

Unemployment Compensation

By Mike Hurst

The Employment Security Act, passed in 1937, provides working men and women with protection against loss of income during periods of unemployment. It provides unemployment benefits (unemployment compensation) to employees who have lost their jobs. Its purpose is to assist workers in maintaining some purchasing power during times when they are unemployed and to help stabilize the economy.

This article examines unemployment benefits in Alaska that were paid during Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 1986 (October 1, 1985 — September 30, 1986). It will identify benefits paid by program, by census area and region, by industry, by industries within regions, and payments made to persons in Alaska (intrastate) or outside of Alaska (interstate).

Since 1937 the system has undergone numerous changes and has grown tremendously in size. In 1937, \$238,000 was paid in unemployment benefits. During the year between October 1, 1985 and September 30, 1986, Alaska paid \$157.4 million to more than 67,000 unemployed persons, the highest amount in history.

Programs

Unemployment compensation is paid through a variety of programs (Table 1) which vary from state to state and from year to year. In FFY 1986, there were four programs paying benefits in Alaska—regular unemployment insurance (UI), extended benefits (EB), state supplemental benefits (SSB), and state interim benefits (SIB). In addition, there are special federal programs to pay benefits to ex-federal employees (UCFE) and ex-military employees (UCX).

Regular benefits and state supplemental benefits are funded by employer and employee contributions through taxes assessed or through direct reimbursements. Half of extended benefits are paid by employer and employee contributions, half by the U.S. Government. State interim benefits are paid out of Alaska's General Fund.

Regular unemployment insurance (UI) has been the main program in Alaska and nationwide since 1937. Regular UI accounted for 88% of all benefit dollars paid. In FFY 1986, 55,369 persons collected \$137.8 million for 878,238 weeks of unemployment. The average recipient received \$158.47 per week in regular benefits, for 15.9 weeks (table 1).

Extended benefits (EB) are available to recipients who exhaust their

eligibility for regular benefits during periods when the rate of unemployment is higher than a specified rate. In FFY 1986, \$16.1 million was paid to more than 16,000 persons. The amount paid per week was about the same as for regular benefits. The average duration was 6.3 weeks because claimants are only eligible for half as many weeks of benefits for EB as for regular benefits, and because interstate claimants are generally eligible for only two weeks of benefits.

State supplemental benefits (SSB) are virtually the same as extended benefits, but are available only to claimants declared ineligible for EB because of federal income requirements. In FFY 1986, 725 persons received \$466,556 in state supplemental benefits. The average weekly benefit was \$96.98.

State interim benefits (SIB) are paid to school employees (except administrators and certificated teachers) during periods between sessions. Over 1,700 persons received SIB during FFY 1986, for a total of more than two million dollars.

Total benefits of all programs increased by 18.3% between 1985 and 1986, as more unemployed received benefits for longer periods. However, if adjustments are made for the Federal Supplemental Compensation program, total benefits paid increased by a much greater amount. (The Federal Supplemental Compensation program was a federally funded program in effect between October, 1982 and April, 1985 which provided additional payments after regular benefits had been exhausted and extended benefits had been exhausted or an extended benefit period was not in effect.)

Included in the overall total are payments from the Federal Supplemental Compensation program, which expired March 31, 1985 and which paid almost seven million dollars in 1985 but almost nothing in 1986. If these payments are subtracted from the total, total benefits paid in all the other programs increased by 24.9%.

Between FFY 1985 and 1986, regular benefits paid increased 21.9% while state interim benefits paid increased 21.8%. Extended benefits and state supplemental benefits paid increased by 56.3% and 59.9% respectively, mostly because of longer periods of high unemployment rates. In addition to these four programs, five million dollars was paid to ex-federal and ex-military employees in FFY 1986, an increase of 9.6% over 1985.

In FFY 1986, the Alaska portion of benefits paid to former employees of taxable businesses totalled \$142 million, however, taxable contributions were only \$83.9 million. The difference came out of the Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund balance, the account which handles benefits and disbursements. If this trend continues, the fund

could be in trouble. There will be a special article on the Trust Fund in a future issue of *Alaska Economic Trends*.

Payments by Area

Distribution of benefits by area did not change significantly in FFY 1986 (Table 2). Interstate claimants and claimants from the Southeast Region received slightly smaller shares of total benefits than they received in 1985, while those from the Gulf Coast and Interior regions received slightly greater shares.

