

STATE OF HAWAII

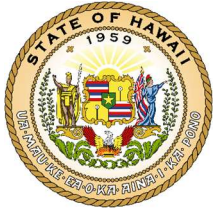
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE FACT BOOK

2024



Department of Labor and Industrial Relations
Research and Statistics Office





State of Hawaii
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Introduction

The Unemployment Insurance Fact Book provides statistical data and other information on the Hawaii Unemployment Insurance program.

The unemployment insurance program is an income maintenance program that provides a partial replacement of wage loss during temporary periods of unemployment. The program pays weekly benefits, generally up to 26 weeks, to individuals who meet the requirements of the state unemployment insurance law.

During 2024, there were three regular programs actively administered by the Hawaii State Unemployment Insurance Division. The State Unemployment Insurance (UI) program covers private industry, state and county governments and nonprofit organizations. The federal Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program covers federal civilian employees. The federal Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Service members (UCX) program covers ex-service personnel. The Federal-State Extended Benefits (EB) program covers claimants who exhaust their regular benefits during periods of high unemployment.

This fact book contains regular program data from 2014 through the end of 2024. It does not include EUC08 data. Tables are presented by programs (UI, UCFE, and UCX) and also in a combined program total. Data for the current year is presented in the smallest available data group, either by county or local office. Unemployment statistics reports required by the Federal government are data sources for this fact book.

Since the start of the State Unemployment Insurance Program in 1937, various unemployment and training programs were implemented. A brief explanation and a history of these programs are provided in the appendices.

Publications from 1990 are available on the Internet at <http://labor.hawaii.gov/rs/>

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Section I – Insured Unemployment

Insured Unemployment Rate

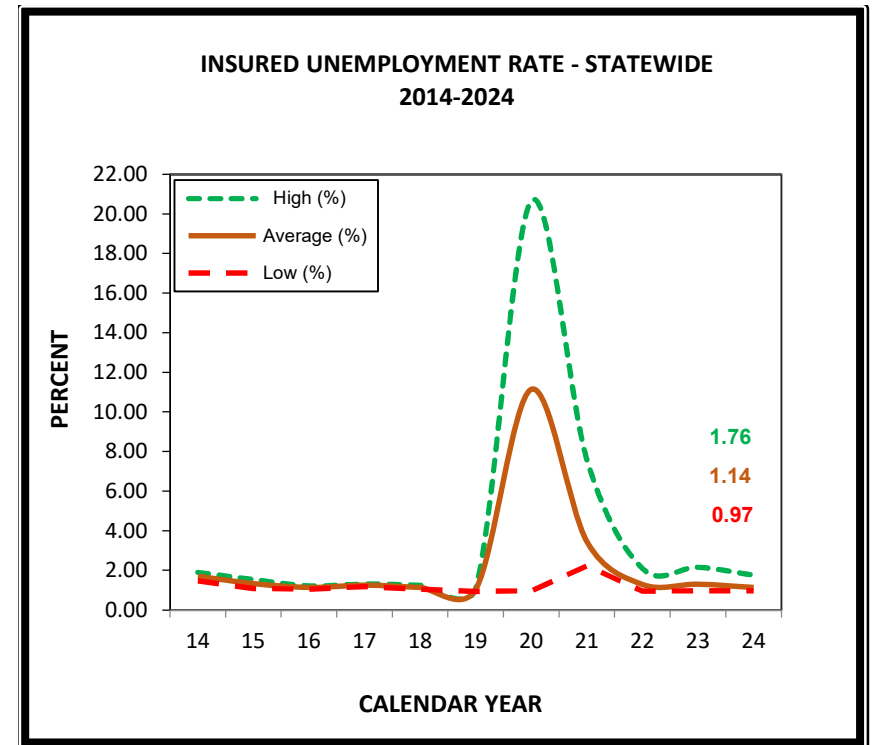
The insured unemployment rate (IUR) is one of many indicators of economic performance in the state. It is a standard measurement of unemployed individuals covered by unemployment insurance and represents a ratio of unemployed individuals to employed individuals.

