

# Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund Report

Outlook Report October 2017

## HIGHLIGHTS

This Outlook Report provides the status of the Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund and updated projections for the 2017 through 2021 outlook period.

As required by MGL Chapter 151A, Section 14F, DUA publishes quarterly outlooks for the Trust Fund based on forecasts for total unemployment rate, annual wage and salary growth rate, and annual labor force. DUA, also, provides monthly reports updating the status of the Trust Fund.

New economic assumptions from Moody's economy.com used in this projections show the same average total annual unemployment rates for 2017 to 2019 but higher rates for 2020 and 2021 as compared to the assumptions used in the August 2017 Outlook Report. Total labor force is lower in 2017 to 2021 with an average decrease of 5,969. The annual wage and salary growth rates are slightly higher in 2017 to 2019 but lower in 2020.

The outlook presented is for the regular UI program based on 2017 employer experience rates and benefit payments and employer contributions through the end of the third quarter 2017.

The revised 2017 year-end projections indicate employer contributions, based on rate schedule C and a \$15,000 taxable wage base, will be \$1.362 billion or \$10 million less than the previous estimate of \$1.372 billion. Slightly lower than previously estimated taxable payroll generated the small revision in employer contributions. Estimated benefit payments of \$1.380 billion are \$45 million less than the previous estimate of \$1.425 billion released in the August 2017 Outlook Report. The difference was due to lower than projected benefit payments in the third quarter. As a result, the private contributory account year-end balance estimated at \$839 million is \$36 million more than the previous estimate of \$803 million.

The table on page 9 provides June 30, 2017 information on the UI Trust Fund balances, balances as a percent of wages and AHCM for all of the states.

Chapter 63 of the Acts of 2017 enacted in August, sets private contributory employer rate schedule D for 2018 and rate schedule E for 2019 for employer contributions.

Employer contributions for 2018 payrolls on schedule D and a \$15,000 taxable wage base are expected to be

\$1.515 billion in-line with the previous estimate of \$1.513 billion. Benefit payments are projected to be \$1.548 billion, a slight decrease of \$6 million from the prior estimate. A year-end balance of \$825 million is \$45 million more than the previous estimate of \$780 million.

For 2019, rate schedule E as set by statute for employer payrolls and a \$15,000 taxable wage base generates \$1.712 billion in employer contributions. Projected benefit payments of \$1.532 billion are just \$11 million more than the previous estimate. The year-end private account balance is expected to be \$1.027 billion or \$33 million more than the estimate first released in August. The difference was a carryover from the higher year-end balances in 2017 and 2018.

Tax rate schedule F is projected to trigger for 2020 employer contributions. With a \$15,000 taxable wage base employer contributions are projected to be \$1.861 billion in-line with the prior estimate. Benefit payments are estimated at \$1.686 billion, a \$29 million increase from the previous estimate. Year-end 2020 private contributory account balance is now projected at \$1.229 billion.

For 2021 rate schedule E is projected to trigger for 2021 employer payrolls. Employer contributions are projected at \$1.613 billion with benefit payments estimated at \$1.751 billion and a year-end balance of \$1.119 billion.

Based on the current economic assumptions and statutory provisions, no borrowing from the federal unemployment account is anticipated through 2021.

**ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS**

DUA utilizes independent economic forecasts as the basis for its estimates of income and expenditure for the Massachusetts Unemployment Insurance program. Moody's Economy.com September 2017 forecasts were used in the benefit financing simulations for this report. The current assumptions, along with assumptions used to produce the simulation estimates published in the May and August 2017 Outlook Trust Fund Reports are provided in Table 1.

The projected annual average total unemployment rates for 2017 to 2019 remain unchanged as forecasted in the July Moody's Economy.com. The average unemployment rates for 2020 and 2021, on the other hand, increased by three-tenths and one-tenth of a percentage point, respectively.

