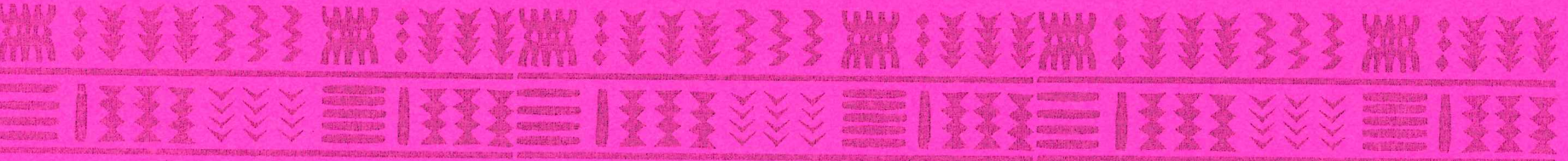
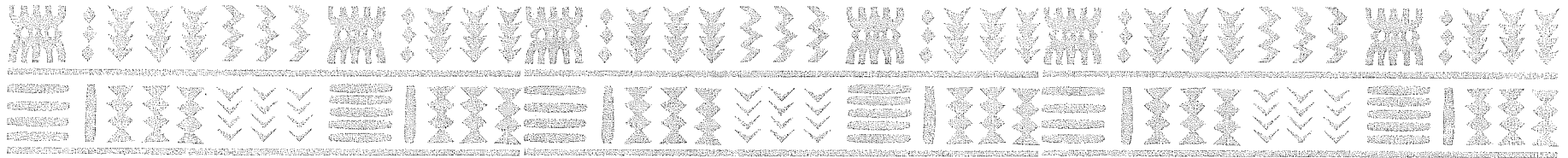


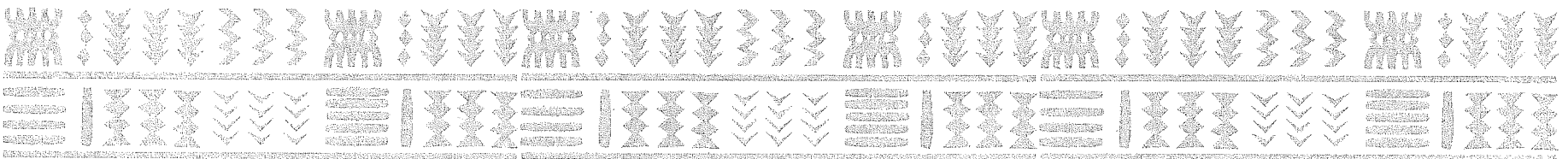
*State of Hawaii*  
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*Fact Book*  
*2006*

*Department of Labor & Industrial Relations*





*State of Hawaii*  
*Unemployment Insurance*  
*Fact Book*  
*2006*

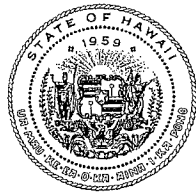


LINDA LINGLE, Governor  
State of Hawaii

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# Introduction

The Unemployment Insurance Fact Book brings together statistical data and other information on the Hawaii unemployment insurance program in a single, easy to use handbook. Its main use is as a reference guide for persons interested in the program.

The unemployment insurance program is an income maintenance program that provides a partial replacement of wage loss during temporary periods of unemployment. The program pays weekly benefits, generally up to 26 weeks, to individuals who meet requirements of the state unemployment insurance law.

During 2006, there were three regular programs and an extended benefits program actively administered by the Hawaii State Unemployment Insurance Division. The State Unemployment Insurance (UI) program covers private industry, state and county governments and nonprofit organizations. The Federal Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program covers federal civilian employees. The Federal Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemembers (UCX) program covers ex-service personnel. The Federal-State Extended Benefits (EB) program covered claimants who exhaust their regular benefits during periods of high unemployment.

This fact book contains data from 1990 through the end of 2006. Tables show data broken out by programs (UI, UCFE and UCX) and in a combined all program total. Data for the most current year is also presented in the smallest available data group, either by county or branch office. Unemployment statistics reports required by the Federal government and worksheets used in preparing such reports were the sources of data for this fact book.

Since the beginning of the State Unemployment Insurance Program in 1937, there have been many different unemployment insurance and training programs. These programs are listed in an appendix.

Historical changes in the unemployment insurance law are also covered in appendices.

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## Major Developments in 2006

In 2006, the State suffered through six weeks of nonstop record breaking amounts of rain, a hospital strike on Kauai and an earthquake off the Big Island of Hawaii. In spite of these occurrences, Hawaii's economy held on, remaining stable and healthy. At the end of 2006, the nation's average unemployment rate was 4.6%. Hawaii's unemployment rate of 2.4% was the lowest in the nation, while Michigan recorded the highest rate at 6.9%. The insured unemployment rate (IUR) is one tool used to measure economic activity. The average IUR continued downward, decreasing from an average of 1.15% in 2005 to 1.08% in 2006.

- Initial claims bounced back up 3% from 57,996 in 2005 to 59,567 claims in 2006.
- Weeks claimed inched upwards over the year from 348,354 claims to 354,787 claims in 2006.
- Weeks compensated crept up to 300,608 from 297,750 in 2005.
- Benefit payments increased 10% from \$97,793,830 in 2005 to \$107,255,178 in 2006.

Following a record setting year in 2005, the travel industry experienced a mixed year in 2006. An increase in visitors from within the United States was balanced by a decrease of international visitors. Travelers stayed an average of 9.1 days, almost equal to the length of stay in 2005. The industry hit a new high with visitors spending almost \$12 billion, a 2.9 percent increase over spending in 2005.

The construction industry continued adding more jobs during 2006. Private residential additions and renovations flourished along with the increase in value of commercial and industrial projects. During 2006, visible commercial projects in the state included the Outrigger Beach Walk redevelopment and the Nordstrom store. Hotel renovation projects included the Naniloa and Mauna Kea Beach Hotels on the Big Island and the Kapalua Bay Hotel on Maui.

Although the state's economy is expected to slow in 2007 it will remain steady. The travel industry will continue contributing it's share as the SuperFerry comes on board midyear inviting residents to explore the neighbor islands. The construction industry will remain a strong contributor to the state's economy with ongoing military housing projects and nonresidential construction.





*Section I. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT*

## Insured Unemployment Rate

The insured unemployment rate (IUR) is one of many indicators of economic performance in the state. It is a standard measurement of unemployed individuals covered by unemployment insurance and represents a ratio of unemployed individuals to employed individuals.

The IUR is primarily used to trigger "ON" and "OFF" the permanent Extended Benefits Program (EB) and temporary programs approved during periods of high unemployment. The maximum number of weeks a claimant could draw benefits under the former temporary programs fluctuated and was dependent on the IUR.

The IUR is based on a 13-week moving average of the insured unemployed. The IUR and the percentage of the average IUR's for the corresponding period in each of the preceding two years are used to determine the triggering provisions of the federal-state extended benefits program. The IUR is calculated on a weekly basis by dividing insured unemployment by covered employment. Insured unemployment is the average number of weeks claimed for a 13-week period. Covered employment is the average monthly employment during the first four of the last six completed calendar quarters. Agent interstate claims filed in Hawaii are also included in the calculations of weeks claimed.

The IUR is lowest when economic conditions are good and is reflected by low levels of claims filed by the insured unemployed. Higher levels of claims are filed by the insured unemployed when economic conditions are bad and are reflected by higher insured unemployment rates.

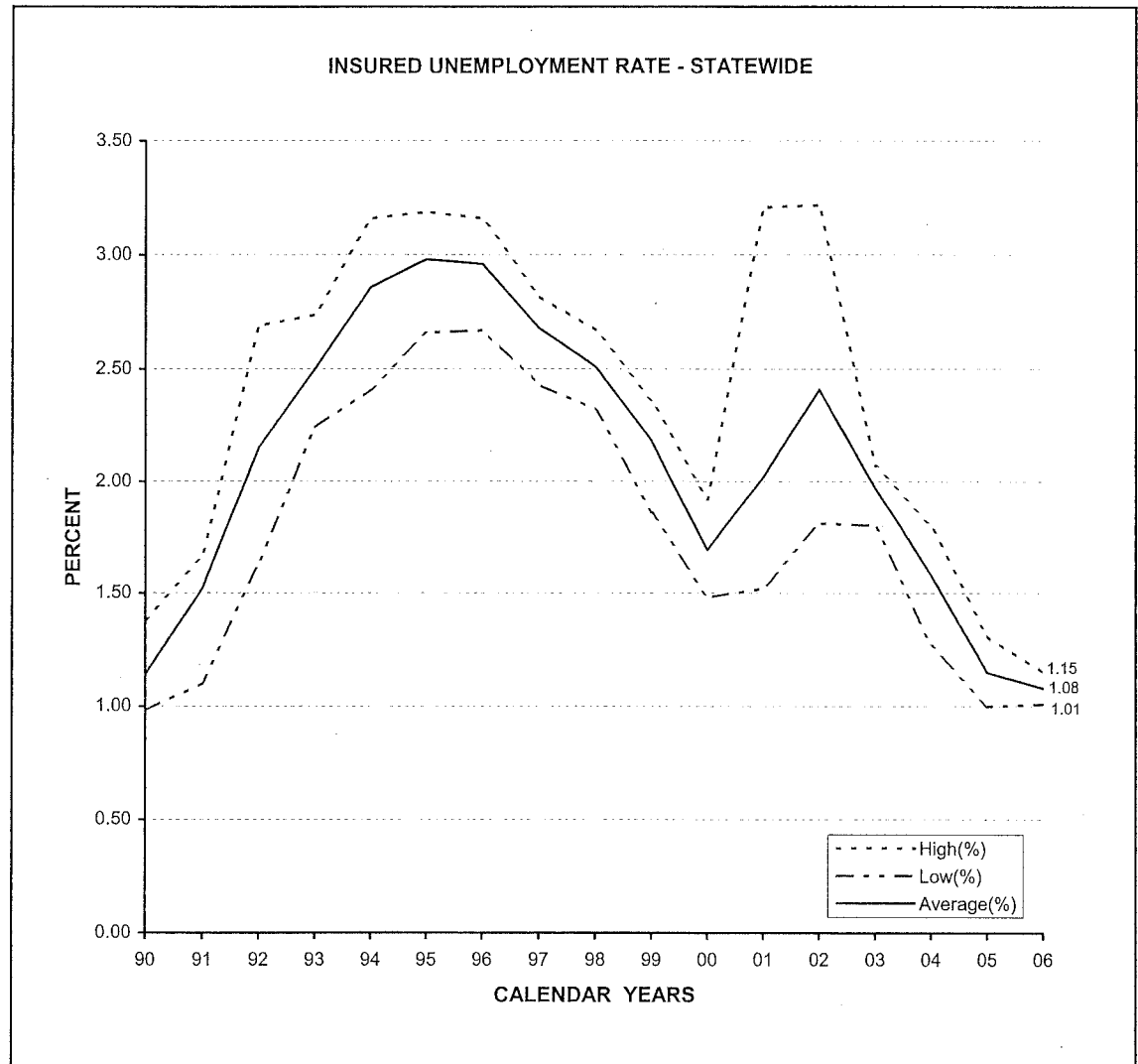
Since the start of the EB program the highest rate ever recorded was during the week of March 27, 1976 when the rate climbed to 7.04 percent. The lowest rate recorded was 0.96 percent, occurring in December 1989.

**STATEWIDE UI ONLY**

Year	High(%)	Low(%)	Average(%)
1990	1.38	0.98	1.14
1991	1.66	1.10	1.52
1992	2.69	1.63	2.15
1993	2.74	2.24	2.50
1994	3.16	2.41	2.86
1995	3.19	2.66	2.98
1996	3.16	2.67	2.96
1997	2.82	2.43	2.68
1998	2.67	2.32	2.51
1999	2.36	1.86	2.18
2000	1.92	1.48	1.69
2001	3.21	1.52	2.02
2002	3.22	1.81	2.41
2003	2.07	1.80	1.97
2004	1.80	1.27	1.58
2005	1.31	1.00	1.15
2006	1.15	1.01	1.08

**COUNTY, 2006**

County	High(%)	Low(%)	Average(%)
HAWAII	2.04	1.59	1.82
KAUAI	1.46	1.08	1.24
MAUI	1.22	1.06	1.13
OAHU	1.01	0.90	0.96

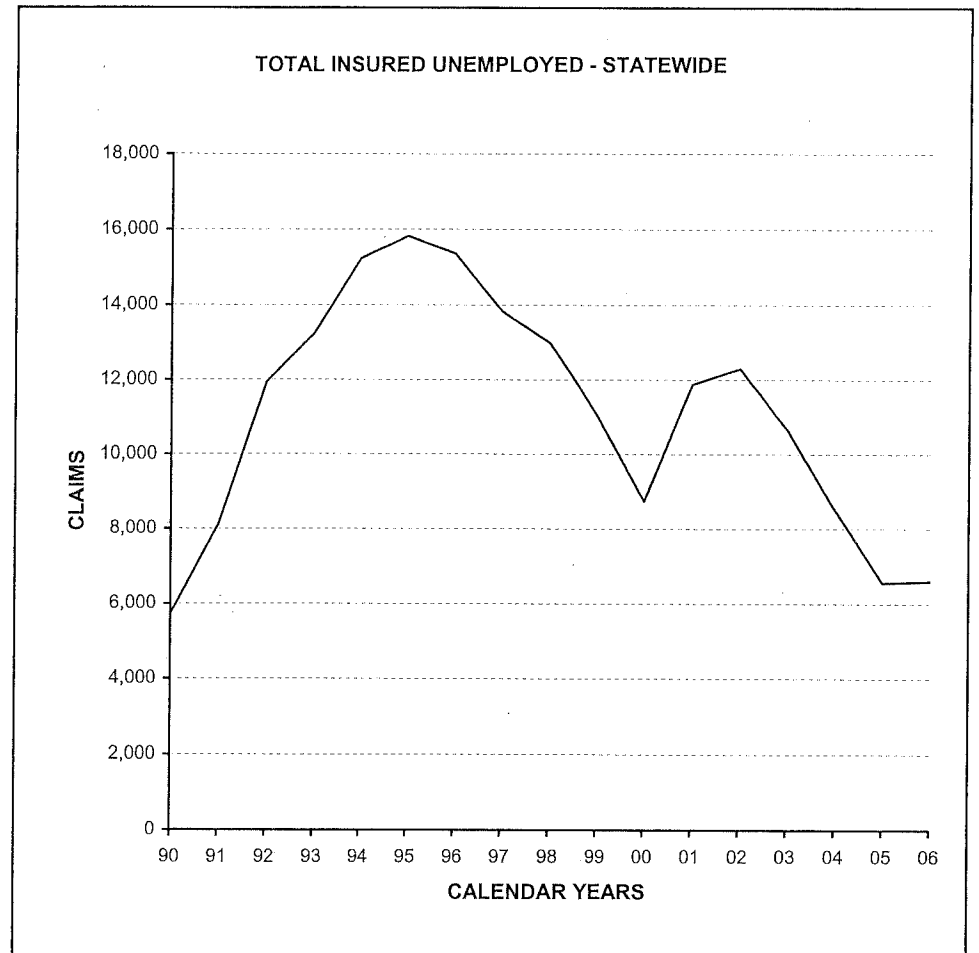


# Average Weekly Insured Unemployed

Insured unemployed refers to the average weekly number of individuals who file claims. It is calculated by dividing the number of weeks claimed during a twelve month period by the number of weeks in a year.

## STATEWIDE ALL PROGRAMS

Year	UI	UCFE	UCX	SF Ag	Total
1990	5,547	102	73	0	5,722
1991	7,909	122	75	0	8,106
1992	11,520	129	284	0	11,933
1993	12,721	144	362	0	13,227
1994	14,752	171	305	0	15,228
1995	15,324	191	303	0	15,819
1996	14,854	216	280	0	15,351
1997	13,356	213	250	0	13,819
1998	12,605	157	216	0	12,978
1999	10,684	159	199	0	11,043
2000	8,413	156	186	0	8,755
2001	11,545	166	173	0	11,884
2002	11,980	138	186	0	12,304
2003	10,327	128	214	0	10,669
2004	8,202	107	205	0	8,513
2005	6,260	92	218	0	6,569
2006	6,234	77	298	0	6,609



*Section II. EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES*

# Employment

Employment is the average number of employees covered by the unemployment insurance law.

The table shows private industry, Federal, State and County governments and nonprofit organizations and Total average employment counts.

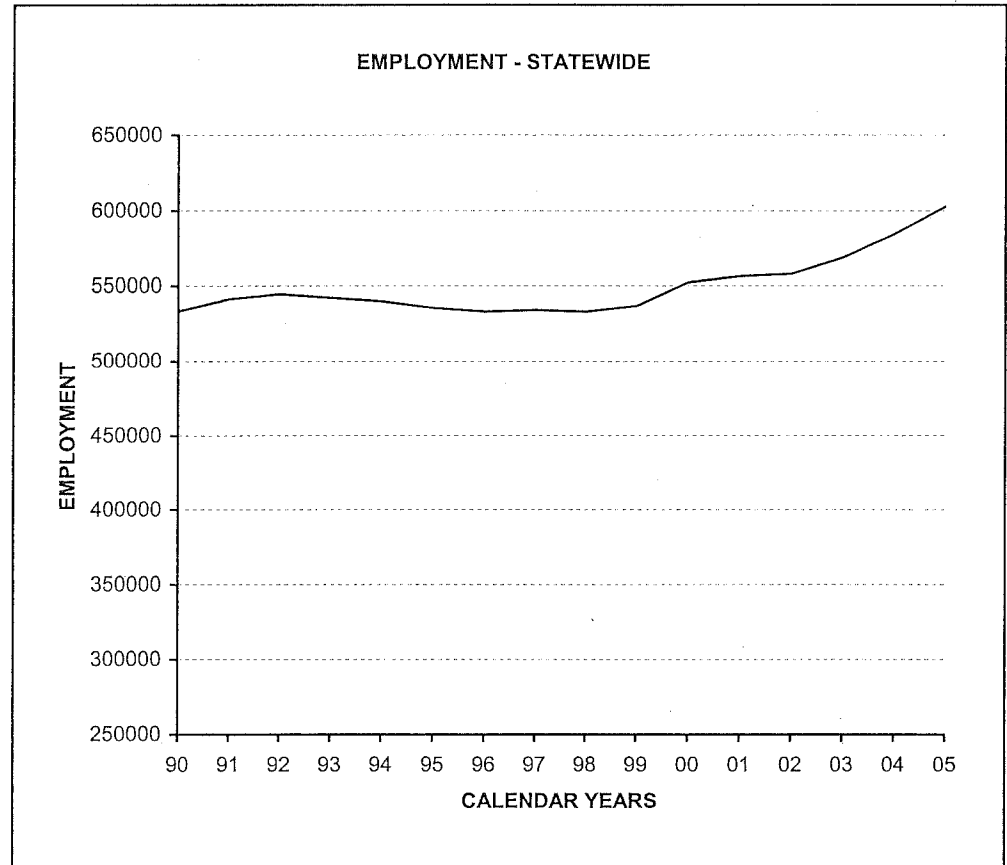
Data used in the chart reflect the Total average employment count.