The IUR is primarily used to trigger “ON” and “OFF” the permanent Extended Benefits Program (EB) and temporary programs approved during periods of high unemployment. The maximum number of weeks a claimant could draw benefits under the former temporary programs fluctuated and was dependent on the IUR.

The IUR and the percentage of the average IUR’s for the corresponding period in each of the preceding two years are used to determine the triggering provisions of the federal-state extended benefits program. The IUR is calculated on a weekly basis by dividing insured unemployment by covered employment. Insured unemployment is the average number of weeks claimed for a 13-week period. Covered employment is the average monthly employment during the first four of the last six completed calendar quarters. Agent interstate claims filed in Hawai’i are also included in the weeks claimed.

STATEWIDE - UI ONLY			
Year	High (%)	Low (%)	Average (%)
2014	1.90	1.47	1.71
2015	1.54	1.08	1.33
2016	1.22	1.06	1.14
2017	1.31	1.19	1.25
2018	1.25	1.06	1.14
2019	1.12	0.94	1.06
2020	20.67	0.98	11.15
2021	7.58	2.23	3.45
2022	2.09	0.96	1.29
2023	2.16	0.98	1.30
2024	1.76	0.97	1.14

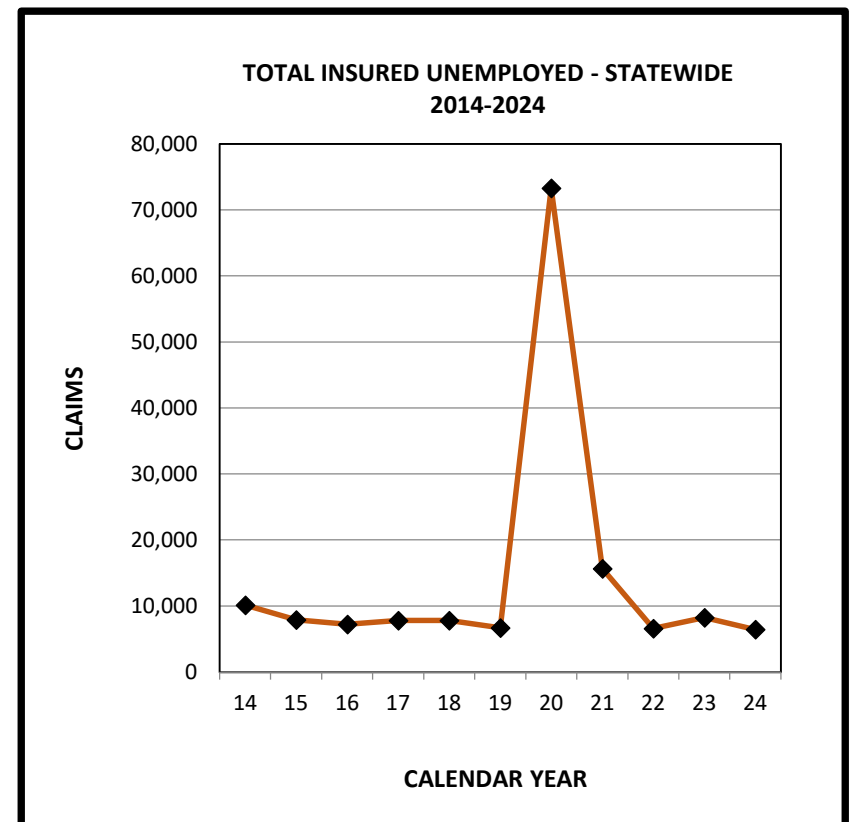
COUNTY 2024			
County	High (%)	Low (%)	Average (%)
OAHU	0.91	0.75	0.81
HAWAII	1.34	1.10	1.18
MAUI	7.32	0.82	2.02
KAUAI	1.03	0.81	0.87



Average Weekly Insured Unemployed

Insured unemployed refers to the average weekly number of individuals that file claims. The calculation is derived by dividing the number of weeks claimed during a twelve-month period by the number of weeks in a year.