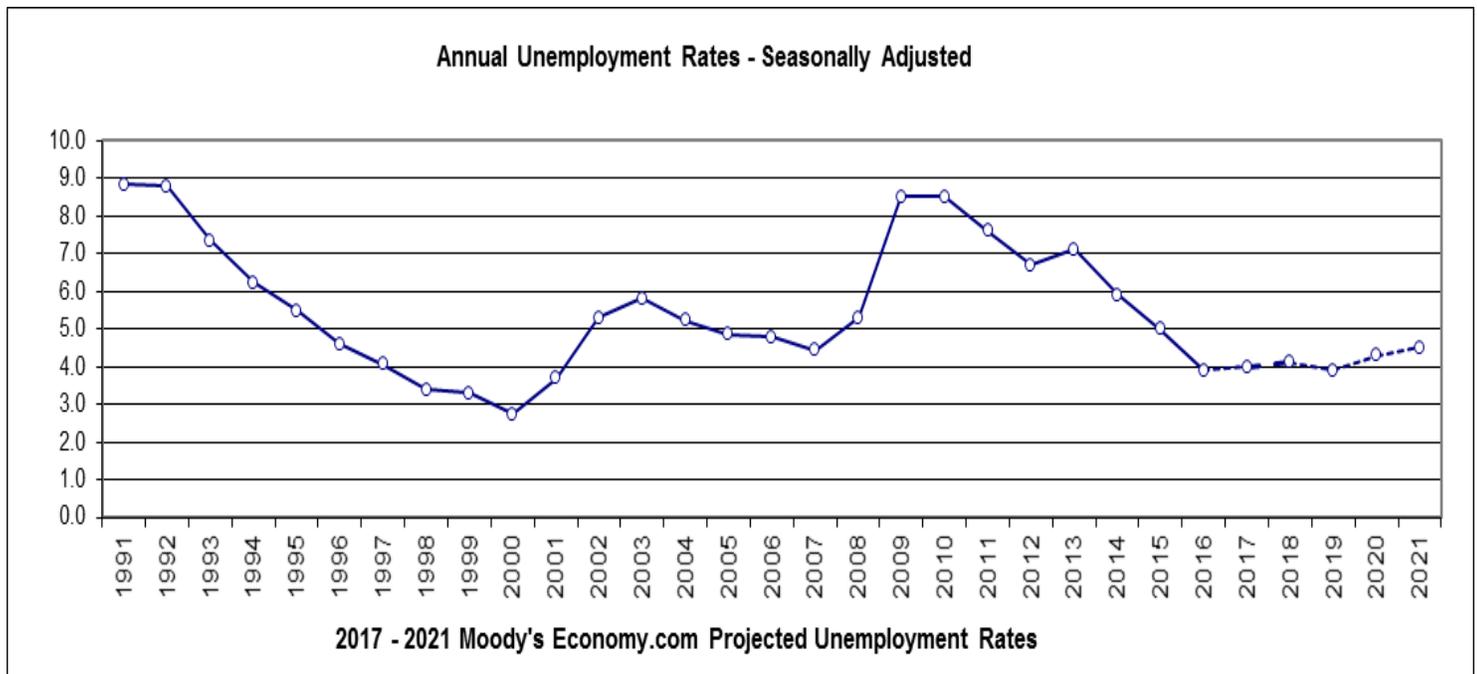
The annual labor force projections for 2017 to 2021 showed small downward revisions with an average decrease of 5,969. The labor force is projected to be 3,811,514 in 2021.

The September 2017 Moody's Economy.com Annual Wage and Salary Growth Rate forecasts for 2017 to 2019 and 2021 were revised up while the rate for 2020 was revised lower. The 2017 to 2019 wage and salary growth rates were revised upwards by one-tenth of a percentage point and the 2021 rate revised higher from 3.2 percent to 3.5 percent. The rates for 2020 was revised down by two-tenths of a percentage point.

**Table 1: Moody's Economy.com Forecasts, Three Most Recent Reports**

	Wage & Salary Growth (%)			Total Unemployment Rate (%)			Labor Force		
	17-Apr	17-Jul	17-Sep	17-Apr	17-Jul	17-Sep	17-Apr	17-Jul	17-Sep
2017	5.3	3.0	3.1	3.5	4.0	4.0	3,638,058	3,697,343	3,694,032
2018	5.6	5.4	5.5	3.9	4.1	4.1	3,679,088	3,756,805	3,751,898
2019	5.9	5.7	5.8	4.1	3.9	3.9	3,710,714	3,788,805	3,782,299
2020	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.0	4.3	3,725,916	3,804,850	3,797,604
2021	3.3	3.2	3.5	4.7	4.4	4.5	3,732,417	3,819,389	3,811,514

Source: Moody's Economy.com



**UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE TRUST FUND BALANCE**

As of September 30, 2017, the Massachusetts Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund ending balance was \$1.050 billion. The private contributory account balance was at \$941 million and the governmental contributory account balance was \$109 million. The private contributory account balance was \$37 million more than the projection released in August due primarily to less than expected benefit payments in the third quarter caused by lower than projected weeks compensated and insured unemployment.

The private contributory account is now projected to have a balance of \$839 million at the end 2017, a year end reserve of \$825 million in 2018 and a projected balance of \$1.027 billion by the end of 2019.

The 2017 year-end private contributory account balance of \$839 million is \$36 million higher than the previous estimate of \$803 million first published in the August 2017 Outlook Report.

The year-end 2018 account balance is expected to be \$825 million, a \$45 million increase from the previous estimate of \$780 million. The increase was caused by slightly less benefit payments and the higher 2017 year-end balance.

The December 31, 2019 account balance is estimated at \$1.027 billion, an increase of \$33 million from the previous estimate of \$994 million. The difference was primarily a carryover from the previous years' higher year-end balances.

