

# STATE OF HAWAI‘I

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE FACT BOOK

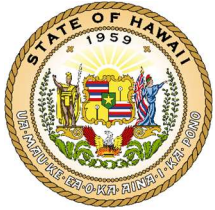
### 2021



**Department of Labor and Industrial Relations  
Research and Statistics Office**



STATE OF HAWAI‘I  
**Department of Labor  
and Industrial Relations**



**State of Hawai'i**  
**JOSH GREEN, M.D., Governor**

**Department of Labor & Industrial Relations**  
**JADE BUTAY, Director**  
**WILLIAM KUNSTMAN, Deputy Director**

**Unemployment Insurance Division**  
**ANNE EUSTAQUIO, Administrator**

**Prepared by:**

**Unemployment Insurance Program Development, Coordination and Evaluation Services Staff**  
**Mirasol Valdez, Research Statistician**  
**Jason Wong, Research Statistician**

# Table of Contents

## INTRODUCTION

### Section I Insured Unemployment

- Insured Unemployment Rate 1
- Average Weekly Insured Unemployed 2

### Section II Employment and Wages

- Employment 3
- Total Wages 4
- Average Annual Wages 5
- Average Weekly Wages 6

### Section III Claims Data

- Initial Claims 7
- Weeks Claimed 9
- First Payments 11
- Prompt Payments 12
- Final Payments 13
- Weeks Compensated 14
- Benefit Payments 15
- Average Weekly Benefit Amount & Average Duration 16
- Monetary Determinations 17
- Nonmonetary Determinations 19
- Overpayments 20
- Appeals 21

### Section IV Financing

- Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund 22
- Employers 23
- Taxable Wages 24
- Tax Rates 25
- Adequate Reserve Fund 26
- Experience Rating Index 27

### Labor Force Estimates 28

### Appendices

- Coverage History 29
- Benefit History 31
- Financing History 34
- Program History 38

# Introduction

The Unemployment Insurance Fact Book provides statistical data and other information on the Hawaii Unemployment Insurance 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 the requirements of the state unemployment insurance law.

During 2021, there were three regular programs 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-Service members (UCX) program covers ex-service personnel. The Federal-State Extended Benefits (EB) program covers claimants who exhaust their regular benefits during periods of high unemployment.

This fact book contains regular program data from 2011 through the end of 2021. It does not include EUC08 data. Tables are presented by programs (UI, UCFE, and UCX) and also in a combined program total. Data for the current year is presented in the smallest available data group, either by county or local office. Unemployment statistics reports required by the Federal government are data sources for this fact book.

Since the start of the State Unemployment Insurance Program in 1937, various unemployment and training programs were implemented. A brief explanation and a history of these programs are provided in the appendices.

Publications from 1990 are available on the Internet at <http://labor.hawaii.gov/rs/>

Inquiries or comments may be directed to:

State of Hawaii  
Department of Labor & Industrial Relations  
Unemployment Insurance Division  
Program Development Coordination and  
Evaluation Services Staff  
830 Punchbowl Street, Room 325  
Honolulu, HI 96813



# Section I – Insured Unemployment

## Insured Unemployment Rate

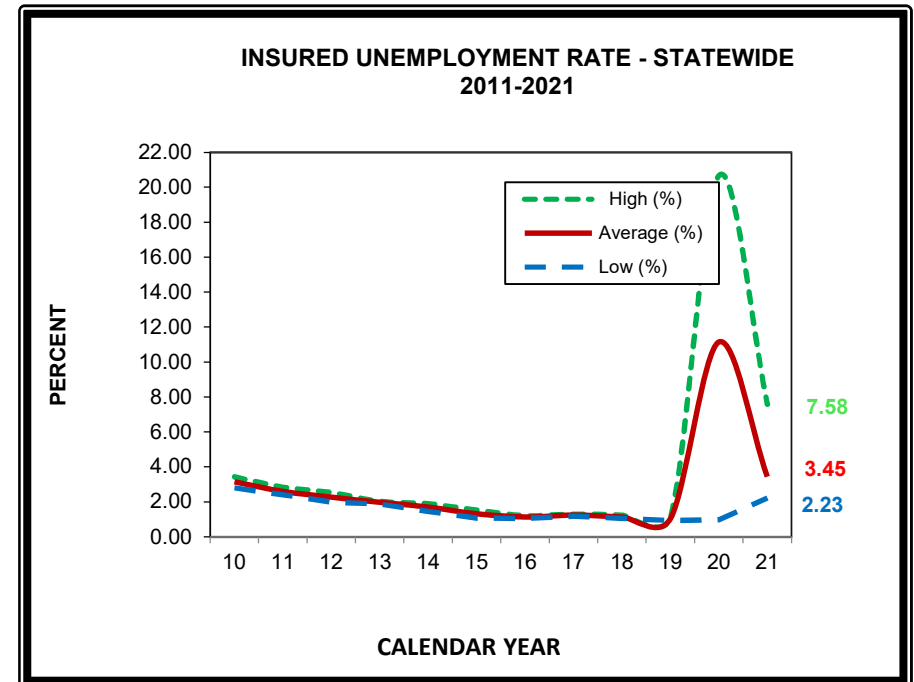
The insured unemployment rate (IUR) is one of many indicators of economic performance in the state. It is a standard measurement of unemployed individuals covered by unemployment insurance and represents a ratio of unemployed individuals to employed individuals.

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 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 Hawai’i are also included in the weeks claimed.

STATEWIDE - UI ONLY			
Year	High (%)	Low (%)	Average (%)
2011	2.85	2.42	2.61
2012	2.54	1.99	2.28
2013	2.04	1.88	1.98
2014	1.90	1.47	1.71
2015	1.54	1.08	1.33
2016	1.22	1.06	1.14
2017	1.31	1.19	1.25
2018	1.25	1.06	1.14
2019	1.12	0.94	1.06
2020	20.67	0.98	11.15
2021	7.58	2.23	3.45

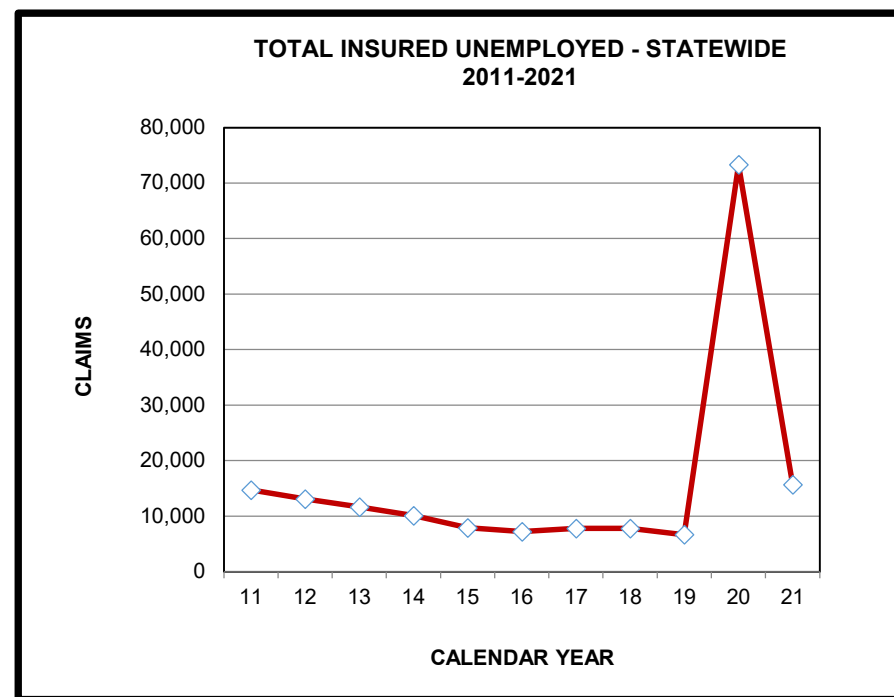
COUNTY 2021			
County	High (%)	Low (%)	Average (%)
O’AHU	5.59	1.65	2.77
HAWAI’I	7.27	1.77	3.47
MAUI	8.56	1.54	3.49
KAUA’I	8.33	1.39	3.83



## Average Weekly Insured Unemployed

Insured unemployed refers to the average weekly number of individuals that file claims. The calculation is derived 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	Total
2011	14,186	205	330	14,721
2012	12,627	143	314	13,085
2013	11,221	148	300	11,670
2014	9,740	119	256	10,115
2015	7,609	92	190	7,891
2016	7,011	68	131	7,210
2017	7,651	63	101	7,815
2018	7,644	64	79	7,786
2019	6,553	70	62	6,685
2020	72,985	200	131	73,316
2021	15,471	123	89	15,683



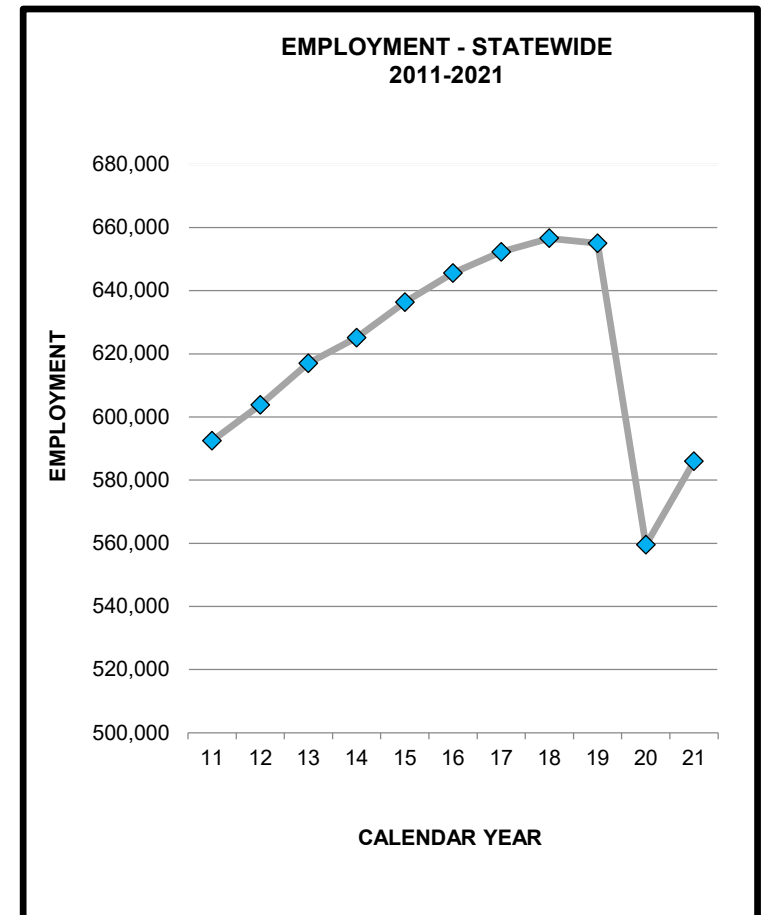
# Section II - Employment and Wages

## Employment

Employment is the average number of employees covered by the unemployment insurance law. These figures represent 12-month averages for each calendar year and may not add to totals due to rounding.

STATEWIDE PROGRAMS						
Year	Private	Federal	State	County	Nonprofit	Total
2011	429,306	34,884	68,020	18,521	41,806	592,537
2012	438,486	34,979	68,054	18,497	43,780	603,796
2013	451,156	33,873	68,491	18,673	44,829	617,022
2014	458,518	33,083	69,830	18,832	44,815	625,077
2015	467,820	32,927	71,100	18,902	45,654	636,403
2016	475,512	33,185	70,275	18,960	47,669	645,601
2017	481,001	33,374	69,978	18,970	48,937	652,259
2018	484,587	33,696	69,354	18,910	50,050	656,597
2019	482,634	34,250	69,207	19,064	49,834	654,989
2020	395,613	35,091	63,670	18,739	46,415	559,528
2021	423,710	34,718	63,876	18,662	45,065	586,030

COUNTY 2021						
County	Private	Federal	State	County	Nonprofit	Total
O'AHU	294,134	31,976	46,196	11,934	36,809	421,048
HAWAI'I	50,025	1,268	9,636	2,727	2,897	66,552
MAUI	57,227	880	5,028	2,659	4,094	69,888
KAUA'I	22,324	594	3,016	1,343	1,266	28,542

