

October 2009





- Started in 1938
- Issues weekly benefits to qualified unemployed workers up to a maximum of \$362 per week and 26 weeks
- Weekly benefits funded by quarterly Employer tax payments
- Employer pays tax on first \$9,000 in wages each employee earns in a calendar year
- Employer tax rates range from 0.06% to 10.3% based on employer experience in retaining employees
- Average employer tax rate for calendar year 2008 was 4.93% of taxable wages and 1.17% of total wages.



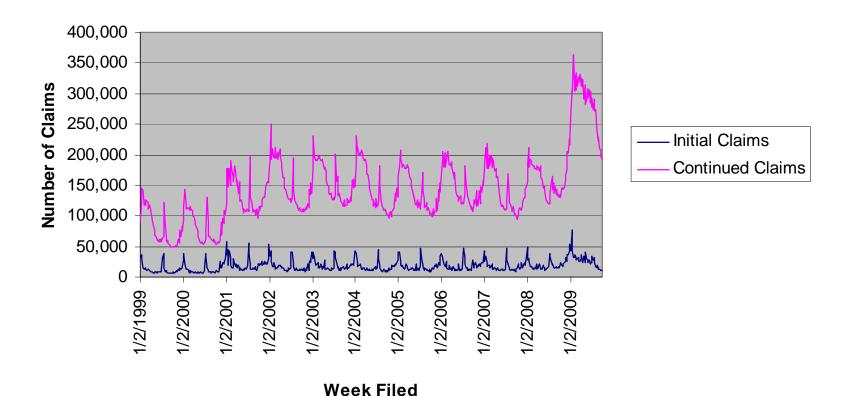
## WEEKLY BENEFIT STATISTICS



- Average weekly unemployment check (2009 2Q): \$312.02 vs. maximum allowable of \$362
- Average duration of unemployment claims (2009 2Q): 16.5 weeks vs. maximum allowable of 26 weeks
- Total weekly checks issued (2007): 3.4 million
- Total benefits paid (2008): 2.06 billion

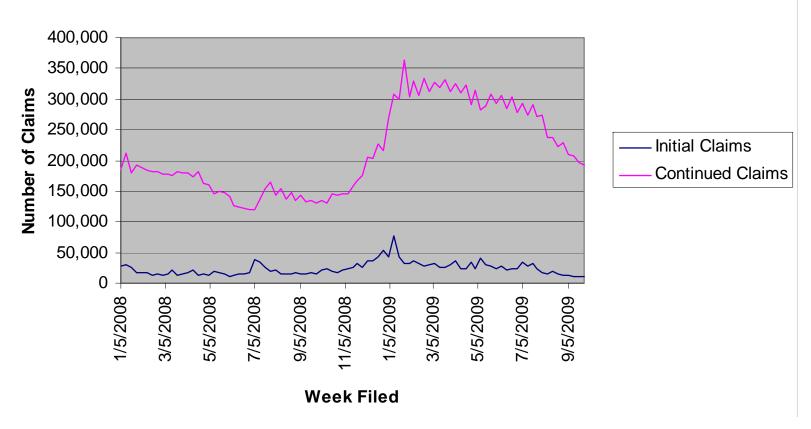


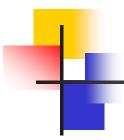
## Weekly Unemployment Claims 1999-2009





## Weekly Unemployment Claims 2008-2009





# WEEKLY UNEMPLOYMENT CHECK CALCULATION



#### **Weekly Benefit Amount**

#### ■ Step 1:

- Highest wages paid in any base period quarter are multiplied by 4.1%
- Base period quarters are the first four of the last five completed calendar quarters prior to filing the unemployment claim

#### ■ Step 2:

- The amount calculated in Step 1 is increased by \$6 for each dependent claimed, up to five dependents
- Total weekly amount cannot exceed \$362



#### **Duration of Benefits**

#### **■** Step 3:

- To determine weeks for which claimant will be paid, total wages received in the four calendar quarters of the base period are multiplied by 43%
- Amount is then divided by the weekly amount in Step 2 to obtain the number of payment weeks
- Claim cannot be less than 14 weeks or more than 26 weeks