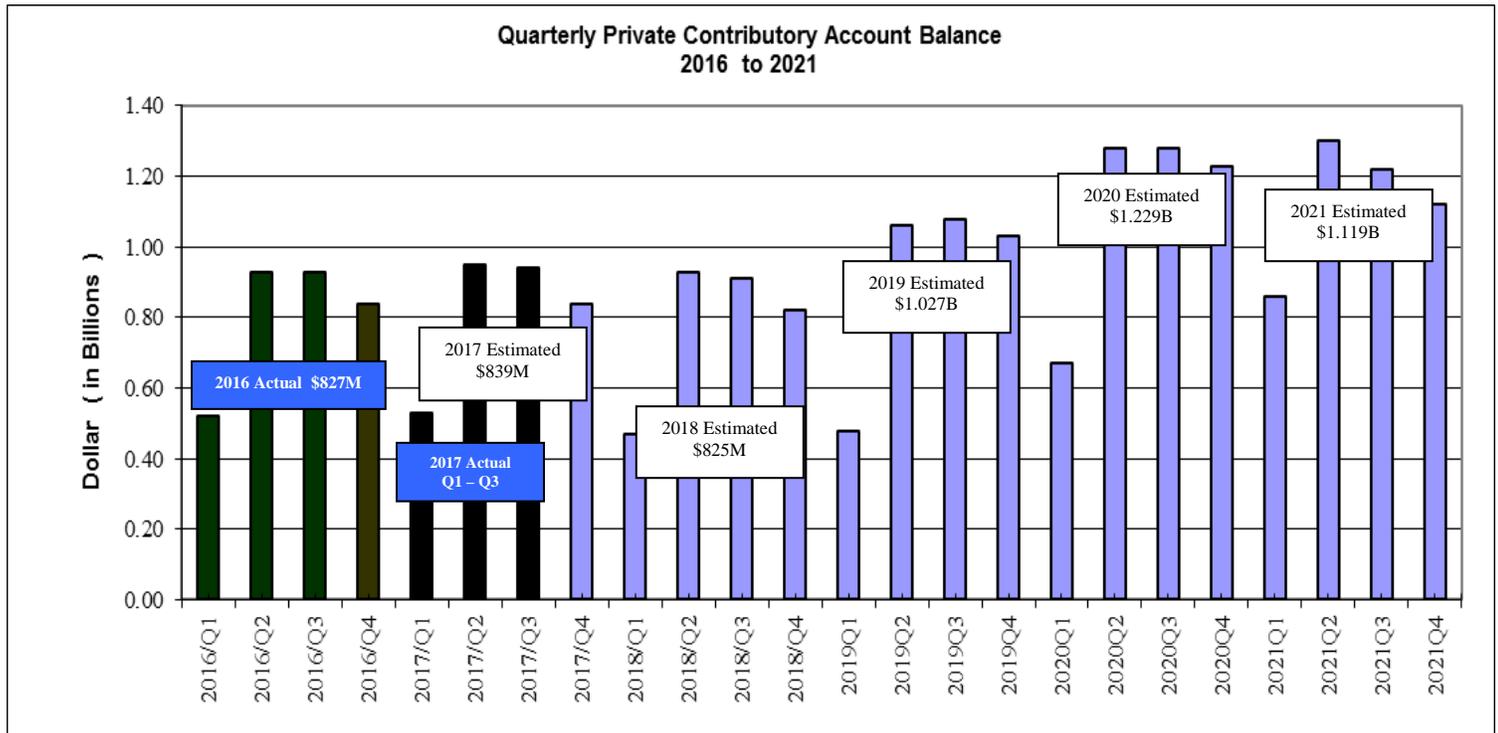
The year-end 2020 private account balance is estimated to be \$1.229 billion, a \$7 million increase from the previously released estimate of \$1.222 billion.

The 2021 year-end private account balance is expected to be \$1.119 billion, a \$68 million increase from the estimate released in August. The difference was caused by a projected decrease in benefit payments.

It is anticipated that no borrowing from the federal unemployment account will be required in the outlook period.

The chart below shows actual 2016 through third quarter 2017 and projected quarterly private UI account balances through 2021.

Table 5 on page 9 shows the Solvency of States Trust Fund Balances as of June 30, 2017.



**BENEFIT OUTLAYS**

The updated simulation for the outlook period resulted in lower benefit payments in 2017, 2018 and 2021 but higher in 2019 and 2020.

Benefit payments through third quarter 2017 totaled \$1.077 billion, a \$47 million increase from the 2016 benefit payments for the same time span but \$50 million less than the projection first released in August. The difference was due to lower than projected weeks compensated and less insured unemployment in the third quarter. In addition, the average weekly benefit amount was, also, less in the third quarter.

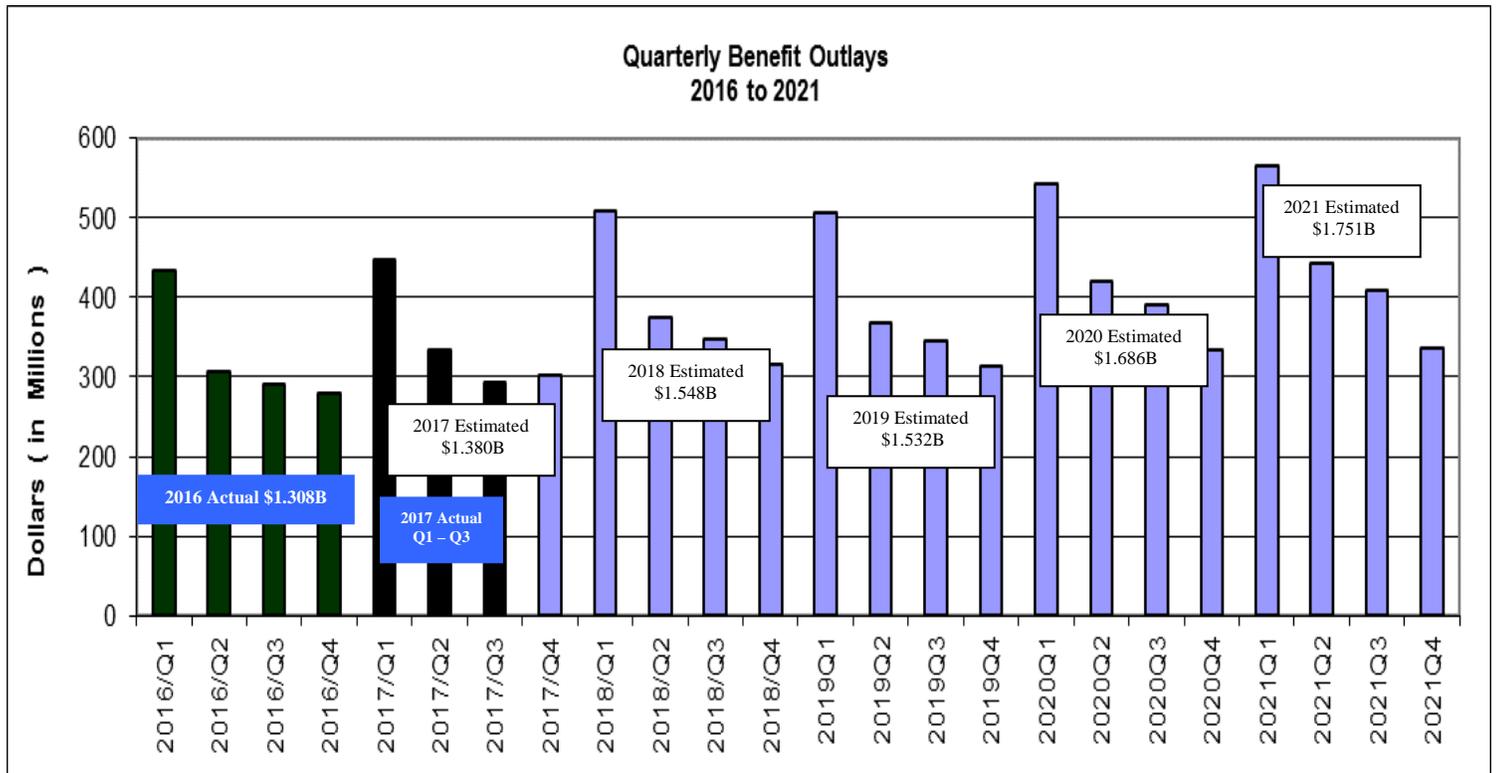
As a result, benefit payments for 2017 are now estimated to be \$1.380 billion, \$45 million less than the previous estimate of \$1.425 billion released in the August and September 2017 Outlook Reports. The maximum weekly benefit amount for new claims effective on or after October 1, 2017 is \$769.