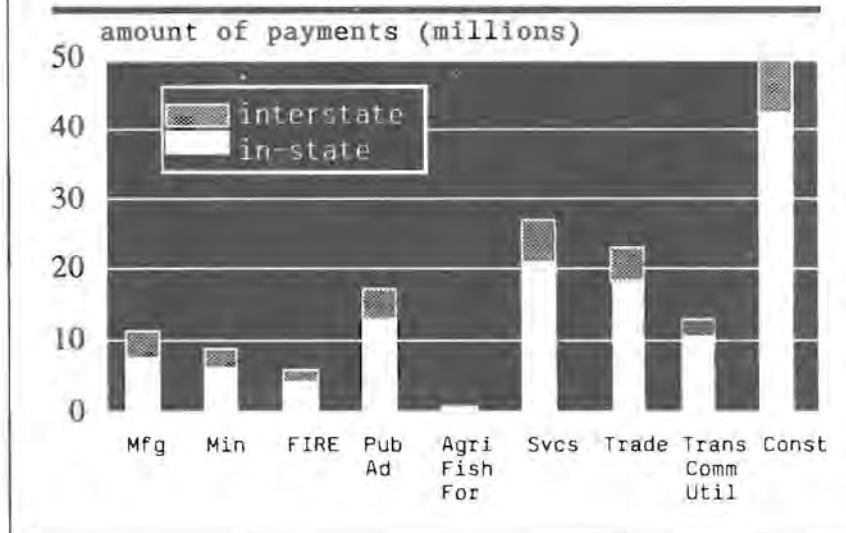
Unemployment compensation paid to claimants in Alaska (intrastate) was \$125 million in FFY 1986, an increase of 21.8% from 1985, and 79.4% of total benefits. Every region of the state paid more benefits to more claimants in 1986, although the growth rates varied from region to region (Table 2). The Gulf Coast Region, with the greatest growth rate, received \$17.1 million in benefits in 1986, an increase of 40.2% over 1985. Kenai Peninsula Borough's increase of 55.9% overshadowed the modest increases in Valdez-Cordova and in Kodiak. The Southwest Region, with the lowest growth rate, received \$3.4 million in 1986, a modest 5.3% increase over 1985. The largest area, Bethel, received 3.5% less in benefits, offsetting increases in the other areas.

The Southeast Region also had large differences between areas. The \$15.5 million received in total benefits was 12.2% higher than in 1985. Juneau, however, received 29.2% more in total benefits (mostly due to increases in the construction and services industries) while improvements in the paper products and lumber and wood products industries helped reduce payments in Ketchikan by 2% and produced declines in benefits in other rural areas as well.

The Anchorage-Matsu Region received the most in unemployment benefits in 1986—\$58.3 million, an increase of 23%, of which \$45.1 million was paid in the Anchorage Borough alone. Anchorage-Matsu accounted for 46.7% of benefits paid in Alaska and 37.1% of total benefits. These percentages are practically unchanged from 1985, indicating that the shift of payments to this region that occurred in FFY 1985 may have ended.

The North Slope Borough had the highest weekly benefit amount, \$183.97 for regular benefits, while Kodiak Island Borough had the lowest, \$123.34. The longest average duration of regular benefits, 17.6 weeks, was also in the North Slope Borough (but matched by interstate claimants) while the shortest average duration, 11.7 weeks, was in the Aleutian Islands.

Unemployment Compensation, by Industry Intra-Interstate, FFY 1986



Payments by Industry

In the past fiscal year, unemployment benefits increased in every major industry group except manufacturing and transportation, communication, and utilities (tables 3 and 4). This is not surprising given the current economic conditions in Alaska. It is interesting, however, to see the significant increases in benefits attributed to normally stable industries such as trade, services, and finance, and the tremendous growth in payments to former employees in oil and gas mining.

Total benefits paid to claimants from the manufacturing industry declined by 3.2% in FFY 1986 from FFY 1985, while those in transportation, communications, and utilities declined by 6.7%. The decline in benefits paid to manufacturing was led by declines of 10.9% in the food products industry and 26.7% in paper products.

For all other industries, total benefits were higher in 1986 than in 1985. The greatest growth in benefits was in the oil and gas industry, where benefits paid were more than twice as much in 1986 overall—95.5% more to claimants in Alaska, 177.1% more to claimants outside of Alaska.

