ALASKA REDISTRICTING BOARD
WEBSITE RESPONSE

Date: April 5, 2022, 11:11 pm

First Name: **Katherine**

Last Name: **McDonald**

Group Affiliation, if applicable: n/a

Email or Phone Contact: ███████████

Your ZIP Code: 99516

Issue of Concern (Please provide map name if applicable): Anchorage Senate

Public Comment: Good evening,

I would like to put on the record my thoughts regarding to Senate pairings.

First, I want to commend the Redistricting Board staff on their recent work on getting the Options 1, 2, and 3 maps on the website. They are easy to understand and the color coding showing the variances between the 2021 and the 2022 pairings is informative.

I've lived in the following Anchorage districts from least to most recent.

23 (JBER) 3 years

21 (South Muldoon) 1 year

12 (Abbott) 23 years

9 (Hillside) 2 years - Current

I did provide Senate pairing feedback on November 7th related to Anchorage and didn't even list districts 24 (Chugiak) and 23 (Eagle River) because I saw these districts as definitively distinct from the Anchorage bowl and therefore, they would unequivocally belong together.

Back in November when the Board was first discussing Anchorage Senate pairings, as a current district 9 resident, I was appreciative when the board on the morning of November 8th had determined that then numbered districts 9 (Hillside) and 15 (O'Malley/Huffman), which is now numbered as district 11, had unanimously been verbally agreed to be paired by the board. This aligns with my written testimony on November 8th applauding the board for proposing to pair these two districts. This was before the board went into executive session for hours that evening and the next

morning and came out wit h pairings with no justification on the record that no longer included the singular agreement of all the members of a Hillside and O'Malley/Huffman district pairing. This is because in my experience living in Anchorage, the needs, schools, roads, and community of these two districts best fit together. I have four households and 16 individuals within my immediate family that live in the proposed district 11, and the community concerns between our households are similar. We shop at the same establishments and have our children recreate at the same community places off of O'Malley and Old Seward.

However, I understand that Anchorage is more than just my district and that the top ranked pairing logically for my district may not fit within the pairings of other house districts to make the most sense of Anchorage as a whole. For that reason, I would look to the surrounding districts to rank which ones logically make sense to pair with it based on which districts physically touch. In order: district 11 (O'Malley/Huffman), district 10 (Klatt/Bayshore), district 12 (Abbott/Elmore), district 22 (Eagle River).

Therefore, the plans I support in order are:

Option 1: As a district 9 resident, my needs are most aligned with district 11. Many of the homes have septic and private wells, roads are shared, school boundaries are shared, community councils are shared, and I would come into contact with my neighbors at the playgrounds our children frequent and the Huffman Carrs many in our area shop.

Option 2: As noted above, I believe district 9 would fit second best with district 10. These areas both attend South Anchorage High School and Goldenview, shop at the Carrs on Huffman, and frequent the same stretch of the Seward Highway on our drives into work. I can understand how some testifiers would support this map over Option 1 as changing the least amount of Senate districts from the 2021 plan, while performing the n ecessary changes to comply with the court ruling, and importantly still ensuring districts pair with a logical house district to avoid similar legal issues that arose in the unconstitutional pairing in the lawsuit.

Option 3: I do not support this plan. As previously noted, Eagle River districts belong together. If you take politics out of it and ask a lay person who is not intricately involved in redistricting the following questions, the reason to not support the pairing of District 9 (Hillside) and District 22 (Eagle River) is apparent.

1. Within an urban community environment, does it make sense to pair a district with another district across a mountain range that would take driving through 7 other districts along the Seward to Glenn or 5 other districts along Huffman to Elmore to Martin Luther King to Muldoon to the Glenn?

ALASKA REDISTRICTING BOARD
WEBSITE RESPONSE

2. Within an urban community environment, does it make sense to try to pair districts together so there is some overlap in any type of school (elementary, middle, or high) environment?

3. Within an urban community environment, does it make sense to try to pair districts together where residents frequent the same supermarkets, community recreation areas, events, and community councils?

In an urban environment , it is inconceivable that South Anchorage be paired over a mountain range with no shared community places where one would run into members from the other district that share a Senator. The only times I venture into Eagle River is for an event like the Bear Paw festival that the entirety of Anchorage would also attend.

I implore the Board to please try to be non-partisan and logical from a lay person's perspective. This would be to support rather Option 1 if trying to best pair Anchorage districts from a clean slate or Option 2 if trying to maintain the least amount of change from the 2021 map while best aligning the house districts that touch th e districts noted in the litigation.

Thank you for your consideration.

Katherine McDonald

ALASKA REDISTRICTING BOARD
WEBSITE RESPONSE

Date: April 6, 2022, 7:43 am

First Name: **Steven**

Last Name: **Carhart**

Group Affiliation, if applicable:

Email or Phone Contact: ████████████

Your ZIP Code: **99652**

Issue of Concern (Please provide map name if applicable): **WE MUST STOP THE BAHNKE PLAN FROM BEING ADOPTED.**

Public Comment: **This is blatant gerrymandering by the Senate minority. They disregard any sensable approach to redistricting. Please defeat the Bahnke Plan.**

ALASKA REDISTRICTING BOARD
WEBSITE RESPONSE

Date: April 6, 2022, 7:51 am

First Name: **Randy.** Last Name: **Ruedrich**

Group Affiliation, if applicable: **AFFER**

Email or Phone Contact: ██████████

Your ZIP Code: **99501-4495**

Issue of Concern (Please provide map name if applicable): **Corrected Final Map of Anchorage Senate District - Replaces prior comments on topic**

Public Comment: **Time for final look at the Anchorage Senate Map. In November 2021 I testified that HD 22 could be paired with HD 20, HD 21 and HD 9. These three pairing create the contiguous districts that satisfy the Alaska Constitutional requirement for senate district pairing. Let's explore the third option HD 9.**

The entire Anchorage Municipality is socio-economically integrated as a matter of law. Hence all sixteen Anchorage Municipality House Districts are socio-economically integrated.

Four 2021 Proclamation Map Senate Districts are acceptable as paired: District F: HD 11 & 12, the Anchorage Lower Hillside; District H: HD 15 & 16, Western Anchorage; District I: HD 17 & 18, Downtown/Mountain View and District L: HD 23 & HD 24, Northern Muni Districts.

Senate District E pairs HD 9 & HD 22 which are the Muni Eastern uplands. Road service areas and snow management are common upland issues. 2001 Map combined major parts of this senate district in a single House District when their populations were smaller. Higher price single family homes are typical throughout the proposed District E.

Senate District G pairs HD 10 & HD 13 lie mostly west of Seward Highway. More than 75% of this proposed district is in District L today. Medium-priced single-family homes are present throughout proposed Senate District G. The Dimond Blvd sh opping and recreation is the focus of District G.

Senate District J pairs HD 14 & HD 19 in mid-town Anchorage. Spenard and U/Med share higher density housing. These mid-town districts have been paired in prior Redistricting Board Proclamations

Senate District K pairs HD 20 & D 21 in Muldoon/Baxter. This district is closely tied to JBER for jobs and off base housing. The commercial activities along Muldoon Road serve the entire Senate District.

ALASKA REDISTRICTING BOARD
WEBSITE RESPONSE

Date: April 6, 2022, 8:47 am

First Name: **Elyce**

Last Name: **Santerre**

Group Affiliation, if applicable:

Email or Phone Contact: ██████████

Your ZIP Code: **99567**

Issue of Concern (Please provide map name if applicable): **Senate pairings, Chugiak and the bases**

Public Comment: **I hadn't commented previously because I didn't think Chugiak had a dog in the fight about whether south Eagle River paired with South Anchorage (although I have to say, that seems to make sense culturally). I didn't realize that the other alternative being proposed was not to pair them with another section of Muldoon, or with the bases, but to take the bases away from pairing with us and pairing them with a downtown Anchorage district. That's just blatant gerrymandering. The bases have historically leaned conservative, but with low turnout. Democrat planners apparently can't stand the thought of them being paired with another conservative district, never mind the close cultural links between the bases and all the military retirees and off-base personnel in Eagle River/Chugiak. They're trying to nab an "extra" liberal senator for Anchorage, at the cost of the greater Eagle River/Chugiak area. I thought such concerns weren't allowed? I thought decisions were supposed to be made based on cultural affinity and contiguous geography? I and many of my neighbors work or worked for years on the bases. I still shop there. I don't want to see them "hijacked" for a political agenda. That's just not right. I'd testify in person, but I'm home sick and don't want to bring my coughing and sneezing out in public.**

ALASKA REDISTRICTING BOARD
WEBSITE RESPONSE

Date: April 6, 2022, 9:15 am

First Name: **Leon**

Last Name: **Jaimes**

Group Affiliation, if applicable:

Email or Phone Contact: ██████████████

Your ZIP Code: **99508**

Issue of Concern (Please provide map name if applicable):

Public Comment: **Hello,**

I oppose the pairing of Eagle River and South Anchorage. I support the map proposed with the least amount of changes which would keep the Eagle River districts together and I believe the Muldoon District to gather that was proposed by the east Anchorage plaintiffs.

