

Annual Evaluation of the Hawai'i Unemployment Compensation Fund

State of Hawai'i
Department of Labor & Industrial Relations

December 2012

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Highlights

	2011	2012	2013
Unemployment Compensation Fund			
Contributions	\$276 million	\$309 million*	\$372 million*
Interest	\$0.2 million	\$2 million*	\$8 million*
Benefits	\$245 million	\$226 million*	\$198 million*
Fund Balance (end of year)	\$19 million	\$104 million*	\$285 million*
Unemployment Rates			
Hawai'i Insured Unemployment Rate	2.6%	2.3%*	2.0%*
Hawai'i Total Unemployment Rate	6.7%	6.0%*	5.5%*
U.S. Total Unemployment Rate	8.9%		
Taxable Wage Base	\$34,200	\$38,800	\$39,600
Tax Schedule	Schedule F	Schedule F	Schedule G
Tax Rates			
Minimum	1.2%	1.2%	1.8%
Maximum	5.4%	5.4%	6.4%
Average			
% of Taxable Wages	2.6%	2.7%*	3.2%*
% of Total Wages	1.7%	1.8%*	2.26%*
Weekly Benefit Amount			
Minimum	\$5	\$5	\$5
Maximum	\$549	\$523 (Jan-Mar) \$560 (Apr-Dec)	\$534
Average	\$405	\$412*	
Average Benefit Duration	18.4 weeks	18.0 weeks*	

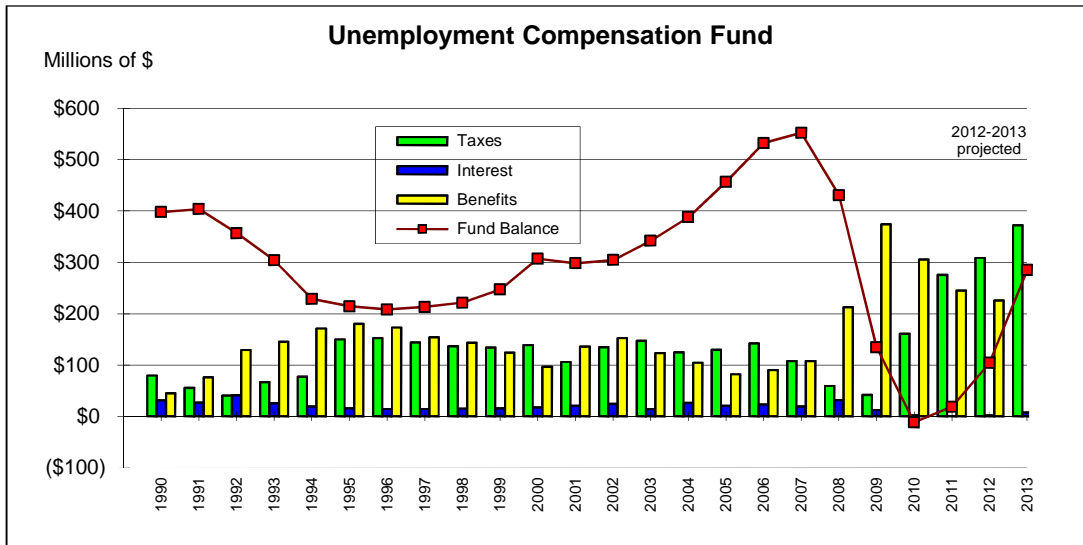
* estimated

Status of the Fund

The Hawai'i Unemployment Compensation Fund *balance was \$117.5 million at the end of November 2012.* During the first eleven months of 2012, \$308 million in taxes and \$0.9 million in interest were added to the Fund. At the same time, \$210 million in benefits were paid out from the Fund. As of November, the fund balance is 0.31 of the adequate level. This amount would finance about four months of unemployment at the worst level experienced during the last ten years.

The unemployment fund was depleted at the end of March 2012 requiring borrowing from the federal loan fund. Borrowing continued during the month of April 2012 with all loans repaid by the end of the month.

Assuming the calendar year 2013 insured unemployment rate averages 2.0%, or about 11,250 claims per week, the fund balance is estimated to be \$285 million at the end of 2013. With this fund balance, schedule E would be in effect for 2014.

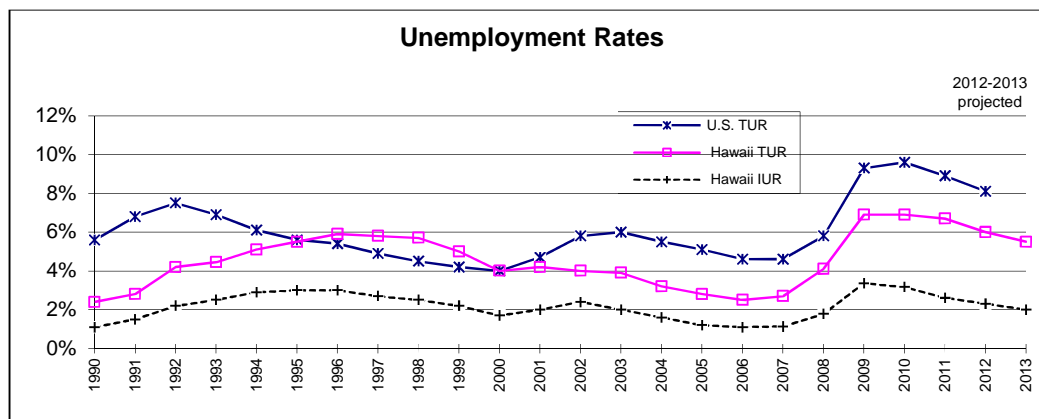


Economic Factors

The national unadjusted total unemployment rate (TUR) was 7.5% as of October 2012, decreasing from the October 2011 rate of 8.5%. Hawai'i's unadjusted total unemployment rate (TUR) was 5.4% in October 2012 as compared to 6.7% in October 2011. Hawai'i's total nonagricultural wage and salary job count grew in 2012, averaging 598,500 for the ten months ending October 2012. This is an 8,200 increase from the average of 590,300 for the same period in 2011.

The insured unemployment rate (IUR), a measure of the unemployed covered by Hawai'i's unemployment compensation program, is used to project outgo from the Unemployment Compensation Fund. The IUR averaged 2.61% in 2011. It is at 2.03% as of November 2012.

Projections in this report assume declining unemployment levels in Hawai'i through 2013. Trust fund estimates are based on an insured unemployment rate (IUR) of 2.3% in 2012 and 2.0% in 2013.



2013 Tax Schedule and Taxable Wage Base

Taxes will increase in calendar year 2013 due to the low fund balance at the end of November 2012. Tax schedule G will be in effect for the calendar year 2013. Tax rates will range from 1.8% to 6.4%. The average tax rate is estimated to be 3.2%. The taxable wage base (maximum annual wages taxable per employee) will be \$39,600 in 2013.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Purpose of Report

This report is produced to meet the requirements of section 383–126.5, Hawai'i Revised Statutes, which calls for an *annual evaluation of the adequacy of the Hawai'i Unemployment Compensation Fund balance*, taking into account conditions in the State and national economic trends. The report is due to the Legislature no later than 20 days prior to the convening of the regular session.

Fund Definition and Requirements

Establishment of Fund in Hawai'i state law. The Hawai'i Employment Security Law (Hawai'i Revised Statutes, chapter 383) establishes the Unemployment Compensation Fund under the administration of the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations. Unemployment insurance contributions (taxes) are collected from employers and deposited into this fund. Interest earned on the fund balance is also credited to the fund. The fund can be used *only* to pay unemployment insurance benefits or refunds of overpaid contributions.

Federal requirements. Both state and federal laws govern the unemployment insurance program. The Federal Unemployment Tax Act (FUTA), which is part of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code, provides for a federal payroll tax—currently 6.0% of the first \$7,000 in wages per year per employee. Employers receive a tax credit of 5.4% against the Federal tax (resulting in a net tax rate of 0.6%) if their state's law meets all the requirements in the federal laws. The federal tax pays for state and federal administration costs, the federal share of extended benefits, and a loan fund for states that deplete their unemployment funds.

The Social Security Act also contains many requirements relating to the unemployment insurance program.

Three important trust fund related federal requirements are as follows.

- All state unemployment compensation funds must be maintained in the U.S. Treasury as part of the federal Unemployment Trust Fund. Each state has an account in the Trust Fund and interest is paid quarterly to the account by the federal government.
- The Trust Fund can be used essentially only for the payment of unemployment benefits.
- Employers receive the full 5.4% federal tax credit only if the state's system for determining individual employer tax rates meets federal standards. For example, the state's maximum tax rate must be at least 5.4% and an employer's tax rate may be reduced from the maximum, but the reduction must be based on that employer's experience with unemployment (experience rating).

Nonconformity to federal standards can result in:

- denial of all credit against the federal tax (employer's federal tax would be the full 6.0% on the \$7,000 wage base);
- denial of additional credit (employer's federal tax would be the difference of the full federal tax minus their state taxes paid); and/or
- denial of administration grants to run the state program.

To insure that Hawai'i employers continue to receive full federal unemployment tax credits, and funding for the state program is not lost, federal standards must be considered in developing laws affecting Hawai'i's Unemployment Compensation Fund.

Self-financing of benefits by governmental and/or nonprofit employers. Sections 383-62 and 62.5, Hawai'i Revised Statutes provide that State and County governmental employers, nonprofit organizations described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and exempt from income tax under section 501(a) of such code, and Indian tribes may elect exemption from paying contributions by requesting self-financing status.

STATUS OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FUND

Status of the Fund

(Historical data from 1970: Appendix B, page A-5)

The fund balance was \$117.5 million at the end of November 2012 compared to \$18.9 million at the end of 2011. During the first eleven months of 2012, \$308 million in taxes and \$0.9 million in interest were added to the Fund. At the same time, \$210 million in benefits were paid out from the Fund.

The unemployment fund was depleted at the end of March 2012 requiring borrowing from the federal loan fund. Borrowing continued during the month of April 2012 with all loans repaid by the end of the month.