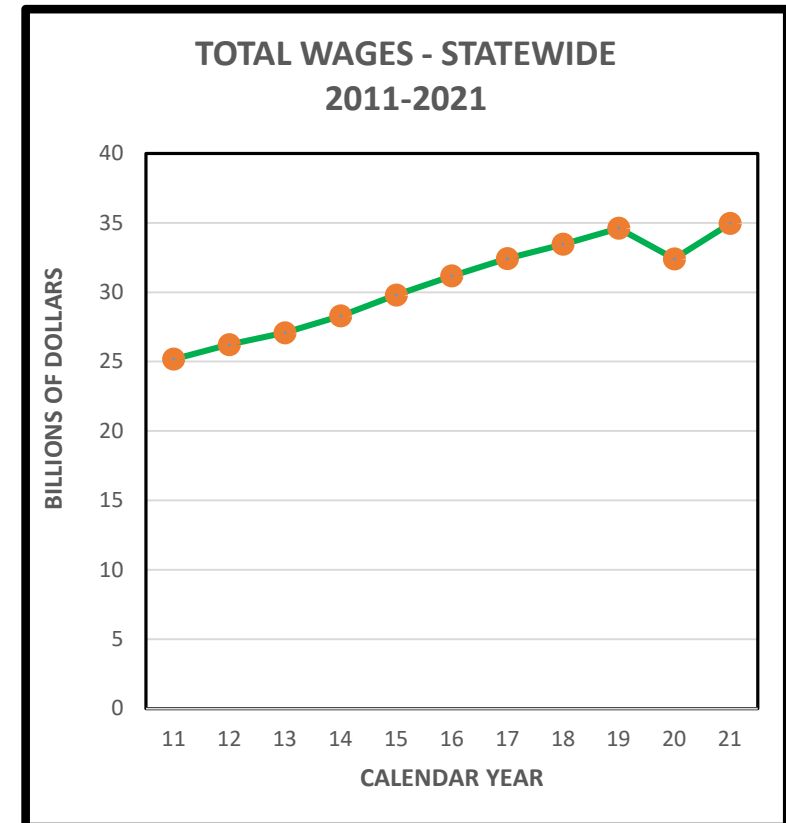


# Total Wages

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

STATEWIDE ALL PROGRAMS					
Year	Private	Federal	State/County	Nonprofit	Total
2011	16,728,000,105	2,435,004,915	3,964,974,526	2,060,452,925	<b>25,188,432,471</b>
2012	17,543,283,316	2,466,483,559	4,019,285,064	2,198,001,865	<b>26,227,053,804</b>
2013	18,313,312,299	2,331,047,120	4,148,644,519	2,283,476,080	<b>27,076,480,018</b>
2014	19,068,458,173	2,417,049,715	4,427,915,534	2,373,723,435	<b>28,287,146,857</b>
2015	20,293,537,427	2,385,323,552	4,602,326,068	2,518,325,641	<b>29,799,512,688</b>
2016	21,254,705,644	2,533,891,743	4,754,352,501	2,632,532,484	<b>31,175,482,372</b>
2017	22,177,715,602	2,593,820,604	4,883,304,467	2,768,035,019	<b>32,422,875,692</b>
2018	22,923,953,622	2,674,445,940	4,932,263,249	2,926,874,890	<b>33,457,537,701</b>
2019	23,650,317,714	2,780,699,429	5,087,821,808	3,083,157,249	<b>34,601,996,200</b>
2020	21,095,142,756	2,883,966,349	5,205,980,198	3,220,829,182	<b>32,405,918,485</b>
2021	23,484,510,882	2,982,132,636	5,228,123,268	3,252,229,956	<b>34,946,996,742</b>

COUNTY 2021					
County	Private	Federal	State/County	Nonprofit	Total
O'AHU	17,116,700,821	2,771,792,412	3,694,524,304	2,712,429,538	<b>26,295,447,075</b>
HAWAI'I	2,377,721,155	99,544,153	781,210,327	167,852,547	<b>3,426,328,182</b>
MAUI	2,917,641,618	63,609,930	476,769,709	269,448,744	<b>3,727,470,001</b>
KAUA'I	1,072,447,288	47,186,141	275,618,928	102,499,127	<b>1,497,751,484</b>

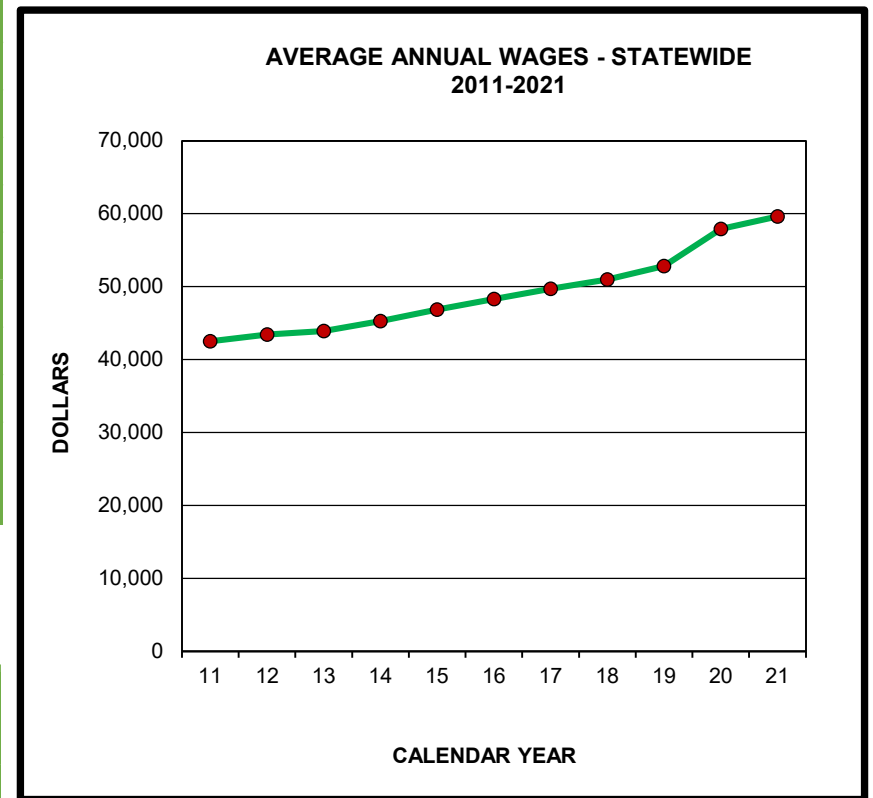




# Average Annual Wages

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

STATEWIDE - ALL PROGRAMS					
Year	Private	Federal	State/Cnty	Nonprofit	Total
2011	38,965	69,803	45,816	49,286	42,509
2012	40,009	70,513	46,438	50,206	43,437
2013	40,592	68,817	47,596	50,937	43,883
2014	41,587	73,060	49,942	52,967	45,254
2015	43,379	72,443	51,136	55,161	46,825
2016	44,699	76,357	53,279	55,225	48,289
2017	46,107	77,720	54,901	56,563	49,709
2018	47,306	79,370	55,881	58,479	50,956
2019	49,003	81,188	92,580	61,869	52,828
2020	53,323	82,185	100,504	69,391	57,917
2021	55,426	85,896	100,511	72,168	59,633



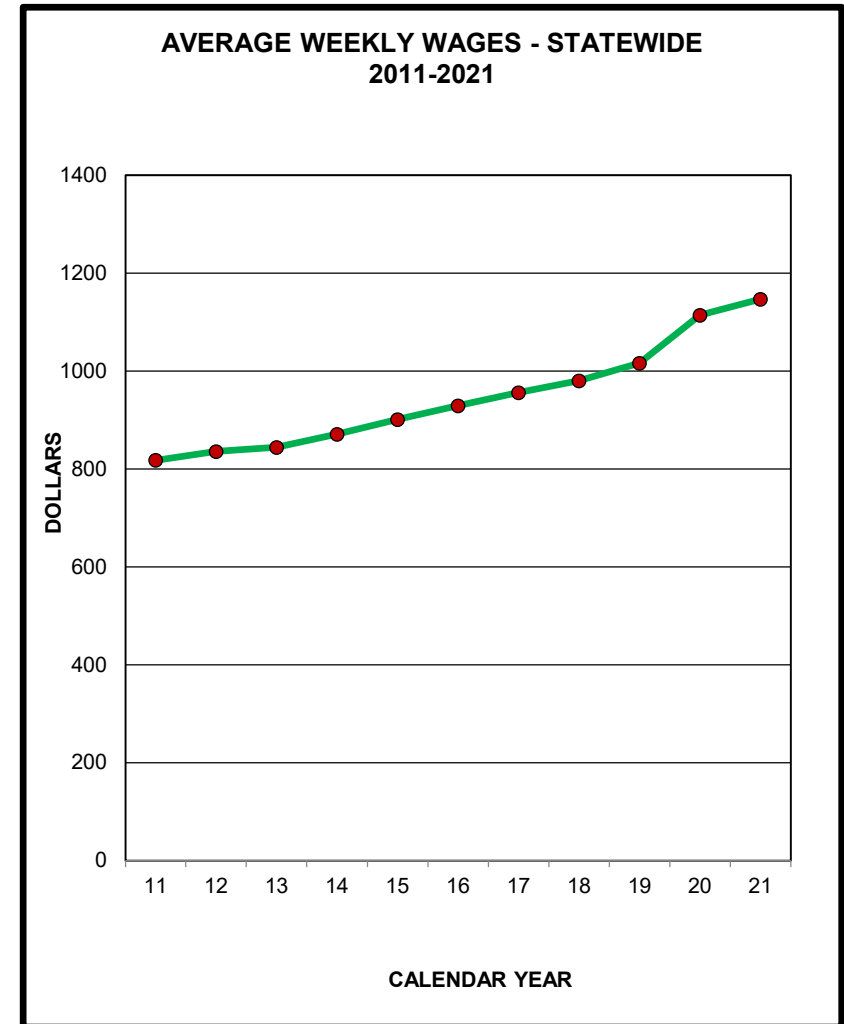
COUNTY 2021					
County	Private	Federal	State/Cnty	Nonprofit	Total
O'AHU	58,194	86,683	91,909	73,690	62,452
HAWAI'I	47,531	78,515	83,798	57,948	51,484
MAUI	50,984	72,270	97,490	65,816	53,335
KAUA'I	48,039	79,494	92,728	80,990	52,475

# Average Weekly Wages

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

STATEWIDE - ALL PROGRAMS					
Year	Private	Federal	State/Cnty	Nonprofit	Total
2011	749.33	1,342.36	881.08	947.81	<b>817.49</b>
2012	769.40	1,356.02	893.05	965.49	<b>835.33</b>
2013	780.61	1,323.41	915.30	979.57	<b>843.89</b>
2014	799.75	1,405.00	960.41	1,018.60	<b>870.27</b>
2015	834.21	1,393.13	983.38	1,060.79	<b>900.48</b>
2016	859.59	1,468.39	1024.60	1,062.02	<b>928.64</b>
2017	886.68	1,494.61	1055.78	1,087.75	<b>955.93</b>
2018	909.73	1,526.34	1074.63	1,124.60	<b>979.92</b>
2019	942.36	1,561.31	1780.38	1,189.78	<b>1015.93</b>
2020	1025.44	1,580.48	1932.77	1,334.45	<b>1113.78</b>
2021	1065.88	1,651.85	1932.90	1,387.85	<b>1146.80</b>

COUNTY 2021					
County	Private	Federal	State/Cnty	Nonprofit	Total
O'AHU	1119.11	1,666.97	1,767.48	1,417.12	<b>1201.01</b>
HAWAI'I	914.06	1,509.91	1,611.50	1,114.39	<b>990.07</b>
MAUI	980.45	1,389.81	1,874.81	1,265.68	<b>1025.67</b>
KAUA'I	923.83	1,528.73	1,783.23	1,557.49	<b>1009.14</b>



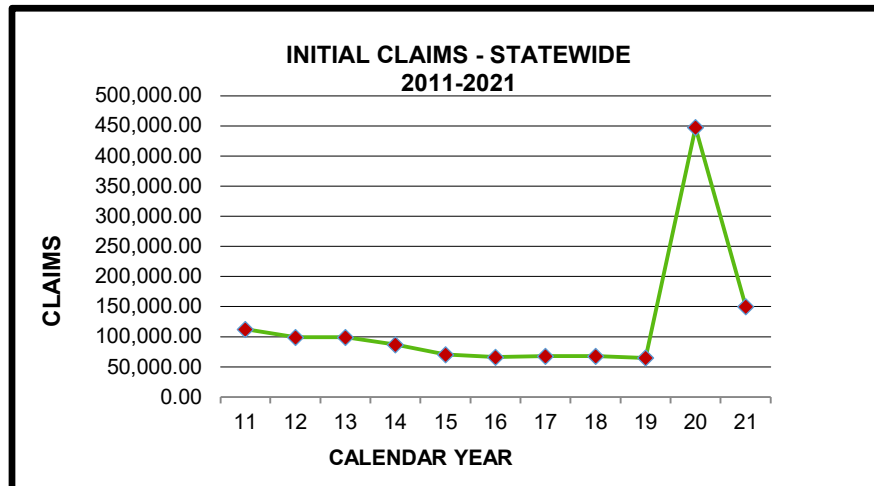
# Section III - Claims Data

## Initial Claims

Initial claims are notices of unemployment filed: (1) to request a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for compensation (i.e., 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 (i.e., additional claim). Initial claims consist of new, transitional (Tran), additional (Add), 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 Hawai'i against another state and liable state claims are filed against Hawai'i 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 Hawai'i 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). Initial claims include regular unemployment (UI), Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Service members (UCX).



