

Midwest Ranking by Reciprocity Rate not Percent Covered

Michigan ranks 5th out of 8 Midwestern states

State	Covered Employmenta	Civilian Labor Force	Percent Covered	MLHS Rank	Reciprocity Rate	
					All Programs	Regular Programs
Pennsylvania	5,442	6,323	86%	3	93	48
Wisconsin	2,644	3,068	86%	2	83	46
Minnesota	2,557	2,977	86%	4	68	35
Illinois	5,490	6,615	83%	7	67	33
Michigan	3,777	4,719	80%	8	64	26
Indiana	2,708	3,130	87%	1	59	25
Iowa	1,431	1,678	85%	5	59	35
Ohio	4,890	5,886	83%	6	53	23

http://www.ows.doleta.gov/unemploy/content/data_stats/datasum11/DataSum_2011_2.pdf

RECIPIENCY RATE The insured unemployed in regular programs as a percent of total unemployed.

Notes: Percentage covered is a function of eligibility / qualification for benefits. The higher and longer a state has unemployment the more the percentage will decline as claimants exhaust benefits. NONE of the states in the MLHS comparison has had higher unemployment and duration than Michigan.

UI Data not Provided in the MLHS Report

State	Unemployment Rate	FUTA Penalties	Trust Fund Loans	Employer Contribution Rates
Michigan	11.20%	0.90%	\$3,181,000,000	1.44
Wisconsin	7.90%	0.30%	\$1,200,000,000	1.12
Pennsylvania	8.20%	0.30%	\$2,958,000,000	1.32
Ohio	9.10%	0.30%	\$2,313,000,000	0.93
Illinois	9.90%	0.30%	\$2,006,000,000	1.05
Indiana	8.70%	0.60%	\$1,894,000,000	0.67
Iowa	6.10%	0.00%	\$0	1.50
Minnesota	7.20%	0.30%	\$268,900,000	1.26

Data obtained from USDOL http://www.ows.doleta.gov/unemploy/avg_employ.asp

<http://www.ows.doleta.gov/unemploy/docs/aetr-2011est.xls>

*2011 ESTIMATED EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTION RATES as a percent of total wages.

Notes: Michigan led all eight states (and for that matter the entire country) in unemployment rate, duration of unemployment, trust fund debt, FUTA penalties to be assessed in 2012, and Trust fund loans. Despite this, Michigan still surpassed the other eight states used in the MLHS report in Employer Contribution Rate percentages.

MLHS shows the ranking of eight Midwestern states based on a "gap" between covered employment and the civilian labor force and concludes that "A Michigan Unemployed Worker is Least Likely to be Eligible for UI" in Michigan when compared to the other states.

As noted previously, this should hardly be a surprise when you consider that none of these other states have had the length and depth of unemployment in Michigan. Michigan workers are less likely to qualify for benefits because MORE WORKERS IN MICHIGAN HAVE USED UP THEIR BENEFITS AND THUS ARE NO LONGER ELIGIBLE.

A measure that illustrates this fact is a ranking of states by the IUR rate or IUR% INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: The rate computed by dividing Insured Unemployed for the current quarter by Covered Employment for the first four of the last six completed quarters.

In other words, how many workers that qualify for benefits are actually collecting benefits?

This measure shows why there is a gap in the first place.

The answer to closing the gap is JOBS! Not expanding benefits and eligibility in an insolvent system and then saddling employers with higher payroll taxes to cover the shortfall.

Higher payroll taxes = less jobs = more unemployment = higher payroll taxes = less jobs and round and round it goes.

Michigan needs to get off the unemployment carousel not make it bigger so more can ride.

