over	Labor force participation	Employment to pop. ratio	Unemployment rate	Employed civilians	Private sector workers	Government workers	Self-employed	Unpaid fam workers	Median income, household	Percent below poverty	Commute, avg minutes
Alaska	571,453 (±613)	70.1% (±0.4%)	62.0% (±0.4%)	7.7% (±0.2%)	354,045 (±1,983)	68.3% (±0.6%)	25.2% (±0.5%)	6.3% (±0.2%)	0.2% (±0.1%)	$76,114 (±$979)	10.2% (±0.4%)	18.8 (±0.3)
HD 23	14,368 (±835)	75.6% (±2.3%)	71.2% (±2.7%)	4.8% (±1.6%)	10,234 (±698)	82.5% (±2.5%)	12.8% (±2.3%)	4.7% (±1.4%)	0.0% (±0.2%)	$75,139 (±$7,552)	6.1% (±2.6%)	16.2 (±1.2)
HD 24	14,373 (±836)	73.0% (±3.0%)	68.6% (±3.0%)	5.4% (±1.6%)	9,859 (±713)	76.0% (±3.5%)	19.7% (±3.3%)	4.4% (±1.2%)	0.0% (±0.2%)	$114,336 (±$9,316)	4.9% (±2.0%)	16.9 (±1.2)
SD L	28,741 (±984)	74.3% (±1.9%)	69.9% (±2.0%)	5.1% (±1.1%)	20,093 (±778)	79.3% (±2.3%)	16.2% (±2.1%)	4.5% (±1.0%)	0.0% (±0.1%)	$91,664 (±$5,027)	5.5% (±1.5%)	16.5 (±0.8)
HD 25	14,309 (±779)	77.3% (±2.7%)	73.0% (±2.7%)	4.9% (±1.7%)	10,446 (±570)	74.0% (±3.5%)	23.6% (±3.4%)	2.3% (±1.3%)	0.0% (±0.2%)	$106,334 (±$10,031)	4.9% (±1.7%)	16.5 (±1.1)
HD 26	14,417 (±670)	75.8% (±3.2%)	70.8% (±3.5%)	4.8% (±1.6%)	10,202 (±639)	72.9% (±3.7%)	19.5% (±3.5%)	7.6% (±2.1%)	0.0% (±0.2%)	$97,434 (±$12,204)	7.0% (±3.1%)	18.3 (±1.4)
SD M	28,726 (±897)	76.6% (±1.9%)	71.9% (±2.1%)	4.9% (±1.1%)	20,648 (±853)	73.5% (±2.7%)	21.6% (±2.4%)	5.0% (±1.4%)	0.0% (±0.1%)	$102,901 (±$7,896)	6.0% (±1.9%)	17.4 (±0.9)
HD 27	14,850 (±855)	73.2% (±2.8%)	69.2% (±3.0%)	3.4% (±1.3%)	10,275 (±734)	73.9% (±3.2%)	20.3% (±3.1%)	5.6% (±1.8%)	0.3% (±0.3%)	$90,216 (±$8,122)	5.5% (±1.9%)	19.7 (±1.8)
HD 28	14,485 (±637)	73.7% (±2.4%)	71.2% (±2.4%)	3.1% (±1.1%)	10,312 (±636)	72.3% (±3.0%)	19.1% (±2.6%)	8.4% (±1.6%)	0.2% (±0.2%)	$154,261 (±$8,017)	2.6% (±1.0%)	21.6 (±1.5)
SD N	29,335 (±1,095)	73.4% (±2.0%)	70.2% (±2.0%)	3.3% (±0.9%)	20,587 (±1,028)	73.1% (±1.9%)	19.7% (±1.9%)	7.0% (±1.2%)	0.2% (±0.2%)	$113,700 (±$6,191)	4.0% (±1.0%)	20.6 (±1.2)
HD 29	14,987 (±492)	54.7% (±2.6%)	50.2% (±2.9%)	8.3% (±1.9%)	7,524 (±443)	72.9% (±3.8%)	18.8% (±3.2%)	8.1% (±2.2%)	0.3% (±0.4%)	$71,917 (±$8,941)	13.0% (±3.0%)	20.3 (±2.4)
HD 30	14,968 (±559)	66.3% (±2.8%)	60.8% (±2.9%)	8.1% (±2.0%)	9,103 (±543)	73.6% (±3.5%)	18.4% (±2.9%)	7.1% (±2.0%)	0.9% (±0.9%)	$66,923 (±$5,790)	9.6% (±2.7%)	19.3 (±2.2)
SD O	29,955 (±665)	60.5% (±1.9%)	55.5% (±2.0%)	8.2% (±1.3%)	16,627 (±691)	73.3% (±2.5%)	18.6% (±2.0%)	7.5% (±1.5%)	0.6% (±0.5%)	$68,258 (±$5,040)	11.2% (±2.0%)	19.8 (±1.5)