Projections through 2013: For this report, the insured unemployment rate is projected to average 2.3% in 2012 and 2.0% in 2013. This would result in a benefit outgo of about \$198 million in 2013. Taxes and interest are projected at about \$380 million in 2012. On the basis of this forecasted level of unemployment, the fund balance would be about \$285 million by the end of 2013 and Tax Schedule E would be in effect for 2014.

HAWAI'I UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FUND

(in millions of \$)

Year	Taxes	Interest	Benefits	Fund Balance	Federal Loan Balance
2010	\$160.9	\$1.9	\$305.2	-\$11.6	\$14.6
2011	\$275.7	\$0.2	\$245.3	\$18.9	\$0.0
2012					
Jan	\$16.4	\$0.0	\$23.1	\$12.3	\$0.0
Feb	\$29.9	\$0.0	\$20.0	\$22.2	\$0.0
Mar	\$0.0	\$0.1	\$19.8	\$2.5	\$1.9
Apr	\$35.7	\$0.0	\$21.7	\$16.5	\$0.0
May	\$68.1	\$0.0	\$19.9	\$64.7	\$0.0
Jun	\$1.0	\$0.3	\$18.2	\$47.9	\$0.0
Jul	\$36.9	\$0.0	\$20.1	\$64.7	\$0.0
Aug	\$50.3	\$0.0	\$16.7	\$98.3	\$0.0
Sep	\$0.6	\$0.5	\$15.6	\$83.8	\$0.0
Oct	\$32.3	\$0.0	\$19.7	\$96.4	\$0.0
Nov	\$36.4	\$0.0	\$15.4	\$117.5	\$0.0
<i>Projected</i>					
2012	\$309	\$2	\$226	\$104	
2013	\$372	\$8	\$198	\$285	

Fund Solvency

(Historical data from 1970: Appendix B, page A-6)

The Hawai'i Employment Security Law defines the factors used to measure the adequacy of the Fund and how the tax rate schedule for the coming year is determined based on that adequacy level. Appendix A outlines the method for determining the tax schedule and how each employer's individual tax rate is computed based on the employer's benefit and contribution experience as well as the schedule in effect.

During the 2007 Legislative Session, Act 110 temporarily redefined the *adequate reserve fund* as the amount of benefits that would be paid out during one year of unemployment at the highest level experienced during the most recent ten years. The prior provisions of the law set the amount at one and one-half years at the highest cost rate. During the 2010 Legislative Session, Act 2 permanently redefined the adequate reserve fund amount to the one-year highest cost rate.

On page A-6, Appendix B, the table entitled *Ratio of Current to Adequate Reserve Fund* shows the data used in tax schedule computations since 1970. For the 2013 tax schedule computation, the adequate amount is \$384,041,503. The current reserve fund (actual fund assets as of November 30, 2012) is \$117,461,110. At this fund level, Schedule G will be in effect for 2013.

Tax Rates

(Historical data from 1970: Appendix B, page A-7)

One of eight tax schedules, A through H, is in effect for a calendar year as explained in Appendix A. Schedule A has the lowest tax rates, while schedule H has the highest. The average tax rate attainable from a particular tax schedule depends on the distribution of employers by reserve ratio groups. Employers tend to move to higher reserve ratio groups during periods when contributions exceed benefits. During such times, more employers move into the lower tax rate groups and the average tax rate for a schedule decreases. Conversely, during periods of high unemployment, more employers move to the higher tax rate groups and the average tax rate for each schedule automatically increases.

Under Act 2 (2010 Legislative Session), rather than apply the computed tax schedules, Schedule D was set for rate year 2010 and Schedule F was set for rate year 2011. Without Act 2, the tax schedule would have been F for 2010, and G for 2011. Act 6 (2012 Legislative Session) set the 2012 tax schedule at F; under the normal computations, it would have been Schedule H.

Minimum, maximum, and average tax rates are shown on page A-7; Appendix B. Taxes are estimated to average about 3.2% of taxable wages during calendar year 2013 with Schedule G in effect. From 1985 to 2012 the maximum tax rate on each tax schedule was 5.4%. Under Act 263 (2012 Legislative Session) the maximum tax rates on each schedule were increased as shown on Appendix A.

Taxable Wage Base

(Historical data from 1970: Appendix B, page A-8)

There is a maximum limit on the amount of taxable annual wages per employee for unemployment insurance tax purposes. The law sets this amount, the *taxable wage base*, at 100% of the statewide average annual wage.

Act 110 (2007 Legislative Session) set the taxable wage base at \$13,000 for 2008 through 2010. Act 110 also contained a provision to increase the wage base back to the regular formula if the fund fell below the adequate reserve fund level. Because the fund fell below adequate at the end of November 2009, the 2010 wage base computation should have returned to the 100% formula. However, Act 2 (2010 Legislative Session) reduced the taxable wage base to 90% of the average annual wage for calendar years 2010 and 2011. From 2012, the 100% formula is in effect. The taxable wage base for calendar year 2013 will be \$39,600, an \$800 increase from the \$38,800 wage base in 2012.

Setting the wage base at the average annual wage results in approximately 68% of all wages being subject to unemployment insurance taxes. The \$13,000 taxable wage base lowered the percent of total wages taxed to about 36%. The 90% formula resulted in about 66% of wages taxed. The *Total and Taxable Wages* table on page A-8, Appendix B shows the taxable wage bases and the proportions of wages taxed since 1970.

The current tax schedule system was designed to work with the currently defined taxable wage base. When the wage base is lowered, the tax schedules will produce lower levels of income than they were designed to produce.

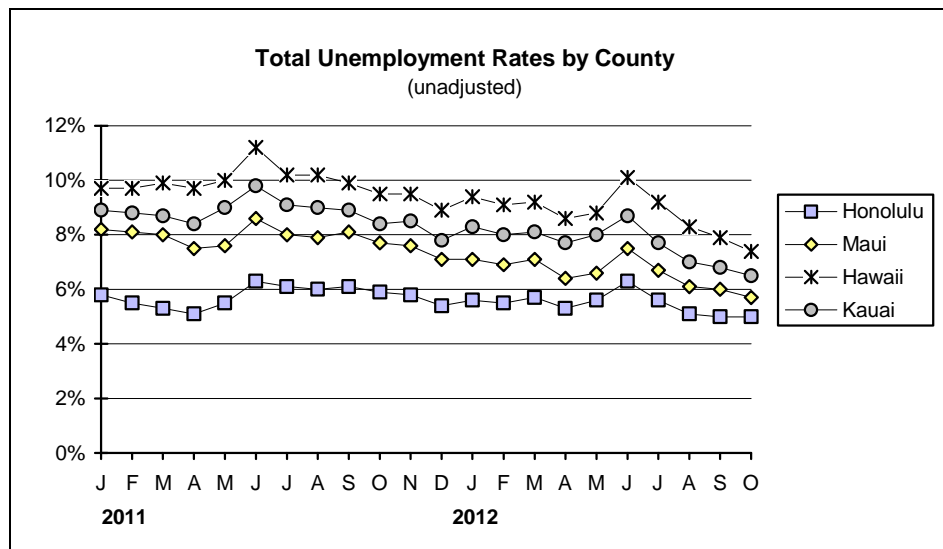
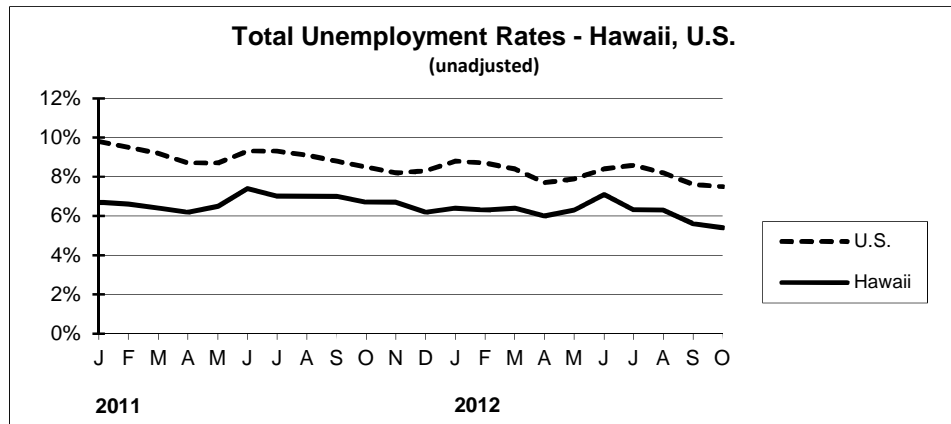
ECONOMIC FACTORS

General Conditions

Hawai'i's and the national unemployment rates have improved during 2012. The national unadjusted total unemployment rate (TUR) was 7.5% for October 2012, decreasing from the October 2011 rate of 8.5%. Hawai'i's unadjusted TUR was 5.4% in October 2012 as compared to 6.7% in October 2011. As shown in the chart below, Hawai'i's unemployment rate ranged from a high of 7.4% in June 2011, to a low of 5.4% in October 2012. For the month of October 2012, unemployment rates were 5.0% for Honolulu, 5.7% for Maui County, 7.4% for Hawai'i County, and 6.5% for Kaua'i County.

Hawai'i's total nonagricultural wage and salary job count averaged 598,500 for the ten months ending October 2012. This is an 8,200 increase from the 590,300 average for the same period in 2011. Comparing October 2011 to October 2012, the total job count is up from 595,800 to 608,200. This is a 12,400 or 2.1% increase. Most industrial sectors experienced increases in jobs. The three sectors with the largest job growth were Leisure and Hospitality; Trade, Transportation, and Utilities; and Educational and Health Services,

Outlook: This report assumes slightly improved unemployment levels for Hawai'i through 2013.



Labor Force Data

(Historical data from 1970: Appendix B, page A-2)

Employment in Hawai'i declined from an annual average 616,450 in calendar year 2011 to 609,750 during the first ten months in 2012. Unemployment also decreased from an average of 44,250 in 2011 to 40,050 for the January through October 2012 period.

Hawai'i's total unemployment rate (TUR) averaged 6.2% over the first ten months of 2012, improving from the calendar year 2011 average of 6.7%.