STATEWIDE - ALL PROGRAMS						
Year	New	Tran	Add	Agent	Liable	Total
2011	41,692	6,336	60,958	90	3,254	112,330
2012	38,825	4,227	52,793	38	3,075	98,958
2013	40,910	2,885	52,073	31	3,284	99,183
2014	35,844	1,411	46,498	2	3,414	87,169
2015	30,092	718	36,571	0	3,100	70,481
2016	29,794	729	32,480	0	3,049	66,052
2017	29,049	992	35,174	0	2,708	67,923
2018	28,564	923	36,025	0	2,475	67,987
2019	26,122	973	35,416	0	2,665	65,176
2020	292,412	1,960	140,051	0	13,017	447,440
2021	74,014	4,422	63,848	0	7,959	150,243

INITIAL CLAIMS by LOCAL OFFICES ALL PROGRAMS 2021						
Office	New	Tran	Add	Agent	Liable	Total
O'AHU	49,375	2,851	42,420	0	7,959	102,605
HONOLULU	23,071	1,525	16,407	0	7,959	48,962
KANE'OHE	5,125	223	3,915	0	0	9,263
WAIPAHU	21,179	1,103	22,098	0	0	44,380
HAWAI'I	10,043	516	7,990	0	0	18,549
HILO	5,447	301	4,948	0	0	10,696
KONA	2,980	127	1,893	0	0	5,000
WAIMEA	1,616	88	1,149	0	0	2,853
MAUI	9,811	647	9,449	0	0	19,907
WAILUKU	9,348	619	8,852	0	0	18,819
MOLOKA'I	343	25	327	0	0	695
LANA'I	120	3	270	0	0	393
KAUA'I	4,785	408	3,989	0	0	9,182

## Initial Claims by Programs

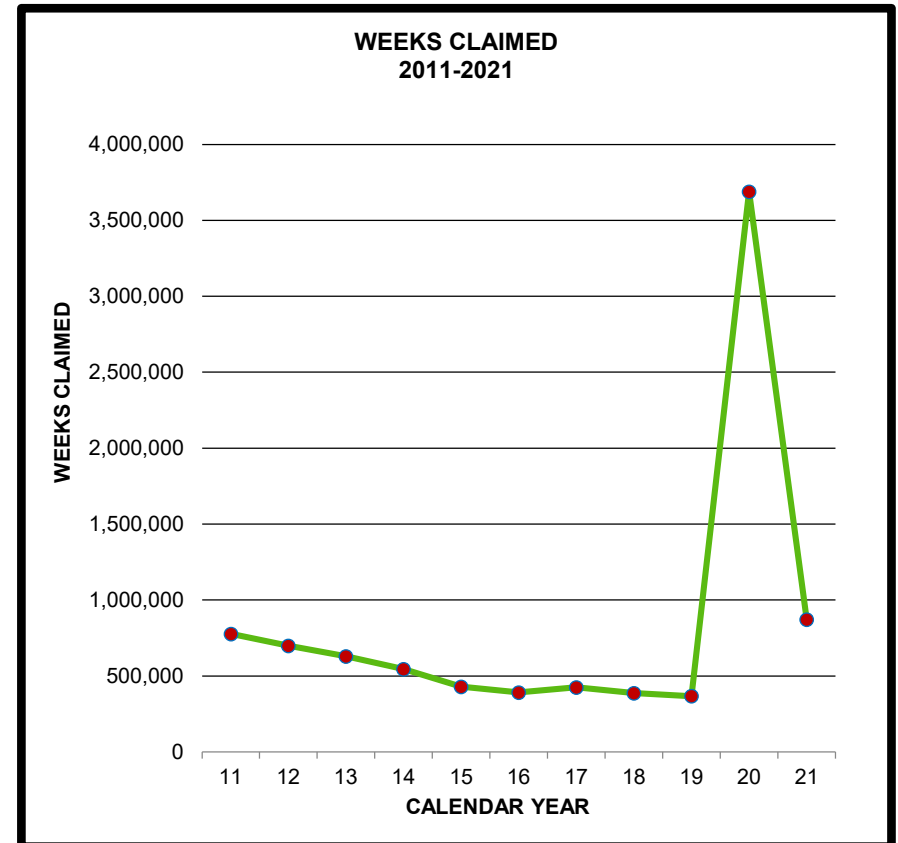
UI - INITIAL CLAIMS							UCFE - INITIAL CLAIMS						UCX - INITIAL CLAIMS					
Year	New	Tran	Add	Agent	Liabile	Total	New	Tran	Add	Agent	Liabile	Total	New	Tran	Add	Agent	Liabile	Total
2011	40,119	6,308	60,528	80	3,148	110,183	390	22	253	1	91	757	1,183	6	177	9	15	1,390
2012	37,366	4,207	52,505	33	3,001	97,112	260	16	174	1	56	507	1,199	4	114	4	18	1,339
2013	38,975	2,873	51,722	26	3,187	96,783	736	11	209	1	75	1,032	1,199	1	142	4	22	1,368
2014	34,532	1,407	46,183	2	3,316	85,440	153	3	188	0	76	420	1,159	1	127	0	22	1,309
2015	29,127	714	36,294	0	3,060	69,195	105	3	185	0	32	325	860	1	92	0	8	961
2016	29,046	725	32,339	0	3,038	65,148	64	2	88	0	9	163	684	2	53	0	2	741
2017	28,472	989	35,046	0	2,691	67,198	54	0	81	0	10	145	523	3	47	0	7	580
2018	28,030	921	35,909		2,451	67,311	90	1	77	0	17	185	444	1	39	0	7	491
2019	25,657	966	35,279	0	2,648	64,550	114	6	113	0	14	247	351	1	24	0	3	379
2020	291,820	1,960	139,616	0	13,001	446,397	17	0	386	0	13	416	575	0	49	0	3	627
2021	73,564	4,416	63,535	0	7,952	149,467	24	4	284	0	3	315	426	2	29	0	4	461

# Weeks Claimed

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

STATEWIDE - ALL PROGRAMS				
Year	Intra	Agent	Liabe	Total
2011	730,033	0	46,729	776,762
2012	656,061	0	44,176	700,237
2013	586,011	0	43,902	629,913
2014	503,722	0	42,720	546,442
2015	391,847	0	38,813	430,710
2016	357,618	0	33,844	391,462
2017	392,421	0	32,613	425,034
2018	359,556	0	28,482	388,038
2019	340,179	0	28,154	368,333
2020	3,601,947	0	87,242	3,689,189
2021	830,628	0	41,712	872,340

WEEK CLAIMED by LOCAL OFFICE ALL PROGRAMS 2021				
Office	Intra	Agent	Liabe	Total
O'AHU	556,507	-	41,712	598,219
HONOLULU	259,588	-	41,712	301,300
KANE'OHE	54,587	-	-	54,587
WAIPAHU	242,332	-	-	242,332
HAWAI'I	108,977	-	-	108,977
HILO	57,856	-	-	57,856
KONA	33,438	-	-	33,438
WAIMEA	17,683	-	-	17,683
MAUI	111,255	-	-	111,255
WAILUKU	104,985	-	-	104,985
MOLOKA'I	4,243	-	-	4,243
LANA'I	2,027	-	-	2,027
KAUA'I	53,889	-	-	53,889



## Weeks Claimed by Programs

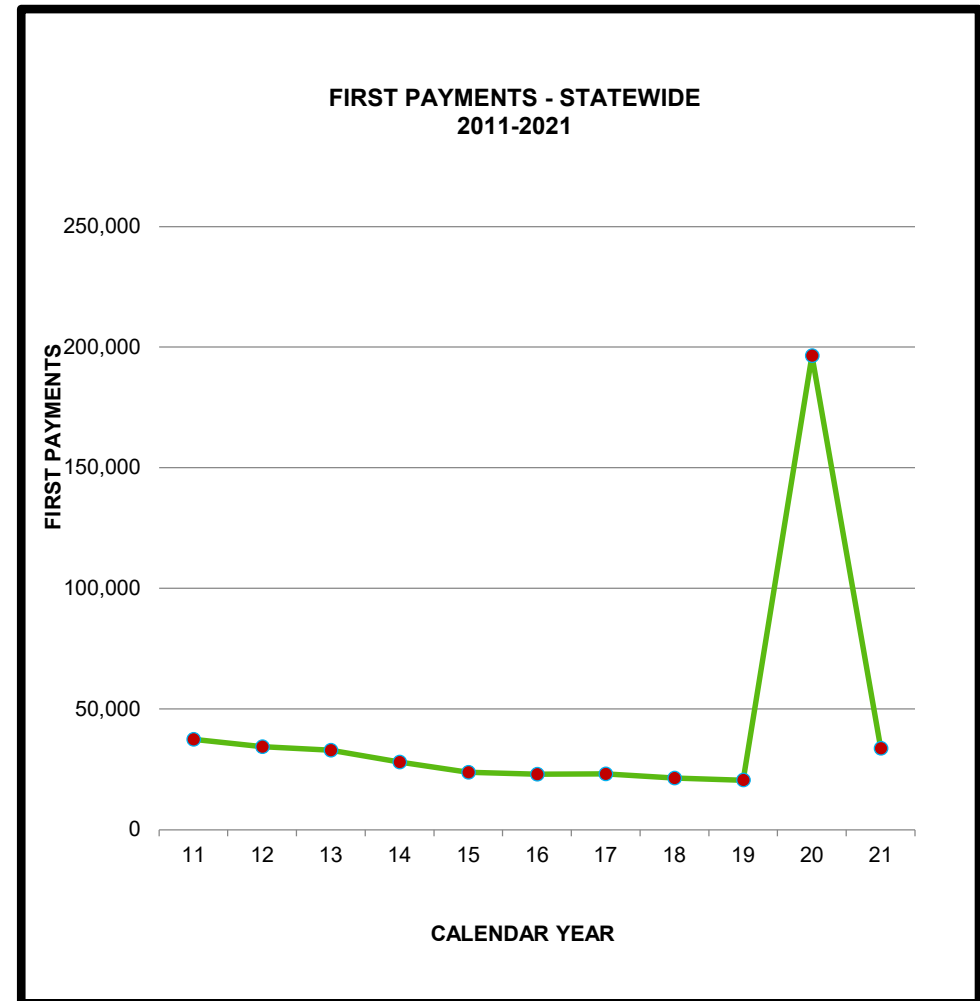
UI - WEEKS CLAIMED					UCFE - WEEKS CLAIMED				UCX - WEEKS CLAIMED			
Year	Intra	Agent	Liabe	Total	Intra	Agent	Liabe	Total	Intra	Agent	Liabe	Total
2011	704,066	0	40,297	<b>744,363</b>	9,396	0	2,964	<b>12,360</b>	16,571	0	3,468	<b>20,039</b>
2012	633,839	0	36,900	<b>670,739</b>	6,393	0	3,474	<b>9,867</b>	15,829	0	3,802	<b>19,631</b>
2013	564,086	0	36,325	<b>600,411</b>	6,523	0	3,639	<b>10,162</b>	15,402	0	3,938	<b>19,340</b>
2014	485,541	0	36,248	<b>521,789</b>	5,049	0	3,887	<b>8,936</b>	13,132	0	2,585	<b>15,717</b>
2015	378,122	0	33,990	<b>412,412</b>	3,993	0	2,861	<b>6,854</b>	9,732	0	2,012	<b>11,744</b>
2016	347,998	0	30,364	<b>378,362</b>	2,900	0	2,215	<b>5,115</b>	6,720	0	1,265	<b>7,985</b>
2017	384,559	0	29,186	<b>413,745</b>	2,661	0	2,646	<b>5,307</b>	5,201	0	781	<b>5,982</b>
2018	352,630	0	25,243	<b>377,873</b>	3,856	0	2,362	<b>5,218</b>	4,070	0	877	<b>4,947</b>
2019	333,610	0	25,738	<b>359,348</b>	3,419	0	1,974	<b>5,393</b>	3,150	0	442	<b>3,592</b>
2020	3,585,619	0	84,678	<b>3,670,297</b>	9,731	0	2,039	<b>11,770</b>	6,597	0	525	<b>7,122</b>
2021	819,543	0	39,215	<b>858,758</b>	6,316	0	2,164	<b>8,480</b>	4,769	0	333	<b>5,102</b>

# First Payments

First payments are benefit payments issued for the first compensable week of a benefit year. Effective 2011, Honolulu includes interstate liable.