Thanks,

Leon Jaimes

Anchorage, Alaska 99508

ALASKA REDISTRICTING BOARD
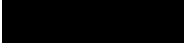# WEBSITE RESPONSE

Date: April 6, 2022, 9:35 am

First Name: **Claiborne**

Last Name: **Porter, AIA**

Group Affiliation, if applicable: **A very concerned citizen**

Email or Phone Contact: ███████

Your ZIP Code: **99518**

Issue of Concern (Please provide map name if applicable): **The lack of recognition of the Dowmtown core as unique to the city's viability.**

Public Comment:

ALASKA REDISTRICTING BOARD
WEBSITE RESPONSE

Date: April 6, 2022, 9:49 am

First Name: **Glen**

Last Name: **Biegel**

Group Affiliation, if applicable: **Affected voter in Anchorage**

Email or Phone Contact: ███████████████

Your ZIP Code: **99507**

Issue of Concern (Please provide map name if applicable): **The banke map upends previous work and does not meet the instructions of the court**

Public Comment: **The banke map upends previous work and does not meet the instructions of the court. Why try to rewrite all of Anchorage? The court didn't ask for that, and the process did not forward this map on.**

ALASKA REDISTRICTING BOARD
WEBSITE RESPONSE

Andra Holmstrom <​███████████████████████████>
Wed 4/6/2022 9:51 AM

As a lifelong Alaskan I am abhorred by the choices we are being given as Eagle River residents. Being lumped in with other communitites that do not match our demographic is really unfair.

Please accept my testimony as requesting you listen to an Eagle River resident that prefers Option 3 as the only choice left that is suitable for our demographic.

Thank you,

Andra Holmstrom

ALASKA REDISTRICTING BOARD
WEBSITE RESPONSE

Date: April 6, 2022, 10:15 am

First Name: **Burton**

Last Name: **Bomhoff**

Group Affiliation, if applicable: **N/A**

Email or Phone Contact: █████████████████

Your ZIP Code: **99508**

Issue of Concern (Please provide map name if applicable):

Public Comment: **My name is Burt Bomhoff_. I encourage the Redistricting Board to adopt a revised senate district map that links House District 9 (South Anchorage) with House District 22 (Eagle River Valley). These districts share common characteristics justifying their inclusion in the same Senate District K:**

- Each district encompasses many residents living on the foothills and upper slopes of the Chugach Mountains, and as such, one of the most significant common issues residents in these districts face is access to their homes, and their connections to the rest of Anchorage.

- While much of the rest of Anchorage relies on municipal and state road maintenance, residents of these two districts rely to a great extent on Local Road Service Boards to provide for maintenance of their roads, including snow removal, graveling and repair.

- Residents in each district face the challenge of managing the risks inherent in living along the urban-wildland fire interface, planning for and responding to wildlife incursions and hazards, less reliable utility service, extremes of weather, and other common issues.

- The recent snow avalanche that has isolated District 22 residents in the Hiland Road area is a dynamic that is familiar to residents of District 9, who have themselves experienced the hazards of snowslides, traffic halts, and risk to property and personal safety.

- It should go without saying that these two districts are socio-economically integrated by virtue each bein g fully within the Municipality of Anchorage. They are also contiguous, being joined in the uplands of the Chugach Mountains â€" a standard that has already been found valid in earlier district maps that linked an Eagle River Valley House district across the Chugach Mountains to an adjoining House district to the south.

ALASKA REDISTRICTING BOARD
WEBSITE RESPONSE

Jodi Taylor < ███████████████ >
Wed 4/6/2022 10:49 AM
Redistricting Board,

I support option 3 for the Senate seat redistricting. While not ideal compared to the first approved option, is best suits the needs of my South Anchorage community to be combined with Eagle River.

Thank you for your consideration,

Jodi Taylor

ALASKA REDISTRICTING BOARD
WEBSITE RESPONSE

Date: April 6, 2022, 10:54 am

First Name: **Elizabeth**

Last Name: **Roderick**

Group Affiliation, if applicable:

Email or Phone Contact: ██████████████

Your ZIP Code: **99508**

Issue of Concern (Please provide map name if applicable): **Redistricting in East Anchorage**

Public Comment: **Greetings. I am a long-time resident of East Anchorage and a lifelong citizen of Anchorage. The Board should act immediately to comply with the court's requirements and minimize confusion if this process is dragged out. It is in the public interest to swiftly adopt a map with final senate pairings so that voters can familiarize themselves with their new districts, precincts, and voting locations, on top of a new election system (RCV) and an unprecedented special election. The redistricting Board has an obligation to the public to resolve this quickly to avoid voter confusion and disenfranchisement.**

In Anchorage, the Board should adopt the Senate pairings proposed by Redistricting Board member Melanie Bahnke instead of coming up with new pairings. These pairings, proposed by Melanie Bahnke, have been presented and considered on the record and were informed by public input and testimony. These pairings do not change districts' underlying deviation and uphold the one person, one vote principle. In addition, they are the common-sense geographic and socioeconomic pairings (keeping Muldoon w/ Muldoon, West Anc. w/ West Anc, Eagle River w/ Eagle River, etc.).

Thank you for taking testimony and standing up for rational districts in Anchorage.

ALASKA REDISTRICTING BOARD
WEBSITE RESPONSE

Date: April 6, 2022, 10:57 am

First Name: **John**

Last Name: **Gaydos**

Group Affiliation, if applicable:

Email or Phone Contact: ███████

Your ZIP Code: **99502**

Issue of Concern (Please provide map name if applicable):

Public Comment: **I am against pairing House District 17 and 23 (downtown and JBER) into one Senate seat.**

I am against the "Bahnke pairings", that is obvious gerrymandering.

Thank you,

John Gaydos

ALASKA REDISTRICTING BOARD
WEBSITE RESPONSE

Date: April 6, 2022, 11:02 am

First Name: **Randall**

Last Name: **Hagenstein**

Group Affiliation, if applicable:

Email or Phone Contact: █████████████████

Your ZIP Code: **99501**

Issue of Concern (Please provide map name if applicable): **Following the AK constitution and the AK Supreme Court directive**

Public Comment: **I'm tracking the hearings and public testimony. The shenanigans around pairing Eagle River with S. Anchorage are exactly the sort of thing that forced the Supreme Court to toss the previous senate map as unconstitutional partisan gerrymandering.**

Please cut the partisan shenanigans and do your damn job in a way that is non-partisan and honors the constitution. Jeez!