HD 31	15,066 (±641)	60.7% (±2.4%)	54.8% (±2.4%)	8.9% (±2.2%)	8,260 (±508)	66.7% (±2.7%)	18.3% (±2.5%)	13.7% (±1.6%)	1.3% (±0.8%)	$62,013 (±$2,796)	9.7% (±1.9%)	21.3 (±2.1)
HD 32	14,931 (±336)	75.8% (±2.4%)	68.3% (±2.6%)	5.4% (±1.5%)	10,194 (±466)	60.8% (±3.7%)	28.7% (±3.0%)	10.0% (±2.2%)	0.5% (±0.3%)	$78,925 (±$10,167)	9.2% (±1.8%)	10.1 (±0.9)
SD P	29,997 (±690)	68.2% (±1.9%)	61.5% (±1.8%)	7.0% (±1.2%)	18,454 (±712)	63.4% (±2.3%)	24.0% (±1.7%)	11.7% (±1.4%)	0.9% (±0.5%)	$68,961 (±$3,152)	9.5% (±1.3%)	14.9 (±1.1)
HD 33	14,875 (±369)	70.6% (±2.3%)	66.9% (±2.4%)	4.0% (±1.0%)	9,956 (±408)	56.3% (±3.1%)	34.0% (±2.7%)	9.5% (±1.8%)	0.2% (±0.2%)	$75,526 (±$2,862)	11.4% (±2.3%)	12.8 (±0.6)
HD 34	14,663 (±356)	75.7% (±2.6%)	70.7% (±2.7%)	5.6% (±1.6%)	10,370 (±486)	53.4% (±3.5%)	39.1% (±3.9%)	7.5% (±1.6%)	0.1% (±0.1%)	$98,650 (±$7,342)	3.3% (±1.1%)	16.5 (±1.1)
SD Q	29,538 (±189)	73.1% (±1.6%)	68.8% (±1.7%)	4.9% (±0.9%)	20,326 (±484)	54.8% (±2.2%)	36.6% (±2.4%)	8.5% (±1.2%)	0.2% (±0.1%)	$87,532 (±$3,440)	7.3% (±1.2%)	14.7 (±0.6)
HD 35	14,788 (±177)	67.9% (±1.4%)	62.5% (±1.6%)	7.2% (±1.0%)	9,238 (±252)	60.0% (±2.0%)	29.1% (±1.9%)	10.8% (±1.3%)	0.1% (±0.1%)	$63,469 (±$1,322)	11.0% (±1.2%)	11.2 (±0.9)
HD 36	14,501 (±130)	66.3% (±1.4%)	60.0% (±1.7%)	8.0% (±1.3%)	8,703 (±252)	61.2% (±2.0%)	29.4% (±2.0%)	8.6% (±1.1%)	0.7% (±0.4%)	$63,831 (±$4,045)	11.4% (±1.2%)	13 (±0.6)
SD R	29,289 (±163)	67.1% (±1.0%)	61.3% (±1.2%)	7.6% (±0.8%)	17,941 (±354)	60.6% (±1.5%)	29.2% (±1.6%)	9.8% (±0.8%)	0.4% (±0.2%)	$63,533 (±$1,562)	11.2% (±0.7%)	12.1 (±0.6)
HD 37	14,040 (±294)	75.6% (±1.2%)	70.4% (±1.3%)	6.0% (±0.6%)	9,884 (±295)	67.1% (±2.2%)	27.5% (±1.9%)	5.4% (±0.7%)	0.1% (±0.1%)	$64,539 (±$2,446)	13.8% (±0.9%)	7.3 (±0.3)
HD 38	12,550 (±97)	61.4% (±1.4%)	49.4% (±1.7%)	19.5% (±1.9%)	6,198 (±213)	51.4% (±3.1%)	46.9% (±3.1%)	1.7% (±0.7%)	0.0% (±0.3%)	$53,149 (±$2,594)	27.2% (±1.9%)	7.4 (±0.4)
SD S	26,590 (±302)	68.9% (±0.9%)	60.5% (±1.1%)	11.7% (±0.9%)	16,082 (±371)	61.1% (±1.9%)	35.0% (±1.7%)	3.9% (±0.5%)	0.0% (±0.1%)	$59,020 (±$1,969)	20.6% (±1.1%)	7.3 (±0.2)
HD 39	12,786 (±100)	61.8% (±1.0%)	48.2% (±1.1%)	21.5% (±1.2%)	6,160 (±147)	46.6% (±2.2%)	49.5% (±2.0%)	3.8% (±0.7%)	0.1% (±0.2%)	$45,946 (±$1,841)	30.6% (±1.3%)	6.8 (±0.5)
HD 40	13,231 (±168)	72.9% (±1.3%)	62.8% (±1.7%)	13.3% (±1.4%)	8,308 (±250)	64.5% (±4.4%)	34.3% (±4.3%)	1.1% (±0.4%)	0.0% (±0.1%)	$67,593 (±$5,113)	17.1% (±1.6%)	6.2 (±0.4)
SD T	26,017 (±187)	67.4% (±0.8%)	55.6% (±0.9%)	17.0% (±0.9%)	14,468 (±278)	56.9% (±2.8%)	40.8% (±2.7%)	2.3% (±0.4%)	0.1% (±0.1%)	$54,318 (±$1,915)	24.0% (±1.0%)	6.5 (±0.3)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