## COMPARISON WITH OTHER STATES



#### Weekly Benefit Amount July 1, 2009

	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Average</u>
Minnesota	<b>\$566</b>	\$360
Pennsylvania	<b>\$566</b>	\$356
Illinois	<b>\$534</b>	\$346
Ohio	\$409	\$315
New York	\$405	\$318
Indiana	\$390	\$311
Wisconsin	\$363	<b>\$291</b>
Michigan	<i>\$362</i>	<i>\$312</i>
United States		\$314



#### **Recovery Act "Modernization" Provisions**

- Provides states with \$7.0 billion to states as incentive
- Michigan's share: \$207.9 million
- One-third (\$69.4 million) Alternate Base Period
- Two Thirds (\$138.5 million):
  - Seeking Part Time Work (HB 4786)
  - Voluntarily Quit/Compelling Family Reasons
  - Dependent Allowance
  - Extended Training Benefits (HB 4785)



## STATE UNEMPLOYMENT TAXES



- New employers automatically assigned tax rate of 2.7% on the first \$9,000 each employee earns in a calendar year
- The bulk of tax collections are from the first and second calendar quarter tax returns
- □ Payment due to Department of Labor and Economic Growth Unemployment Insurance Agency by April 25 and July 25



- Tax rate adjustments in third and fourth years based, in part, on employer's history of benefit charges compared to taxes paid"
- Calculation becomes increasingly complex beginning in the fifth year
  - □Charageable Benefits Component (CBC): 0%-6.3%
  - □Account Building Component (ABC): 0%-3%
  - ■Nonchargeable Benefits Component (NBC): 0%-1%
- Employers with higher amount of benefits paid than taxes paid are charged an increasingly higher tax rate (eliminates deficit and provides reserve for future claims)



- Tax rate cannot exceed 10.3%
- Average rate in selected industries (2007):
  - Construction 8.7%
  - Manufacturing 6.4%
  - Service industries 4.9%
- Some employers fraudulently seek a lower tax rate



- Fraudulently obtaining a lower unemployment tax rate is known as "SUTA Dumping"
- □ CY 2009 SUTA Dumping losses to Unemployment Trust Fund: \$28.2 million (est.)
- SUTA Dumping results in higher tax rates for all employers
- Methods to attempt SUTA dumping include:
  - Create a new employer assigned a 2.7% tax rate, and transfer payroll
  - Transfer payroll from parent company to subsidiary company with a lower rate
  - Partner with an employer with a lower tax rate, and transfer payroll to that employer



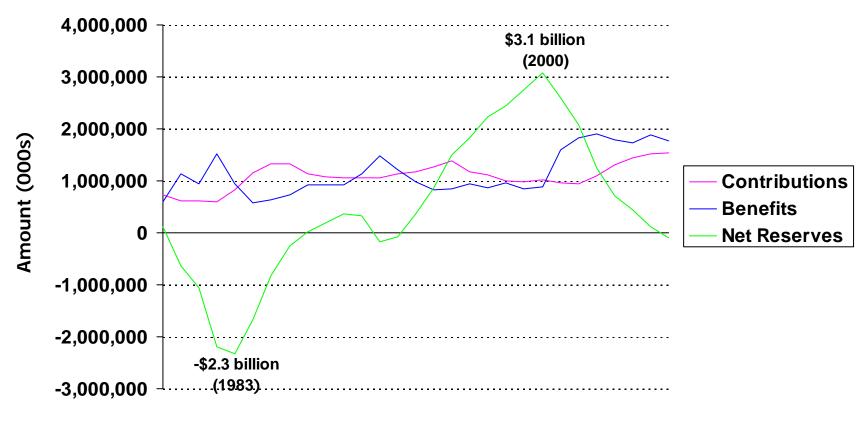
#### Average Tax Rate (as a % of Total Wages) - CY 2008