The total unemployment rate for the U.S. averaged 8.2% for the first ten months of 2012, decreasing from the calendar year 2011 average of 8.9%.

Projections for this publication assume the Hawai'i total unemployment rate will average 6.0% in 2012 and 5.5% in 2013.

LABOR FORCE DATA

Unadjusted

Year	<i>Hawai'i</i>			U.S. Total Unemployment Rate
	Employment	Unemployment	Total Unemployment Rate	
2010	604,500	44,650	6.9%	9.6%
2011	616,450	44,250	6.7%	8.9%
2012				
Jan	614,600	42,050	6.4%	8.8%
Feb	615,850	41,150	6.3%	8.7%
Mar	616,500	42,450	6.4%	8.4%
Apr	614,600	39,100	6.0%	7.7%
May	611,450	40,900	6.3%	7.9%
Jun	608,500	46,100	7.1%	8.4%
Jul	606,350	41,050	6.3%	8.6%
Aug	604,150	36,650	5.7%	8.2%
Sep	605,000	35,900	5.6%	7.6%
Oct	605,700	34,850	5.4%	7.5%
<i>Projected</i>				
2012			6.0%	
2013			5.5%	

Insured Unemployment and Employment Covered by the Unemployment Compensation Fund

(Historical data from 1970: Appendix B, page A-3)

The average monthly number of employees covered by the Fund was 429,306 in 2011, increasing from 423,429 in 2010. Covered employees increased slightly to an average of 433,400 during the first half of 2012.

The insured unemployment rate (IUR) is average weekly unemployment insurance claims as a percent of covered employees. The IUR was 2.03% as of November 2012, compared to the 2011 average of 2.61%. The average weekly number of claims filed under the regular state program was 14,186 in 2011. The number of weekly claims averaged 11,375 as of November 2012.

Projections for the IUR: average of 2.3% for 2012 and 2.0% for 2013.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE AND EMPLOYMENT COVERED BY THE UC FUND

Year	Insured Unemployment		Employees Covered By the Fund
	Rate (IUR)	Average Weekly Claims*	
2010	3.16%	17,302	423,429
2011	2.61%	14,186	429,306
2012			
Jan	2.49%	13,798	429,812
Feb	2.52%	13,996	431,622
Mar	2.54%	14,079	432,246
Apr	2.48%	13,786	433,571
May	2.43%	13,520	435,849
Jun	2.38%	13,247	437,536
Jul	2.37%	13,249	
Aug	2.33%	12,995	
Sep	2.23%	12,471	
Oct	2.12%	11,894	
Nov	2.03%	11,375	
<i>Projected</i>			
2012	2.3%	12,700	
2013	2.0%	11,250	

*Monthly data are for the week containing the 12th of the month and are based on 13-week moving averages.

Figures do not include claims under special programs that extend benefits beyond 26 weeks of regular benefits.

Weekly Benefit Amounts and Average Duration

(Historical data from 1970: Appendix B, page A-4)

The *maximum weekly benefit amount* payable to claimants will decrease to \$534 for the calendar year 2013—\$26 less than the \$560 maximum in 2012. Under Hawai'i's law a new maximum weekly benefit amount is normally computed each year as 70% of the current statewide average weekly wage. Prior to 1992, the computation used 2/3 rather than 70%. Effective for calendar years 2008 through 2010, the computation was made with a 75% multiplier due to Act 110 (2007 Legislative Session). Act 2 (2010 Legislative Session) extended the 75% multiplier through the 2011 computation. The computation returned to 70% for January through March 2012. Act 6 of the 2012 Legislative Session changed the computation back to 75% for claims filed from April through December 2012. From 2013 the formula returns to 70%.

Average weekly benefits received by claimants averaged \$412 for the 12-month period ending November 2012 as compared to an average of \$405 for calendar year 2011. A weekly benefit amount is computed for each claimant based on prior earnings. Average weekly benefits usually increase over time with increases in earnings. Average benefits increase more rapidly when workers with higher wages experience more unemployment, and may decrease when lower wage claimants represent a larger proportion of the unemployed.

Claimants may receive up to the equivalent of 26 weeks of regular benefits at their computed weekly benefit amount. However many return to work before collecting this entire amount. The *average number of weeks of regular benefits* received per claimant was 18.0 weeks for the twelve-month period ending November 2012. This is a decrease from the 2011 annual average of 18.4 weeks. These averages do not include benefits paid under special programs that extend benefits beyond the 26 weeks of regular benefits.

EXPERIENCE RATING

Description

Experience rating means that each employer's unemployment insurance tax rate is based on the employer's own benefit, contribution, and wage history. For each employer an account is kept of the amount of benefits paid to former employees and the amount of taxes paid into the Unemployment Compensation Fund. At the end of the year, a *reserve ratio* is computed for each employer and that reserve ratio determines the employer's tax rate for the coming year. Appendix A describes this procedure.

Charged and Noncharged Benefits

(Historical data from 1970: Appendix B, page A-9)

For experience rating purposes benefits paid to former employees are usually charged to the employers' individual accounts. However, under certain conditions where the employer may be considered not responsible for the claimant's unemployment, the benefits paid to that former employee is *not* charged to the employer's account. The conditions for noncharging are described in Appendix C. In 2011, 10% of all benefits paid were not charged to an individual employer account. Noncharged benefits are financed by Unemployment Compensation Fund interest income or by employers as a whole by triggering a higher tax schedule due to a lower fund balance.

2011 Employer Data

The following tables show 2011 employment, wage, benefit, and contribution data for employers who contribute to the Unemployment Compensation Fund and for whom a tax rate was computed for calendar year 2012. Information on employers who were covered under the Hawai'i unemployment insurance program during 2011, but were no longer covered as of January 1, 2012, are not included in these tables. Data are shown by reserve ratio, county, size of firm, and industry groups. The reserve ratio tables show 2011 data by reserve ratios as of the end of 2011. Also shown on those tables are the 2012 tax rates assigned to each reserve ratio group.

Nineteen percent of all employers were in the highest reserve ratio group with ratios of 0.1500 and higher. These 5,600 employers were assigned the minimum 1.2% tax rate for 2012. Fifteen percent of the employers were assigned the maximum 5.4% tax rate, mostly due to delinquent filing of tax reports.

Employer Data

2011 Employers and Wage Data by Reserve Ratio

Reserve Ratio End of 2011	2012 Tax Rate	Number of Employers	% of Total	Employment	% of Total	Total Wages \$000	% of Total	Taxable Wages \$000	% of Total
.1500 and over	1.2%	5,611	19	47,423	11	2,021,283	12	1,181,520	11
.1400 to .1499	1.4%	1,058	3	21,552	5	818,924	5	517,356	5
.1300 to .1399	1.6%	1,380	5	26,898	6	1,049,077	6	663,157	6
.1200 to .1299	1.8%	1,663	5	36,079	9	1,248,483	8	842,215	8
.1100 to .1199	2.0%	1,882	6	54,081	13	2,085,540	13	1,412,881	13
.1000 to .1099	2.2%	2,311	8	38,581	9	1,463,528	9	980,409	9
.0900 to .0999	2.4%	1,770	6	31,093	7	1,155,942	7	793,797	7
.0800 to .0899	2.6%	1,946	6	31,097	7	1,159,992	7	791,622	7
.0700 to .0799	2.8%	1,104	4	22,807	5	816,715	5	540,244	5
.0600 to .0699	3.0%	542	2	16,755	4	653,962	4	441,525	4
.0500 to .0599	3.2%	411	1	11,393	3	390,754	2	288,212	3
.0300 to .0499	3.6%	568	2	19,808	5	720,806	4	486,693	4
.0000 to .0299	4.0%	668	2	10,980	3	461,682	3	306,863	3
-.0000 to -.0499	4.4%	653	2	10,652	3	509,538	3	311,330	3
-.0500 to -.0999	5.0%	424	1	6,372	1	280,550	2	174,027	2
-.1000 to -.4999	5.4%	1,306	4	14,393	3	744,594	4	453,212	4
-.5000 to -.9999	5.4%	433	1	3,550	1	197,191	1	121,406	1
-1.0000 to -1.4999	5.4%	211	1	2,926	1	188,384	1	108,255	1
-1.5000 to -1.9999	5.4%	86	0	815	0	51,994	0	32,641	0
-2.0000 and less	5.4%	154	1	769	0	35,279	0	24,922	0
New & Reactive	4.0%	3,749	12	8,480	2	281,918	2	206,039	2
N&R Neg Reserve	5.4%	250	1	123	0	4,972	0	4,362	0
Delinquent	5.4%	2,171	8	8,186	2	228,371	2	198,186	2
Total		30,351	100	424,814	100	16,569,481	100	10,880,876	100

Employment, wages, and percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.

2011 Benefit and Contribution Data by Reserve Ratio

Reserve Ratio End of 2011	2012 Tax Rate	Benefits Charged \$000	Benefits Noncharged \$000	Total Benefits \$000	% of Total	Cost Rate* %	Contributions \$000	% of Total	Tax Rate* %
.1500 and over	1.2%	3,617	1,149	4,765	2	0.4	15,671	6	1.33
.1400 to .1499	1.4%	1,276	645	1,921	1	0.4	6,907	3	1.34
.1300 to .1399	1.6%	1,750	896	2,646	1	0.4	9,514	3	1.43
.1200 to .1299	1.8%	2,655	1,351	4,006	2	0.5	14,057	5	1.67
.1100 to .1199	2.0%	6,399	3,233	9,632	4	0.7	27,910	10	1.98
.1000 to .1099	2.2%	5,411	1,773	7,185	3	0.7	22,620	8	2.31
.0900 to .0999	2.4%	4,488	1,399	5,887	3	0.7	19,887	7	2.51
.0800 to .0899	2.6%	5,447	1,498	6,945	3	0.9	22,359	8	2.82
.0700 to .0799	2.8%	4,698	1,366	6,064	3	1.1	15,754	6	2.92
.0600 to .0699	3.0%	5,683	1,033	6,716	3	1.5	14,024	5	3.18
.0500 to .0599	3.2%	4,641	760	5,402	3	1.9	9,586	3	3.33
.0300 to .0499	3.6%	12,315	1,186	13,501	6	2.8	17,539	6	3.60
.0000 to .0299	4.0%	8,447	882	9,329	4	3.0	11,122	4	3.62
-.0000 to -.0499	4.4%	13,072	1,109	14,180	7	4.6	13,908	5	4.47
-.0500 to -.0999	5.0%	10,969	595	11,564	5	6.6	8,382	3	4.82
-.1000 to -.4999	5.4%	43,767	1,545	45,312	21	10.0	23,580	8	5.20
-.5000 to -.9999	5.4%	21,360	402	21,763	10	17.9	6,508	2	5.36
-1.0000 to -1.4999	5.4%	19,831	213	20,044	9	18.5	5,829	2	5.38
-1.5000 to -1.9999	5.4%	7,043	101	7,144	3	21.9	1,762	1	5.40
-2.0000 and less	5.4%	6,346	78	6,424	3	25.8	1,311	1	5.26
New & Reactive	4.0%	238	41	279	0	0.1	8,243	3	4.00
N&R Neg Reserve	5.4%	504	13	517	0	11.8	225	0	5.16
Delinquent	5.4%	6,464	456	6,921	4	3.49	2,870	1	1.45
Total		196,422	21,726	218,148	100	2.00	279,566	100	2.57

Benefits, contributions, and percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.