Gauging Alaska's Economy

Job Growth

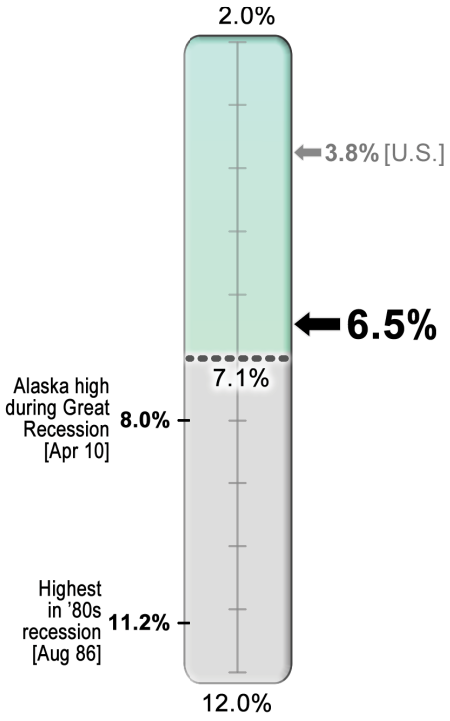
February 2019
Over-the-year percent change



- The state has registered over-the-year job gains for two consecutive months after losing jobs for the prior 39 months.
- The gains are small but could signal the end of the state's recession.
- U.S. job growth remains strong and has been positive since 2010, with the strongest growth in 2015.

Unemployment Rate

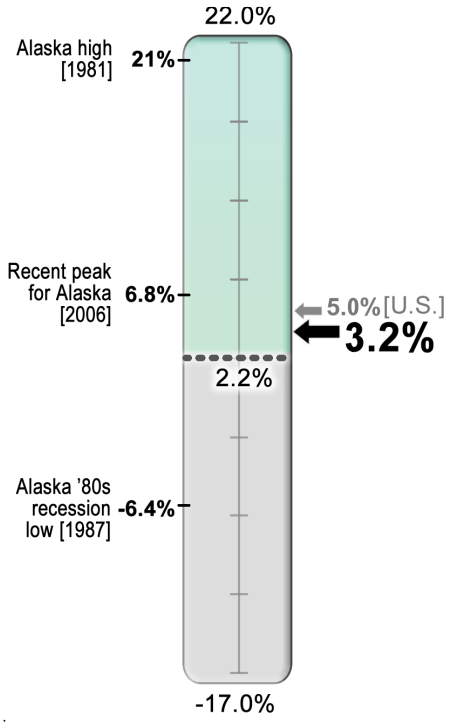
February 2019
Seasonally adjusted



- Alaska's rate has been level at 6.5 percent for the last seven months.
- Unemployment rates are complicated economic measures and generally less telling than job or wage growth as indicators of broad economic health.

