

North Dakota Unemployment Insurance Data Book

1994 - 2023

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DATA BOOK INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

The *North Dakota Unemployment Insurance Data Book* contains statistical data, graphs, and narrative descriptions pertinent to North Dakota's unemployment insurance program. It provides historical information from Calendar Years 1994 through 2023.

The unemployment insurance program's main objective is to partially replace an individual's wages lost during periods of temporary unemployment. The unemployment insurance program pays weekly benefits, up to a maximum of 26 weeks, to individuals who meet the state's unemployment compensation law requirements. Job Service North Dakota, through local offices, helps unemployed individuals with re-employment.

Job Service North Dakota administers the unemployment insurance program, including three unemployment insurance claim types: state Unemployment Insurance (UI), federal Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and federal Unemployment Compensation for Ex- Servicepersons (UCX). Supplementing the Regular program are special programs such as the federal-state-funded Extended Benefits (EB) program, which covers claimants who have exhausted their benefits during periods of high unemployment; the Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA) program, which covers individuals who become unemployed because of natural disasters declared by the President; the Trade Readjustment Allowance (TRA) program, which provides benefits for individuals who have lost their jobs as a result of foreign competition; and the Emergency Unemployment Compensation (EUC) program, which was federally initiated in June 2008 due to the high national unemployment rate and ended in June 2014.

In March 2020, the President signed the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act), creating new and temporary federal programs: Pandemic Unemployment Assistance program (PUA), which provides unemployment benefits to individuals who are not eligible for regular unemployment benefits and are not able or available for work due to specific health or economic consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic; the Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation program (PEUC), which provides an extension of benefits to claimants who have exhausted a regular current claim; and the Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation program (FPUC), which increases unemployment benefits to individuals affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. These programs were to expire on September 6, 2021, with North Dakota terminating its participation in the federal government's pandemic-related unemployment assistance programs, effective June 19, 2021, to help address the ongoing workforce shortage across the state. The law also created the Mixed Earners Unemployment Compensation program (MEUC) as an optional program for states to participate in, which provided self-employed individuals who received traditional W-2 employment and self-employment income an additional \$100 per week in supplemental benefits and expired on March 13, 2021.

Unless otherwise noted, the tables in this book generally contain data broken out for the Regular program by UI claim type. Extended benefits data are reported separately in Section F. Sources for all data are from Job Service North Dakota's internal reports and UI statistical reports required by the federal government.

This book also includes current unemployment compensation laws that provide administrative guidelines for UI benefits and tax financing activity. North Dakota and Federal UI laws and regulations change over time.

For additional in-depth information on unemployment insurance in North Dakota, visit the Job Service North Dakota website at www.jobsnd.com, write to the Director of Unemployment Insurance, Job Service North Dakota, P.O. Box 5507, Bismarck, North Dakota 58506-5507, or call 701-328-2814 or TTY at 1-800-366-6888. The North Dakota unemployment law is in Title 52 of the North Dakota Century Code, which may be accessed at www.legis.nd.gov/general-information/north-dakota-century-code.

SECTION A: INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

The insured unemployment rate (IUR) represents the ratio of unemployed claimants to all individuals covered by the UI program. The IUR is a key measure in determining economic performance and a trigger for the extended benefits (EB) program.

The IUR is calculated by dividing the 13-week moving average number of weeks claimed (weeks compensated plus non-compensated weeks), representing the number of claimants filing for unemployment benefits, by the average monthly covered employment during the first four of the last five completed calendar quarters. The calculation components include intrastate (claimants who live in North Dakota and request benefits from North Dakota) and interstate (individuals residing in North Dakota and requesting benefits from another state).

The IUR is used primarily to trigger "on" and "off" the permanent EB program plus other temporary UI programs that come into effect during periods of high unemployment. The maximum number of weeks of compensation provided under each program may vary, but those under EB are usually one-half of the Regular UI program's potential duration. Section F of this handbook contains a brief summary of the EB program.

The average IUR percentage for the same period in the preceding two years determines the state's participation in the federal-state EB program. North Dakota triggers into EB when the IUR equals or exceeds 5 percent and is at least 120 percent of the average rate for the same 13-week period in the two preceding calendar years.

North Dakota met the requirements for the EB program in July 2020, and that program ended in October 2020.

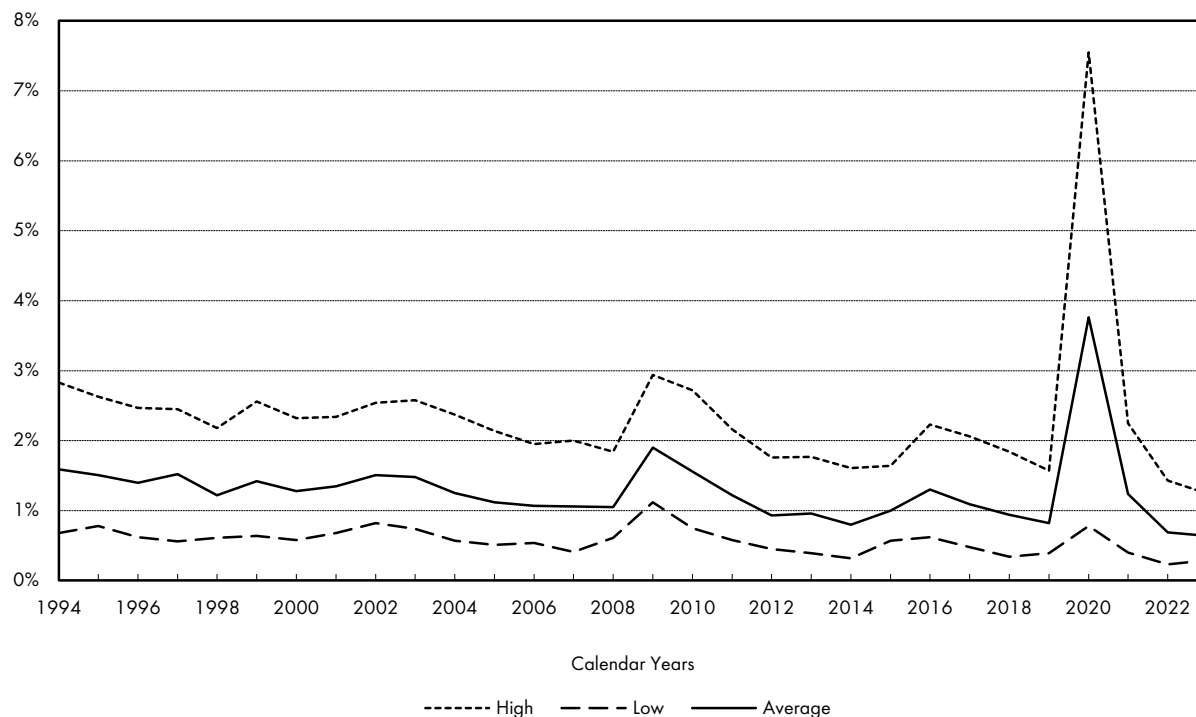
Insured Unemployment Rate

Year	High	Low	Average
1994	2.83%	0.68%	1.59%
1995	2.63%	0.78%	1.51%
1996	2.47%	0.62%	1.40%
1997	2.45%	0.56%	1.52%
1998	2.18%	0.61%	1.22%
1999	2.56%	0.64%	1.42%
2000	2.32%	0.58%	1.28%
2001	2.34%	0.68%	1.35%
2002	2.54%	0.82%	1.51%
2003	2.58%	0.74%	1.48%
2004	2.37%	0.57%	1.25%
2005	2.14%	0.51%	1.12%
2006	1.95%	0.54%	1.07%
2007	2.00%	0.41%	1.06%
2008	1.84%	0.61%	1.05%
2009	2.94%	1.12%	1.90%
2010	2.72%	0.75%	1.56%
2011	2.16%	0.58%	1.22%
2012	1.76%	0.45%	0.93%
2013	1.77%	0.39%	0.96%
2014	1.61%	0.32%	0.80%
2015	1.64%	0.57%	1.00%
2016	2.23%	0.62%	1.30%
2017	2.06%	0.48%	1.09%
2018	1.84%	0.34%	0.94%
2019	1.57%	0.39%	0.82%
2020	7.55%	0.78%	3.76%
2021	2.25%	0.40%	1.24%
2022	1.43%	0.23%	0.69%
2023	1.24%	0.29%	0.64%

Source: ETA 539 Weekly Claims and Extended Benefits Trigger Data Report.

Note: Since this computation began in 1968, the highest insured unemployment rate of 7.55% occurred during the week ending 7-4-2020, and the lowest insured unemployment rate of 0.23% occurred during the week ending 11-5-2022.

Insured Unemployment Rate



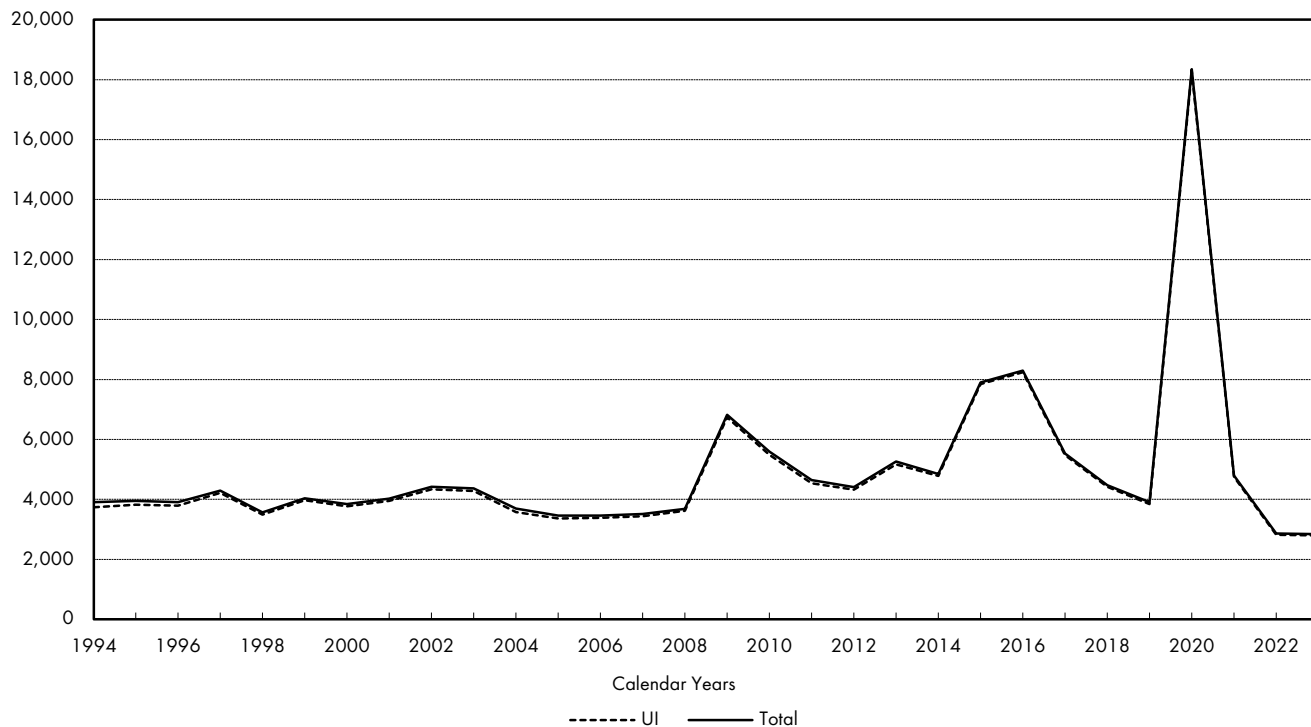
Average Weekly Insured Unemployed

Year	UI	UCFE	UCX	Total
1994	3,736	106	64	3,906
1995	3,826	69	51	3,946
1996	3,795	68	43	3,906
1997	4,216	42	36	4,294
1998	3,491	45	28	3,564
1999	3,967	44	28	4,039
2000	3,773	51	19	3,843
2001	3,952	55	20	4,027
2002	4,334	60	24	4,418
2003	4,278	50	35	4,363
2004	3,580	75	40	3,695
2005	3,369	52	35	3,456
2006	3,380	49	31	3,460
2007	3,435	48	25	3,508
2008	3,622	45	22	3,689
2009	6,735	52	30	6,817
2010	5,490	61	39	5,590
2011	4,534	75	33	4,642
2012	4,322	64	21	4,407
2013	5,166	75	20	5,261
2014	4,783	52	12	4,847
2015	7,843	45	11	7,899
2016	8,243	47	6	8,296
2017	5,476	47	4	5,527
2018	4,420	52	5	4,477
2019	3,849	59	3	3,911
2020	18,272	64	13	18,349
2021	4,752	43	4	4,799
2022	2,824	41	2	2,867
2023	2,794	41	5	2,840

Source: ETA 5159 Claims and Payment Activities Report.

Note: Insured unemployed refers to the average weekly number of individuals who file claims and is calculated by dividing the number of weeks claimed during a twelve-month period by 52.

Average Weekly Insured Unemployed



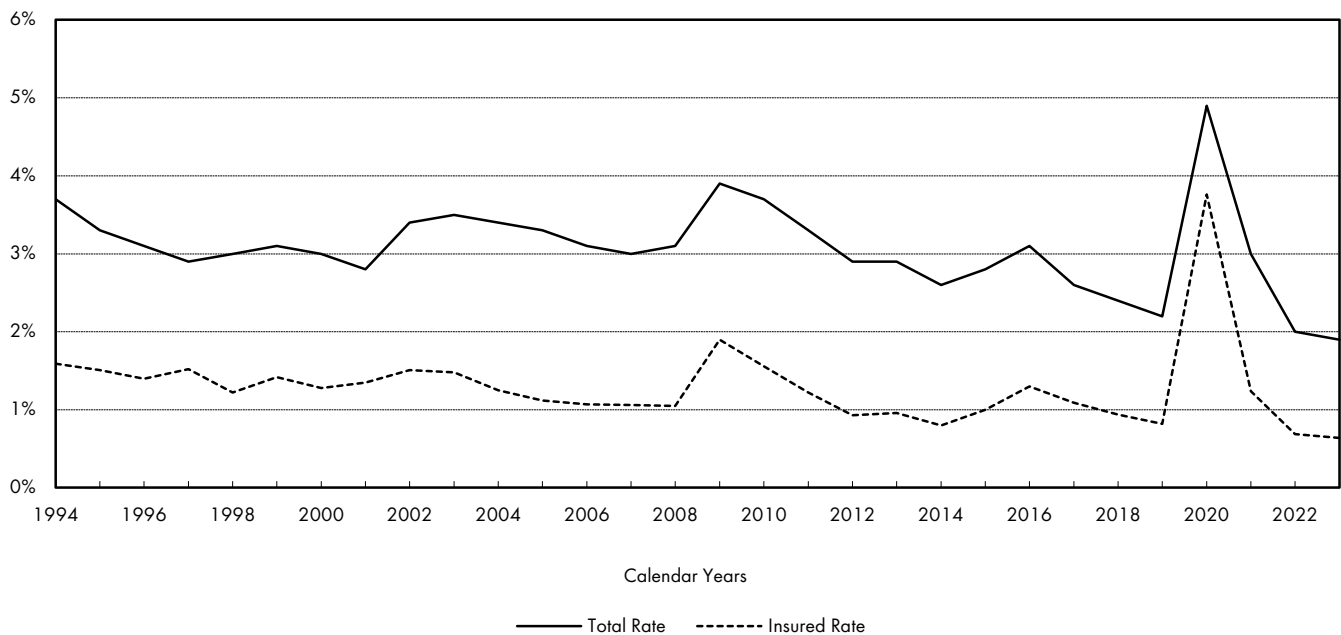
Total and Insured Unemployment Rates

Year	Total Rate	Insured Rate	Difference
1994	3.7%	1.59%	2.11%
1995	3.3%	1.51%	1.79%
1996	3.1%	1.40%	1.70%
1997	2.9%	1.52%	1.38%
1998	3.0%	1.22%	1.78%
1999	3.1%	1.42%	1.68%
2000	3.0%	1.28%	1.72%
2001	2.8%	1.35%	1.45%
2002	3.4%	1.51%	1.89%
2003	3.5%	1.48%	2.02%
2004	3.4%	1.25%	2.15%
2005	3.3%	1.12%	2.18%
2006	3.1%	1.07%	2.03%
2007	3.0%	1.06%	1.94%
2008	3.1%	1.05%	2.05%
2009	3.9%	1.90%	2.00%
2010	3.7%	1.56%	2.14%
2011	3.3%	1.22%	2.08%
2012	2.9%	0.93%	1.97%
2013	2.9%	0.96%	1.94%
2014	2.6%	0.80%	1.80%
2015	2.8%	1.00%	1.80%
2016	3.1%	1.30%	1.80%
2017	2.6%	1.09%	1.51%
2018	2.4%	0.94%	1.46%
2019	2.2%	0.82%	1.38%
2020	4.9%	3.76%	1.14%
2021	3.0%	1.24%	1.76%
2022	2.0%	0.69%	1.31%
2023	1.9%	0.64%	1.26%

Source: Total Rate: Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)
 Insured Rate: ETA 539 Weekly Claims and Extended Benefits Trigger Data Report.

Note: The total unemployment rate is calculated by dividing the sum of total covered unemployment, non-covered unemployment, and new and re-entrant unemployment by the total labor force (employed plus unemployed). All data consist of annual averages.

Total and Insured Unemployment Rates



SECTION B: COVERED EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES

COVERED EMPLOYMENT

The Social Security Act of 1935 included a provision that established a cooperative federal-state economic stabilization program. This provision created a national wage replacement program for workers during short-term unemployment. North Dakota Century Code guides North Dakota's federal-state unemployment insurance program participation. Terms of the cooperative agreement require individual states to design their systems following the federally established guidelines.

Employers finance the UI program through the payment of two separate taxes. The state unemployment tax is used entirely to pay benefits to unemployed workers. The federal unemployment tax, filed annually with the Internal Revenue Service on Form 940, is used to finance the program's federal and state administrative portion and pay the federal share of extended benefits. It also provides a pool of money states may borrow from if their UI trust funds become insolvent.

When a state's laws conform to federal laws, employers that have paid the required state unemployment taxes are entitled to receive a credit on their federal unemployment tax. This credit reduces the federal tax from 6.2 percent to 0.8 percent of taxable wages paid for each employee.

Since 1970, two large-scale coverage changes were enacted that brought previously noncovered workers under the unemployment insurance umbrella. The first change became effective on January 1, 1972, when:

1. Coverage was extended to employers with one or more employees in 20 weeks or a \$1,500 quarterly payroll. Previously, coverage was required for employers with four or more employees in 20 weeks.
2. Nonprofit 501(c)(3) organizations with four or more employees in 20 weeks were added.
3. State hospitals and institutions of higher learning became covered.

Note: Nonprofit organizations and all government units had the option of being classified as tax-rated or reimbursable employers.

Further changes became effective on January 1, 1978, when coverage was extended to:

1. Other state and local governmental entities.
2. Agricultural employers with ten or more employees in 20 weeks or \$20,000 in wages in a calendar quarter.
3. Any domestic unit paying \$1,000 in wages in a calendar quarter.

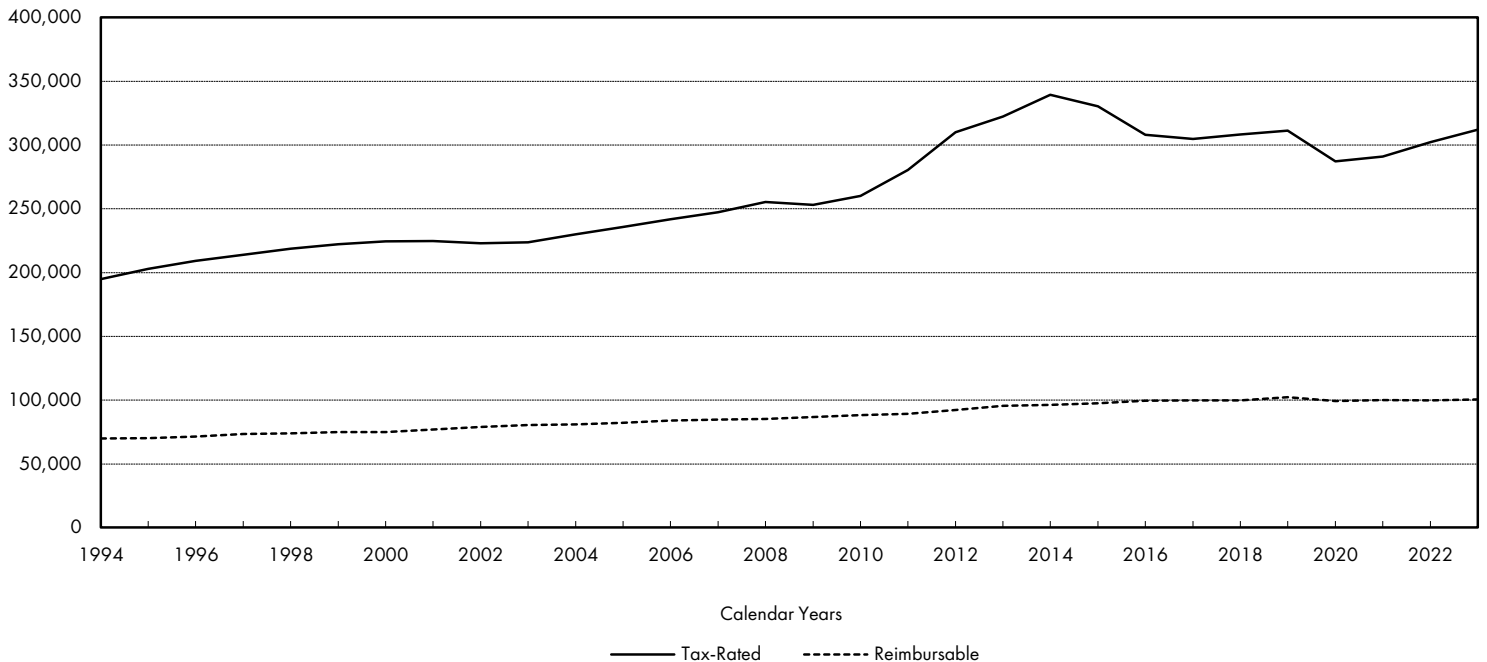
Covered Employment

Year	Tax-Rated Employment	Reimbursable Employment	Total
1994	194,925	69,764	264,689
1995	202,823	70,334	273,157
1996	209,271	71,503	280,774
1997	213,918	73,559	287,477
1998	218,624	73,881	292,505
1999	222,225	74,863	297,088
2000	224,512	75,082	299,594
2001	224,747	76,972	301,719
2002	222,911	78,983	301,894
2003	223,740	80,459	304,199
2004	229,972	81,044	311,016
2005	235,717	82,356	318,073
2006	241,813	83,928	325,741
2007	247,329	84,659	331,988
2008	255,482	85,322	340,804
2009	253,113	86,762	339,875
2010	260,191	88,317	348,508
2011	280,413	89,358	369,771
2012	309,939	92,344	402,283
2013	322,428	95,511	417,939
2014	339,273	96,309	435,582
2015	330,246	97,645	427,891
2016	308,079	99,663	407,742
2017	304,723	99,916	404,639
2018	308,400	99,841	408,241
2019	311,241	102,288	413,529
2020	287,206	99,308	386,514
2021	291,006	100,056	391,062
2022	302,260	99,941	402,201
2023	312,014	100,473	412,487

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) Covered Employment, Wages and Contributions Report.

Note: The tax-rated employer has tax rates based on the benefit and contribution experience system. The reimbursable employer reimburses the unemployment fund for benefits billed to the employer's account each quarter.

Covered Employment



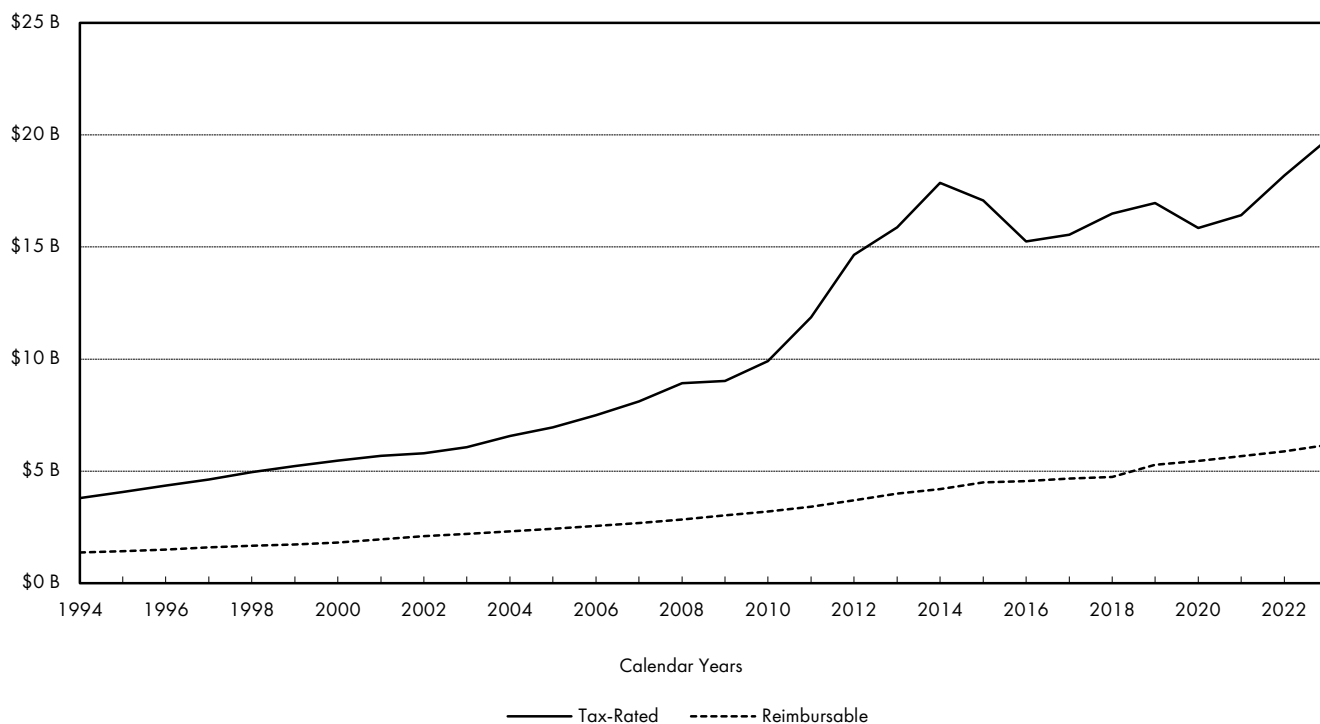
Total Covered Wages

Year	Tax-Rated	Reimbursable	Total
1994	\$3,789,667,000	\$1,375,693,000	\$5,165,360,000
1995	4,067,267,000	1,428,753,000	5,496,020,000
1996	4,357,313,000	1,500,636,000	5,857,949,000
1997	4,626,915,000	1,606,775,000	6,233,690,000
1998	4,954,610,000	1,669,133,000	6,623,743,000
1999	5,226,387,000	1,734,239,000	6,960,626,000
2000	5,476,228,000	1,820,637,000	7,296,865,000
2001	5,682,004,000	1,962,677,000	7,644,681,000
2002	5,797,100,000	2,099,689,000	7,896,789,000
2003	6,074,793,000	2,204,650,000	8,279,443,000
2004	6,564,638,000	2,309,377,000	8,874,015,000
2005	6,955,542,000	2,421,819,000	9,377,361,000
2006	7,492,129,000	2,555,023,000	10,047,152,000
2007	8,109,044,000	2,689,971,000	10,799,015,000
2008	8,929,133,000	2,842,614,000	11,771,747,000
2009	9,021,774,000	3,025,183,000	12,046,957,000
2010	9,913,285,000	3,204,696,000	13,117,981,000
2011	11,872,847,000	3,418,022,000	15,290,869,000
2012	14,656,298,000	3,694,976,000	18,351,274,000
2013	15,877,752,000	3,993,069,000	19,870,821,000
2014	17,869,531,000	4,196,492,000	22,066,023,000
2015	17,074,947,000	4,505,159,000	21,580,106,000
2016	15,243,485,000	4,556,900,000	19,800,385,000
2017	15,553,611,000	4,670,104,000	20,223,715,000
2018	16,488,143,000	4,747,514,000	21,235,657,000
2019	16,961,816,000	5,284,190,000	22,246,006,000
2020	15,846,577,000	5,458,432,000	21,305,009,000
2021	16,421,268,000	5,675,570,000	22,096,838,000
2022	18,190,733,000	5,883,168,000	24,073,901,000
2023	19,795,566,000	6,162,241,000	25,957,807,000

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) Covered Employment, Wages and Contributions Report.

Note: Total covered wages are wages paid to employees by employers covered by the Unemployment Insurance program.