STATEWIDE - ALL PROGRAMS				
Year	UI	UCFE	UCX	Total
2011	36,057	507	876	37,440
2012	33,074	391	866	34,331
2013	31,573	459	833	32,865
2014	26,958	401	704	28,063
2015	22,974	313	505	23,792
2016	22,299	242	386	22,927
2017	22,547	270	293	23,110
2018	20,968	235	230	21,433
2019	20,010	329	183	20,522
2020	195,722	489	321	196,532
2021	33,135	321	199	33,655

LOCAL OFFICES - ALL PROGRAMS 2021				
Office	UI	UCFE	UCX	Total
O'AHU	21,955	239	191	22,385
HONOLULU/ INTERSTATE	9,710	159	71	9,940
KANE'OHE	2,175	18	16	2,209
WAIPAHU	10,070	62	104	10,236
HAWAI'I	4,353	53	4	4,410
HILO	2,416	37	3	2,456
KONA	1,277	12	1	1,290
WAIMEA	660	4	0	664
MAUI	4,549	25	2	4,576
WAILUKU	4,325	23	2	4,350
MOLOKA'I	164	2	0	166
LANA'I	60	0	0	60
KAUA'I	2,278	4	2	2,284

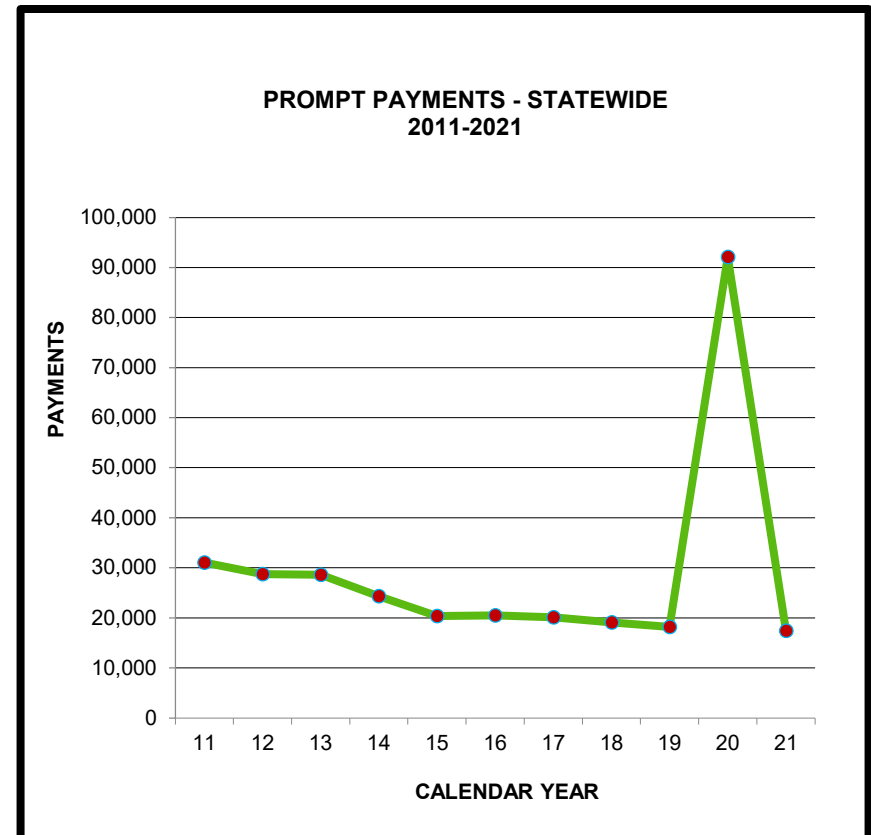


# Prompt Payments

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 (Prompt/First).

STATEWIDE - ALL PROGRAMS					
Year	UI	UCFE	UCX	Total	Prompt/First
2011	30,039	314	715	31,068	83.0%
2012	27,756	264	721	28,741	83.7%
2013	27,566	334	726	28,626	87.1%
2014	23,420	296	608	24,324	86.7%
2015	19,741	219	433	20,393	85.7%
2016	20,018	180	339	20,537	89.6%
2017	19,710	181	262	20,153	87.2%
2018	18,707	191	199	19,097	89.1%
2019	17,815	204	157	18,176	88.6%
2020	91,877	96	114	92,087	46.9%
2021	17,386	33	46	17,465	51.9%

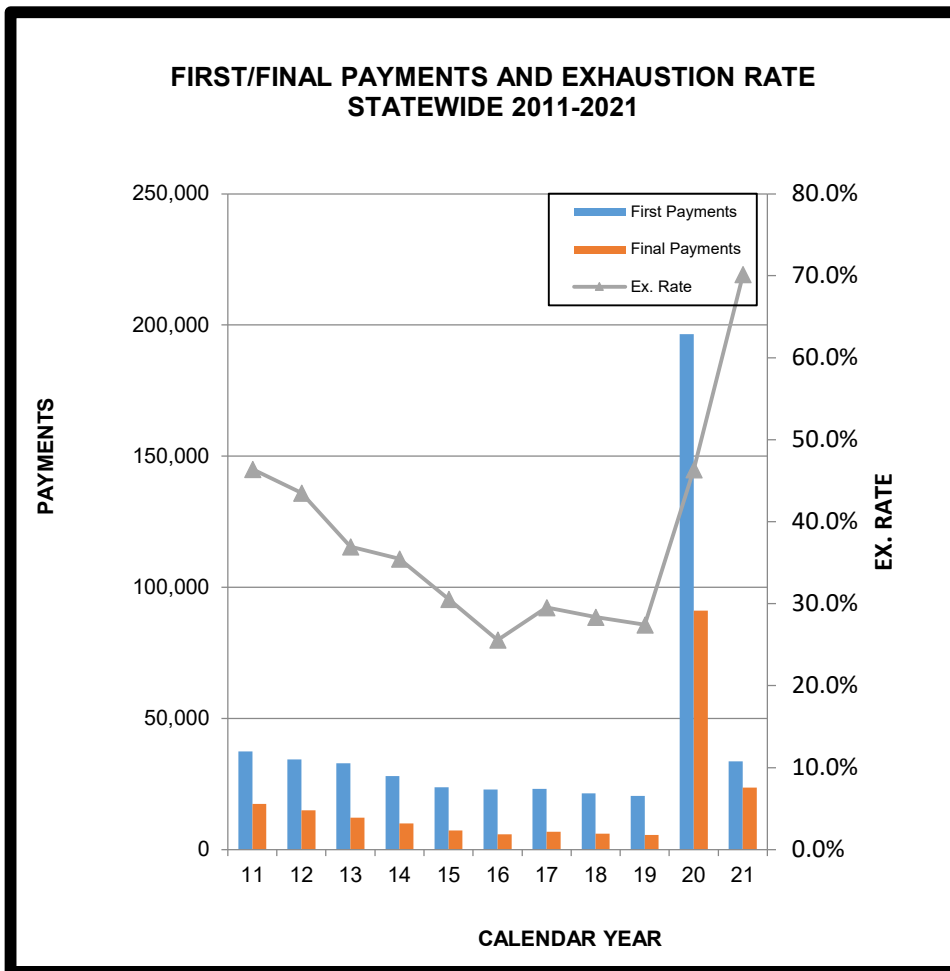
LOCAL OFFICES - ALL PROGRAMS 2021					
Office	UI	UCFE	UCX	Total	Prompt/First
O'AHU	11,492	24	43	11,559	51.64%
HONOLULU/ INTERSTATE	4,650	15	19	4,684	47.12%
KANE'OHE	1,154	3	5	1,162	52.60%
WAIPAHU	5,688	6	19	5,713	55.81%
HAWAI'I	2,327	4	2	2,333	52.90%
HILO	1,337	3	2	1,342	54.64%
KONA	651	0	0	651	50.47%
WAIMEA	339	1	0	340	51.20%
MAUI	2,308	5	0	2,313	50.55%
WAILUKU	2,194	3	0	2,197	50.51%
MOLOKA'I	80	2	0	82	49.40%
LANA'I	34	0	0	34	56.67%
KAUA'I	1,259	0	1	1,260	55.17%





# Final Payments

A final payment is the last benefit payment received by a claimant who exhausts their entitlement for the benefit year. The exhaustion rate (Ex. Rate) is computed by dividing total final payments by total first payments. The exhaustion rate for 2021 was 70.2%.

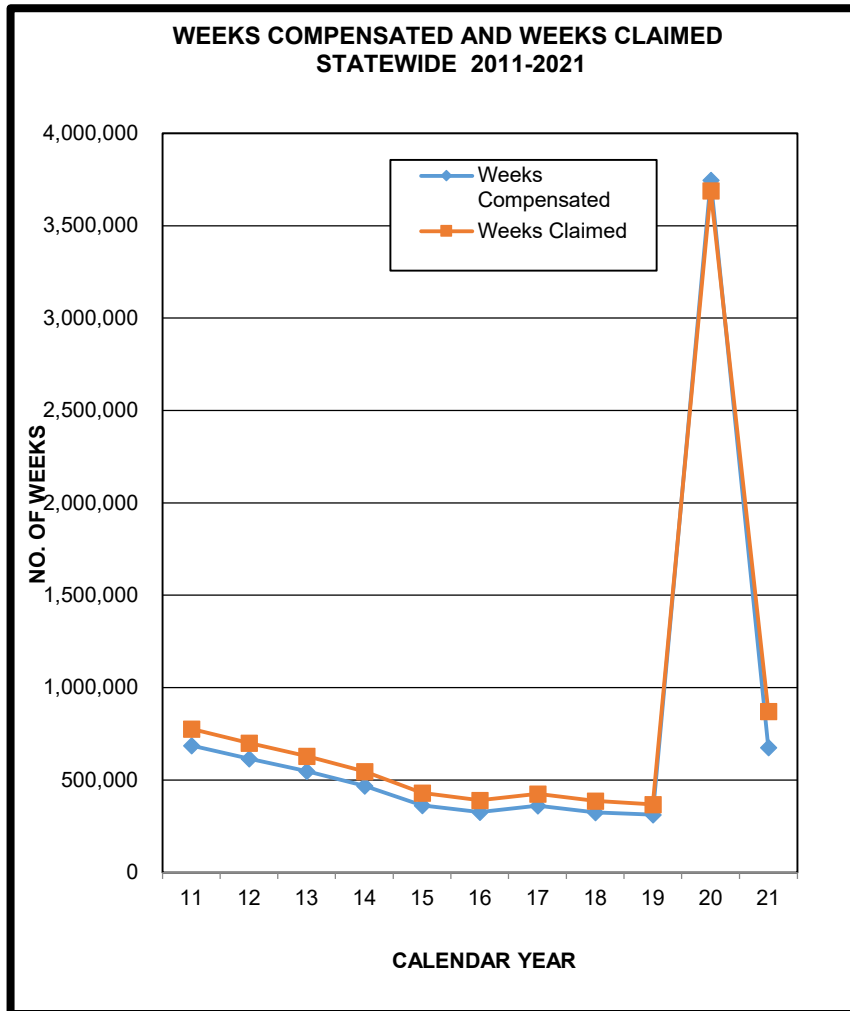


STATEWIDE - ALL PROGRAMS					
Year	UI	UCFE	UCX	Total	Ex. Rate
2011	16,592	328	450	17,370	46.4%
2012	14,243	251	442	14,936	43.5%
2013	11,489	206	454	12,149	37.0%
2014	9,465	177	317	9,959	35.5%
2015	6,862	154	257	7,273	30.6%
2016	5,610	106	150	5,866	25.6%
2017	6,648	80	95	6,823	29.5%
2018	5,890	108	86	6,084	28.4%
2019	5,486	98	45	5,629	27.4%
2020	90,804	186	111	91,101	46.4%
2021	23,316	188	110	23,614	70.2%

COUNTY - ALL PROGRAMS 2021					
County	UI	UCFE	UCX	Total	Ex. Rate
O'AHU	15,136	147	100	15,383	68.7%
HAWAI'I	2,944	27	6	2,977	67.5%
MAUI	3,472	10	3	3,485	76.2%
KAUA'I	1,764	4	1	1,769	77.5%

# Weeks Compensated

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

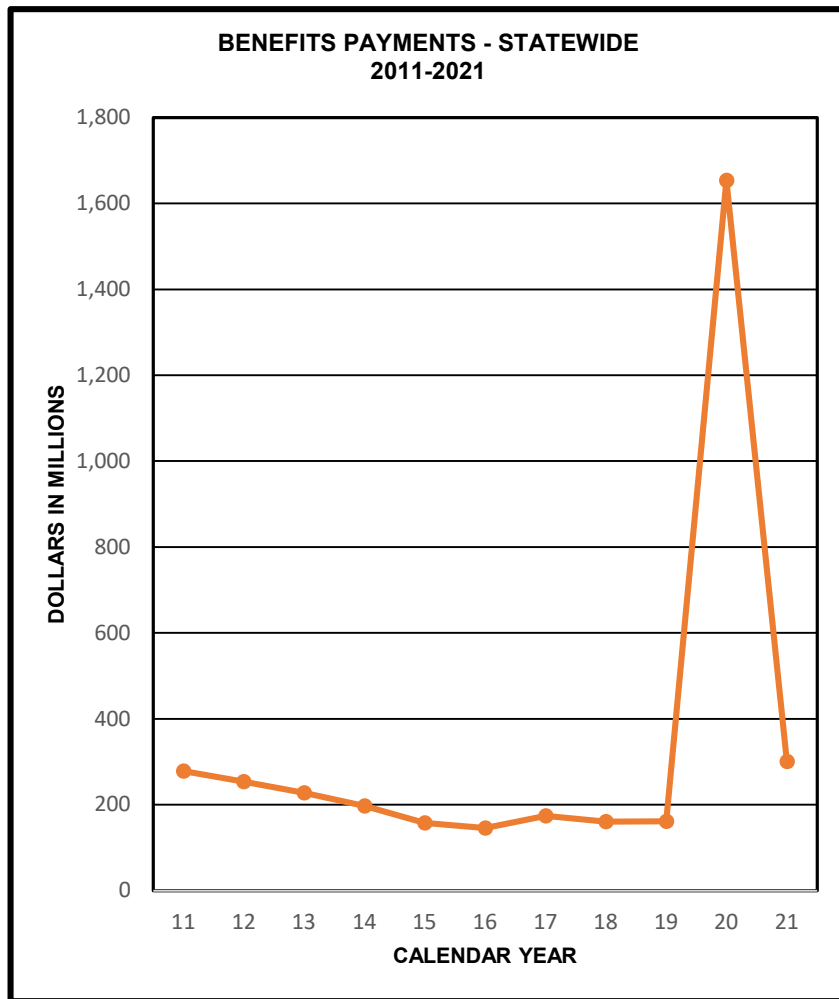


STATEWIDE - ALL PROGRAMS				
Year	UI	UCFE	UCX	Total
2011	659,059	10,644	17,544	687,247
2012	590,591	8,359	16,769	615,719
2013	523,726	7,901	16,523	548,150
2014	447,892	7,424	12,839	468,155
2015	348,520	5,551	9,734	363,805
2016	316,364	3,966	6,485	326,815
2017	351,587	4,219	4,579	360,385
2018	316,336	4,340	3,858	324,534
2019	306,248	4,135	2,807	313,190
2020	3,731,011	9,950	5,869	3,746,830
2021	665,917	6,496	3,550	675,963