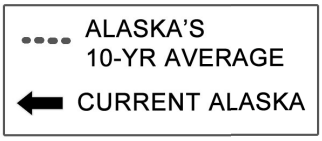
Wage Growth

3rd Quarter 2018
Over-the-year percent change



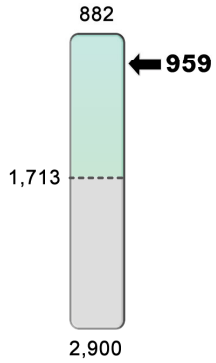
- Wages have been up for four consecutive quarters after being down the prior seven.
- Wage growth accelerated from first quarter 2018 to second quarter, which hints at a strengthening economy.

Gauging Alaska's Economy



Initial Claims

Unemployment, week ending March 16, 2019†

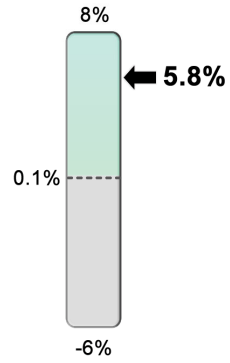


- For a variety of reasons, initial claims are well below the 10-year average despite job losses.

†Four-week moving average ending with the specified week

GDP Growth

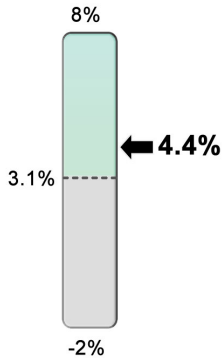
3rd Quarter 2018
Over-the-year percent change



- Gross domestic product is the value of the goods and services a state produces. Alaska's GDP has grown for the last eight quarters after declining for 15 out of the prior 16.

Personal Income Growth

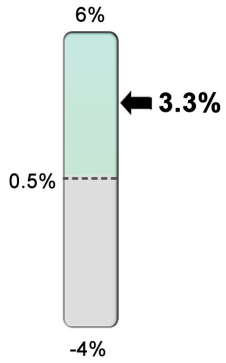
4th Quarter 2018
Over-the-year percent change



- Personal income includes wages as well as transfer payments (such as Social Security, Medicaid, and the PFD) and investment income. Growth has resumed and is now well above the 10-year average.

Change in Home Prices

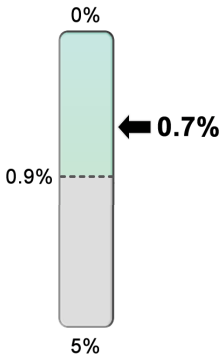
3rd Quarter 2018
Over-the-year percent change



- Home prices include only those for which a commercial loan is used. This indicator tends to be volatile from quarter to quarter.

Foreclosure Rate

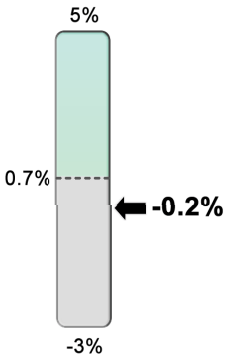
3rd Quarter 2018



- Foreclosure rates remain very low, highlighting how different the current recession is from the '80s recession when foreclosure rates exceeded 10 percent.

Population Growth

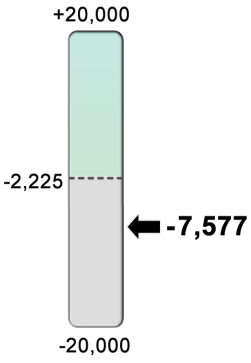
2017 to 2018



- The state's population has remained mostly stable during the state's recession, although 2018 was the second year of small population declines since 1988.