STATEWIDE - ALL PROGRAMS				
Year	UI	UCFE	UCX	Total
2014	9,740	119	256	10,115
2015	7,609	92	190	7,891
2016	7,011	68	131	7,210
2017	7,651	63	101	7,815
2018	7,644	64	79	7,786
2019	6,553	70	62	6,685
2020	72,985	200	131	73,316
2021	15,471	123	89	15,683
2022	6,450	54	70	6,575
2023	8,141	36	51	8,228
2024	6,344	39	53	6,437



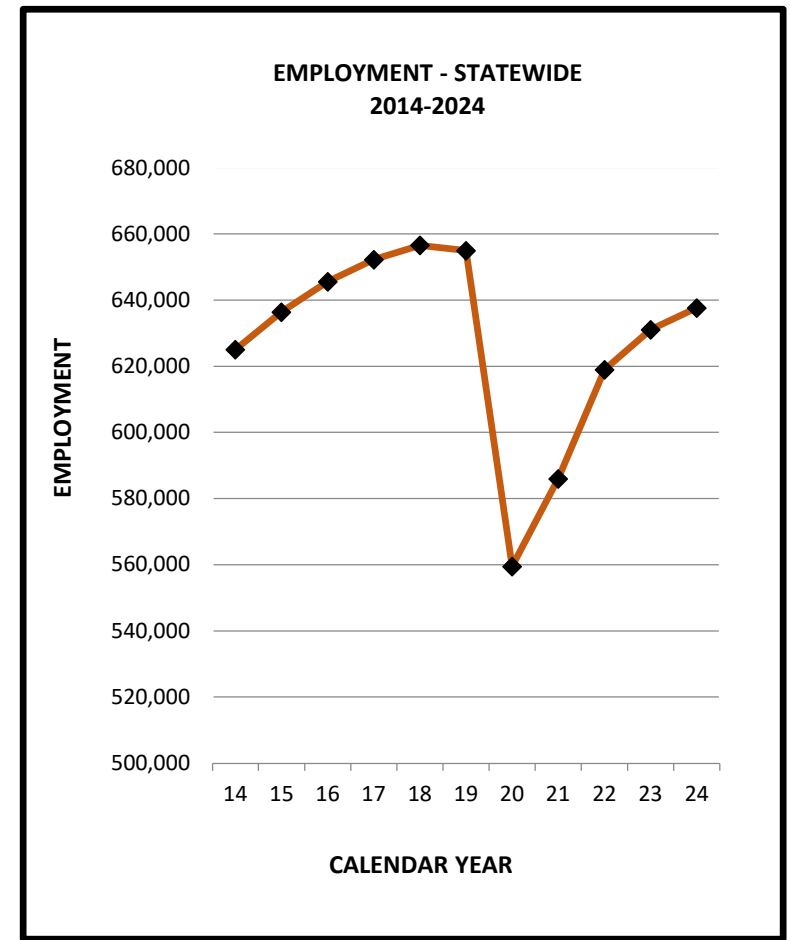
Section II - Employment and Wages

Employment

Employment is the average number of employees covered by the unemployment insurance law. These figures represent 12-month averages for each calendar year and may not add to totals due to rounding.

STATEWIDE PROGRAMS						
Year	Private	Federal	State	County	Nonprofit	Total
2014	458,518	33,083	69,830	18,832	44,815	625,077
2015	467,820	32,927	71,100	18,902	45,654	636,403
2016	475,512	33,185	70,275	18,960	47,669	645,601
2017	481,001	33,374	69,978	18,970	48,937	652,259
2018	484,587	33,696	69,354	18,910	50,050	656,597
2019	482,634	34,250	69,207	19,064	49,834	654,989
2020	395,613	35,091	63,670	18,739	46,415	559,528
2021	423,710	34,718	63,876	18,662	45,065	586,030
2022	455,155	34,656	65,079	18,486	45,613	618,989
2023	463,375	35,129	66,596	18,725	47,274	631,099
2024	465,440	35,628	68,591	18,934	49,105	637,699