Other industries which showed significant growth in benefits paid were trade (34.9% more), services (28.2% more), finance, insurance, and real estate (24.6% more), and public administration (10.2% more). Claimants in the construction industry also received 12.2% more in benefits in 1986, of which claimants in Alaska received 14.9% more, while those outside of Alaska received 1.1% less.

The construction industry accounted for 31.6% of all unemployment benefits, \$49.5 million, the most for any industry. Following construction was services (\$26.8 million, 17.2% of total benefits), trade (\$22.9 million, 14.7%), and public administration (\$17.1 million, 10.9%). The construction industry also accounted for the greatest amount of benefits in every region except the Southwest region, where services and public administration were higher, and in the Northern region, where former employees in public administration received the most.

On the other hand, claimants in the Anchorage-MatSu region received the most benefits in FFY 1986 in every industry except manufacturing. The greatest proportion of benefits to former employees in the manufacturing industry went out of state, and to the Southeast Region. Interstate claimants and claimants in the Gulf Coast Region received the most benefits going to food products workers.

Interstate Payments

Interstate payments are payments to persons who reside outside of Alaska, but who previously worked in Alaska and are now receiving payments from Alaska (Table 4). Interstate payments were \$32.3 million in Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 1986, an increase of 13.4% from 1985. Interstate payments accounted for 20.5% of total benefits paid (see Table 2). About half of all interstate dollars are sent to Washington, Oregon, or California.

The frequently asked question is, Which industries account for the most interstate payments? or, What is their relative share of interstate payments? The construction industry had the largest share of interstate payments in FFY 1986, 22.6%, followed by services (17.6%), trade (14.7%), public administration (12.4%), and manufacturing (10.9%).

Some industries had a larger share of interstate payments in FFY 1986 than they had in 1985. The most significant were services increasing from 16.5% to 17.6%, trade from 11.8% to 14.7%, and oil and gas from 3.7% to 6.6%.

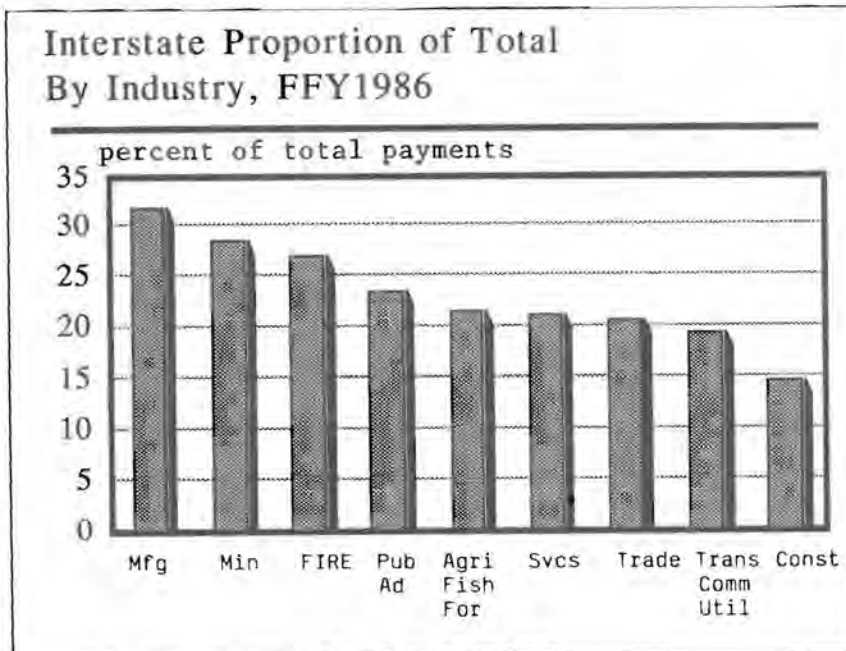
Industries that had a smaller share of interstate payments in FFY 1986 than they had in 1985 were construction decreasing from 26.0% to 22.6%, transportation, communications, and utilities from 9.3% to 7.8%, and food products from 10.1% to 6.8%.

Relative shares can be misleading when examining the characteristics of a particular industry. One important statistic is the proportion of total benefits attributed to an industry that are paid to out-of-state claimants (interstate percent of total benefits). For instance, the construction industry accounted for the greatest percentage of total interstate benefits, 22.6%; however, only 14.8% of total benefits attributed to the construction industry were interstate benefits, the smallest proportion of any industry. This proportion declined from 16.8% in 1985.