* Cost Rate: Total Benefits divided by Taxable Wages; average for all employers is indicated on total line
 Tax Rate: Contributions divided by Taxable Wages; average for all employers is indicated on total line

2011 Employers and Wage Data by County

County	Number of Employers	% of Total	Employment	% of Total	Total Wages \$000	% of Total	Taxable Wages \$000	% of Total
O'ahu	16,749	55	218,516	51	8,576,838	52	5,494,266	51
Maui	3,867	13	38,609	9	1,377,965	8	1,004,008	9
Hawai'i	3,643	12	35,117	8	1,199,261	7	884,688	8
Kaua'i	1,629	5	19,002	5	657,145	4	484,016	4
Interstate	4,463	15	113,571	27	4,758,271	29	3,013,897	28
Total	30,351	100	424,814	100	16,569,481	100	10,880,876	100

Employment, wages, and percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.

2011 Benefit and Contribution Data by County

County	Benefits Charged \$000	Benefits Noncharged \$000	Total Benefits \$000	% of Total	Cost Rate* %	Contributions \$000	% of Total	Tax Rate* %
O'ahu	89,458	8,472	97,930	45	1.8	133,940	48	2.44
Maui	23,031	2,160	25,190	11	2.5	29,207	10	2.91
Hawai'i	25,514	2,233	27,747	13	3.1	25,472	9	2.88
Kaua'i	12,347	1,241	13,588	6	2.8	14,373	5	2.97
Interstate	46,072	7,621	53,694	25	1.8	76,574	28	2.54
Total	196,422	21,726	218,148	100	2.0	279,566	100	2.57

Benefits, contributions, and percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.

* Cost Rate: Total Benefits divided by Taxable Wages; average for all employers is indicated on total line
 Tax Rate: Contributions divided by Taxable Wages; average for all employers is indicated on total line

2011 Employment and Wage Data by Size of Firm

Employment Size	Number of Employers	% of Total	Employment	% of Total	Total Wages \$000	% of Total	Taxable Wages \$000	% of Total
Less than 5	19,536	65	32,075	7	1,331,347	8	834,979	8
5 to 9	4,696	16	32,684	8	1,222,020	8	791,605	7
10 to 19	2,861	9	39,754	9	1,524,311	9	980,131	9
20 to 49	1,906	6	58,428	14	2,258,958	14	1,471,736	14
50 to 99	735	2	51,058	12	2,018,043	12	1,327,298	12
100 to 249	407	1	62,970	15	2,508,813	15	1,650,453	15
250 or more	210	1	147,844	35	5,705,988	34	3,824,674	35
Total	30,351	100	424,814	100	16,569,481	100	10,880,876	100

Employment, wages, and percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.

2011 Benefit and Contribution Data by Size of Firm

Employment Size	Benefits Charged \$000	Benefits Noncharged \$000	Total Benefits \$000	% of Total	Cost Rate* %	Contributions \$000	% of Total	Tax Rate* %
Less than 5	25,837	1,672	27,509	13	3.29	22,302	8	2.67
5 to 9	17,628	1,390	19,017	9	2.40	20,560	7	2.60
10 to 19	24,032	2,106	26,138	12	2.67	26,923	10	2.75
20 to 49	34,469	3,273	37,743	17	2.56	41,491	15	2.82
50 to 99	28,385	2,722	31,106	14	2.34	37,167	13	2.80
100 to 249	28,262	3,229	31,492	14	1.91	43,043	15	2.61
250 or more	37,809	7,335	45,144	21	1.18	88,080	32	2.30
Total	196,422	21,726	218,148	100	2.00	279,566	100	2.57

Benefits, contributions, and percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.

* Cost Rate: Total Benefits divided by Taxable Wages; average for all employers is indicated on total line
 Tax Rate: Contributions divided by Taxable Wages; average for all employers is indicated on total line

2011 Employers and Wage Data by NAICS Industry

Industry	Number of Employers	% of Total	Employment	% of Total	Total Wages \$000	% of Total	Taxable Wages \$000	% of Total
Natural Resources & Mining	402	1	6,514	2	233,979	1	171,373	2
Utilities	31	0	3,365	1	296,390	2	119,714	1
Construction	3,044	10	27,677	7	1,785,525	11	1,011,295	9
Manufacturing	867	3	12,998	3	534,332	3	348,027	3
Wholesale Trade	1,875	6	16,768	4	829,328	5	493,276	5
Retail Trade	2,974	10	68,794	16	2,027,267	12	1,523,508	14
Transportation & Warehousing	766	2	23,127	5	991,901	6	633,281	6
Information	497	2	8,792	2	482,141	3	260,451	2
Finance & Insurance	993	3	17,575	4	1,061,790	6	566,963	5
Real Estate, Rental & Leasing	1,570	5	11,094	3	474,164	3	307,242	3
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	3,917	13	22,434	5	1,441,966	9	719,507	7
Management of Companies & Enterprises	167	1	916	0	86,255	0	31,214	0
Administrative & Support; Waste Management & Remediation Services	2,047	7	43,149	10	1,288,276	8	1,000,503	9
Educational Services	499	2	4,121	1	116,968	1	86,558	1
Health Care & Social Assistance	2,825	9	34,546	8	1,478,156	9	841,047	8
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	505	2	8,172	2	202,083	1	159,507	1
Accommodation & Food Services	2,812	9	93,730	22	2,605,076	16	2,118,296	20
Other Services (except Public Administration)	3,285	11	20,551	5	610,803	4	473,735	4
Unknown	1,275	4	492	0	23,081	0	15,381	0
Total	30,351	100	424,814	100	16,569,48	100	10,880,87	100

Employment, wages, and percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.

2011 Benefit and Contribution Data by NAICS Industry

Industry	Benefits Charged \$000	Benefits Noncharged \$000	Total Benefits \$000	% of Total	Cost Rate* %	Contributions \$000	% of Total	Tax Rate* %
Natural Resources & Mining	5,475	250	5,725	3	3.3	5,319	2	3.10
Utilities	327	24	350	0	0.3	1,622	1	1.35
Construction	86,136	2,538	88,673	41	8.8	45,113	16	4.46
Manufacturing	5,383	533	5,916	3	1.7	8,867	3	2.55
Wholesale Trade	4,984	797	5,781	3	1.2	10,662	4	2.16
Retail Trade	9,812	2,871	12,683	6	0.8	31,288	11	2.05
Transportation & Warehousing	6,356	2,522	8,877	4	1.4	14,299	5	2.26
Information	8,073	608	8,681	4	3.3	6,431	2	2.47
Finance & Insurance	2,990	604	3,594	1	0.6	9,684	4	1.71
Real Estate, Rental & Leasing	4,416	566	4,981	2	1.6	7,907	3	2.57
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	10,544	974	11,519	5	1.6	17,676	6	2.46
Management of Companies & Enterprises	527	23	550	0	1.8	809	0	2.59
Administrative & Support; Waste Management & Remediation Services	20,356	2,899	23,255	11	2.3	30,735	11	3.07
Educational Services	1,089	203	1,292	0	1.5	2,336	1	2.70
Health Care & Social Assistance	6,352	1,466	7,818	4	0.9	18,971	7	2.26
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	1,803	280	2,082	1	1.3	4,179	1	2.62
Accommodation & Food Services	16,896	3,636	20,532	9	1.0	52,306	19	2.47
Other Services (except Public Administration)	4,734	892	5,625	3	1.2	10,939	4	2.31
Unknown	170	42	212	0	1.4	423	0	2.75
Total	196,422	21,726	218,148	100	2.0	279,566	100	2.57

Benefits, contributions, and percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.

* Cost Rate: Total Benefits divided by Taxable Wages; average for all employers is indicated on total line
 Tax Rate: Contributions divided by Taxable Wages; average for all employers is indicated on total line

APPENDIX A Computation of Employer Contribution Rates

An employer's Hawai'i unemployment insurance tax rate is computed once a year based on the employer's reserve ratio and the tax schedule (one of eight possible schedules, A through H) in effect for the year. The tax rates corresponding to each tax schedule and reserve ratio group are shown below in the **Contribution Rate Schedules** table.

Employers not chargeable with benefits for the 12-month period prior to the rate computation date are ineligible for an experience (reserve ratio) computation and are assigned the tax rate corresponding to a zero reserve ratio; if the ineligible employer has a negative reserve balance, the maximum tax rate on the tax schedule in effect for the calendar year is assigned.

Computation of Employer Reserve Ratio:

Reserve Ratio = all contributions paid by the employer minus all benefits charged to the employer, divided by 1/3 of the sum of the employer's taxable payrolls for the last 3 consecutive calendar years.

Determination of Tax Schedule:

(a) Compute Adequate Reserve:

Adequate Reserve = *highest benefit cost rate occurring during the last 10 years, times total wages for last completed fiscal year ending June 30.