## STATEWIDE ALL PROGRAMS

Year	Private	Federal	State	County	Nonprof	Total
1990	416,341	33,898	51,537	14,390	17,063	533,229
1991	415,883	33,704	53,980	14,776	23,072	541,415
1992	415,275	33,262	56,064	15,392	24,725	544,718
1993	409,338	32,028	59,991	15,577	25,399	542,333
1994	406,316	31,749	60,729	15,609	25,612	540,015
1995	402,645	31,369	59,785	15,792	26,038	535,640
1996	401,001	31,101	58,430	16,624	25,967	533,123
1997	400,817	30,682	59,488	17,001	26,221	534,210
1998	398,354	30,398	60,289	17,208	26,899	533,147
1999	401,109	30,254	61,228	17,010	27,377	536,979
2000	414,768	30,398	62,354	17,004	27,922	552,445
2001	416,770	30,101	63,832	17,088	28,656	556,447
2002	414,417	30,687	66,316	17,129	29,328	557,876
2003	422,293	31,748	66,866	16,938	30,703	568,549
2004	435,079	31,497	67,793	17,113	32,745	584,227
2005	452,366	31,297	67,890	17,222	34,063	602,837

## COUNTY, 2005

County	Private	Federal	State	County	Nonprof	Total
HAWAII	50,799	1,231	7,696	2,335	1,782	63,842
KAUAI	24,478	487	2,554	1,131	877	29,527
MAUI	58,640	762	5,625	2,279	2,059	69,365
OAHU	318,450	28,817	52,014	11,477	29,345	440,103



# Total Wages

Total wages are wages paid to employees covered by the unemployment insurance law.

The table shows private industry, Federal and State/County governments and nonprofit organizations and Total wages paid dollar amounts.

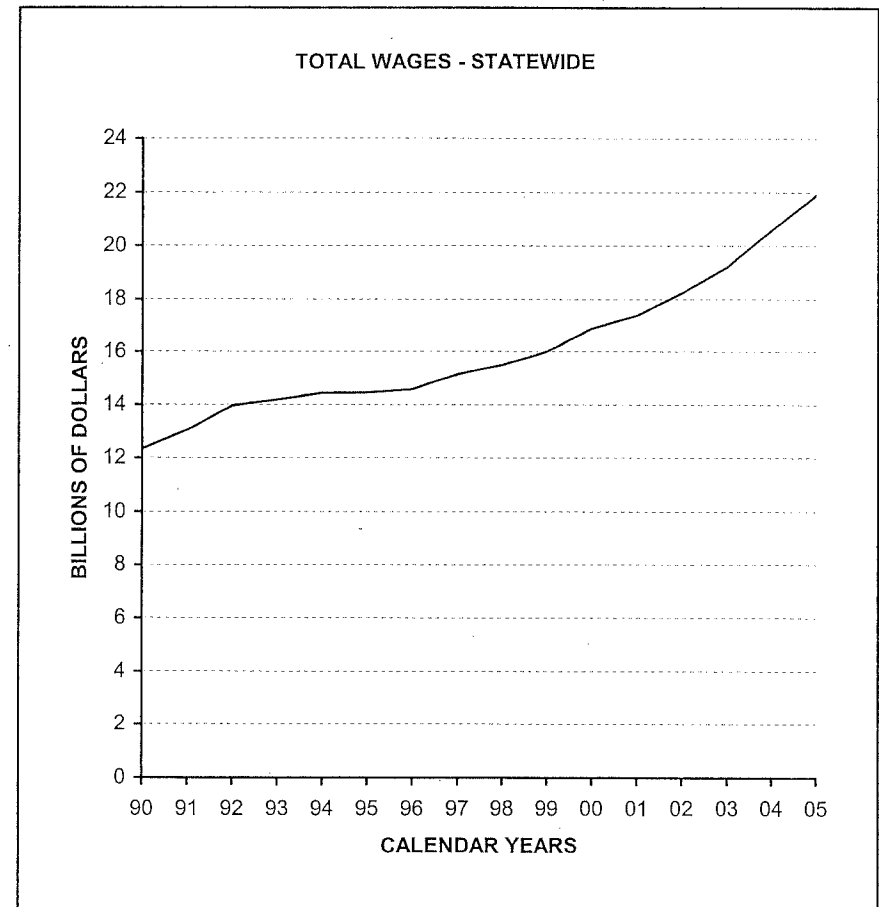
The Total wages paid amount was used in creating the chart.

## STATEWIDE ALL PROGRAMS

Year	Private	Federal	State/County	Nonprof	Total
1990	9,237,628,172	990,617,796	1,721,407,943	387,249,236	12,336,903,147
1991	9,599,527,870	984,732,079	1,890,982,037	571,979,920	13,047,221,906
1992	10,155,519,160	1,077,116,760	2,069,075,608	660,747,920	13,962,459,448
1993	10,291,898,574	1,076,803,530	2,095,927,491	721,287,656	14,185,917,251
1994	10,309,424,610	1,095,884,782	2,266,838,317	764,996,074	14,437,143,783
1995	10,320,158,899	1,040,474,272	2,294,040,622	797,966,918	14,452,640,711
1996	10,443,561,580	1,064,731,104	2,261,432,271	813,421,345	14,583,146,300
1997	10,675,517,263	1,245,274,800	2,383,822,296	840,367,712	15,144,982,071
1998	10,899,921,524	1,280,158,211	2,438,746,780	874,067,493	15,492,894,008
1999	11,180,959,288	1,287,285,887	2,644,674,160	890,096,039	16,003,015,374
2000	11,945,344,421	1,397,710,203	2,605,954,252	942,184,775	16,891,193,651
2001	12,299,179,723	1,417,530,716	2,691,882,724	987,479,200	17,396,072,363
2002	12,701,746,952	1,558,166,028	2,937,265,933	1,037,123,139	18,234,302,052
2003	13,376,170,472	1,652,851,379	3,045,250,431	1,122,270,699	19,196,542,981
2004	14,461,560,596	1,700,268,861	3,151,298,756	1,260,321,094	20,573,449,307
2005	15,471,398,437	1,774,962,294	3,328,274,364	1,348,654,558	21,923,289,653

## COUNTY, 2005

County	Private	Federal	State/County	Nonprof	Total
HAWAII	1,530,824,060	61,995,487	426,844,541	64,071,451	2,083,735,539
KAUAI	708,248,828	26,286,316	155,993,881	36,664,913	927,193,938
MAUI	1,893,865,166	35,626,531	334,635,989	69,916,027	2,334,043,713
OAHU	11,338,460,383	1,651,053,960	2,410,799,953	1,178,002,167	16,578,316,463





# Average Annual Wages

Average annual wages are computed by dividing the twelve month total covered wage amount by the twelve month average employment figure.

The table shows private industry, Federal and State/County governments and nonprofit organizations and Total average annual wage dollar amounts.

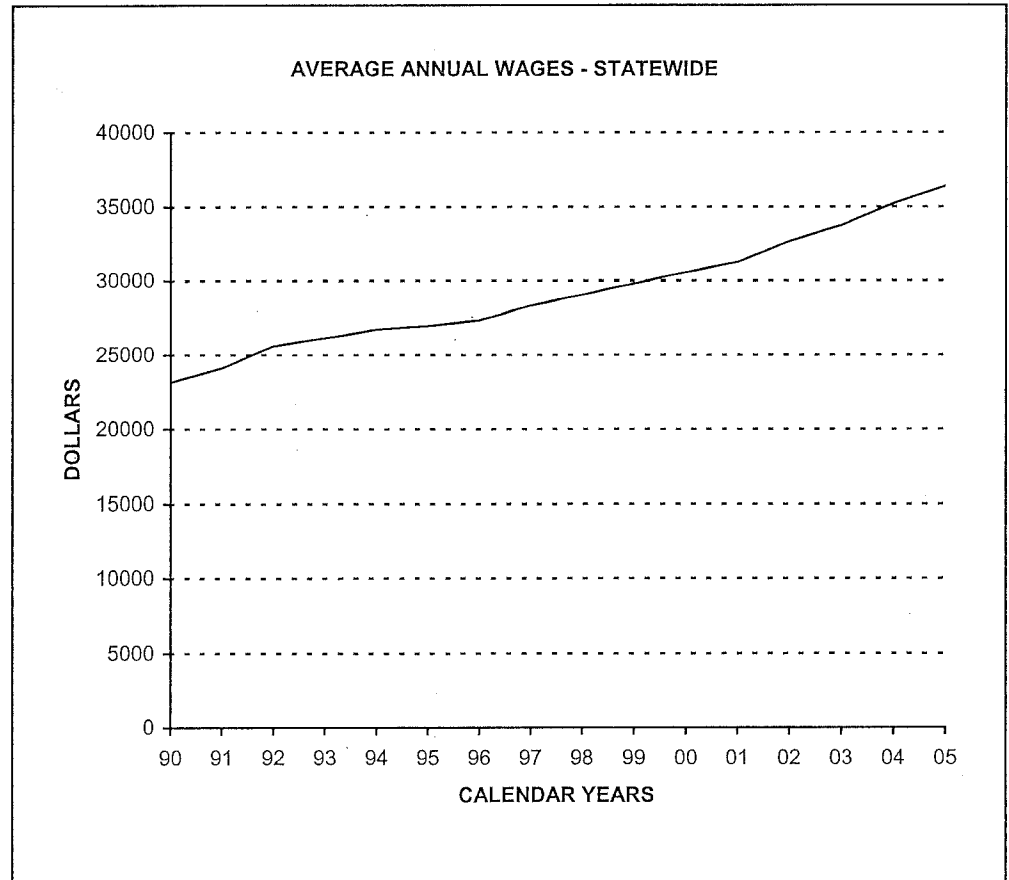
The Total average annual wage was used to create the chart.

## STATEWIDE ALL PROGRAMS

Year	Priv Ind	Federal	State/Cnty	NonProf	Total
1990	22,188	29,220	26,111	22,695	23,136
1991	23,082	29,217	27,503	24,791	24,098
1992	24,456	32,383	34,537	26,724	25,633
1993	25,143	33,621	27,736	28,398	26,157
1994	25,373	34,517	28,632	29,869	26,735
1995	25,631	33,169	30,350	30,646	26,982
1996	26,044	34,235	30,131	31,325	27,354
1997	26,634	40,586	31,166	32,049	28,350
1998	27,362	42,113	31,469	32,494	29,059
1999	27,875	42,549	33,803	32,513	29,802
2000	28,800	45,980	32,838	33,743	30,575
2001	29,511	47,091	33,266	34,460	31,263
2002	30,650	50,776	35,200	35,363	32,685
2003	31,675	52,062	36,338	36,552	33,764
2004	33,239	53,982	37,115	38,489	35,215
2005	34,201	56,713	39,105	39,593	36,367

## COUNTY, 2005

County	Priv Ind	Federal	State/Cnty	NonProf	Total
HAWAII	30,135	50,362	42,553	35,955	32,639
KAUAI	28,934	53,976	42,332	41,807	31,402
MAUI	32,296	46,754	42,338	33,956	33,649
OAHU	35,605	57,294	37,971	40,143	37,669



# Average Weekly Wages

Average weekly wages are computed by dividing the average annual wage amount by 52 (number of weeks in a year).

The table shows private industry, Federal and State/County governments and nonprofit organizations and Total average weekly wage dollar amounts.

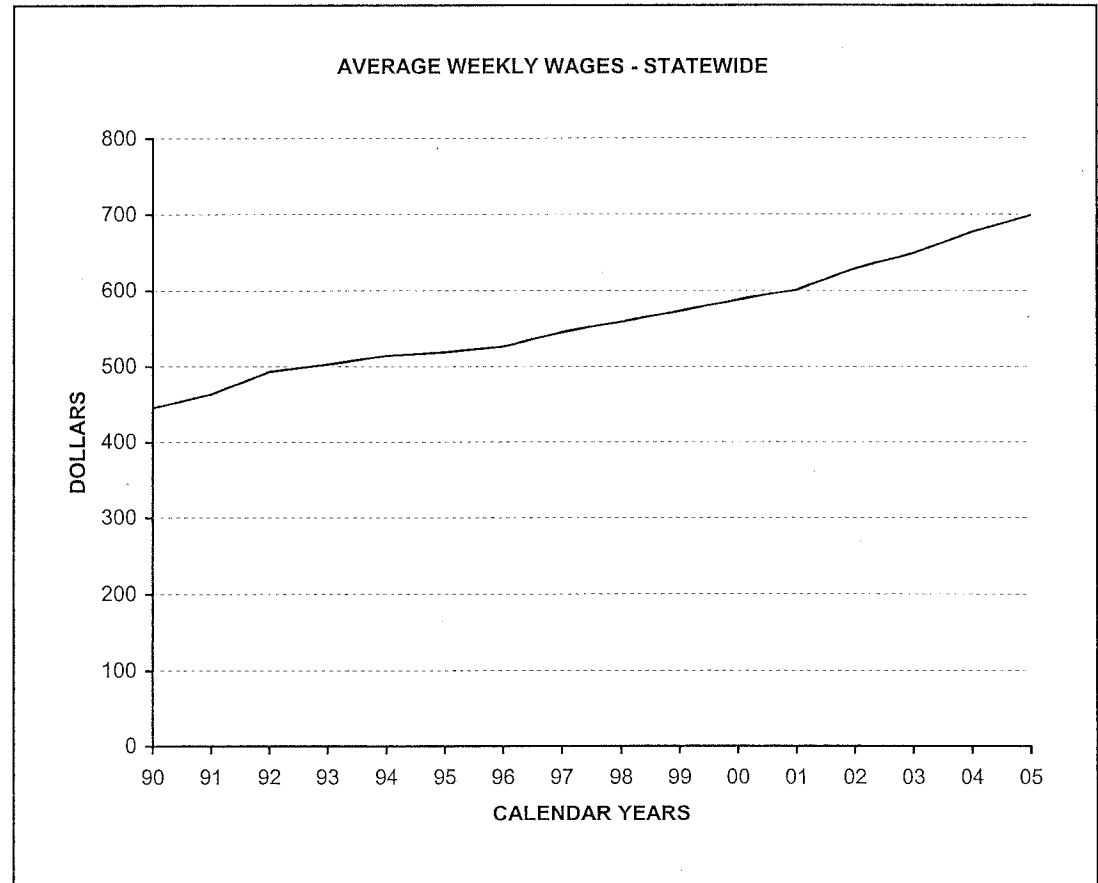
The chart was created using the Total average weekly wage amount.

## STATEWIDE ALL PROGRAMS

Year	Priv Ind	Federal	State/Cnty	NonProf	Total
1990	426.69	561.92	502.13	436.45	444.92
1991	443.89	561.87	528.90	476.75	463.43
1992	470.30	622.75	664.17	513.92	492.94
1993	483.52	646.55	533.38	546.12	503.02
1994	487.94	663.79	550.62	574.40	514.13
1995	492.90	637.86	583.65	589.35	518.88
1996	500.85	658.37	579.44	602.40	526.04
1997	512.20	780.51	599.34	616.33	545.20
1998	526.20	809.87	605.17	624.89	558.83
1999	536.06	818.26	650.06	625.24	573.11
2000	553.85	884.24	631.50	648.91	587.99
2001	567.51	905.59	639.73	662.69	601.21
2002	589.42	976.46	676.92	680.06	628.56
2003	609.14	1001.18	698.80	702.93	649.31
2004	639.21	1038.11	713.75	740.17	677.21
2005	657.71	1090.64	752.01	761.40	699.36

## COUNTY, 2005

County	Priv Ind	Federal	State/Cnty	NonProf	Total
HAWAII	579.52	968.50	818.32	691.44	627.67
KAUAI	556.42	1038.00	814.08	803.98	603.88
MAUI	621.09	899.11	814.18	653.01	647.09
OAHU	684.71	1101.82	730.21	771.98	724.41





*Section III. CLAIMS DATA*

# Initial Claims

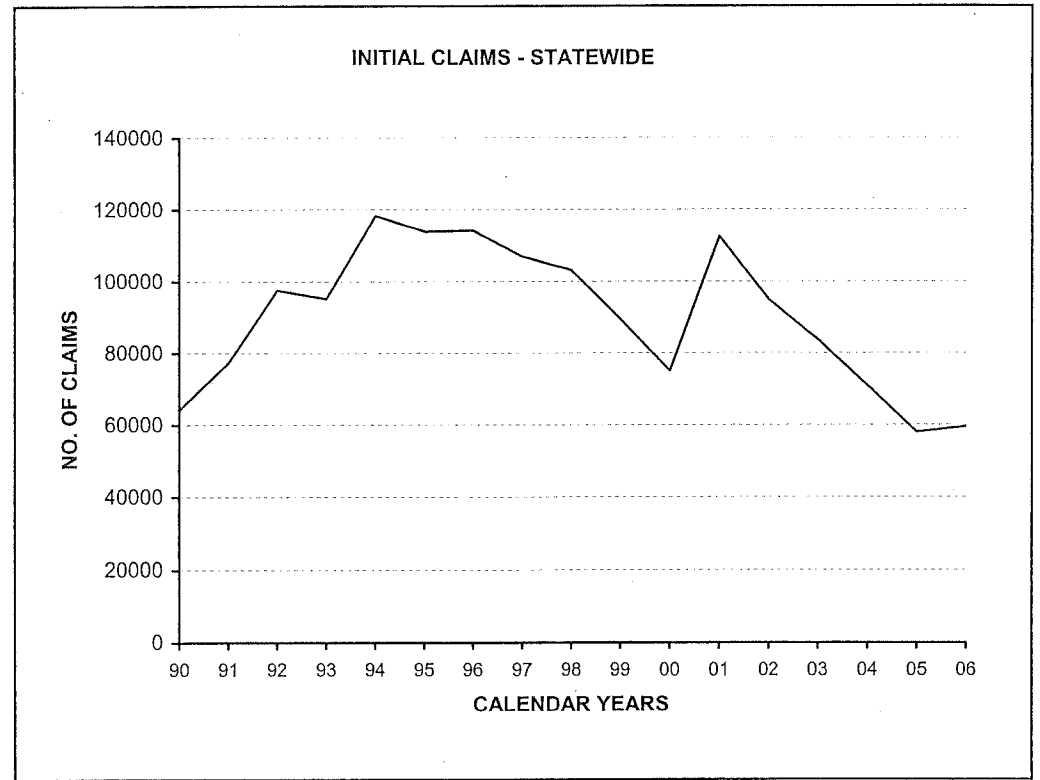
Initial claims are notices of unemployment filed: (1) to request a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for compensation (ie, new claim, the first claim in a new benefit year; or transitional claims, a new claim filed the week following an expired claim); or (2) to begin a second or subsequent period of unemployment within a benefit year or period of eligibility (ie, additional claim). Initial claims consist of new, transitional, additional, agent state and liable state claims. An agent state is the state in which a claimant files an interstate claim for compensation against another (liable) state where wages were earned. Agent state claims are filed in Hawaii against another state and liable state claims are filed against Hawaii by workers who have moved to another state.