Total Covered Wages



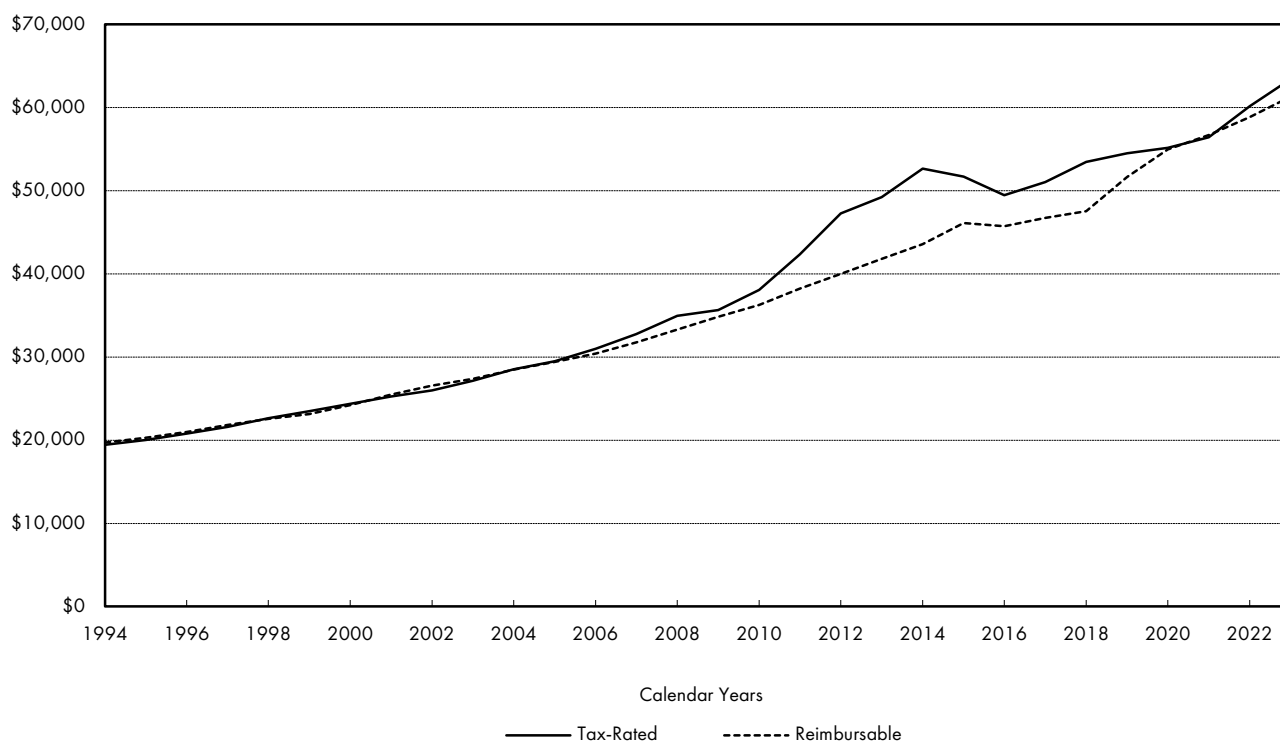
Average Annual Wage

Year	Tax-Rated	Reimbursable	Total
1994	\$19,442	\$19,719	\$19,515
1995	20,053	20,314	20,120
1996	20,821	20,987	20,864
1997	21,629	21,843	21,684
1998	22,663	22,592	22,645
1999	23,518	23,166	23,430
2000	24,392	24,249	24,356
2001	25,282	25,499	25,337
2002	26,006	26,584	26,157
2003	27,151	27,401	27,217
2004	28,545	28,495	28,532
2005	29,508	29,407	29,482
2006	30,983	30,443	30,844
2007	32,786	31,774	32,528
2008	34,950	33,316	34,541
2009	35,643	34,868	35,445
2010	38,100	36,286	37,640
2011	42,341	38,251	41,352
2012	47,288	40,013	45,618
2013	49,244	41,807	47,545
2014	52,670	43,573	50,659
2015	51,704	46,138	50,434
2016	49,479	45,723	48,561
2017	51,042	46,740	49,980
2018	53,463	47,551	52,017
2019	54,497	51,660	53,796
2020	55,175	54,965	55,121
2021	56,429	56,724	56,505
2022	60,182	58,866	59,855
2023	63,444	61,332	62,930

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) Covered Employment, Wages and Contributions Report.

Note: Average annual wages are computed by dividing the total covered wages by the twelve-month average covered employment figure.

Average Annual Wage



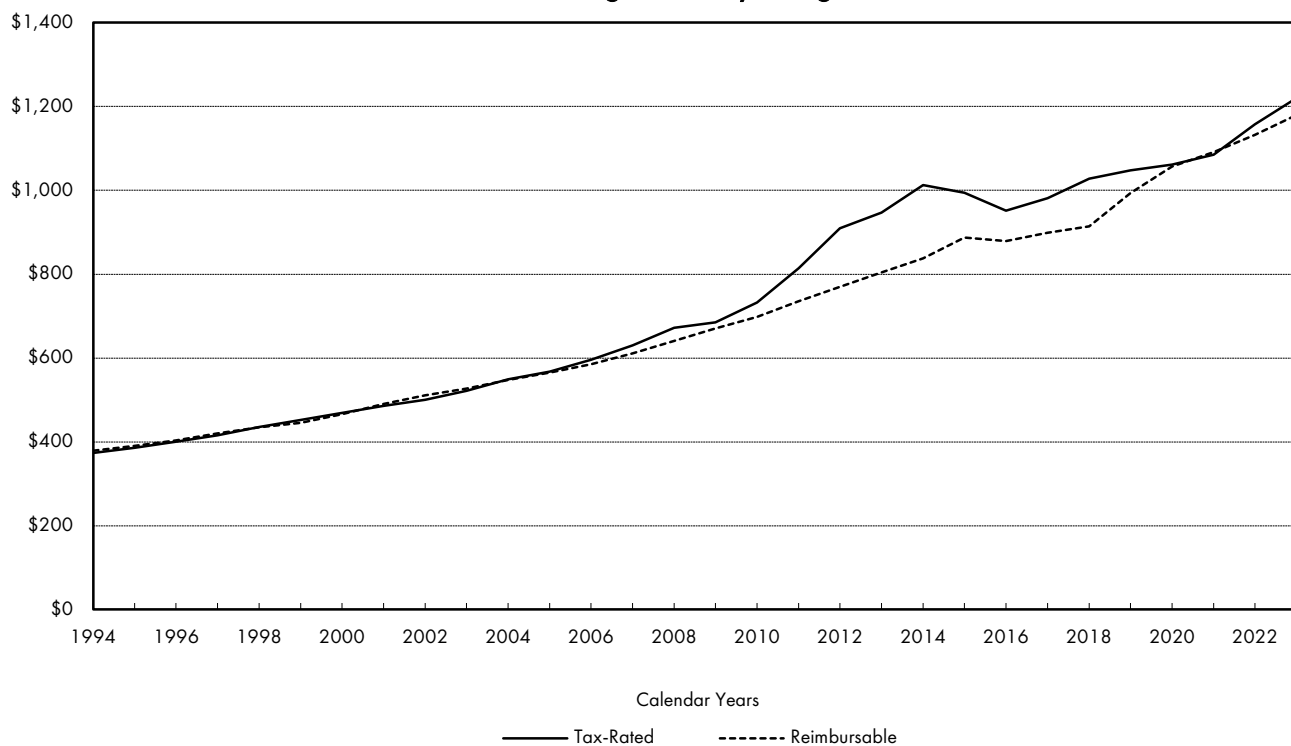
Average Weekly Wage

Year	Tax-Rated	Reimbursable	Total
1994	\$373.88	\$379.22	\$375.29
1995	385.64	390.65	386.93
1996	400.41	403.60	401.22
1997	415.95	420.06	417.00
1998	435.82	434.47	435.48
1999	452.28	445.49	450.57
2000	469.07	466.32	468.38
2001	486.19	490.36	487.25
2002	500.12	511.23	503.03
2003	522.14	526.94	523.41
2004	548.95	547.99	548.70
2005	567.46	565.51	566.96
2006	595.83	585.44	593.15
2007	630.51	611.04	625.54
2008	672.12	640.70	664.25
2009	685.45	670.53	681.64
2010	732.69	697.81	723.85
2011	814.24	735.59	795.24
2012	909.38	769.48	877.27
2013	947.01	803.99	914.32
2014	1,012.89	837.95	974.21
2015	994.30	887.27	969.88
2016	951.52	879.29	933.87
2017	981.57	898.85	961.15
2018	1,028.14	914.44	1,000.34
2019	1,048.03	993.46	1,034.53
2020	1,061.06	1057.01	1,060.02
2021	1,085.18	1090.84	1,086.63
2022	1,157.35	1132.05	1,151.07
2023	1,220.09	1179.47	1,210.19

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) Covered Employment, Wages and Contributions Report.

Note: Average weekly wages are computed by dividing the average annual covered wages by 52.

Average Weekly Wage



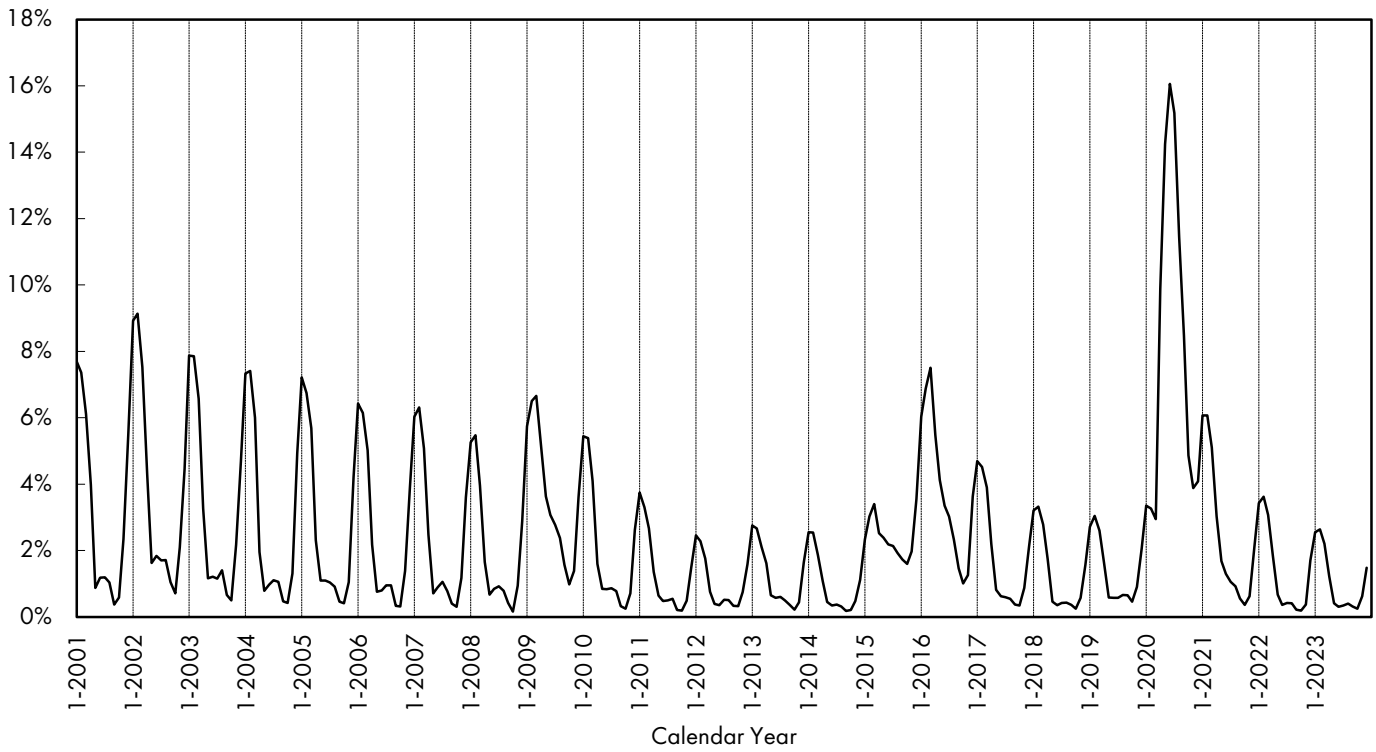
SECTION C: COVERED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY INDUSTRY

COVERED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY INDUSTRY

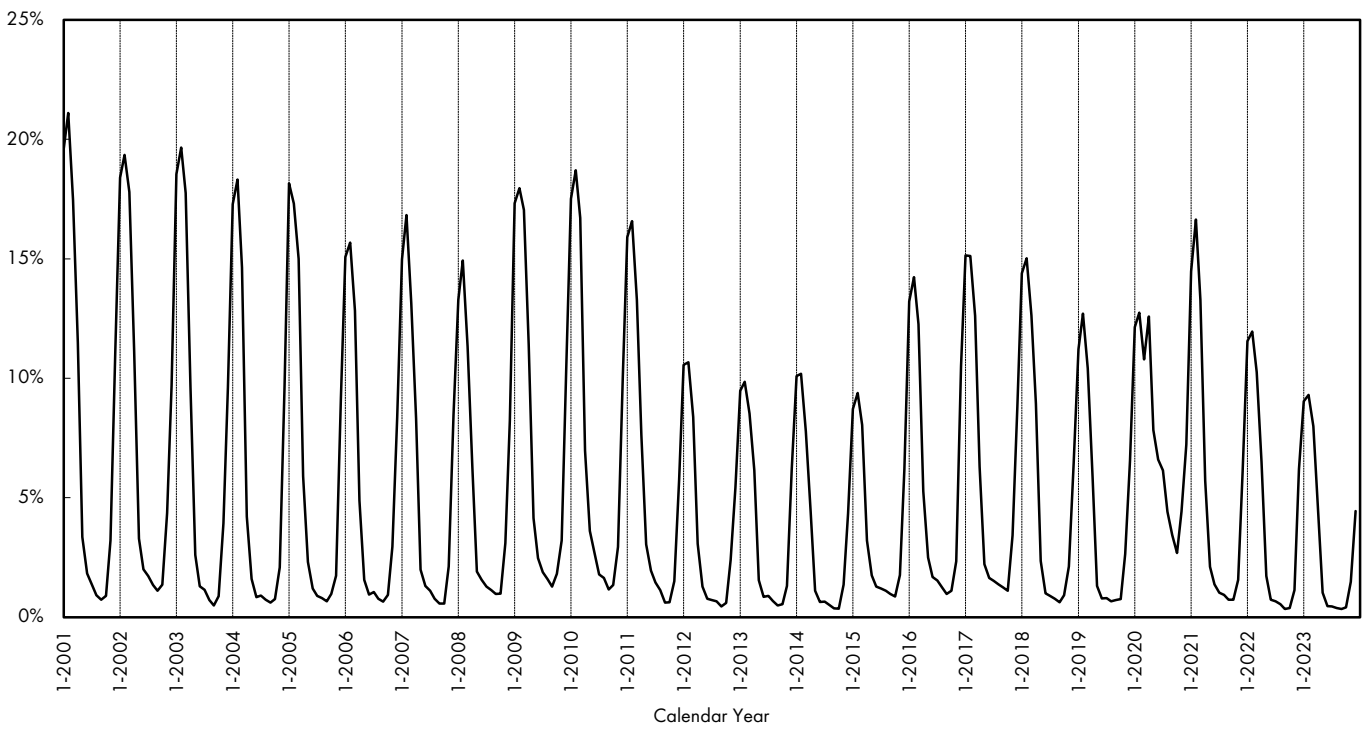
The following section contains charts showing insured unemployment rates by major industrial sectors. The rates for this series are obtained by dividing the number of claimants for the period by the sum of the claimants plus the covered employment for the industry. The claimant period used is the week which includes the 12th of the month. Claimants are categorized by industry based on the industrial code of the employer who provided the largest share of the wages during the worker's base period. The government ownership chart includes federal, state, and local government employment but excludes military personnel.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) claimant information is not available prior to 2001; thus, this series of charts do not reflect the same historical period as other sections of this document. However, it does provide an interesting insight into the seasonal and cyclical business patterns experienced by each industry over the past 20 years.

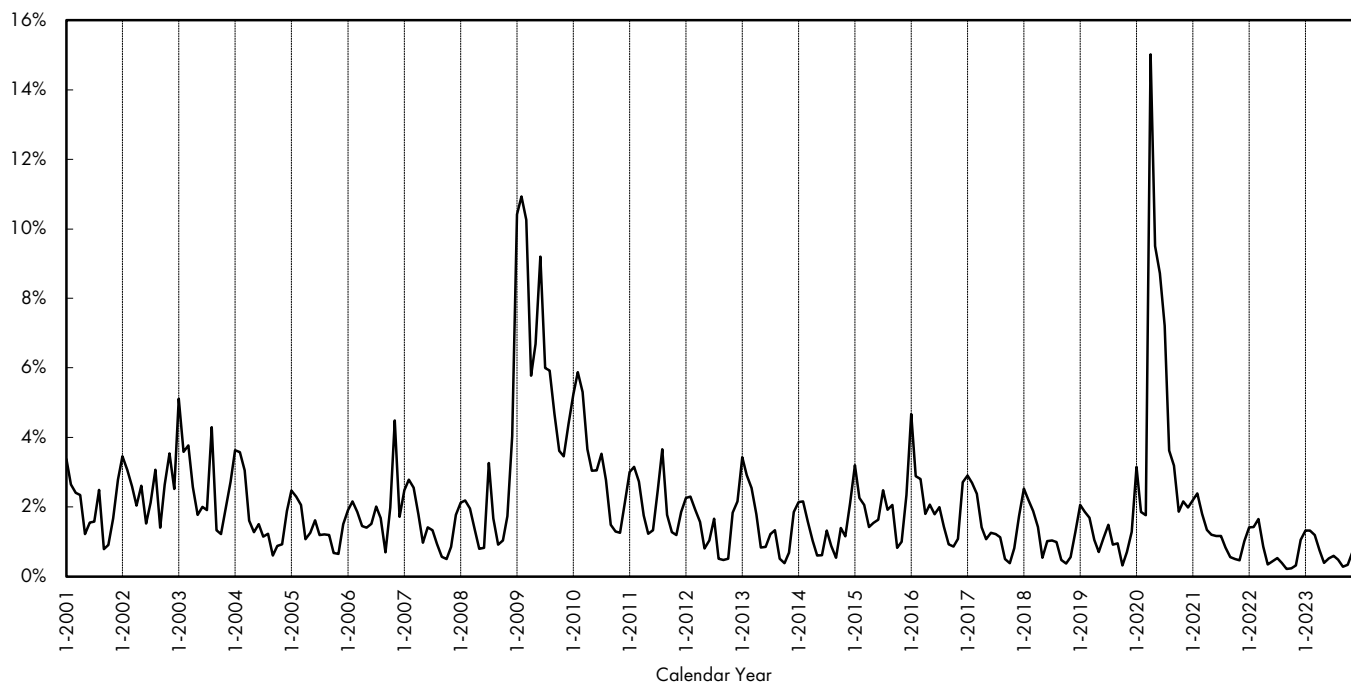
Agriculture, Mining and Utilities Covered Unemployment Rate



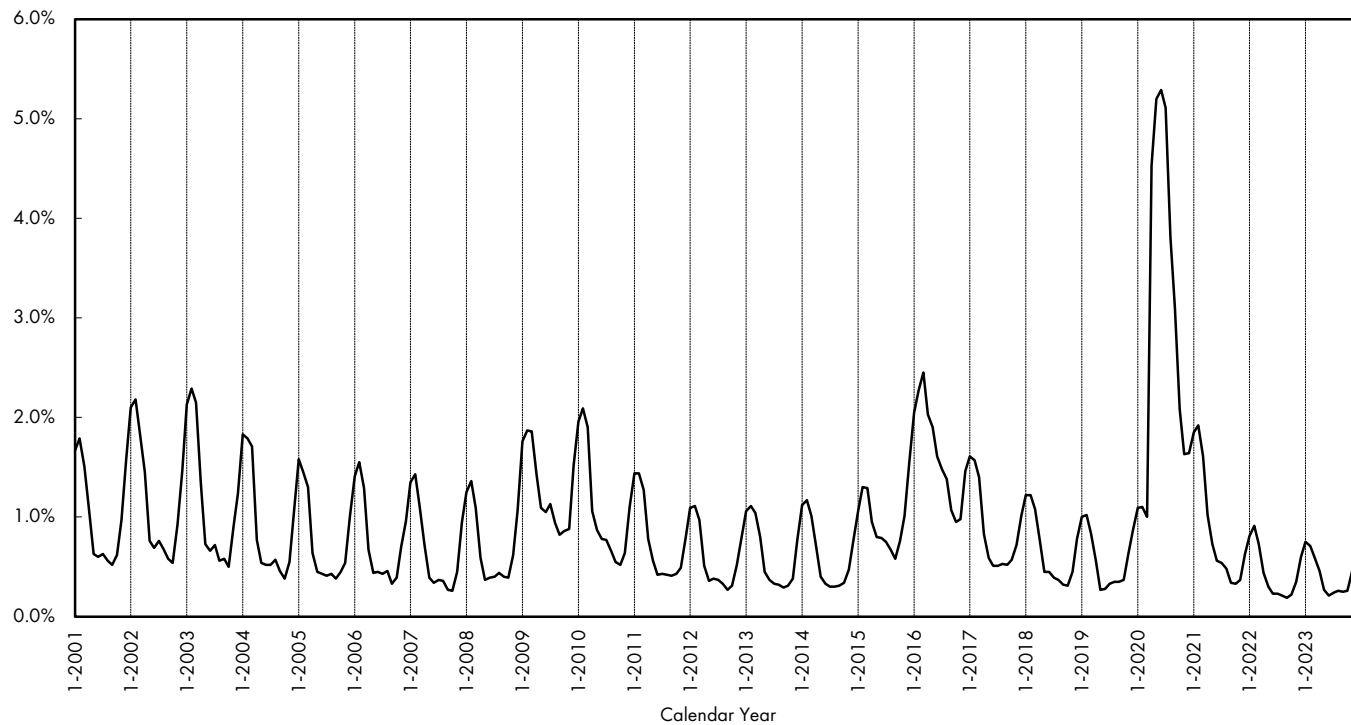
Construction Covered Unemployment Rate



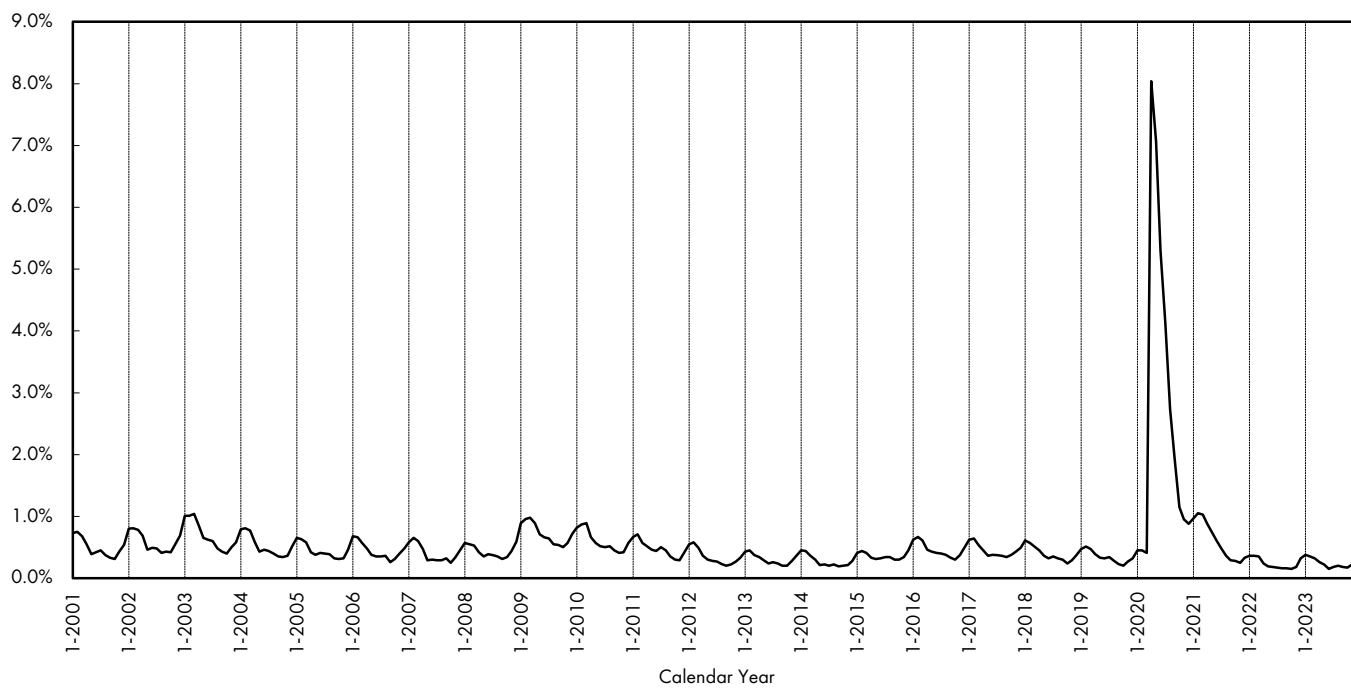
Manufacturing Covered Unemployment Rate



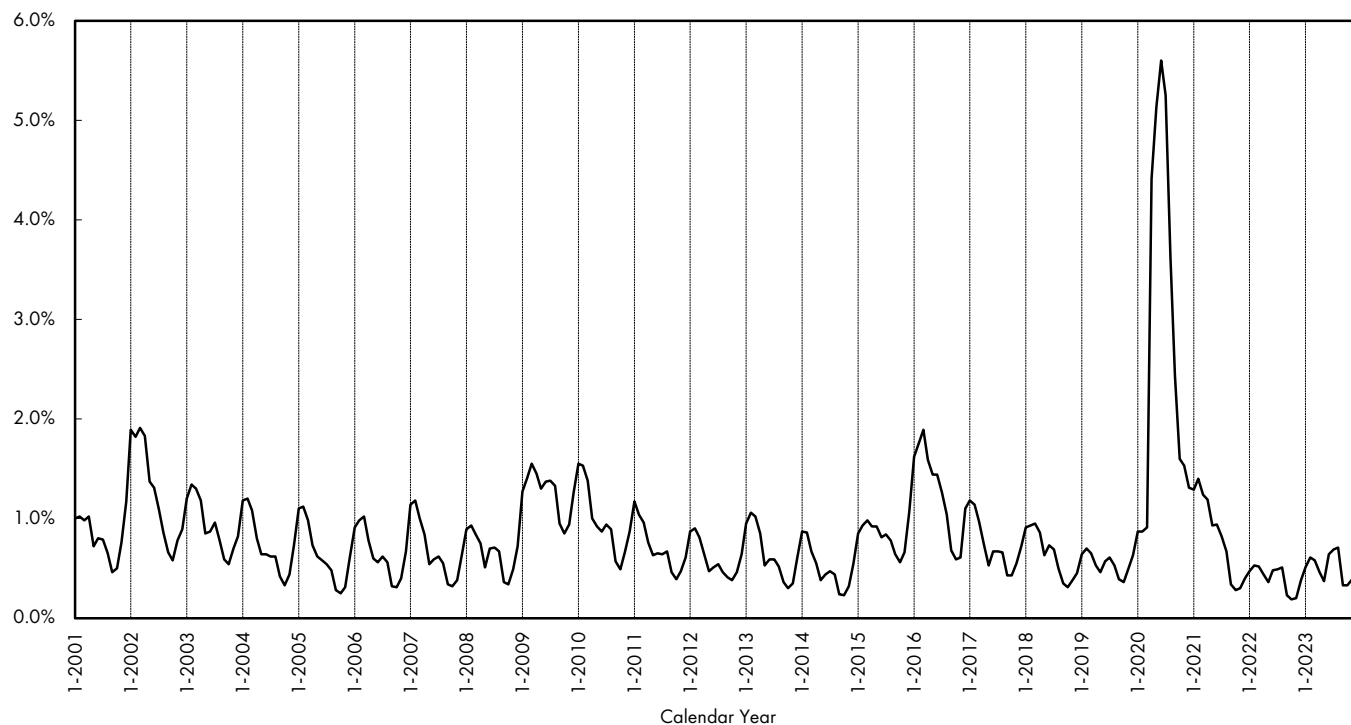
Wholesale Trade Covered Unemployment Rate