On the other end, of total benefits to former workers in the food products industry (primarily seafood processing), 42.5% were paid to out-of-state claimants in FFY 1986, the largest proportion of any industry. This proportion also declined, from 49.3% in 1985.

The interstate percent of total benefits increased in FFY 1986 in several industries, most notably trade from 19.1% to 20.7%, paper products from 12.3% to 18.4%, and oil and gas mining from 22.0% to 28.5%.

The average interstate claimant received \$162.36 per week in regular benefits in FFY 1986, about \$10.00 more per week than the average claimant in Alaska. This average is an increase of 7.2% over 1985, and reflects primarily the increased interstate shares of the services and mining industries, and the predominant share of the construc-



Note: The tables do not give comparable results because the source of the data and methodology of calculating benefits differ. Questions should be directed to the Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis' UI unit.

Table 1
Unemployment Compensation by Program, Federal Fiscal Year 1986

	Amount of Payments	Change FFY 85-86	Weeks Paid	Change FFY 85-86	First Payments	Change FFY 85-86	Final Payments	Change FFY 85-86	Final % of First	Average Weekly Benefit	Average Duration (weeks)
Regular UI	\$137,841,755	21.9%	878,238	18.5%	55,369	14.6%	28,776	24.3%	52.0%	\$158.47	15.9
Extended Benefits	16,147,872	56.3%	102,175	48.7%	16,121	33.5%	6,057	63.3%	37.6%	157.97	6.3
State Supplemental Benefits	466,556	59.9%	4,813	59.3%	725	48.9%	394	75.1%	54.3%	96.98	6.6
State Interim Benefits	2,123,279	21.8%	14,631	22.2%	1,769	20.8%	N/A	N/A	N/A	145.12	8.3
Total 1/ All Programs	\$156,588,165	18.3%	999,901	14.3%	73,991	8.4%	35,231	16.3%	47.6%	\$158.11	13.6

SOURCE: ETA 5-159, Claims and Payment Activities Report.

1/ Includes Federal Supplemental Compensation, which expired 3/31/85.

Note: Benefit Payments do not include payments to ex-federal or ex-military employees (UCFE, UCX), but they include supplemental payments for weeks previously paid.

Table 2:
Unemployment Compensation by Area

	Amount of Payments /1			Number of Recipients /1			Average Duration /2		Average Weekly Benefit Amount /2	
	FFY 1985 No.	FFY 1986 No.	Change 85-86 (Pct.)	FFY 1985 No.	FFY 1986 No.	Change 85-86 (Pct.)	FFY 1986 (weeks)	Change 85-86 (Pct.)	FFY 1986	Change 85-86 (Pct.)
Anch.-MatSu Region	\$47,429,509	\$58,328,765	23.0%	20,810	23,884	14.8%	15.1	-0.1%	\$160.84	2.1%
Anchorage Borough	36,265,977	45,136,911	24.5%	16,314	18,835	15.5%	15.0	-0.2%	160.92	2.0%
MatSu Borough	11,163,532	13,191,854	18.2%	4,496	5,049	12.3%	15.7	0.4%	160.58	2.1%
Gulf Coast Region	12,238,897	17,159,651	40.2%	5,803	7,284	25.5%	15.4	1.1%	146.29	4.8%
Kenai Peninsula Bor.	8,487,256	13,235,618	55.9%	3,961	5,412	36.6%	15.6	-3.7%	151.09	5.2%
Kodiak Island Bor.	1,943,261	1,977,686	1.8%	1,081	1,044	-3.4%	15.1	-2.1%	123.34	1.7%
Valdez-Cordova	1,808,380	1,946,357	7.6%	761	828	8.8%	14.9	-8.9%	143.64	-1.2%
Interior Region	20,011,025	25,184,439	25.9%	8,518	9,989	17.3%	15.3	3.4%	157.64	1.1%
Fairbanks North Star Borough	16,554,582	21,493,236	29.8%	7,051	8,434	19.6%	15.2	4.1%	161.24	0.5%
Southeast Fairbanks	1,275,763	1,583,147	24.1%	526	589	12.0%	16.3	-0.6%	143.69	2.4%
Yukon-Koyukuk	2,180,680	2,108,056	-3.3%	941	966	2.7%	15.6	1.4%	135.29	0.9%
Northern Region	3,378,791	3,916,973	15.9%	1,482	1,666	12.4%	15.7	8.9%	151.28	0.7%
Kobuk	1,026,793	1,199,155	16.8%	472	537	13.8%	15.2	4.2%	142.47	-0.7%
Nome	1,408,876	1,748,300	24.1%	616	719	16.7%	15.4	-2.1%	142.45	3.3%
North Slope Borough	943,122	969,518	2.8%	394	410	4.1%	17.6	40.4%	183.97	1.7%
Southeast Region	13,831,266	15,501,872	12.1%	7,092	7,467	5.3%	14.5	-0.5%	145.57	2.9%
Haines Borough	514,998	556,282	8.0%	225	242	7.6%	15.6	-5.8%	144.42	2.3%