Agent claim figures have sharply declined because most agent claimants now file their own claims directly with their home state, whereas Hawaii previously filed the claim for them.

Data used in creating the chart is the Total of all initial claims filed (new, transitional, additional, agent state and liable state).

**STATEWIDE ALL PROGRAMS**

Year	New	Tran	Add	Agent	Liable	Total
1990	32,075	998	22,074	3,092	5,889	64,128
1991	36,258	1,474	28,013	3,603	7,888	77,236
1992	46,653	2,003	33,137	4,908	10,890	97,591
1993	43,938	1,730	33,746	4,764	11,050	95,228
1994	59,863	2,052	40,249	4,493	11,657	118,314
1995	50,099	2,763	45,017	4,244	11,849	113,972
1996	48,384	2,635	49,652	3,505	10,062	114,238
1997	44,895	2,303	49,546	2,175	8,079	106,998
1998	43,800	2,166	50,784	1,585	4,818	103,153
1999	36,890	1,866	45,731	1,147	3,850	89,484
2000	32,469	1,399	37,066	951	3,188	75,073
2001	60,039	1,570	46,587	712	3,702	112,610
2002	37,711	3,144	49,986	659	3,476	94,976
2003	37,434	2,717	39,894	593	3,161	83,799
2004	31,722	2,921	33,196	442	2,592	70,873
2005	27,584	2,162	25,300	321	2,629	57,996
2006	29,355	1,339	25,763	161	2,949	59,567



Year	New	Tran	Add	Agent	Liabile	Total
U I						
1990	31,099	989	21,878	2,910	5,275	62,151
1991	35,144	1,470	27,790	3,453	7,197	75,054
1992	44,661	1,997	32,810	4,432	9,554	93,454
1993	41,801	1,726	33,366	4,356	9,543	90,792
1994	57,730	2,042	39,922	4,229	10,121	114,044
1995	47,930	2,748	44,657	4,000	10,115	109,450
1996	46,093	2,616	49,289	3,338	8,633	109,969
1997	43,164	2,282	49,173	2,044	7,051	103,714
1998	42,322	2,147	50,464	1,502	4,366	100,801
1999	35,556	1,854	45,424	1,098	3,511	87,443
2000	31,165	1,386	36,730	903	2,845	73,029
2001	58,730	1,557	46,296	665	3,423	110,671
2002	36,541	3,126	49,674	574	3,223	93,138
2003	36,164	2,704	39,615	527	2,826	81,836
2004	30,567	2,903	32,931	402	2,359	69,162
2005	26,225	2,152	25,068	300	2,399	56,144
2006	27,863	1,330	25,413	148	2,731	57,485

Year	New	Tran	Add	Agent	Liabile	Total
U C F E						
1990	404	9	85	135	530	1,163
1991	475	4	127	109	552	1,267
1992	472	5	95	249	852	1,673
1993	580	4	106	181	813	1,684
1994	715	9	112	158	818	1,812
1995	720	15	143	189	936	2,003
1996	997	19	165	130	698	2,009
1997	630	18	185	92	531	1,456
1998	561	18	150	62	400	1,191
1999	538	12	162	32	284	1,028
2000	571	12	169	32	261	1,045
2001	559	13	180	33	230	1,015
2002	423	16	209	34	219	901
2003	480	10	118	23	294	925
2004	375	15	133	13	200	736
2005	375	8	82	6	198	669
2006	288	7	86	5	167	553

**BRANCH OFFICES ALL PROGRAMS, 2006**

Office	New	Tran	Add	Agent	Liabile	Total
HILO	2,766	208	2,932	10	0	5,916
HONOLULU	6,723	290	5,666	63	2,949	15,691
KANEOHE	2,712	155	2,560	7	0	5,434
KAUNAKAKAI	289	10	246	1	0	546
KONA	1,517	20	916	6	0	2,459
LANAI	91	2	50	0	0	143
LIHUE	1,823	86	2,008	4	0	3,921
WAILUKU	3,341	191	2,491	12	0	6,035
WAIMEA	782	16	598	0	0	1,396
WAIPAHAU	9,311	361	8,296	58	0	18,026

Year	New	Tran	Add	Agent	Liabile	Total
U C X						
1990	572	0	111	47	84	814
1991	639	0	96	41	139	915
1992	1,520	1	232	227	484	2,464
1993	1,557	0	274	227	694	2,752
1994	1,418	1	215	106	718	2,458
1995	1,449	0	217	55	798	2,519
1996	1,294	0	198	37	731	2,260
1997	1,101	3	188	39	497	1,828
1998	917	1	170	21	52	1,161
1999	796	0	145	17	55	1,013
2000	733	1	167	16	82	999
2001	750	0	111	14	49	924
2002	747	2	103	51	34	937
2003	790	3	161	43	41	1,038
2004	780	3	132	27	33	975
2005	984	2	150	15	32	1,183
2006	1,204	2	264	8	51	1,529

# Weeks Claimed

Weeks claimed are requests for payment, whether or not benefits are actually paid.

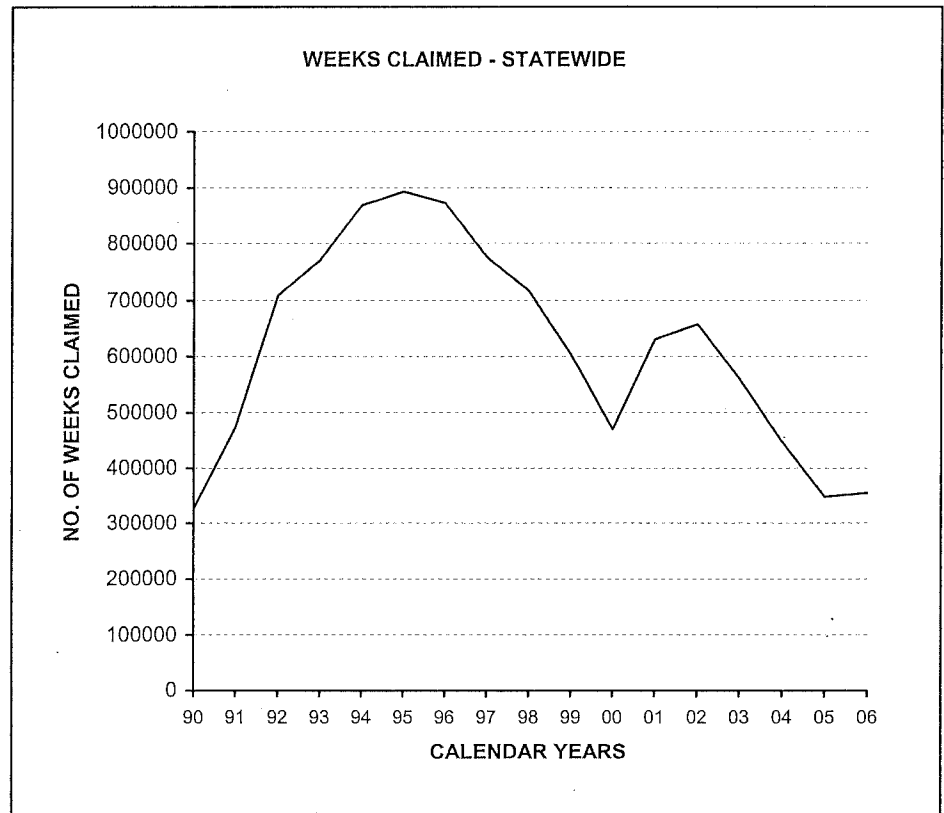
The table shows Intra (Intrastate, claims filed within the state), Agent (Agent State, claims filed in Hawaii against another state), Liable (Liable State, claims filed in another state against Hawaii) and Total (Intra, Agent and Liable) claims for compensation .

Agent claim figures have sharply declined because most agent claimants now file their own claims directly with their home state, whereas Hawaii previously filed the claim for them.

Data used in charting reflect the total weeks claimed.

## STATEWIDE ALL PROGRAMS

Year	Intra	Agent	Liable	Total
1990	275,377	58	51,199	326,634
1991	396,044	296	78,272	474,612
1992	588,476	487	119,962	708,925
1993	643,607	481	126,393	770,481
1994	752,651	426	115,343	868,420
1995	782,373	291	110,194	892,858
1996	776,087	268	96,029	872,384
1997	699,205	285	76,101	775,591
1998	652,301	72	64,483	716,856
1999	551,006	36	52,167	603,209
2000	429,423	6	40,970	470,399
2001	587,040	2	43,450	630,492
2002	607,907	0	49,963	657,870
2003	517,423	0	42,599	560,022
2004	411,883	0	36,080	447,963
2005	317,085	0	31,269	348,354
2006	323,003	0	31,784	354,787



Year	Intra	Agent U.I	Liabile	Total
1990	267,279	58	45,024	312,361
1991	386,609	296	71,022	457,927
1992	569,288	487	103,446	673,221
1993	619,787	481	105,753	726,021
1994	730,138	426	96,541	827,105
1995	759,312	291	88,221	847,824
1996	751,320	268	75,428	827,016
1997	676,256	285	61,352	737,893
1998	634,162	72	52,414	686,648
1999	533,505	36	42,648	576,189
2000	412,626	6	33,312	445,944
2001	570,394	2	36,363	606,759
2002	592,014	0	43,562	635,576
2003	500,769	0	35,216	535,985
2004	396,823	0	30,302	427,125
2005	302,075	0	25,496	327,571
2006	304,519	0	26,639	331,158

Year	Intra	Agent U.C.F.E	Liabile	Total
1990	4,444	0	5,581	10,025
1991	5,687	0	6,250	11,937
1992	5,060	0	11,396	16,456
1993	5,915	0	12,217	18,132
1994	7,421	0	10,547	17,968
1995	7,853	0	13,432	21,285
1996	10,313	0	10,701	21,014
1997	10,275	0	8,545	18,820
1998	7,283	0	8,338	15,621
1999	7,478	0	6,538	14,016
2000	7,501	0	5,509	13,010
2001	7,902	0	4,897	12,799
2002	6,374	0	4,208	10,582
2003	5,925	0	4,883	10,808
2004	4,830	0	3,580	8,410
2005	4,186	0	3,154	7,340
2006	3,473	0	2,441	5,914

**BRANCH OFFICES ALL PROGRAMS, 2006**

Office	Intra	Agent	Liabile	Total
HILO	33,867	0	0	33,867
HONOLULU	83,449	0	31,784	115,233
KANEOHE	30,813	0	0	30,813
KAUNAKAKAI	3,316	0	0	3,316
KONA	15,728	0	0	15,728
LANAI	664	0	0	664
LIHUE	18,014	0	0	18,014
WAILUKU	34,923	0	0	34,923
WAIMEA	7,902	0	0	7,902
WAIPAHAU	94,327	0	0	94,327

Year	Intra	Agent U.C.X	Liabile	Total
1990	3,654	0	594	4,248
1991	3,748	0	1,000	4,748
1992	14,128	0	5,120	19,248
1993	17,905	0	8,423	26,328
1994	15,092	0	8,255	23,347
1995	15,208	0	8,541	23,749
1996	14,454	0	9,900	24,354
1997	12,674	0	6,204	18,878
1998	10,856	0	3,731	14,587
1999	10,023	0	2,981	13,004
2000	9,296	0	2,149	11,445
2001	8,744	0	2,190	10,934
2002	9,519	0	2,193	11,712
2003	10,729	0	2,500	13,229
2004	10,230	0	2,198	12,428
2005	10,824	0	2,619	13,443
2006	15,011	0	2,704	17,715



# First Payments

First payments are benefit payments issued for the first compensable week of a benefit year.

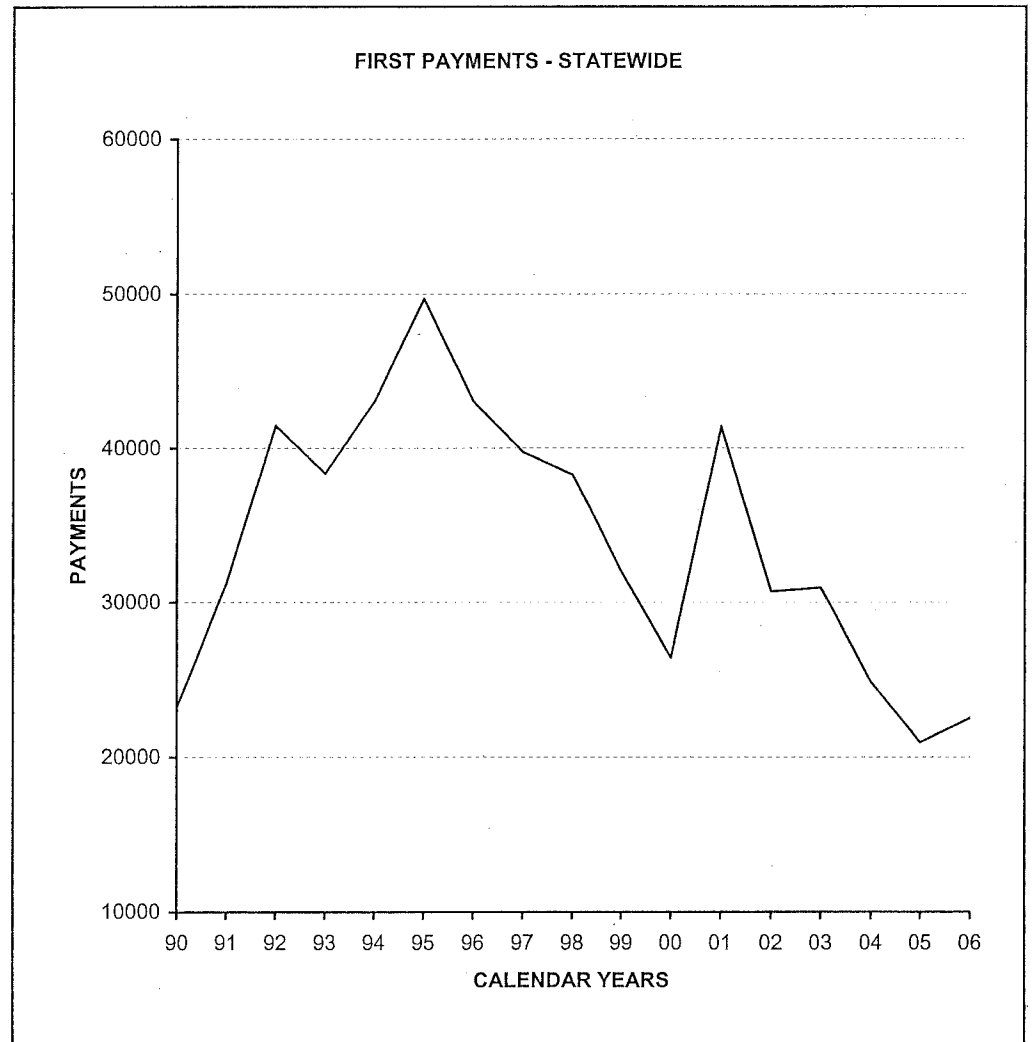
Data used in creating the chart reflect a total number of first payments.

## STATEWIDE ALL PROGRAMS

Year	UI	UCFE	UCX	Total
1990	22,319	538	385	23,242
1991	30,159	607	428	31,194
1992	39,381	827	1,254	41,462
1993	36,259	779	1,324	38,362
1994	41,023	850	1,150	43,023
1995	47,533	975	1,206	49,714
1996	41,056	945	1,050	43,051
1997	38,057	789	919	39,765
1998	36,819	723	740	38,282
1999	30,754	627	632	32,013
2000	25,247	645	587	26,479
2001	40,245	601	571	41,417
2002	29,626	473	609	30,708
2003	29,809	506	637	30,952
2004	23,921	371	597	24,889
2005	19,832	365	760	20,957
2006	21,320	284	915	22,519

## BRANCH OFFICES ALL PROGRAMS, 2006

Office	UI	UCFE	UCX	Total
HILO	1,997	11	61	2,069
HONOLULU	5,915	149	299	6,363
KANEOHE	1,947	14	88	2,049
KAUNAKAKAI	166	2	5	173
KONA	995	6	7	1,008
LANAI	65	1	0	66
LIHUE	1,279	4	16	1,299
WAILUKU	2,340	12	25	2,377
WAIMEA	497	3	4	504
WAIPAHU	6,119	82	410	6,611



# Prompt Payments

Prompt payments are first payments issued within 14 days from the week ending date of the first compensable claim. The table shows total prompt payments and prompt payments as a percentage of total first payments.