COUNTY 2024						
County	Private	Federal	State	County	Nonprofit	Total
OAHU	324,587	32,796	49,805	12,002	40,611	459,799
HAWAII	56,321	1,381	10,492	2,869	2,814	73,878
MAUI	60,231	889	5,267	2,721	4,387	73,495
KAUI	26,496	564	3,027	1,373	1,293	32,752

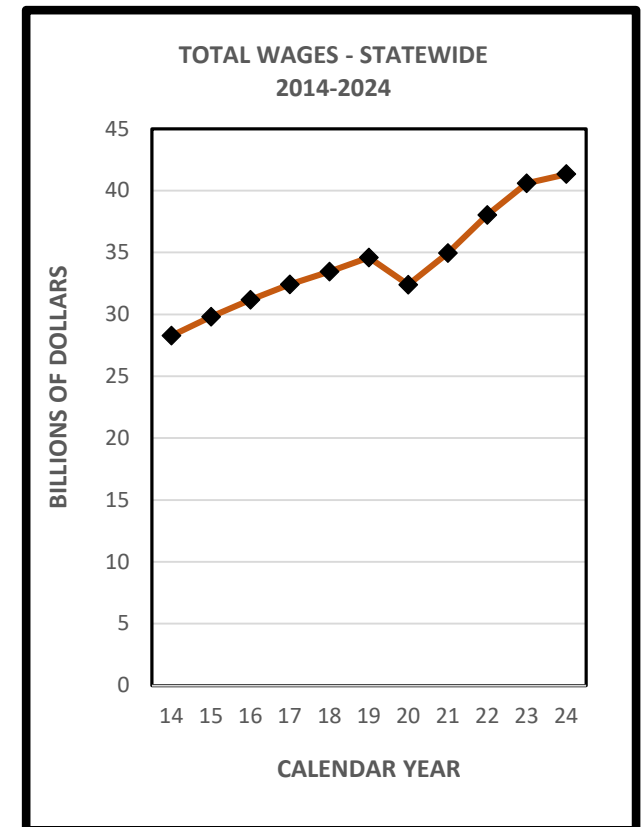


Total Wages

Total wages are wages paid to employees covered by the unemployment insurance law.

STATEWIDE ALL PROGRAMS					
Year	Private	Federal	State/County	Nonprofit	Total
2014	19,068,458,173	2,417,049,715	4,427,915,534	2,373,723,435	28,287,146,857
2015	20,293,537,427	2,385,323,552	4,602,326,068	2,518,325,641	29,799,512,688
2016	21,254,705,644	2,533,891,743	4,754,352,501	2,632,532,484	31,175,482,372
2017	22,177,715,602	2,593,820,604	4,883,304,467	2,768,035,019	32,422,875,692
2018	22,923,953,622	2,674,445,940	4,932,263,249	2,926,874,890	33,457,537,701
2019	23,650,317,714	2,780,699,429	5,087,821,808	3,083,157,249	34,601,996,200
2020	21,095,142,756	2,883,966,349	5,205,980,198	3,220,829,182	32,405,918,485
2021	23,484,510,882	2,982,132,636	5,228,123,268	3,252,229,956	34,946,996,742
2022	26,330,630,719	3,065,157,051	5,303,042,007	3,320,966,392	38,019,796,169
2023	28,089,838,588	3,281,066,439	5,628,813,649	3,603,343,873	40,603,062,549
2024	28,291,582,925	3,406,018,731	5,826,894,952	3,803,881,937	41,328,378,545

COUNTY 2024					
County	Private	Federal	State/County	Nonprofit	Total
OAHU	22,330,673,158	3,214,358,176	4,423,377,286	3,346,219,411	33,314,628,031
HAWAII	2,227,717,142	92,091,650	736,382,180	132,256,818	3,188,447,790
MAUI	2,632,104,017	58,480,057	435,322,852	240,831,728	3,366,738,654
KAUAI	1,101,088,608	41,088,848	231,812,634	84,573,980	1,458,564,070