For 2018, benefit payments are estimated to be \$1.548 billion, at \$6 million less, is in-line with the previous estimate of \$1.554 billion.

In 2019, benefit payments are projected to be \$1.532 billion a small increase of \$11 million from the previous estimate of \$1.521.

For 2020, benefit payments are projected to be \$1.686 billion, \$29 million higher than the previous estimate of \$1.657 billion. The revision was caused by a projected increase in total weeks compensated due to three-tenths of a percentage point increase in the annual average unemployment rate.

In 2021, benefit payments are expected to be \$1.751 billion, \$53 million lower than the previous estimate of \$1.804 billion. The difference was the result of projected decreases in insured unemployment, weeks compensated and the average weekly benefit amount.



**EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS**

Updated projections for employer contributions for 2017 to 2021 show small differences from the previous projections first released in the August 2017 Outlook Report. The adjustments are primarily due to either slight revisions in taxable payrolls or the average contribution rates.

Employer contributions through third quarter 2017 totaled \$1.167 billion, an increase of \$52 million from the same time span in 2016 contributions but \$13.6 million less than projected. Taxable payrolls in the second quarter of 2017 were lower than expected.

As a result, for 2017, employer contributions, on tax rate schedule C and \$15,000 taxable wage base, are now estimated at \$1.362 billion, \$10 million less than the previous estimate.

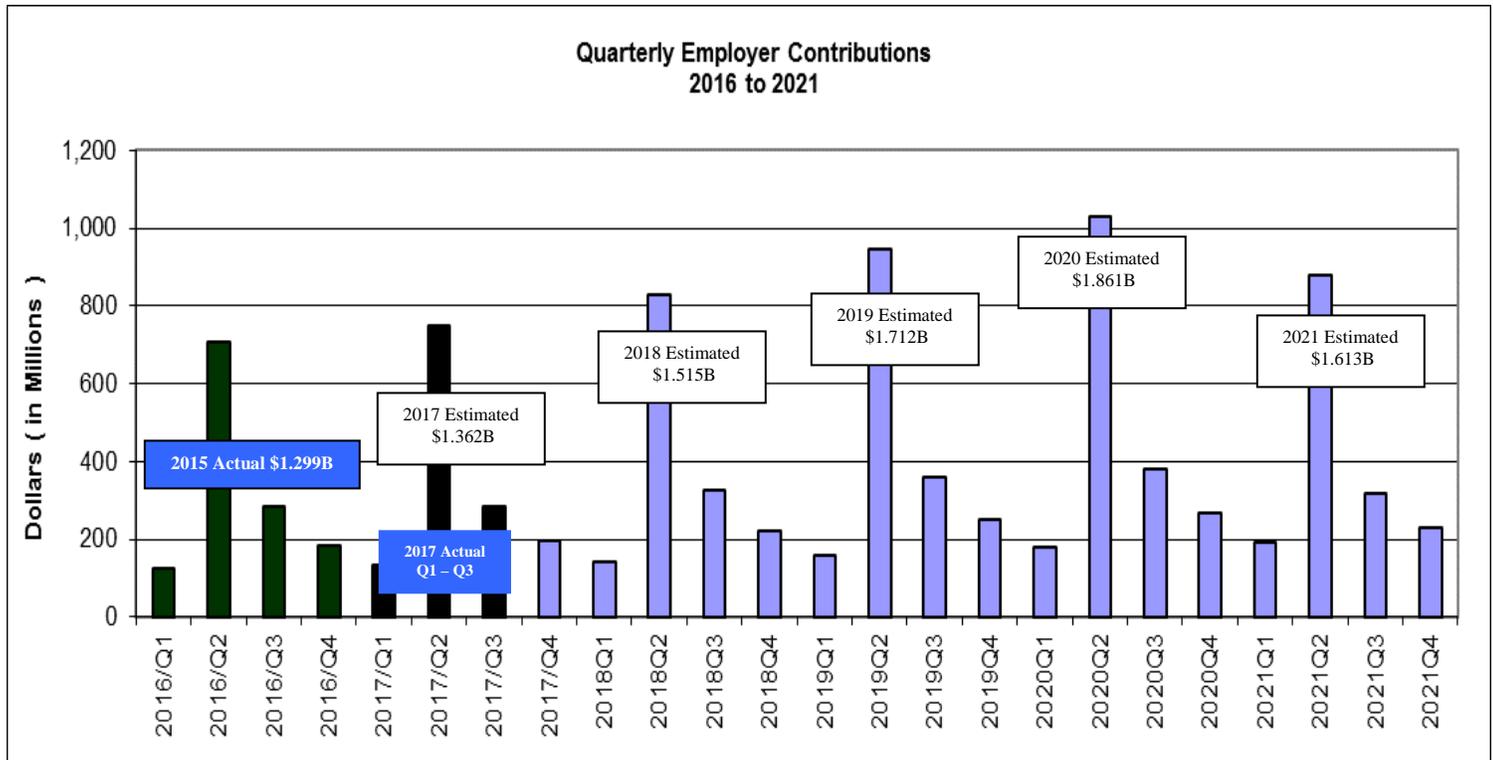
For 2018, rate schedule D was enacted for employer contributions and with a \$15,000 taxable wage base will generate \$1.515 billion in contributions.