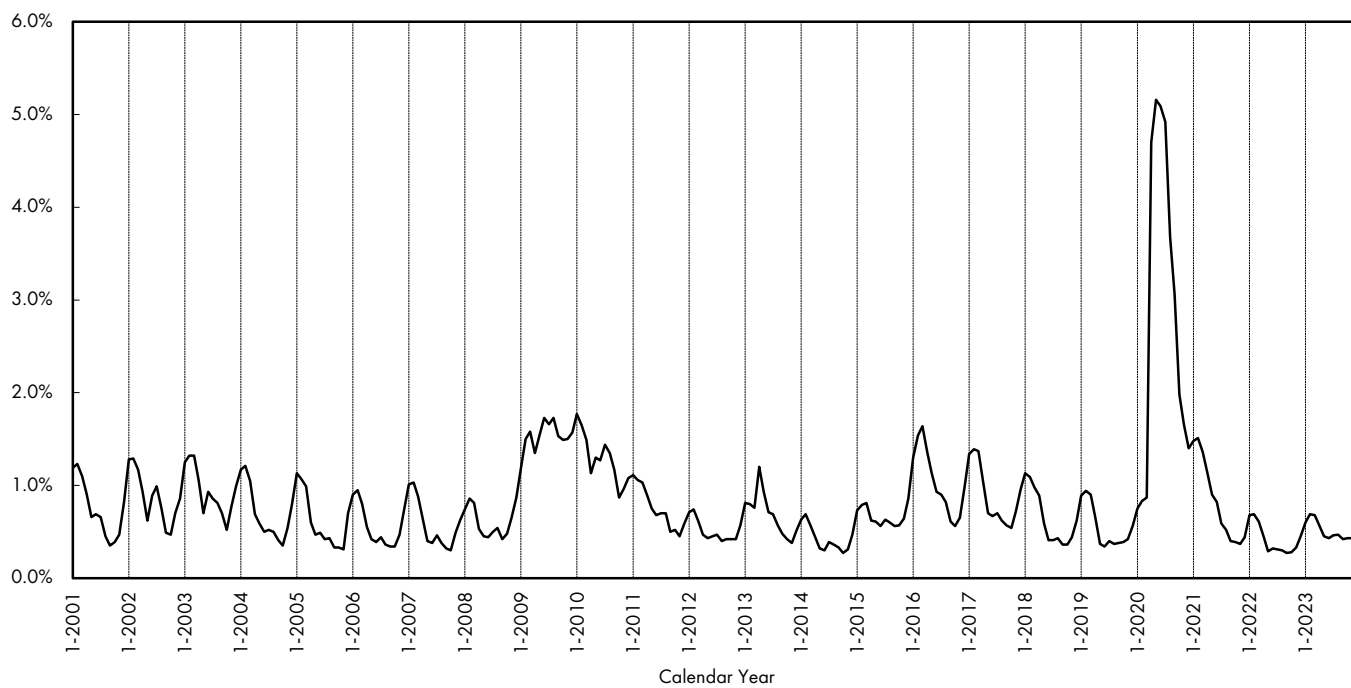
Retail Trade Covered Unemployment Rate



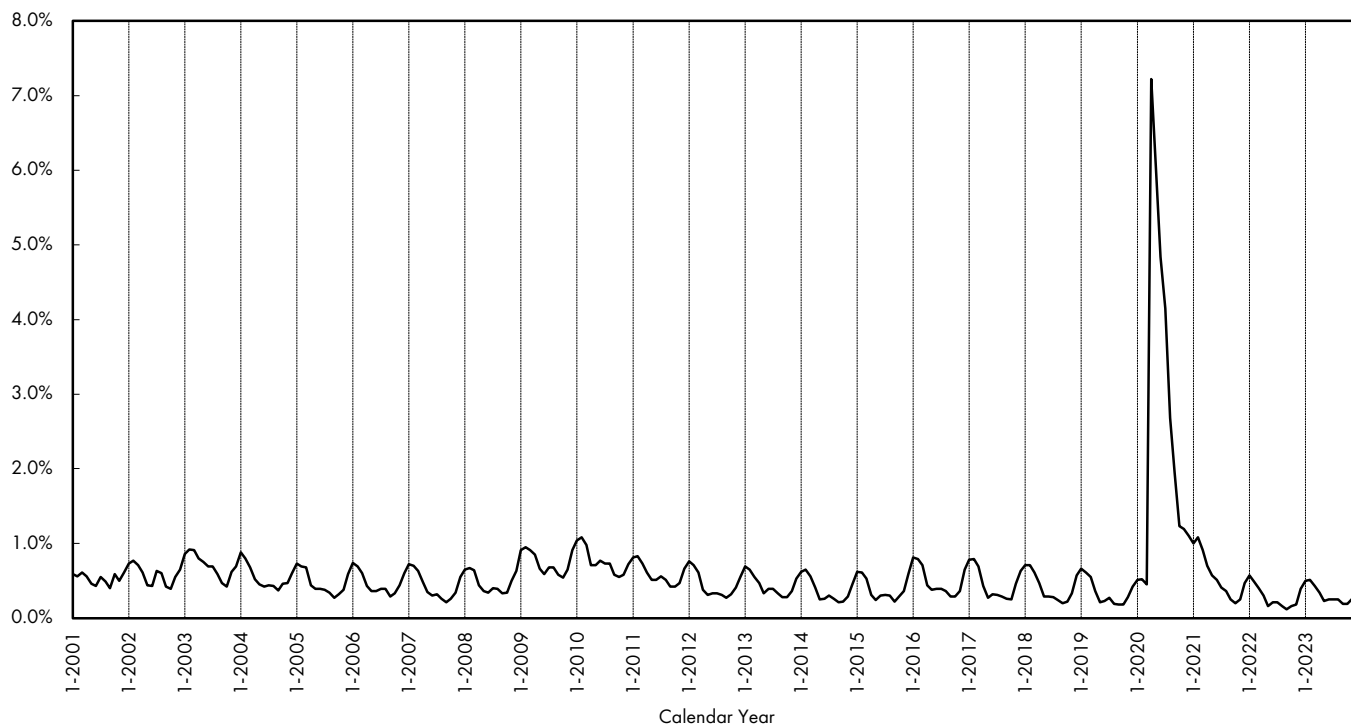
Transportation, Information and Finance Covered Unemployment Rate



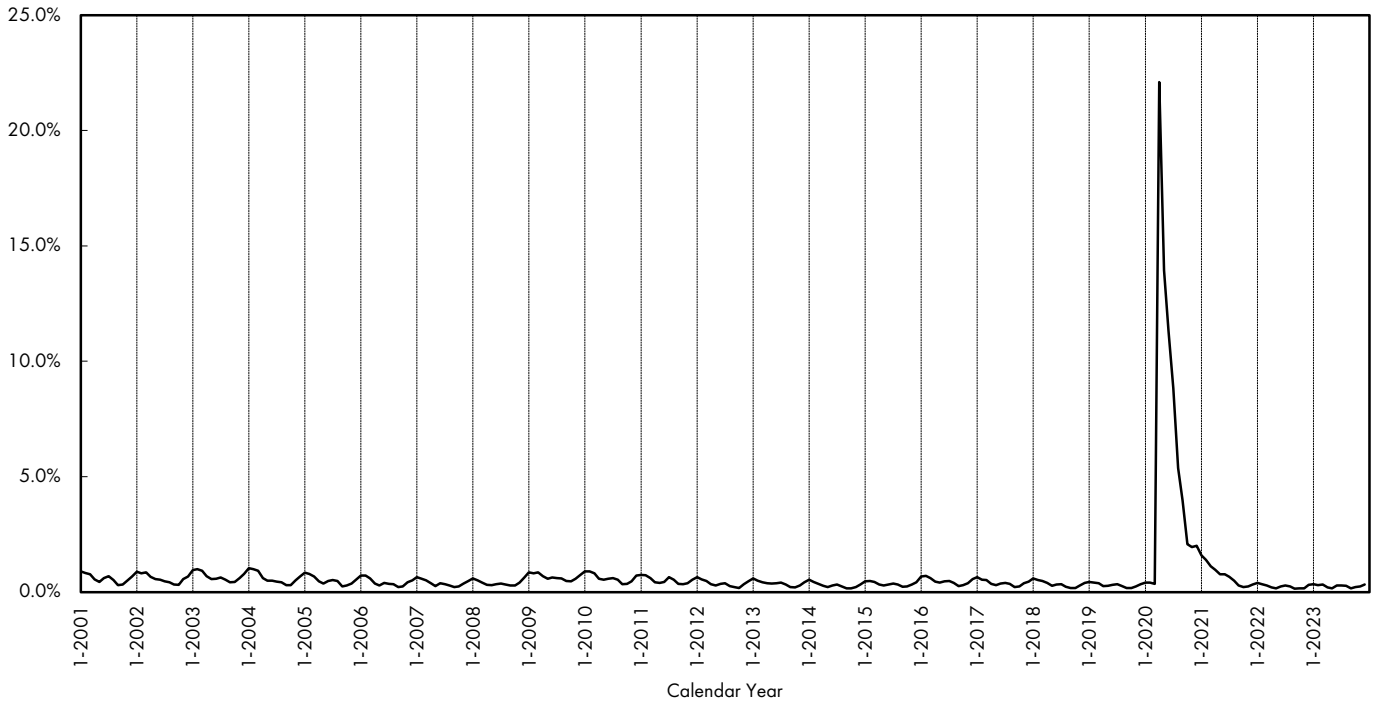
Real Estate, Professional and Management Covered Unemployment Rate



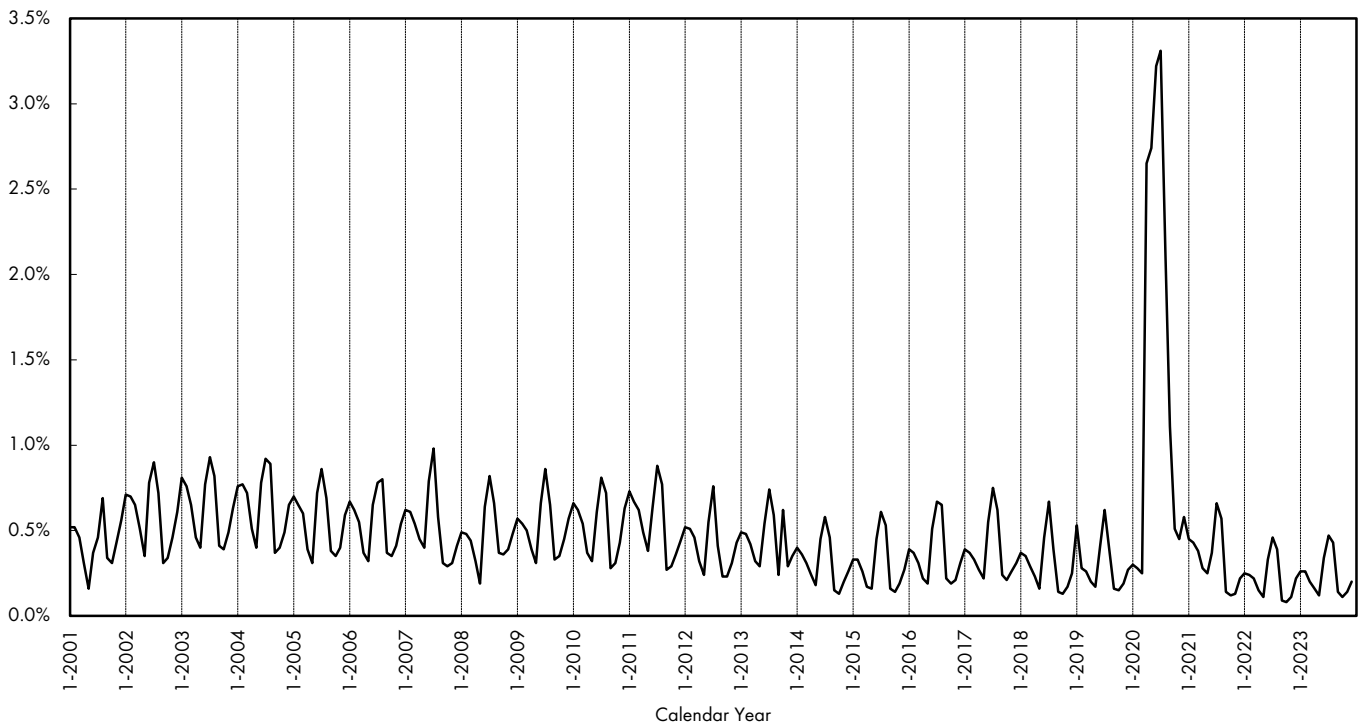
Administrative, Educational and Health Care Covered Unemployment Rate



Arts, Accommodations and Other Services Covered Unemployment Rate



Government Covered Unemployment Rate



SECTION D: UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS DATA

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS DATA

When an unemployed worker files a claim for unemployment insurance, a claim "base period" is established, that is, the first four of the last five completed calendar quarters. The wages earned during the base period are used to determine benefit eligibility: (1) the claimant's weekly benefit amount (WBA); and (2) the number of weeks the claimant may receive benefits.

The most recently completed quarter (lag quarter) serves in conjunction with certain state and federal laws to prevent "double-dipping," i.e., preventing a claimant from collecting benefits in a second successive benefit year without having been employed since the beginning of the first benefit year. Federal law requires a claimant who received benefits during their benefit year to have had work since the beginning of such year to qualify for benefits on a succeeding claim.

The law also requires claimants to earn ten times their WBA in covered employment prior to qualifying for benefits again. Combined, these requirements effectively serve to prevent claimants from double-dipping.

Each May, the average annual wage is determined according to a formula contained in state law. The average annual wage is then used to calculate the maximum WBA, which will be effective on the first Sunday of July. The total wages and covered employment to compute the maximum WBA are gathered from tax-rated and reimbursable employers for the prior calendar year. The total wages paid are divided by the 12-month average covered employment to determine the average annual wage. The average annual wage is then divided by 52 to calculate the average weekly wage. Finally, the average weekly wage is multiplied by either 62 or 65 percent and rounded down to the nearest dollar to arrive at the maximum WBA amount. The maximum WBA is 62 percent of the average annual wage if North Dakota's average contribution rate (the ratio of contributions to total wages) for the prior year is at or above the national average contribution rate. However, if North Dakota's average contribution rate for the prior year is below the national average, the percentage is 65 percent.

Each claimant's WBA is computed as one-sixty-fifth ($1/65^{\text{th}}$) of the claimant's two-and-one-half highest quarters of wages. Effective July 1, 2023, the maximum WBA was \$748, which is the average weekly wage for Calendar Year 2022 of \$1,151.86 multiplied by 65 percent, rounded to the next lower multiple of one dollar if not a multiple of one dollar.

Effective August 1, 1993, to qualify for minimum unemployment insurance benefits (an amount also established by state law), a claimant must have had covered wages in at least two-quarters of the base period with total wages at least 1.5 times the high-quarter wages. Since July 26, 1987, the minimum WBA has been \$43. Based on this minimum WBA, the minimum required base-period wages are \$2,795 in wages during two quarters to qualify for the minimum WBA with a minimum requirement of \$1,118 for the high-quarter wages.

The number of weeks a claimant may receive benefits is based on the ratio of total base-period wages to the claimant's high-quarter wages. The current benefit schedule is as follows:

Ratio of Total Base-Period Wages to High-Quarter Wages	Potential Weeks
1.50 to 2.29	12
2.30 to 2.44	14
2.45 to 2.59	16
2.60 to 2.74	18
2.75 to 2.89	20
2.90 to 3.04	22
3.05 to 3.19	24
3.20 or more	26

The unemployment insurance program is designed to insure workers who are out of work through no fault of their own. Hence, claimants who left jobs for a good cause, such as compulsory retirement, laid off for lack of work, company shutdown, or other bona fide work-connected causes, are likely entitled to unemployment insurance benefits.

On the other hand, claimants who leave their employment for reasons other than good cause attributable to the employer will be disqualified from receiving unemployment insurance benefits. If a worker leaves work voluntarily without good cause, the worker will be disqualified from receiving benefits until they earn eight times the WBA. This amount must have been earned from a liable employer, and the claimant must not have left their most recent employment under disqualifying circumstances. If the worker leaves work for work-connected misconduct or gross misconduct, they must earn ten times the WBA, plus that individual may have their benefit entitlement postponed for up to one year.

Any claimant found guilty of committing claim-related fraud while filing for unemployment will be disqualified for the week the fraud took place through the date of determination and for a one-year period following the date of determination. According to state law, fraud determined to be less than \$500 is a misdemeanor. Fraud that is \$500 or more is a class C felony.

Unemployment insurance claimants receiving benefits may also be disqualified if they refuse suitable work. Factors considered before disqualifying an individual for refusing suitable work are the degree of risk to health, safety, and corruption of morals; previous experience and wages; and distance to suitable work from the claimant's residence.

Federal law prohibits the denying of a claimant's benefits for refusing suitable work if the job is vacant due to a labor dispute; the wages, hours, or conditions of work are substantially less favorable than those for like work in the area; or if the condition of being employed requires the individual to join a company union or resign or refrain from joining any bona fide labor organization.

However, federal law stipulates that all states must deny benefits to persons filing for unemployment who are:

1. Aliens, unless lawfully in the United States.
2. Professional athletes during the "off-season."
3. Employees of educational institutions who have assurances of reemployment for the next term, except employees of federally operated schools.
4. Students, except if the individual's wage credits were earned while attending school and the individual is available for suitable work.

Claimants and employers may appeal a determination to allow or deny benefits within 12 days from the date the determination is mailed. A Job Service appeals referee will review the case and issue a first-stage appeal decision. The claimant or employer may file a second-stage appeal called a bureau review. This bureau review must be filed within 12 days from the date the first-stage appeal decision is mailed. The Executive Director of Job Service will review the case and issue a bureau review appeal decision. The claimant or employer has 30 days from the mail date of the bureau review appeal decision to appeal to a district court. The district court's decision may be appealed to the state Supreme Court.

Claimant Gender Characteristics

UI, UCFE, and UCX

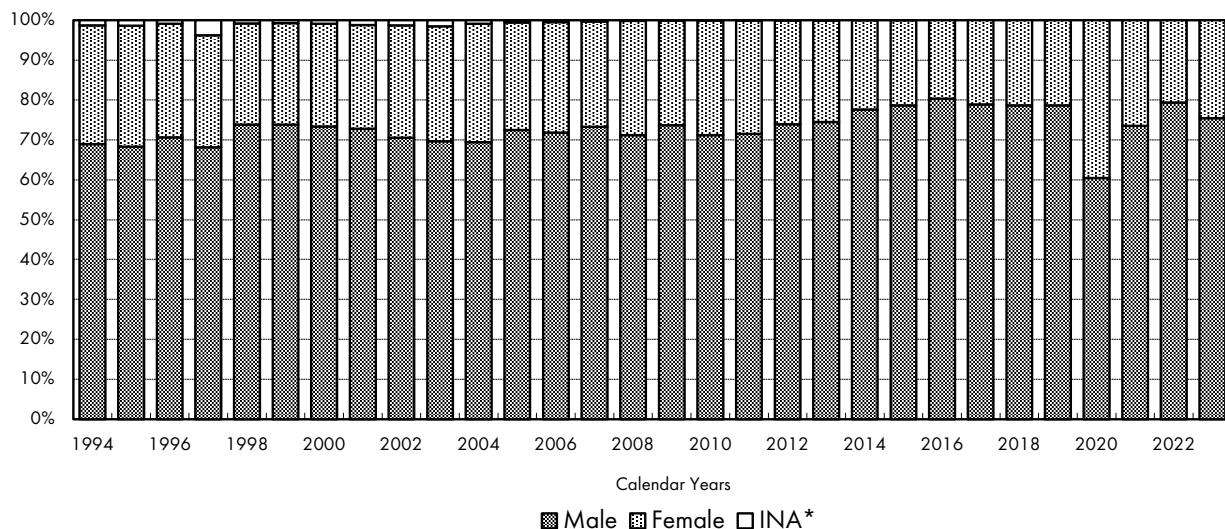
Year	Male	Female	INA *	Total	Percentage		
					Male	Female	INA *
1994	2,545	1,095	48	3,688	69.0%	29.7%	1.3%
1995	2,628	1,165	54	3,847	68.3%	30.3%	1.4%
1996	2,525	1,017	33	3,575	70.6%	28.4%	0.9%
1997	2,611	1,073	145	3,829	68.2%	28.0%	3.8%
1998	2,478	850	28	3,356	73.8%	25.3%	0.8%
1999	2,841	978	29	3,848	73.8%	25.4%	0.8%
2000	2,729	957	32	3,718	73.4%	25.7%	0.9%
2001	2,698	960	46	3,704	72.8%	25.9%	1.2%
2002	2,938	1,173	53	4,164	70.6%	28.2%	1.3%
2003	2,907	1,201	63	4,171	69.7%	28.8%	1.5%
2004	2,422	1,036	31	3,489	69.4%	29.7%	0.9%
2005	2,367	880	18	3,265	72.5%	27.0%	0.6%
2006	2,378	914	16	3,308	71.9%	27.6%	0.5%
2007	2,401	864	10	3,275	73.3%	26.4%	0.3%
2008	2,422	973	6	3,401	71.2%	28.6%	0.2%
2009	4,726	1,680	5	6,411	73.7%	26.2%	0.1%
2010	3,533	1,424	5	4,962	71.2%	28.7%	0.1%
2011	2,888	1,144	4	4,036	71.6%	28.3%	0.1%
2012	2,405	845	2	3,252	74.0%	26.0%	0.1%
2013	2,725	930	2	3,657	74.5%	25.4%	0.1%
2014	2,490	717	1	3,208	77.6%	22.4%	0.0%
2015	3,430	931	1	4,362	78.6%	21.3%	0.0%
2016	4,502	1,100	0	5,602	80.4%	19.6%	0.0%
2017	3,421	913	0	4,334	78.9%	21.1%	0.0%
2018	2,885	781	0	3,666	78.7%	21.3%	0.0%
2019	2,633	713	0	3,346	78.7%	21.3%	0.0%
2020	9,390	6,132	0	15,522	60.5%	39.5%	0.0%
2021	3,128	1,127	0	4,255	73.5%	26.5%	0.0%
2022	2,089	541	0	2,630	79.4%	20.6%	0.0%
2023	1,926	626	0	2,552	75.5%	24.5%	0.0%

Source: ETA 203 Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed Report.

Note: This table represents an average weekly distribution of unemployment insurance claimants based on claims filed during the week including the 12th of the month.

* INA is information not available.

Claimant Gender Percentage Characteristics



Claimant Age Characteristics

UI, UCFE, and UCX

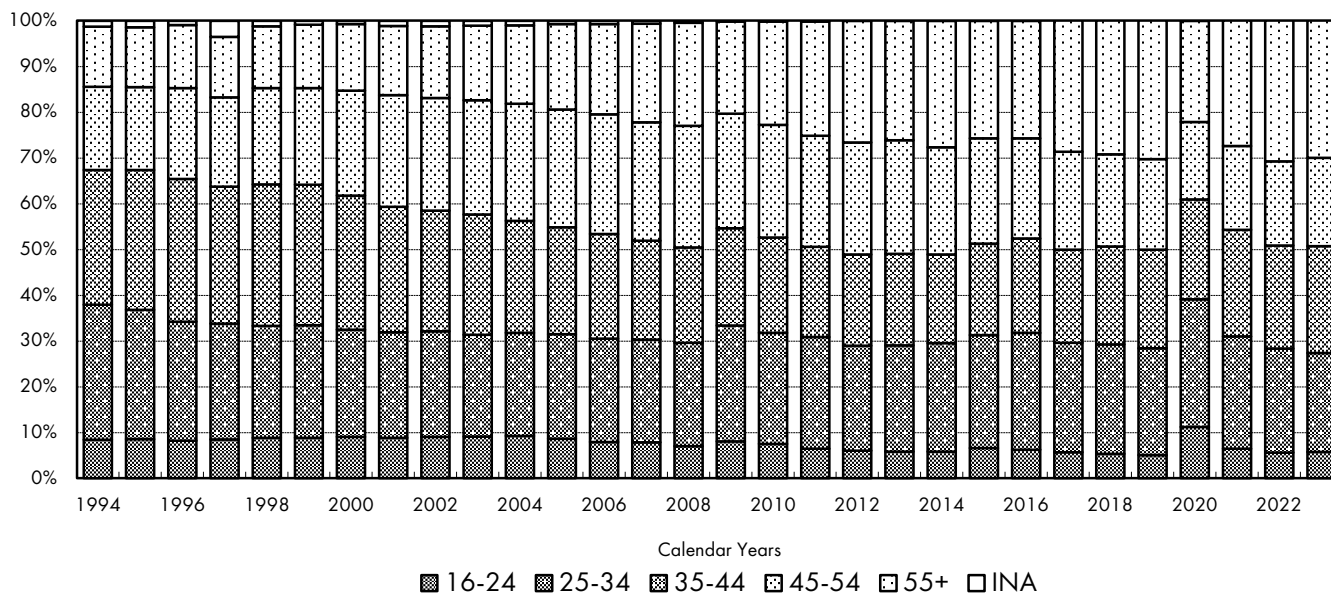
Year	16-19	20-21	22-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65+	INA*	Total
1994	9	67	236	1,087	1,086	670	238	160	87	48	3,688
1995	10	91	230	1,085	1,177	697	236	167	98	56	3,847
1996	13	65	215	931	1,116	710	224	163	104	34	3,575
1997	16	76	233	971	1,146	746	239	164	102	136	3,829
1998	12	77	207	823	1,036	707	218	139	96	41	3,356
1999	12	91	238	946	1,181	814	273	157	103	33	3,848
2000	15	87	234	873	1,089	853	265	171	103	28	3,718
2001	13	87	227	855	1,016	903	263	179	119	42	3,704
2002	14	98	264	961	1,100	1,024	312	208	131	52	4,164
2003	20	89	273	927	1,097	1,039	322	222	136	46	4,171
2004	11	80	232	787	854	893	270	193	133	36	3,489
2005	8	68	206	746	763	841	296	183	131	23	3,265
2006	10	66	187	746	757	866	303	193	156	24	3,308
2007	7	59	192	735	708	847	315	225	166	21	3,275
2008	9	55	176	768	708	905	349	221	195	15	3,401
2009	19	114	384	1,622	1,367	1,601	651	379	262	12	6,411
2010	13	83	277	1,204	1,035	1,220	534	341	246	9	4,962
2011	10	52	200	984	796	980	469	304	234	7	4,036
2012	7	41	148	746	648	796	384	264	217	1	3,252
2013	5	47	161	849	732	909	420	307	226	1	3,657
2014	5	44	139	759	622	751	400	280	207	1	3,208
2015	9	55	226	1,074	875	1,002	514	371	234	2	4,362
2016	9	69	272	1,432	1,154	1,228	659	473	305	1	5,602
2017	10	49	187	1,038	883	927	528	428	284	0	4,334
2018	5	48	144	876	784	740	439	371	259	0	3,666
2019	5	39	127	781	721	660	409	345	259	0	3,346
2020	166	478	1,100	4,330	3,390	2,619	1,301	1,140	993	5	15,522
2021	11	65	201	1,044	991	779	445	388	331	0	4,255
2022	4	37	107	598	593	483	280	279	249	0	2,630
2023	6	32	109	551	596	494	252	267	245	0	2,552

Source: ETA 203 Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed Report.

Note: This table represents an average weekly distribution of unemployment insurance claimants based on claims filed during the week including the 12th of the month.

* INA is information not available.

Claimant Age Percentage Characteristics



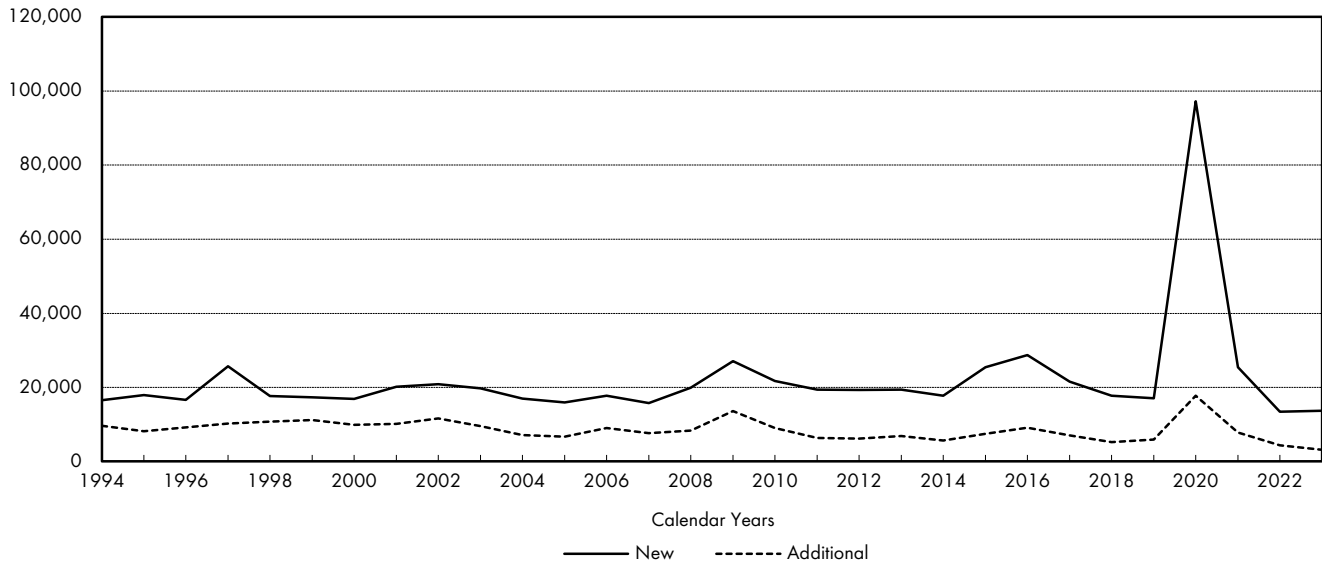
UI Initial Claims

Year	New	Additional	Agent State	Transitional	Liabe State
1994	16,588	9,612	2,385	1,902	1,452
1995	17,916	8,217	2,330	1,543	1,525
1996	16,678	9,217	1,898	1,614	1,720
1997	25,714	10,241	1,972	1,622	4,489
1998	17,690	10,778	1,567	1,588	1,527
1999	17,292	11,193	1,220	1,799	1,360
2000	16,927	9,928	1,053	1,540	1,478
2001	20,189	10,157	2,267	628	1,304
2002	20,857	11,589	2,354	998	1,450
2003	19,762	9,575	2,273	1,051	1,460
2004	16,981	7,098	1,970	865	1,385
2005	15,906	6,701	1,926	913	1,251
2006	17,784	9,043	1,708	732	1,092
2007	15,763	7,625	1,399	746	1,030
2008	19,950	8,309	1,039	783	1,452
2009	27,065	13,634	1,340	1,113	3,548
2010	21,744	9,010	1,091	1,422	4,302
2011	19,383	6,326	929	1,024	4,811
2012	19,299	6,167	1,000	422	8,046
2013	19,421	6,879	890	324	10,563
2014	17,795	5,707	646	184	10,616
2015	25,434	7,486	627	122	19,382
2016	28,732	9,119	549	7	14,236
2017	21,602	7,076	444	4	7,901
2018	17,750	5,241	444	417	4,394
2019	17,079	5,968	491	1,503	4,356
2020	97,199	17,734	2,640	1,993	14,114
2021	25,452	7,846	2,482	3,291	4,171
2022	13,420	4,391	550	1,222	2,129
2023	13,710	3,186	426	975	2,125

Source: ETA 5159 Claims and Payment Activities Report.