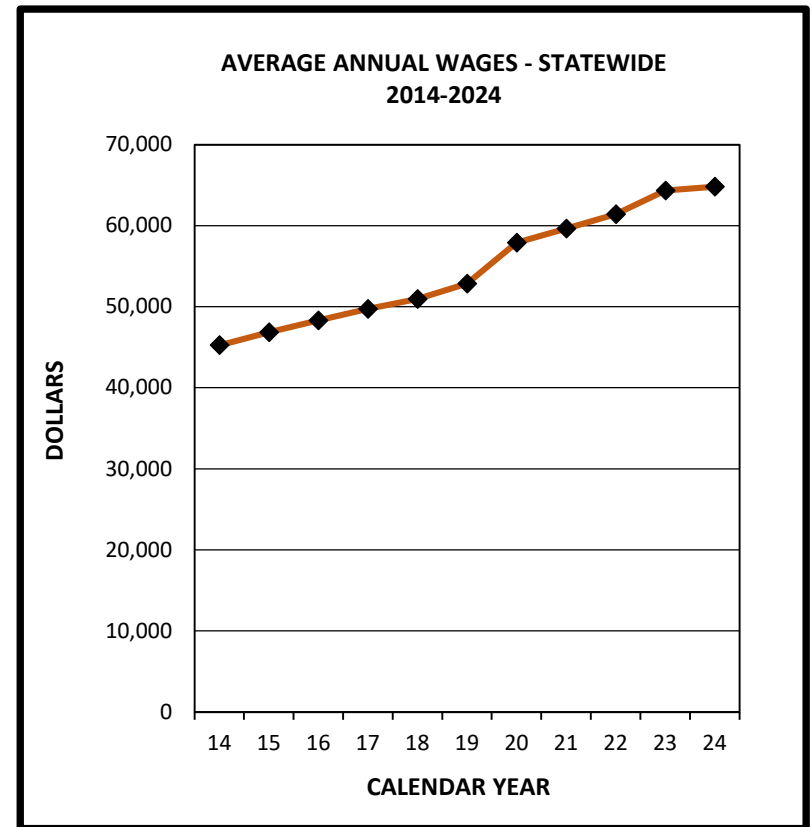


Average Annual Wages

Average annual wages are computed by dividing the twelve months total covered wage amount by the twelve months average employment figure.

STATEWIDE - ALL PROGRAMS					
Year	Private	Federal	State/Cnty	Nonprofit	Total
2014	41,587	73,060	49,942	52,967	45,254
2015	43,379	72,443	51,136	55,161	46,825
2016	44,699	76,357	53,279	55,225	48,289
2017	46,107	77,720	54,901	56,563	49,709
2018	47,306	79,370	55,881	58,479	50,956
2019	49,003	81,188	92,580	61,869	52,828
2020	53,323	82,185	100,504	69,391	57,917
2021	55,426	85,896	100,511	72,168	59,633
2022	57,850	88,445	99,972	72,807	61,422
2023	60,620	93,401	103,247	76,223	64,337
2024	60,785	95,599	103,885	77,465	64,809

COUNTY 2024					
County	Private	Federal	State/Cnty	Nonprofit	Total
OAHU	68,797	98,012	100,816	82,397	72,455
HAWAII	39,554	66,701	73,053	46,997	43,158
MAUI	43,700	65,819	85,367	54,898	45,809
KAUAI	41,557	72,917	79,424	65,422	44,533