Tax rate schedule E was enacted for 2019 employer payrolls. With a \$15,000 taxable wage base, contributions are projected at \$1.712 billion in-line with the previous estimate of \$1.714 billion.

For 2020, tax rate schedule F is projected to trigger for employer contributions and with a \$15,000 taxable wage base generate an estimated \$1.861 billion in contributions. This is a small increase of \$4 million from the earlier published estimate of \$1.857 billion.

Rate schedule E is projected to trigger for employer payrolls in 2021. Employer contributions, at a taxable wage base of \$15,000, are projected at \$1.613 billion, just \$7 million higher than the previous estimate of \$1.606.

Table 2, on page 7, contains the experience rate table that took effect in 2015.



**TRUST FUND SOLVENCY**

Federal regulations require States to meet several standards for interest free federal advances taken during the first five months of a calendar year and repaid in the fall. The first measure requires that in at least one of the five years prior to the calendar year the advances are taken, the trust fund reserves must be equal to an average high cost multiple solvency measure. The measure is phased in over five years from a multiple of .50 for 2014, .80 in 2017 up to 1.0 for advances in 2019. For 2017 the AHCM must be met based on 2016 performance.

The Average High Cost Multiple (AHCM) is computed based on the average benefit cost rate for the three highest years in the last twenty or the last three recessions whichever is higher.

Benefit costs are measured as a percent of the total UI wages, the total liability of the UI system, is the second measure. Using this measure indexes the benefit costs to

total wages. The measure is designed to encourage States to build sufficient reserves to finance an economic downturn similar to ones in the past. The Massachusetts the measures are for the overall trust fund and include both private and governmental contributory accounts. The ratio of the average tax rate and the benefit costs rate over the previous five years must be at least 75 percent.

The chart below arrays the new federal regulations, the actual and projected year-end all contributory account AHCMs, the ratios of average tax rate and total wages (federal standard at 80 percent of previous year) and the average tax rate and the benefit cost rate over the preceding five years (federal standard at 75 percent).

If federal advances are necessary in 2017 through 2021, Massachusetts will not meet the federal standard for AHCM and therefore be subject to federal interest for all loans.