Note: Initial claims reflect unemployment claims filed (1) to request a determination of entitlement for compensation or (2) to begin a second or subsequent period of unemployment within a benefit year. A new claim is the first claim filed in person, by mail, internet, or telephone, to request a monetary determination of eligibility. An additional claim is a notice of new unemployment filed at the beginning of a second or subsequent period of eligibility. An agent-state claim is a claim where the claimant files against another liable state. A transitional claim is filed to request a determination of eligibility and establishment of a new claim within a 7-day period after the claimant's current benefit year has ended. A liable-state claim is filed against North Dakota by claimants who have migrated to another state.

UI Initial Claims



Initial Claims

Year	New	Additional	Agent State	Transitional	Liable State
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE)					
1994	486	115	51	26	91
1995	982	204	11	14	26
1996	269	103	0	16	22
1997	214	63	4	17	14
1998	140	142	7	80	8
1999	158	107	3	49	5
2000	194	105	7	56	2
2001	184	112	5	65	2
2002	109	141	16	41	5
2003	1	124	15	0	4
2004	56	126	17	25	2
2005	72	92	14	13	5
2006	51	87	14	4	0
2007	72	88	16	12	1
2008	55	104	15	9	0
2009	62	101	12	18	1
2010	65	139	10	19	4
2011	69	103	16	14	5
2012	69	133	9	8	11
2013	1,023	135	17	6	58
2014	258	121	12	7	31
2015	257	77	9	4	36
2016	304	89	4	0	26
2017	305	111	2	0	29
2018	350	119	6	1	16
2019	403	133	3	11	14
2020	344	147	9	19	22
2021	217	112	7	23	22
2022	149	133	2	24	16
2023	172	108	2	25	9
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen (UCX)					
1994	360	74	28	1	33
1995	190	61	8	0	11
1996	175	35	0	1	16
1997	131	36	2	1	17
1998	109	25	5	0	7
1999	84	16	0	0	2
2000	78	11	3	0	2
2001	76	13	4	0	6
2002	49	21	2	0	6
2003	5	25	5	0	4
2004	6	27	5	0	3
2005	3	29	13	1	1
2006	2	24	9	0	1
2007	0	12	4	0	3
2008	1	18	2	0	0
2009	3	20	15	1	3
2010	1	16	8	1	2
2011	8	5	8	1	2
2012	3	10	8	0	2
2013	48	9	6	0	5
2014	102	6	1	0	3
2015	82	6	4	0	4
2016	63	5	1	0	1
2017	52	3	1	0	2
2018	41	5	1	0	2
2019	26	3	0	0	1
2020	90	7	5	0	5
2021	38	1	1	0	3
2022	43	1	1	0	0
2023	31	2	0	0	1

Source: ETA 5159 Claims and Payment Activities Report.

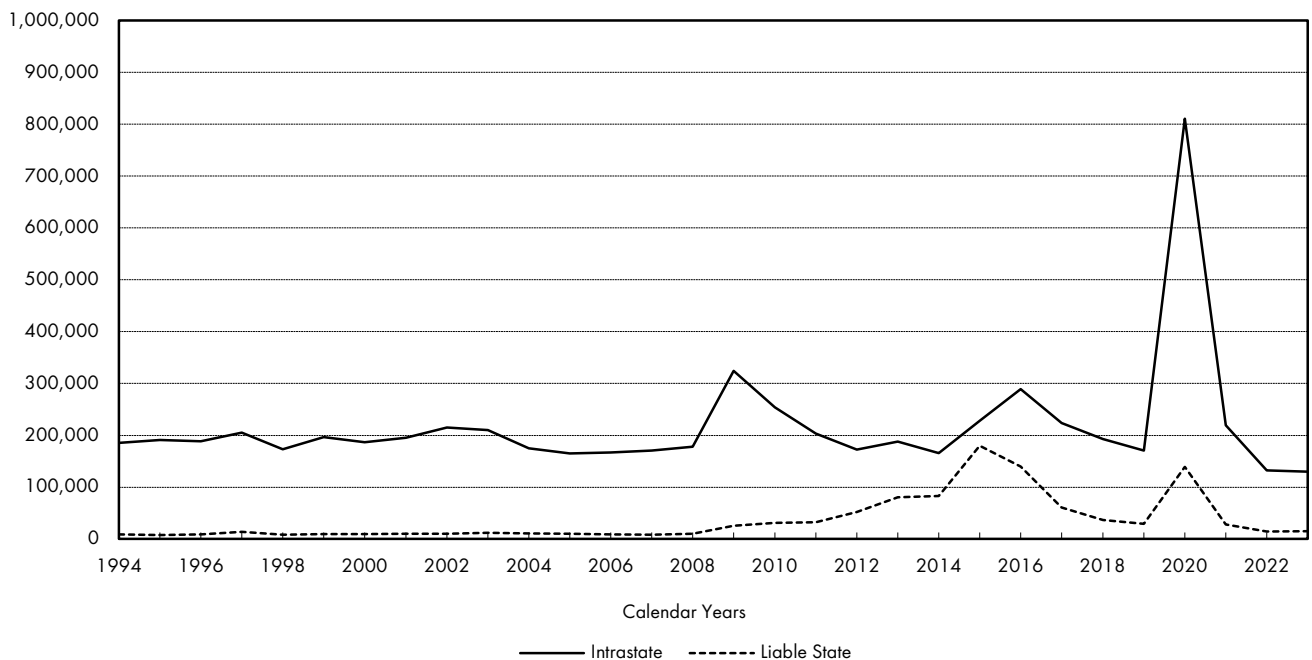
UI Weeks Claimed

Year	Intrastate	Agent State	Liabile State	Total
1994	185,505	18,685	8,779	212,969
1995	191,288	17,474	7,678	216,440
1996	188,669	12,932	8,677	210,278
1997	205,077	13,513	14,151	232,741
1998	173,414	12,569	8,128	194,111
1999	196,763	16,346	9,539	222,648
2000	186,455	13,997	9,747	210,199
2001	195,541	20,059	9,969	225,569
2002	214,914	23,432	10,436	248,782
2003	210,489	21,765	11,980	244,234
2004	175,253	17,939	10,924	204,116
2005	164,959	15,262	10,252	190,473
2006	166,768	12,492	8,978	188,238
2007	170,524	11,329	8,080	189,933
2008	178,230	12,911	10,099	201,240
2009	324,334	16,098	25,881	366,313
2010	254,106	14,991	31,364	300,461
2011	203,301	10,816	32,472	246,589
2012	172,286	10,752	52,463	235,501
2013	187,787	9,378	80,867	278,032
2014	165,871	7,312	82,860	256,043
2015	227,810	6,404	180,038	414,252
2016	289,115	5,922	139,538	434,575
2017	223,923	5,083	60,852	289,858
2018	192,910	4,900	36,934	234,744
2019	170,687	5,509	29,442	205,638
2020	810,822	19,155	139,318	969,295
2021	219,237	11,764	27,871	258,872
2022	132,280	5,975	14,590	152,845
2023	130,083	4,810	15,222	150,115

Source: ETA 5159 Claims and Payment Activities Report.

Note: Weeks claimed are claims that include both compensable and noncompensable weeks. The agent state claims from 1983 and forward represent interstate filed from agent state.

UI Weeks Claimed



Weeks Claimed

Year	Intrastate	Agent State	Liable State	Total
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE)				
1994	5,003	445	512	5,960
1995	3,348	603	220	4,171
1996	3,287	382	251	3,920
1997	2,124	248	84	2,456
1998	2,307	144	45	2,496
1999	2,108	253	183	2,544
2000	2,524	263	147	2,934
2001	2,812	163	27	3,002
2002	2,974	190	147	3,311
2003	2,422	154	152	2,728
2004	3,806	154	115	4,075
2005	2,557	188	134	2,879
2006	2,438	142	117	2,697
2007	2,431	124	49	2,604
2008	2,269	172	80	2,521
2009	2,596	99	117	2,812
2010	3,007	156	144	3,307
2011	3,597	191	293	4,081
2012	2,852	102	453	3,407
2013	3,354	238	560	4,152
2014	2,512	158	211	2,881
2015	2,202	76	153	2,431
2016	2,302	70	127	2,499
2017	2,322	41	122	2,485
2018	2,558	39	149	2,746
2019	2,930	31	118	3,079
2020	3,155	88	183	3,426
2021	2,035	61	212	2,308
2022	2,021	22	131	2,174
2023	2,099	38	52	2,189
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen (UCX)				
1994	3,048	434	295	3,777
1995	2,558	341	85	2,984
1996	2,128	259	131	2,518
1997	1,741	176	118	2,035
1998	1,344	169	96	1,609
1999	1,324	136	111	1,571
2000	909	75	102	1,086
2001	929	57	98	1,084
2002	1,096	64	146	1,306
2003	1,659	161	162	1,982
2004	1,919	90	144	2,153
2005	1,663	146	147	1,956
2006	1,466	115	158	1,739
2007	1,206	93	89	1,388
2008	1,054	78	96	1,228
2009	1,373	49	163	1,585
2010	1,822	86	182	2,090
2011	1,588	145	120	1,853
2012	1,011	55	94	1,160
2013	887	106	142	1,135
2014	561	0	65	626
2015	535	50	42	627
2016	294	47	10	351
2017	213	17	12	242
2018	216	0	34	250
2019	148	8	29	185
2020	678	31	0	709
2021	183	4	24	211
2022	113	10	16	139
2023	227	10	49	286

Source: ETA 5159 Claims and Payment Activities Report.

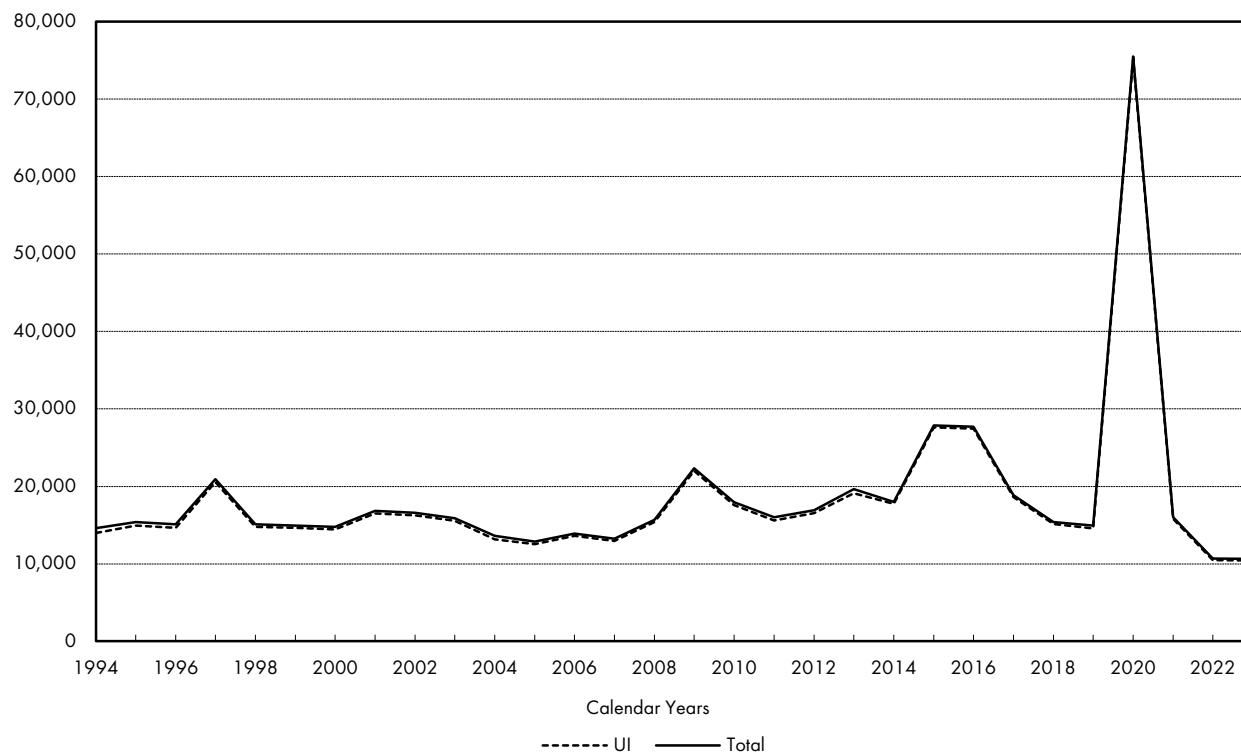
Number of First Payments

Year	UI	UCFE	UCX	Total
1994	13,984	422	217	14,623
1995	14,953	289	162	15,404
1996	14,663	304	155	15,122
1997	20,579	218	123	20,920
1998	14,781	207	106	15,094
1999	14,631	195	95	14,921
2000	14,450	241	78	14,769
2001	16,527	247	72	16,846
2002	16,251	254	94	16,599
2003	15,578	204	101	15,883
2004	13,184	278	146	13,608
2005	12,529	220	126	12,875
2006	13,627	193	100	13,920
2007	12,947	216	90	13,253
2008	15,397	188	79	15,664
2009	22,013	231	102	22,346
2010	17,569	255	116	17,940
2011	15,601	302	93	15,996
2012	16,563	271	79	16,913
2013	19,115	484	51	19,650
2014	17,731	218	46	17,995
2015	27,636	211	24	27,871
2016	27,449	224	22	27,695
2017	18,599	226	22	18,847
2018	15,137	246	15	15,398
2019	14,554	371	10	14,935
2020	75,205	272	48	75,525
2021	15,795	232	7	16,034
2022	10,470	190	12	10,672
2023	10,416	194	15	10,625

Source: ETA 5159 Claims and Payment Activities Report.

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

First Payments

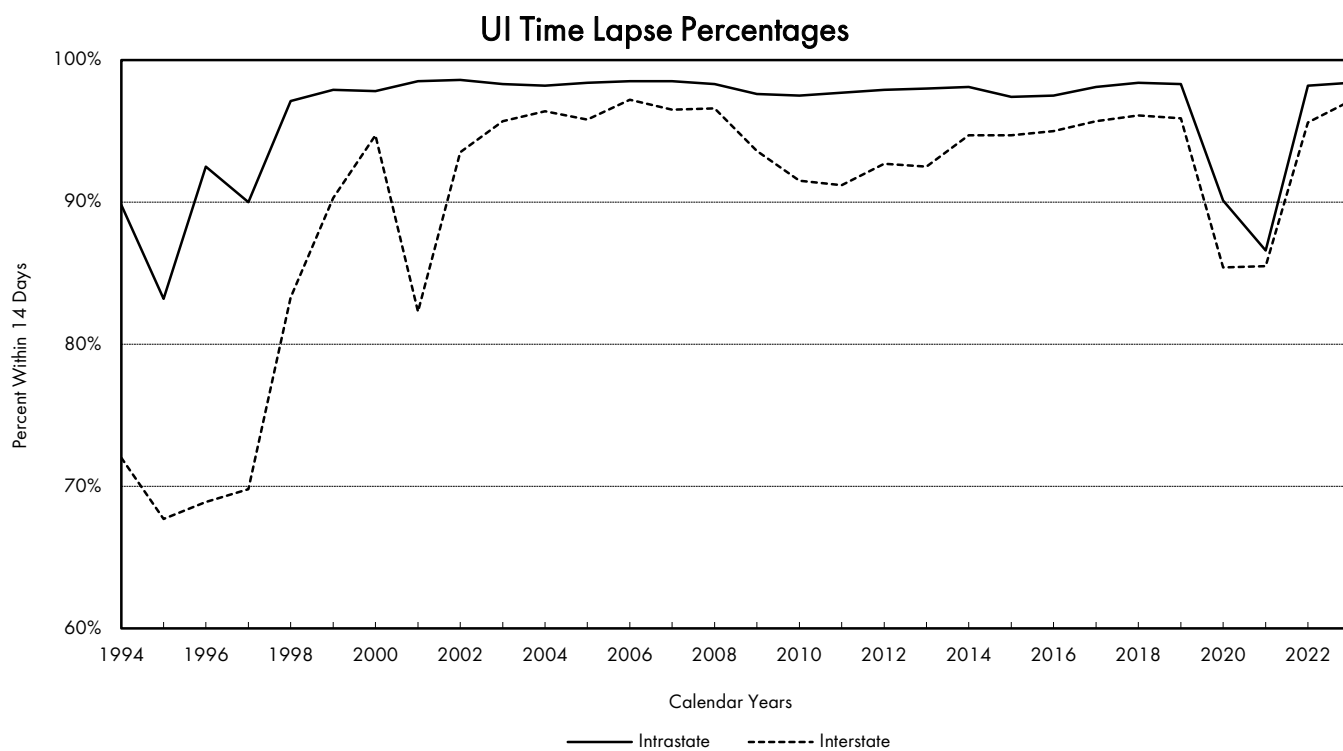


UI Time Lapse of First Payments

Year	Intrastate	Within		Interstate	Within	
		14 days	Percent		14 days	Percent
1994	12,243	11,000	89.8%	415	299	72.0%
1995	13,510	11,251	83.2%	487	330	67.7%
1996	13,315	12,322	92.5%	560	386	68.9%
1997	16,773	15,109	90.0%	1,811	1,265	69.8%
1998	11,630	11,304	97.1%	648	540	83.3%
1999	11,395	11,164	97.9%	530	479	90.3%
2000	11,320	11,081	97.8%	480	455	94.7%
2001	12,885	12,699	98.5%	498	410	82.3%
2002	12,510	12,343	98.6%	480	449	93.5%
2003	11,457	11,272	98.3%	522	500	95.7%
2004	9,520	9,353	98.2%	501	483	96.4%
2005	8,932	8,797	98.4%	477	457	95.8%
2006	10,051	9,902	98.5%	430	418	97.2%
2007	9,478	9,338	98.5%	430	415	96.5%
2008	11,416	11,227	98.3%	566	547	96.6%
2009	15,091	14,740	97.6%	1,408	1,318	93.6%
2010	11,371	11,096	97.5%	1,676	1,534	91.5%
2011	9,633	9,413	97.7%	1,735	1,583	91.2%
2012	9,181	8,990	97.9%	2,780	2,578	92.7%
2013	9,840	9,651	98.0%	3,826	3,542	92.5%
2014	9,166	9,001	98.1%	3,875	3,672	94.7%
2015	11,897	11,589	97.4%	7,234	6,856	94.7%
2016	14,072	13,725	97.5%	4,874	4,635	95.0%
2017	10,533	10,340	98.1%	2,934	2,810	95.7%
2018	9,661	9,511	98.4%	1,669	1,605	96.1%
2019	9,325	9,174	98.3%	1,524	1,463	95.9%
2020	64,102	57,798	90.1%	7,935	6,777	85.4%
2021	13,089	11,338	86.6%	1,339	1,145	85.5%
2022	7,265	7,138	98.2%	827	791	95.6%
2023	6,810	6,704	98.4%	800	777	97.1%

Source: ETA 5159 Claims and Payment Activities through 1996, ETA 9050 First Payment Time Lapse effective 1997.

Note: Time lapse payments are the first payments issued within 14 days from the week ending date of the first compensable week paid.



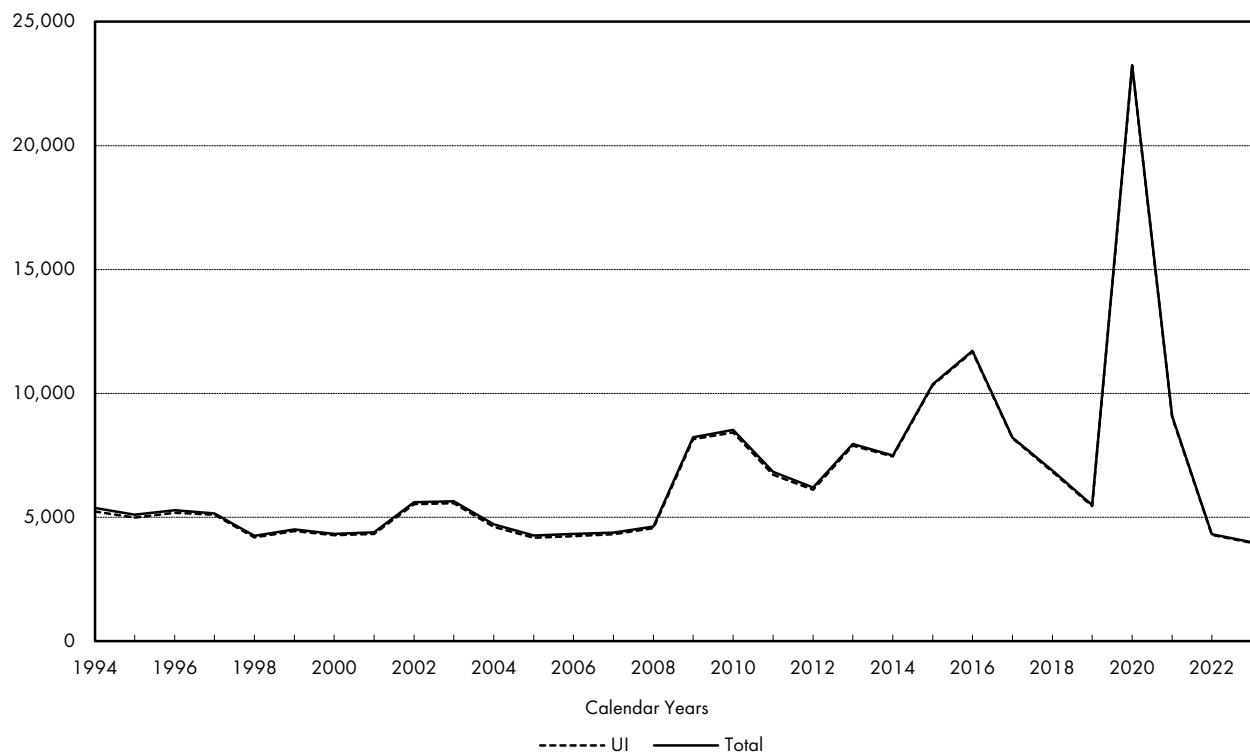
Number of Final Payments

Year	UI	UCFE	UCX	Total
1994	5,243	81	51	5,375
1995	4,988	72	45	5,105
1996	5,185	68	37	5,290
1997	5,103	33	25	5,161
1998	4,195	41	23	4,259
1999	4,455	34	25	4,514
2000	4,282	37	17	4,336
2001	4,336	43	14	4,393
2002	5,536	53	16	5,605
2003	5,575	38	36	5,649
2004	4,622	71	22	4,715
2005	4,183	57	33	4,273
2006	4,247	57	26	4,330
2007	4,318	46	16	4,380
2008	4,561	54	19	4,634
2009	8,152	51	23	8,226
2010	8,432	53	45	8,530
2011	6,718	86	34	6,838
2012	6,119	65	19	6,203
2013	7,893	54	17	7,964
2014	7,461	31	10	7,502
2015	10,337	24	9	10,370
2016	11,684	28	5	11,717
2017	8,190	30	2	8,222
2018	6,844	37	6	6,887
2019	5,461	33	3	5,497
2020	23,200	37	10	23,247
2021	9,041	39	7	9,087
2022	4,300	19	1	4,320
2023	3,971	20	4	3,995

Source: ETA 5159 Claims and Payment Activities Report.

Note: The final payment is the last benefit payment received by claimants who exhaust their entitlement for the benefit year.

Final Payments



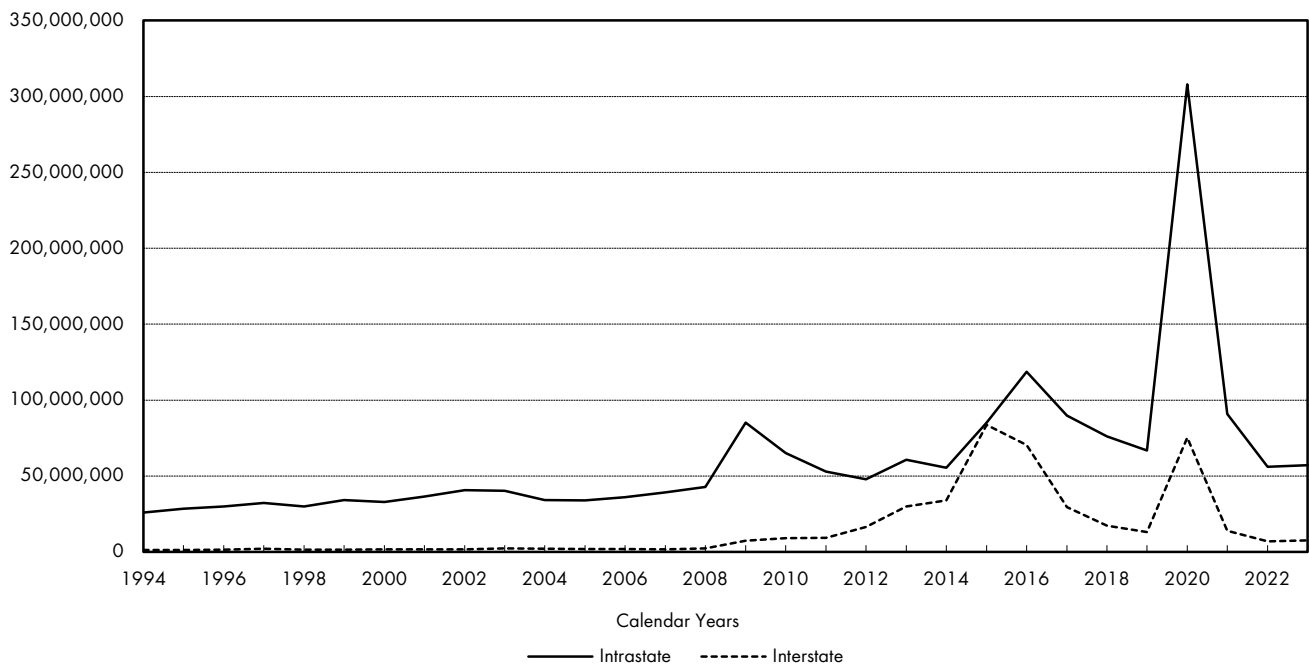
Dollar Amount of Benefit Payments

Year	UI	UI	UCFE	Total
	Intrastate	Interstate	& UCX	
1994	\$25,866,339	\$1,149,100	\$1,763,570	\$28,779,009
1995	28,399,782	1,183,890	1,423,028	31,006,700
1996	29,931,226	1,443,849	1,434,699	32,809,774
1997	32,311,112	2,135,348	1,071,640	35,518,100
1998	29,893,269	1,402,002	1,163,872	32,459,143
1999	34,084,144	1,544,466	1,084,278	36,712,888
2000	32,811,926	1,622,282	1,171,090	35,605,298
2001	36,371,761	1,783,112	1,410,554	39,565,427
2002	40,589,688	1,791,550	1,402,513	43,783,751
2003	40,255,184	2,237,800	1,573,412	44,066,396
2004	34,100,346	2,076,402	2,071,268	38,248,016
2005	33,871,923	2,011,095	1,639,029	37,522,047
2006	36,149,777	1,856,091	1,696,619	39,702,487
2007	39,232,619	1,734,928	1,436,214	42,403,761
2008	42,864,968	2,368,002	1,530,931	46,763,901
2009	85,238,293	7,344,971	1,924,640	94,507,904
2010	65,210,126	9,039,776	2,407,195	76,657,097
2011	52,884,362	9,319,020	2,489,197	64,692,579
2012	47,763,754	16,428,370	2,047,892	66,240,016
2013	60,676,795	29,961,784	2,202,884	92,841,463
2014	55,350,317	33,941,581	1,827,966	91,119,864
2015	85,092,265	83,619,375	1,690,935	170,402,575
2016	118,640,915	70,463,495	1,654,564	190,758,974
2017	89,791,027	29,587,451	1,523,892	120,902,370
2018	76,130,660	17,252,671	1,641,496	95,024,827
2019	66,900,528	13,180,049	1,620,406	81,700,983
2020	307,934,245	75,210,968	2,511,189	385,656,402
2021	90,890,415	13,999,665	1,539,358	106,429,438
2022	56,122,459	6,968,287	1,476,892	64,567,638
2023	57,155,389	7,560,092	1,672,050	66,387,531

Source: ETA 5159 Claims and Payment Activities Report.

Note: Benefit payments represent benefit requests for weekly payments that were actually paid for all compensable weeks.