AL	-	0.37%	LA	-	0.30%	OK	-	0.41%
AK	-	1.00%	ME	-	0.60%	OR	-	1.02%
ΑZ	-	0.31%	MD	-	0.38%	PA	-	1.02%
AR	-	0.84%	MA	-	1.07%	PR	-	2.20%
CA	-	0.79%	MI	-	1.17%	RI	-	1.32%
CO	-	0.44%	MN	-	0.87%	SC	-	0.53%
CT	-	0.71%	MS	-	0.38%	SD	-	0.26%
DE	-	0.45%	MO	-	0.66%	TN	-	0.40%
DC	-	0.34%	MT	-	0.68%	TX	-	0.27%
FL	-	0.31%	NE	-	0.38%	UT	-	0.30%
GA	-	0.36%	NV	-	0.73%	VT	-	0.78%
HI	-	0.50%	NH	-	0.32%	VA	-	0.24%
ID	-	0.50%	NJ	-	0.92%	VI	-	0.10%
IL	-	0.95%	NM	-	0.50%	WA	-	0.98%
IN	-	0.61%	NY	-	0.55%	WV	-	0.79%
IA	-	0.81%	NC	-	0.70%	WI	-	0.80%
KA	-	0.52%	ND	-	0.54%	WY	-	0.55%
KY	-	0.74%	ОН	-	0.71%	US	-	0.65%



- Layoffs in Michigan have dramatically reduced the Trust Fund Balance from an all-time high of \$3.1 billion in 2000
- Current loan balance: \$2.7 billion
- Trust Fund is insolvent
- In 2006 and 2007, short-term borrowing from U.S. Department of Labor prevented a deficit
- Continued layoffs/weak employment pose the biggest threat to the Fund





House Fiscal Agency Oct. 2009 19

Year (1979-2007)



#### **Solvency Issues**

- Title 12, SSA allows for loans made to state UI trust funds
- "Cash-flow" loans are interest free
- Long-tern loans are interest bearing
- Outstanding Balance: \$2.7 billion (to date)
- 21 states have received \$18.3 billion in loans (to date)

#### **Solvency Issues**

	2006	2007	2008	2009
January	\$0	\$95,700,000	\$166,000,000	\$303,400,000
February	\$0	\$119,900,000	\$125,000,000	\$336,500,000
March	\$91,900,000	\$207,900,000	\$196,800,000	\$367,400,000
April	(\$91,900,000)	(\$246,100,000)	(\$510,859,539)	\$404,400,000
May	\$0	(\$177,400,000)	(\$60,840,461)	\$0
June	\$0	\$0	\$126,300,000	\$0
July	\$0	\$0	\$78,300,000	\$234,000,000
August	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$36,960,000
September	\$0	\$0	\$107,100,000	\$189,100,000
October	\$0	\$0	\$110,400,000	\$62,200,000
November	\$0	\$0	\$59,400,000	N/A
December	\$0	\$134,600,000	\$240,300,000	N/A
YTD Totals	\$0	\$134,600,000	\$637,900,000	\$1,933,960,000
Year End Balance	\$0	\$134,600,000	\$772,500,000	\$2,706,460,000

Note: Figures are up-to-date as of October 9, 2009



#### **Solvency Tax**

- MES Act imposes a solvency tax on negative balance employers
- Rate: 0.75% (maximum)
- Equals \$67.50 per employee
- Previously in place during the mid-1980s
- Was to go into effect on January 2009
- ARRA waived interest on Title 12 advances, through CY 2010
- 2009 PA 1 eliminated the tax during this "interest-free" period
- Will be re-instated in January 2011



#### **Federal Unemployment Tax**

- Taxable Wage Base of \$7,000 per employee
- Standard Rate: 6.2% (including 0.2% surtax)
- ☐ Credit: 5.4%
- Effective Rate: 0.8%



#### **FUTA Credit Reductions**

- Due when state trust fund is insolvent, on two consecutive January 1
- Went into effect on January 2009
- □ Collected beginning in January 2010
- Rate increases in yearly increments of 0.3%
- Imposed on all contributing employers
- State law provides positive balance employers, a credit for 50% of additional FUTA taxes