ALASKA REDISTRICTING BOARD
WEBSITE RESPONSE

Date: April 6, 2022, 11:06 am

First Name: **Jason**

Last Name: **Norris**

Group Affiliation, if applicable:

Email or Phone Contact: ██████████████

Your ZIP Code: **99516**

Issue of Concern (Please provide map name if applicable): **Anchorage Senate Pairings**

Public Comment: **The original Senate K pairing was struck down as a political gerrymander. These ongoing attempts to split Eagle River are the same effort. It is hypocritical that the original pairing was defended on the basis that some Eagle River people shop in Muldoon, but now they are trying to defend pairing Eagle River with South Anchorage, which have no such connection. While the guidelines for Senate pairing are fairly nebulous, the Supreme Court has determined these efforts to be political gerrymandering. The two Eagle River house districts should be paired. That is the obvious, simple solution. The only plans suggesting splitting Eagle River are proposed by those who stand to gain politically, and that speaks volumes not just about motives, but how splitting Eagle River would be viewed by the courts should a plan splitting Eagle River be adopted.**

ALASKA REDISTRICTING BOARD
WEBSITE RESPONSE

Date: April 6, 2022, 11:16 am

First Name: **Dan**

Last Name: **Allard**

Group Affiliation, if applicable:

Email or Phone Contact: ████████████

Your ZIP Code: **99577**

Issue of Concern (Please provide map name if applicable): **Bahnke Plan**

Public Comment: **(no subject)**

Submitted the following:

Please DO NOT ADOPT THE BAHNKE PLAN The Board should take its time to carefully consider the future impact on the affected citizens! The Bahnke plan is clearly partisan. Redistricting should be balanced, fair and accurately represent the people of Anchorage and Eagle River. By rushing the process, it doesn't allow proper public participation. This process should be fair to all; not just a small group of partisan individuals.

Voting for the current Municipal election is tomorrow! To expedite this process, so quickly, shows a clear disregard for the opinions of the majority of the citizens that will be impacted! Expedited Redistricting plans are totally inappropriate and contrary to good public policy! The process should be informed by thorough public comment, input and discussion!

We've had muni elections and an avalanche that impacted those that should have input, yet had no utilities, phone service or internet service until Saturday. I'm in favor of the map which supports 9/22.

ALASKA REDISTRICTING BOARD
WEBSITE RESPONSE

Date: April 6, 2022, 11:19 am

First Name: **Jamie**

Last Name: **Allard**

Group Affiliation, if applicable:

Email or Phone Contact: ███████████████

Your ZIP Code: **99577**

Issue of Concern (Please provide map name if applicable):

Public Comment: **(no subject)**

Submitted the following:

Please DO NOT ADOPT THE BAHNKE PLAN The Board should take its time to carefully consider the future impact on the affected citizens! The Bahnke plan is clearly partisan. Redistricting should be balanced, fair and accurately represent the people of Anchorage and Eagle River. By rushing the process, it doesn't allow proper public participation. This process should be fair to all; not just a small group of partisan individuals.

Voting for the current Municipal election is tomorrow! To expedite this process, so quickly, shows a clear disregard for the opinions of the majority of the citizens that will be impacted! Expedited Redistricting plans are totally inappropriate and contrary to good public policy! The process should be informed by thorough public comment, input and discussion!

We've had muni elections and an avalanche that impacted those that should have input, yet had no utilities, phone service or internet service until Saturday. Support map which includes paring of Eagle River and Jber. 23/24

ALASKA REDISTRICTING BOARD
WEBSITE RESPONSE

Date: April 6, 2022, 11:42 am

First Name: **Cindy**

Last Name: **Allred**

Group Affiliation, if applicable: **Government Hill resident**

Email or Phone Contact: ██████████████████

Your ZIP Code: **99501**

Issue of Concern (Please provide map name if applicable): **Government Hill pairing**

Public Comment: **Dear Redistricting Board,**

I am a resident of Government Hill and I support the logical choice of pairing Government Hill with downtown Anchorage.

I do not support Government Hill being paired with Eagle River. The two areas are very diverse and it doesn't make sense.

Best,

Cindy Allred, Government Hill resident

ALASKA REDISTRICTING BOARD
WEBSITE RESPONSE

Date: April 6, 2022, 12:00 pm

First Name: **Michael**

Last Name: **Coumbe**

Group Affiliation, if applicable:

Email or Phone Contact: ███████████████

Your ZIP Code: **99501**

Issue of Concern (Please provide map name if applicable): **Keep Downtown Anchorage in Same Senate District**

Public Comment: **Downtown Anchorage has been separated into two House Districts by this Redistricting Board. As a resident in this part of town for more than 30 years, this makes no sense to me. However, since this wrong choice appears to be moving forward, the right choice for a Senate district is to keep downtown all in one district. I live downtown. I work downtown. I walk downtown. Downtown Anchorage is one compact and historic part of the city. Please do not separate this core of the city into separate Senate districts. Maintain Downtown Anchorage in one Senate district. Thank you.**

ALASKA REDISTRICTING BOARD
WEBSITE RESPONSE

Date: April 6, 2022, 12:12 pm

First Name: **tom**

Last Name: **brice**

Group Affiliation, if applicable:

Email or Phone Contact: ███████████████

Your ZIP Code: **99803**

Issue of Concern (Please provide map name if applicable): **Eagle River and Downtown**

Public Comment: **In the Senate, keep Eagle River House Districts paired for the Senate District and the two Downtown House Districts in a single Senate District**

ALASKA REDISTRICTING BOARD
WEBSITE RESPONSE

Date: April 6, 2022, 12:15 pm

First Name: **Matthew**

Last Name: **Moser**

Group Affiliation, if applicable:

Email or Phone Contact: ███████████████████

Your ZIP Code: **99517**

Issue of Concern (Please provide map name if applicable): **Breaking of Downtown Anchorage, splitting of Eagle River**

Public Comment: **I would like to make a comment in support of version 1, the Bahnke map.**

Eagle River should be in a single Eagle River Senate district.

Downtown Anchorage should not be split into two Senate districts. And, finally, South Anchorage should not be paired with Eagle River.

The proposal to pair Eagle River and South Anchorage is clearly being driven by partisan motivations. Please reject this gerrymandering and let common sense prevail.

ALASKA REDISTRICTING BOARD
WEBSITE RESPONSE

Date: April 6, 2022, 12:18 pm

First Name: **Brooke**

Last Name: **Dudley**

Group Affiliation, if applicable:

Email or Phone Contact: ████████████████████

Your ZIP Code: **99517**████

Issue of Concern (Please provide map name if applicable):

Public Comment: **I believe map 2 is the more fair and legal map.**

ALASKA REDISTRICTING BOARD
WEBSITE RESPONSE

Date: April 6, 2022, 12:20 pm

First Name: **Jon**

Last Name: **Cecil**

Group Affiliation, if applicable:

Email or Phone Contact: ███████████████

Your ZIP Code: **99508**

Issue of Concern (Please provide map name if applicable): **Redistricting**

Public Comment: **Please consider any proposed pairings of Downtown Anchorage, Eagle River, and South Anchorage as separate, individual (stand alone) districts. Thank you.**

ALASKA REDISTRICTING BOARD
WEBSITE RESPONSE

Date: April 6, 2022, 12:22 pm

First Name: **Leon**

Last Name: **Jaimes**

Group Affiliation, if applicable:

Email or Phone Contact: ███████████

Your ZIP Code: **99508**

Issue of Concern (Please provide map name if applicable): **Second of Marcum's motion to entertain Mr. Campbell's map**

Public Comment: **Hello,**

I am appalled that Member Simpson would further delay the remedy required by the court by entertaining Member Marcum's motion. If this stands, then it means that the board will need to entertain any submission by the public, regardless of whether or not they are constitutional. This disenfranchises the public, and it dishonors my time, and the time of other testifiers.