**Funding Standard for Interest-Free Loans Started in 2014  
All Contributory Accounts (Estimated 2017 to 2021)**

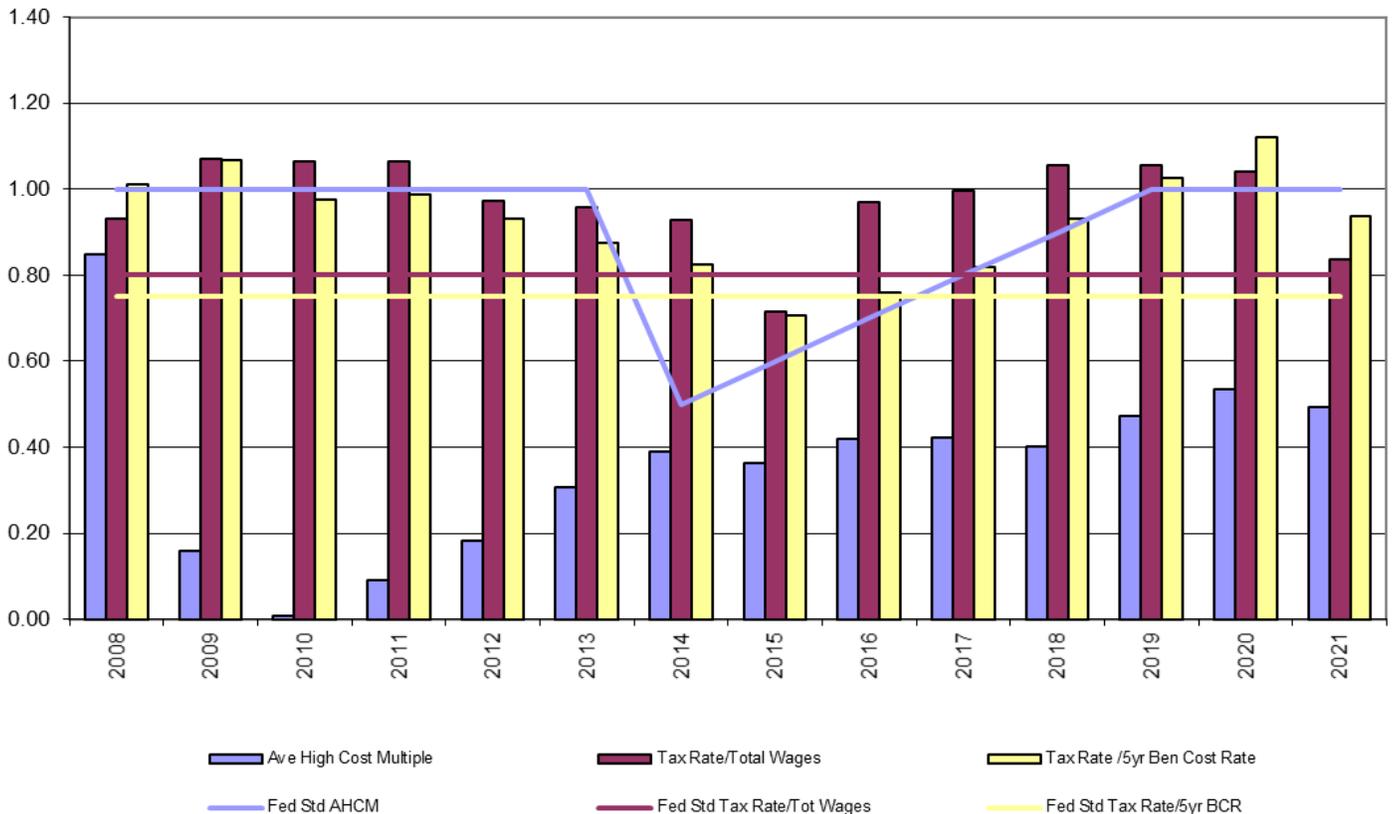


Table 2: EXPERIENCE RATE TABLE

	Unemployment Compensation Fund Reserve Percentage							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	
	1.65% and over	1.5% or more less than 1.65%	1.2% or more less than 1.5%	0.9% or more less than 1.2%	0.6% or more less than 0.9%	0.3% or more less than 0.6%	less than 0.3%	
<b>Employer Account Reserve Percentages</b>								
<b>Negative Percentage</b>								
23 or more	8.62	9.79	11.13	12.65	14.37	16.33	18.55	
21.0 but less than 23.0	8.25	9.37	10.65	12.11	13.76	15.63	17.76	
19.0 but less than 21.0	7.88	8.96	10.18	11.57	13.15	14.94	16.97	
17.0 but less than 19.0	7.52	8.54	9.71	11.03	12.53	14.24	16.18	
15.0 but less than 17.0	7.15	8.13	9.24	10.49	11.93	13.55	15.39	
13.0 but less than 15.0	6.78	7.71	8.76	9.95	11.31	12.85	14.60	
11.0 but less than 13.0	6.42	7.29	8.29	9.42	10.70	12.16	13.81	
9.0 but less than 11.0	6.05	6.87	7.81	8.88	10.09	11.46	13.02	
7.0 but less than 9.0	5.68	6.46	7.34	8.34	9.48	10.77	12.23	
5.0 but less than 7.0	5.32	6.04	6.86	7.80	8.86	10.07	11.44	
3.0 but less than 5.0	4.95	5.63	6.39	7.27	8.26	9.38	10.66	
1.0 but less than 3.0	4.58	5.21	5.92	6.72	7.64	8.68	9.86	
0.0 but less than 1.0	4.22	4.79	5.45	6.19	7.03	7.99	9.08	
<b>Positive Percentage</b>								
0.0 but less than 0.5	3.14	3.57	4.06	4.61	5.24	5.96	6.77	
0.5 but less than 1.0	3.06	3.48	3.96	4.50	5.11	5.81	6.60	
1.0 but less than 1.5	2.98	3.39	3.85	4.38	4.98	5.65	6.43	
1.5 but less than 2.0	2.90	3.30	3.75	4.26	4.84	5.50	6.25	
2.0 but less than 2.5	2.82	3.21	3.65	4.14	4.71	5.35	6.08	
2.5 but less than 3.0	2.75	3.12	3.54	4.02	4.57	5.20	5.90	
3.0 but less than 3.5	2.67	3.03	3.44	3.91	4.44	5.05	5.74	
3.5 but less than 4.0	2.58	2.93	3.33	3.79	4.30	4.89	5.56	
4.0 but less than 4.5	2.50	2.84	3.23	3.67	4.17	4.74	5.38	
4.5 but less than 5.0	2.42	2.75	3.13	3.55	4.04	4.59	5.21	
5.0 but less than 5.5	2.34	2.66	3.02	3.43	3.90	4.43	5.04	
5.5 but less than 6.0	2.25	2.56	2.91	3.31	3.76	4.28	4.86	
6.0 but less than 6.5	2.17	2.47	2.81	3.20	3.63	4.13	4.69	
6.5 but less than 7.0	2.09	2.38	2.71	3.08	3.50	3.97	4.51	
7.0 but less than 7.5	2.02	2.30	2.61	2.96	3.37	3.82	4.35	
7.5 but less than 8.0	1.94	2.20	2.50	2.84	3.23	3.67	4.17	
8.0 but less than 8.5	1.85	2.10	2.39	2.72	3.09	3.51	3.99	
8.5 but less than 9.0	1.78	2.02	2.29	2.61	2.96	3.37	3.82	
9.0 but less than 9.5	1.70	1.93	2.19	2.49	2.82	3.21	3.65	
9.5 but less than 10.0	1.61	1.83	2.08	2.36	2.69	3.05	3.47	
10.0 but less than 10.5	1.53	1.74	1.98	2.25	2.56	2.91	3.30	
10.5 but less than 11.0	1.45	1.65	1.87	2.13	2.42	2.75	3.12	
11.0 but less than 11.5	1.37	1.56	1.77	2.01	2.29	2.60	2.96	
11.5 but less than 12.0	1.29	1.47	1.67	1.89	2.15	2.45	2.78	
12.0 but less than 12.5	1.21	1.37	1.56	1.77	2.01	2.29	2.60	
12.5 but less than 13.0	1.13	1.28	1.46	1.66	1.89	2.14	2.43	
13.0 but less than 13.5	1.05	1.19	1.35	1.54	1.75	1.99	2.26	
13.5 but less than 14.0	0.97	1.10	1.25	1.42	1.61	1.83	2.08	
14.0 but less than 15.0	0.81	0.92	1.04	1.18	1.34	1.53	1.73	
15.0 but less than 16.0	0.73	0.83	0.94	1.07	1.21	1.38	1.57	
16.0 but less than 17.0	0.64	0.73	0.83	0.95	1.08	1.22	1.39	
17.0 or more	0.56	0.64	0.73	0.83	0.94	1.07	1.21	