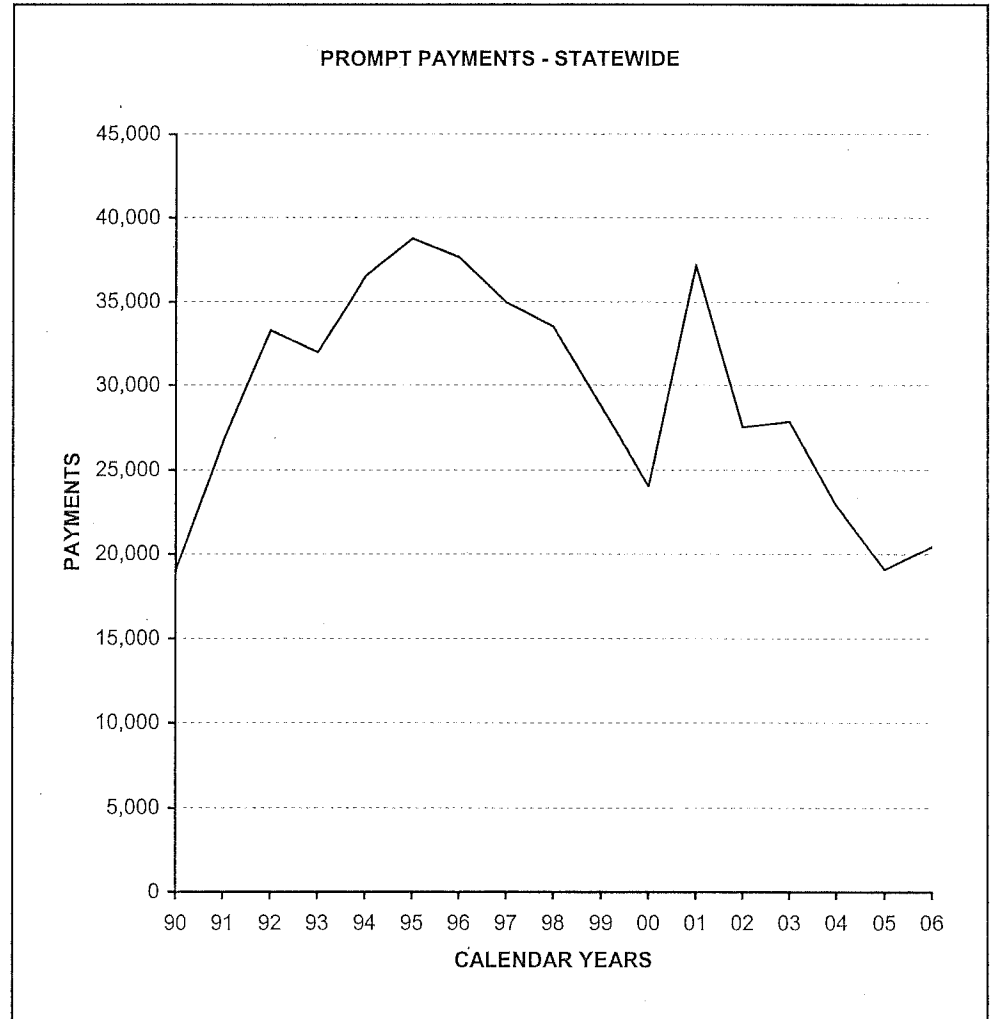
Data used in the chart reflect total prompt payments.

## STATEWIDE ALL PROGRAMS

Year	UI	UCFE	UCX	Total	Prompt/First
1990	18,331	355	347	19,033	81.9
1991	25,853	435	355	26,643	85.4
1992	31,731	451	1,114	33,296	80.3
1993	30,395	454	1,131	31,980	83.4
1994	35,048	499	969	36,516	84.9
1995	37,185	600	978	38,763	78.0
1996	36,130	627	883	37,640	87.4
1997	33,699	530	743	34,972	87.9
1998	32,402	477	646	33,525	87.6
1999	27,725	471	567	28,763	89.8
2000	22,953	558	538	24,049	90.8
2001	36,124	518	534	37,176	89.8
2002	26,576	403	560	27,539	89.7
2003	26,808	444	616	27,868	90.0
2004	21,991	321	575	22,887	92.0
2005	18,067	323	712	19,102	91.1
2006	19,325	244	866	20,435	90.7

## BRANCH OFFICES ALL PROGRAMS, 2006

Office	UI	UCFE	UCX	Total	Prompt/First
HILO	1,883	11	59	1,953	94.4
HONOLULU	5,249	121	283	5,653	88.8
KANEOHE	1,770	14	84	1,868	91.2
KAUNAKAKAI	162	2	5	169	97.7
KONA	881	5	6	892	88.5
LANAI	61	1	0	62	93.9
LIHUE	1,098	4	15	1,117	86.0
WAILUKU	2,137	11	24	2,172	91.4
WAIMEA	445	3	3	451	89.5
WAIPAHU	5,639	72	387	6,098	92.2



# Final Payments

A final payment is the last benefit payment received by a claimant which exhausts his entitlement for the benefit year.

Data used in the chart reflect Total Final Payments and Total First Payments. The exhaustion rate is computed by dividing total final payments by total first payments. The exhaustion rate for 2006 was 21.5 percent.

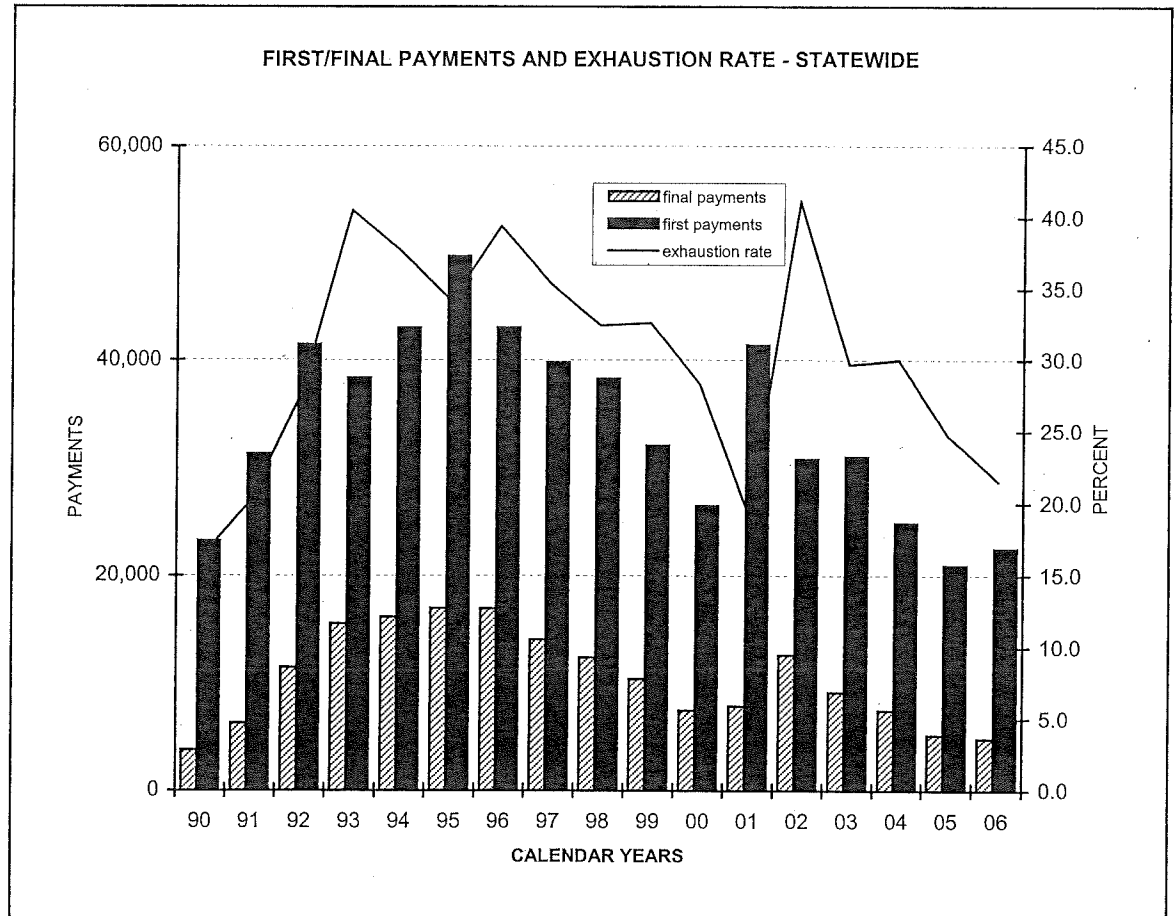
## STATEWIDE ALL PROGRAMS

Year	UI	UCFE	UCX	Total	Ex. Rate
1990	3,475	171	133	3,779	16.3
1991	5,952	212	130	6,294	20.2
1992	10,980	296	220	11,496	27.7
1993	14,626	397	523	15,546	40.5
1994	15,372	360	441	16,173	37.6
1995	16,152	429	407	16,988	34.2
1996	16,148	408	412	16,968	39.4
1997	13,286	436	351	14,073	35.4
1998	11,833	294	293	12,420	32.4
1999	9,921	281	242	10,444	32.6
2000	7,058	249	189	7,496	28.3
2001	7,478	263	155	7,896	19.1
2002	12,201	216	235	12,652	41.2 *
2003	8,702	226	260	9,188	29.7
2004	7,037	182	252	7,471	30.0
2006	4,868	107	191	5,166	24.7
2006	4,423	127	284	4,834	21.5

\*extremely high due to 911 claimants

## COUNTY ALL PROGRAMS, 2006

County	UI	UCFE	UCX	Total	Ex. Rate
HAWAII	761	8	12	781	21.8
KAUAI	165	0	0	165	12.7
MAUI	555	4	8	567	21.7
OAHU	2,942	115	264	3,321	22.1



# Weeks Compensated

Weeks compensated are the number of requests for weekly payments that are actually paid.

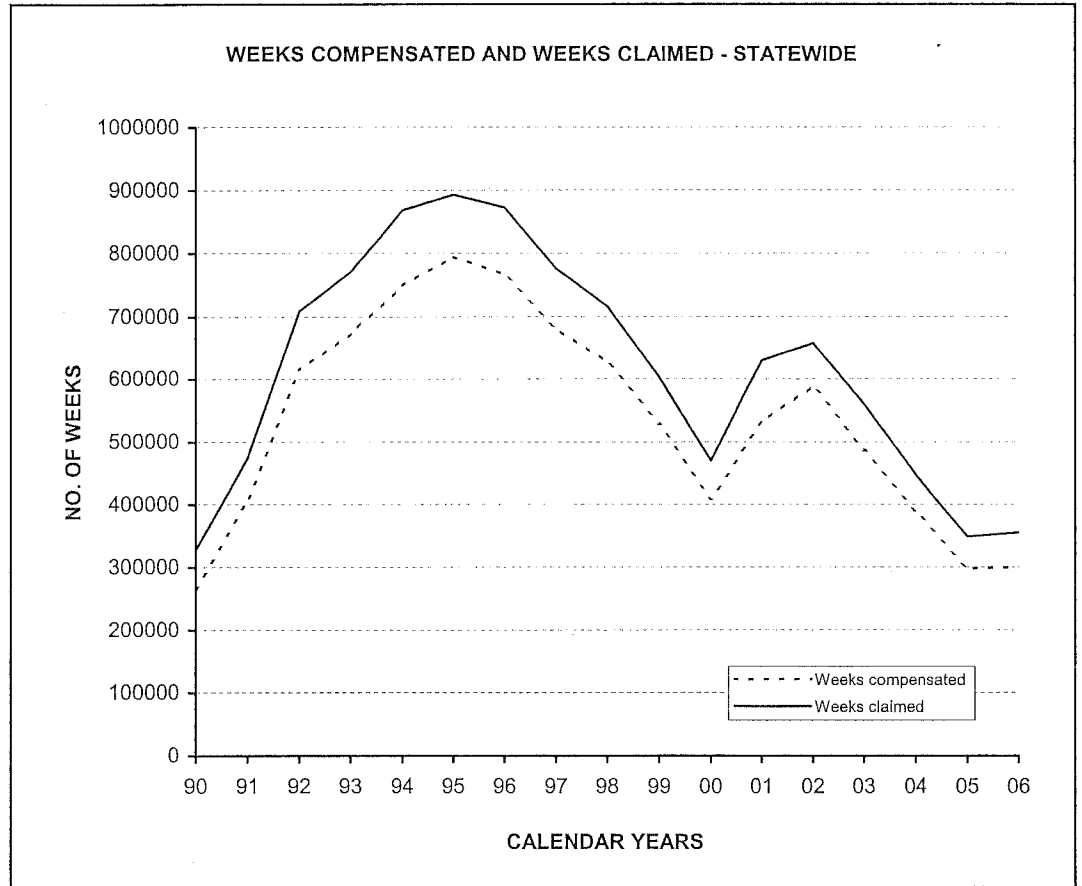
Data used in the chart reflect the Total of all weeks compensated.

## STATEWIDE ALL PROGRAMS

Year	UI	UCFE	UCX	Total
1990	253,651	8,513	3,254	265,418
1991	392,185	10,260	3,620	406,065
1992	583,673	14,309	16,689	614,671
1993	634,446	15,612	23,377	673,435
1994	713,417	15,333	20,617	749,367
1995	754,620	18,497	21,362	794,479
1996	728,230	17,981	20,059	766,270
1997	648,053	16,372	16,853	681,278
1998	601,339	13,447	12,979	627,765
1999	505,009	12,146	11,589	528,744
2000	387,573	11,218	10,004	408,795
2001	510,626	11,297	9,620	531,543
2002	568,260	9,494	10,513	588,267
2003	465,462	9,382	11,809	486,653
2004	370,716	7,270	10,999	388,985
2005	279,965	6,153	11,632	297,750
2006	280,238	5,029	15,341	300,608

## COUNTY ALL PROGRAMS, 2006

County	UI	UCFE	UCX	Total
HAWAII	47,206	365	1,139	48,710
KAUAI	14,954	35	168	15,157
MAUI	32,650	208	421	33,279
OAHU	185,428	4,421	13,613	203,462



# Benefit Payments

Benefit payments are the monies paid to claimants who are unemployed. Payments reflect the total gross amount of benefits issued on benefit checks and include liable claims filed in other states against Hawaii.

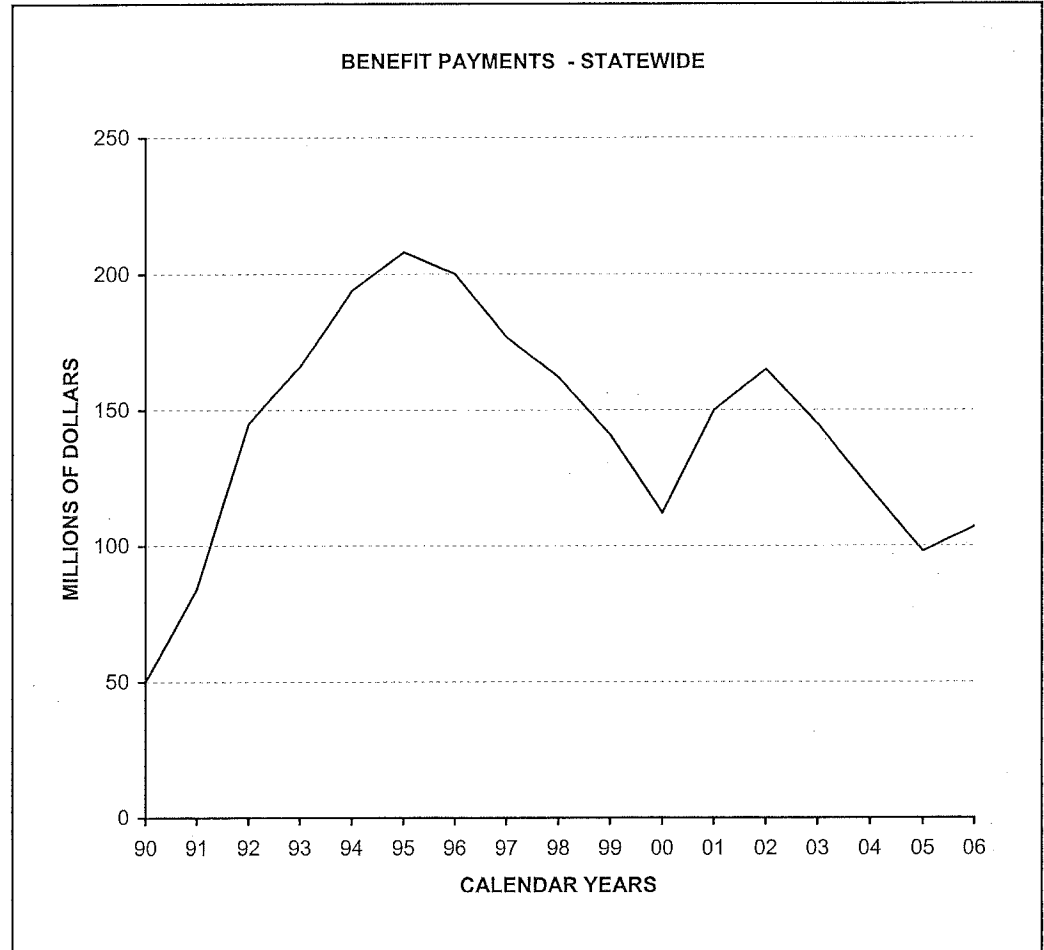
Data used in the chart are the total benefit payment figures.

## STATEWIDE ALL PROGRAMS

Year	UI	UCFE	UCX	Total
1990	47,365,411	2,202,705	701,323	50,269,439
1991	80,215,446	2,464,754	849,618	83,529,818
1992	136,156,469	3,798,727	4,785,338	144,740,534
1993	154,309,567	4,585,791	6,981,444	165,876,802
1994	182,778,301	4,757,583	6,342,063	193,877,947
1995	196,192,880	5,684,224	6,439,308	208,316,412
1996	188,199,752	5,735,151	6,114,942	200,049,845
1997	166,301,976	5,058,021	5,298,612	176,658,609
1998	153,646,413	4,196,102	4,170,083	162,012,598
1999	132,830,363	3,935,062	3,762,580	140,528,005
2000	104,413,397	3,724,159	3,527,542	111,665,098
2001	142,583,442	3,932,142	3,626,446	150,142,030
2002	157,022,983	3,376,895	4,100,425	164,500,303
2003	136,278,300	3,721,599	4,863,848	144,863,747
2004	113,592,614	3,013,513	4,637,818	121,243,945
2005	90,043,540	2,698,703	5,051,587	97,793,830
2006	97,817,139	2,245,909	7,192,130	107,255,178

## COUNTY ALL PROGRAMS, 2006

County	UI	UCFE	UCX	Total
HAWAII	15,219,963	188,263	540,169	15,948,395
KAUAI	5,103,911	24,903	73,051	5,201,865
MAUI	11,603,708	86,333	190,544	11,880,585
OAHU	65,889,557	1,946,410	6,388,366	74,224,333



# Average Weekly Benefit Amount and Average Duration

State minimum and maximum weekly benefit amounts, and county and state average weekly benefit amounts, are located in the table below.

The average weekly benefit amount is computed by dividing total benefit payments by total weeks compensated in a year.