Thanks,

Leon Jaimes

ALASKA REDISTRICTING BOARD
WEBSITE RESPONSE

Date: April 6, 2022, 12:22 pm

First Name: **Serena**

Last Name: **Green**

Group Affiliation, if applicable:

Email or Phone Contact: ██████████████

Your ZIP Code: **99501-5722**

Issue of Concern (Please provide map name if applicable): **V1 - Banhke**

Public Comment: **I am a lifetime Alaskan and I support the V1 map for several reasons. First there already has been a public hearing, which was Publicly presented and considered on the record and Informed by public input and testimony. Second, and more importantly, it does not change underlying deviation of districts and upholds one person, one vote principle. And finally, it adopts common-sense geographic and socioeconomic pairings (Muldoon w/ Muldoon, West Anc. w/ West Anc. Eagle River w/ Eagle River etc.). Pairing Eagle River with Girdwood makes no logical sense and should be rejected. Instead, V1 map Banhke should be adopted. Thank you.**

ALASKA REDISTRICTING BOARD
WEBSITE RESPONSE

Date: April 6, 2022, 12:25 pm

First Name: **Patrick**

Last Name: **FitzGerald**

Group Affiliation, if applicable: **Teamsters Local 959**

Email or Phone Contact: █████████████████

Your ZIP Code: **99503**

Issue of Concern (Please provide map name if applicable): **Eagle River**

Public Comment: **Please keep districts within logical boundaries. It makes no sense for someone from Girdwood to be represented by a senator from Eagle River. Not only for representative purposes but access to their law maker.**

ALASKA REDISTRICTING BOARD
WEBSITE RESPONSE

Date: April 6, 2022, 12:48 pm

First Name: **Lizzie**

Last Name: **Newell**

Group Affiliation, if applicable:

Email or Phone Contact: ███████████████

Your ZIP Code: **99507**

Issue of Concern (Please provide map name if applicable): **Support senate pairing maps 1 or 2. NO to 3**

Public Comment: **I strongly oppose pairing South Anchorage with Eagle River. Doing so would split community council areas in both South Anchorage and Eagle River. South Anchorage has 9 community councils with 3 of them split(shared with my district). Eagle River HD22 has 3 community councils with 2 of them split with the other half of Eagle**

River. It's physically impossible for 1 senator to attend these 12 community meetings, not when it involves driving 70 miles or more through, or touching, on 11 other commmunity council areas. Its a burden I don't want to place on anyone. A senator simply can't effectively represent both South Anchorage and Eagle River.

While I prefer plan 1 (lower number of split CC areas) plan 2 is acceptable. Splitting and lumping South Anchorage and Eagle River communities is not. Such a pairing is not compact, contiguous, or socially integrated.

ALASKA REDISTRICTING BOARD
WEBSITE RESPONSE

Date: April 6, 2022, 1:33 pm

First Name: **Dennis J**

Last Name: **Knebel Jr**

Group Affiliation, if applicable:

Email or Phone Contact: ██████████

Your ZIP Code: **99517**

Issue of Concern (Please provide map name if applicable): **Redistricting**

Public Comment: **This is pretty simple like playing connect the dots. Eagle River is Eagle River, South Anchorage is South Anchorage and the Hillside is the Hillside. So connect the dots and get this done. It's so easy you should have been done yesterday. It's what the residents of Southcentral Alaska deserve.**

ALASKA REDISTRICTING BOARD
WEBSITE RESPONSE

Date: April 6, 2022, 1:34 pm

First Name: **Betsy**

Last Name: **Connell**

Group Affiliation, if applicable: **Girdwood Resident**

Email or Phone Contact: ███████████████████

Your ZIP Code: **99587**

Issue of Concern (Please provide map name if applicable): **Combining Girdwood and Eagle River into One District**

Public Comment: **I strongly OPPOSE the redistricting map that combines Girdwood and Eagle River into one district. It makes far more sense to combine the areas that are connected by the Seward Highway - the Hillside/Rabbit Creek/Potter Marsh areas, Indian and Bird Creek, Girdwood, and Portage. Many issues in this area involve the Seward Highway. Issues that are important to areas along the Turnagain Arm are quite different than those related to suburban Eagle River. I look forward to you accepting a redistricting map that DOES NOT have Girdwood and Eagle River in the same district. Thank you.**

ALASKA REDISTRICTING BOARD
WEBSITE RESPONSE

Date: April 6, 2022, 2:00 pm

First Name: **Spencer**

Last Name: **Moore**

Group Affiliation, if applicable:

Email or Phone Contact: █████████████████

Your ZIP Code: **99504**

Issue of Concern (Please provide map name if applicable): **Bahnke Plan**

Public Comment: **Please do not adopt the Bahnke plan, it seems partisan to me and does not represent the people of East Anchorage/Eagle River. I'd like to see more public debate on the issue and allow the public to decide the matter. Thanks!**

ALASKA REDISTRICTING BOARD
WEBSITE RESPONSE

Date: April 6, 2022, 2:10 pm

First Name: **Sally**

Last Name: **Kneeland**

Group Affiliation, if applicable:

Email or Phone Contact: █████████████

Your ZIP Code: **99577**

Issue of Concern (Please provide map name if applicable): **Redistricting plan**

Public Comment: **Support option 2 which is a logical plan. It makes NO sense to pair Eagle River with Girdwood and South Anchorage.**

ALASKA REDISTRICTING BOARD
WEBSITE RESPONSE

Cat Coward < ███████████████ >
Wed 4/6/2022 2:13 PM

To whom it may concern,
Please consider my comments regarding the redistricting boards proposals on the Anchorage senate pairings this week.
Option 2 represents the most contiguous and compact senate pairings of Anchorage house districts. Option 3 pairs Eagle River with the South Anchorage/Girdwood house districts, which is neither compact nor contiguous. Please select the option 2 pairing which complies with the Alaska State Constitution requiring districting to be compact and contiguous, respecting natural boundaries.

Thank you,
Catherine Coward
███████████

Anchorage 99507

ALASKA REDISTRICTING BOARD
WEBSITE RESPONSE

Date: April 6, 2022, 2:15 pm

First Name: **Catherine**

Last Name: **Coward**

Group Affiliation, if applicable:

Email or Phone Contact: ██████████████

Your ZIP Code: **99507**

Issue of Concern (Please provide map name if applicable): **Anchorage Senate pairing of house districts**

Public Comment: **In favor of the selection of "option 2" of the senate pairings of house districts:**

Option 2 represents the most contiguous and compact senate pairings of Anchorage house districts. Option 3 pairs Eagle River with the South Anchorage/Girdwood house districts, which is neither compact nor contiguous. Please select the option 2 pairing which complies with the Alaska State Constitution requiring districting to be compact and contiguous, respecting natural boundaries.

Thank you

ALASKA REDISTRICTING BOARD
WEBSITE RESPONSE

Sandy Blomfield < ██████████████████ >
Wed 4/6/2022 3:06 PM

Redistricting Board,

Please consider Option #3 as the best you have offered to the public at this point.

Sandra Blomfield

ALASKA REDISTRICTING BOARD
WEBSITE RESPONSE

Date: April 6, 2022, 4:07 pm

First Name: **Patricia**

Last Name: **Dooley**

Group Affiliation, if applicable:

Email or Phone Contact: ███████████

Your ZIP Code: **99507**

Issue of Concern (Please provide map name if applicable): **Redistricting for Senate - proposed corrections for previously gerrymandered map**

Public Comment: **Option #2 appears the most representative and provides more equal representation.**

It is straightforward and meets redistricting criteria. Option 3, which pairs Eagle River with South Anchorage/Girdwood (!) seems to be on par with the clearly gerrymandered Eagle River/East Anchorage pairing previously proposed and rejected by the judiciary. I believe Option 2 complies with Constitutional directives to respect natural boundaries (e.g. waterways) in drawing such district lines. The Eagle River/South Anchorage pairing in Option 3 is not a compact or contiguous pairing that respects constitutionally-required guidelines

ALASKA REDISTRICTING BOARD
WEBSITE RESPONSE

Date: April 6, 2022, 4:41 pm

First Name: **Jan Carolyn**

Last Name: **Hardy**

Group Affiliation, if applicable: **self**

Email or Phone Contact: ███████████████████████

Your ZIP Code: **99502**

Issue of Concern (Please provide map name if applicable): **Redistricting**

Public Comment: **The 2021 Board Proclamation for Anchorage was ratified on November 10, 2021. There has been a public hearing publicly presented with public input and testimony. This Board has the opportunity to be the first Redistricting Board in over 20 years to have a map that is viable for a full 10 years.**

The Board did a good job with the overall house map and senate pairings in Southeast, Rural, Interior, and MatSu. Further delays would result in some candidates running three elections in a row. We have seen the chaos that creates both for the candidates and the voters. Some voters did not exercise the franchise because they did not know in which district they resided. This is unfair to the candidates and the voter.

We have a new system of voting: Rank Choice Voting. To complicate the matter further we will have special election to replace him. This is unprecedented. The voter needs time to reorient themselves to their new senate and house district. If questions surrounding our new Anchorage Municipality have not been resolved immediately the result could be voter disenfranchisement and failure of the system to protect one voter, one vote.

The Alaska Supreme Court has upheld the unconstitutional political gerrymander of Senate Seat K (Eagle River/East Anchorage) and remanded the pairing back to the Alaska Redistricting Board. Please act swiftly to adopt a map with final senate pairings. There is no time to waste.