UI Benefit Payments



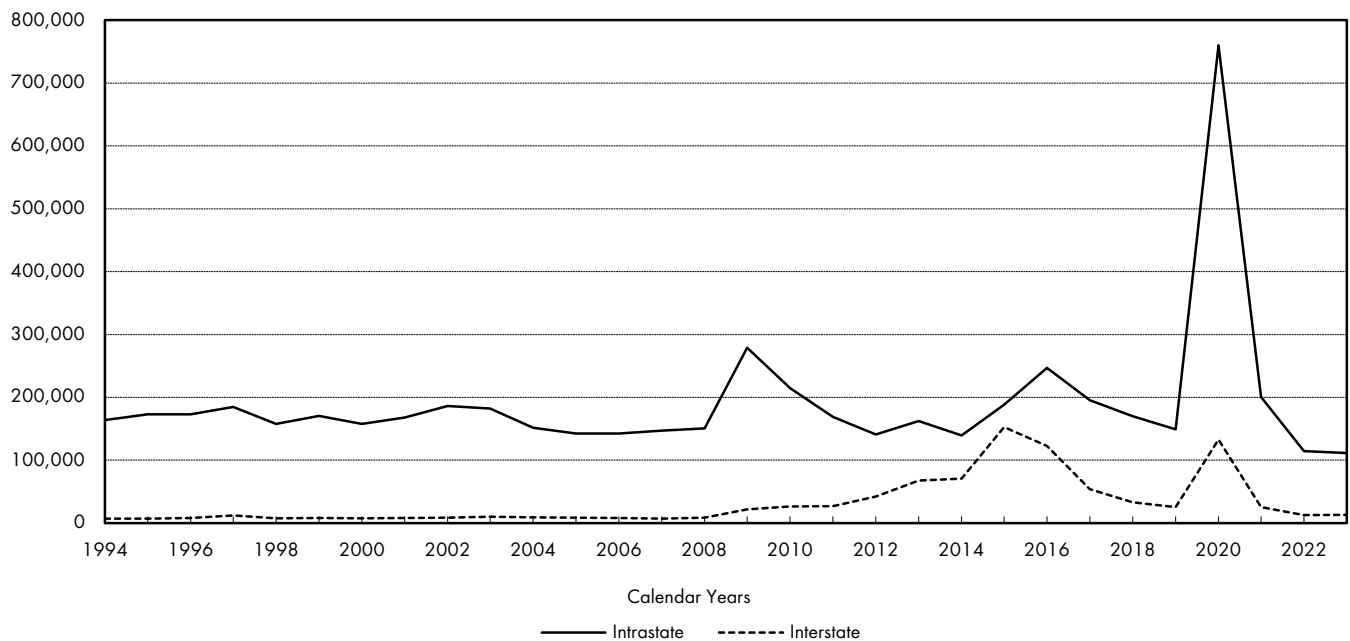
Number of Weeks Compensated

Year	UI		UCFE	UCX	Total
	Intrastate	Interstate			
1994	164,061	6,979	4,720	2,993	178,753
1995	172,992	6,810	3,147	2,418	185,367
1996	172,958	8,075	3,202	2,100	186,335
1997	184,786	12,350	1,983	1,734	200,853
1998	157,863	7,512	2,132	1,331	168,838
1999	170,284	7,904	1,939	1,274	181,401
2000	157,570	7,578	2,224	853	168,225
2001	167,912	8,298	2,514	894	179,618
2002	186,023	8,712	2,739	1,088	198,562
2003	182,403	10,308	2,238	1,627	196,576
2004	151,634	9,362	3,470	1,773	166,239
2005	142,676	8,837	2,358	1,568	155,439
2006	142,277	7,876	2,266	1,435	153,854
2007	147,148	6,950	2,172	1,058	157,328
2008	150,451	8,514	2,054	928	161,947
2009	278,888	22,070	2,315	1,291	304,564
2010	214,974	26,468	2,735	1,701	245,878
2011	168,746	26,991	3,377	1,471	200,585
2012	140,899	42,017	2,805	935	186,656
2013	162,534	67,775	3,074	854	234,237
2014	139,450	70,595	2,350	514	212,909
2015	188,118	152,808	2,018	500	343,444
2016	246,716	122,830	2,078	240	371,864
2017	195,413	54,042	2,151	177	251,783
2018	169,822	33,034	2,341	223	205,420
2019	149,330	25,573	2,533	144	177,580
2020	759,826	133,045	3,192	645	896,708
2021	200,333	25,606	2,147	202	228,288
2022	114,519	12,765	1,897	101	129,282
2023	111,572	13,288	1,894	244	126,998

Source: ETA 5159 Claims and Payment Activities Report.

Note: Weeks compensated are the number of benefit requests for weekly payments that were actually paid for all compensable weeks.

UI Weeks Compensated



Weekly Benefit Amount (WBA)

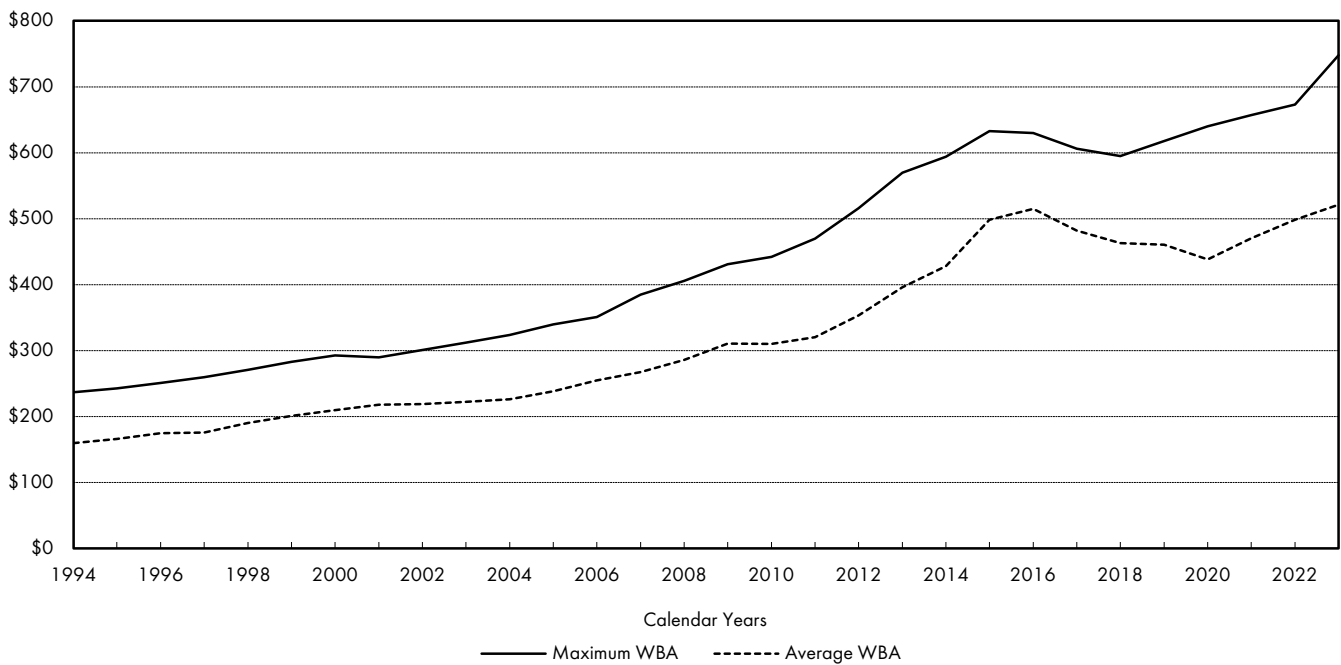
Year	Minimum	Maximum	Average
1994	\$43	\$237	\$159.56
1995	43	243	166.08
1996	43	251	174.83
1997	43	260	176.11
1998	43	271	190.42
1999	43	283	201.35
2000	43	293	210.01
2001	43	290	218.17
2002	43	301	219.27
2003	43	312	222.30
2004	43	324	226.39
2005	43	340	238.41
2006	43	351	254.84
2007	43	385	267.71
2008	43	406	286.21
2009	43	431	310.52
2010	43	442	310.43
2011	43	470	320.31
2012	43	516	353.52
2013	43	570	396.32
2014	43	594	427.90
2015	43	633	498.47
2016	43	630	515.14
2017	43	606	482.03
2018	43	595	463.07
2019	43	618	460.82
2020	43	640	438.55
2021	43	657	470.42
2022	43	673	498.41
2023	43	748	521.13

Source: ETA 5159 Claims and Payment Activities Report.

Note: The minimum and maximum weekly benefits amounts are effective July 1st of one year through June 30th of the next year.

The average WBA is the amount of benefits paid divided by weeks compensated for weeks involving total unemployment. Total unemployment is defined as a week in which the WBA is not reduced because of earnings.

Weekly Benefit Amount



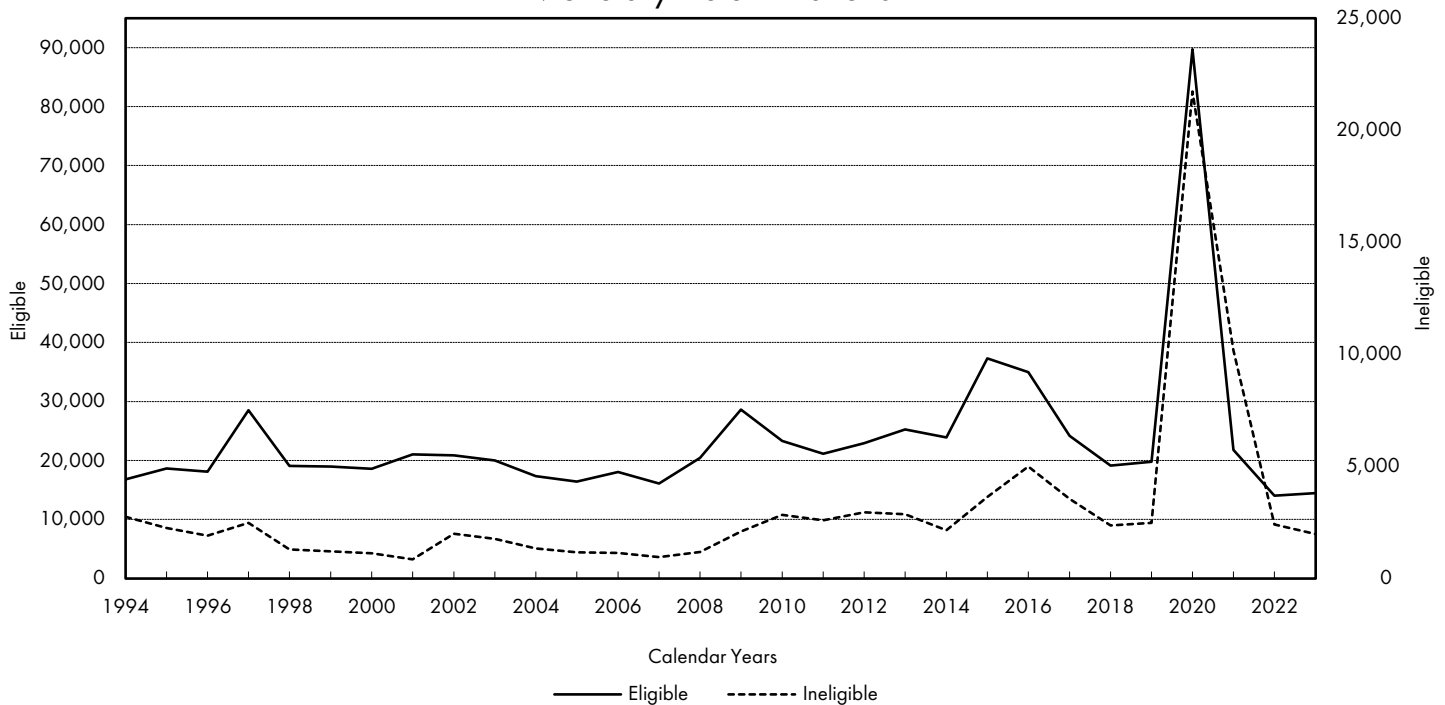
UI Monetary Determinations

Year	Ineligible	Eligible	Total	Percent Eligible	Maximum WBA	Maximum WBA & Duration	Percent of Eligible at the Maximum	
							WBA	WBA & Duration
1994	2,758	16,792	19,550	85.9%	3,599	1,385	21.4%	8.2%
1995	2,254	18,652	20,906	89.2%	4,463	1,837	23.9%	9.8%
1996	1,907	18,090	19,997	90.5%	4,590	1,796	25.4%	9.9%
1997	2,484	28,541	31,025	92.0%	7,514	3,906	26.3%	13.7%
1998	1,296	19,095	20,391	93.6%	5,587	2,380	29.3%	12.5%
1999	1,210	18,993	20,203	94.0%	5,353	2,169	28.2%	11.4%
2000	1,118	18,604	19,722	94.3%	5,258	1,830	28.3%	9.8%
2001	854	21,011	21,865	96.1%	7,249	3,643	34.5%	17.3%
2002	2,001	20,869	22,870	91.3%	6,764	3,129	32.4%	15.0%
2003	1,762	19,990	21,752	91.9%	5,692	2,248	28.5%	11.2%
2004	1,335	17,333	18,668	92.8%	4,972	1,763	28.7%	10.2%
2005	1,166	16,435	17,601	93.4%	4,719	1,590	28.7%	9.7%
2006	1,144	18,071	19,215	94.0%	6,672	3,238	36.9%	17.9%
2007	952	16,106	17,058	94.4%	4,789	1,707	29.7%	10.6%
2008	1,188	20,450	21,638	94.5%	6,451	3,362	31.5%	16.4%
2009	2,092	28,650	30,742	93.2%	8,766	3,954	30.6%	13.8%
2010	2,843	23,300	26,143	89.1%	6,103	2,053	26.2%	8.8%
2011	2,590	21,150	23,740	89.1%	5,744	2,013	27.2%	9.5%
2012	2,952	22,912	25,864	88.6%	7,632	2,658	33.3%	11.6%
2013	2,860	25,264	28,124	89.8%	8,085	2,846	32.0%	11.3%
2014	2,148	23,895	26,043	91.8%	7,594	2,517	31.8%	10.5%
2015	3,639	37,320	40,959	91.1%	17,230	7,693	46.2%	20.6%
2016	4,993	34,981	39,974	87.5%	13,660	6,211	39.0%	17.8%
2017	3,558	24,191	27,749	87.2%	7,557	2,501	31.2%	10.3%
2018	2,374	19,130	21,504	89.0%	5,536	1,804	28.9%	9.4%
2019	2,475	19,778	22,253	88.9%	6,951	2,725	35.1%	13.8%
2020	21,734	89,751	111,485	80.5%	27,387	16,004	30.5%	17.8%
2021	10,171	21,806	31,977	68.2%	5,724	1,764	26.2%	8.1%
2022	2,407	14,029	16,436	85.4%	2,959	1,261	21.1%	9.0%
2023	1,985	14,480	16,465	87.9%	4,439	1,480	30.7%	10.2%

Source: ETA 218 Benefit Rights and Experience Report.

Note: Monetary determinations are notices that inform claimants of their eligibility for unemployment compensation.

Monetary Determinations



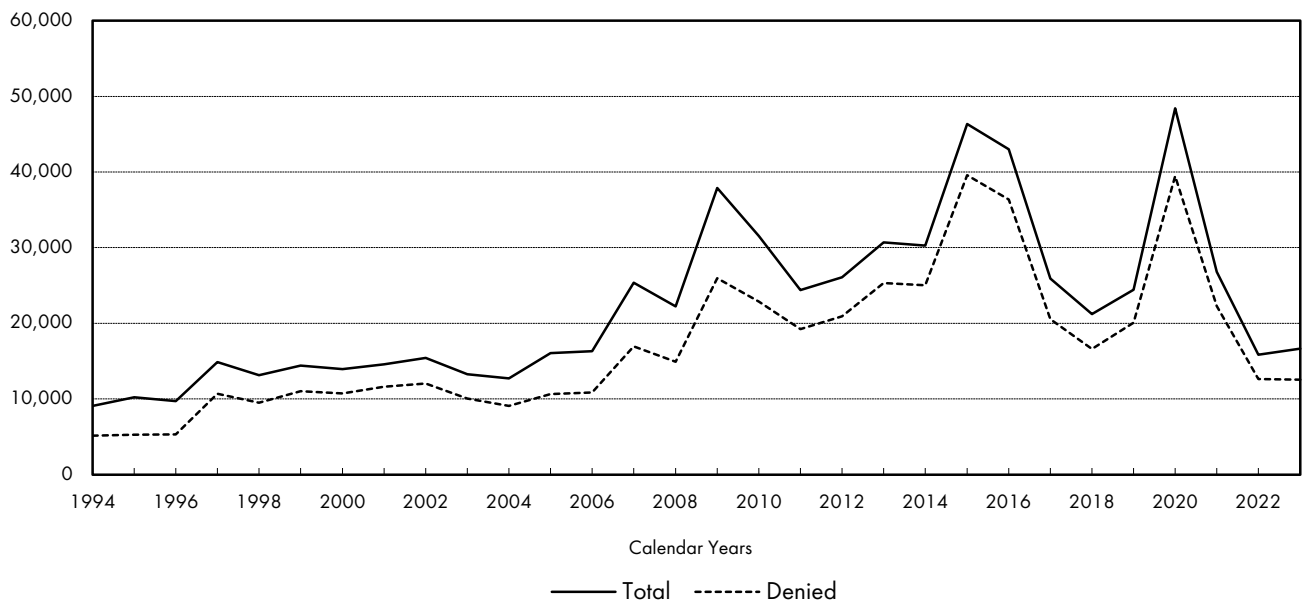
UI Nonmonetary Determinations and Redeterminations

Year	Determinations & Redeterminations		Percent Denied	Separation Determinations		Nonseparation Determinations		Multiclaimgant Determinations	
	Total	Denied		Total	Denied	Total	Denied	Total	Denied
1994	9,096	5,130	56.4%	3,870	1,804	4,360	3,291	3	14
1995	10,211	5,287	51.8%	4,157	1,985	5,150	3,090	1	132
1996	9,714	5,325	54.8%	4,001	2,012	4,381	2,810	0	0
1997	14,885	10,692	71.8%	5,582	3,530	7,498	6,163	2	28
1998	13,145	9,523	72.4%	5,201	3,245	6,530	5,496	2	2
1999	14,426	11,038	76.5%	5,041	3,342	8,148	7,344	1	8
2000	13,957	10,741	77.0%	4,720	3,186	7,912	7,194	0	0
2001	14,590	11,606	79.5%	5,395	3,594	8,590	7,818	2	2
2002	15,442	12,053	78.1%	6,084	4,093	8,704	7,724	0	0
2003	13,262	10,053	75.8%	5,839	3,875	6,918	5,980	0	0
2004	12,741	9,071	71.2%	6,182	3,816	6,160	5,101	0	0
2005	16,072	10,636	66.2%	6,293	3,736	9,023	6,621	0	0
2006	16,320	10,885	66.7%	5,953	3,405	9,553	7,146	1	507
2007	25,363	16,969	66.9%	5,529	3,065	16,538	13,240	0	0
2008	22,233	14,918	67.1%	5,908	3,176	14,559	11,250	0	0
2009	37,907	25,949	68.5%	7,927	4,469	24,527	20,521	0	0
2010	31,552	22,871	72.5%	7,653	4,295	19,694	17,517	0	0
2011	24,406	19,223	78.8%	7,270	3,986	15,225	14,375	1	385
2012	26,090	20,933	80.2%	8,087	4,387	16,486	15,786	0	0
2013	30,698	25,335	82.5%	9,143	5,190	19,962	19,263	0	0
2014	30,267	25,025	82.7%	9,069	5,328	19,668	19,092	1	6
2015	46,328	39,562	85.4%	9,956	5,903	33,186	32,422	0	0
2016	43,015	36,371	84.6%	10,844	6,579	29,416	28,704	0	0
2017	25,936	20,557	79.3%	8,237	4,631	16,129	15,483	0	0
2018	21,242	16,595	78.1%	7,085	3,862	13,167	12,427	0	0
2019	24,434	20,075	82.2%	7,163	4,041	16,191	15,497	0	0
2020	48,408	39,442	81.5%	13,263	8,722	33,445	30,054	0	0
2021	26,804	22,300	83.2%	7,672	4,846	17,860	17,130	0	0
2022	15,871	12,656	79.7%	5,861	3,660	9,320	8,788	0	0
2023	16,637	12,535	75.3%	5,788	3,158	10,026	9,005	0	0

Source: ETA 207 Nonmonetary Determinations Report.

Note: Nonmonetary determination decisions are made on separation issues such as voluntary quit and discharge for misconduct. There are also nonseparation issues such as able, available and actively seeking work, disqualifying income, refusal of suitable work, and reporting requirements. Redeterminations are decisions affirming or reversing nonmonetary determination decisions made before entering the administrative appeal stage.

Nonmonetary Determinations and Redeterminations



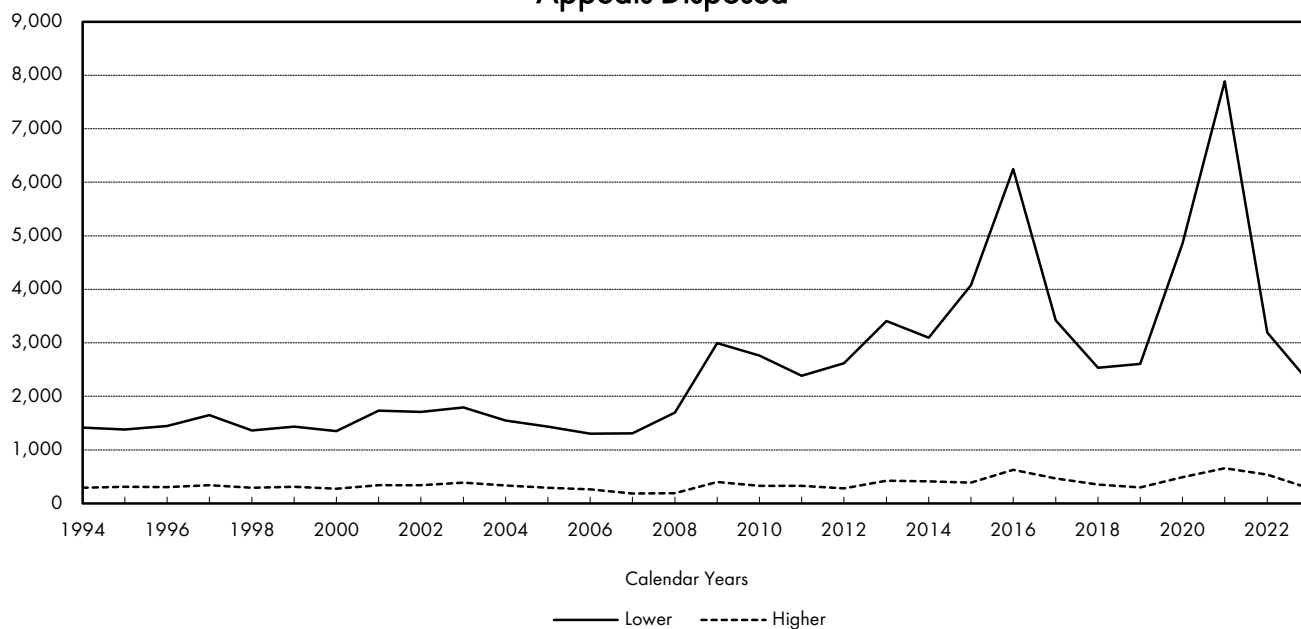
UI Appeals

Year	Lower Authority Disposed	Higher Authority Disposed	Total Disposed	Time Lapse (0 - 30 Days)		Time Lapse Percentage	
				Lower	Higher	Lower	Higher
1994	1,415	290	1,705	1,079	264	76.2%	91.0%
1995	1,378	308	1,686	1,174	294	85.1%	95.4%
1996	1,446	306	1,752	1,229	257	84.9%	83.9%
1997	1,648	338	1,986	1,364	254	82.7%	75.1%
1998	1,363	293	1,656	1,196	251	87.7%	85.6%
1999	1,435	311	1,746	1,112	259	77.4%	83.2%
2000	1,351	276	1,627	1,181	204	87.4%	73.9%
2001	1,732	342	2,074	1,589	190	91.7%	55.5%
2002	1,710	341	2,051	1,572	110	91.9%	32.2%
2003	1,794	387	2,181	1,665	257	92.8%	66.4%
2004	1,551	333	1,884	1,510	291	97.3%	87.3%
2005	1,433	293	1,726	1,432	243	99.9%	82.9%
2006	1,302	260	1,562	1,298	219	99.6%	84.2%
2007	1,311	184	1,495	1,307	161	99.6%	87.5%
2008	1,698	194	1,892	1,696	187	99.8%	96.3%
2009	2,994	398	3,392	2,864	380	95.6%	95.4%
2010	2,762	329	3,091	952	308	34.4%	93.6%
2011	2,384	329	2,713	1,657	318	69.5%	96.6%
2012	2,618	279	2,897	260	262	9.9%	93.9%
2013	3,408	422	3,830	1,238	385	36.3%	91.2%
2014	3,095	411	3,506	2,689	408	86.8%	99.2%
2015	4,077	389	4,466	705	387	17.2%	99.4%
2016	6,247	626	6,873	939	611	15.0%	97.6%
2017	3,421	468	3,889	1,967	455	57.4%	97.2%
2018	2,537	350	2,887	2,059	346	81.1%	98.8%
2019	2,606	296	2,902	1,772	295	67.9%	99.6%
2020	4,852	490	5,342	977	487	20.1%	99.3%
2021	7,883	659	8,542	1,891	636	23.9%	96.5%
2022	3,190	536	3,726	2,139	534	67.0%	99.6%
2023	2,258	282	2,540	1,798	281	79.6%	99.6%

Source: ETA 5130 Benefit Appeals Report.

Note: Claimants or employers may file an appeal when there is a disagreement on a benefit determination. Time lapse is the period between the date of filing and the date of mailing the decision. Lower authority is the lower of two administrative authorities, usually the appeals referee. The higher authority is the higher administrative authority, normally the Executive Director, the Unemployment Insurance Director, or the attorney for Job Service North Dakota.

Appeals Disposed



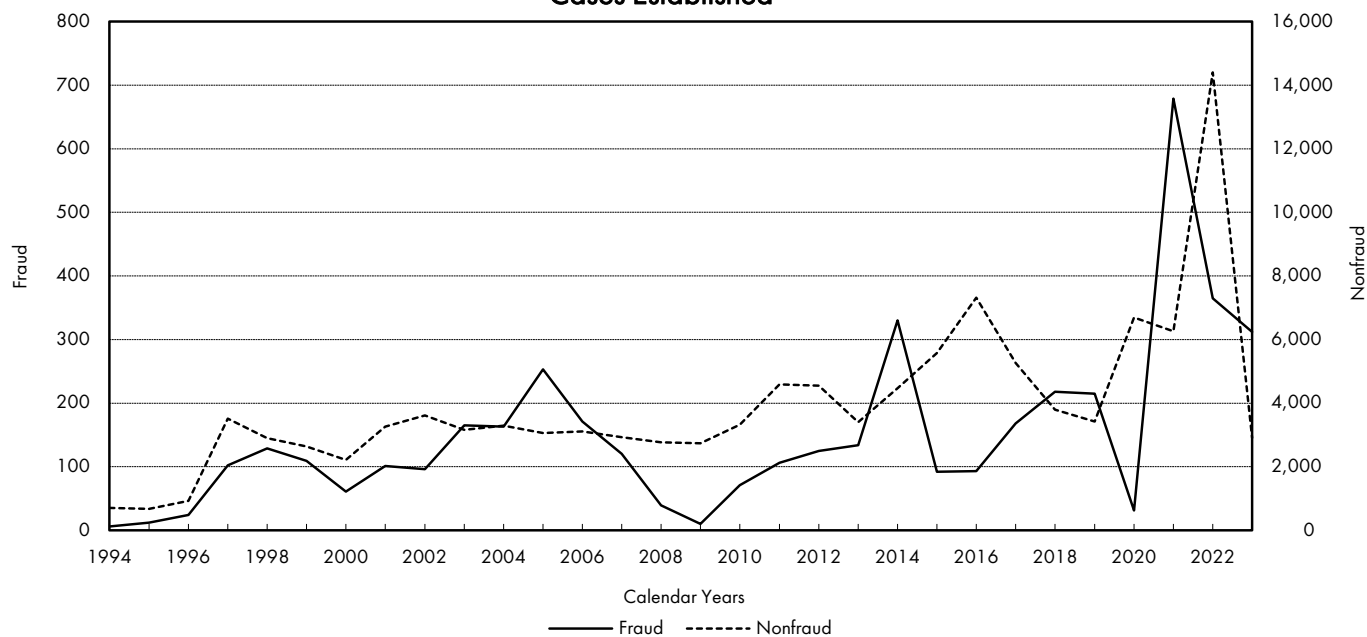
UI Overpayments

Year	Cases				Dollar			
	Established Fraud	Amount Fraud	Average Fraud	Recovered Fraud	Established Nonfraud	Amount Nonfraud	Average Nonfraud	Recovered Nonfraud
1994	6	\$11,933	\$1,989	\$28,311	701	\$267,445	\$382	\$169,391
1995	12	16,558	1,380	22,248	677	212,894	314	153,443
1996	24	16,303	679	35,426	927	256,844	277	212,378
1997	102	99,460	975	36,938	3,517	710,372	202	408,139
1998	129	112,418	871	43,463	2,902	580,250	200	450,285
1999	109	98,461	903	63,891	2,639	609,685	231	444,103
2000	61	63,123	1,035	55,750	2,212	582,111	263	422,978
2001	101	84,395	836	68,507	3,257	1,214,079	373	783,228
2002	96	80,102	834	65,672	3,609	883,809	245	673,980
2003	165	154,913	939	61,969	3,156	812,959	258	650,942
2004	163	71,456	438	74,543	3,289	725,692	221	612,384
2005	253	82,898	328	88,614	3,064	662,009	216	591,834
2006	171	70,855	414	101,735	3,114	724,716	233	623,566
2007	120	26,421	220	96,827	2,924	719,936	246	642,761
2008	39	24,142	619	93,269	2,764	863,604	312	629,618
2009	10	10,247	1,025	62,011	2,738	1,172,970	428	852,961
2010	71	44,911	633	86,766	3,324	1,678,731	505	855,901
2011	106	33,625	317	89,148	4,586	1,904,845	415	1,150,223
2012	125	126,868	1,015	117,948	4,552	2,144,347	471	1,420,543
2013	134	145,427	1,085	132,210	3,397	1,919,735	565	1,151,257
2014	330	391,047	1,185	194,373	4,471	2,367,638	530	1,437,740
2015	92	104,293	1,134	283,031	5,580	3,874,858	694	1,920,155
2016	93	159,713	1,717	231,352	7,321	6,069,313	829	2,691,028
2017	168	300,260	1,787	166,474	5,265	3,643,736	692	2,392,137
2018	218	293,647	1,347	174,412	3,789	2,425,469	640	1,954,637
2019	215	298,431	1,388	304,431	3,426	2,145,229	626	1,911,472
2020	31	61,947	1,998	320,666	6,696	10,031,036	1,498	1,971,141
2021	679	668,590	985	249,227	6,256	6,693,484	1,070	2,043,549
2022	365	683,387	1,872	353,974	14,403	10,845,029	753	4,558,107
2023	312	653,799	2,096	384,012	2,905	1,895,811	653	2,440,702

Source: ETA 227 Overpayment Detection Recovery Activities Report.