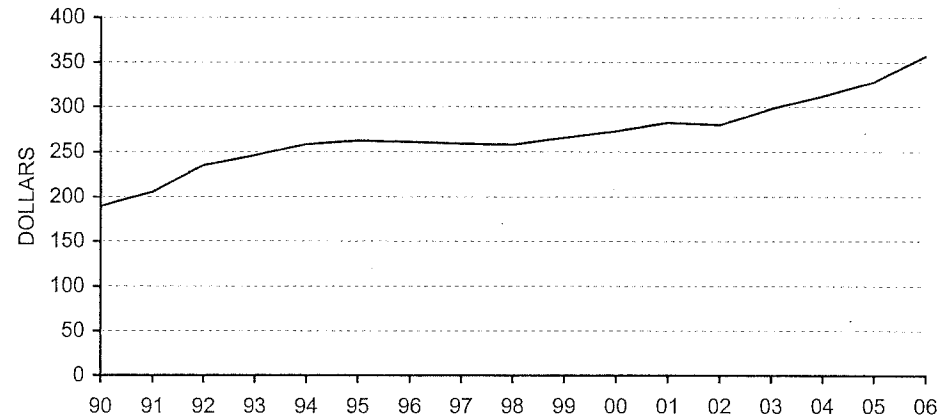
The average benefit duration (duration) is computed by dividing weeks compensated by first payments. The number of weeks is the unit for average benefit duration.

## STATEWIDE ALL PROGRAMS

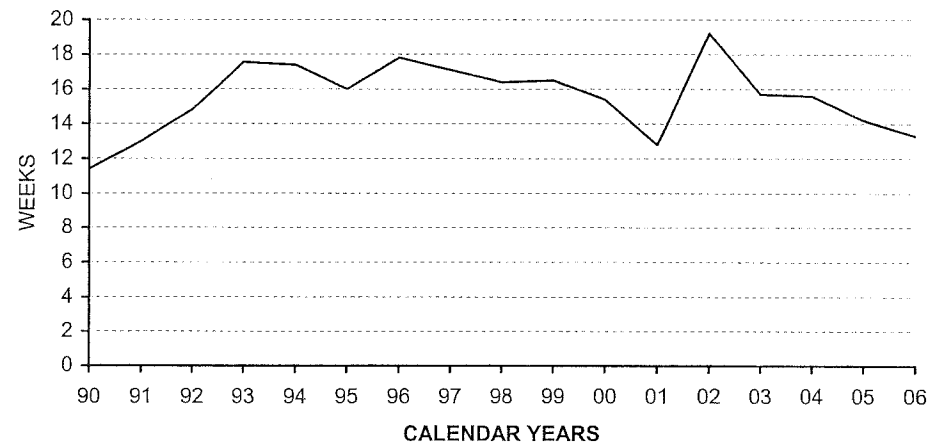
Year	Min	Max	Hawaii	Kauai	Maui	Oahu	State	Duration
1990	5	256	175.73	195.72	180.66	192.77	189.40	11.4
1991	5	275	192.85	191.18	215.58	206.32	205.70	13.0
1992	5	306	226.79	223.16	247.53	237.72	235.48	14.8
1993	5	322	231.47	231.86	249.00	252.45	246.31	17.6
1994	5	337	242.47	259.87	256.64	263.14	258.72	17.4
1995	5	344	233.33	264.23	262.54	268.94	262.21	16.0
1996	5	347	231.50	252.30	252.28	270.00	261.07	17.8
1997	5	351	236.54	245.89	259.36	266.24	259.30	17.1
1998	5	356	236.95	246.93	255.99	264.08	258.08	16.4
1999	5	364	241.34	242.12	262.09	274.09	265.78	16.5
2000	5	371	247.96	258.30	266.21	281.85	273.16	15.4
2001	5	383	257.83	268.12	281.37	289.72	282.46	12.8
2002	5	395	257.69	258.57	287.11	284.39	279.64	19.2 *
2003	5	407	283.93	281.53	298.77	301.85	297.67	15.7
2004	5	417	283.02	307.44	313.84	318.62	311.69	15.6
2005	5	436	302.96	312.38	319.85	337.01	328.44	14.2
2006	5	459	327.42	343.20	357.00	364.81	356.79	13.3

\* extremely high due to 911 claimants

AVERAGE WEEKLY BENEFIT AMOUNT - STATEWIDE



AVERAGE BENEFIT DURATION - STATEWIDE



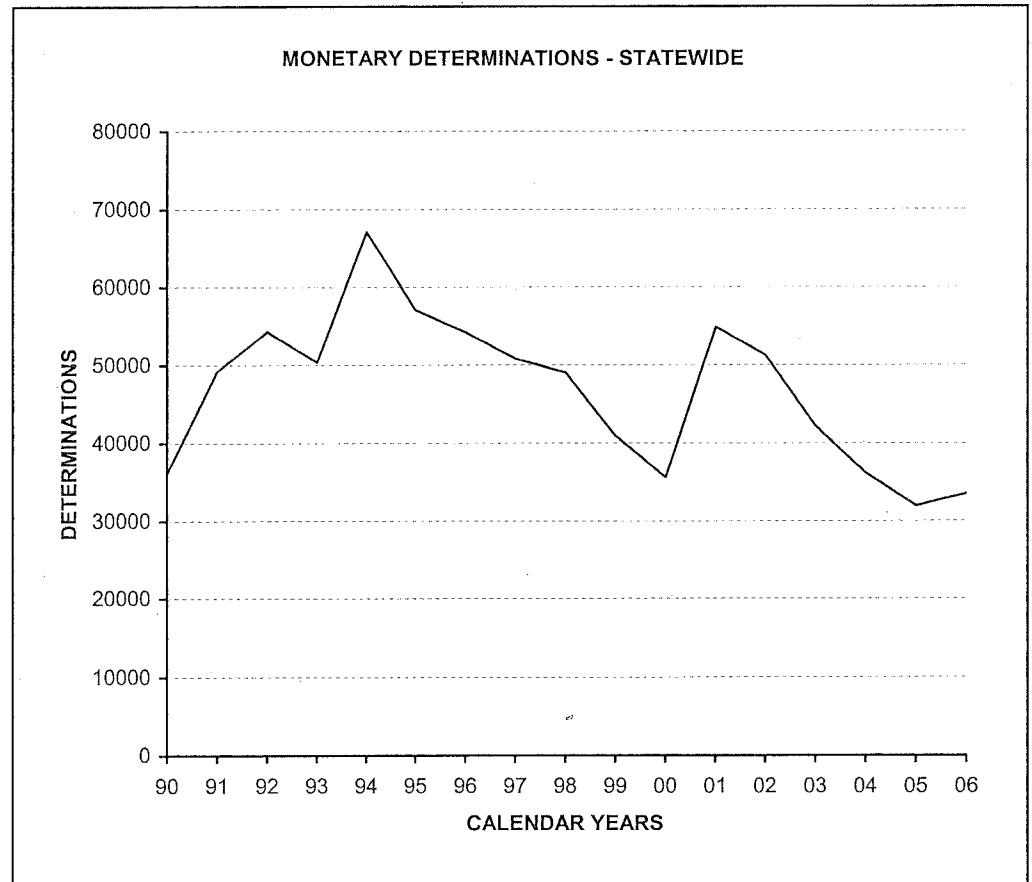
# Monetary Determinations

Monetary determinations are notices that inform claimants of their eligibility for compensation. The table shows eligible, ineligible, total determinations, determinations where the claimants are entitled to the maximum weekly benefit amount, and claimants entitled to the maximum as a percentage of the eligible determinations.

Data used in creating the chart is the total figure of both eligible and ineligible determinations.

## STATEWIDE ALL PROGRAMS

Year	Elig	Inelig	Total	Elig/Total	Max	Max/Elig
1990	34,874	1,184	36,058	96.7	12,179	34.9
1991	47,583	1,618	49,201	96.7	17,622	37.0
1992	52,630	1,695	54,325	96.9	21,198	40.3
1993	48,799	1,564	50,363	96.9	19,452	39.9
1994	65,177	1,896	67,073	97.2	27,646	42.4
1995	55,118	1,995	57,113	96.5	21,395	38.8
1996	52,732	1,518	54,250	97.2	20,520	38.9
1997	49,472	1,371	50,843	97.3	18,224	36.8
1998	47,620	1,415	49,035	97.1	17,893	37.6
1999	39,982	934	40,916	97.7	15,030	37.6
2000	34,651	925	35,576	97.4	13,402	38.7
2001	53,948	966	54,914	98.2	20,407	37.8
2002	49,165	2,153	51,318	95.8	23,314	47.4
2003	41,463	742	42,205	98.2	16,649	40.2
2004	33,856	2,288	36,144	93.7	13,529	40.0
2005	29,749	2,176	31,925	93.2	12,100	40.7
2006	31,307	2,153	33,460	93.6	13,346	42.6



Year	Elig	Inelig	Total	Elig/Total	Max	Max/Elig
U I						
1990	33,610	1,037	34,647	97.0	11,904	35.4
1991	45,958	1,406	47,364	97.0	17,330	37.7
1992	50,159	1,517	51,676	97.1	20,665	41.2
1993	46,296	1,409	47,705	97.0	18,845	40.7
1994	62,727	1,650	64,377	97.4	27,042	43.1
1995	52,661	1,674	54,335	96.9	20,824	39.5
1996	50,382	1,288	51,670	97.5	19,933	39.6
1997	47,459	1,207	48,666	97.5	17,781	37.5
1998	45,865	1,264	47,129	97.3	17,336	37.8
1999	38,446	827	39,273	97.9	14,480	37.7
2000	33,158	803	33,961	97.6	12,843	38.7
2001	52,485	870	53,355	98.4	19,821	37.8
2002	47,838	2,015	49,853	96.0	22,817	47.7
2003	40,013	634	40,647	98.4	15,828	39.6
2004	32,632	2,149	34,781	93.8	12,995	39.8
2005	28,304	2,057	30,361	93.2	11,072	39.1
2006	29,763	2,019	31,782	93.6	12,668	42.6

Year	Elig	Inelig	Total	Elig/Total	Max	Max/Elig
U C F E						
1990	708	129	837	84.6	202	28.5
1991	917	160	1,077	85.1	235	25.6
1992	987	117	1,104	89.4	241	24.4
1993	994	91	1,085	91.6	272	27.4
1994	1,111	131	1,242	89.5	293	26.4
1995	1,129	184	1,313	86.0	267	23.6
1996	1,168	105	1,273	91.8	366	31.3
1997	995	63	1,058	94.0	257	25.8
1998	913	53	966	94.5	266	29.1
1999	806	39	845	95.4	215	26.7
2000	808	50	858	94.2	259	32.1
2001	775	37	812	95.4	283	36.5
2002	636	57	693	91.8	193	30.3
2003	708	30	738	95.9	264	37.3
2004	534	35	569	93.8	196	36.7
2005	526	33	559	94.1	222	42.2
2006	413	46	459	90.0	154	37.3

**COUNTY ALL PROGRAMS, 2006**

County	Elig	Inelig	Total	Elig/Total	Max	Max/Elig
HAWAII	5,052	360	5,412	93.3	1,601	31.7
KAUAI	1,795	98	1,893	94.8	708	39.4
MAUI	3,696	276	3,972	93.1	1,621	43.9
OAHU	20,764	1,419	22,183	93.6	9,416	45.3

Year	Elig	Inelig	Total	Elig/Total	Max	Max/Elig
U C X						
1990	556	18	574	96.9	73	13.1
1991	708	52	760	93.2	57	8.1
1992	1,484	61	1,545	96.1	292	19.7
1993	1,509	64	1,573	95.9	335	22.2
1994	1,339	115	1,454	92.1	311	23.2
1995	1,328	137	1,465	90.6	304	22.9
1996	1,182	125	1,307	90.4	221	18.7
1997	1,018	101	1,119	91.0	186	18.3
1998	842	98	940	89.6	291	34.6
1999	730	68	798	91.5	335	45.9
2000	685	73	758	90.4	300	43.8
2001	688	59	747	92.1	303	44.0
2002	691	81	772	89.5	304	44.0
2003	742	81	820	90.5	557	75.1
2004	690	104	794	86.9	338	49.0
2005	919	86	1,005	91.4	806	87.7
2006	1,131	88	1,219	92.8	524	46.3



# Nonmonetary Determinations

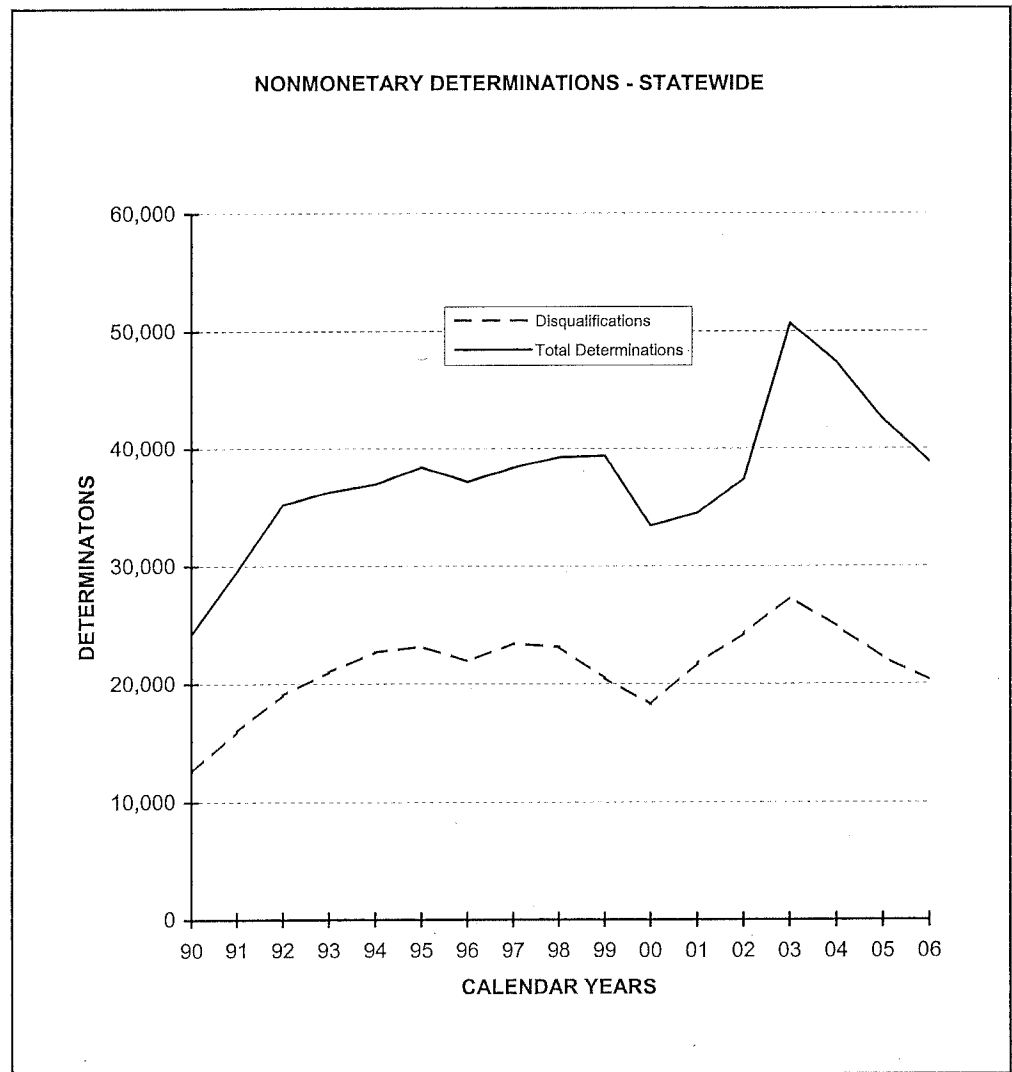
Nonmonetary determinations are decisions made when possible disqualifying issues (voluntary quit, misconduct, work refusal, etc.) to a claim arise. A claimant can have more than one determination when there is more than one existing issue or when a redetermination has been made on his or her claim.

## STATEWIDE ALL PROGRAMS

Year	Disq	No Disq	Total	Disq/Total
1990	12,578	11,633	24,211	52.0%
1991	15,978	13,557	29,535	54.1%
1992	19,053	16,175	35,228	54.1%
1993	21,020	15,287	36,307	57.9%
1994	22,735	14,227	36,962	61.5%
1995	23,195	15,203	38,398	60.4%
1996	21,967	15,203	37,170	59.1%
1997	23,471	14,891	38,362	61.2%
1998	23,174	16,071	39,245	59.0%
1999	20,496	18,866	39,362	52.1%
2000	18,258	15,191	33,449	54.6%
2001	21,765	12,784	34,549	63.0%
2002	24,264	13,122	37,386	64.9%
2003	27,322	23,350	50,672	53.9%
2004	24,925	22,455	47,380	52.6%
2005	22,263	20,265	42,528	52.3%
2006	20,320	18,564	38,884	52.3%

## BRANCH OFFICES ALL PROGRAMS, 2006

Office	Disq	No Disq	Total	Disq/Total
HILO	2,417	1,477	3,894	62.1%
HONOLULU	5,203	4,892	10,095	51.5%
KANEOHE	1,548	1,210	2,758	56.1%
KAUNAKAKAI	0	0	0	0.0%
KONA	1,483	2,010	3,493	42.5%
LANAI	0	0	0	0.0%
LIHUE	1,313	1,313	2,626	50.0%
WAILUKU	2,313	2,624	4,937	46.9%
WAIMEA	0	6	6	0.0%
WAIPAHAU	6,043	5,032	11,075	54.6%

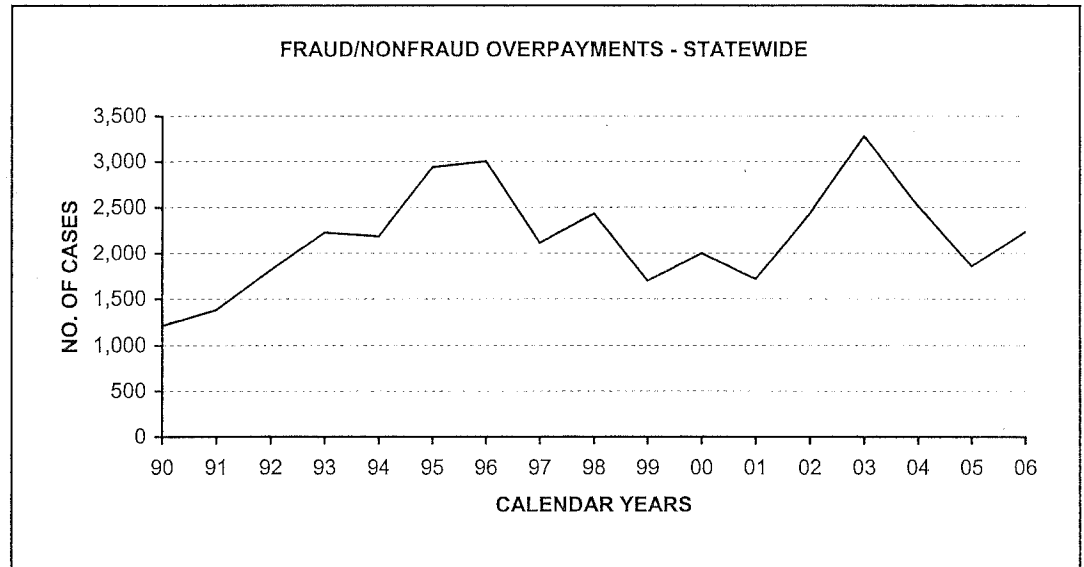


# Overpayments and Fraud

Overpayments are benefit payments made in excess of what the claimants are entitled to receive. Fraud is willful misrepresentation in order to receive benefits to which not entitled. Nonfraud is an overpayment not due to willful misrepresentation (employer, claimant or state error, reversals, etc.).