ALASKA REDISTRICTING BOARD
WEBSITE RESPONSE

Date: April 6, 2022, 4:46 pm

First Name: **John**

Last Name: **Finley**

Group Affiliation, if applicable:

Email or Phone Contact: ████████

Your ZIP Code: **99508**

Issue of Concern (Please provide map name if applicable): **Favor 2022 Proposed Parings: Option 2**

Public Comment: **Option 3 putting Eagle River and South Anchorage together is illogical**

ALASKA REDISTRICTING BOARD
WEBSITE RESPONSE

A website response from the Map Comment form as been received with the following submission details.

Date: April 6, 2022, 5:17 pm

First Name: **Robin**

Last Name: **Smith**

Group Affiliation, if applicable:

Email or Phone Contact: ███████████

Your ZIP Code: **99515**

Issue of Concern (Please provide map name if applicable):

Public Comment: **Please make Senate pairings to keep Downtown together, Hillside together and Eagle River together. The rational fix is obvious, pair Eagle River with Eagle River, Gov Hill/JBER with Downtown and Hillside with Hillside. Those pairings are 20/21 and 17/23 and 22/24 (Eagle River).**

I oppose Option 3 (Reudrich/Marcumn plan) and support Option 2. Eagle River deserves its own Senator.

Thank you for considering my thoughts.

ALASKA REDISTRICTING BOARD
WEBSITE RESPONSE

Date: April 6, 2022, 5:43 pm

First Name: **Kevin**

Last Name: **Harun**

Group Affiliation, if applicable:

Email or Phone Contact: ███████████████

Your ZIP Code: **99501**

Issue of Concern (Please provide map name if applicable): **Downtown Anchorage needs to be kept together in the Senate plan downtown**

Public Comment: **Any senate pairing should keep downtown Anchorage whole. North of Fourth Ave. downtown Anchorage is in a Senate district with Chugiak. This makes no sense and will not provide for adequate representation under the Constitution.**

ALASKA REDISTRICTING BOARD
WEBSITE RESPONSE

Date: April 6, 2022, 8:32 pm

First Name: **David**

Last Name: **Kohler**

Group Affiliation, if applicable:

Email or Phone Contact: ██████████

Your ZIP Code: **99502**

Issue of Concern (Please provide map name if applicable): **Option 2 preference**

Public Comment: **I am in support of Option 2 for Senate District K. Thank you.**
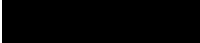
ALASKA REDISTRICTING BOARD
WEBSITE RESPONSE

Date: April 6, 2022, 8:58 pm

First Name: **James**

Last Name: **McDonald**

Group Affiliation, if applicable:

Email or Phone Contact: ████████

Your ZIP Code: **99516**

Issue of Concern (Please provide map name if applicable): **Anchorage Senate**

Public Comment: **I'm writing to share my input on the Senate district pairings. I've lived in Anchorage over three decades, mostly in the O'Malley district 11 near the zoo. I currently live in district 9 in south Anchorage.**

I am in support of Option 2. I'm a teacher in the Anchorage School District and I believe most individuals tend to think of Anchorage divided by the high school boundaries. I student taught at Chugiak High School and from 2014â€ 2017 I taught at Gruening Middle School in Eagle River. I unequivocally believe the two Eagle River districts (22/24) should remain together in a single Senate district. While some of my students came from military families, I don't think that supersedes the connection that Eagle River has together as a whole.

I have lived on the Anchorage hillside most of my life and currently live in district 9. My parents home on the hillside in district 11 is on septic and a well, a commonality on the upper hillside. The hillside is unique from Eagle River and should not be paired together. These two districts are literally on the opposite outskirts of Anchorage.

Thank you for your time.

ALASKA REDISTRICTING BOARD
WEBSITE RESPONSE

Date: April 6, 2022, 9:53 pm

First Name: **Kerry**

Last Name: **Quade**

Group Affiliation, if applicable:

Email or Phone Contact: ████████████

Your ZIP Code: **99587**

Issue of Concern (Please provide map name if applicable): **Redistricting**

Public Comment: **I am opposed to the redistricting proposal of including Girdwood and Eagle River in the same district. These communities have vastly different needs as well as population sizes, this would essentially eliminate the voice of Girdwood voters who are already lacking critical infrastructure in a growing community. Please do not lump these two communities together.**

ALASKA REDISTRICTING BOARD
WEBSITE RESPONSE

Dear Redistricting Board -

Please accept the attached comments from the Rabbit Creek Community Council documenting our strong opposition to combining any parts of the Hillside with Eagle River for the purposes of government representation.

While our comments were submitted February 13, 2022, to the Anchorage Assembly as our position on the subject of Assembly redistricting to accommodate a new, 12th Assembly member and results of the 2020 census, they are completely applicable and also hold for your current task of redistricting for State and House representation in the Alaska Legislature. The Alaska Constitution provides requirements for the update of Legislative districts that occurs once each decade in response to the once each decade U.S. Census. Article VI of the Alaska Constitution, Section 6, outlines how House and Senate districts should be formed. The Constitution requires certain characteristics of the districts, noting that they should be:
·   Contiguous
·   Compact
·   Nearly as practicable a relatively integrated socio-economic area
·   Contain equal population "as near as practicable"
·   Each senate district shall be composed as near as practicable of two contiguous house districts

Additionally, consideration may be given to local government boundaries.

Please note, the Anchorage Assembly, Anchorage Code of Ordinance, Part 1, Article IV, Section 4.01 uses the same requirements of compact, contiguous, socioeconomically integrated, and of near equal population. Additionally, the Constitution's consideration to local government boundaries also speaks to the need to pay attention to the Anchorage Assembly districts which were decided in favor of keeping Eagle River with Eagle River neighborhoods; Hillside neighborhoods together with adjacent areas, and East Anchorage neighborhoods together with East Anchorage neighborhoods. As we emphasized in the attached comments, Chugach State Park is uninhabited; it does not create contiguity between the Hillside and Eagle River.

Given these considerations, as detailed in our attached letter, we urge the Redistricting Board to adopt a map that keeps our neighborhoods together! This can be accomplished with either the current proposed map for Senate Pairings, Option 2, or by going back to the original map proposed by Redistricting Board member Melanie Bahnke.

Thank you for your serious consideration of our comments.

Sincerely,

Ann Rappoport, Co-chair & Michelle Turner, Co-chair

Rabbit Creek Community Council
1057 W. Fireweed Lane, Ste. 100
Anchorage, AK 99503

RABBIT CREEK COMMUNITY COUNCIL (RCCC)
A Forum for Respectful Communication & Community Relations

1057 West Fireweed Lane, Suite 100 / Anchorage, AK 99503

RESOLUTION AND COMMENTS FROM THE RABBIT CREEK COMMUNITY COUNCIL ON THE 2022 ASSEMBLY REAPPORTIONMENT PROCESS

At our February 10, 2022 meeting, the Rabbit Creek Community Council (RCCC) discussed draft maps currently under consideration for the required Assembly Reapportionment process. In doing so, the RCCC reminds the Assembly Reapportionment Committee that: legal requirements compel the Committee to create districts which are "compact and contiguous territory containing as nearly as practicable a relatively integrated socioeconomic area" (Municipality of Anchorage Code of Ordinance, Part I, Article IV, Section 4.01). By a vote of 26 yeas, 3 nays, and 1 abstention, RCCC approved the following resolution:

RESOLUTION

The Rabbit Creek Community Council:

- Affirms that the re-apportionment closely follow the legal requirements to create compact, contiguous, and socioeconomically integrated districts.
- Opposes combination of any portions of the Hillside with Eagle River.
- Emphasizes that Chugach State Park does not create contiguity between the populations of the Hillside and Eagle River, as it is uninhabited. Therefore, reapportionment maps should display it as a distinct, unpopulated area.
- Supports continued work with maps proposed by Denny Wells and Brice Wilkins that: work to keep neighborhoods intact across Anchorage; are considerate and encompassing of other Assembly member concerns; and keep the Hillside together in one district, separate from Eagle River.