COUNTY - ALL PROGRAMS 2021				
County	UI	UCFE	UCX	Total
O'AHU	443,467	5,302	3,382	452,151
HAWAI'I	84,604	835	95	85,534
MAUI	94,268	291	56	94,615
KAUA'I	43,578	68	17	43,663

# Benefit Payments

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

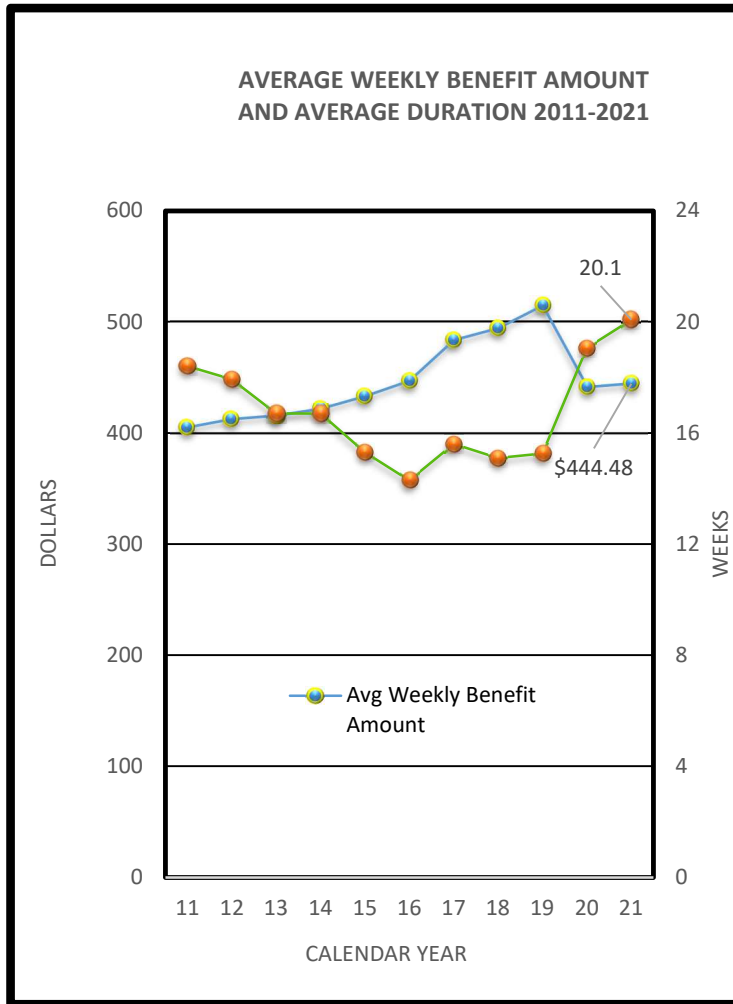


STATEWIDE - ALL PAYMENTS				
Year	UI	UCFE	UCX	Total
2011	263,064,701	5,506,944	9,819,471	<b>278,391,116</b>
2012	240,487,042	4,324,865	9,286,073	<b>254,097,980</b>
2013	214,895,801	4,063,582	8,970,064	<b>227,929,447</b>
2014	186,584,404	3,868,946	7,039,849	<b>197,493,199</b>
2015	149,163,174	2,910,953	5,413,993	<b>157,488,120</b>
2016	140,211,409	2,224,220	3,645,716	<b>146,081,345</b>
2017	169,122,649	2,473,138	2,660,345	<b>174,256,132</b>
2018	155,380,469	2,583,389	2,382,005	<b>160,345,863</b>
2019	156,711,965	2,605,048	1,850,337	<b>161,167,350</b>
2020	1,643,240,102	6,093,762	4,585,880	<b>1,653,919,744</b>
2021	294,063,307	3,958,896	2,432,611	<b>300,454,814</b>

LOCAL OFFICES - ALL PROGRAMS 2021				
County	UI	UCFE	UCX	Total
O'AHU	198,962,366	3,127,743	2,315,907	<b>204,406,016</b>
HAWAI'I	35,156,829	533,425	66,982	<b>35,757,236</b>
MAUI	41,428,376	227,671	36,132	<b>41,692,179</b>
KAUA'I	18,515,736	70,057	13,590	<b>18,599,383</b>

# Average Weekly Benefit Amount and Average Duration

The average weekly benefit amount (AWBA) is computed by dividing total benefit payments by total weeks compensated in a year. The average benefit duration is computed by dividing weeks compensated by first payments. The number of weeks is the unit for average benefit duration. The minimum (Min) weekly benefit amount is the lowest weekly benefit amount for a week of total unemployment (\$5). The Maximum Weekly benefit amount is the highest weekly benefit amount, computed at 66-2/3% of the statewide average weekly wages.

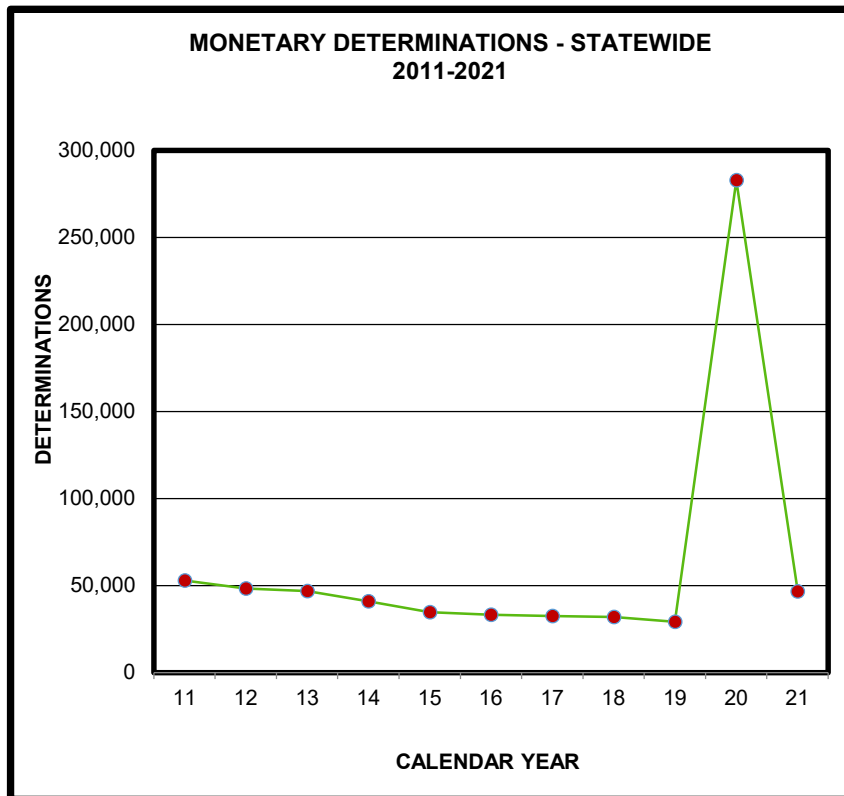


STATEWIDE - ALL PROGRAMS								
Year	Min	Max	Kaua'i	Maui	Hawaii	O'ahu	State	Duration
2011	5	549	383.33	389.16	370.10	422.97	<b>405.08</b>	<b>18.4</b>
2012	5	523/560	394.01	385.66	369.67	431.27	<b>412.68</b>	<b>17.9</b>
2013	5	534	394.93	407.64	372.75	431.63	<b>415.82</b>	<b>16.7</b>
2014	5	544	397.70	408.23	377.12	437.70	<b>421.85</b>	<b>16.7</b>
2015	5	551	406.02	429.18	388.83	447.01	<b>432.89</b>	<b>15.3</b>
2016	5	569	427.78	439.24	406.60	461.27	<b>446.98</b>	<b>14.3</b>
2017	5	592	457.57	471.39	442.02	497.69	<b>483.53</b>	<b>15.6</b>
2018	5	619	474.87	480.77	443.12	512.12	<b>494.08</b>	<b>15.1</b>
2019	5	630	494.48	497.08	468.58	532.51	<b>514.40</b>	<b>15.3</b>
2020	5	648	448.46	472.22	425.61	433.61	<b>441.42</b>	<b>19.1</b>
2021	5	639	425.98	440.65	418.05	452.07	<b>444.48</b>	<b>20.1</b>

2012: January – March \$523, April – December \$560.

# Monetary Determinations

Monetary determinations are notices that inform claimants of their eligibility for compensation. The table provides eligible (Elig), ineligible (Inelig), total determinations eligible as a percentage of total (Elig/Total), 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 (Max/Elig). Monetary Determinations data includes Alternative Base Period.



STATEWIDE ALL PROGRAMS						
Year	Elig	Inelig	Total	Elig/Total	Max	Max/Elig
2011	48,417	4,559	52,976	91.4	17,715	36.6
2012	44,221	4,065	48,286	91.6	17,335	39.2
2013	42,752	4,017	46,769	91.4	18,041	42.2
2014	37,800	3,189	40,989	92.2	16,381	43.3
2015	31,981	2,783	34,764	92.0	13,757	43.0
2016	30,924	2,383	33,307	92.8	14,312	46.3
2017	30,410	2,101	32,511	93.5	15,140	49.8
2018	29,740	2,133	31,873	93.3	14,489	48.7
2019	27,134	2,154	29,288	92.6	13,470	49.6
2020	221,170	61,657	282,827	78.2	66,650	30.1
2021	48,827	13,840	62,667	77.9	20,058	41.1

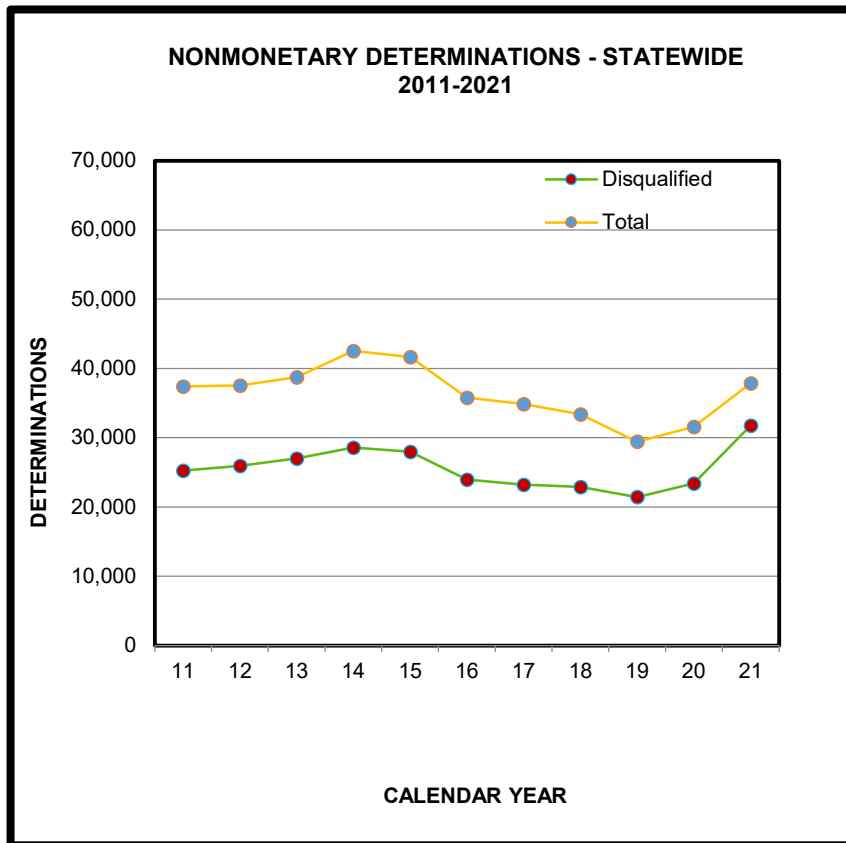
MONETARY DETERMINATIONS by COUNTY ALL PROGRAMS 2021						
County	Elig	Inelig	Total	Elig/Total	Max	Max/Elig
O'AHU	32,128	8,920	41,048	78.3	14,343	44.6
HAWAI'I	6,442	1,784	8,226	78.3	2,019	31.3
MAUI	6,752	2,227	8,979	75.2	2,406	35.6
KAUA'I	3,505	909	4,414	79.4	1,290	36.8

# Monetary Determinations by Program

MONETARY DETERMINATIONS - UI							MONETARY DETERMINATIONS - UCFE						MONETARY DETERMINATIONS - UCX					
Year	Elig	Inelig	Total	Elig/ Total	Max	Max/Elig	Elig	Inelig	Total	Elig/ Total	Max	Max/Elig	Elig	Inelig	Total	Elig/ Total	Max	Max/Elig
2011	46,717	4,309	<b>51,026</b>	91.6	16,832	36.0	643	109	<b>752</b>	85.5	304	47.3	1,057	141	<b>1,198</b>	88.2	579	54.8
2012	42,607	3,809	<b>46,416</b>	91.8	16,189	38.0	552	78	<b>630</b>	87.6	237	42.9	1,062	178	<b>1,240</b>	85.6	909	85.6
2013	40,936	3,678	<b>44,614</b>	91.8	16,709	40.8	808	145	<b>953</b>	84.8	452	55.9	1,008	194	<b>1,202</b>	83.9	880	87.3
2014	36,302	2,974	<b>39,276</b>	92.4	15,263	42.0	537	64	<b>601</b>	89.4	247	46.0	961	151	<b>1,112</b>	86.4	871	90.6
2015	30,836	2,573	<b>33,409</b>	92.3	12,903	41.8	446	56	<b>502</b>	88.8	222	49.8	699	154	<b>853</b>	81.9	632	90.4
2016	29,993	2,235	<b>32,228</b>	93.1	13,591	45.3	355	80	<b>435</b>	81.6	187	52.7	576	76	<b>652</b>	88.3	534	92.7
2017	29,637	1,932	<b>31,569</b>	93.9	14,600	49.3	353	75	<b>428</b>	82.5	165	46.7	420	87	<b>507</b>	82.8	375	89.3
2018	29,054	1,992	<b>31,046</b>	93.6	14,011	48.2	332	54	<b>386</b>	86.0	161	48.5	354	87	<b>441</b>	80.3	317	89.5
2019	26,427	2,026	<b>28,453</b>	92.9	12,965	49.1	418	79	<b>497</b>	84.1	242	57.9	289	49	<b>338</b>	85.5	263	91.0
2020	220,084	61,445	<b>281,529</b>	78.2	65,993	30.0	629	126	<b>755</b>	83.3	235	37.4	457	86	<b>543</b>	84.2	422	92.3
2021	48,053	13,614	<b>61,667</b>	77.9	19,563	40.7	441	201	<b>642</b>	68.7	188	42.6	333	25	<b>358</b>	93.0	307	92.2

# Nonmonetary Determinations

Nonmonetary determinations are decisions made when possible disqualifying (Disq) 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.