Juneau Borough	4,290,067	3,542,079	29.2%	2,201	2,524	14.7%	15.1	6.9%	150.92	3.9%
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	3,175,400	3,113,259	-2.0%	1,641	1,519	-7.4%	14.5	-9.8%	142.56	-0.8%
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan	1,495,525	1,666,122	11.4%	721	811	12.5%	14.8	4.0%	139.73	5.1%
Sitka Borough	1,472,898	1,716,200	16.5%	878	950	8.2%	12.9	14.0%	150.89	-0.2%
Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon	1,127,572	1,112,703	-1.3%	548	556	1.5%	14.2	-12.7%	130.24	5.6%
Wrangell-Petersburg	1,754,806	1,795,227	2.3%	878	865	-1.5%	14.4	-6.9%	145.50	3.7%
Southwest Region	3,183,066	3,352,366	5.3%	1,579	1,724	9.2%	14.6	-5.8%	126.90	-0.2%
Aleutian Islands	209,873	275,610	31.3%	123	174	39.2%	11.7	-9.9%	130.76	1.6%
Bethel	1,605,402	1,548,516	-3.5%	789	820	3.9%	15.0	-3.2%	124.18	-1.8%
Bristol Bay Borough	130,876	160,581	22.7%	67	65	-3.0%	17.5	16.5%	133.84	0.4%
Dillingham	539,566	638,977	18.4%	246	302	22.8%	14.1	-13.1%	135.86	-0.6%
Wade Hampton	697,349	728,682	4.5%	352	363	3.1%	14.6	-7.1%	123.38	2.3%
Area Unknown	2,601,875	1,582,272	-39.2%	1,224	707	-42.2%	14.0	23.9%	158.29	1.6%
In-State Total	102,674,429	125,026,348	21.8%	46,508	52,721	13.4%	15.1	1.8%	152.82	2.4%
Interstate Total	30,285,488	32,347,072	6.8%	14,215	14,422	1.5%	17.6	-1.2%	162.36	7.2%
Grand Total	\$132,959,917	\$157,373,420	18.4%	60,723	67,143	10.6%	15.6	1.3%	\$156.29	3.3%

SOURCE: Alaska Department of Labor. 1985-1986. RESP 8003, Claimant Characteristics Tape
Alaska Department of Labor. 1985-1986. UC-217 report, Benefit Payments by Industry and Area.

1/ Benefit payments include payments from the Regular UI, Extended Benefits, Federal Supplemental Compensation, and State Supplemental Benefits programs, and include payments to ex-federal and ex-military employees (UCFE, UCX). State Interim Benefits are excluded.

2/ Average duration and weekly benefit amounts are for the Regular UI program only.

Table 3
Unemployment Compensation by Industry, FFY 86
Regular UI Benefits, Excluding Federal