JUSTIFICATION

The RCCC strongly opposes any map that would combine the Rabbit Creek and neighboring Hillside areas with Eagle River because these two distinct, separate areas are not integrated through socio-economic interactions, land use patterns, businesses, roads and traffic patterns, or schools. Additionally, these areas are neither compact nor contiguous, thus further failing to meet the requirements of Section 4.01. Travel from the Hillside to Eagle River requires traversing several intervening districts. It is inappropriate to use the large, steep, uninhabited, and in some areas or to some people inaccessible, Chugach State Park as justification to combine Eagle River and Hillside into one Assembly district.

Common issues that distinguish the Hillside from most other parts of the Anchorage Bowl include resident concerns around wildfires and high winds, on-site water and septic systems, Limited Road Service Areas, drainage, water supply and other watershed features on steep slopes. Eagle River has different watersheds, an integrated road service district, its own park district, and facilities that have little or no daily relevance to Hillside residents, including a

Community College, its own branch library, a Wal-Mart, and a central business district. The local roads, trails, and recreation areas we use throughout the Hillside are completely different from the local roads, trails, and recreation areas used by Eagle River residents; the roads we travel to schools and local shopping/businesses, as well as to destinations in Midtown and Downtown, are completely different from the roads used by Eagle River residents.

We remind the Assembly that the 2010 Hillside District Plan (HDP) defines the boundaries of the Hillside. Much thought, effort, and an iterative public process were involved throughout the development of that Assembly-approved plan. The HDP sets a strong precedent for maintaining the cohesion of the RCCC area and the larger Hillside area in one district, with no part of the Hillside combined with Eagle River.
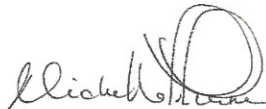
While maintaining a low population deviation between districts is of obvious importance, it is not outlined as a consideration in Section 4.01, and therefore should not be granted more importance than the criteria that are included in Municipal ordinance. Respecting neighborhood continuity is more important than pushing for the smallest deviation in size of each Assembly district and will best achieve fair representation. We do appreciate the difficulty of this effort.

CONCLUSION

In accordance with Anchorage Municipal Ordinance and the strong precedent set by the Hillside District Plan, the RCCC area and larger Hillside of south Anchorage should remain in a single Assembly district with no part of the Hillside combined with Eagle River on the northeast side of Anchorage. Moreover, RCCC recommends that the Assembly take similar care to not split up other neighborhoods throughout Anchorage, and instead, support neighborhood continuity. The Assembly's overarching goal should be to ensure fair and effective representation for all residents.

Ann Rappoport, Co-chair	Michelle Turner, Co-chair
Rabbit Creek Community Council	Rabbit Creek Community Council

Signed: February 13, 2022

ALASKA REDISTRICTING BOARD
WEBSITE RESPONSE

████████████

Wed 4/6/2022 11:37 AM

Peter,

Here is the URL for the article I cited in my public testimony this morning.

https://labor.alaska.gov/trends/apr19.pdf

I misspoke when citing the article - it is from 2019, not 2017.

Doug Robbins

ALASKA ECONOMIC TRENDS

APRIL 2019

ALASKA'S VOTING DISTRICTS

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.

ON THE COVER:

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

ALASKA ECONOMIC
TRENDS

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.

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

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

Hypothetical, 1960 to 2018

The U.S. House has 435 seats, which has not changed since the 1910s. Alaska has had just one of those seats since statehood in 1959.

Total seats U.S. House would have to have for Alaska to get a second seat

1,117
950
796
638
636
609
629

1960 1970 1980 1990 2000 2010 2018

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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
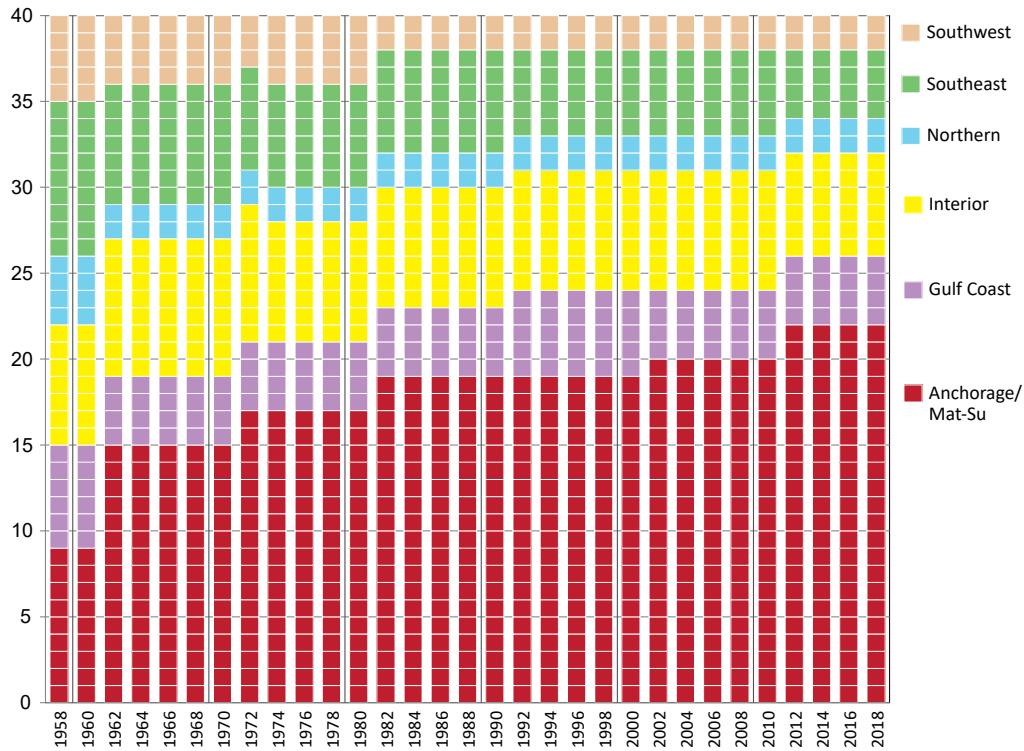
Legend (top to bottom):
- Southwest
- Southeast
- Northern
- Interior
- Gulf Coast
- Anchorage/Mat-Su

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.

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."

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

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 con-

vention, 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

Dist	Incumbent	Sq Miles	Comparably Sized Geographic Feature	2010 Census			2018 Estimate		
				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

Seats and Districts by Region and Percent Deviation From 'Ideal'*
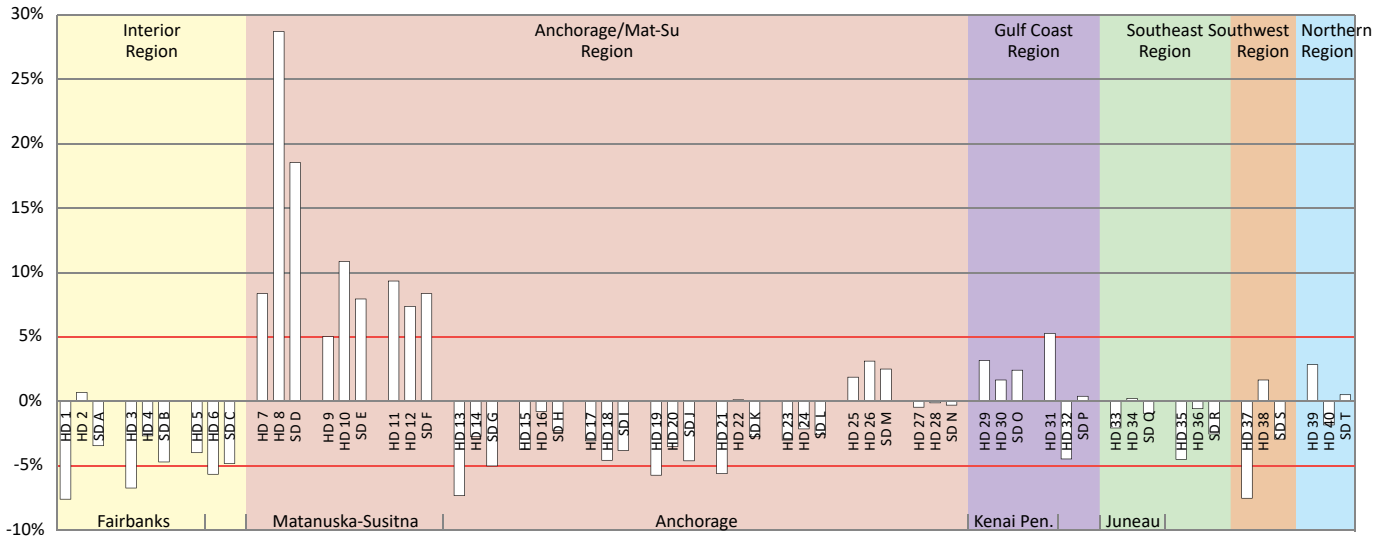
ALASKA, BY 2018 POPULATION ESTIMATES

*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

'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.

after the 2020 Census.