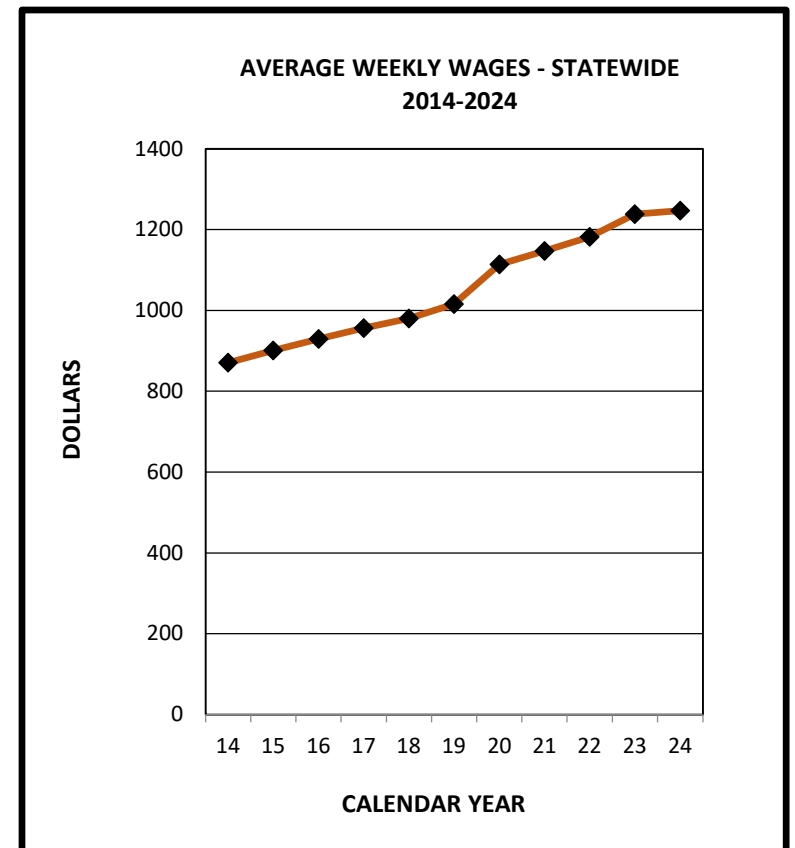


Average Weekly Wages

Average weekly wages are computed by dividing the average annual wage amount by 52 (number of weeks in a year).

STATEWIDE - ALL PROGRAMS					
Year	Private	Federal	State/Cnty	Nonprofit	Total
2014	799.75	1,405.00	960.41	1,018.60	870.27
2015	834.21	1,393.13	983.38	1,060.79	900.48
2016	859.59	1,468.39	1,024.60	1,062.02	928.64
2017	886.68	1,494.61	1,055.78	1,087.75	955.93
2018	909.73	1,526.34	1,074.63	1,124.60	979.92
2019	942.36	1,561.31	1,780.38	1,189.78	1,015.93
2020	1,025.44	1,580.48	1,932.77	1,334.45	1,113.78
2021	1,065.88	1,651.85	1,932.90	1,387.85	1,146.80
2022	1,112.50	1,700.86	1,922.54	1,400.14	1,181.20
2023	1,165.77	1,796.18	1,985.51	1,465.82	1,237.25
2024	1,168.93	1,838.44	1,997.78	1,489.70	1,246.32

COUNTY 2024					
County	Private	Federal	State/Cnty	Nonprofit	Total
OAHU	1,323.02	1,884.85	1,938.78	1,584.56	1,393.36
HAWAII	760.65	1,282.71	1,404.87	903.78	829.97
MAUI	840.38	1,265.75	1,641.67	1,055.73	880.94
KAUAI	799.18	1,402.25	1,527.39	1,258.11	856.41