Note: Fraud is willful misrepresentation in order to receive benefits to which the claimant is not entitled. Nonfraud is an overpayment not caused by willful misrepresentation such as claimant, employer or state error, reversals, etc. Beginning in 1991, the information includes both the Regular and Extended Benefit Programs.

Cases Established



UI Benefit Payments by Major Industry

Year	Agriculture	Mining	Utilities	Construction	Manufacturing	Wholesale	Retail	Transportation	Information	Finance	Real Estate
1994											
1995											
1996											
1997											
1998											
1999											
2000											
2001	\$1,278,053	\$2,161,157	\$95,360	\$14,843,865	\$5,379,752	\$1,867,218	\$1,655,687	\$1,365,511	\$762,569	\$407,901	\$416,528
2002	1,293,533	2,736,604	157,786	13,701,799	7,081,265	2,293,392	2,017,177	1,505,355	1,969,664	667,595	357,339
2003	1,335,647	2,045,615	140,811	13,188,510	7,502,223	2,222,228	2,337,724	1,446,479	869,027	813,589	387,253
2004	1,324,635	1,835,413	170,945	11,855,245	5,444,729	1,758,761	1,853,763	1,118,569	573,604	863,891	396,088
2005	1,449,049	1,931,391	142,486	13,459,951	4,571,463	1,660,177	1,737,260	1,088,438	433,729	836,792	303,116
2006	1,578,808	1,921,254	83,513	13,533,524	5,968,782	1,753,154	1,823,528	1,351,413	570,214	603,975	298,337
2007	1,422,293	2,449,915	74,279	15,693,945	5,843,254	1,613,471	1,664,713	1,650,526	708,963	571,244	213,506
2008	1,492,320	2,290,174	111,768	16,633,324	7,594,114	1,844,965	1,898,559	1,829,575	608,525	682,954	270,356
2009	1,832,046	7,211,714	151,744	25,245,441	26,025,574	3,603,994	3,348,389	3,451,946	1,379,820	1,526,833	540,010
2010	2,112,007	3,442,740	173,003	27,279,797	11,707,339	3,391,434	2,652,492	2,992,650	992,599	1,162,135	397,673
2011	2,277,544	3,304,534	140,137	25,284,021	6,871,190	2,566,925	2,202,594	2,455,448	636,766	1,060,765	379,498
2012	2,205,848	6,343,742	92,303	24,428,037	6,171,628	2,573,983	1,885,756	3,786,381	524,903	825,875	513,857
2013	2,455,142	11,796,362	192,694	32,578,254	10,049,633	3,403,602	2,012,262	5,695,894	1,054,004	600,517	719,715
2014	2,301,226	9,981,459	249,789	35,257,691	7,527,648	3,964,732	1,983,856	5,771,521	427,126	705,913	649,422
2015	2,402,600	47,900,043	522,534	45,792,057	11,375,881	9,338,650	2,842,679	12,316,062	546,098	815,124	2,743,597
2016	2,509,995	46,634,619	1,177,636	55,843,584	12,307,953	12,498,076	3,574,413	15,982,996	597,597	808,858	4,146,328
2017	2,521,416	10,781,751	469,335	50,242,517	8,768,284	4,696,090	3,627,966	6,357,391	645,976	1,082,295	1,166,216
2018	2,379,949	7,815,828	372,956	39,498,344	6,973,540	3,565,199	2,950,517	3,972,017	1,643,401	960,776	873,257
2019	2,190,156	9,210,452	219,017	31,557,277	7,441,860	3,077,389	2,421,451	4,209,758	516,059	959,863	885,426
2020	2,931,489	89,611,705	918,863	64,623,506	30,894,847	19,144,460	16,452,650	25,949,390	1,999,732	2,701,543	7,510,835
2021	2,487,324	13,018,193	255,023	37,626,251	8,145,589	4,867,974	4,057,331	6,461,600	729,537	986,589	1,522,181
2022	2,070,332	5,630,447	544,112	29,246,244	4,768,534	2,270,509	1,149,407	2,458,834	338,111	694,549	566,888
2023	2,009,699	5,754,854	194,123	25,889,817	5,245,640	2,365,386	1,115,621	2,987,595	1,135,680	817,514	631,864

Year	Professional	Management	Administrative	Educational	Health Care	Arts	Accommodations	Other Services	Public Admin	INA	Total
1995											\$27,015,439
1996											29,583,672
1997											31,375,075
1998											34,446,460
1999											31,295,271
2000											35,628,610
2001											34,434,208
2002	\$854,907	\$21,244	\$1,447,826	\$563,555	\$964,176	\$509,644	\$738,897	\$607,677	\$1,240,779	\$972,567	38,154,873
2003	1,046,851	2,494	1,479,460	603,269	1,325,179	460,698	846,831	655,824	1,145,981	1,033,142	42,381,238
2004	1,230,748	12,085	2,031,799	774,853	1,515,598	488,808	1,036,157	810,346	1,324,420	979,064	42,492,984
2005	929,681	49,377	1,641,122	791,165	1,271,417	483,223	906,487	702,179	1,364,641	841,813	36,176,748
2006	825,595	48,386	1,329,436	814,720	1,225,582	487,183	736,349	728,873	1,246,750	826,293	35,883,019
2007	869,833	73,559	1,480,143	735,225	1,215,621	496,995	642,194	621,004	1,505,618	879,174	38,005,868
2008	1,015,581	194,170	1,441,754	729,595	1,280,888	428,032	686,168	622,233	1,697,781	965,236	40,967,547
2009	1,162,048	278,698	1,659,904	990,952	1,569,567	468,367	790,869	574,682	1,267,961	1,213,288	45,232,970
2010	3,522,827	474,620	3,217,496	760,851	2,051,954	611,170	1,349,589	933,881	1,508,606	3,834,759	92,583,264
2011	3,349,834	286,639	2,829,373	777,924	2,351,516	590,267	1,351,853	980,991	1,560,218	3,867,418	74,249,902
2012	1,843,481	262,679	2,299,601	1,072,574	2,039,306	518,083	1,300,957	787,813	1,527,812	3,371,654	62,203,382
2013	1,602,526	161,913	2,204,736	828,718	1,657,044	448,615	1,118,891	882,652	1,489,754	4,444,962	64,192,124
2014	3,151,431	207,205	2,966,618	767,052	1,663,959	420,802	1,676,422	945,516	1,860,810	6,420,685	90,638,579
2015	2,714,432	119,859	2,571,341	650,419	1,637,766	470,716	1,549,425	929,894	1,165,207	8,662,456	89,291,898
2016	6,173,306	59,548	3,634,413	630,784	1,702,536	387,336	2,305,435	1,624,631	1,251,154	14,347,172	168,711,640
2017	7,179,402	226,189	4,784,336	974,712	2,076,552	484,141	2,520,578	1,862,601	1,603,026	11,310,818	189,104,410
2018	5,148,784	428,958	4,069,974	837,278	2,312,720	845,611	1,691,296	1,353,211	1,793,445	10,537,964	119,378,478
2019	3,628,494	153,388	3,651,331	1,022,476	2,072,234	486,178	1,496,330	1,088,058	1,523,624	7,255,434	93,383,331
2020	2,759,157	76,985	2,882,670	638,802	1,969,095	515,358	1,271,511	778,792	1,385,323	5,114,180	80,080,577
2021	14,042,457	315,895	12,220,887	5,820,142	24,258,950	8,444,347	25,331,829	9,567,631	3,029,262	17,374,793	383,145,213
2022	4,154,534	197,596	4,003,414	1,006,653	3,627,692	687,673	2,714,583	1,907,051	1,727,782	4,705,510	104,890,080
2023	2,087,906	107,919	2,583,511	414,409	1,495,310	442,703	809,099	719,988	1,058,225	3,633,709	63,090,746
2023	2,908,349	204,997	3,070,262	508,997	2,108,090	670,929	1,130,564	680,101	1,194,291	4,144,108	64,715,481

Source: NDRS 217, Benefit Payment Activity by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

Note: Public administration includes the executive, legislative, judicial, and administrative activities of state and local governments.
 INA is information not available.

UI Claims Data by Major Industry

Major Industry	New Claims		First Payments (intrastate)		First Payments (interstate)		Number of Weeks Compensated	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
Agriculture	342	359	321	292	84	87	5,462	4,957
Mining	773	905	675	723	60	103	9,977	9,571
Utilities	70	24	49	18	1	0	873	325
Construction	4,074	3,823	3,901	3,440	413	380	54,549	46,259
Manufacturing	1,253	1,381	842	817	51	58	9,105	9,662
Wholesale	532	539	348	338	23	17	4,569	4,562
Retail	458	431	218	202	3	4	2,915	2,330
Transportation	672	737	463	482	34	28	5,284	5,847
Information	122	212	61	158	3	8	662	2,165
Finance	204	242	116	134	3	7	1,436	1,517
Real Estate	171	181	84	102	8	5	1,207	1,222
Professional	401	503	297	359	44	37	4,033	5,086
Management	27	41	14	26	0	1	207	367
Administrative	782	775	442	501	33	60	6,232	7,047
Educational	249	274	88	102	3	2	1,097	1,265
Health Care	806	886	329	385	20	22	3,658	4,598
Arts	212	182	127	111	2	3	1,425	1,768
Accommodations	739	734	260	330	4	5	2,786	3,406
Other Services	251	260	142	134	7	7	1,579	1,413
Public Admin	291	272	267	256	6	5	3,210	3,327
INA	991	949	371	428	250	239	7,018	8,166
Total	13,420	13,710	9,415	9,338	1,052	1,078	127,284	124,860

Major Industry	Final Payments (intrastate)		Final Payments (interstate)		Average Weekly Benefit Amount		Benefits Paid	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
Agriculture	201	162	60	74	\$379.22	\$404.89	\$2,070,332	\$2,009,699
Mining	356	309	30	30	569.02	607.36	5,630,447	5,754,854
Utilities	27	7	1	0	623.27	598.17	544,112	194,123
Construction	1,698	1,476	259	236	538.91	562.94	29,246,244	25,889,817
Manufacturing	232	212	37	41	526.62	546.26	4,768,534	5,245,640
Wholesale	111	116	14	9	500.03	521.75	2,270,509	2,365,386
Retail	69	46	1	0	396.28	451.18	1,188,656	1,115,621
Transportation	141	130	14	20	467.42	513.60	2,458,834	2,987,595
Information	18	39	4	2	515.42	524.97	338,111	1,135,680
Finance	31	27	0	0	489.81	541.48	694,549	817,514
Real Estate	41	25	3	2	478.32	521.46	566,888	631,864
Professional	101	113	24	15	524.04	578.08	2,087,906	2,908,349
Management	5	9	0	1	599.17	567.67	107,919	204,997
Administrative	195	206	19	31	417.26	439.81	2,583,511	3,070,262
Educational	38	31	1	1	381.83	403.94	414,409	508,997
Health Care	80	89	9	10	410.80	462.18	1,495,310	2,108,090
Arts	62	88	1	1	312.32	350.18	442,703	617,929
Accommodations	62	57	0	4	293.11	334.74	809,099	1,130,564
Other Services	35	23	3	4	456.94	482.95	719,988	680,101
Public Admin	85	78	3	4	329.41	359.50	1,058,225	1,194,291
INA	122	134	107	109	521.19	519.26	3,594,460	4,144,108
Total	3,710	3,377	590	594	498.41	521.13	63,090,746	64,715,481

Source: NDRS 217, Benefit Payment Activity by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

Note: Public administration includes the executive, legislative, judicial, and administrative activities of state and local governments.

INA is information not available.

UI Claims Data by Major Industry

Major Industry	Number Eligible		Number Ineligible		Eligibles at Maximum WBA		Eligibles at Maximum WBA & Duration	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
Agriculture	428	440	75	58	36	49	2	8
Mining	855	1,048	127	140	391	597	113	202
Utilities	70	25	5	4	50	17	29	6
Construction	4,692	4,274	623	555	1,785	1,799	383	331
Manufacturing	1,302	1,442	153	134	357	445	136	186
Wholesale	540	539	44	56	126	172	67	90
Retail	407	400	59	40	44	58	30	27
Transportation	684	752	107	109	184	212	90	97
Information	117	205	10	18	29	77	16	54
Finance	191	241	25	12	49	50	30	28
Real Estate	157	167	29	23	35	41	15	21
Professional	429	529	106	53	159	202	74	97
Management	25	40	5	3	6	13	5	7
Administrative	707	743	177	157	78	97	24	48
Educational	185	207	69	65	25	14	15	9
Health Care	760	873	85	67	114	137	76	93
Arts	186	176	38	21	15	18	5	10
Accommodations	617	659	170	104	14	26	11	21
Other Services	241	245	58	38	37	38	19	25
Public Admin	357	350	41	26	78	78	32	33
INA	1,079	1,125	401	302	347	299	89	87
Total	14,029	14,480	2,407	1,985	3,959	4,439	1,261	1,480

Major Industry	Monetary Determinations		Percent Eligible		Percentage of Eligibles at Maximum WBA		Percentage of Eligibles at Maximum WBA & Duration	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
Agriculture	503	498	85.1%	88.4%	8.4%	11.1%	0.5%	1.8%
Mining	982	1,188	87.1%	88.2%	45.7%	57.0%	13.2%	19.3%
Utilities	75	29	93.3%	86.2%	71.4%	68.0%	41.4%	24.0%
Construction	5,315	4,829	88.3%	88.5%	38.0%	42.1%	8.2%	7.7%
Manufacturing	1,455	1,576	89.5%	91.5%	27.4%	30.9%	10.4%	12.9%
Wholesale	584	595	92.5%	90.6%	23.3%	31.9%	12.4%	16.7%
Retail	466	440	87.3%	90.9%	10.8%	14.5%	7.4%	6.8%
Transportation	791	861	86.5%	87.3%	26.9%	28.2%	13.2%	12.9%
Information	127	223	92.1%	91.9%	24.8%	37.6%	13.7%	26.3%
Finance	216	253	88.4%	95.3%	25.7%	20.7%	15.7%	11.6%
Real Estate	186	190	84.4%	87.9%	22.3%	24.6%	9.6%	12.6%
Professional	535	582	80.2%	90.9%	37.1%	38.2%	17.2%	18.3%
Management	30	43	83.3%	93.0%	24.0%	32.5%	20.0%	17.5%
Administrative	884	900	80.0%	82.6%	11.0%	13.1%	3.4%	6.5%
Educational	254	272	72.8%	76.1%	13.5%	6.8%	8.1%	4.3%
Health Care	845	940	89.9%	92.9%	15.0%	15.7%	10.0%	10.7%
Arts	224	197	83.0%	89.3%	8.1%	10.2%	2.7%	5.7%
Accommodations	787	763	78.4%	86.4%	2.3%	3.9%	1.8%	3.2%
Other Services	299	283	80.6%	86.6%	15.4%	15.5%	7.9%	10.2%
Public Admin	398	376	89.7%	93.1%	21.8%	22.3%	9.0%	9.4%
INA	1,480	1,427	72.9%	78.8%	32.2%	26.6%	8.2%	7.7%
Total	16,436	16,465	85.4%	87.9%	28.2%	30.7%	9.0%	10.2%

Source: NDRS 217, Benefit Payment Activity by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

Note: WBA is weekly benefit amount.

Public administration includes the executive, legislative, judicial, and administrative activities of state and local governments.

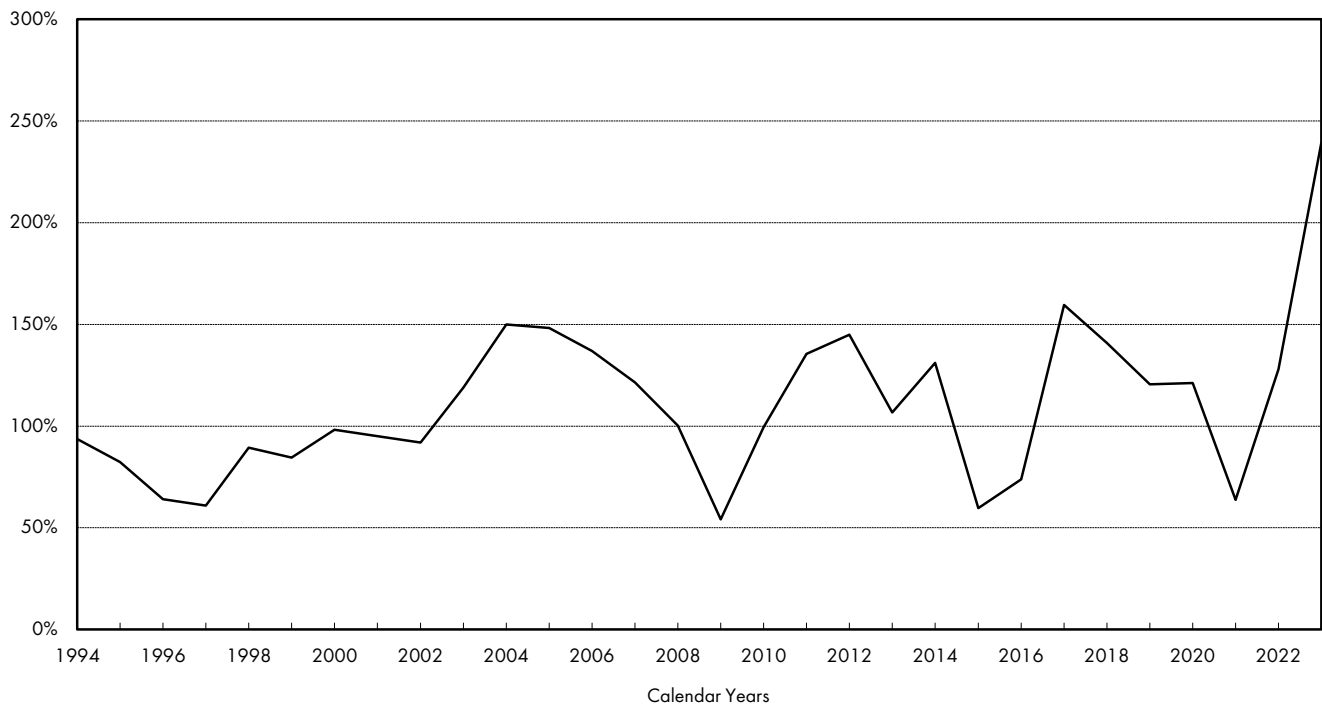
INA is information not available.

Contributions as a Percentage of Benefits

Year	Agriculture Mining Utilities	Construction	Manufacturing	Wholesale	Retail	Transportation Information Finance	Real Estate Professional Management	Administrative Educational Health Care	Arts Accommodations Other Services	Total
1994										93.67%
1995										82.35%
1996										64.04%
1997										60.94%
1998										89.33%
1999										84.48%
2000										98.14%
2001										95.05%
2002	67.60%	80.79%	70.77%	101.03%	151.23%	94.86%	139.66%	135.11%	137.93%	91.90%
2003	112.23%	97.54%	73.30%	151.88%	210.97%	183.04%	152.42%	124.55%	170.31%	119.01%
2004	109.87%	122.43%	136.90%	193.95%	259.58%	210.54%	202.97%	159.27%	197.33%	150.00%
2005	99.38%	103.34%	140.89%	212.56%	275.77%	227.49%	262.08%	183.04%	223.94%	148.24%
2006	90.58%	109.45%	100.72%	182.76%	252.39%	197.63%	266.32%	185.55%	227.29%	136.89%
2007	75.98%	89.95%	107.44%	186.88%	245.81%	167.13%	220.14%	159.69%	217.08%	121.55%
2008	94.74%	115.30%	63.08%	102.47%	102.16%	102.00%	135.24%	86.79%	135.24%	100.30%
2009	49.48%	84.99%	15.32%	64.83%	64.32%	58.36%	63.95%	59.75%	89.54%	54.15%
2010	193.36%	96.07%	76.95%	78.88%	95.99%	93.58%	138.80%	76.06%	93.32%	99.48%
2011	129.70%	135.54%	149.97%	137.36%	127.44%	146.56%	232.81%	106.43%	122.55%	135.56%
2012	97.23%	167.78%	131.85%	137.93%	159.69%	146.94%	223.78%	135.09%	160.46%	144.91%
2013	55.00%	142.31%	66.49%	116.04%	154.89%	115.14%	121.21%	99.03%	132.68%	106.72%
2014	104.54%	151.67%	109.26%	92.16%	164.63%	132.62%	178.48%	122.03%	150.47%	131.12%
2015	16.39%	108.00%	68.58%	42.27%	101.34%	54.13%	56.30%	95.31%	92.76%	59.65%
2016	48.10%	88.72%	75.52%	67.91%	139.05%	64.33%	89.20%	116.24%	110.57%	73.80%
2017	338.69%	90.57%	111.38%	233.49%	220.05%	225.11%	195.46%	181.61%	240.74%	159.61%
2018	224.00%	103.34%	105.31%	230.83%	191.79%	168.43%	175.94%	147.33%	227.46%	140.83%
2019	105.44%	117.55%	93.72%	170.37%	137.70%	131.32%	166.29%	134.22%	173.49%	120.61%
2020	46.92%	295.83%	119.57%	112.94%	98.75%	115.44%	140.96%	115.38%	43.22%	121.14%
2021	36.02%	86.81%	54.34%	40.23%	59.07%	52.27%	65.29%	68.64%	56.79%	63.68%
2022	90.50%	109.77%	176.54%	163.24%	275.14%	164.50%	185.97%	155.87%	215.57%	127.95%
2023	158.03%	251.33%	171.43%	297.76%	513.97%	247.38%	307.91%	264.87%	328.00%	239.29%

Source: ETA 2112 UI Financial Summary Transaction Report.
 Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) Covered Employment, Wages and Contributions report.
 NDRS 217, Benefit Payment Activity by Two-Digit Industry Excluding Reimbursable and Out-of-State Dollars.

Contributions as a Percentage of Benefits - Total



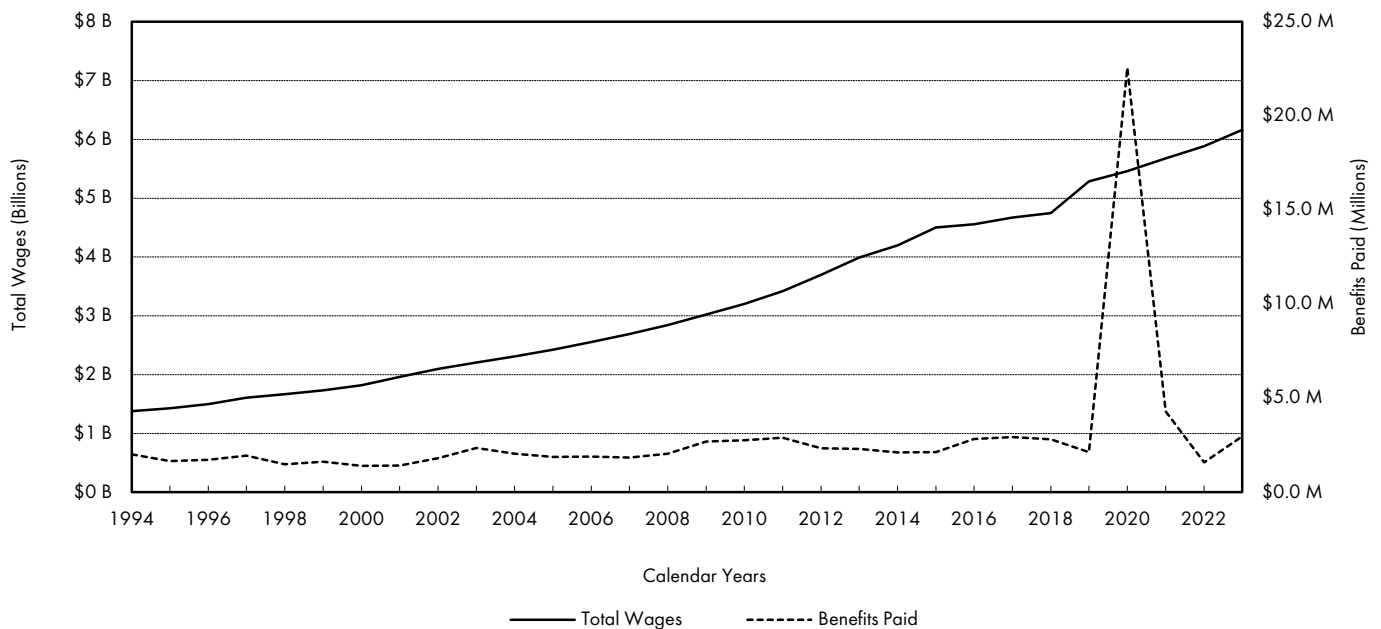
Reimbursable Employers

Year	Covered Employment	Total Wages	Benefits Paid
1994	69,764	\$1,375,693,000	\$2,006,955
1995	70,334	1,428,753,000	1,649,328
1996	71,503	1,500,636,000	1,728,411
1997	73,559	1,606,775,000	1,948,346
1998	73,881	1,669,133,000	1,494,129
1999	74,863	1,734,239,000	1,630,077
2000	75,082	1,820,637,000	1,410,479
2001	76,972	1,962,677,000	1,408,144
2002	78,983	2,099,689,000	1,810,127
2003	80,459	2,204,650,000	2,357,542
2004	81,044	2,309,377,000	2,048,203
2005	82,356	2,421,819,000	1,886,364
2006	83,928	2,555,023,000	1,890,543
2007	84,659	2,689,971,000	1,841,827
2008	85,322	2,842,614,000	2,042,235
2009	86,762	3,025,183,000	2,694,485
2010	88,317	3,204,696,000	2,765,746
2011	89,358	3,418,022,000	2,898,276
2012	92,344	3,694,976,000	2,341,458
2013	95,511	3,993,069,000	2,298,262
2014	96,309	4,196,492,000	2,122,063
2015	97,645	4,505,159,000	2,127,010
2016	99,663	4,556,900,000	2,828,890
2017	99,916	4,670,104,000	2,939,337
2018	99,841	4,747,514,000	2,809,950
2019	102,288	5,284,190,000	2,141,669
2020	99,308	5,458,432,000	22,559,638
2021	100,056	5,675,570,000	4,288,380
2022	99,941	5,883,168,000	1,585,795
2023	100,473	6,162,241,000	2,965,857

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) Covered Employment, Wages and Contributions Report.
ETA 21 12 UI Financial Summary Report.

Note: Covered employment reflects the 12-month average employment of reimbursable employers covered under the Unemployment Insurance program. Reimbursable employers are billed quarterly and pay back benefits to the Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund.

Reimbursable Employer Total Wages and Benefits Paid



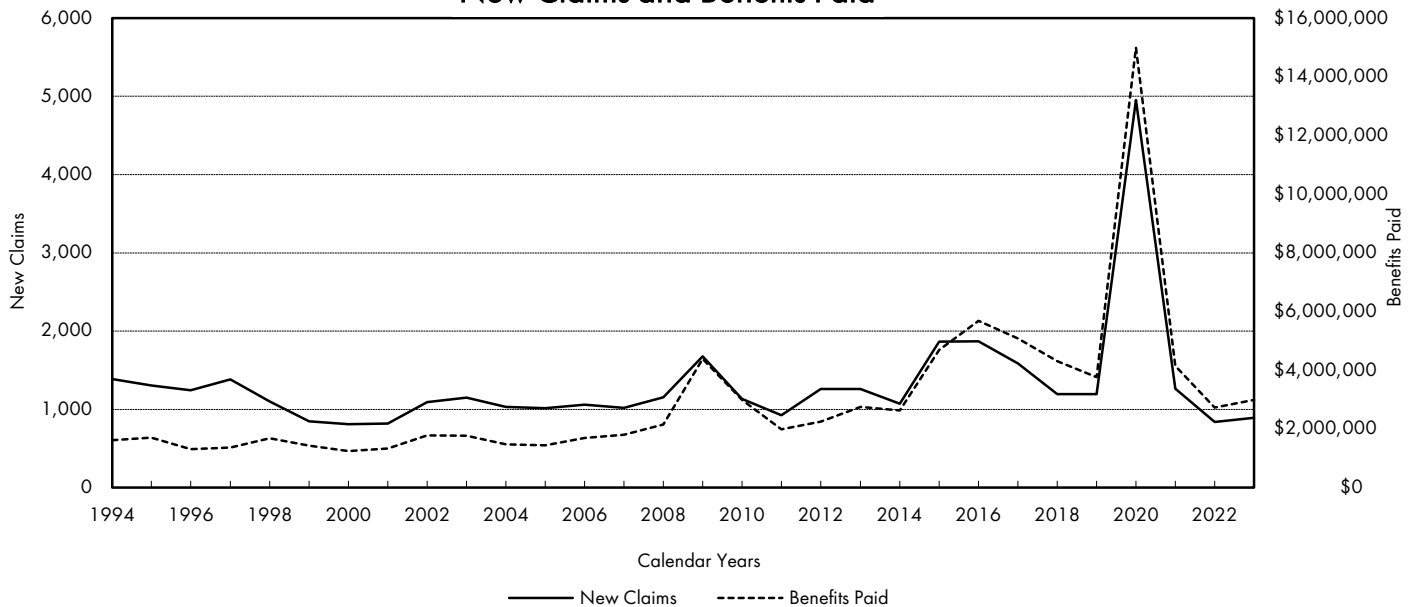
UI Intrastate Combined Wage Claims

Year	New Claims	Established Benefit Year	Weeks Paid	Benefits Paid	First Pays	Requests Received	Wage Responses
1994	1,386	983	9,207	\$1,620,974	638	3,038	3,044
1995	1,307	1,038	9,340	1,701,248	737	3,557	3,553
1996	1,246	1,033	7,042	1,307,632	654	3,859	3,838
1997	1,385	1,369	7,606	1,365,294	719	4,729	4,742
1998	1,101	1,117	7,986	1,680,691	613	4,083	4,111
1999	848	907	6,791	1,437,090	446	4,613	4,587
2000	812	888	5,877	1,246,483	463	4,537	4,535
2001	821	885	5,971	1,336,528	438	4,355	4,350
2002	1,095	1,105	7,647	1,777,416	542	4,130	4,127
2003	1,151	1,133	7,983	1,773,463	504	3,769	3,779
2004	1,034	995	6,351	1,471,478	412	4,088	4,100
2005	1,014	975	5,878	1,441,424	409	3,575	3,559
2006	1,060	1,049	6,368	1,698,930	478	3,172	3,172
2007	1,018	1,001	6,516	1,801,128	427	3,368	3,372
2008	1,154	1,159	7,227	2,156,417	485	4,446	4,431
2009	1,677	1,716	13,625	4,382,538	814	6,453	6,452
2010	1,134	1,102	9,406	2,996,851	512	6,733	6,739
2011	924	902	6,177	1,993,597	378	7,762	7,757
2012	1,263	1,201	6,545	2,246,813	477	10,240	10,200
2013	1,259	1,231	7,461	2,748,461	516	11,212	11,188
2014	1,071	1,061	6,750	2,629,468	444	10,302	10,319
2015	1,867	1,836	11,019	4,687,313	694	11,913	11,919
2016	1,872	1,799	12,013	5,688,205	667	10,043	10,064
2017	1,590	1,540	10,876	5,089,357	651	7,415	7,422
2018	1,196	1,218	9,266	4,311,403	513	5,527	5,534
2019	1,196	1,271	8,167	3,767,765	539	5,558	5,539
2020	4,951	4,641	38,829	14,990,937	3,553	14,010	14,040
2021	1,267	1,223	8,738	4,150,499	642	5,305	5,265
2022	840	836	5,235	2,727,536	427	3,846	3,821
2023	895	916	5,516	2,995,197	489	3,707	3,650

Source: ETA 586 Interstate Arrangement for Combining Employment and Wages Report.