Benefit cost rate = total benefits paid during a 12 consecutive month period, divided by total wages for the last 4 completed calendar quarters ending at least 5 months before the end of the 12 consecutive month period.

(b) Compute ratio of Current Reserve to Adequate Reserve:

Ratio = Current Reserve (Unemployment Compensation Fund balance as of November 30) divided by Adequate Reserve.

(b) Determine Tax Schedule based on ratio of current to adequate reserve as shown below.

*1.5 times multiplier was in effect for rate years 1970 to 1978 and 1992 to 2007.

Contribution Rate Schedules										Tax Schedule Computation	
Reserve Ratio	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H			
	Contribution Rates (%)									Ratio of Current to Adequate Reserve	Tax Schedule
.1500 and over	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	1.2	1.8	2.4	More than 1.69	A	
.1400 to .1499	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.4	2.0	2.6	1.3 to 1.69	B	
.1300 to .1399	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	1.0	1.6	2.2	2.8	1.0 to 1.29	C	
.1200 to .1299	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.2	1.8	2.4	3.0	0.80 to 0.99	D	
.1100 to .1199	0.0	0.2	0.6	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.6	3.2	0.60 to 0.79	E	
.1000 to .1099	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.2	1.6	2.2	2.8	3.4	0.40 to 0.59	F	
.0900 to .0999	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.4	1.8	2.4	3.0	3.6	0.20 to 0.39	G	
.0800 to .0899	0.5	0.7	1.2	1.6	2.0	2.6	3.2	3.8	Less than 0.20	H	
.0700 to .0799	0.7	0.9	1.4	1.8	2.2	2.8	3.4	4.0			
.0600 to .0699	0.9	1.1	1.6	2.0	2.4	3.0	3.6	4.2			
.0500 to .0599	1.1	1.3	1.8	2.2	2.6	3.2	3.8	4.4			
.0300 to .0499	1.3	1.5	2.0	2.6	3.0	3.6	4.2	4.8			
.0000 to .0299	1.7	1.9	2.4	3.0	3.4	4.0	4.6	5.2			
-.0000 to -.0499	2.1	2.3	2.8	3.4	3.8	4.4	5.0	5.4			
-.0500 to -.0999	2.5	2.7	3.2	4.0	4.4	5.0	5.4	5.6			
-.1000 to -.4999	2.9	3.1	3.6	4.6	5.0	5.4	5.6	5.8			
-.5000 to -.9999	3.4	3.6	4.2	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.8	6.0			
-1.0000 to -1.4999	4.1	4.2	4.8	5.4	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.2			
-1.5000 to -1.9999	4.7	4.8	5.4	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.4			
-2.0000 and less	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.6			

Note: from 1985 to 2012 maximum tax rate on each schedule was 5.4%

APPENDIX B
Annual Data from 1970

LABOR FORCE DATA
unadjusted

Year	<i>Hawai'i</i>			U.S. Total Unemployment Rate
	Employment	Unemployment	Total Unemployment Rate	
1970	305,650	15,900	4.9%	4.9%
1971	313,450	23,350	6.9%	5.9%
1972	324,050	26,950	7.7%	5.6%
1973	338,350	26,250	7.2%	4.9%
1974	345,350	29,650	7.9%	5.6%
1975	351,100	31,850	8.3%	8.5%
1976	372,250	38,000	9.3%	7.7%
1977	386,150	32,400	7.7%	7.1%
1978	394,300	28,250	6.7%	6.1%
1979	406,450	24,350	5.7%	5.8%
1980	419,750	21,250	4.8%	7.1%
1981	428,500	23,200	5.1%	7.6%
1982	432,450	27,250	5.9%	9.7%
1983	444,000	27,900	5.9%	9.6%
1984	451,400	25,700	5.4%	7.5%
1985	459,400	24,400	5.0%	7.2%
1986	473,500	22,350	4.5%	7.0%
1987	492,700	18,550	3.6%	6.2%
1988	503,750	15,700	3.0%	5.5%
1989	515,250	12,550	2.4%	5.3%
1990	537,600	13,400	2.4%	5.6%
1991	547,350	15,700	2.8%	6.8%
1992	551,550	24,450	4.2%	7.5%
1993	556,350	25,400	4.4%	6.9%
1994	555,750	30,050	5.1%	6.1%
1995	557,050	32,450	5.5%	5.6%
1996	561,700	35,050	5.9%	5.4%
1997	566,750	34,900	5.8%	4.9%
1998	570,150	34,150	5.7%	4.5%
1999	576,300	30,350	5.0%	4.2%
2000	584,850	24,150	4.0%	4.0%
2001	589,200	26,050	4.2%	4.7%
2002	584,350	24,600	4.0%	5.8%
2003	592,450	23,850	3.9%	6.0%
2004	598,200	19,950	3.2%	5.5%
2005	609,850	17,250	2.8%	5.1%
2006	617,800	15,700	2.5%	4.6%
2007	620,100	17,100	2.7%	4.6%
2008	617,650	26,400	4.1%	5.8%
2009	593,850	44,050	6.9%	9.3%
2010	604,500	44,650	6.9%	9.6%
2011	616,450	44,250	6.7%	8.9%

Source: Hawai'i Workforce Informer web page (www.hiwi.org) Note: Data from 1976 revised in 2005

APPENDIX B continued

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYMENT COVERED BY THE UC FUND

Year	Insured Unemployment		Employees Covered by the Fund	
	Rate	Average Weekly Claims	Number	% change
1970	2.4%	6,124	221,498	
1971	3.9%	10,789	225,633	2%
1972	4.8%	12,737	231,338	3%
1973	3.7%	10,527	246,201	6%
1974	4.2%	12,443	252,421	3%
1975	5.2%	16,939	255,772	1%
1976	6.3%	19,427	258,485	1%
1977	4.7%	14,998	267,018	3%
1978	3.4%	10,569	285,172	7%
1979	2.7%	9,798	302,404	6%
1980	2.9%	10,740	309,424	2%
1981	3.0%	11,681	311,997	1%
1982	3.5%	13,411	306,395	-2%
1983	3.5%	12,919	309,752	1%
1984	2.9%	11,104	317,669	3%
1985	2.6%	9,696	328,268	3%
1986	2.2%	8,548	337,832	3%
1987	1.7%	7,045	358,801	6%
1988	1.5%	6,452	371,952	4%
1989	1.1%	5,041	393,693	6%
1990	1.1%	5,547	416,341	6%
1991	1.5%	7,909	415,883	0%
1992	2.2%	11,520	415,275	0%
1993	2.5%	12,721	409,338	-1%
1994	2.9%	14,752	406,316	-1%
1995	3.0%	15,324	402,645	-1%
1996	3.0%	14,854	401,001	0%
1997	2.7%	13,356	400,817	0%
1998	2.5%	12,605	398,354	-1%
1999	2.2%	10,684	401,109	1%
2000	1.7%	8,413	414,768	3%
2001	2.0%	11,545	416,770	0%
2002	2.4%	11,979	414,417	-1%
2003	2.0%	10,327	422,293	2%
2004	1.6%	8,202	435,079	3%
2005	1.2%	6,260	452,366	4%
2006	1.1%	6,234	465,014	3%
2007	1.1%	6,798	472,151	2%
2008	1.8%	11,611	463,561	-2%
2009	3.4%	20,176	435,018	-6%
2010	3.2%	17,302	423,429	-3%
2011	2.6%	14,186	429,306	1%

Sources: Insured Unemployment from ETA 539 Weekly Claims and Extended Benefits Trigger Data; Covered Employment from Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Note: Insured unemployment data includes private industry, state and county governments, and nonprofit organizations; it also includes extended benefits for 1971, 1972, 1975 through 1978, and 1980. Employment data is for private industry only.

APPENDIX B continued

WEEKLY BENEFIT AMOUNT AND AVERAGE DURATION

Year	Weekly Benefit Amount		Average Benefit Duration (weeks)
	<i>Maximum</i>	<i>Average</i>	
1970	\$79	\$58	15.0
1971	\$86	\$63	18.3
1972	\$90	\$66	19.9
1973	\$93	\$68	16.0
1974	\$98	\$72	16.2
1975	\$104	\$76	16.4
1976	\$112	\$84	18.9
1977	\$120	\$89	16.4
1978	\$126	\$91	16.2
1979	\$134	\$93	13.5
1980	\$144	\$103	13.7
1981	\$157	\$114	14.2
1982	\$169	\$124	14.8
1983	\$178	\$123	15.8
1984	\$188	\$136	14.8
1985	\$194	\$134	14.6
1986	\$200	\$140	14.3
1987	\$212	\$150	13.4
1988	\$223	\$162	13.5
1989	\$239	\$170	12.0
1990	\$256	\$189	11.4
1991	\$275	\$206	13.0
1992	\$306	\$235	14.8
1993	\$322	\$246	17.6
1994	\$337	\$259	17.4
1995	\$344	\$262	16.0
1996	\$347	\$261	17.8
1997	\$351	\$259	17.1
1998	\$356	\$258	16.4
1999	\$364	\$266	16.5
2000	\$371	\$273	15.4
2001	\$383	\$282	12.8
2002	\$395	\$280	19.2
2003	\$407	\$298	15.7
2004	\$417	\$312	15.6
2005	\$436	\$328	14.2
2006	\$459	\$357	13.3
2007	\$475	\$374	13.6
2008	\$523	\$406	13.9
2009	\$545	\$411	18.9
2010	\$559	\$406	19.7
2011	\$549	\$405	18.4
2012	\$523 (Jan-Mar) \$560 (Apr-Dec)		
2013	\$534		

Source: Unemployment Insurance workload data on Gross Benefits, Weeks Compensated and First Payments

Note: Data are for all claim programs, including federal programs.