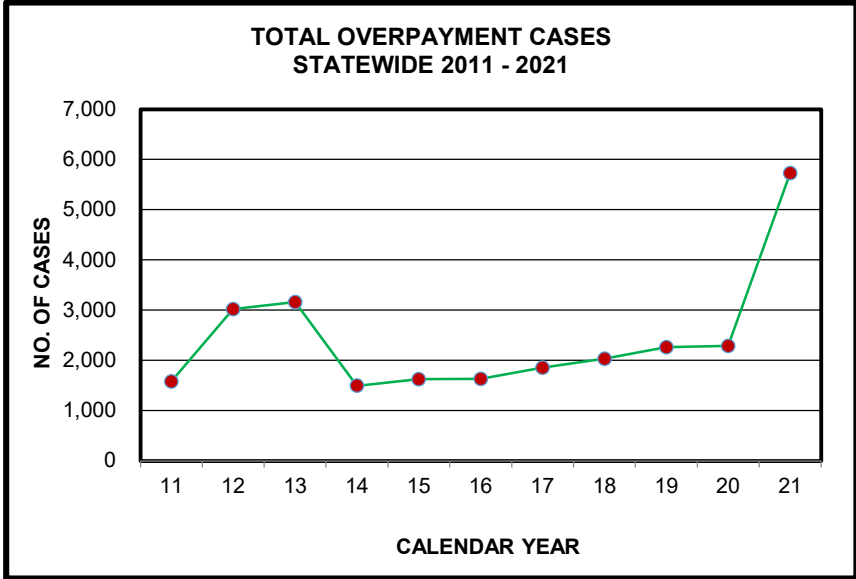
STATEWIDE - ALL PROGRAMS				
Year	Disq	No Disq	Total	Disq/Total
2011	25,252	12,140	37,392	67.5%
2012	25,956	11,558	37,514	69.2%
2013	26,998	11,730	38,728	69.7%
2014	28,591	13,955	42,546	67.2%
2015	27,981	13,683	41,664	67.2%
2016	23,966	11,808	35,774	67.0%
2017	23,223	11,618	34,841	66.7%
2018	22,877	10,524	33,401	68.5%
2019	21,446	8,004	29,450	72.8%
2020	23,412	8,171	31,583	74.1%
2021	31,784	6,083	37,867	83.9%

LOCAL OFFICES - ALL PROGRAMS 2021				
Office	Disq	No Disq	Total	Disq/Total
O'AHU	24,865	4,823	29,688	83.8%
HONOLULU/ INTERLIABLE	24,851	4,814	29,665	83.8%
KANE'OHE	0	0	0	0.0%
WAIPAHAU	14	9	23	60.9%
HAWAI'I	4,760	652	5,412	88.0%
HILO	3,624	522	4,146	87.4%
KONA	1,136	130	1,266	89.7%
WAIMEA	0	0	0	0.0%
MAUI	1,702	471	2,173	78.3%
WAILUKU	1,702	471	2,173	78.3%
MOLOKA'I	0	0	0	0.0%
LANA'I	0	0	0	0.0%
KAUA'I	457	137	594	76.9%

# Overpayments

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. Non-fraud is an overpayment not due to willful misrepresentation (employer, claimant or state error, reversals, etc.).

The table shows the number of cases, the total amount of money involved, the average amount of money per case, and the total amount of money recovered (Rec).



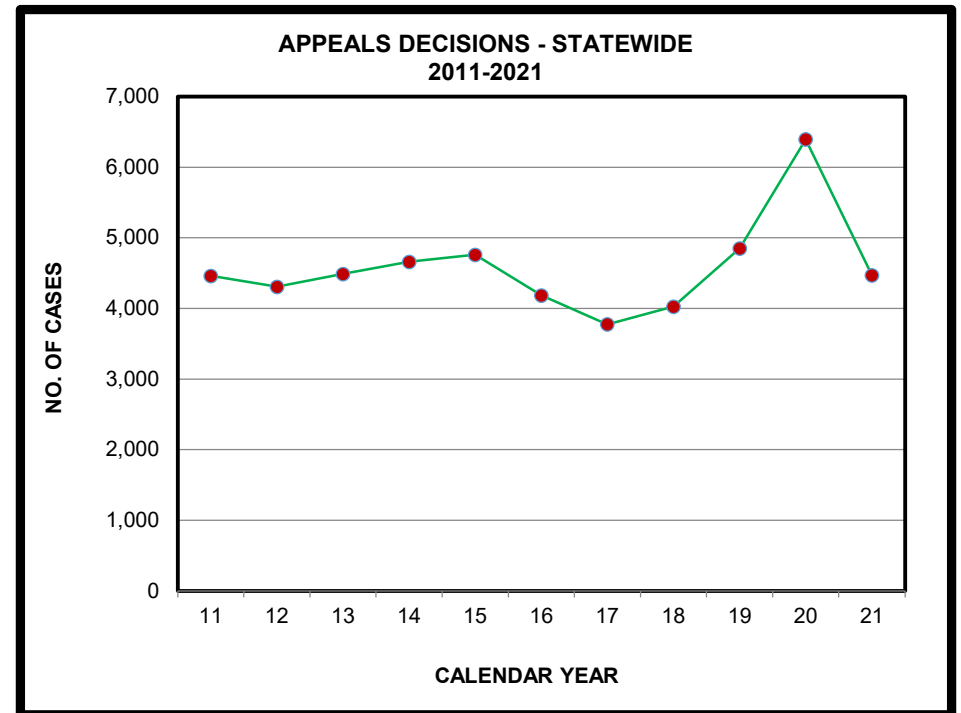
STATEWIDE - ALL PROGRAMS												
Year	FRAUD				NON-FRAUD				TOTAL			
	Cases	\$	Avg \$	\$ Rec	Cases	\$	Avg \$	\$ Rec	Cases	\$	Avg \$	\$ Rec
2011	193	442,066	2,290	205,556	1,387	1,273,126	918	594,339	1,580	1,715,192	1,086	799,895
2012	314	611,096	1,946	239,743	2,707	2,721,836	1,005	748,334	3,021	3,332,932	1,103	988,077
2013	249	541,512	2,175	242,422	2,909	2,859,037	983	910,731	3,158	3,400,549	1,077	1,153,153
2014	151	338,026	2,239	273,534	1,344	911,124	678	624,986	1,495	1,249,150	836	898,520
2015	214	421,975	1,972	606,003	1,409	920,490	653	654,097	1,623	1,342,465	827	1,260,100
2016	163	303,562	1,862	455,222	1,467	1,158,964	790	658,526	1,630	1,462,526	897	1,113,748
2017	270	472,066	1,748	348,030	1,584	941,731	595	596,311	1,854	1,413,797	763	944,341
2018	240	428,542	1,786	324,121	1,795	1,047,373	583	670,615	2,035	1,475,915	725	994,736
2019	275	638,447	2,322	316,605	1,986	1,348,185	679	882,227	2,261	1,986,632	879	1,198,832
2020	111	357,853	3,224	273,725	2,179	1,696,145	779	1,578,504	2,290	2,053,998	897	1,852,229
2021	348	1,967,510	5,654	485,491	5,382	7,153,970	1,329	4,869,235	5,730	9,121,480	1,592	5,354,726



# 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 determinations.

STATEWIDE - ALL PROGRAMS			
Year	Filed	Decision	Pending
2011	4,501	4,462	337
2012	4,328	4,307	355
2013	4,431	4,491	305
2014	4,662	4,663	377
2015	4,645	4,763	311
2016	4,061	4,186	239
2017	3,745	3,776	269
2018	3,941	4,027	310
2019	3,671	4,850	259
2020	6,791	6,396	1,116
2021	4,170	4,473	986

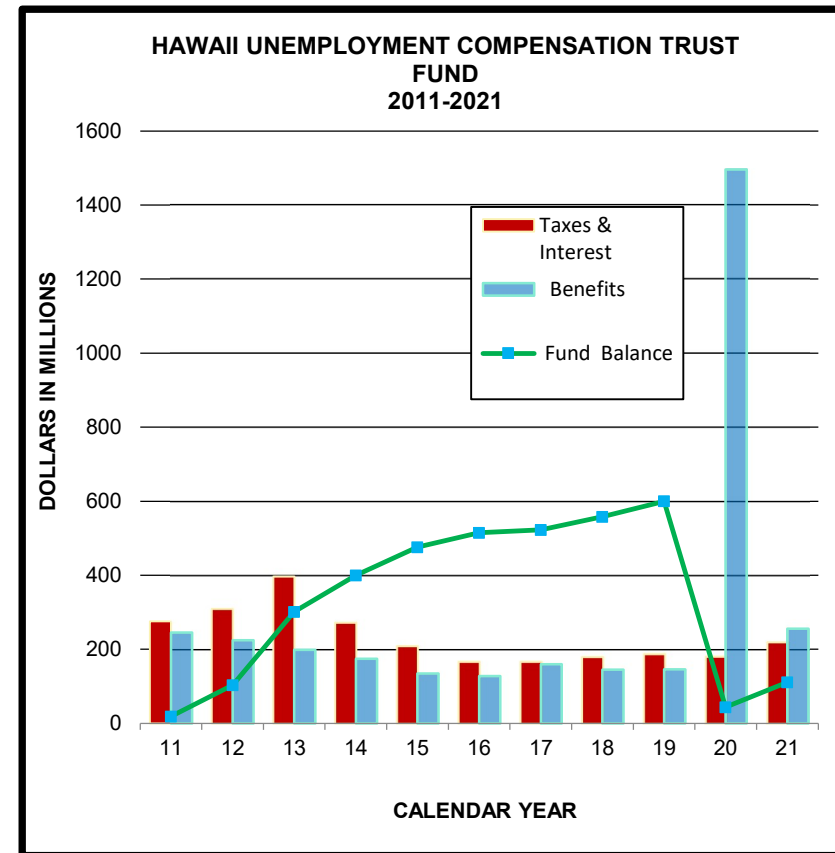


# Section IV - Financing

## Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund

The Hawai'i Employment Security Law, Chapter 383 of the Hawai'i Revised Statutes, establishes the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund under the administration of the Hawai'i 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 Trust Fund available for the payment of benefits.

STATEWIDE					
Year	Taxes	Interest	Taxes & Int.	Benefits	Fund Balance
2011	275,702,863	205,486	275,908,349	245,416,732	18,919,478
2012	308,226,968	1,504,777	309,731,745	224,962,691	103,688,532
2013	392,143,393	5,007,856	397,151,249	199,058,774	301,781,007
2014	264,147,137	8,604,090	272,751,227	174,074,417	400,457,817
2015	200,164,191	10,097,481	210,261,672	134,841,973	475,877,515
2016	155,994,879	11,336,073	167,330,952	128,117,828	515,090,640
2017	155,604,780	11,614,156	167,218,936	159,855,750	522,453,826
2018	167,853,272	12,353,560	180,206,831	144,843,266	557,817,392
2019	174,531,108	13,934,764	188,465,872	145,829,435	600,475,446
2020	175,114,237	6,261,624	181,375,861	1,496,065,719	44,146,175
2021	220,114,510	61,747	220,176,257	258,678,587	111,059,350



Fund Balance Notes:

2009: Includes \$30,526,725 in federal ARRA (American Recovery & Reinvestment Act) receipts.