Note: The Federal-State Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-373), as amended, requires every state to participate in an interstate program for combining employment and wages. The claim is reportable as a new combined wage claim at the time the claim is established using wages from another state requested under the combined wage arrangement. Based on the request, a wage transfer is sent to another state. Intrastate refers to combined wage claims in which the filing state and the paying state are the same. Interstate refers to combined wage claims in which the filing state and the paying state are different.

New Claims and Benefits Paid



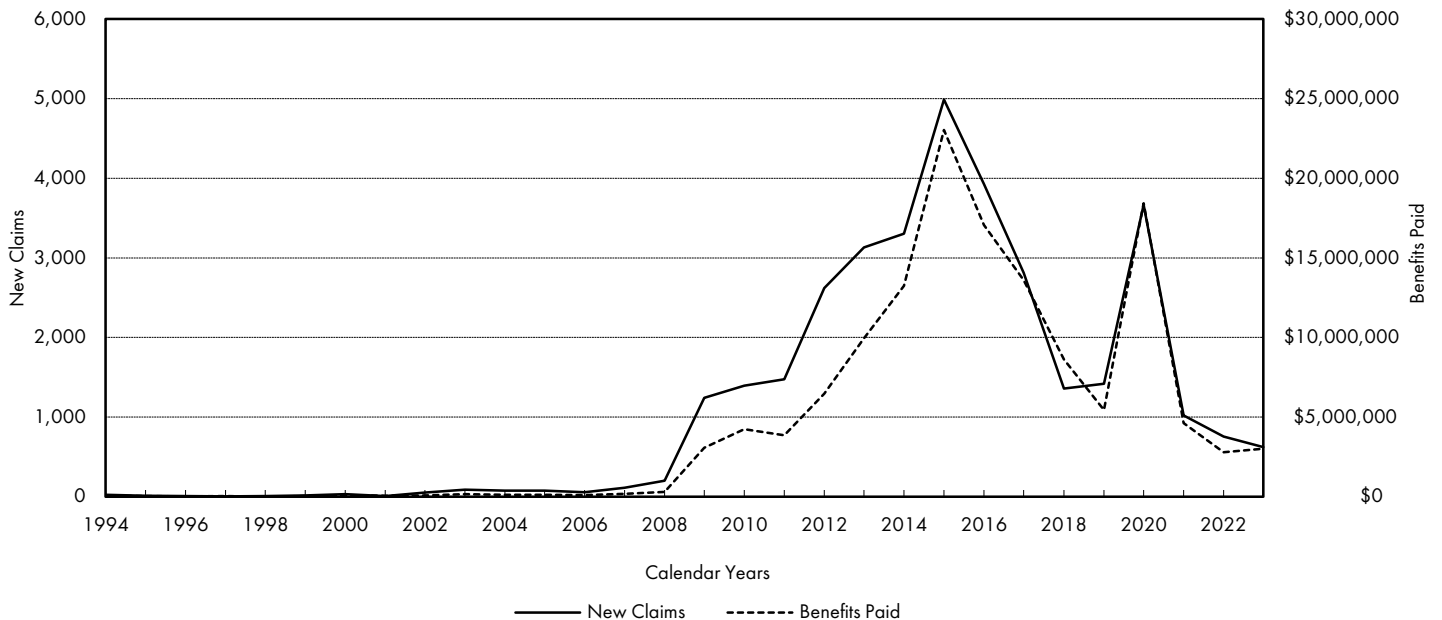
UI Interstate Combined Wage Claims

Year	New Claims	Established Benefit Year	Weeks Paid	Benefits Paid	First Pays
1994	26	18	362	\$54,759	7
1995	13	12	278	48,199	12
1996	8	4	128	19,758	9
1997	6	29	279	43,630	24
1998	7	9	97	10,693	5
1999	15	20	201	36,656	9
2000	32	29	500	110,301	23
2001	8	13	340	66,385	8
2002	53	49	503	91,585	22
2003	88	79	765	153,172	35
2004	77	63	593	124,103	26
2005	76	67	512	117,655	25
2006	58	53	390	92,122	19
2007	113	103	632	180,862	43
2008	202	165	979	295,576	82
2009	1,242	1,107	8,478	3,082,502	642
2010	1,395	1,215	11,583	4,248,915	746
2011	1,475	1,287	10,518	3,856,200	751
2012	2,619	2,273	16,668	6,477,713	1,200
2013	3,131	2,878	23,263	9,946,563	1,554
2014	3,303	3,057	28,282	13,237,373	1,789
2015	4,989	4,765	45,028	23,033,831	2,491
2016	3,928	3,479	31,599	17,072,832	1,633
2017	2,815	2,600	25,343	13,601,445	1,640
2018	1,357	1,300	16,151	8,622,797	842
2019	1,421	1,378	10,608	5,446,692	647
2020	3,665	3,208	36,125	18,429,479	2,549
2021	1,021	824	8,394	4,630,158	519
2022	757	651	4,778	2,788,005	424
2023	624	578	5,078	3,020,999	399

Source: ETA 586 Interstate Arrangement for Combining Employment and Wages Report.

Note: The Federal-State Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-373), as amended, requires every state to participate in an interstate program for combining employment and wages. The claim is reportable as a new combined wage claim at the time the claim is established using wages from another state requested under the combined wage arrangement. Based on the request, a wage transfer is sent to another state. Intrastate refers to combined wage claims in which the filing state and the paying state are the same. Interstate refers to combined wage claims in which the filing state and the paying state are different.

New Claims and Benefits Paid

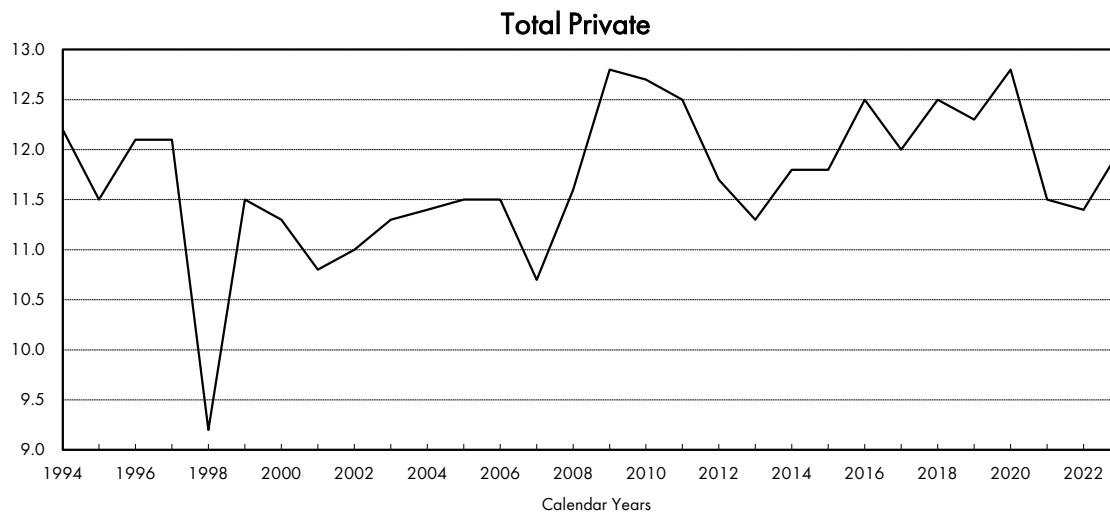


Average Actual Duration By Major Industry

Year	Total Private	Agriculture	Mining	Utilities	Construction	Manufacturing	Wholesale	Retail	Transportation	Information	Finance	Real Estate	Professional	Management	Administrative	Educational	Health Care	Arts	Accommodations	Other Services
1994	12.2																			
1995	11.5																			
1996	12.1																			
1997	12.1																			
1998	9.2																			
1999	11.5																			
2000	11.3																			
2001	10.8	11.9	11.1	16.2	11.7	8.1	11.4	10.5	10.5	11.5	9.9	12.2	10.7	10.7	10.1	12.0	11.1	13.6	10.0	12.5
2002	11.0	12.7	12.0	12.1	11.8	8.2	12.0	11.2	11.7	16.8	13.1	12.2	11.8	0.0	9.7	14.4	11.4	11.6	10.3	11.7
2003	11.3	12.5	11.3	14.5	12.0	9.0	12.8	12.2	11.5	14.3	13.3	11.5	11.3	2.9	11.8	14.3	12.5	12.2	10.4	12.1
2004	11.4	12.1	11.5	12.4	11.5	10.0	12.0	11.7	11.1	12.2	14.5	12.3	12.4	15.2	11.4	12.5	13.3	12.8	11.2	12.4
2005	11.5	12.8	11.5	13.9	11.4	10.6	12.6	12.0	11.0	12.2	12.5	12.3	11.3	12.3	10.7	9.3	13.0	12.1	10.4	12.1
2006	11.5	13.2	11.4	13.6	11.5	10.9	12.2	11.5	11.5	12.1	12.5	11.7	10.4	13.1	11.6	6.4	12.1	12.6	10.0	11.7
2007	10.7	12.8	12.1	10.6	11.7	7.6	11.8	11.2	11.0	12.9	12.8	10.3	12.1	10.9	11.5	13.0	12.4	12.3	10.7	11.7
2008	11.6	12.7	11.8	13.5	11.7	10.2	12.0	11.9	12.1	14.9	13.1	11.3	12.0	11.4	10.5	11.3	13.3	12.2	11.4	12.2
2009	12.8	13.1	13.0	14.2	12.3	13.0	13.5	12.9	12.8	14.9	14.8	15.1	13.4	12.1	12.8	10.8	12.9	13.8	13.0	13.2
2010	12.7	13.6	12.1	11.3	12.7	11.4	14.3	13.5	12.9	15.4	15.4	14.0	14.5	14.2	13.7	13.6	13.4	12.2	12.7	13.9
2011	12.5	13.5	11.5	13.4	12.3	11.5	13.9	13.1	12.1	13.8	14.5	12.2	13.6	11.7	13.4	13.5	13.7	12.5	12.4	13.9
2012	11.7	13.0	11.1	11.3	11.5	11.1	12.6	11.9	11.8	11.3	13.6	14.1	12.3	12.7	12.0	14.7	12.6	12.1	11.4	11.9
2013	11.3	12.9	12.2	10.4	11.9	8.1	12.5	11.4	11.4	16.1	11.4	14.1	11.7	12.9	11.5	10.1	11.7	12.8	11.1	11.9
2014	11.8	13.2	11.8	12.3	12.2	9.3	12.5	12.0	11.8	11.6	11.3	13.5	12.2	13.3	12.0	7.9	12.0	11.8	11.5	12.7
2015	11.8	13.1	11.8	17.3	11.7	11.1	12.7	12.2	12.2	11.8	12.6	10.3	11.6	14.2	11.7	10.5	12.2	12.7	11.3	12.6
2016	12.5	13.0	14.1	14.0	12.5	10.0	13.4	12.4	13.1	12.9	12.8	13.9	13.0	8.5	12.3	6.3	11.9	12.7	11.8	12.1
2017	12.0	13.1	13.2	14.8	12.7	7.5	13.1	12.7	12.9	13.5	13.2	14.4	12.8	11.8	12.8	16.6	11.4	11.5	12.5	12.3
2018	12.5	13.2	12.8	17.4	12.7	10.5	13.3	12.9	12.2	13.3	13.5	13.8	12.8	10.6	12.6	14.9	12.1	12.4	11.7	12.9
2019	12.3	13.0	12.5	15.4	12.5	11.0	13.2	12.7	11.2	15.0	13.1	14.5	12.3	8.7	12.5	15.2	12.2	11.9	12.0	11.0
2020	12.8	13.7	13.9	12.6	12.8	10.6	13.6	12.5	13.4	14.6	14.1	13.2	12.5	9.9	12.6	15.4	12.9	12.5	13.6	12.8
2021	11.5	13.3	15.1	12.0	13.3	7.5	13.6	11.0	14.3	12.8	10.5	15.0	13.7	10.8	13.3	10.9	8.5	10.7	11.7	10.5
2022	11.4	13.0	11.9	17.9	12.0	7.9	12.0	12.1	11.4	14.0	12.6	13.7	11.7	12.4	11.9	12.5	10.8	10.8	10.1	11.3
2023	12.0	12.7	12.3	15.3	12.0	10.5	12.0	11.0	11.0	9.8	12.5	12.2	12.5	13.5	12.2	10.6	10.5	12.9	10.9	10.1

Source: Average Actual Duration for Claimants Whose Benefit Year Ended Classified by Industry and Weeks of Duration.

Note: This table excludes ineligible claims, interstate liable state, interstate (North Dakota) agent claims and wage transfers. The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) breakout for average actual duration began in 2001.



SECTION E: FINANCING FACTS

FINANCING FACTS

The unemployment compensation fund is a national financial pool that enables Job Service North Dakota to pay benefits to unemployed workers. All states maintain three accounts in the unemployment compensation fund: 1) a clearing account, 2) an unemployment trust fund account, and 3) a benefit account, which is payable on demand. Federal regulations state that fund dollars can be withdrawn only to pay unemployment benefits.

Effective December 31, 1999, and for each December 31 thereafter, North Dakota state law requires that a tax rate be set to ensure that the trust fund reserve projections do not fall below 300 percent from a standard margin of error for the targeted amount of the trust fund reserve. The standard margin of error must be computed as the average of the absolute difference between the actual and the projected trust fund reserve for the past five years. The targeted amount is determined from historical and projected covered total wages and benefits paid.

Employer contributions finance UI benefit payments and maintain trust fund solvency. The current tax system, the "array" system, has been in effect since January 1, 1987.

The interest earned on reserves is a secondary source of income for the unemployment compensation trust fund. North Dakota earned \$121,579,586.11 in interest from the Federal Reserve Bank for the trust fund for Calendar Years 1994 through 2023.

The majority of states pay UI benefits with funds collected through employer taxes—only Alaska, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania levy UI taxes on employees. In Alaska and New Jersey, the taxable wage base applicable to employees is the same taxable wage base applicable to employers. In Pennsylvania, the taxable wage base applicable to employees is the total gross covered wages paid for employment.

All liable North Dakota employers are assigned an unemployment insurance tax rate based on their experience with unemployment. This experience is judged in relation to other employers and is measured by the state's experience-rating system called the reserve ratio system.

Under the reserve ratio system, the amount of benefits charged to an employer is deducted from the amount of taxes paid. The balance is then divided by the employer's payroll to determine the significance of the balance in relation to the employer's potential liability for benefits. The ratio provides a basis to rank all the state's liable employers. The actual tax rates are then assigned based on a schedule that provides the higher rates to those employers with the lowest reserve ratio experience.

Employers may make voluntary contributions to improve their contributions-to-benefits balance in a reserve ratio state such as North Dakota and decrease their assigned tax rate. The lower tax rate to be paid typically represents greater savings to the employer than the amount of the voluntary contribution.

The unemployment insurance tax rate for new North Dakota employers in Calendar Year 2023 was 1.13 percent, except in construction industries with North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Sector 23 codes, which were required to pay a tax rate of 9.97 percent. New employer rates apply until the employer has been in business long enough (chargeable with benefits throughout the 12 consecutive-month period ending September 30 of the preceding year for nonconstruction and the 24 consecutive-month period ending September 30 of the preceding year for construction) to qualify for an experience rating.

North Dakota's maximum taxable wage base in 2023 was \$40,800. During the same year, the minimum tax rate was 0.08 percent, and the maximum tax rate was 9.97 percent.

Federal law mandates that states allow nonprofit and government organizations, as well as federally recognized Indian tribes and entities wholly owned by those tribes, the option to finance benefit costs. Benefits may be financed by the payment of contributions on the same basis as other employers (tax-rated method) or by reimbursing the fund only for benefit costs charged against their account (reimbursement method).

Individual employers who elect the reimbursement method are usually billed at the end of each quarter for actual benefit costs or are billed a flat rate, with an annual accounting to adjust over/underpayment of actual costs.

The distribution of claimant benefit charges in North Dakota is allocated to each employer who employed the claimant and is based on the premise that employers who paid the claimant's base period wages should be proportionately liable for those benefits.

Taxable employers are not charged for benefits paid when: (1) the benefits paid are later reversed, (2) the claimant voluntarily quits without good cause, (3) the claimant is discharged for misconduct, (4) the employer continues to employ the claimant on the same part-time basis during the base period, and (5) benefits are paid to a claimant while in approved training.

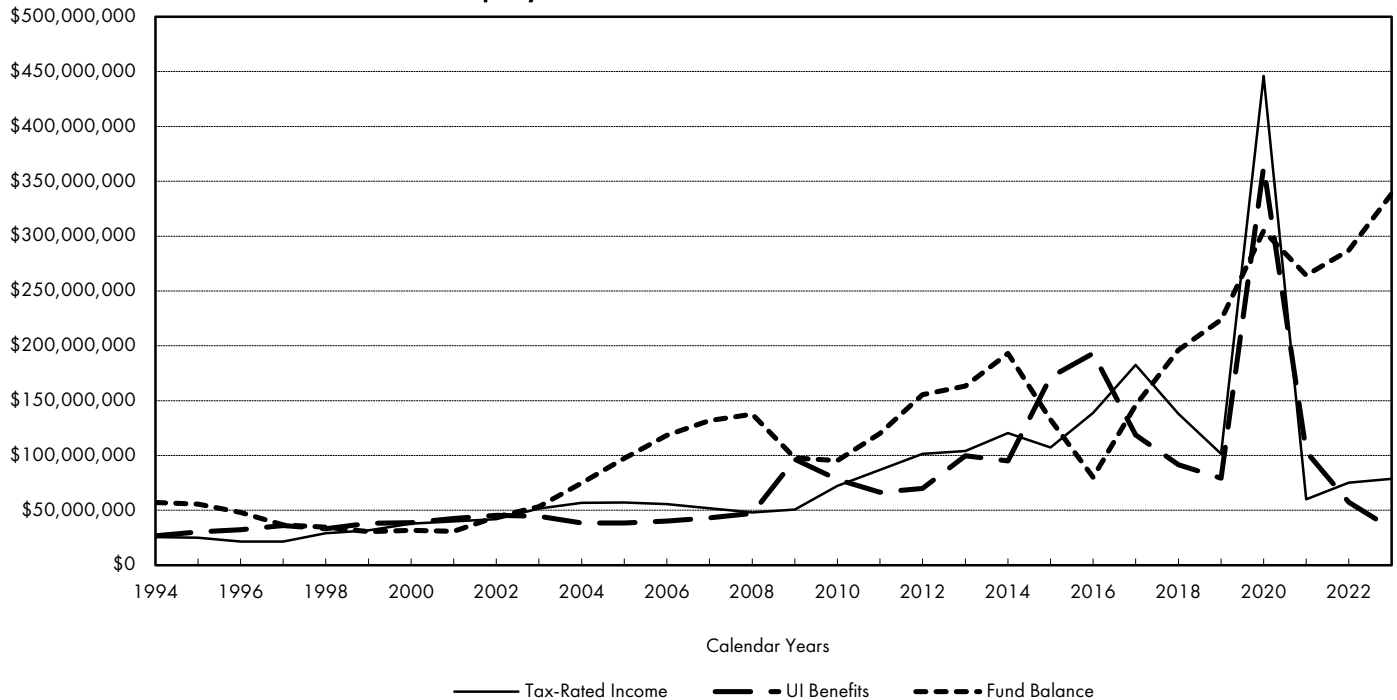
Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund

Year	Tax-Rated Income	Reimbursable Income	Interest	UI Benefits	Reimbursable Benefits	Extended Benefits	Reed Act Cash	Fund Balance
1994	\$25,519,489	\$2,203,386	\$3,620,421	\$26,804,577	\$2,006,955	\$2,130	\$0	\$57,051,198
1995	25,173,838	1,641,911	3,819,699	30,353,962	1,649,328	-19	0	55,683,376
1996	21,420,056	1,490,721	3,614,242	32,339,839	1,728,411	261	61,092	48,200,976
1997	21,645,888	1,899,033	2,910,401	36,109,407	1,948,346	0	0	36,598,546
1998	29,019,565	1,421,624	2,344,170	33,247,447	1,494,129	99	31,870	34,674,100
1999	31,703,107	1,683,420	2,001,083	38,248,838	1,630,077	409	325,650	30,508,037
2000	37,745,176	1,461,538	1,849,699	38,765,227	1,410,479	0	300,987	31,689,731
2001	39,949,249	1,340,088	1,867,914	42,519,369	1,408,144	0	-100,779	30,818,691
2002	41,828,146	1,637,126	2,346,602	45,497,031	1,810,127	0	14,684,109	44,007,516
2003	51,558,938	2,226,277	2,679,995	44,634,049	2,357,542	0	-173,604	53,307,530
2004	56,890,986	1,880,383	3,301,552	38,334,535	2,048,203	0	0	74,997,712
2005	57,008,794	1,870,296	4,167,384	38,515,429	1,886,364	0	-123,985	97,518,409
2006	55,565,404	1,905,294	6,162,388	40,203,538	1,890,543	0	-513,892	118,543,523
2007	51,992,011	1,857,231	4,317,433	43,086,910	1,841,827	0	-101,504	131,679,956
2008	48,074,059	1,916,288	6,461,595	47,326,208	2,042,235	0	-969,039	137,794,417
2009	50,859,094	2,553,573	5,675,800	96,487,557	2,694,485	0	34,571	97,735,412
2010	72,211,736	2,741,284	3,889,638	78,164,083	2,765,746	0	-255,288	95,392,954
2011	86,778,192	2,911,200	4,639,780	66,421,150	2,898,276	0	-265,816	120,136,883
2012	101,559,914	2,501,578	3,835,377	70,119,777	2,341,458	0	-228,115	155,344,402
2013	104,251,530	2,353,405	3,929,814	99,790,608	2,298,262	0	-351,002	163,439,280
2014	120,426,178	2,130,364	4,326,613	95,035,885	2,122,063	0	0	193,164,488
2015	107,301,392	1,964,671	4,163,386	171,448,825	2,127,010	0	-247,003	132,771,100
2016	138,955,192	2,724,056	2,243,565	193,055,407	2,828,890	0	-730,007	80,079,609
2017	182,481,752	2,438,994	2,512,413	118,560,952	2,939,337	0	-258,374	145,754,106
2018	138,049,641	2,725,453	4,134,714	91,496,175	2,809,950	0	-97,109	196,260,679
2019	101,604,381	1,956,543	5,485,598	79,373,951	2,141,669	0	-53,315	223,738,265
2020	446,012,479	13,759,233	5,815,598	363,091,087	22,559,638	0	1,293,410	304,968,260
2021	60,030,799	1,600,395	6,171,475	103,649,925	4,288,380	0	-534,462	264,298,162
2022	75,336,256	1,631,531	5,202,506	57,331,038	1,585,795	0	-475,985	287,075,635
2023	78,850,398	1,819,476	8,088,729	33,356,333	2,965,857	0	-742,596	338,769,453

Source: ETA 2112 UI Financial Summary Transaction Report.

Note: Job Service North Dakota administers the Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund. The contributions (unemployment taxes) collected from liable employers are deposited into the trust fund and unemployment benefits are paid from the fund. Any applicable interest is also deposited into the fund.

Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund



Covered Employers

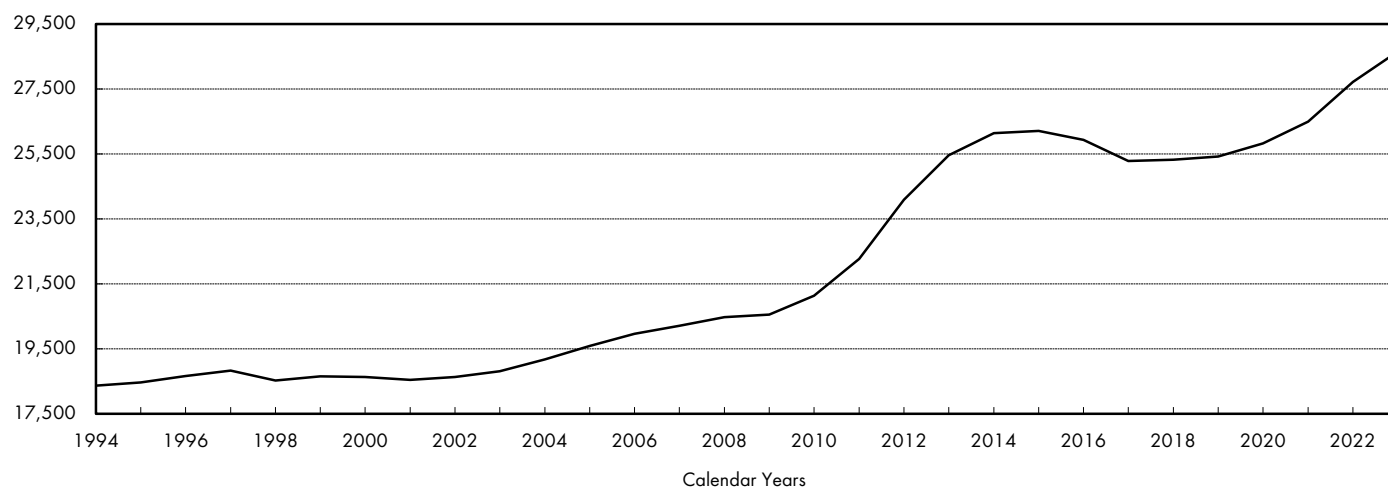
Year	Contributory Employers	Reimbursable Employers	Total Covered Employers
1994	17,614	753	18,367
1995	17,417	1,050	18,467
1996	17,617	1,050	18,667
1997	17,782	1,049	18,831
1998	17,487	1,037	18,524
1999	17,609	1,052	18,661
2000	17,581	1,056	18,637
2001	17,502	1,042	18,544
2002	17,586	1,053	18,639
2003	17,755	1,062	18,817
2004	18,106	1,071	19,177
2005	18,516	1,078	19,594
2006	18,876	1,086	19,962
2007	19,127	1,085	20,212
2008	19,386	1,094	20,480
2009	19,465	1,095	20,560
2010	20,038	1,099	21,137
2011	21,172	1,103	22,275
2012	22,985	1,106	24,091
2013	24,364	1,102	25,466
2014	25,038	1,106	26,144
2015	25,102	1,112	26,214
2016	24,829	1,106	25,935
2017	24,170	1,112	25,282
2018	24,190	1,130	25,320
2019	24,291	1,129	25,420
2020	24,693	1,128	25,821
2021	25,364	1,130	26,494
2022	26,570	1,148	27,718
2023	27,481	1,172	28,653

Source: ETA 581 Contribution Operations Report as of December 31 of each year.

Note: The contributory employers' tax rate is based on the employers' experience with unemployment insurance benefit payments. Payments are based on the "pool" concept that results in a sharing of costs among all contributory employers. The reimbursable employer (state, local government and nonprofit) repays 100% of the benefits paid to former employees with no sharing of the costs.

The reimbursable employers were created by law in 1978 and established as countable units by 1980. Flat-rated employers were not included as reimbursable from 1983 through 1994.