APPENDIX B continued

HAWAII UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FUND

(in millions of \$)

Year	Taxes	Interest	Benefits	Fund Balance
1970	\$13.6	\$ 2.1	\$14.7	\$44.1
1971	\$15.3	\$ 2.1	\$28.3	\$33.3
1972	\$22.0	\$ 1.4	\$30.9	\$25.8
1973	\$24.6	\$ 1.2	\$26.7	\$25.0
1974	\$26.5	\$ 1.1	\$35.3	\$17.3
1975	\$39.4	\$ 0.7	\$52.0	\$ 5.3
1976	\$48.8	\$ 0.1	\$66.1	-\$11.9
1977	\$63.3	\$ 0.0	\$50.2	\$ 1.3
1978	\$73.6	\$ 0.6	\$38.3	\$37.2
1979	\$68.9	\$ 3.3	\$31.4	\$78.0
1980	\$58.2	\$ 7.0	\$42.6	\$100.6
1981	\$53.4	\$ 9.9	\$57.5	\$106.3
1982	\$54.9	\$11.5	\$71.1	\$101.6
1983	\$70.9	\$11.5	\$61.0	\$123.0
1984	\$67.8	\$13.4	\$63.4	\$140.9
1985	\$60.2	\$15.7	\$54.3	\$162.5
1986	\$65.4	\$12.9	\$49.3	\$191.5
1987	\$75.1	\$24.0	\$42.6	\$248.0
1988	\$51.3	\$22.5	\$44.2	\$277.7
1989	\$64.0	\$25.6	\$35.4	\$331.9
1990	\$79.5	\$31.3	\$45.0	\$397.7
1991	\$55.2	\$26.8	\$76.0	\$403.8
1992	\$40.9	\$41.7	\$129.6	\$356.7
1993	\$67.0	\$25.5	\$145.4	\$303.9
1994	\$77.0	\$19.6	\$171.6	\$228.9
1995	\$150.0	\$15.7	\$180.4	\$214.2
1996	\$152.4	\$14.9	\$173.3	\$208.2
1997	\$144.2	\$14.7	\$154.2	\$212.9
1998	\$136.8	\$15.1	\$143.3	\$221.5
1999	\$134.1	\$15.7	\$124.1	\$247.2
2000	\$138.9	\$17.8	\$96.9	\$307.0
2001	\$106.3	\$21.1	\$136.1	\$298.2
2002	\$103.8	\$24.2	\$152.7	\$304.3
2003	\$147.0	\$14.4	\$123.6	\$342.0
2004	\$124.6	\$26.0	\$104.7	\$388.0
2005	\$130.2	\$21.4	\$82.3	\$457.2
2006	\$142.2	\$23.3	\$90.6	\$532.1
2007	\$108.4	\$19.8	\$108.2	\$552.2
2008	\$59.4	\$31.5	\$212.3	\$430.8
2009	\$42.1	\$12.7	\$373.9	\$134.4
2010	\$160.9	\$1.9	\$305.2	-\$11.6
2011	\$275.7	\$0.2	\$245.3	\$18.9

Source: ETA 2112, UI Financial Transaction Summary, Unemployment Fund

Fund Balance Notes:

2002: Includes \$30.8 million, special Federal Reed Act distribution.

2009: Includes \$32.7 million in Federal ARRA (American Recovery & Reinvestment Act) receipts, minus \$10.0 million in Reed Act withdrawals.

2010: Includes minus \$3.6 million in Reed Act withdrawals.

APPENDIX B continued

RATIO OF CURRENT TO ADEQUATE RESERVE FUND

Rate Year	High Cost Rate	Total Wages	Adequate Reserve Fund	Current Reserve Fund	Ratio of Current to Adequate Reserve	Rate Schedule in Effect	Fund Solvency Contribution Rate
1970	1.75%	\$1,184,552,472	\$31,094,502	\$43,936,906	1.41	II	
1971	1.75%	\$1,431,300,051	\$37,571,626	\$46,163,790	1.23	II	
1972	1.75%	\$1,560,306,438	\$40,958,044	\$36,349,934	0.89	I	
1973	2.02%	\$1,643,467,385	\$49,797,062	\$28,304,965	0.57	I	
1974	2.02%	\$1,821,684,864	\$55,197,051	\$27,420,364	0.50	I	
1975	2.02%	\$2,015,606,435	\$61,072,875	\$20,073,147	0.33	I	
1976	2.18%	\$2,247,956,108	\$73,508,165	\$10,730,152	0.15	-	
1977	2.86%	\$2,389,822,190	\$102,523,372	-\$7,426,119	-0.07	-	
1978	2.86%	\$2,578,562,218	\$110,620,319	\$5,992,114	0.05	-	
1979	2.86%	\$2,859,429,314	\$81,779,678	\$39,159,914	0.48		+1.6%
1980	2.86%	\$3,314,556,620	\$94,796,319	\$80,341,186	0.85		+0.8%
1981	2.86%	\$3,769,977,490	\$107,821,356	\$104,980,243	0.97		+0.4%
1982	2.86%	\$4,111,362,943	\$117,584,980	\$112,290,817	0.95		+0.4%
1983	2.86%	\$4,292,985,503	\$122,779,385	\$106,708,377	0.87		+0.8%
1984	2.86%	\$4,498,499,775	\$128,657,094	\$127,176,245	0.99		+0.4%
1985	2.86%	\$4,801,506,793	\$137,323,094	\$147,004,681	1.07		0.0%
1986	2.86%	\$5,037,888,349	\$144,083,607	\$166,408,163	1.15		0.0%
1987	2.76%	\$5,500,278,375	\$151,807,683	\$195,095,469	1.29		0.0%
1988	1.94%	\$6,093,516,291	\$118,214,216	\$246,416,114	2.08		-0.5%
1989	1.68%	\$6,864,348,520	\$115,321,055	\$274,840,914	2.38		-0.5%
1990	1.68%	\$7,756,988,055	\$130,317,399	\$334,252,180	2.56		-0.5%
1991	1.68%	\$8,753,700,993	\$147,062,177	\$401,647,674	2.73		-0.5%
1992	1.68%	\$9,561,673,898	\$240,954,182	\$411,119,192	1.71	A	
1993	1.66%	\$9,996,218,073	\$248,905,830	\$370,277,128	1.49	B	
1994	1.49%	\$10,315,548,416	\$230,552,507	\$315,881,780	1.37	B	
1995	1.65%	\$10,384,936,463	\$257,027,177	\$241,892,817	0.94	D	
1996	1.73%	\$10,401,361,958	\$269,915,343	\$226,972,601	0.84	D	
1997	1.78%	\$10,391,160,430	\$277,443,983	\$222,340,367	0.80	D	
1998	1.78%	\$10,554,781,603	\$281,812,669	\$226,036,037	0.80	D	
1999	1.78%	\$10,782,123,532	\$287,882,698	\$233,020,224	0.81	D	
2000	1.78%	\$11,025,705,500	\$294,386,337	\$256,407,449	0.87	D	
2001	1.78%	\$11,661,028,670	\$311,349,465	\$313,480,166	1.01	C	
2002	1.78%	\$12,294,711,901	\$328,268,808	\$317,703,649	0.97	C*	
2003	1.78%	\$12,412,503,464	\$331,413,842	\$309,477,079	0.93	D	
2004	1.78%	\$13,070,239,827	\$348,975,403	\$352,679,746	1.01	C	
2005	1.78%	\$13,820,414,010	\$369,005,054	\$389,302,103	1.06	C	
2006	1.78%	\$15,032,599,530	\$401,370,407	\$457,851,939	1.14	C	
2007	1.67%	\$16,258,037,800	\$407,263,847	\$532,892,238	1.31	B	
2008	1.46%	\$17,113,432,304	\$249,856,112	\$561,709,268	2.25	A	
2009	1.44%	\$17,834,793,224	\$256,821,022	\$454,058,555	1.77	A	
2010	2.20%	\$17,411,259,934	\$383,047,719	\$161,906,928	0.42	D**	
2011	2.22%	\$16,400,411,316	\$364,089,131	\$9,413,687	0.03	F**	
2012	2.22%	\$16,709,152,489	\$370,943,185	\$37,507,312	0.10	F**	
2013	2.22%	\$17,299,166,791	\$384,041,503	\$117,461,110	0.31	G	

Rate year: year during which rate schedule or Fund Solvency Rate is in effect.

High Cost Rate: highest benefit cost rate (benefits as a percent of total wages) in the last ten years.

Total Wages: for last four calendar quarters ending June 30 of calendar year prior to rate year.

Adequate Reserve Fund: 1970 to 1978 and 1992 to 2007 adequate reserve equals 1.5 times high cost rate times total wages.

1979 to 1991 and from 2008, adequate reserve equals high cost rate times total wages.

Current Reserve Fund: UC Fund assets on November 30 of calendar year immediately preceding rate year.

Rate Schedule in Effect: From July 1, 1974 through March 31, 1975 all employers' tax rates were increased by 0.5%, up to a maximum of 3.0%; from April 1975 through the end of 1976, all employers paid 3.0% tax rate; for 1977 and 1978 all employers paid 3.5% tax rate. *2002: schedule C remained in effect due to special legislation. **2010 and 2011: Act 2 (2010 Legislative Session) set tax schedules at D and F; 2012: Act 6 (2012 legislative Session) set schedule at F.