**Emergency Extended Unemployment Compensation Benefits** (EUC08)

- Authorized in June 2008 by PL 110-252
- Reauthorized by PL 110-449 and PL 111-5 (ARRA)
- □ Federal government pays 100% of the cost of benefits and administration
- □ Certain employers reimburse the trust fund for EUC08 benefits
- Tier 1: Provides up to 20 weeks of extended benefits
- □ Tier 2: Provides up to 13 weeks of additional extended benefits



Emergency Extended Unemployment Compensation Benefits (EUC08)

- Individual must exhaust current benefits before end of 2009
- ☐ Tier 1: Paid out more than \$1.4 billion to 362,800 displaced workers (through August 2009)
- □ Tier 2: Paid out more than \$417.4 million to 91,000 displaced workers (through August 2009)
- HR 3548 would provide an additional 13 weeks of extended benefits
- Passed the House in September 2009
- NELP estimates that 62,753 displaced Michigan workers will exhaust benefits by year's end

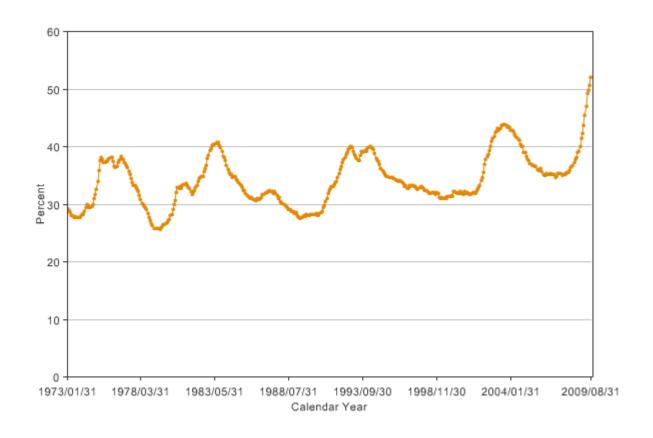


#### **Extended Benefits (EB)**

- Permanent federal law established in 1970
- Pays 13 weeks of extended benefits
- "Triggered" on by high unemployment rates (January 2009)
- Alternate triggers allow for additional 7 weeks of benefits
- Historically costs are shared 50-50 with federal government
- Contributing employers impacted through experience rating
- **☐** Certain employers reimburse trust fund for EB benefits
- ARRA temporarily provides 100% federal funds, through CY09
- Public Acts 18-20 of 2009 adopt alternate trigger
- Paid after EUC08 benefits



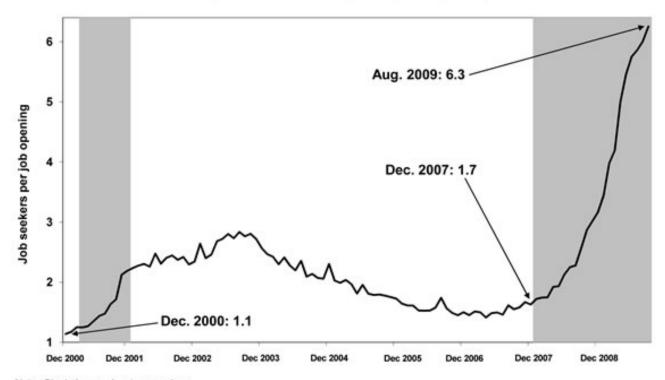
#### **Exhaustion Rate of State UI Benefits (total U.S.)**





#### **Ratio of Job Openings to Displaced Workers**

Number of job seekers per job opening, August 2009



Note: Shaded areas denote recessions.

Source: Author's analysis of data from the JOLTS and the Current Population Survey.



#### On the Horizon

- Long-term solvency issues with federal UI trust fund
- "Sensible federal policy should encourage state legislatures to build up prudent trust fund reserves during economic expansions" ~ Gary Burtless, Brookings Institution
- "Congress should consider a basic overhaul of the financing system" ~ Gary Burtless, Brookings Institution
- Long-term solvency issues with state UI trust fund



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