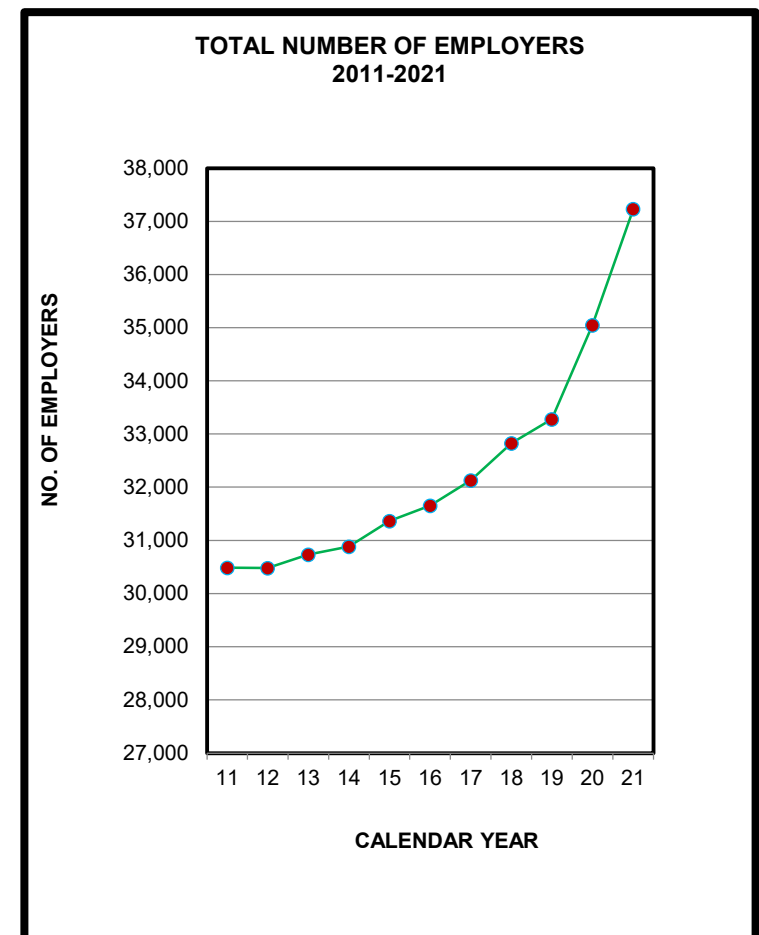
2010: In December 2010, the fund balance was depleted and Hawai'i began to take out Title XII loans from the US Treasury.

# Employers

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.

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
2011	172	3,110	4,100	30,222	261	30,483
2012	135	3,272	3,860	30,214	267	30,481
2013	179	3,355	3,726	30,465	268	30,733
2014	198	3,335	3,781	30,621	263	30,884
2015	145	3,481	3,565	31,096	266	31,362
2016	148	3,298	3,756	31,383	271	31,654
2017	109	3,635	3,467	31,857	269	32,126
2018	89	3,821	3,426	32,556	268	32,825
2019	96	4,057	3,678	33,007	269	33,276
2020	49	5,076	3,423	34,779	267	35,046
2021	56	5,756	3,744	36,959	274	37,233



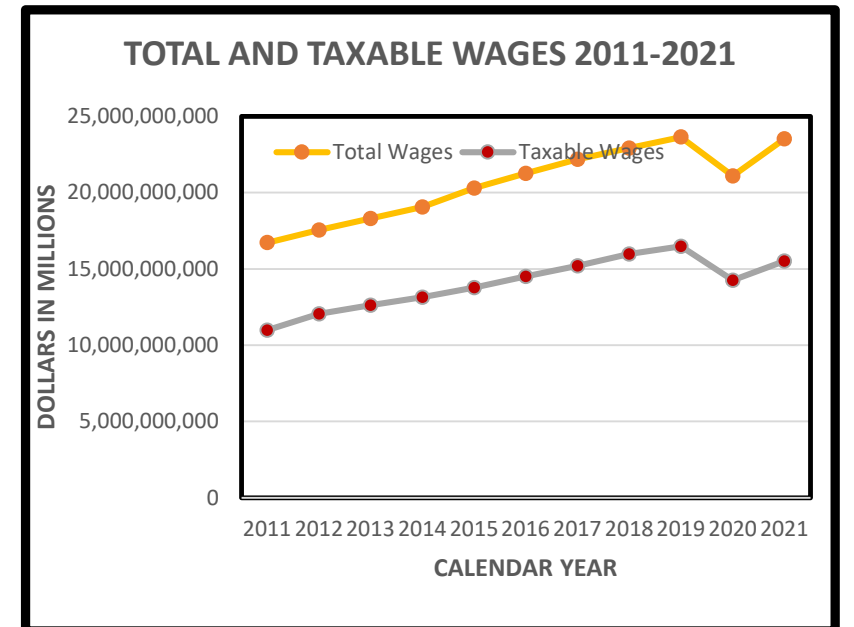
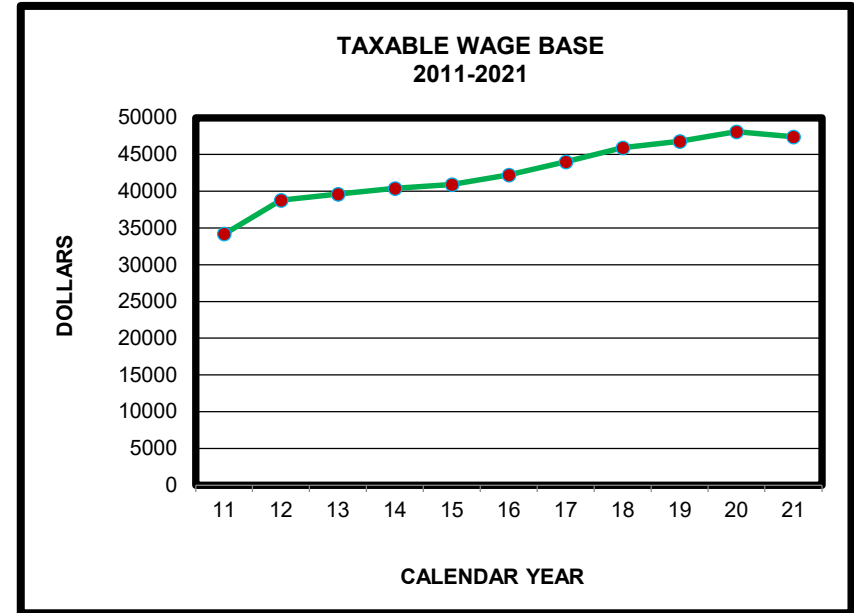
# Taxable Wages

Taxable wages and 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 during 2008 through 2011 to reduce the taxable wage base. The net effect was to lessen taxes and reduce the unemployment compensation fund.

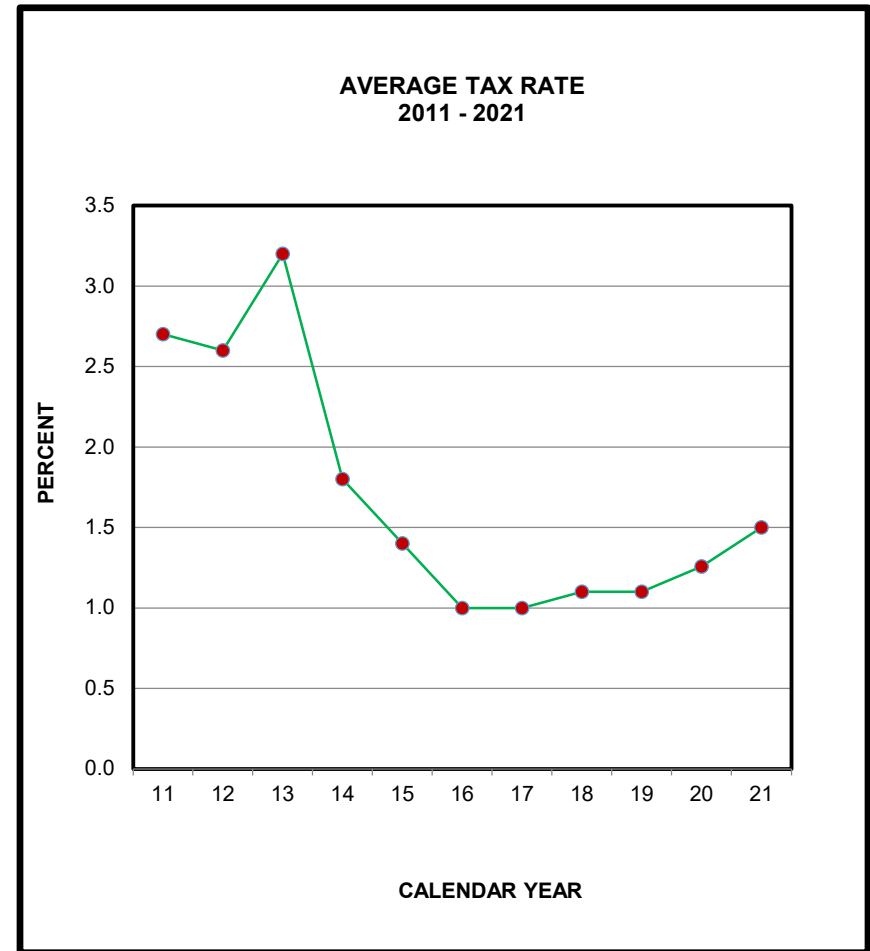
STATEWIDE				
Year	Total	Taxable	% Tax of Total	Base
2011	16,728,000,105	10,989,382,103	66%	34,200
2012	17,543,283,316	12,051,835,343	69%	38,800
2013	18,313,312,299	12,628,120,662	69%	39,600
2014	19,068,458,173	13,149,245,380	69%	40,400
2015	20,293,537,427	13,772,027,328	68%	40,900
2016	21,254,705,644	14,514,591,883	68%	42,200
2017	22,177,715,602	15,200,434,075	69%	44,000
2018	22,923,953,622	15,985,017,842	70%	45,900
2019	23,650,317,714	16,486,720,104	70%	46,800
2020	21,095,142,756	14,264,927,551	68%	48,100
2021	23,527,945,885	15,524,518,654	66%	47,400



# Tax Rates

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

STATEWIDE			
Year	Minimum	Maximum	Average
2011	1.2	5.4	2.6
2012	1.2	5.4	2.6
2013	1.8	6.4	3.2
2014	0.6	6.0	1.8
2015	0.2	5.8	1.4
2016	0.0	5.6	1.0
2017	0.0	5.6	1.0
2018	0.0	5.6	1.1
2019	0.0	5.6	1.1
2020	0.0	5.6	1.3
2021	0.2	5.8	1.6



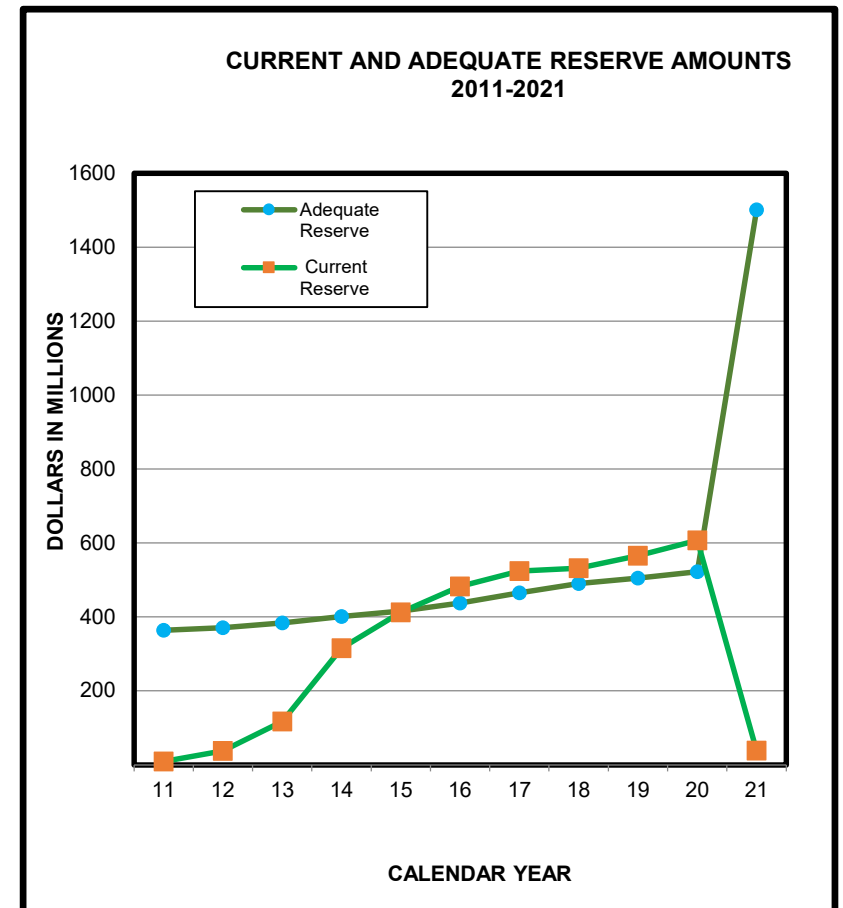
## Adequate Reserve Fund

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 to 2007, it was 1.5 times this amount. Current reserve is the actual unemployment compensation fund balance as of November 30.