APPENDIX B continued

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE TAX RATES

Year	Tax Rates (Percent of Taxable Wages)			Taxes as a Percent of Total Wages
	Minimum	Maximum	Average	
1970	0.4%	3.0%	1.2%	0.8%
1971	0.4%	3.0%	1.4%	1.0%
1972	0.8%	3.0%	1.9%	1.3%
1973	0.8%	3.0%	1.8%	1.2%
1974	0.8%/1.3%	3.0%	1.9%	1.2%
1975	1.3%/3.0%	3.0%	2.6%	1.7%
1976	3.0%	3.0%	2.9%	1.9%
1977	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	2.4%
1978	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	2.4%
1979	1.8%	4.5%	2.8%	1.9%
1980	1.0%	4.5%	2.1%	1.4%
1981	0.6%	4.5%	1.8%	1.2%
1982	0.6%	4.5%	1.8%	1.3%
1983	1.0%	4.5%	2.3%	1.6%
1984	0.6%	4.5%	1.9%	1.3%
1985	0.2%	5.4%	1.6%	1.1%
1986	0.2%	5.4%	1.7%	1.2%
1987	0.2%	5.4%	1.7%	1.2%
1988	0.0%	5.4%	1.3%	0.6%
1989	0.0%	5.4%	1.3%	0.9%
1990	0.0%	5.4%	1.3%	0.9%
1991	0.0%	5.4%	1.3%	0.5%
1992	0.0%	5.4%	0.6%	0.4%
1993	0.0%	5.4%	1.0%	0.7%
1994	0.0%	5.4%	1.1%	0.8%
1995	0.2%	5.4%	2.2%	1.6%
1996	0.2%	5.4%	2.1%	1.5%
1997	0.2%	5.4%	1.9%	1.4%
1998	0.2%	5.4%	1.8%	1.3%
1999	0.2%	5.4%	1.7%	1.2%
2000	0.2%	5.4%	1.7%	1.2%
2001	0.0%	5.4%	1.1%	0.8%
2002	0.0%	5.4%	1.2%	0.8%
2003	0.2%	5.4%	1.7%	1.2%
2004	0.0%	5.4%	1.2%	0.8%
2005	0.0%	5.4%	1.3%	0.9%
2006	0.0%	5.4%	1.3%	0.9%
2007	0.0%	5.4%	0.8%	0.6%
2008	0.0%	5.4%	0.7%	0.3%
2009	0.0%	5.4%	0.7%	0.25%
2010	0.2%	5.4%	1.8%	1.2%
2011	1.2%	5.4%	2.6%	1.7%
2012	1.2%	5.4%	2.7% est	1.8% est
2013	1.8%	6.4%	3.2% est	2.2% est

Source : Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)

Note for 1974 and 1975: Minimum tax rate was 0.8% until July 1, 1974 then all employers' rates were increased by 0.5%, up to a maximum of 3.0%. The additional 0.5% was in effect until April 1, 1975 when all employers' rates became 3.0%.

APPENDIX B continued

TOTAL AND TAXABLE WAGES

Year	Total Wages	% change	Taxable Wages	% change	% Taxable of Total Wages	Taxable Wage Base
1970	\$1,518,727,161		\$1,032,646,028		68%	\$5,500
1971	\$1,588,451,281	5%	\$1,101,177,779	7%	69%	\$6,000
1972	\$1,707,659,488	8%	\$1,171,863,417	6%	69%	\$6,300
1973	\$1,935,415,073	13%	\$1,310,016,575	12%	68%	\$6,500
1974	\$2,129,778,886	10%	\$1,418,777,880	8%	67%	\$6,800
1975	\$2,319,971,771	9%	\$1,537,695,558	8%	66%	\$7,300
1976	\$2,471,414,660	7%	\$1,634,221,510	6%	66%	\$7,800
1977	\$2,669,873,342	8%	\$1,890,965,749	16%	71%	\$9,300
1978	\$3,084,161,546	16%	\$2,153,653,091	14%	70%	\$9,800
1979	\$3,551,357,801	15%	\$2,443,433,910	13%	69%	\$10,400
1980	\$3,934,930,405	11%	\$2,689,241,050	10%	68%	\$11,200
1981	\$4,227,065,294	7%	\$2,921,073,895	9%	69%	\$12,200
1982	\$4,349,032,222	3%	\$3,030,663,748	4%	70%	\$13,100
1983	\$4,599,981,090	6%	\$3,198,088,181	6%	70%	\$13,800
1984	\$4,891,168,412	6%	\$3,430,347,509	7%	70%	\$14,600
1985	\$5,245,375,308	7%	\$3,661,947,705	7%	70%	\$15,100
1986	\$5,686,112,648	8%	\$3,922,702,338	7%	69%	\$15,600
1987	\$6,402,054,956	13%	\$4,391,057,014	12%	69%	\$16,500
1988	\$7,192,157,365	12%	\$3,314,009,708	-25%	46%	\$8,700
1989	\$8,130,492,059	13%	\$5,518,167,643	67%	68%	\$18,600
1990	\$9,237,628,172	14%	\$6,226,942,266	13%	67%	\$19,900
1991	\$9,599,527,870	4%	\$3,342,374,834	-46%	35%	\$7,000
1992	\$10,155,519,160	6%	\$7,042,429,428	111%	69%	\$22,700
1993	\$10,291,898,574	1%	\$7,251,815,678	3%	70%	\$23,900
1994	\$10,309,424,610	0%	\$7,394,972,486	2%	72%	\$25,000
1995	\$10,320,158,899	0%	\$7,411,024,845	0%	72%	\$25,500
1996	\$10,443,561,580	1%	\$7,420,054,226	0%	71%	\$25,800
1997	\$10,675,517,263	2%	\$7,483,098,627	1%	70%	\$26,000
1998	\$10,899,921,524	2%	\$7,560,072,702	1%	69%	\$26,400
1999	\$11,180,959,288	3%	\$7,748,893,876	2%	69%	\$27,000
2000	\$11,945,344,421	7%	\$8,209,730,134	6%	69%	\$27,500
2001	\$12,299,179,723	3%	\$8,455,669,862	3%	69%	\$28,400
2002	\$12,701,746,952	3%	\$8,701,690,997	3%	69%	\$29,300
2003	\$13,376,170,472	5%	\$9,155,378,879	5%	68%	\$30,200
2004	\$14,461,560,596	8%	\$9,752,243,796	7%	67%	\$31,000
2005	\$15,471,398,437	7%	\$10,545,452,082	8%	68%	\$32,300
2006	\$16,520,578,034	7%	\$11,353,002,832	8%	69%	\$34,000
2007	\$17,508,474,137	6%	\$12,056,590,692	6%	69%	\$35,300
2008	\$17,626,344,437	1%	\$6,452,926,682	-47%	37%	\$13,000
2009	\$16,587,402,171	-6%	\$5,891,874,889	-9%	36%	\$13,000
2010	\$16,292,046,023	-2%	\$10,916,560,473	85%	67%	\$34,900
2011	\$16,728,000,105	3%	\$10,989,382,103	1%	66%	\$34,200
2012						\$38,800
2013						\$39,600

Source: Wages from Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)

APPENDIX B continued

CHARGED AND NONCHARGED BENEFITS

(in millions of \$)

Year	Total Benefits	Charged Benefits	% of Total	Noncharged Benefits	% of Total
1970	\$14.7	\$8.8	60%	\$5.9	40%
1971	\$27.9	\$18.2	65%	\$9.7	35%
1972	\$28.0	\$18.2	65%	\$9.8	35%
1973	\$26.3	\$15.7	60%	\$10.6	40%
1974	\$34.9	\$21.3	61%	\$13.7	39%
1975	\$47.0	\$30.1	64%	\$16.8	36%
1976	\$57.5	\$43.1	75%	\$14.4	25%
1977	\$45.1	\$44.3	98%	\$0.9	2%
1978	\$36.0	\$35.6	99%	\$0.4	1%
1979	\$30.5	\$30.2	99%	\$0.3	1%
1980	\$40.7	\$40.2	99%	\$0.5	1%
1981	\$56.7	\$56.1	99%	\$0.6	1%
1982	\$70.5	\$69.9	99%	\$0.6	1%
1983	\$60.9	\$59.7	98%	\$1.2	2%
1984	\$62.4	\$61.8	99%	\$0.6	1%
1985	\$53.9	\$53.4	99%	\$0.5	1%
1986	\$48.4	\$47.8	99%	\$0.6	1%
1987	\$43.6	\$36.6	84%	\$7.0	16%
1988	\$44.1	\$35.3	80%	\$8.8	20%
1989	\$35.4	\$26.9	76%	\$8.5	24%
1990	\$44.2	\$30.9	70%	\$13.3	30%
1991	\$76.5	\$56.6	74%	\$19.9	26%
1992	\$129.1	\$101.7	79%	\$27.4	21%
1993	\$144.8	\$105.9	73%	\$38.9	27%
1994	\$170.5	\$137.9	81%	\$32.6	19%
1995	\$178.9	\$148.0	83%	\$30.9	17%
1996	\$171.7	\$145.5	85%	\$26.2	15%
1997	\$153.8	\$131.5	85%	\$22.3	15%
1998	\$142.4	\$121.9	86%	\$20.5	14%
1999	\$123.2	\$104.4	85%	\$18.8	15%
2000	\$96.1	\$79.6	83%	\$16.4	17%
2001	\$132.9	\$109.9	83%	\$22.9	17%
2002	\$144.7	\$120.0	83%	\$24.6	17%
2003	\$122.2	\$102.9	84%	\$19.3	16%
2004	\$103.7	\$87.5	84%	\$16.2	16%
2005	\$81.8	\$67.0	82%	\$14.8	18%
2006	\$90.1	\$72.7	81%	\$17.4	19%
2007	\$107.6	\$88.0	82%	\$19.7	18%
2008	\$211.2	\$179.5	85%	\$31.7	15%
2009	\$374.2	\$331.6	89%	\$42.6	11%
2010	\$304.8	\$276.2	91%	\$28.7	9%
2011	\$244.6	\$221.1	90%	\$23.6	10%

Source: ETA-204, Experience Rating Report
Includes regular program benefits only; does not include extended benefits

APPENDIX C

Benefits Not Charged to Employer Accounts

The following types of unemployment insurance benefits are not charged to individual employer's unemployment insurance accounts:

- a. Benefits paid to a claimant¹ based on wages from an employer from whom the claimant voluntarily quit work without good cause ;
- b. Benefits paid to a claimant based on wages from an employer from whom the claimant was discharged for misconduct connected with work;
- c. Benefits paid to a claimant based on wages from an employer from whom the claimant left work voluntarily for a good cause that was not attributable to the employer;
- d. Benefits paid to an individual who during that individual's base period earned wages for part-time employment with an employer, are not charged to that employer if the employer continues to employ the individual to the same extent while the individual is receiving benefits as during the individual's base period;
- e. Benefits paid to an individual for the period that individual is enrolled in and is in regular attendance at an approved training course;
- f. One-half of Extended Benefits (the other half of EB is financed with federal unemployment tax funds)² ;
- g. Benefits paid to an individual who qualifies to receive benefits by meeting the minimum earnings and employment requirements only by combining the individual's employment and wages earned in two or more states³ ;
- h. Benefits overpaid to a claimant as a result of ineligibility or disqualification, unless the overpayment resulted from the employer's failure to furnish information as required;
- i. Benefits paid to an individual based on wages from an employer from whom the individual is separated as a direct result of a major disaster.⁴

¹ Benefits described in a, b, and c were chargeable from July 15, 1976 through October 4, 1986.