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

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

Numbers show 2010 population
as roughly the size of:

1 = One full House district (17,755)
¾ = Three quarters of a House district
½ = Half a House district
¼ = One quarter of a House district
<¼ = Less than a quarter of a House district

Change from 2000-10 equivalent to:

- Increase by more than ¼ of a district
- Increase by ¼ of a district
- Increase, but by less than ¼ of a district
- Decrease, but by less than ¼ of a district
- Decrease by ¼ of a district
- Decrease by more than ¼ of a district

North Slope ½
Northwest Arctic ½
Nome ½
Yukon-Koyukuk ¼
Fairbanks 5 ½
Denali <¼
SE Fairbanks ½
Kusilvak ½
Mat-Su 5
Valdez-Cordova ½
Skagway <¼
Haines ¼
Juneau 1¾
Petersburg ¼
Bethel 1
Dillingham ¼
Kenai Peninsula 3 ¼
Yakutat <¼
Wrangell ¼
Bristol Bay <¼
Anchorage 16 ½
Hoonah-Angoon <¼
Sitka ½
Kodiak Island ¾
Ketchikan ¾
Prince of Wales-Hyder ¼
Aleutians West ¼
Lake & Pen <¼
Aleutians East ¼

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

Numbers show 2018 population
as roughly the size of:

1 = One full House district (18,405)
¾ = Three quarters of a House district
½ = Half a House district
¼ = One quarter of a House district
<¼ = Less than a quarter of a House district

Change from 2010-18 equivalent to:

- Increase by more than ¼ of a district
- Increase by ¼ of a district
- Increase, but by less than ¼ of a district
- Decrease, but by less than ¼ of a district
- Decrease by ¼ of a district
- Decrease by more than ¼ of a district

North Slope ½
Northwest Arctic ½
Nome ½
Yukon-Koyukuk ¼
Fairbanks 5 ¼
Denali <¼
SE Fairbanks ½
Kusilvak ½
Mat-Su 5 ¾
Valdez-Cordova ½
Skagway <¼
Haines ¼
Juneau 1¾
Petersburg ¼
Bethel 1
Dillingham ¼
Kenai Peninsula 3 ¼
Yakutat <¼
Wrangell ¼
Bristol Bay <¼
Anchorage 16
Hoonah-Angoon <¼
Sitka ½
Kodiak Island ¾
Ketchikan ¾
Prince of Wales-Hyder ¼
Aleutians West ¼
Lake & Pen <¼
Aleutians East ¼

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

Demographics by Alaska Legislative District
RACE, EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, AND MARITAL STATUS, 2013 TO 2017

District	Race							Education (Ages 26+)		Marital Status (Ages 15+)				
	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% (±1.3%)	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

| District | Race | | | | | | | Education (Ages 26+) | | Marital Status (Ages 15+) | | | | |
	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

District	Population 16 and over	Employment Status			Employed civilians	Class of Worker				Median income, household	Percent below poverty	Commute, avg minutes
		Labor force participation	Employment to pop. ratio	Unemploy-ment rate		Private sector workers	Government workers	Self-employed	Unpaid fam workers			
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)

Worker Characteristics by Alaska Legislative District, continued

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

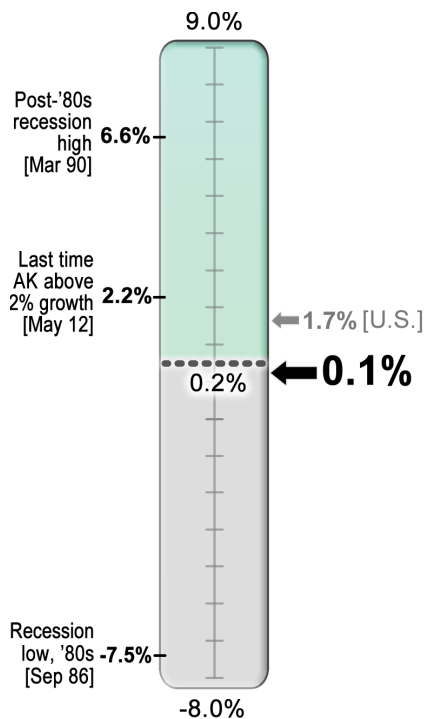| District	Employment Status				Employed civilians	Class of Worker				Median income, household	Percent below poverty	Commute, avg minutes
	Population 16 and over	Labor force participation	Employment to pop. ratio	Unemployment rate		Private sector workers	Government workers	Self-employed	Unpaid fam workers			
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
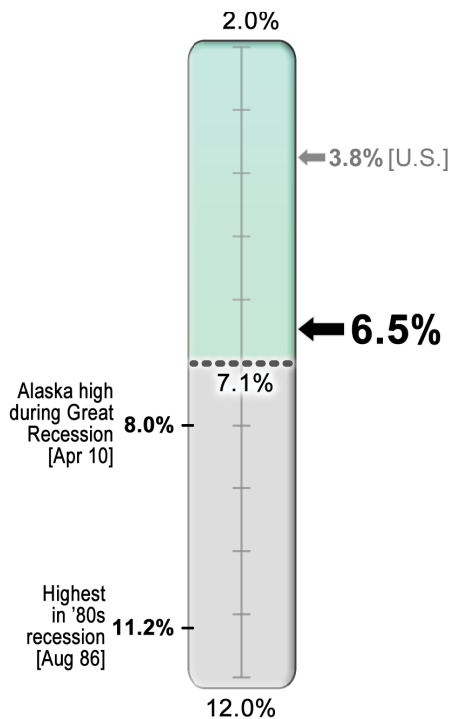
Gauging Alaska's Economy

Job Growth
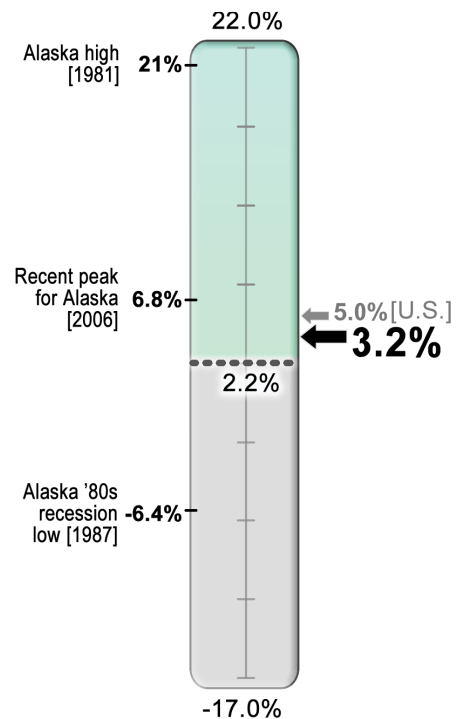
February 2019
Over-the-year percent change

9.0%

Post-'80s
recession
high
[Mar 90] **6.6%**

Last time
AK above
2% growth
[May 12] **2.2%**

←**1.7%** [U.S.]

0.2% ◀━ **0.1%**

Recession
low, '80s **-7.5%**
[Sep 86]

-8.0%

➤ 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

2.0%

←**3.8%** [U.S.]

◀━ **6.5%**

7.1%

Alaska high
during Great
Recession **8.0%**
[Apr 10]

Highest
in '80s
recession **11.2%**
[Aug 86]

12.0%

➤ 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

22.0%

Alaska high
[1981] **21%**

Recent peak
for Alaska **6.8%**
[2006]

←**5.0%** [U.S.]