The ratio is a comparison of the current reserve to the adequate reserve. One of eight tax schedules, A through H, triggers on each year depending on this ratio. Schedule A contains the lowest tax rates and schedule H contains the highest rates. Special legislation set the schedule without regard to the ratio to D in 2010, F in 2011 and 2012, and D in 2021 and 2022.

STATEWIDE					
Rate Year	High Rate	Adequate Reserve	Current Reserve	Ratio	Schedule
2011	2.22	364,089,131	9,413,687	0.03	F
2012	2.22	370,943,185	37,507,312	0.1	F
2013	2.22	384,041,503	117,461,110	0.31	G
2014	2.22	401,223,802	315,321,135	0.79	E
2015	2.22	415,935,246	412,585,123	0.99	D
2016	2.22	437,024,933	482,602,848	1.1	D
2017	2.22	464,757,782	523,648,600	1.13	C
2018	2.22	490,546,438	531,346,177	1.08	C
2019	2.22	504,636,069	565,254,484	1.12	C
2020	2.22	522,489,030	607,469,431	1.16	C
2021	6.41	1,500,712,292	38,439,053	-0.45	Set to D (H)

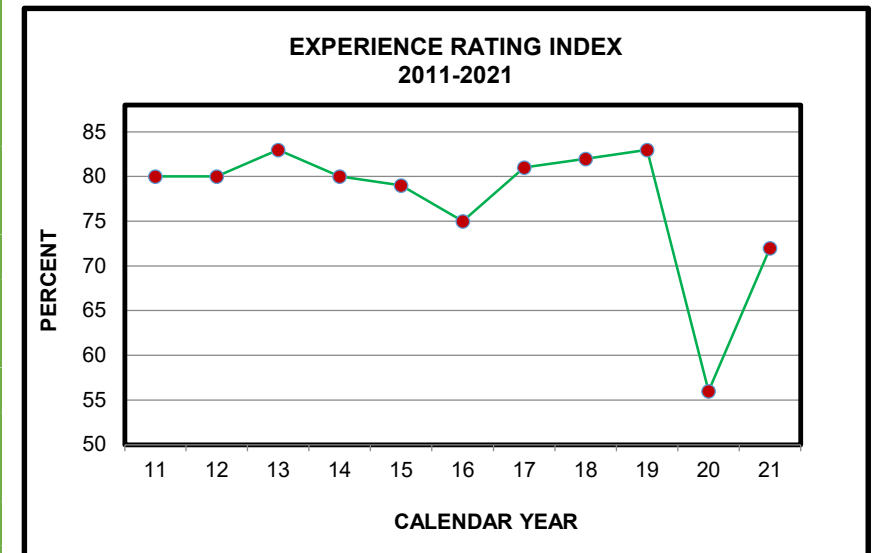


## Experience Rating Index

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) (TC) and benefits not charged to specific employers for various reasons (Non-charges) (NC). Benefits charged to terminated accounts cannot be recouped from these employers as they no longer pay any taxes. The cost of non-charged benefits are socialized among all employers as no single employer is held accountable for such benefits. Benefits are non-charged 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 Hawai'i employment with employment performed in another state.

STATEWIDE							
Year	Total Benefits	Active Charges	ERI	Term Charges	% TC of Total	Non-charges	% NC of Total
2011	244.6	196.4	80	24.6	10	23.6	10
2012	222.7	179.2	80	21.9	10	21.6	10
2013	196.6	162.5	83	13.5	7	20.6	10
2014	171.7	137.7	80	12.9	8	21.1	12
2015	135.3	106.9	79	10.1	7	18.2	13
2016	127.6	96.3	75	12.2	10	19.1	15
2017	159.2	128.9	81	10.0	6	20.4	13
2018	144.5	117.8	82	8.6	6	18.1	12
2019	144.9	120.7	83	6.2	4	18.0	12
2020	1559.5	877.6	56	63.5	4	618.5	40
2021	275.9	197.8	72	8.3	3	69.8	25



# Labor Force Estimates

Labor force estimates are the most current estimates of total employment and unemployment for the State of Hawai'i. Information in the table is rounded to the nearest 50 except for percent unemployed. 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.

Labor force estimates are found on the Hawai'i 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 Hawai'i, including data on wages, unemployment, employment, jobs, careers and training.

STATEWIDE				
Year	CLF	EMPLT	UNEMP	TUR (%)
2011	660,650	615,450	45,150	6.8
2012	650,400	612,000	38,450	5.9
2013	651,000	620,000	30,950	4.8
2014	664,000	635,900	28,100	4.2
2015	670,600	647,600	23,000	3.4
2016	679,100	659,550	19,550	2.9
2017	695,300	679,850	15,450	2.2
2018	692,000	675,700	16,300	2.4
2019	684,700	667,900	16,800	2.5
2020	662,500	583,000	79,500	12.0
2021	668,400	630,200	38,250	5.7

COUNTY 2021				
County	CLF	EMPLT	UNEMP	TUR (%)
O'AHU	451,650	427,800	23,900	5.3
HAWAI'I	93,850	88,700	5,150	5.5
MAUI	86,950	80,600	6,400	7.3
KAUA'I	35,950	33,150	2,800	7.8



Data for 2011 – 2021 reflect revised population controls and model reestimation.  
 Source: Dept. of Labor & Industrial Relations, Research & Statistics, Labor Force Section.



# Appendices

## 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 Hawai'i 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.
- 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.

## Coverage History (cont'd)

- 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 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.
- 2007** Domestic in-home and community-based services for persons with developmental disabilities and mental retardation under the medicaid home and community-based services program pursuant to title 42 Code of Federal Regulations sections 440.180 and 441.300, and title 42 Code of Federal Regulations, part 434, subpart A, as amended, and identified as chore, personal assistance and habilitation, residential habilitation, supported employment respite, and skilled nursing services, as the terms are defined and amended from time to time by the Department of Human Services, performed by an individual whose services are contracted by a recipient of social service payments and who voluntarily agrees in writing to be an independent contractor of the recipient of social service payments unless the individual is an employee and not an independent contractor of the recipient of social service payments under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act, are excluded from coverage.
- 2020** COVID-19 became a worldwide pandemic. Sizable job losses occurred as lockdowns were implemented nationwide. Additional unemployment aid in the form of PEUC (Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation), PUA (Pandemic Unemployment Assistance), and FPUC (Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation (FPUC). programs were created and distributed.

# Benefit History

YEAR	MAX WBA	MIN WBA	MAX BEN PAYABLE	WBA FORMULA	QUAL WAGES	QUAL EMPL	WAITING PERIOD	PARTIAL WAGES DISREGARDED	OTHER BENEFIT PROVISIONS
1939	\$15	\$5	Lesser of 16xWBA or 1/3 xBPW	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 the first day of individual's benefit year. Social Security old age benefits were deducted from WBA.
1941	\$20	"	20xWBA	"	30xWBA	"	1 wk	0	Claims 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	"	20xWBA	"	"	"	"	"	
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 Statewide 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.
1976	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	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.  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.  Claimants disqualified for fraud were disqualified for 24 months after the determination of fraud was made.

WBA—Weekly Benefit Amount  
AWW—Average Weekly Wage

HQW—High Quarter Wages  
BPW—Base Period Wages

## Benefit History (cont'd)

YEAR	MAX WBA	MIN WBA	MAX BEN PAYABLE	WBA FORMULA	QUAL WAGES	QUAL EMPL	WAITING PERIOD	PARTIAL WAGES DISREGARDED	OTHER BENEFIT PROVISIONS
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	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	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.  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.  Benefits for services performed by aliens were denied unless they were lawfully performing services.
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	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Benefits for an individual's waiting period were eliminated.  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.
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 claimant's 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.

## Benefit History (cont'd)

YEAR	MAX WBA	MIN WBA	MAX BEN PAYABLE	WBA FORMULA	QUAL WAGES	QUAL EMPL	WAITING PERIOD	PARTIAL WAGES DISREGARDED	OTHER BENEFIT PROVISIONS
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 re-qualifying 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 Statewide 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 amounts.
2008	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	\$150	
2008	75% of Statewide AWW	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
2012	70% - Jan. to Mar. 75% - Apr. to Dec. of Statewide AWW	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	

## 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	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%		
1938	"	"	"	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%		
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	"	"	"	"	Non-charging 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.*
1965	90% of Statewide AAW	1	13	3.0%	0.7%	3.0%	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.

AAW—Average Annual Wage

TWB—Taxable Wage Base

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

## Financing History (Cont'd)

YEAR	TWB	TAX SCHED	TAX RATES	MAX RATE	MIN RATE	STD RATE	TRUST FUND SOLVENCY LEVEL	OTHER FINANCING PROVISIONS
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 employers pay 3.0%.	
1976	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Non-charging 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.

\*\*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.

## 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 Statewide AAW	"	***	3.5%	"	"	"	
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	4.5%	0%	3.0%	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	5.4%	"	5.4%		
1986	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Non-charging 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 Statewide 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 Statewide AAW	"	"	"	"	"	"	
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.

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



## Financing History (Cont'd)

YEAR	TWB	TAX SCHED	TAX RATES	MAX RATE	MIN RATE	STD RATE	TRUST FUND SOLVENCY LEVEL	OTHER FINANCING PROVISIONS
1991	\$7,000	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1992	100% of Statewide AAW	8 (A-H)	A-16 B-18 C-18 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.  Non-charge benefits paid to employees separated as a direct result of a major disaster.
2008 to 2009	\$13,000	"		"	"	"	The adequate reserve is redefined as the high cost rate times total wages.	
2010 to 2011	90% of Statewide AAW	"	"	"	"	"		Tax schedules set at D for calendar year 2010 and F for calendar year 2011.
2012	100% of Statewide AAW	"	"	"	"	"	"	Tax schedules set at F for calendar year 2012.
2013	"	"	A-16 B-18 C-20 D-20 E-20 F-20 G-20 H-20	A-5.4% B-5.4% C-5.6% D-5.8% E-6.0% F-6.2% G-6.4% H-6.6%	A-0% B-0% C-0% D-0.2% E-0.6% F-1.2% G-1.8% H-2.4%	"	"	Tax schedules adjusted to increase maximum tax rates.  Act 100, passed by 2013 State Legislature and approved by the Governor on June 1, 2013, reclassified the Unemployment Compensation Fund as a trust fund as recommended by the state auditor.

# 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 COMPENSATION 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.
- 1962** 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 Hawai'i beginning September 12, 1992 due to Hurricane Iniki.

## Other UI Programs

- 1944-52** SERVICEMEN'S READJUSTMENT ACT. The GI Bill, provided for payment of 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 AGRICULTURE PROGRAM. Permitted agricultural employers to be placed on a self-financed plan relieving them for paying unemployment insurance contributions.
- 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.

## Program History (Cont'd)

### Other UI Programs

<b>1991-94</b>	EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION PROGRAM. Provided additional 13 weeks of federally funded 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
<b>2001-02</b>	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.
<b>2002</b>	TEMPORARY EXTENDED UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION (TEUC). Federally funded program that provided 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). Provided 39 weeks of extended benefits and extended TEUC until December 28, 2003 for displaced airline and related workers only.
<b>2009-10</b>	FEDERAL ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION (FAC). Federally funded program that provided a \$25 supplement to claimants' weekly unemployment compensation.
<b>2008-11</b>	EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION, 2008 (EUC08). Federally funded program that provided additional 13 weeks of benefits to those who had exhausted all rights to regular benefits effective from the week ending July 12, 2008. The number of weeks provided was subsequently amended:
	November 2008 – November 2009                      Additional 7 weeks (Total 20 weeks of Tier 1)
	November 2009 - December 2011                      Additional 14 weeks of Tier 2, and 13 weeks of Tier 3 (Total of 47 weeks)
	December 2011    Extended to March 2012
<b>2012-13</b>	February 2012    Extended to December 29, 2012
	June 2012    Tier 2 eligibility set at 6% TUR, Tier 3 eligibility set at 7% TUR. Tier 3 ended
	September 2012    Tier 1 reduced to maximum of 14 weeks
	December 2012    Tier 2 ended
	January 2013 - January 2014                            Extended by the American Taxpayer Relief Act 2012. Last payable week was December 28, 2013
<b>2016-17</b>	STATE ADDITIONAL BENEFITS PROGRAM: Act 070 provided an additional 13 weeks of benefits from July 1, 2016 to October 28, 2017 to dislocated workers of a number of large employers in Maui County.

## Program History (Cont'd)

**2020**

PANDEMIC EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION (PEUC). Federally funded program that provided an additional 13 weeks of benefits to those who had exhausted all rights to regular benefits effective from March 27, 2020. The number of weeks provided was subsequently amended:

December 2020

Extended to March 14, 2021 by the Consolidated Appropriations Act 2021. Additional 11 weeks (Total 24 weeks)

March 2021

Extended through September 5, 2021, by the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021. Additional 29 weeks (Total of 53 weeks)

EXTENDED BENEFITS PROGRAM (EB). Triggered on from May 17, 2020 to March 6, 2021.

PANDEMIC UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE (PUA). Federally funded program that provided up to 79 weeks of benefits to individuals who are not eligible for/exhausted other UI benefits, including self-employed workers, gig workers, and independent contractors, beginning January 27, 2020, and ending September 6, 2021.

FEDERAL PANDEMIC UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION (FPUC). Federally funded program that provided an additional \$300 per week for unemployment beginning after Dec. 26, 2020, and ending on Sept. 4, 2021.

### Training Programs

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