	Intrastate			Interstate		
	Amount of Payments	Average Weekly Payment	Average Duration (weeks)	Amount of Payments	Average Weekly Payment	Average Duration (weeks)
Agricultural, Forestry, and Fisheries	494,195	\$135.92	13.6	157,071	\$150.74	14.1
Mining	5,409,475	180.09	14.7	2,222,679	190.04	16.4
Oil and Gas	4,668,443	182.70	14.8	1,887,565	192.04	16.1
Other Mining	741,032	165.19	14.2	339,114	179.49	18.3
Construction	35,245,359	177.02	15.7	7,361,997	181.65	18.0
Manufacturing	6,768,607	134.63	14.4	3,713,753	135.61	15.4
Food Products	2,547,833	102.62	15.2	2,257,214	120.82	15.0
Lumber and Wood	1,753,415	163.98	13.6	887,935	171.61	14.8
Paper Products	740,271	182.38	11.1	195,198	181.24	16.6
Other Mfg.	1,727,088	161.49	15.1	373,406	152.29	21.0
Trans., Comm. and Utilities	9,145,945	159.36	14.9	2,349,865	171.76	17.3
Trade	16,384,424	136.29	15.0	4,249,625	145.12	18.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	3,778,263	164.25	15.3	1,474,812	164.67	18.3
Services	18,992,734	141.84	14.7	5,333,804	158.35	18.6
Public Admin.	8,887,539	149.13	15.3	2,490,966	173.50	18.3
Unclassified	637,278	127.43	16.2	186,277	139.64	20.5
Total	\$105,743,819	\$154.67	15.1	\$29,540,849	\$162.36	17.6

SOURCE: Alaska Department of Labor. UC-217 report, Benefit Payments by Industry and Area, Federal Fiscal Year 1986

tion industry—industries with high weekly benefit amounts—combined with the declining relative share of the lower paid manufacturing industries.

The average interstate claimant also received payments for 17.6 weeks in FFY 1986, about 2.5 weeks longer than the average claimant in Alaska. This has been the normal case since 1972, when the limits on potential duration for interstate claimants were removed.

Summary

Unemployment insurance benefits were significantly higher in almost every industry and area during the fiscal year between October 1, 1985 and September 30, 1986. Upon closer examination, we can see two interesting trends.

First, there were some unusually large increases in benefits paid to former employees of normally stable industries. The huge increase in benefits in the oil and gas industry was expected with the plunge in the price of oil last year; however, there appears to be a spin-off to other industries. Some of these, such as equipment rental and leasing services, are closely tied to the oil industry, while others such as finance, insurance, and real estate point to an overall decline in demand in the Alaska economy.

Second, the nature of interstate benefit payments (benefits paid to out-of-work persons now claiming benefits from another state) appears to be changing. While the total amount of benefits increased in FFY 1986, the increase for interstate benefits was smaller than for intrastate (in-state) benefits. While the interstate benefits increased, the proportion of total benefits that went out of state was smaller than in 1985. This has been the trend for the past few years.

Also, the distribution of interstate payments has shifted. Industries that traditionally have more seasonal migratory workers, such as construction and manufacturing, had declines in total interstate benefits, in their share of total interstate benefits, and in the interstate proportion of total benefits within those industries. Industries that have traditionally been more stable (less unemployed) showed increases in all three categories.

These results suggest an increase in outmigration from Alaska, but it is also likely that Alaska is less attractive to those coming up during the construction and fishing seasons to seek their fortunes. If the trend continues, we may see some flattening out within a year or two.

Table 4
Unemployment Compensation by Industry and Area
Federal Fiscal Year 1986

	Northern		Interior		Southwest
	Amount Paid	% Change 85-86	Amount Paid	% Change 85-86	Amount Paid
Agricultural, Forestry, and Fisheries	\$9,465	-42.0	\$41,811	12.9	\$6,622
Mining	191,137	-12.6	732,786	76.6	48,038
Oil and Gas	73,514	43.8	421,071	100.2	30,439
Other Mining	117,623	-29.8	311,715	62.4	17,599
Construction	824,832	-6.5	10,984,428	9.3	493,055
Manufacturing	20,094	10.1	573,565	27.5	271,273
Food Products	14,873	192.0	72,677	-37.3	240,000
Lumber and Wood	4,316	-32.3	73,481	6.5	0
Paper Products	0	0.0	9,675	-25.0	0
Other Mfg.	905	-86.7	417,732	65.7	29,023
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	182,544	-29.8	1,770,467	-11.0	311,810
Trade	260,987	27.1	3,652,509	58.3	283,746
Finance-Ins. & R.E.	238,059	156.2	499,137	33.5	150,029
Services	830,636	27.1	4,537,245	44.8	911,642
Public Admin.	1,354,277	36.4	2,585,255	2.5	857,572
Unclassified	16,840	-33.5	173,499	22.3	36,091
Total	\$3,928,871	16.7	\$25,550,702	19.3	\$3,371,878