The current law simulation estimates for 2017 through 2021 are displayed in Tables 3 and 4, below.

**Table 3: Unemployment Trust Fund Projections for the Private Contributory Account, 2017 - 2021**

(All \$ in Millions except Average Cost/Employee)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Balance, January 1</b>	\$827	\$836	\$839	\$825	\$1,027	\$1,229
<b>Income</b>	\$1,299	\$1,362	\$1,515	\$1,712	\$1,861	\$1,613
Trust Fund Interest	\$19	\$20	\$19	\$22	\$27	\$28
<b>Benefit Outlays</b>	\$1,308	\$1,380	\$1,548	\$1,532	\$1,686	\$1,751
Federal Loan Interests						
<b>Balance, December 31</b>	\$836	\$839	\$825	\$1,027	\$1,229	\$1,119
Schedule*	"C"	"C"	"D"	"E"	"F"	"E"
Average Cost/Employee	\$484	\$499	\$554	\$620	\$673	\$581

\* 2016 to 2019 rate schedules set by Legislation, 2016 to 2021 on \$15,000 taxable wage base and 2020 and 2021 rate schedules based on current statutory triggers.

Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance benefit financing simulation

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

**Table 4: Benefit Financing Simulation Output**

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Covered Payroll (\$Billions)	\$177.3	\$187.1	\$196.1	\$209.3	\$218.8	\$227.2
Contributory Payroll (\$Billions)	\$42.2	\$43.9	\$43.4	\$44.2	\$44.4	\$44.7
Contributory Wage Proportion	23.8%	23.5%	22.1%	21.1%	20.3%	19.7%
Nominal Contribution Rate	3.1%	3.2%	3.5%	3.9%	4.2%	3.5%
Contributions as % of Total Payroll	0.73%	0.73%	0.77%	0.82%	0.85%	0.71%
Benefits as a % of Total Payroll	0.74%	0.74%	0.79%	0.73%	0.77%	0.77%
Trust Fund Balance as % of Total Payroll	0.47%	0.45%	0.42%	0.49%	0.56%	0.49%
Solvency Assessment	0.81%	0.73%	0.99%	0.96%	1.03%	1.07%
AHCM	0.27	0.26	0.24	0.29	0.33	0.29
Covered Employment (Thousands)	3,438	3,496	3,501	3,532	3,541	3,553
Total Unemployment Rate	3.9%	4.0%	4.1%	3.9%	4.3%	4.5%
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.0%	2.3%	2.2%	2.2%	2.3%	2.4%

Source: Economic assumptions are based on Moody's Economy.com forecasts and Massachusetts benefit financing simulation.

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

Table 5: SOLVENCY OF STATE TRUST FUNDS

June 30, 2017 TRUST FUND BALANCES  
(Descending Order by AHCM - Calculated by Dept of Unemployment Assistance)