Net Migration

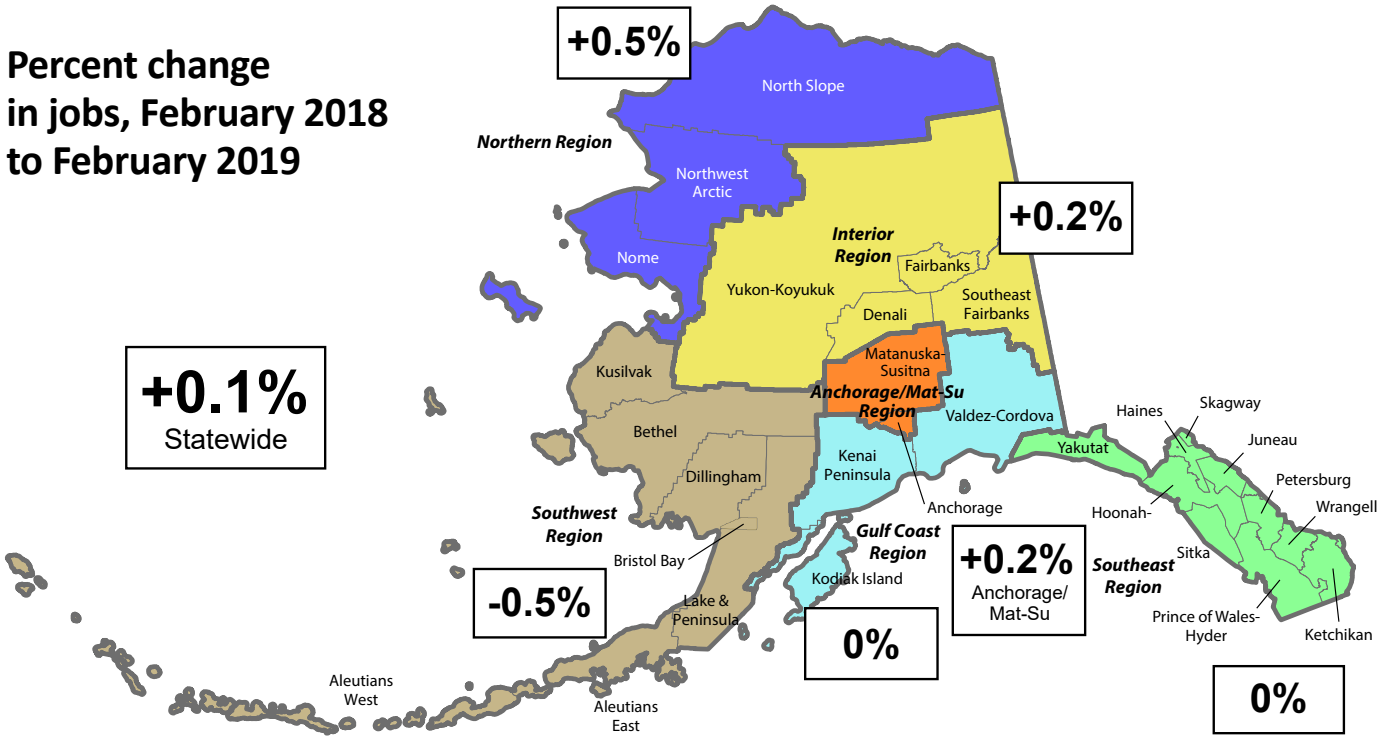
2017 to 2018



- The state had net migration losses for the sixth consecutive year in 2018, although natural increase (births minus deaths) offset those losses until 2017 and 2018.

Employment by Region

Percent change in jobs, February 2018 to February 2019



Unemployment Rates

Seasonally adjusted

	Prelim.	Revised	
	02/19	01/19	02/18
United States	**3.8**	**4.0**	**4.1**
Alaska	**6.5**	**6.5**	**6.7**

Not seasonally adjusted

	Prelim.	Revised	
	02/19	01/19	02/18
United States	**4.1**	**4.4**	**4.4**
Alaska	**7.5**	**7.4**	**7.6**