The table reflects the number of cases, the amount of money involved, the average amount of money per case and the amount of money recovered.

Data used in the chart is the total number of fraud and nonfraud cases.



## STATEWIDE ALL PROGRAMS

Year	Fraud #	Fraud \$	Avg Fr \$	Fr \$ Rec	Nonfraud #	Nonfraud \$	Avg Nf \$	Nf \$ Rec	Total #	Total \$	AvgTot	Tot Rec \$
1990	177	109,930	621	91,031	1,034	356,628	345	202,623	1,211	466,558	385	293,654
1991	151	128,029	848	77,643	1,230	381,144	310	209,227	1,381	509,173	369	286,870
1992	236	196,371	832	73,984	1,581	687,462	435	271,892	1,817	883,833	486	345,876
1993	196	241,143	1,230	89,739	2,033	922,608	454	409,489	2,229	1,163,751	522	499,228
1994	293	354,782	1,211	126,081	1,896	963,697	508	410,931	2,189	1,318,479	602	537,012
1995	320	270,203	844	115,335	2,618	1,148,508	439	389,417	2,938	1,418,711	483	504,752
1996	443	422,833	954	170,784	2,562	1,213,881	474	420,903	3,005	1,636,714	545	591,687
1997	307	280,087	912	161,864	1,812	751,518	415	428,558	2,119	1,031,605	487	590,422
1998	361	301,491	835	163,000	2,073	770,802	372	442,040	2,434	1,072,293	441	605,040
1999	187	286,442	1,532	177,998	1,510	641,030	425	345,806	1,697	927,472	547	523,804
2000	288	343,120	1,191	153,108	1,714	668,287	390	362,908	2,002	1,011,407	505	516,016
2001	276	289,225	1,048	164,121	1,440	548,447	381	366,461	1,716	837,672	488	530,582
2002	300	350,452	1,168	201,444	2,136	875,901	410	438,600	2,436	1,226,353	503	640,044
2003	345	532,730	1,544	194,484	2,934	1,360,568	464	634,414	3,279	1,893,298	577	828,898
2004	385	524,646	1,363	215,445	2,130	1,050,598	493	539,536	2,515	1,575,244	626	754,981
2005	250	356,005	1,424	215,817	1,610	829,185	515	463,406	1,860	1,185,190	637	679,223
2006	404	503,386	1,246	357,415	1,833	909,307	496	573,839	2,237	1,412,693	632	931,254

# Appeals

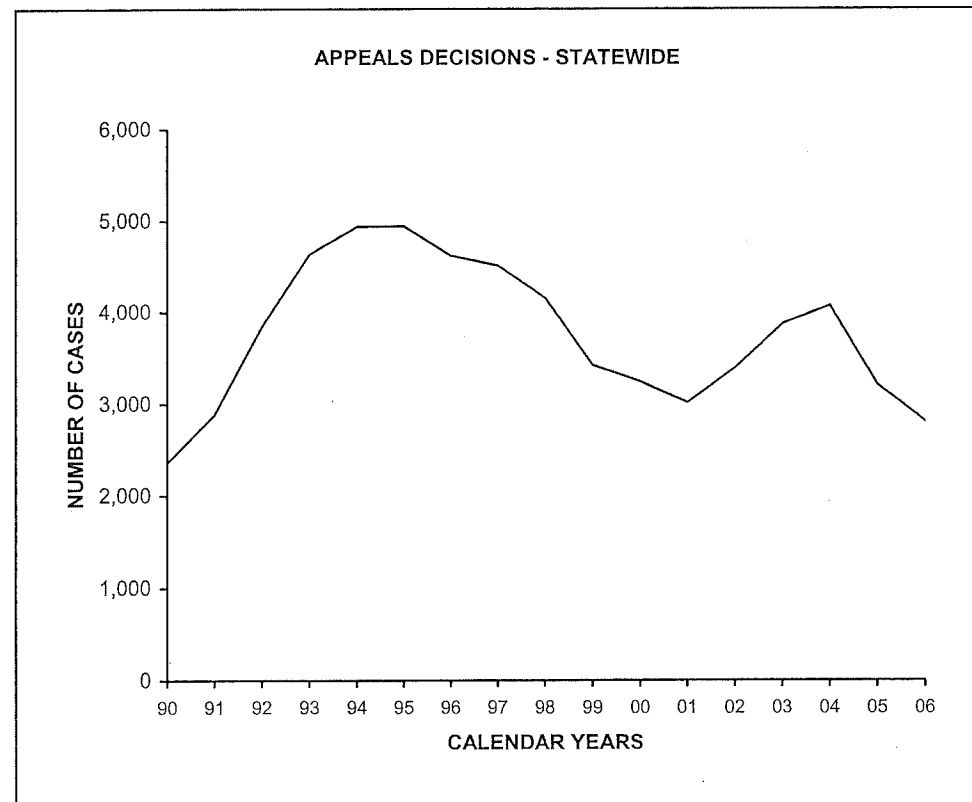
Appeals are requests for review on benefit claims, status reports or contribution rates. Appeals may be filed by claimants or employers when there is a disagreement on a determination. Appeals must be filed within ten days of notice of determination.

This table shows the number of appeals filed, appeals decisions and appeals pending.

Data used in creating the chart reflects a total number of appeal case decisions.

## STATEWIDE ALL PROGRAMS

Year	Filed	Dec	Pend
1990	2,396	2,358	457
1991	2,932	2,883	479
1992	3,996	3,841	636
1993	4,645	4,635	647
1994	5,043	4,935	760
1995	5,060	4,940	879
1996	4,559	4,617	811
1997	4,423	4,510	725
1998	4,204	4,152	780
1999	3,273	3,419	629
2000	3,027	3,240	381
2001	3,192	3,011	563
2002	3,645	3,388	810
2003	4,011	3,869	951
2004	3,617	4,068	485
2005	3,134	3,205	404
2006	2,898	2,806	495



*Section IV. FINANCING ITEMS*

# Unemployment Compensation Fund

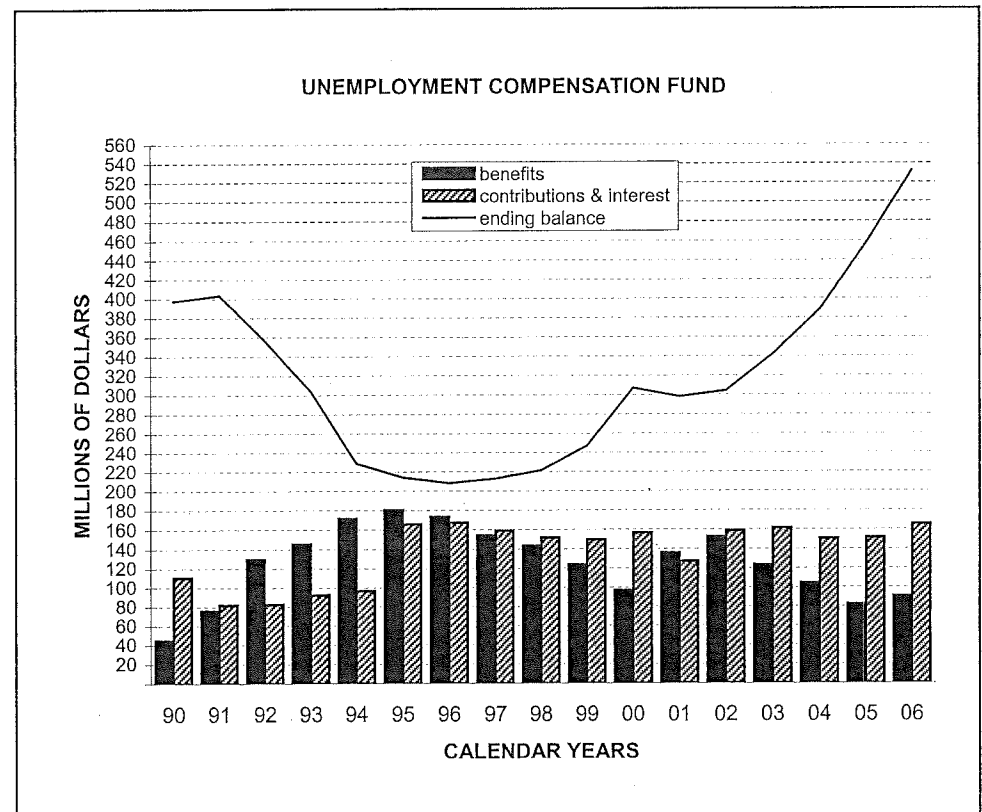
The Hawaii Employment Security Law, Chapter 383 of the Hawaii Revised Statutes, establishes the Unemployment Compensation Fund under the administration of the Hawaii Department of Labor and Industrial Relations. Unemployment insurance contributions (taxes) collected from employers are deposited into this fund and unemployment insurance benefits are paid from the fund. Also credited to the fund is interest earned on the reserves. The fund balance is the total assets of the Unemployment Compensation Fund available for the payment of benefits.

The fund balance increased to \$532 million as of the end of 2006. During 2006 benefit payouts increased to \$91 million while \$142 million in taxes and \$23 million in interest were added to the fund.

## STATEWIDE

Year	Taxes	Interest	Benefits	Balance
1990	79,528,093	31,293,591	45,027,006	397,740,091
1991	55,166,565	26,806,148	75,955,388	403,757,416
1992	40,908,107	41,714,874	129,637,474	356,742,923
1993	67,007,406	25,539,067	145,403,130	303,886,266
1994	76,971,583	19,648,255	171,590,603	228,915,501
1995	149,987,134	15,726,623	180,415,611	214,213,648
1996	152,380,464	14,895,600	173,253,827	208,235,885
1997	144,222,575	14,684,131	154,230,113	212,912,478
1998	136,810,347	15,127,100	143,328,098	221,521,827
1999	134,131,635	15,664,963	124,095,760	247,222,664
2000	138,864,951	17,827,784	96,907,515	307,007,884
2001	106,258,116	21,053,891	136,079,501	298,240,390
2002	134,553,675 *	24,197,242	152,720,350	304,270,957
2003	146,988,722	14,384,637	123,598,987	342,045,329
2004	124,597,435	26,013,933	104,691,814	387,964,883
2005	130,189,151	21,414,589	82,326,105	457,242,518
2006	142,228,344	23,278,588	90,605,807	532,143,643

\*Includes special distribution of \$30.8 million in federal Reed Act Funds.



# Employers

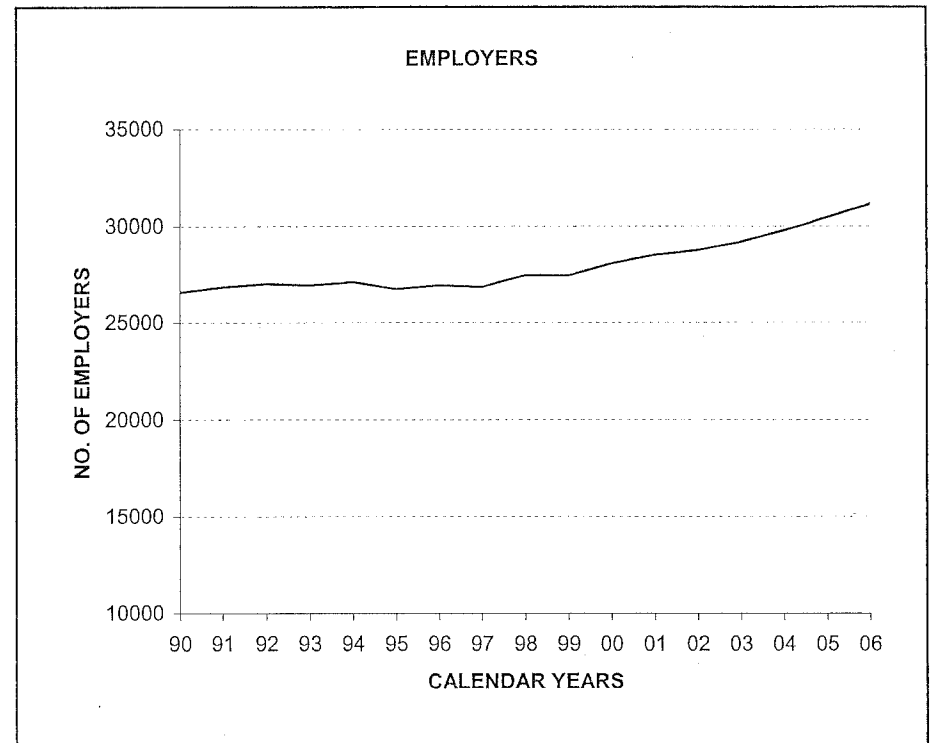
The table below shows the number of employers covered by the Hawaii Employment Security Law at the end of the year.

Successors are employers who acquire the experience records of other employers. A new account is an employer newly liable under the law. Terminations are the number of employers who terminated coverage during the year. Beginning in 1995, successors and new accounts show number of status determinations made rather than number of such accounts established during the year.

Contributing employers are those covered by the contribution provisions of the law. These employers' tax rates are based on a measure of the employers' experience with unemployment, with an insurance element of some sharing of costs among employers. Reimbursable employers which include nonprofit organizations and state and county government finance 100% of the benefits paid to their former employees - there is no sharing of costs involved. The total number of covered employers is a sum of contributing and reimbursable employers.

## STATEWIDE

Year	Successor	New Accts	Terminations	Contributing	Reimbursable	Total
1990	630	3,585	3,385	26,461	127	26,588
1991	561	3,214	3,486	26,740	137	26,877
1992	549	3,238	3,612	26,913	139	27,052
1993	453	3,198	3,729	26,830	144	26,974
1994	486	3,183	3,492	27,003	148	27,151
1995	276	3,874	3,953	26,628	147	26,775
1996	267	3,992	3,746	26,825	149	26,974
1997	415	3,622	3,933	26,725	156	26,881
1998	238	3,242	3,222	27,343	153	27,496
1999	216	3,563	3,888	27,337	152	27,489
2000	230	3,745	3,521	27,953	159	28,112
2001	305	3,811	4,080	28,401	168	28,569
2002	322	3,555	3,994	28,624	176	28,800
2003	294	3,658	4,010	29,029	188	29,217
2004	285	3,698	3,754	29,595	196	29,791
2005	288	3,763	3,794	30,266	200	30,466
2006	271	3,813	3,789	30,950	202	31,152



# Taxable Wages

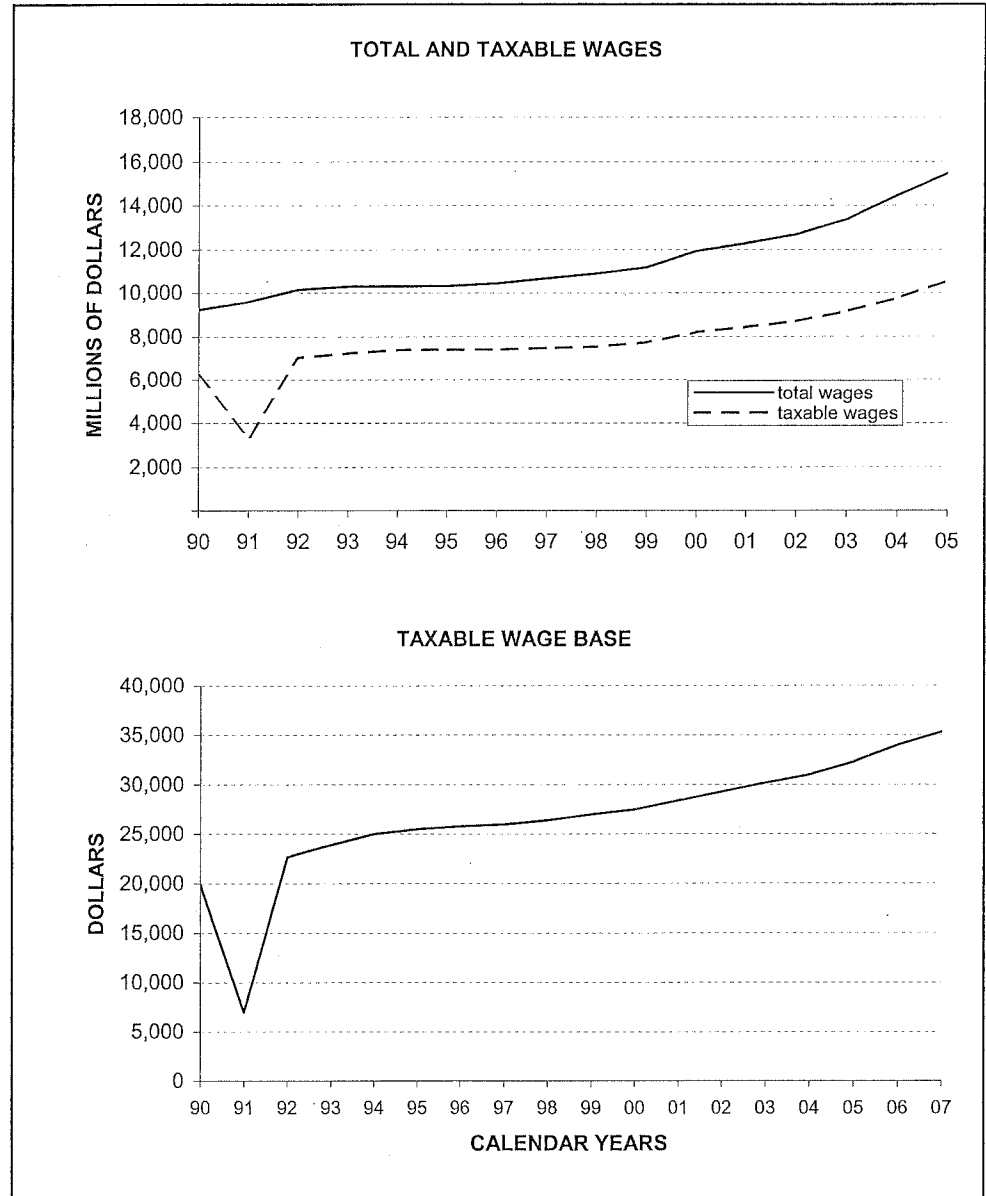
Taxable wages along with other factors determine the amount of unemployment insurance taxes employers pay.