National Ranking by IUR Rate not MLHS Gap is on next page

National Ranking by IUR Rate not MLHS Gap

Michigan ranks 14th out of 50 states

Labor Force Information by State (Levels in thousands) for CYQ 2011.2

State	IUR%	TUR%	Covered Employment	Civilian Labor Force	Total Unemployment	Insured Regular Programs	Unemployment All Programs	Gap
Alaska	4.2	7.6	295	365	27.8	12.7	22.3	3.4
Oregon	4.2	9.4	1,590	1,990	186.8	66.0	136.2	5.2
Pennsylvania	4.1	7.6	5,442	6,323	479.7	220.5	426.3	3.5
California	3.9	11.7	14,337	18,030	2,112.00	556.7	1,198.50	7.8
New Jersey	3.8	9.4	3,728	4,496	421.1	139.2	345.1	5.6
Nevada	3.7	12.5	1,097	1,310	163.9	40.5	96.2	8.8
Wisconsin	3.6	7.7	2,644	3,068	235.3	93.2	160.3	4.1
Connecticut	3.5	9	1,606	1,889	170.9	55.7	121.2	5.5
Idaho	3.5	9.2	597	765	70.6	20.7	37.3	5.7
Rhode Island	3.5	10.7	442	566	60.4	15.2	31.7	7.2
Arkansas	3.3	8	1,123	1,364	109.3	36.3	46.3	4.7
Illinois	3.3	9.1	5,490	6,615	603	180.7	368.7	5.8
Montana	3.3	7.4	408	504	37.3	13.3	20.8	4.1
Michigan	3.2	10.4	3,777	4,719	493	118.7	282.9	7.2
Washington	3.2	9.1	2,755	3,473	315.5	86.5	179.6	5.9
Massachusetts	3.1	7.5	3,140	3,489	262.5	96.0	198.9	4.4
New York	3.1	7.8	8,369	9,547	745.3	253.8	526.9	4.7
South Carolina	3.1	10.3	1,738	2,172	224.7	53.2	111.3	7.2
Mississippi	3.0	10.4	1,055	1,353	140.5	30.9	57.4	7.4
New Mexico	3.0	7.1	753	940	66.4	22.2	44.1	4.1
North Carolina	3.0	9.9	3,769	4,507	445.5	112.8	268.7	6.9
Vermont	3.0	5.6	292	361	20.4	8.7	12.2	2.6
Arizona	2.9	9.2	2,341	3,175	292.1	67.6	140.9	6.3
Maine	2.9	7.7	567	698	53.7	16.5	28.4	4.8
Georgia	2.8	9.9	3,691	4,694	466.4	100.3	307.7	7.1
Hawaii	2.7	6.1	558	635	38.8	14.9	25.2	3.4
Colorado	2.6	8.5	2,138	2,676	228	54.3	127.2	5.9
Maryland	2.6	6.9	2,346	2,988	207.4	61.0	101.8	4.3
Alabama	2.5	9.7	1,765	2,165	209.2	43.1	89.1	7.2
Kentucky	2.5	9.7	1,701	2,124	205.2	41.5	90.2	7.2
Louisiana	2.5	7.8	1,815	2,058	161.5	45.4	58.2	5.3
Minnesota	2.5	6.6	2,557	2,977	197.4	62.8	119.9	4.1
West Virginia	2.5	8.6	676	785	67.9	16.5	30.7	6.1
Delaware	2.4	8	398	426	33.9	9.5	19	5.6
Florida	2.4	10.7	7,065	9,241	985.2	168.5	424.3	8.3
Missouri	2.4	8.7	2,544	3,049	266.2	61.5	122.9	6.3
Ohio	2.4	8.7	4,890	5,886	513.9	114.3	249.3	6.3
Indiana	2.3	8.3	2,708	3,130	258.9	60.7	142.4	6.0
Kansas	2.2	6.4	1,285	1,502	96.5	28.2	51.4	4.2
Iowa	2.1	5.9	1,431	1,678	98.2	29.2	51.9	3.8
Tennessee	2.0	9.8	2,545	3,138	306	50.8	119.6	7.8
Wyoming	2.0	5.9	265	293	17.3	5.4	9.1	3.9
New Hampshire	1.9	5	600	740	36.7	11.5	16.3	3.1
Oklahoma	1.9	5.4	1,454	1,740	94.5	26.7	38.1	3.5
Utah	1.9	7.4	1,130	1,354	99.7	21.2	36.6	5.5
Nebraska	1.8	4.2	887	993	41.7	16.0	26.9	2.4
Texas	1.8	8.1	10,118	12,266	999	177.8	376.4	6.3
Virginia	1.5	6	3,402	4,213	253.5	50.5	84.1	4.5
DC	1.2	10.5	485	333	34.9	5.9	12.2	9.3
North Dakota	1.0	3.3	360	377	12.5	3.6	5.5	2.3
South Dakota	0.9	4.6	381	451	20.9	3.2	4.3	3.7

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IUR% INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: The rate computed by dividing Insured Unemployed for the current quarter by Covered Employment for the first four of the last six completed quarters. (ETA 539)

TUR%: TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: The rate computed by dividing Total Unemployed by the Civilian Labor Force. (Bureau of Labor Statistics)