State	Trust Fund Balance (\$000) (not including loans)	As Percent of extrapolated wages most recent 12 months	AHCM
Wyoming	\$290,758	3.28	2.15
Oregon	\$3,631,873	5.29	1.97
Mississippi	\$650,317	2.02	1.85
Utah	\$1,035,592	2.08	1.79
Nebraska	\$429,229	1.36	1.77
Oklahoma	\$1,025,720	1.76	1.75
Vermont	\$353,539	3.80	1.68
South Dakota	\$113,415	0.91	1.67
Alaska	\$438,381	3.55	1.61
Montana	\$296,101	2.03	1.45
Idaho	\$522,185	2.53	1.34
Washington	\$4,224,164	2.89	1.30
Iowa	\$1,008,206	1.89	1.30
Louisiana	\$933,409	1.35	1.30
Hawaii	\$513,119	2.41	1.23
New Mexico	\$422,683	1.71	1.16
Maine	\$406,013	2.26	1.15
New Hampshire	\$298,994	1.12	1.07
Florida	\$3,617,243	1.14	1.01
North Carolina	\$2,860,777	1.80	0.98
Minnesota	\$1,459,934	1.25	0.97
Kansas	\$623,902	1.16	0.92
Arkansas	\$615,351	1.59	0.91
Tennessee	\$1,108,967	0.99	0.88
Alabama	\$574,485	0.86	0.85
Virginia	\$1,167,935	0.73	0.82
Georgia	\$1,738,410	0.98	0.80
Maryland	\$1,180,750	1.08	0.80
Wisconsin	\$1,340,514	1.35	0.65
Missouri	\$788,297	0.80	0.60
South Carolina	\$678,148	1.01	0.60
New Jersey	\$2,087,446	1.04	0.51
Rhode Island	\$312,491	1.76	0.50
Delaware	\$124,999	0.69	0.50
North Dakota	\$84,687	0.56	0.48
Arizona	\$567,202	0.54	0.33
<b>Massachusetts*</b>	<b>\$1,056,513</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.28</b>
Connecticut	\$482,330	0.56	0.27
West Virginia	\$67,882	0.34	0.26
Kentucky	\$399,606	0.63	0.23
New York	\$2,019,900	0.42	0.20
Ohio	\$592,918	0.31	0.19
Indiana	\$320,921	0.30	0.05
California	(\$373,407)	(0.04)	NA
Colorado	\$761,622	0.67	NA
Illinois	\$1,535,405	0.58	NA
Michigan	\$3,558,961	2.09	NA
Nevada	\$890,419	1.74	NA
Pennsylvania	\$2,099,043	0.92	NA
Texas	\$1,284,896	0.24	NA
<b>United States**</b>	<b>\$53,211,476</b>	<b>0.89</b>	<b>NA</b>

\* Massachusetts overall trust fund balance.

\*\* United States include Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands

NA: Not Applicable -- States had outstanding debt (as of 1/1/2016), which may include bond debt exceeding their fund balances.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, UIS Division of Actuarial Services

**APPENDIX  
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE DEFINITIONS**

**AVERAGE HIGH COST RATE:**

The average of the three highest calendar benefit cost rates in the last 20 years (or a period including three recessions, if longer). The benefit cost rates private UI contributory employers benefits paid (including the state's share of extended benefits when applicable) as a percent of their total wages.

**AVERAGE HIGH COST MULTIPLE (AHCM):**

The ratio of the year-end trust fund balance as a percent of total wages divided by the Average High Cost Rate.

**BENEFITS PAID:**

The unemployment insurance benefits paid to individuals funded through the state program. This includes all weeks compensated including partial payments.

**CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:**

The estimated average number of Massachusetts residents who are either employed or unemployed in the week of the 12th for the three months of the quarter.

**COVERED EMPLOYMENT:**

The number of employees covered by Unemployment Insurance reported to the state by employers. The numbers represent the count of all employees for the payroll period that includes the 12<sup>th</sup> of the month.

**HIGH-COST MULTIPLE (HCM):**

The ratio of the Trust Fund balance as a percent of total wages divided by the High Cost Rate. The High Cost Rate is the highest historical ratio of benefits paid to total wages for a 12-month period.

**INITIAL CLAIMS:**

Any notice of unemployment filed by an individual (1) to request a new determination of entitlement to and eligibility for unemployment compensation or (2) to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within a benefit year or period of eligibility following an additional separation from employment.

**INSURED UNEMPLOYED:**

The average number of weeks claimed for the three months of the quarter.

**INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (IUR):**

The rate computed by dividing Insured Unemployed for the current quarter by the average Covered Employment for the first four of the last six completed quarters.

**OUTSTANDING LOAN BALANCES:**

Balance, as of the end of the quarter, of advances acquired by the state under Title XII of the Social Security Act which allows states to use repayable advances from the federal UI account.

**SOLVENCY ASSESSMENT:**

The annual factor assessed to employer taxable payrolls to cover the net balance of charges and credits not directly assigned to individual employers.

**TAXABLE WAGES:**

Wages paid to covered employees that are subject to State Unemployment Insurance taxes. For Massachusetts, the first \$14,000 in wages per employee is covered by UI, beginning in 2015 the wage base increases to the first \$15,000 per employee.

**TAXABLE WAGE BASE:**

For each State, the maximum amount of wages paid to an employee by an employer during a year in which their employment is subject to UI taxes. Wages above this amount are not subject to UI tax.

**TOTAL UNEMPLOYED:**

The estimated average number of residents, 16 years of age or older, who do not have a job but are available for work

and actively seeking work in the week of the 12th for the three months of the quarter. This includes individuals on layoff and waiting to report to a new job within 30 days.

**TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (TUR):**

The rate computed by dividing Total Unemployed by the Civilian Labor Force.

**TOTAL WAGES:**

All wages or remuneration paid to workers on all payrolls covered by Unemployment Insurance.

**TRUST FUND BALANCE (TF):**

The balance in the individual state account in the Unemployment Trust Fund. Outlook estimates are for the private contributory account within the Trust Fund.

**TRUST FUND AS % OF TAXABLE WAGES:**

Year-end Trust Fund Balance as a percent of estimated taxable wages for the most recent 12 months; also referred to as the Reserve Ratio. Estimated wages are based on the latest growth rate in the 12 month moving average (MA).

**UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND (UTF):**

A fund established in the Treasury of United States which contains all monies deposited by state agencies to the credit of their unemployment fund accounts.

**WEEKS CLAIMED:**

The number of weeks claimed for UI benefits, including weeks for which a waiting period or fixed disqualification period is being served. Interstate claims are counted in the state of residence.

**WEEKS COMPENSATED:**

The number of weeks claimed for which UI benefits are paid. Weeks compensated for partial unemployment are included. Interstate claims are counted in the paying state.