Total wages are annual payrolls of employers covered by the unemployment insurance law. Taxable wages are the part of total wages employers pay taxes on. This amount is limited by the taxable wage base. The taxable wage base (Base) is the maximum amount of wages taxable per employee per year.

The Legislature enacted special laws in 1988 and 1991 to reduce the taxable wage base. The net effect was to lessen taxes and reduce the unemployment compensation fund.

## STATEWIDE

Year	Total	Taxable	% Tax of total	Base
1990	9,237,628,172	6,226,942,266	67	19,900
1991	9,599,527,870	3,342,374,834	35	7,000
1992	10,155,519,160	7,042,429,428	69	22,700
1993	10,291,898,574	7,251,815,678	70	23,900
1994	10,309,424,610	7,394,972,486	72	25,000
1995	10,320,158,899	7,411,024,845	72	25,500
1996	10,443,561,580	7,420,054,226	71	25,800
1997	10,675,517,263	7,483,098,627	70	26,000
1998	10,899,921,524	7,560,072,702	69	26,400
1999	11,180,959,288	7,748,893,876	69	27,000
2000	11,945,344,421	8,209,730,134	69	27,500
2001	12,299,179,723	8,455,669,860	69	28,400
2002	12,701,746,952	8,701,690,997	69	29,300
2003	13,376,170,472	9,155,378,879	68	30,200
2004	14,461,560,596	9,752,243,796	67	31,000
2005	15,471,398,437	10,545,452,082	68	32,300
2006				34,000
2007				35,300



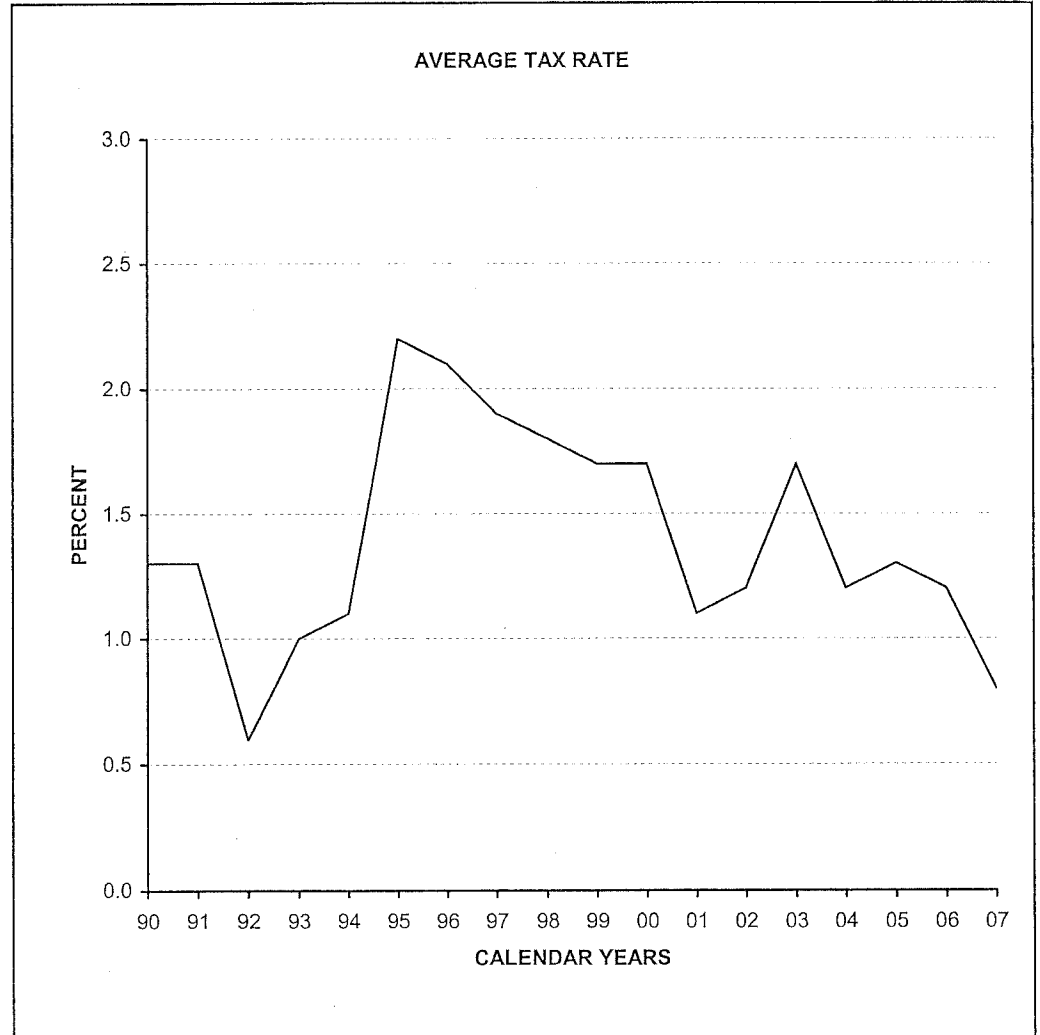
# Tax Rates

Tax rates are also involved in computing employer unemployment insurance taxes. Tax rates vary from employer to employer and are influenced by the amount of unemployment experienced by the employer.

## STATEWIDE

Year	Minimum	Maximum	Average
1990	0.0	5.4	1.3
1991	0.0	5.4	1.3
1992	0.0	5.4	0.6
1993	0.0	5.4	1.0
1994	0.0	5.4	1.1
1995	0.2	5.4	2.2
1996	0.2	5.4	2.1
1997	0.2	5.4	1.9
1998	0.2	5.4	1.8
1999	0.2	5.4	1.7
2000	0.2	5.4	1.7
2001	0.0	5.4	1.1
2002	0.0	5.4	1.2
2003	0.2	5.4	1.7
2004	0.0	5.4	1.2
2005	0.0	5.4	1.3
2006	0.0	5.4	1.2 *
2007	0.0	5.4	0.8 *

\* Estimate





# Adequate Reserve Fund

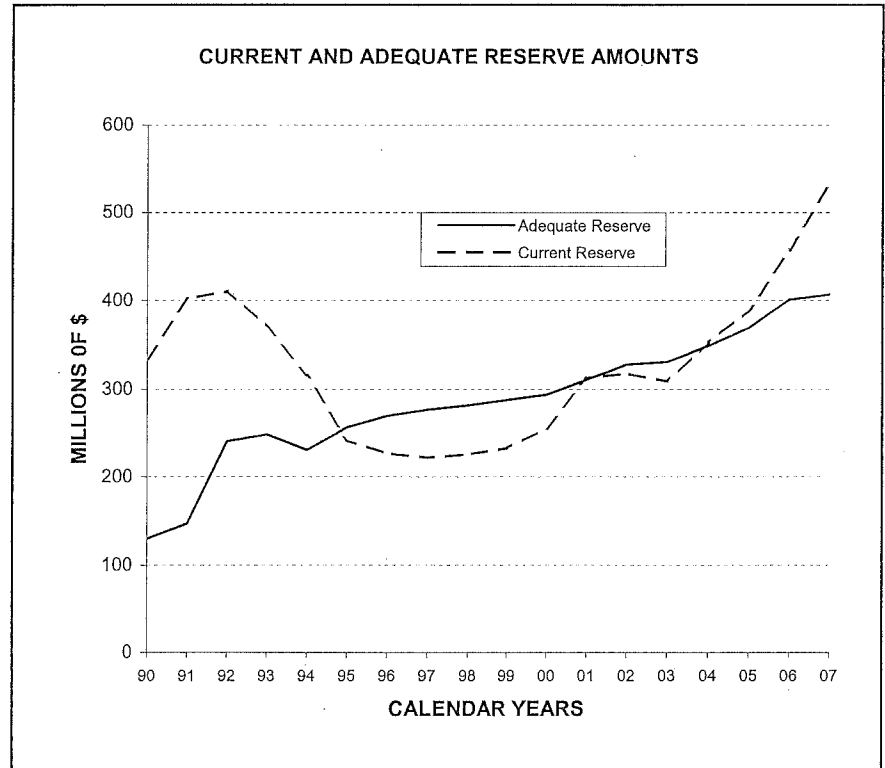
The adequate reserve fund is also considered in determining employer taxes. The adequate reserve fund is the amount needed to maintain trust fund solvency. Trust fund solvency ensures payment of benefits at the highest level of unemployment experienced in the last ten years.

High rate is the highest benefit cost rate over the last ten years. The benefit cost rate is computed monthly by dividing total benefits paid by total wages. Adequate reserve is computed by multiplying the highest benefit cost rate by total wages. From 1992 it is 1.5 times this amount. Current reserve is the actual unemployment compensation fund balance as of November 30. Ratio reflects a comparison of the current reserve to the adequate reserve.

Until 1991, a solvency rate was added to each employer's basic contribution rate to determine the employer's total tax rate for the year. From 1992, one of eight tax schedules, A through H, triggers on each year, with schedule A containing the lowest tax rates and schedule H containing the highest rates.

## STATEWIDE

Year	High Rate	Adequate Reserve	Current Reserve	Ratio	Schedule	Solvency Rate
1990	1.68	130,317,399	334,252,180	2.56		-0.5%
1991	1.68	147,062,177	401,647,674	2.73		-0.5%
1992	1.68	240,954,182	411,119,192	1.71	A	
1993	1.66	248,905,830	370,277,128	1.49	B	
1994	1.49	230,552,507	315,881,780	1.37	B	
1995	1.65	257,027,177	241,892,817	0.94	D	
1996	1.73	269,915,343	226,972,601	0.84	D	
1997	1.78	277,443,983	222,340,367	0.80	D	
1998	1.78	281,812,669	226,036,037	0.80	D	
1999	1.78	287,882,698	233,020,224	0.81	D	
2000	1.78	294,386,337	256,407,449	0.87	D	
2001	1.78	311,349,465	313,480,166	1.01	C	
2002	1.78	328,268,808	317,703,649	0.97	C	
2003	1.78	331,413,842	309,477,079	0.93	D	
2004	1.78	348,975,403	352,679,746	1.01	C	
2005	1.78	369,005,054	389,302,103	1.06	C	
2006	1.78	401,370,407	457,851,939	1.14	C	
2007	1.67	407,263,847	532,892,238	1.31	B	



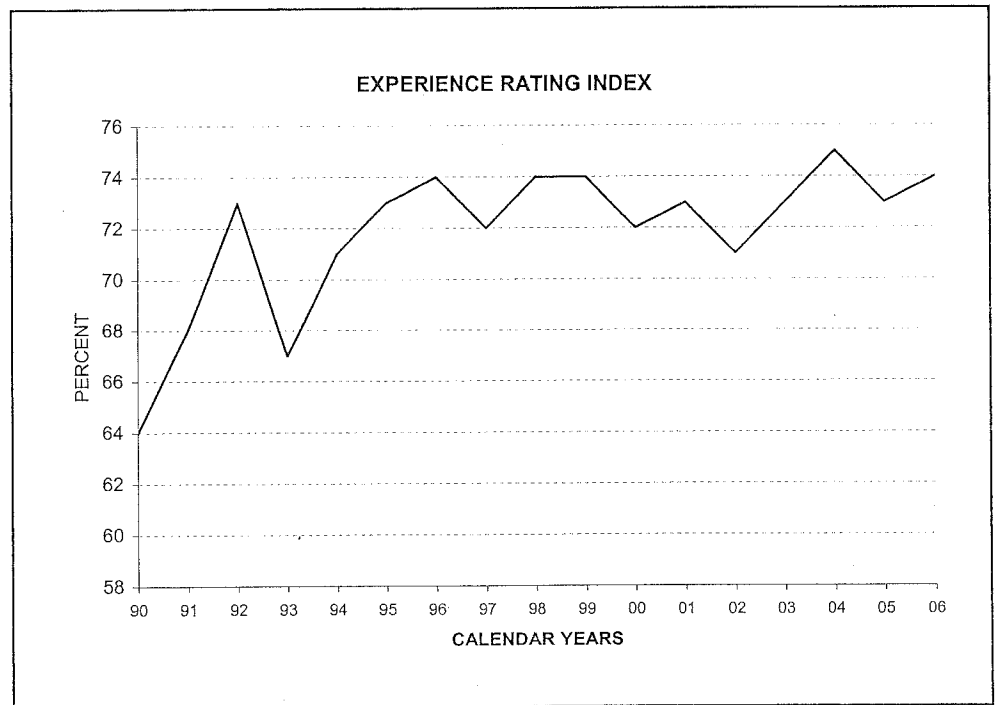
# Experience Rating Index

Experience rating means that each employer is assigned an unemployment insurance contribution (tax) rate according to some measure of the level of unemployment experienced by former employees. The Experience Rating Index (ERI) is a ratio showing the proportion of total benefits that results in the funding of benefits through individual employer experiences. The portion of benefits not funded through experience rating must be paid for on a socialized basis by all employers.

Benefit data shown below are for contributing employers only. Dollar amounts are in millions of dollars. The ERI is equal to the benefits charged to active employer accounts (Active Charges) divided by Total Benefits. Also shown are the benefits that do not affect experience rating. These are benefits charged to terminated accounts (Term Charges) and benefits not charged to specific employers for various reasons (Noncharges). Benefits charged to terminated accounts cannot be recouped from these employers as they no longer pay any taxes. The cost of noncharged benefits are socialized among all employers as no single employer is held accountable for such benefits. Benefits are noncharged when the unemployed claimant voluntarily quits, is discharged for misconduct, is enrolled in approved training, or is qualified for benefits only as a result of combining Hawaii employment with employment performed in another state. Noncharging for the most common reasons of voluntary quit and discharge for misconduct was suspended from July 15, 1976 through October 4, 1986.

## STATEWIDE

Year	Total Benefits	Active Charges	ERI	Term Charges	TC of Total	Non-charges	NC of Total
1990	44.2	28.4	64	2.5	6	13.3	30
1991	76.5	52.2	68	4.5	6	19.9	26
1992	129.1	93.7	73	8.0	6	27.4	21
1993	144.8	97.0	67	8.9	6	38.9	27
1994	170.5	121.1	71	16.7	10	32.6	19
1995	178.9	130.3	73	17.6	10	30.9	17
1996	171.7	126.7	74	18.7	11	26.2	15
1997	153.8	110.1	72	21.4	14	22.3	14
1998	142.4	105.7	74	16.2	11	20.5	14
1999	123.2	90.7	74	13.7	11	18.8	15
2000	96.1	69.4	72	10.3	11	16.4	17
2001	132.9	97.2	73	12.7	10	22.9	17
2002	144.7	102.4	71	17.7	12	24.6	17
2003	122.2	89.6	73	13.3	11	19.3	16
2004	103.7	78.2	75	9.3	9	16.2	16
2005	81.8	59.5	73	7.5	9	14.8	18
2006	90.1	66.3	74	6.4	7	17.4	19





## *APPENDICES*

## A. Coverage History

- 1937 Law enacted to provide income maintenance to the unemployed, covering employment for employers with one or more employees for any portion of a day for 20 weeks within a calendar year, excluding the following: service performed for nonprofit organizations, maritime employment, government employment, agricultural labor, domestic service, family employment, casual labor, insurance agents remunerated by commissions only, news boys, and student nurses.
- 1943 Law was changed to cover one or more employees for any portion of a day within a calendar year.
- 1945 Coverage was extended to employees of nonprofit organizations with the exception of ministers, members of religious orders, and persons earning \$45 or less per quarter.
- 1946 Coverage was extended to maritime employment on vessels over 10 net tons.
- 1947 Dairies pasteurizing and delivering their own products were ruled exempt from coverage.
- 1951 Employees of nonprofit organizations earning less than \$50 per quarter were excluded from coverage.  
Service by regularly enrolled students for a school, college or university was ruled exempt from coverage.
- 1955 Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees extended coverage to federal civilian employees.
- 1957 State Agricultural Unemployment Compensation Law extended coverage to agricultural workers whose employers had 20 or more employees in 24 days in 4 successive quarters.
- 1958 Ex-Servicemen's Unemployment Compensation Act extended coverage to ex-service personnel.
- 1959 Agricultural coverage was brought under the Hawaii Employment Security Law and expanded to include employers with 20 or more agricultural workers for 20 or more weeks in a calendar year.  
Coverage was extended to state and local government employees.
- 1961 Coverage was extended to individuals performing domestic service in private homes who received cash wages of \$225 or more per quarter.
- 1965 Enrollees in Job Corps, Neighborhood Youth Corps and Volunteers in Service to America under the Federal Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 were excluded from coverage.

## COVERAGE HISTORY (cont'd)

- 1967 Coverage was extended to certain maritime employment on vessels of 10 or less net tons.
- 1971 Real estate salesmen remunerated solely by commission were excluded from coverage.
- 1972 Coverage was extended to U.S. citizens in overseas service for American employers.
- Coverage was extended to students employed by nonprofit organizations, other than students working for the the schools they are enrolled in.
- 1978 Agricultural coverage was expanded to include employers with 10 or more workers in 20 or more weeks in the current or preceding calendar year or employers with total cash payroll of \$20,000 or more for agricultural employment in any quarter of the current or preceding calendar year.
- Coverage of domestic service was expanded to include employers with total cash payroll of \$1,000 or more in any quarter in the current or preceding calendar year in addition to individuals receiving cash of \$225 or more during a single quarter.
- 1982 Registered outside travel agency sales representatives were excluded from coverage.
- Vacuum cleaner dealers performing services solely by way of commission were excluded from coverage.
- 1990 Services performed by family member who own at least 50% of the shares of a corporation that does not employ any non-family workers, may be excluded from coverage at the option of the corporation.
- 1994 Services performed by a direct seller as defined in Section 3508 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 are excluded from coverage.
- 1996 Coverage of domestic service was changed to be "as set forth in section 3306(c)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended". As of 1996, domestic service is covered when performed for a person who has paid \$1,000 or more for such services in any calendar quarter in the calendar year or the preceding calendar year.
- Services performed by students who are enrolled at nonprofit or public educational institutions in full-time programs that combine academic instruction with work experience are excluded from coverage.
- 1998 Services performed by an election official or election worker as defined in Section 3309(b)(3)(F) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, are excluded from coverage.