² EB was chargeable from January 1, 1985 through October 4, 1986.

³ Benefits described in g and h became nonchargeable from July 15, 1976.

⁴ Effective from September 13, 1992.

APPENDIX D

The Hawai'i Unemployment Compensation Fund and Economic Conditions: 1970 to the Present

- 1970** The 1970s began with a low IUR (Insured Unemployment Rate) of slightly above 2% and high fund reserves in excess of \$40 million.
- 1971** Unemployment increased throughout 1971 in the aftermath of the Mainland recession, and due partly to a lengthy dock strike in the second half of the year. The Extended Benefits program was initiated allowing an additional 13 weeks of unemployment insurance benefits to be paid to claimants who exhaust their 26 weeks of regular benefits during periods of high unemployment. Hawai'i paid extended benefits from October 1971 through December 1972. Increasing unemployment and additional benefits paid out under the Extended Benefits program caused benefit outgo to increase and the fund balance to decline.
- 1972** The fund continued to decline as additional dock strikes and continuing Extended Benefits payments caused benefit outgo to remain high.
- 1973** Unemployment decreased slightly causing the fund balance to remain relatively level.
- 1974** The IUR began to climb again as Mainland recessionary conditions started affecting Hawai'i.
- 1975** Hawai'i began a new Extended Benefits period beginning in February 1975 as unemployment continued to increase. This EB period continued until March 1978 (except for a short break in the program during August 1977).
- 1976** The IUR reached a peak of 7% in the first half of 1976. During the 1974 through 1976 period, the fund balance was drastically reduced by the unprecedented high level of unemployment and corresponding high benefit outgos. The fund was depleted in 1976. Benefits continued to be paid during the year through the use of \$22.5 million in federal loans to the fund.
- 1977** The economy began to improve slightly, although construction strikes caused unemployment to temporarily increase at the end of 1977 and early 1978. In order to rejuvenate the fund, tax rates, which had been gradually increasing during the 1970s, were set at a uniform rate of 3.5% for 1977.
- 1978** The flat 3.5% tax rate continued to be in effect. As the economy improved, the IUR steadily declined until it leveled off at about 3% during the second half of the year. With the increased income and declining outgo, the fund balance was brought out of its negative levels and the federal loan was repaid late in 1978.
- 1979** Varied tax rates for employers (experience rating) was reinstated; this caused fund income to decline slightly from the high 1978 level. Benefits remained relatively low, resulting in a further increase in the fund balance to \$78 million by the end of 1979.
- 1980** Employer tax rates were again decreased based on the healthy fund reserves. Although Hawai'i's unemployment remained low, an Extended Benefits period was triggered on by high national unemployment. This EB period was from July 1980 to January 1981. Fund income exceeded outgo and reserves reached \$100.6 million by the end of 1980.
- 1981-1984** Unemployment was very stable with the IUR fluctuating only between 2.5% and 3.5%, weathering airline, construction, and other strikes occurring during this time. The fund balance was kept at about the adequate reserve level throughout the period.
- 1985** Tax schedules were adjusted to include a maximum tax rate of 5.4% in order to allow employers to continue to receive full tax credits under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act (FUTA).
- 1986-1987** The tourism and construction industries were in a boom period resulting in declining unemployment and a growing fund balance.
- 1988** The high fund balance resulted in the triggering of a negative Fund Solvency Rate for the first time. Also, a one-year special law provision cut the Taxable Wage Base to 50% of the statewide average annual wage.
- 1989** Unemployment continued to decline with the IUR reaching an all time low of 0.96% in December 1989. The fund continued to be more than twice the adequate reserve level allowing the negative 0.5% Fund Solvency Rate to remain in effect.
- 1990** Despite Mainland recessionary conditions, Hawai'i tourism and construction continued to do well through 1990. Although a hotel strike during March caused a temporary rise in unemployment, the average IUR for the year remained level with 1989.

APPENDIX D continued

- 1991** The Persian Gulf War triggered a slowdown in March as tourist traffic declined dramatically and unemployment jumped. Mainland recessionary conditions began affecting Hawai'i's economy as unemployment remained high through the year especially in the construction and tourism related industries. A one-year special provision cut the taxable wage base to \$7,000.
- 1992** A new tax schedule system was implemented and the lowest tax schedule (A) was in effect for 1992. Hurricane Iniki hit the islands in September 1992 resulting in major damage and high unemployment on Kaua'i. Mainland and Japanese recessionary conditions continued to weaken the tourist and construction sectors. The end of year fund balance declined from the previous year for the first time since 1982. Emergency Unemployment Compensation (EUC) benefits were paid to claimants from November 1991 through April 1994. EUC benefits, paid to claimants who exhausted their regular state benefits, were 100% federally funded.
- 1993-1994** Tax schedule B was in effect for 1993 and 1994, keeping the average unemployment tax rate at a low 1%. At the same time, the tourism and construction sectors remained sluggish causing large benefit payouts from the fund.
- 1995-1998** The economy remained flat from 1995 through 1998, with benefit levels declining slightly each year. The fund balance stabilized at around \$210 million and tax schedule D stayed in effect from 1995 through 1998.
- 1999-2000** The economy was on the rise with insured unemployment dropping below 2% and the fund balance reaching \$300 million levels, triggering tax schedule C for 2001.
- 2001-2002** In the aftermath of terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon on September 11, 2001, the number of unemployed increased and the fund balance began to drop. Special legislation provided Hawai'i claimants exhausting regular benefits between September 11, 2001 and June 30, 2002 with 13 weeks of additional benefits and kept tax schedule C in effect for calendar year 2002. A special federally funded program, Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation (TEUC) also provided an additional 13 weeks of benefits to claimants, effective from March 10 to December 31, 2002.
- 2003-2004** The federal TEUC program was extended to December 31, 2003 with a transition period for the continuation of payments to individuals, who had balances as of the end of December, to March 31, 2004. Effective from April 20, 2003 through December 28, 2003, displaced airline and related workers who exhausted their 26 weeks of regular benefits received up to 39 weeks of additional federally funded TEUC-A benefits. Throughout 2004, Hawai'i's unemployment dropped significantly resulting in a growing trust fund.
- 2005-2006** Tourism, construction and real estate contributed to a very healthy economy where the insured unemployment rate dropped to 1.0% by the last quarter of 2005. The fund balance grew to more than \$500 million by November 2006 triggering a decrease in tax rates to Tax Schedule B for calendar year 2007.
- 2007** The 2007 Legislature enacted Act 110 which: increased the partial earnings disregard amount from \$50 to \$150; increased the maximum weekly benefit amount formula from 70% to 75% of statewide average annual wages for calendar years 2008 through 2010; set the taxable wage base at \$13,000 for calendar years 2008 through 2010; and changed the adequate reserve formula to remove the one and one-half times multiplier for the calendar years 2008 through 2010 tax schedule computations.
- 2008-2009** Airline closures in April 2008, the departure of major cruise ships, closures of pineapple and sugar operations, and finally major problems with the national financial sector resulted in a downturn in both the national and Hawai'i economies. The tourism and construction industries were especially hard hit. Recessionary conditions on the Mainland and in Hawai'i resulted in the IUR nearly doubling from an average 1.78% in 2008 to 3.36% in 2009, and the fund balance falling from \$552 million at the end of 2007 to \$134 million as of the end of 2009.
- A 100% federally financed Emergency Unemployment Compensation (EUC08) program was enacted to provide claimants who exhaust their regular 26 weeks of benefits with an additional 13 weeks of benefits effective from July 6, 2008. From November 23, 2008 an additional seven weeks were added, for a total of 20 weeks, of EUC08 benefits. Beginning with the week ending May 9, 2009, claimants who exhaust their first 20 weeks of EUC08 benefits (Tier 1) before December 31, 2009 could receive an additional 13 weeks of Tier 2 EUC08 benefits. Effective with the week ending November 14, 2009, claimants are eligible for one additional week of Tier 2, and 13 weeks of Tier 3 EUC08 benefits. This brought the total to 47 weeks of federally funded EUC08 benefits for Hawai'i claimants.

2010-2011

The EUC08 program was extended twice in 2010 and is scheduled to end January 3, 2012. Claimants who exhaust their regular or EUC08 tier benefits will not be able to begin a new tier after that date. Claimants may continue to receive benefits under their current tier until June 9, 2012.

Act 2 was enacted during the 2010 Legislative Session resulting in: extending the 75% formula for computing the maximum weekly benefit amount (MWBA) for 2010 and 2011; reducing the taxable wage base formula to 90% of the statewide average annual wage for 2010 and 2011; permanently reducing the adequate reserve fund definition by eliminating the 1.5 times multiplier; and setting the tax schedules at D for 2010 and F for 2011, rather than applying the computed tax schedules which would have been F and G respectively.

Economic conditions slowly improved throughout this period with the IUR declining from 3.4% in January 2010 to 2.4% in November 2011. However, benefit outgo continued to exceed contributions through the first half of 2011. The unemployment fund was depleted in December 2010 requiring Hawai'i to borrow federal Title IX loan funds to continue paying benefits. From December 2010 through August 2011, \$163 million in federal loans were received. All loans were repaid by August 2011.

2012

The EUC08 program was extended from June 2012 to end on January 2, 2013.

Effective January 2012 the MWBA formula returned to the 70% computation. However, it was only in effect from January through March as Act 6 (2012 Legislative Session) changed the formula back to 75% from April to the end of 2012. Act 6 also changed the 2012 tax schedule to F. The highest schedule, H, should have been in effect for 2012 as the fund balance had dropped to less than \$38 million at the end of November 2012.

The unemployment fund was depleted at the end of March 2012 requiring borrowing from the federal loan fund. Borrowing continued during the month of April 2012 with all loans repaid by the end of the month. Improving economic conditions during the second half of 2012 resulted in the fund balance increasing to over \$100 million by the end of November.