Total Covered Employers

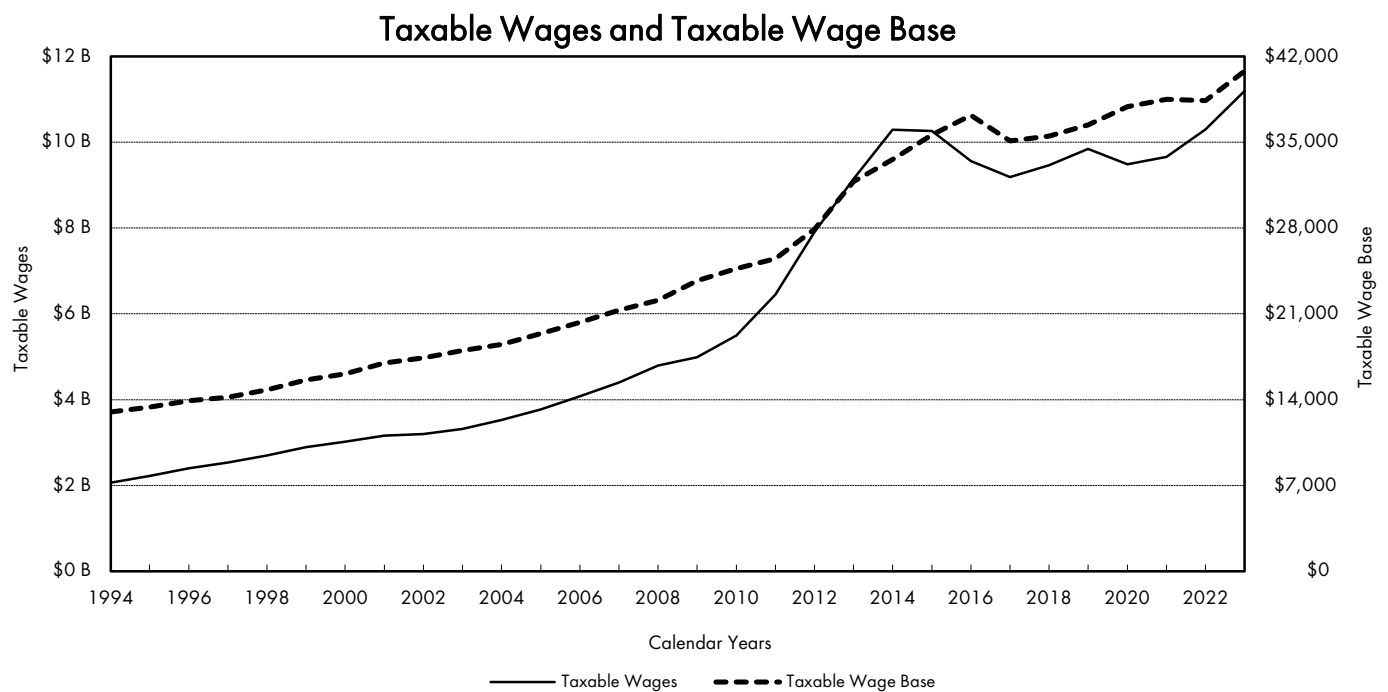


Covered Wages

Year	Total Wages	Taxable Wages	Percent of Taxable Wages To Total Wages	Taxable Wage Base
1994	\$3,789,667,000	\$2,063,878,000	54.46%	\$13,000
1995	4,067,267,000	2,224,809,000	54.70%	13,400
1996	4,357,313,000	2,401,073,000	55.10%	13,900
1997	4,626,915,000	2,535,661,000	54.80%	14,200
1998	4,954,610,000	2,700,014,000	54.49%	14,800
1999	5,226,387,000	2,894,892,000	55.39%	15,600
2000	5,476,228,000	3,023,559,000	55.21%	16,100
2001	5,682,004,000	3,159,222,000	55.60%	17,000
2002	5,797,100,000	3,197,727,000	55.16%	17,400
2003	6,074,793,000	3,321,201,000	54.67%	18,000
2004	6,564,638,000	3,526,636,000	53.72%	18,500
2005	6,955,542,000	3,774,874,000	54.27%	19,400
2006	7,492,129,000	4,076,070,000	54.40%	20,300
2007	8,109,044,000	4,396,663,000	54.22%	21,300
2008	8,929,133,000	4,793,756,000	53.69%	22,100
2009	9,021,774,000	4,986,368,000	55.27%	23,700
2010	9,913,285,000	5,494,830,000	55.43%	24,700
2011	11,872,847,000	6,446,607,000	54.30%	25,500
2012	14,656,298,000	7,903,849,000	53.93%	27,900
2013	15,877,752,000	9,141,262,000	57.57%	31,800
2014	17,869,531,000	10,289,949,000	57.58%	33,600
2015	17,074,947,000	10,262,760,000	60.10%	35,600
2016	15,243,485,000	9,558,964,000	62.71%	37,200
2017	15,553,611,000	9,186,757,000	59.07%	35,100
2018	16,488,143,000	9,459,157,000	57.37%	35,500
2019	16,961,816,000	9,841,777,000	58.02%	36,400
2020	15,846,577,000	9,483,639,000	59.85%	37,900
2021	16,421,268,000	9,656,949,000	58.81%	38,500
2022	18,190,733,000	10,296,961,000	56.61%	38,400
2023	19,795,566,000	11,190,195,000	56.53%	40,800

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) Covered Employment, Wages and Contributions Report.

Note: Total wages represent the annual payrolls of employers covered by North Dakota unemployment insurance laws. Taxable wages are that portion of the total wages on which employers pay taxes. The amount of taxes employers pay is limited to their taxable wage base for the year.



1994-2023 North Dakota Unemployment Insurance Tax Rates

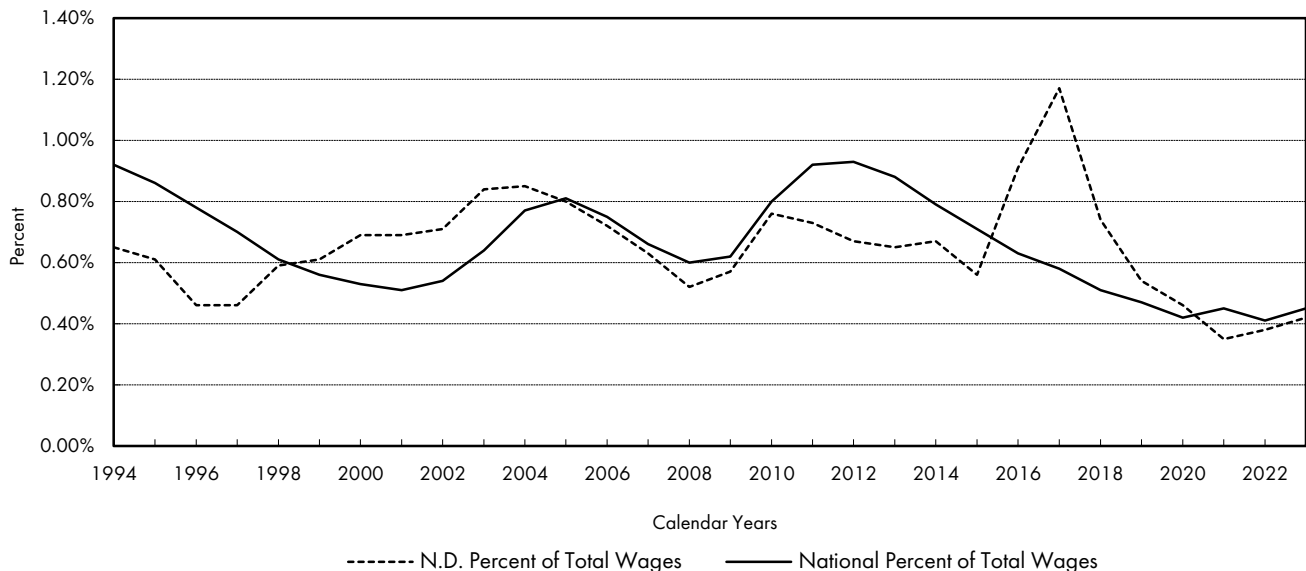
Year	Minimum		Maximum		Percent of Taxable Wages		Percent of Total Wages	
					N.D.	National	N.D.	National
1994	0.30%	5.40%	1.20%	2.55%	0.65%	0.92%		
1995	0.20%	5.40%	1.11%	2.44%	0.61%	0.86%		
1996	0.10%	7.00%	0.83%	2.28%	0.46%	0.78%		
1997	0.10%	7.00%	0.85%	2.13%	0.46%	0.70%		
1998	0.20%	8.50%	1.08%	1.91%	0.59%	0.61%		
1999	0.20%	8.50%	1.10%	1.76%	0.61%	0.56%		
2000	0.26%	10.09%	1.24%	1.75%	0.69%	0.53%		
2001	0.33%	10.09%	1.24%	1.70%	0.69%	0.51%		
2002	0.42%	10.09%	1.28%	1.80%	0.71%	0.54%		
2003	0.49%	10.09%	1.54%	2.16%	0.84%	0.64%		
2004	0.49%	10.09%	1.59%	2.67%	0.85%	0.77%		
2005	0.49%	10.09%	1.48%	2.84%	0.80%	0.81%		
2006	0.40%	9.44%	1.32%	2.67%	0.72%	0.75%		
2007	0.34%	8.09%	1.16%	2.42%	0.63%	0.66%		
2008	0.20%	9.86%	0.97%	2.24%	0.52%	0.60%		
2009	0.20%	9.86%	1.03%	2.28%	0.57%	0.62%		
2010	0.20%	10.00%	1.37%	2.96%	0.76%	0.80%		
2011	0.20%	10.00%	1.34%	3.44%	0.73%	0.92%		
2012	0.20%	9.91%	1.24%	3.48%	0.67%	0.93%		
2013	0.17%	9.78%	1.13%	3.26%	0.65%	0.88%		
2014	0.16%	9.76%	1.16%	2.95%	0.67%	0.79%		
2015	0.10%	9.70%	0.94%	2.68%	0.56%	0.71%		
2016	0.28%	10.72%	1.44%	2.39%	0.91%	0.63%		
2017	0.49%	11.43%	1.98%	2.21%	1.17%	0.58%		
2018	0.30%	10.74%	1.29%	2.00%	0.74%	0.51%		
2019	0.15%	9.75%	0.93%	1.89%	0.54%	0.47%		
2020	0.08%	9.69%	0.77%	1.72%	0.46%	0.42%		
2021	0.08%	9.69%	0.60%	1.89%	0.35%	0.45%		
2022	0.08%	9.69%	0.68%	1.74%	0.38%	0.41%		
2023	0.08%	9.97%	0.75%	1.81%	0.42%	0.45%		

Source: Job Service North Dakota Tax Rate Schedule, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) Report, ETA 2112 UI Financial Summary Transaction report, and ET Handbook No. 394 (National 2023 is preliminary).

Note: Tax rates vary from one employer to another and depend on the experience of each employer. When a tax rate is multiplied by taxable wages, it provides the contributions or income due to the UI trust fund from each employing unit.

From 2000 to 2002, the minimum calculated UI tax rate was 0.49%. However, the rate increase was limited to 130% of the prior year's rate, so the effective minimum rate was 0.26% (0.20% times 130%) for 2000, 0.33% (0.26% times 130%) for 2001 and 0.42% (0.33% times 130%) for 2002.

Contributions as a Percentage of Total Wages

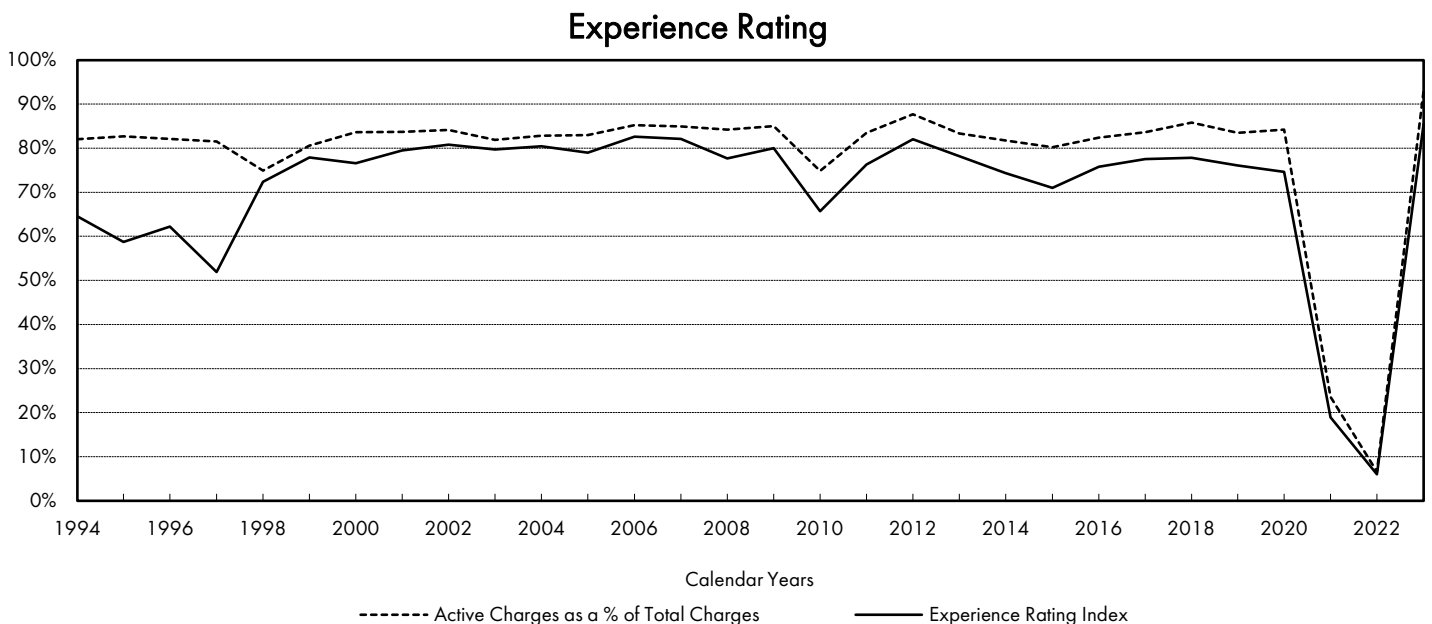


1994-2023 North Dakota Unemployment Insurance Data Book
Experience Rating Index (ERI)

Year	Active Charges	Inactive Charges	Noncharged	(Tax-rated)		Active Charges as a % of Total	ERI
				Total Benefits	Ineffective Charges		
1994	\$20,526,279	\$1,454,116	\$3,055,597	\$25,035,992	\$4,380,773	82.0%	64.5%
1995	22,348,340	1,394,096	3,294,307	27,036,743	6,485,258	82.7%	58.7%
1996	21,993,157	1,552,528	3,251,766	26,797,451	5,325,719	82.1%	62.2%
1997	27,218,796	1,522,040	4,653,644	33,394,480	9,882,205	81.5%	51.9%
1998	27,281,801	1,719,111	7,425,632	36,426,544	906,000	74.9%	72.4%
1999	25,132,713	1,469,588	4,576,144	31,178,445	844,000	80.6%	77.9%
2000	32,175,857	1,515,363	4,812,344	38,503,564	2,682,000	83.6%	76.6%
2001	30,282,694	1,267,432	4,651,068	36,201,194	1,520,000	83.7%	79.5%
2002	34,260,510	1,992,472	4,462,867	40,715,849	1,343,000	84.1%	80.8%
2003	36,138,839	2,813,665	5,159,786	44,112,290	996,000	81.9%	79.7%
2004	36,856,408	2,421,916	5,210,662	44,488,986	1,101,000	82.8%	80.4%
2005	32,500,595	2,004,874	4,665,553	39,171,022	1,569,000	83.0%	79.0%
2006	32,509,831	1,312,811	4,316,917	38,139,559	1,024,000	85.2%	82.6%
2007	32,898,146	1,490,761	4,338,032	38,726,939	1,105,000	84.9%	82.1%
2008	36,067,249	1,928,522	4,818,047	42,813,818	2,817,000	84.2%	77.7%
2009	35,840,320	1,436,360	4,881,014	42,157,694	2,107,000	85.0%	80.0%
2010	67,090,724	11,262,381	11,285,421	89,638,526	8,197,000	74.8%	65.7%
2011	68,661,899	4,170,441	9,397,952	82,230,292	5,886,000	83.5%	76.3%
2012	59,335,771	1,226,070	7,123,790	67,685,631	3,862,000	87.7%	82.0%
2013	52,045,104	1,293,604	9,106,534	62,445,242	3,202,000	83.3%	78.2%
2014	78,868,397	2,528,610	15,104,643	96,501,650	7,186,000	81.7%	74.3%
2015	75,077,994	1,770,790	16,755,184	93,603,968	8,642,000	80.2%	71.0%
2016	123,515,897	1,907,867	24,468,755	149,892,519	9,830,000	82.4%	75.8%
2017	166,522,829	5,801,181	26,953,172	199,277,182	12,013,000	83.6%	77.5%
2018	108,103,646	3,198,602	14,759,265	126,061,513	9,997,000	85.8%	77.8%
2019	80,280,601	4,448,378	11,431,583	96,160,562	7,131,000	83.5%	76.1%
2020	63,884,685	1,854,287	10,161,888	75,900,860	7,297,000	84.2%	74.6%
2021	76,546,180	2,470,775	245,624,330	324,641,285	15,204,000	23.6%	18.9%
2022	8,150,890	152,013	115,240,407	123,543,310	773,000	6.6%	6.0%
2023	46,172,337	819,656	2,628,552	49,620,545	3,750,000	93.1%	85.5%

Source: ETA 204 Experience Rating Report. The information is from October 1, two years prior, through September 30 of the prior year.

Note: The ERI is a ratio reflecting the proportion of total benefits that results in the funding of benefits through individual employer experience. The term experience rating means that each employer is assigned an unemployment insurance contribution tax rate based on some measurement of the experience level. The ERI is the sum of inactive charges, noncharged and ineffective charges, divided by total benefits, and this ratio subtracted from one. Total benefits are active employer benefit charges plus inactive or out-of-business employer charges plus noncharged benefits which are not charged to specific employers for various reasons such as misconduct or voluntary quit. Noncharged benefits are a result of 1977 North Dakota legislative action. Ineffective charges were not available prior to rate year 1988. The definition of ineffective charges was revised in 1998 from all active employers to positive experience rated employers.



SECTION F: EXTENDED BENEFITS PROGRAM

EXTENDED BENEFITS PROGRAM

The Federal-State Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-373) created the Extended Unemployment Compensation program. The primary purpose of the extended benefits (EB) program is to allow unemployment insurance recipients who have exhausted their benefits during a period of high unemployment to receive additional payments for a maximum of 13 weeks. The state and the federal government provide funding for the EB program.

An extended benefit period begins at the start of the third week after a week when an "on" indicator is triggered by the insured unemployment rate (IUR) calculation. Once triggered "on," the program must continue for at least 13 weeks. The EB program is terminated three weeks after the indicator is turned "off" by the IUR if the program's 13-week minimum duration has been met. Prior to 1981, the EB program could be triggered "on" by either a national trigger or a state trigger. Federal law was changed in August 1981 to eliminate the national trigger.

Prior to the elimination of the national trigger, the EB program was enacted in all states when the national rate of seasonally adjusted insured unemployment equaled or exceeded 4.5 percent for 13 consecutive weeks. The program was then triggered "off" when the same rate dropped below 4.5 percent for 13 consecutive weeks.

North Dakota's IUR is currently the only mechanism used to trigger the EB program on and off. Extended benefits will trigger "on" when North Dakota's weekly rate of insured unemployment (not seasonally adjusted) is computed as an average of the most current 13 calendar weeks and the rate:

1. Equals or exceeds 5 percent and,
2. Is at least 120 percent higher than the average rate for the same 13-week period in the preceding two years.

If either criterion above is not met for any single week, the state trigger process terminates the EB program, provided the program has been in effect for the required minimum of 13 weeks.

The extended benefits program was "on" in North Dakota during the following time periods:

Triggered by:	National Criteria		State Criteria	
	<u>"on"</u>	<u>"off"</u>	<u>"on"</u>	<u>"off"</u>
	1-23-1972	4-22-1972	7-2-1972	9-30-1972
	2-23-1975	7-23-1977	3-6-1983	6-11-1983
	8-28-1977	1-28-1978	5-31-2020	10-3-2020
	7-20-1980	1-24-1981		

The federal and state governments share the costs of the EB program 50-50. However, a federal law exists which directs that if a state does not have a one-week waiting period for claims, that state pays the first full week of extended benefits. For calendar years 1994 through 2023, the EB payments affecting the North Dakota unemployment trust fund were \$2,880.88.

States have the option to trigger extended benefits with insured unemployment rates of 5 percent and 120 percent, times the average rate of the identical 13-week periods for the prior two years, or a straight 6 percent IUR and waiving the 120 percent requirement. North Dakota has not elected to adopt the 6 percent option.

The EB trigger formula was amended to include two additional trigger provisions based on the total unemployment rate. This provision took effect on August 1, 1993. First, the EB trigger will be met if the average rate of seasonally adjusted total unemployment for the most recent three months equals or exceeds 6.5 percent and equals or exceeds 110 percent for either (or both) of the corresponding 3-month periods ending in the two preceding calendar years. The second provision changes the maximum number of weeks of benefits available from 13 weeks to 20 weeks if the average rate of seasonally adjusted total unemployment for the most recent three months equals or exceeds 8 percent and equals or exceeds 110 percent for either (or both) of the corresponding 3-month periods ending in the two preceding calendar years. These additional seven weeks are financed 80 percent by the federal government and 20 percent by the state government instead of the 50-50 share for the first 13 weeks. North Dakota has not elected to adopt either of these two additional provisions.

GLOSSARY

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Additional Claim

The reopening of a new period of unemployment filed at the beginning of a second or subsequent period of eligibility after a break of one week or more has occurred in the claim series with intervening employment.

Agent State

Unemployment claims filed in a state (agent state) against another state called the liable state.

Average Annual Earnings

Total wages in covered employment divided by average monthly covered employment.

Average Monthly Covered Employment

The sum of all reported covered employment for a 12-month period divided by 12.

Average Weekly Benefit Amount

The total benefits paid for all weeks of unemployment divided by the number of weeks compensated.

Average Weekly Wage

Average annual earnings in covered employment divided by 52.

Base Period

The first four of the last five completed calendar quarters immediately preceding the effective date of an individual's benefit year.

Benefit Cost Rate

The cost of benefits as determined by the ratio of regular benefits paid in the current year divided by total wages paid in the previous year.

Benefit Year

A one-year period beginning with the effective date of an eligibility determination; a 52-week period during which a claimant can receive the benefits determined.

Benefits

Financial payments to an individual under the North Dakota Unemployment Insurance laws.

Claimant

An individual who has filed a request for determination of insured status.

Continued Week Claimed

A claim for waiting week credit or payment of benefits for a week.

Continued Week Paid

Payment for a week of unemployment.

Combined Wages (Interstate Wage Combining)

Wages paid during a base period that were paid in more than one state and combined for purposes of determining eligibility and each state's share of liability.

Coverage

An employing unit that is subject to the state's unemployment compensation laws.

Covered Employment

The average number of individuals in jobs covered by unemployment insurance.

DUA

Disaster Unemployment Assistance.

Duration

The number of weeks for which payments were received by an individual (actual), or qualified for (potential), for each program. Average duration is defined as the number of weeks paid per program in a 12-month period, divided by the number of first payments received in that program during that period.

Effective Charges

Benefits charged to positive balance employers and benefits charged to negative balance employers up to the level of their tax contributions.

EUC

Emergency Unemployment Compensation.

Exhaustees

Persons receiving all payments for which they were determined eligible during their benefit year.

Experience Rating

A method to assign a tax rate to an employer. Ratios are calculated based on each employer's UI historical activity of contributions, benefits, and taxable wages. Employers are then ranked relative to other employers by these ratios.

Extended Benefits (EB)

Additional benefits available to claimants after regular state unemployment insurance benefits have been exhausted, but only when an extended benefits period is in effect.

Extended Benefits Period

A period, during which extended benefits payments are available, that is defined as a period of 13 weeks or more when the state's insured unemployment rate is 5 percent and as a percentage of the last two-year average insured unemployment rate, 120 percent or higher.

Federal Fiscal Year

The federal fiscal year runs from October 1st of the preceding year through September 30th of the reference year (See State Program Year).

Federal Supplemental Benefits (FSB)

A federally-funded program that was in effect between 1975 and 1978; similar to Federal Supplemental Compensation.

Federal Supplemental Compensation (FSC)

A federally funded program in effect between October 1982 and April 1985, which provided additional payments after regular benefits had been exhausted and extended benefits had been exhausted or an extended benefits period was not in effect.

Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation (FPUC)

A federal emergency program designed to increase unemployment benefits for millions of Americans affected by the 2020 novel coronavirus pandemic.

Final Payment

(See Exhaustees).

First Payment

The payment for the first eligible week of benefits claimed under a specific program.

Flat-Rated Employers

Employers who elect the reimbursement method of being billed a flat rate, with an annual accounting to adjust over/underpayment of actual costs.

High-Cost Multiple

Trust Fund as a percent of total wages divided by the high-cost rate. The high-cost rate is the highest historical ratio of benefits to wages for a 12-month period.

High Quarter

The quarter of an individual's base period in which the individual had the greatest amount of earnings.

Inactive Charges

Benefits paid charged to inactive or out-of-business employer accounts.

Industry Code

Classification of a reporting employing unit by primary economic activity according to North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes.

Ineffective Charges

Benefits paid charged to active and inactive negative balance employer accounts over and above their tax contributions. These charges increase the employer's negative balance and represent a cash shortfall.

Initial Claims

A claim for unemployment benefits filed (1) to request a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for compensation, or (2) to begin a second or subsequent period of claiming unemployment benefits within a benefit year or period of eligibility after intervening employment.

Insured Unemployment

The number of persons, during a given week, filing continued claims for full regular benefits, partial regular benefits, or in a waiting week status.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR)

Ratio of insured unemployed expressed as a percentage of average covered employment; computed as average insured unemployment over a 13-week period divided by average covered employment lagged 6 months.

Interstate Claims, Interstate Payments (Liable State)

Claims made by, or payments made to, persons residing in other states who worked in North Dakota and for which North Dakota is totally or partially liable for unemployment compensation payments.

Intrastate Claims, Intrastate Payments

Claims made by, or payments made to, persons residing within North Dakota, including payments from other liable states.

Local Office

Place where an individual can receive assistance with reemployment activities.

Lost Wages Assistance (LWA)

A federal-state unemployment benefit that provided \$300 to \$400 weekly compensation to eligible claimants.

Mail Claims

Claims filed by mail to the Mail Claims unit at the Job Service North Dakota administrative office.

Mixed Earner Unemployment Compensation (MEUC)

A program created in December of 2020 to assist claimants who receive regular unemployment or extension benefits and earned self-employment income the year before their claim.

NAICS

North American Industry Classification System.

New Claim

An initial claim filed in person, by mail, or telephone to request a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for unemployment insurance compensation.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Employment that includes all full-time and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay from the pay period which included the 12th of the month. The employment does not include self-employed workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, or most agricultural workers. The employment is by place of work rather than residence.

Noncharges

Benefits not charged to employer accounts due to specific exemption by state law or agency procedure. Noncharges may include disqualifications, overpayments, combined wage claims, and state share of extended benefits.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)

A national standardized system to classify reporting employing units into industries by 6-digit codes, according to primary economic activity.

Ownership

Classification of reporting employing units according to legal proprietorship (federal, state, local, international, or private industry) rather than by type of economic activity.

Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation (PEUC)

A federal emergency program designed to provide individuals with temporary federal unemployment compensation after they exhaust their entitlement to state unemployment compensation.

Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (PUA)

A federal program that temporarily expanded unemployment insurance eligibility to self-employed workers, freelancers, independent contractors, and part-time workers impacted by the coronavirus.

Regular Benefits

See State UI (Regular) Program.

Reimbursable

A contribution system whereby certain employers (state and local governments, hospitals, schools, nonprofit corporations) can elect to directly reimburse the state trust fund for benefits paid for which they are responsible, rather than pay taxes under the experience rating system.

State Program Year

July 1st of the reference year through June 30th of the subsequent year (See Federal Fiscal Year).

State UI (Regular) Program

An insurance program designed to provide compensation to individuals who are temporarily involuntarily unemployed; funded through employer taxes and reimbursements.

Supplemental Payments

Payments made to claimants who were paid previously but may have been underpaid for various reasons.

TAA

Trade Adjustment Assistance.

Tax Base

The maximum amount of an employee's earnings subject to state unemployment insurance taxes.

Taxable Wages (Payroll)

That part of total wages reported by employers subject to the experience rating system that are subject to state unemployment tax provisions.

Total Labor Force

All persons age 16 and over residing in a specific geographical area who are either employed, unemployed and seeking employment, or involved in a labor dispute.

Total Unemployment

All persons age 16 and over who did not work during the survey week, but were available and seeking work or waiting to report for work within 30 days.

Total Unemployment Rate

The number of unemployed persons as a percent of the total civilian labor force. Defined as total unemployment divided by the total labor force.

Total Wages (Payroll)

The total of all wages (taxable and reimbursable) paid by covered employers (taxable and reimbursable). Includes bonuses, tips, and the cash value of meals, lodging, and other gratuities when furnished with the job.

TRA

Trade Readjustment Allowance.

Transitional Claim

A claim filed to request a determination of eligibility and establishment of a new benefit year having an effective date within the 7-day period immediately following the current benefit year ending date and a week for which compensation or waiting period credit was claimed.

Trust Fund

A state fund to receive and disburse unemployment insurance funds.

Trust Fund Reserve

Funds on deposit in the trust fund plus balances in the state's "clearing account" and "benefit payment account" plus interest credited for the last quarter of the calendar year.

UCFE

Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees.

UCX

Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen.

UI

Unemployment Insurance.

Unemployment Trust Fund

A fund established in the Treasury of the United States which contains all monies deposited by state agencies to the credit of their unemployment fund accounts and federal unemployment taxes collected by the Internal Revenue Service.

Waiting Week

The first week for which a claimant files for unemployment insurance benefits and for which there are no disqualification issues or excess earnings. No payment is made for the waiting week.

Weekly Benefit Amount

The amount payable to a claimant for a compensable week of total unemployment for which they were determined eligible at the time the claim was filed.

Weeks Claimed

The number of weeks of benefits claimed, 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. Interstate claims are counted in the paying state.