## B. Benefit History

YEAR	MAX WBA	MIN WBA	MAX BEN PAYABLE	WBA FORMULA	QUAL WAGES	QUAL EMPLT	WAITING PERIOD	PARTIAL WAGES DISREGARDED	OTHER BENEFIT PROVISIONS
1939	\$15	\$5	Lesser of 16xWBA or 1/3xBPW	1/25 of HQW	24xWBA	13 wks	2 wks	\$3	Base period was defined as the first 4 of the last 5 completed calendar quarters preceding first day of individual's benefit year.  Social Security old age benefits were deducted from WBA.
1941	\$20	"	20xWBA	"	30xWBA	"	1 wk	0	Claimants receiving Social Security old age benefits were disqualified.
1945	\$25	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Claimants were disqualified 2 months before and after childbirth.
1949	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Provision regarding Social Security old age benefits was repealed.
1951	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	\$2	Base period was redefined as 4 calendar quarters immediately preceding filing of claim.
1953	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Pregnancy disqualification was changed to 4 months before and 2 months after childbirth.
1955	\$35	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1959	\$45	"	26xWBA	"	"	"	"	"	
1961	\$55	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Requirement to be able and available for work was waived for claimants who became ill or disabled after filing an initial claim and registering for work provided that no suitable work was offered them.  Claimants became eligible to receive benefit payment for waiting period provided that they had received benefits for 12 consecutive weeks.
1965	"	"	"	"	"	14 wks	"	"	
1966	66-2/3% of State-wide AWW	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1969	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Seasonality provisions (in effect since the early days of the program) were repealed.
1972	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Provision suspending benefits while an appeal is pending was repealed.
1973	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Pregnancy disqualification was eliminated.

BENEFIT HISTORY (cont'd)

YEAR	MAX WBA	MIN WBA	MAX BEN PAYABLE	WBA FORMULA	QUAL WAGES	QUAL EMPLT	WAITING PERIOD	PARTIAL WAGES DISREGARDED	OTHER BENEFIT PROVISIONS
1976	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	<p>A week of employment was defined as a week in which an individual worked for at least 2 days or 4 hours or for which he received vacation, holiday or sickness pay or similar remuneration.</p> <p>Claimants disqualified for voluntary quit without good cause, discharge or suspension for misconduct, or failure to apply for or accept suitable work, were disqualified until they subsequently worked at least 5 consecutive weeks and were then separated from employment under non-disqualifying conditions.</p> <p>Claimants disqualified for fraud were disqualified for 24 months after the determination of fraud was made.</p>
1977	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	The period for filing an appeal may be extended from 10 days to 30 days for good cause. The Appeals Referee became responsible for determining good cause in individual cases.
1978	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	<p>Benefits based on professional services performed for schools were denied to school professionals between academic years or terms, if there was reasonable assurance of re-employment in the forthcoming year or term.</p> <p>Benefits were denied professional athletes between sports seasons, if employment was in athletic events or training and there was reasonable assurance of re-employment in the forthcoming season.</p> <p>Benefits for services performed by aliens were denied unless they were lawfully performing services.</p>
1979	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	The Federal government no longer shared the cost of extended benefits for state and county government workers.
1980	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	A provision is enacted to conform to Federal Unemployment Tax Act (FUTA) requirements mandating the reduction of claimant weekly benefit amounts by all or a portion of retirement payment amounts.
1981	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	<p>Benefits for an individual's waiting period were eliminated.</p> <p>The retirement payment deduction provisions are amended, based on FUTA amendments, allowing states to consider contributions made to the retirement plan by claimants and base period employers. No deduction is taken from the claimant's weekly benefit amount if the pension was from other than a base period employer or if the claimant financed 100% of the cost of the pension plan; if the pension was financed at least one-half, but less than 100%, by the claimant, a weekly deduction of one-half the pension amount is applied; if the pension is financed less than 50% by the claimant, the entire pension is deducted.</p>



## BENEFIT HISTORY (cont'd)

YEAR	MAX WBA	MIN WBA	MAX BEN PAYABLE	WBA FORMULA	QUAL WAGES	QUAL EMLPT	WAITING PERIOD	PARTIAL WAGES DISREGARDED	OTHER BENEFIT PROVISIONS
1982	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Individuals suspended for misconduct were disqualified from extended benefits until they worked at least 4 weeks and earned 4 times their weekly benefit amount. Extended benefits to individuals receiving trade readjustment allowances were limited. Individuals in approved training under the Trade Act of 1974 could not be denied benefits. Child support payments may be deducted from claimants benefits and paid to child support enforcement agencies.
1986	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Benefits may be paid to owner employees of a corporation upon showing of good cause for dissolution of the business.
1987	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	All tips paid directly to an employee by a customer of the employer and reported to the employer be included in the definition of "wages" for purposes of unemployment compensation.
1988	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Employers must submit detailed wage information on all employees on a quarterly basis. Employers will also furnish wage and/or separation information upon request, and will no longer be required to submit the UC BP-5 separation report within 5 days of an employee's termination. The BP-5 hire report is not affected by the new law.
1989	"	"	"	"	"	earnings in 2 BP quarters	"	"	Base period is the first 4 of the last 5 completed calendar quarters immediately preceding the first day of the individual's benefit year. To qualify for benefits, a claimant must have been paid wages for insured work during at least 2 quarters of the individual's base period.  The requalifying requirement after a disqualification was changed from 5 consecutive weeks of work to covered earnings of 5 times the weekly benefit amount.
1990	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	An individual who established a benefit year, must earn covered wages of at least 5 times the individual's weekly benefit amount in order to establish a subsequent benefit year.  To be eligible for benefits, an alien worker must have been legally authorized to work in the U.S. at the time services were performed.
1992	70% of State-wide AWW	"	"	1/21 of HQW	26xWBA	"	"	\$50	
2004	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Alternative base period allows the claimant to use the four most recently completed calendar quarters to establish a claim if the claimant does not have enough wages in the first four of the last five completed calendar quarters.
2005	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	For initial claims filed effective after July 2, 2005, retirement income is no longer deductible if the claimant contributed any amount to their pension plan. As of July 1, 2005 social security and railroad retirement benefits will no longer be deducted from claimants' weekly benefit amounts.

## C. Financing History

YEAR	TWB	TAX SCHED	TAX RATES	MAX RATE	MIN RATE	STD RATE	TRUST FUND SOLVENCY LEVEL	OTHER FINANCING PROVISIONS
1937	Total Wages	0	1	1.80%	1.80%	1.80%		
1938	"	"	"	2.70%	2.70%	2.70%		
1940	\$3,000	"	"	"	"	"		
1941	"	1	7	"	0	"	No reduced rates unless fund assets at least 5% of average annual payrolls of preceding 10 years.	Experience rating system of reduced rates began. An employer must be chargeable with benefits for 36 months to be eligible for reduced rates.  Contributions became payable on a quarterly basis (formerly they were payable monthly).
1943	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Provision made for successor employer to acquire predecessor's experience record.
1949	"	"	4	"	"	"	"	Noncharging system began. Benefits became not chargeable to an employer's account if the claimant voluntarily quit without good cause or was discharged for misconduct in connection with work.  Automatic filing of wage and separation reports was no longer required from employers; such reports became obtainable on a request basis when a claim was filed for benefits.  Four-year statute of limitations established for collections of delinquent taxes.
1950	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Employers permitted to make voluntary contributions to obtain lower rates.
1955	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Chargeability requirement was lowered from 36 to 12 months.
1956	"	"	7	"	"	"	"	
1961	"	"	"	"	"	"	Changed to 5% of average annual payrolls of preceding 5 years.	Agricultural employers were allowed the option of entering into a self-financed plan.
1962	\$3,600	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1963	"	"	11*	3.0%*	1.00%	"	"	Chargeability requirement increased to 36 months.*

## FINANCING HISTORY (cont'd)

YEAR	TWB	TAX SCHED	TAX RATES	MAX RATE	MIN RATE	STD RATE	TRUST FUND SOLVENCY LEVEL	OTHER FINANCING PROVISIONS
1965	90% of State-wide AAW	1	13	3.00%	0.70%	3.00%	If fund assets are at least \$15 million, regular rates apply; if assets are between \$13 and \$15 million, each employer's rate is increased by 0.5% up to the maximum 3.0%; if assets are less than \$13 million, all employers pay 3.0%.	Chargeability requirement reduced to 12 months. Voluntary contributions eliminated.
1969	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Benefits no longer chargeable to employer's account if claimant undergoing approved vocational training. Employer reserve accounts permitted to be liquidated if inactive for 5 or more years.
1970	"	3	I- 12** II-14 III-15	I- 3.0% II- 3.0% III- 3.0%	I- 0.8%** II- 0.4% III- 0.2%	"	Adequate reserve fund defined as 1 1/2 times highest 12 months cost rate (benefits divided by total wages) in past 10 years times most recent total wages. If fund assets are between \$13 and \$15 million, Schedule I is in effect and each employer's rate is increased by 0.5% up to the maximum of 3.0%; if assets are less than \$13 million, tax rate schedules do not apply and all employers pay 3.0%.	
1972	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Nonprofit organizations permitted the option of self-financing benefits to their employees.
1974	"	"	"	"	"	"	"Trigger" levels were increased to \$20 and \$15 million. If the total fund assets are at least \$15 million but less than \$20 million, each employer's rate is increased by 0.5% up to the maximum 3.0%; if assets are less than \$15 million, all employer's pay 3.0%.	
1976	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Noncharging of benefits for voluntary quit without good cause, discharge for misconduct and voluntary quit with good cause not attributable to the employer is eliminated. Benefits paid to a claimant whose eligibility depends on employment in 2 or more states, and benefits overpaid because of ineligibility or disqualification when the overpayment did not result from an employer's failure to furnish information as required will not be charged to the employer's accounts. State and county governments begin making quarterly advance payments to the Unemployment Trust Fund to cover benefits to their former employees.

FINANCING HISTORY (cont'd)

YEAR	TWB	TAX SCHED	TAX RATES	MAX RATE	MIN RATE	STD RATE	TRUST FUND SOLVENCY LEVEL	OTHER FINANCING PROVISIONS
1977	100% of State-wide AAW	"	***	3.50%	"	"	"	
1978	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	State and local governments may elect to convert from the self-financing plan to contributory status. All covered agricultural employers must convert from the self-financing plan to contributory status.
1979	"	Basic Contribution rate schedule	13	4.50%	0%	3.00%	The adequate reserve fund is redefined as the high cost rate times total wages. The ratio of the current to the adequate reserves determines a trust fund solvency rate, ranging from -0.5% to +2.4%, which is added to each employer's basic contribution rate.	
1985	"	"	16	5.40%	"	5.40%	"	
1986	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Noncharging of benefits for voluntary quit without good cause, discharge for misconduct and voluntary quit with good cause not attributable to the employer is again applicable. The state portion of extended benefits is not charged to employer accounts.
1988	50% of State-wide AAW	"	"	"	"	"	"	Due to the high fund balance, the taxable wage base was based on the ratio of the fund balance to the statutorily defined adequate reserve level.
1989	100% of State-wide AAW	"	"	"	"	"	"	

## FINANCING HISTORY (cont'd)

YEAR	TWB	TAX SCHED	TAX RATES	MAX RATE	MIN RATE	STD RATE	TRUST FUND SOLVENCY LEVEL	OTHER FINANCING PROVISIONS
1990	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	From May 1990 through December 1992, a partial transfer of UI reserves is permitted in situations where a successor employer acquires a clearly segregable portion of a business from a predecessor account.
1991	\$7,000	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1992	100 % of State- wide AAW	8 (A - H)	A-16 B-18 C-19 D-18 E-17 F-16 G-15 H-14	"	"	"	The adequate reserve fund is redefined as 1 1/2 times the high cost rate times total wages. The ratio of the current to the adequate reserves determines the schedule in effect.	New employers are assigned the tax rate charged to employers with .0000 reserve ratios.  Noncharge benefits paid to employees separated as a direct result of a major disaster

\*Temporary emergency measure, effective July 1963 - December 1964.

\*\*Schedule I in effect if current reserve fund is less than adequate reserve fund; Schedule II if current reserve fund equals or exceeds adequate reserve fund but is less than 1.5 times adequate reserve fund; Schedule III if current reserve fund equals or exceeds 1.5 times adequate reserve fund.

\*\*\*Temporary measure calls for employers to pay at a uniform tax rate of 3.5% during 1977 and 1978.

## D. Program History

### Current UI Programs

- 1937 STATE UI PROGRAM. Regular Federal-State program.
- 1955 UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES (UCFE). Federally funded program for Federal civilian employees.
- 1958 UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSTION FOR EX-SERVICEMEMBERS (UCX). Federally funded program for ex-service personnel.
- 1960 ADDITIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION ACT. State funded program for individuals unemployed due to major disaster.
- 1970 EXTENDED BENEFITS PROGRAM (EB). Federal-State program providing up to 13 weeks of benefits to exhaustees during periods of high unemployment.
- 1992 DISASTER UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE (DUA). Federally funded program for individuals whose unemployment was caused by a major disaster. Individuals who do not qualify for regular unemployment insurance or have been self-employed may be eligible for up to 26 weeks of benefits. DUA benefits were payable in Hawaii beginning September 12, 1992 due to Hurricane Iniki.

### Other UI Programs

- 1944-52 SERVICEMEN'S READJUSTMENT ACT. The GI Bill, provided for payment fo World War II veterans.
- 1952-60 VETERANS' READJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE ACT. Provided benefits to veterans of the Korean conflict.
- 1957-59 STATE AGRICULTURAL COMPENSATION LAW. Provided coverage to certain farm workers.
- 1958-59 TEMPORARY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION ACT. Provided for extended benefits to exhaustees.
- 1960-61 DISASTER UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS PROGRAM. Provided benefits to individuals unemployed as a result of the Hilo tidal wave.
- 1961-62 TEMPORARY EXTENDED UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION ACT. Provided for extended benefits to exhaustees.
- 1961-82 STATE SELF-FINANCED AGRICUTURE PROGRAM. Permitted agricultural employers to be placed on a self-financed plan relieving them for paying unemployment insurance contributions.

## PROGRAM HISTORY (cont'd)

- 1971-73 EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION ACT. Provided for additional benefits to individuals who exhausted both regular and extended benefits.
- 1974-78 SPECIAL UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM. Provided benefits to workers not covered by any unemployment compensation program.
- 1974-78 FEDERAL SUPPLEMENTAL BENEFITS PROGRAM. Provided additional benefits to individuals who exhausted both regular and extended benefits.
- 1982-85 FEDERAL SUPPLEMENTAL COMPENSATION PROGRAM. Provided additional benefits to individuals who exhausted both regular and extended benefits.
- 1991-94 EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION PROGRAM. Provided additional 13 weeks of benefits to those who exhausted their benefits after February 1991. The number of weeks provided was subsequently amended:
- |                              |          |
|------------------------------|----------|
| February 1992 - June 1992    | 26 weeks |
| June 1992 - July 1993        | 20 weeks |
| July 1993 - October 1993     | 10 weeks |
| October 1993 - February 1994 | 7 weeks  |
- 2001-2002 STATE ADDITIONAL BENEFITS PROGRAMS. Provided additional 13 weeks of benefits from November 4, 2001 to June 30, 2002 as a result of Hawaii's economic downturn due to the September 11, 2001 terror attacks.
- 2002 TEMPORARY EXTENDED UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION (TEUC). Federally funded program providing an additional 13 weeks of benefits beginning week of March 10, 2002 to December 31, 2003, as part of the economic recovery from the terror attacks of September 11, 2001.
- (TEUC-A). Provides 39 weeks of extended benefits and extends TEUC until December 28, 2003 for displaced airline and related workers only.

Training Programs

Currently the Unemployment Insurance Division provides Trade Readjustment Allowances to claimants adversely affected by foreign competition.

## E. Labor Force Estimates

Labor force estimates are the most current estimate of total employment and unemployment for the State of Hawaii. Information in the table is rounded to the nearest 50. Civilian Labor Force (CLF) is the sum of the total employed and unemployed individuals. Unemployment (UNEMP) refers to persons not working but are able and available to work. The total unemployment rate (TUR) is calculated by dividing the number of unemployed individuals by the civilian labor force. Employment (EMPLT) refers to the number of persons working.

The source of this information is found on the Hawaii Workforce Informer (HIWI) website, located at [www.hiwi.org](http://www.hiwi.org). This site offers economic and labor market information for the State of Hawaii, including data on wages, unemployment, employment, jobs, careers and training.

### STATEWIDE

Year	CLF	Unemp	TUR(%)	Emplt
1990	551,050	13,400	2.4	537,600
1991	563,050	15,700	2.8	547,350
1992	576,000	24,450	4.2	551,550
1993	581,750	25,400	4.4	556,350
1994	585,800	30,050	5.1	555,750
1995	589,500	32,450	5.5	557,050
1996	596,750	35,050	5.9	561,700
1997	601,650	34,900	5.8	566,750
1998	604,300	34,150	5.7	570,150
1999	606,650	30,350	5.0	576,300
2000	609,000	24,150	4.0	584,850
2001	615,250	26,050	4.2	589,200
2002	608,950	24,600	4.0	584,350
2003	612,550	23,700	3.9	588,900
2004	616,950	19,800	3.2	597,150
2005	631,300	17,000	2.7	614,300
2006	643,500	15,200	2.4	628,300

### COUNTY, 2006

County	CLF	Unemp	TUR(%)	Emplt
HAWAII	83,650	2,350	2.8	81,300
KAUAI	32,550	750	2.3	31,800
MAUI	77,100	1,750	2.6	75,350
OAHU	450,150	10,300	2.4	439,850

\* Data for 2002-2006 have been benchmarked.

Data reflects population controls and model reestimation through 2006.