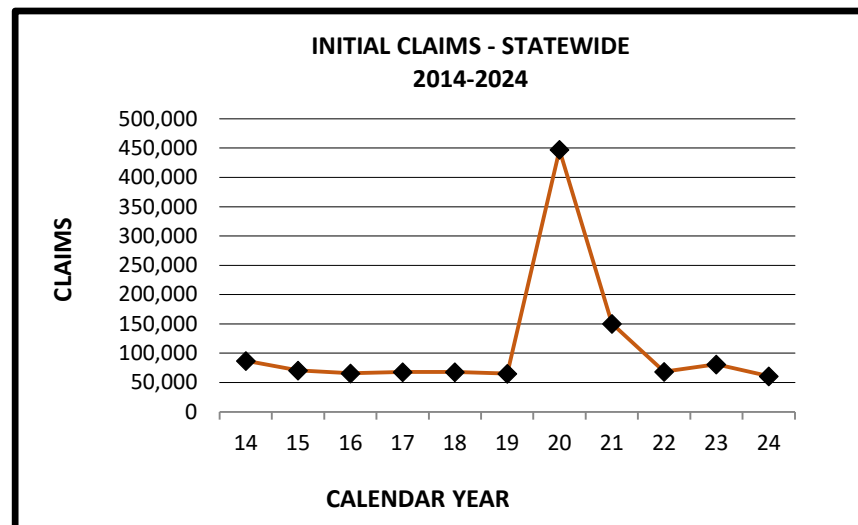
Section III - Claims Data

Initial Claims

Initial claims are notices of unemployment filed: (1) to request a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for compensation (i.e., new claim, the first claim in a new benefit year; or transitional claims, a new claim filed the week following an expired claim); or (2) to begin a second or subsequent period of unemployment within a benefit year or period of eligibility (i.e., additional claim). Initial claims consist of new, transitional (Tran), additional (Add), agent state and liable state claims. An agent state is the state in which a claimant files an interstate claim for compensation against another (Liable) state where wages were earned. Agent state claims are filed in Hawaii against another state and liable state claims are filed against Hawai'i by workers who have moved to another state.

Agent claim figures have sharply declined because most agent claimants now file their own claims directly with their home state, whereas Hawaii previously filed the claim for them.

Data used in creating the chart is the total of all initial claims filed (new, transitional, additional, agent state and liable state). Initial claims include regular unemployment (UI), Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Service members (UCX).



STATEWIDE - ALL PROGRAMS						
Year	New	Tran	Add	Agent	Liable	Total
2014	35,844	1,411	46,498	2	3,414	87,169
2015	30,092	718	36,571	0	3,100	70,481
2016	29,794	729	32,480	0	3,049	66,052
2017	29,049	992	35,174	0	2,708	67,923
2018	28,564	923	36,025	0	2,475	67,987
2019	26,122	973	35,416	0	2,665	65,176
2020	292,412	1,960	140,051	0	13,017	447,440
2021	74,014	4,422	63,848	0	7,959	150,243
2022	29,238	839	36,942	0	1,785	68,804
2023	42,916	704	34,966	0	2,588	81,174
2024	27,285	675	31,176	0	1,974	61,110

INITIAL CLAIMS by LOCAL OFFICES ALL PROGRAMS 2024						
Office	New	Tran	Add	Agent	Liable	Total
OAHU	17,709	402	18,781	0	1,974	38,866
HONOLULU	6,824	135	5,469	0	1,801	14,229
KANEOHE	2,005	55	2,257	0	0	4,317
WAIPAHU	8,880	212	11,055	0	173	20,320
HAWAII	4,123	123	3,690	0	0	7,936
HILO	2,325	82	2,363	0	0	4,770
KONA	1,202	30	866	0	0	2,098
WAIMEA	596	11	461	0	0	1,068
MAUI	4,044	116	6,925	0	0	11,085
WAILUKU	3,839	111	6,685	0	0	10,635
MOLOKAI	137	4	126	0	0	267
LANAI	68	1	114	0	0	183