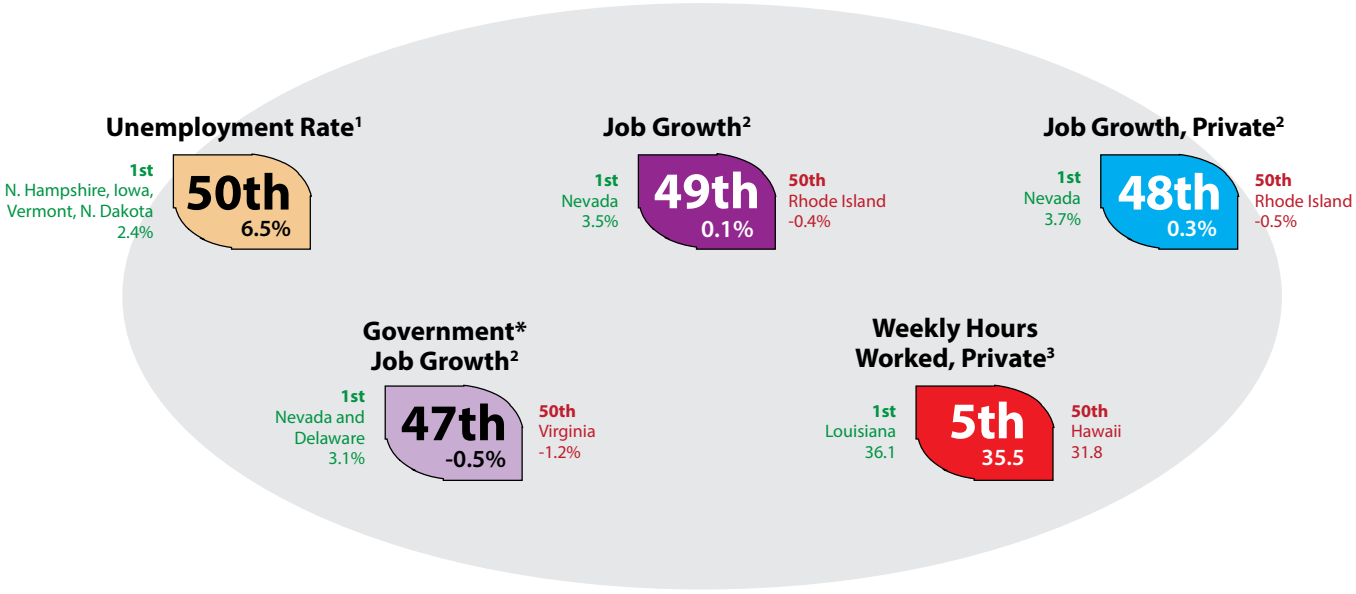
Regional, not seasonally adjusted

	Prelim.	Revised	
	02/19	01/19	02/18
Interior Region	**7.8**	**7.6**	**7.7**
Denali Borough	20.1	21.2	17.5
Fairbanks N Star Borough	6.7	6.7	6.7
Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	11.9	11.2	11.9
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	18.7	17.2	18.4
Northern Region	**11.6**	**10.6**	**11.6**
Nome Census Area	12.9	12.1	12.8
North Slope Borough	6.8	6.5	7.1
Northwest Arctic Borough	15.5	13.7	15.6
Anchorage/Mat-Su Region	**6.5**	**6.3**	**6.9**
Anchorage, Municipality	5.8	5.7	6.2
Mat-Su Borough	8.5	8.4	9.1

	Prelim.	Revised	
	02/19	01/19	02/18
Southwest Region	**10.6**	**11.1**	**9.9**
Aleutians East Borough	2.0	4.2	2.0
Aleutians West Census Area	2.6	3.5	2.4
Bethel Census Area	14.6	13.5	13.6
Bristol Bay Borough	17.8	16.3	16.2
Dillingham Census Area	9.7	9.5	9.8
Kusilvak Census Area	22.2	20.6	21.0
Lake and Peninsula Borough	15.7	13.1	14.5
Gulf Coast Region	**8.7**	**9.3**	**9.1**
Kenai Peninsula Borough	9.1	9.0	9.7
Kodiak Island Borough	5.2	9.4	5.3
Valdez-Cordova Census Area	11.4	11.3	11.3

	Prelim.	Revised	
	02/19	01/19	02/18
Southeast Region	**8.4**	**8.2**	**7.7**
Haines Borough	15.3	15.5	15.6
Hoonah-Angoon Census Area	21.2	20.8	20.3
Juneau, City and Borough	5.7	5.6	5.0
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	8.4	8.3	7.6
Petersburg Borough	11.6	14.2	11.2
Prince of Wales-Hyder Census Area	15.9	13.6	14.6
Sitka, City and Borough	5.1	5.6	4.9
Skagway, Municipality	23.6	22.2	23.5
Wrangell, City and Borough	10.8	10.5	9.5
Yakutat, City and Borough	12.4	10.7	11.3

How Alaska Ranks



*Federal, state, and local
[1]February seasonally adjusted unemployment rates
[2]February employment, over-the-year percent change
[3]February hours and earnings

Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

Other Economic Indicators

	Current		Year ago	Change
Urban Alaska Consumer Price Index (CPI-U, base yr 1982=100)	227.992	2nd half 2018	219.131	+4.0%
Commodity prices				
Crude oil, Alaska North Slope,* per barrel	$65.02	Feb 2019	$66.20	-1.78%
Natural gas, residential, per thousand cubic feet	$10.18	Dec 2018	$10.66	-4.50%
Gold, per oz. COMEX	$1,326.30	3/26/2019	$1,360.90	-2.54%
Silver, per oz. COMEX	$15.47	3/26/2019	$16.68	-7.25%
Copper, per lb. COMEX	$2.86	3/26/2019	$2.97	-3.70%
Zinc, per MT	$2,832.00	3/25/2019	$3,260.50	-13.14%
Lead, per lb.	$0.92	3/26/2019	$1.09	-15.60%
Bankruptcies	130	Q3 2018	97	+34.0%
Business	3	Q3 2018	7	-57.1%
Personal	127	Q3 2018	90	+41.1%
Unemployment insurance claims				
Initial filings	4,320	Feb 2019	4,852	-10.96%
Continued filings	40,737	Feb 2019	49,608	-17.88%
Claimant count	10,836	Feb 2019	13,142	-17.55%

*Department of Revenue estimate

Sources for pages 14 through 17 include Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis; Kitco; U.S. Census Bureau; COMEX; Bloomberg; Infomine; Alaska Department of Revenue; and U.S. Courts, 9th Circuit

ALASKA'S VOTING DISTRICTS

Continued from page 12

adults at 65 percent, while the western Alaska district is the only one where over 50 percent of adults have never married. This is partly because western Alaska is young overall, with a median age far below that of the state as a whole.

Types of workers and other economic statistics by district

Exhibit 9 on pages 16 and 17 gives economic and labor market statistics by district. The survey is for five years (2013 to 2017) and conducted by the Census Bureau, so these statewide numbers do not match some of the other data we produce. The American Community Survey is the only source for this type of economic data at the legislative district level.

Participation in the labor force

The various employment status statistics highlight the difference between much of urban and rural Alaska. Labor force participation, which is the percentage of the population 16 and older working or looking for work,[1] is highest in military-dense areas such as HDs 2 and 15. The lowest labor force participation rate is on the Kenai Peninsula, in HD 29, at 55 percent. This district has a high median age so likely has more retirees.

Employment-to-population ratio

The employment-to-population ratio is slightly different in that it's a measure of the civilian working age (16 to 64) labor force divided by the total population at those same ages. In this case, the heavily noncivilian military bases give HDs 2 and 13 the lowest rates, along with HDs 38 and 39 in western Alaska. The highest employment-to-population ratios are in Anchorage. HD 25 on the Anchorage hillside ranks highest at 73 percent, followed by HDs 22 and 23 in west Anchorage. Alaska's largest city also has the only three Senate districts with ratios above 70 percent.

Unemployment rates

Western and rural Alaska have the highest unemployment rates. HD 39 has the highest rate at 22 percent, followed by HDs 38 and 40. The rural exception is HD 37 in Bristol Bay and the Aleutians, which at 6 percent falls below the statewide rate. The lowest unemployment rate in Alaska is just over 3 percent in the Anchorage hillside in HDs 27 and 28, followed by HD 33 in Southeast which encompasses downtown Juneau and Douglas plus Haines and Skagway.

Types of workers and income

By type of worker, the majority of all House and Senate districts' working civilians are in the private sector except HD 39 in western Alaska. The highest is HD 23 in west Anchorage. HDs 38 and 39 in western Alaska have the highest share of government workers (federal, state, or local) as a percentage of their workforce, at around 50 percent and 47 percent, respectively. Besides western Alaska, the highest percentage of government workers is in HD 34 in Juneau's Mendenhall Valley. HD 31 on the Kenai Peninsula has the highest percentage of self-employed workers, at 14 percent.

In Alaska, the difference between the House district with the highest median household income and the lowest is nearly $110,000. HD 28 on the Anchorage hillside is above $154,000, while households in HD 39 have a median around $46,000. Four House and two Senate districts, all in Anchorage and Eagle River, have median household incomes above $100,000.

The percentage of the population below the poverty level by legislative district is mostly the inverse of median household income. The poverty threshold for an individual varies by family size and number of children, but while the level is adjusted for inflation, the dollar amount does not vary by geographic location, either within Alaska or nationally. Because federal poverty levels don't take area costs of living into account, they tend to be less reliable in Alaska.

The highest percentages of people below the federal poverty level are mainly in western Alaska in HDs 39 and 38, at around 31 and 27 percent. Anchorage has some high poverty levels as well, at over 21 percent in HD 19 in the Anchorage bowl. The lowest level of poverty is 2.6 percent in HD 28, which includes parts of the Anchorage hillside, Turnagain Arm, and Girdwood.