	In-State Total			Out-of-State Total
	Amount Paid	% Change 85-86	% of Total	Amount Paid
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	\$551,781	28.8	0.4	\$152,105
Mining	6,160,467	76.5	4.9	2,464,417
Oil and Gas	5,317,041	95.5	4.3	2,122,905
Other Mining	843,426	9.4	0.7	341,512
Construction	42,192,018	14.9	33.9	7,314,519
Manufacturing	7,576,850	2.2	6.1	3,550,554
Food Products	2,988,695	1.0	2.4	2,207,929
Lumber and Wood	1,882,664	-4.9	1.5	797,786
Paper Products	750,298	-31.7	0.6	168,763
Other Mfg.	1,955,193	42.1	1.6	376,076
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	10,370,485	-7.1	8.3	2,509,698
Trade	18,236,721	33.4	14.6	4,752,518
Finance-Ins. & R.E.	4,161,343	24.7	3.3	1,553,455
Services	21,181,309	30.1	17.0	5,715,527
Public Admin.	13,084,463	9.5	10.5	4,034,840
Unclassified	978,995	10.8	0.8	275,147
Total	\$124,494,432	16.2	100.0	\$32,322,784

SOURCE: Alaska Department of Labor, 1984-1985, RISP 8003, Claimant Characteristics

% Change 85-86	Anchorage/MatSu		Gulf Coast		Southeast	
	Amount Paid	% Change 85-86	Amount Paid	% Change 85-86	Amount Paid	% Change 85-86
433.6	\$244,904	67.0	\$59,908	-33.7	\$189,071	38.4
68.4	3,223,455	68.0	1,855,468	132.1	109,583	-1.4
40.9	2,940,557	79.6	1,793,932	139.7	57,528	11.5
154.3	282,898	0.6	61,536	20.3	52,055	-12.6
-3.8	20,223,652	13.7	5,906,396	33.9	3,759,655	22.0
2.3	1,939,002	10.6	1,834,324	16.9	2,938,592	-11.3
-7.7	336,333	-29.3	1,549,837	16.1	775,909	7.0
0.2	347,950	-2.4	102,802	52.9	1,351,931	-8.3
0	30,940	-23.3	14,736	-45.2	694,947	-31.8
186.9	1,224,779	38.8	166,949	29.1	115,805	21.4
-15.7	5,093,638	-14.3	1,181,529	17.8	1,830,497	14.6
33.6	9,915,014	27.1	2,279,915	45.5	1,842,550	16.5
-5.0	2,385,699	18.2	356,143	12.3	532,276	41.3
11.4	10,432,677	26.9	2,317,422	33.9	2,151,687	25.2
9.0	4,795,581	8.8	1,089,501	21.5	2,402,277	2.5
30.7	475,150	1.9	174,753	66.7	102,662	-12.9
4.5	\$58,728,772	16.4	\$17,055,359	35.6	\$15,858,850	10.3

Grand Total

% Change 85-86	% of Total	Amount Paid	% Change 85-86	% of Total	% In- State	% Out- of-State
36.7	0.5	\$703,886	30.4	0.4	78.4	21.6
123.7	7.6	8,624,884	87.8	5.5	71.4	28.6
177.1	6.6	7,439,946	113.4	4.7	71.5	28.5
1.8	1.1	1,184,938	7.1	0.8	71.2	28.8
-1.1	22.6	49,506,537	12.2	31.6	85.2	14.8
-13.0	11.0	11,127,404	-3.2	7.1	68.1	31.9
-23.1	6.8	5,196,624	10.9	3.3	57.5	42.5
1.7	2.5	2,680,450	-3.0	1.7	70.2	29.8
9.5	0.5	919,061	-26.7	0.6	81.6	18.4
38.3	1.2	2,331,269	41.4	1.5	83.9	16.1
-4.9	7.8	12,880,183	-6.7	8.2	80.5	19.5
41.3	14.7	22,989,239	34.9	14.7	79.3	20.7
24.5	4.8	5,714,798	24.6	3.6	72.8	27.2
11.5	17.7	26,896,831	-28.2	17.2	78.8	21.2
7.4	12.5	17,119,312	10.2	10.9	76.4	23.6
8.9	0.9	1,254,142	10.4	0.8	78.1	21.9
13.5	100.0	\$156,817,216	15.7	100.0	79.4	20.6

Tape