◀━ **3.2%**

2.2%

Alaska '80s
recession **-6.4%**
low [1987]

-17.0%

➤ 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

.... ALASKA'S 10-YR AVERAGE

← CURRENT ALASKA

Initial Claims
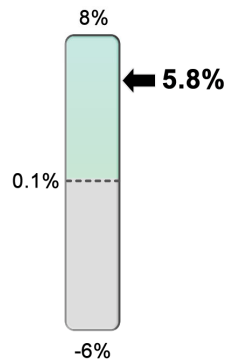Unemployment, week ending March 16, 2019†

882
← 959
1,713
2,900
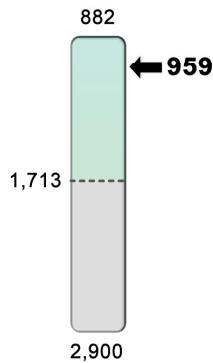
➤ For a variety of reasons, initial claims are well below the 10-year average despite job losses.

†Four-week moving average ending with the specified week
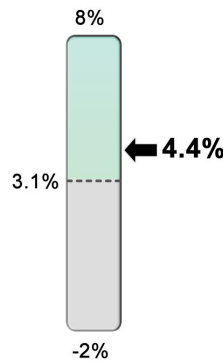
GDP Growth
3rd Quarter 2018
Over-the-year percent change

8%
← 5.8%
0.1%
-6%

➤ 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.
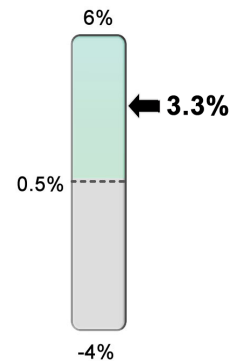
Personal Income Growth
4th Quarter 2018
Over-the-year percent change

8%
← 4.4%
3.1%
-2%

➤ 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.
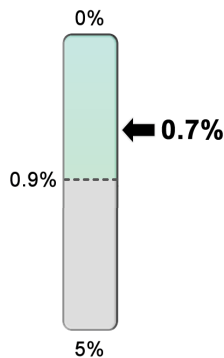
Change in Home Prices
3rd Quarter 2018
Over-the-year percent change

6%
← 3.3%
0.5%
-4%

➤ Home prices include only those for which a commercial loan is used. This indicator tends to be volatile from quarter to quarter.
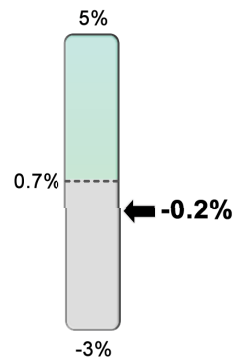
Foreclosure Rate
3rd Quarter 2018

0%
← 0.7%
0.9%
5%

➤ 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

5%
0.7%
← -0.2%
-3%
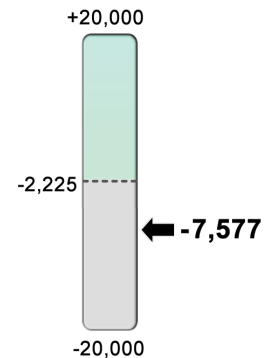
➤ The state's population has remained mostly stable during the state's recession, although 2018 was the second year of small population declines since 1988.
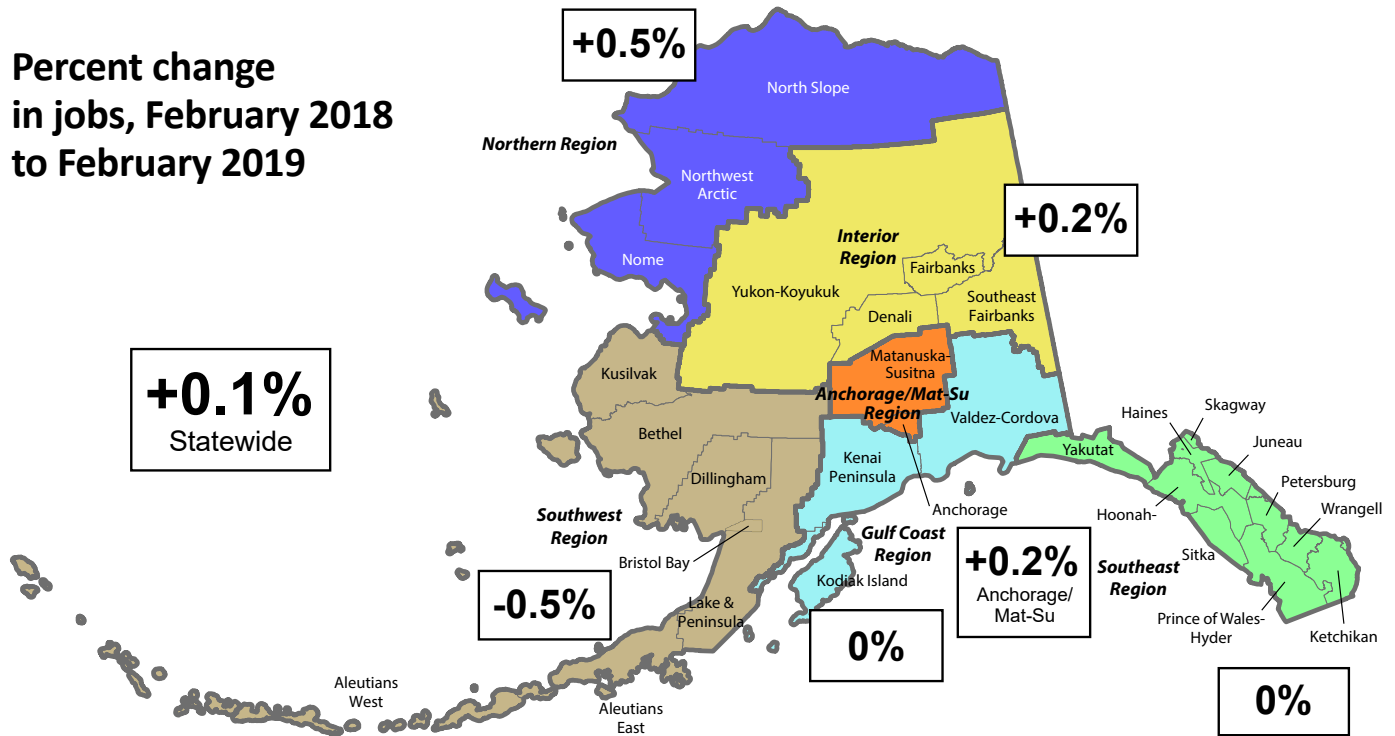
Net Migration
2017 to 2018

+20,000
-2,225
← -7,577
-20,000

➤ 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**

+0.5%

+0.2%

+0.1%
Statewide

North Slope

Northern Region

Northwest
Arctic

Nome

*Interior
Region*

Fairbanks

Yukon-Koyukuk

Denali

Southeast
Fairbanks

Kusilvak

Bethel

Matanuska-
Susitna

*Anchorage/Mat-Su
Region*

Valdez-Cordova

Kenai
Peninsula

Anchorage

Haines

Skagway

Juneau

Petersburg

Wrangell

Yakutat

Hoonah-

Sitka

Dillingham

*Southwest
Region*

Bristol Bay

Lake &
Peninsula

-0.5%

*Gulf Coast
Region*

+0.2%
Anchorage/
Mat-Su

Kodiak Island

0%

Aleutians
West

Aleutians
East

*Southeast
Region*

Prince of Wales-
Hyder

Ketchikan

0%

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

Unemployment Rate[1]

1st
N. Hampshire, Iowa, Vermont, N. Dakota
2.4%

50th
6.5%

Job Growth[2]

1st
Nevada
3.5%

49th
0.1%

50th
Rhode Island
-0.4%

Job Growth, Private[2]

1st
Nevada
3.7%

48th
0.3%

50th
Rhode Island
-0.5%

Government*
Job Growth[2]

1st
Nevada and Delaware
3.1%

47th
-0.5%

50th
Virginia
-1.2%

Weekly Hours
Worked, Private[3]

1st
Louisiana
36.1

5th
35.5

50th
Hawaii
31.8

*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

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

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

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.

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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 OF-CCP 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.