Average daily commutes

One last telling comparison among districts is how long it takes residents to get to work, on average. The longest daily commutes are in Mat-Su districts, where many residents work in Anchorage. HD 8's is the longest at 40 minutes. Four others are over half an hour, something not found anywhere else in the state. The shortest daily commutes are in western Alaska, where all four House districts and their parent Senate districts have average commutes under 10 minutes.

[1]The American Community Survey's labor force participation rate includes military.

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SAFETY MINUTE

How to mitigate common hazards brought on by spring thaw

As Alaskans' activity increases during the spring, injuries and fatalities can ramp up as well. Many people hit the road for recreational or family activities, begin or continue DIY projects, or de-winterize summer tools and toys. Stay safe during this brief season by learning to recognize and mitigate the most common Alaska spring hazards.

Roads

Motorcycles, bicyclists, and pedestrians increase in number and are often difficult to see. Remember to keep your eyes moving while driving and get the big picture at intersections. Many roads dry up quickly but corners, bridges, and overpasses can be coated with black ice, especially in shaded areas. Slow down and avoid braking or accelerating when turning corners or crossing bridges and overpasses.

River/lake ice

Ice thickness isn't uniform. The frozen surface may be three feet thick in some places and one inch thick just a step away. During breakup, ice is thickest in the center of lakes and ponds. Although edges may appear stable, edge ice likely can't support even a single person. Ice is strongest where it's clear and weakest where it's cloudy or full of large bubbles. Snow cover insulates ice, making it thinner. Check with the National Weather Service for current ice thickness measurements before venturing onto a frozen water body. The best prevention is to avoid ice covered rivers, lakes, and ponds during the spring thaw.

Wildlife

Big animals such as moose often pass through populated areas and roads, and spring increases their presence. When encountering moose, keep your distance, never feed them or other wildlife, keep pets on a leash, and respect mothers with young. In bear country, be noisy when hiking. Give bears space and if carrying a firearm for protection, know how to use it confidently and safely.

Hazardous debris

Snow melt reveals a variety of debris and some of it can be hazardous. Watch for broken glass and sharp objects. Used hypodermic needles are often discarded on roadsides and in parking lots. If you find needles, never attempt to break or recap them. Pick them up carefully while wearing gloves, and don't allow children to dispose of them. Place needles in a puncture-proof, lidded container. Take the container to a local medical clinic or fire station.

Gas and electric tools

Tune up and adjust power tools and equipment properly, and always wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Confirm all safety guards are installed and functioning properly. Read or review owner's manuals to operate the tool or equipment safely and as designed. When operating power tools and equipment, keep children and others at a safe distance. Bystanders can be injured by flying debris or through the operator's loss of control.

The Department of Labor and Workforce Development's Occupational Safety and Health Section provides free safety consultations for employers. AKOSH consultants visit the workplace to evaluate hazards and recommend corrective measures. To request a consultation, call (800) 656-4972 or visit http://labor.alaska.gov/lss/oshhome.htm.

Safety Minute is written by the Labor Standards and Safety Division of the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development.

EMPLOYER RESOURCES

New Section 503 landing page a resource center for federal contractors

The Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs protects workers, promotes diversity, and enforces the law. OFCCP holds federal government contractors and subcontractors responsible for complying with the legal requirement to take affirmative action and not discriminate on the basis of a protected class, including disability.

OFCCP promotes equitable workplaces and recognizes that this is a team effort, which is why they're committed to strengthening partnerships with federal contractors they assist.

OFCCP has launched a new Section 503 Focused Review Landing Page. The landing page is a resource center for federal contractors that provides information and assistance for implementing best practices and increasing employment of people with disabilities. Contractors can access disability inclusion best practices, documents explaining what to expect during a focused review, and OFCCP contact information.

In Alaska, once federal contractors have self-identified on the state job bank or ALEXsys, or to Alaska Job Center staff, they will receive focused help finding applicants, including those with disabilities who meet minimum qualifications. Through their many partnerships, job center staff seek out applicants who fit the employer's affirmative action goals. ALEXsys provides a federal contractor checkbox to help job center staff identify and know how to best assist the employer with recruitment.

If you are a federal contractor, contact your local Alaska Job Center Business Connection staff for assistance with all your employment needs.

Employer Resources is written by the Employment and Training Services Division of the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development.