Initial Claims by Programs

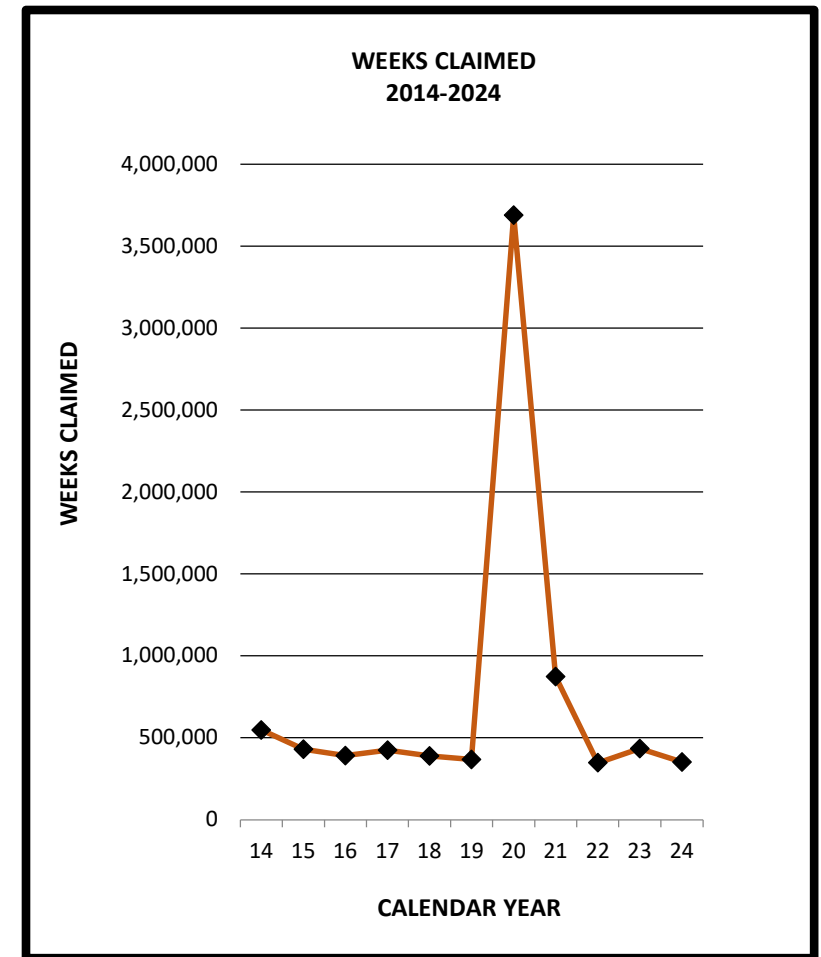
UI - INITIAL CLAIMS							UCFE - INITIAL CLAIMS						UCX - INITIAL CLAIMS					
Year	New	Tran	Add	Agent	Liable	Total	New	Tran	Add	Agent	Liable	Total	New	Tran	Add	Agent	Liable	Total
2014	34,532	1,407	46,183	2	3,316	85,440	153	3	188	0	76	420	1,159	1	127	0	22	1,309
2015	29,127	714	36,294	0	3,060	69,195	105	3	185	0	32	325	860	1	92	0	8	961
2016	29,046	725	32,339	0	3,038	65,148	64	2	88	0	9	163	684	2	53	0	2	741
2017	28,472	989	35,046	0	2,691	67,198	54	0	81	0	10	145	523	3	47	0	7	580
2018	28,030	921	35,909	0	2,451	67,311	90	1	77	0	17	185	444	1	39	0	7	491
2019	25,657	966	35,279	0	2,648	64,550	114	6	113	0	14	247	351	1	24	0	3	379
2020	291,820	1,960	139,616	0	13,001	446,397	17	0	386	0	13	416	575	0	49	0	3	627
2021	73,564	4,416	63,535	0	7,952	149,467	24	4	284	0	3	315	426	2	29	0	4	461
2022	28,823	833	36,855	0	1,776	68,287	18	5	58	0	8	89	397	1	29	0	1	428
2023	42,578	700	34,896	0	2,577	80,751	21	2	50	0	9	82	317	2	20	0	2	341
2024	26,911	675	31,104	0	1,962	60,652	38	0	47	0	10	95	336	0	25	0	2	363

Weeks Claimed

Weeks Claimed are requests for payment, whether or not benefits are actually paid.

STATEWIDE - ALL PROGRAMS				
Year	Intra	Agent	Liabe	Total
2014	503,722	0	42,720	546,442
2015	391,847	0	38,813	430,710
2016	357,618	0	33,844	391,462
2017	392,421	0	32,613	425,034
2018	359,556	0	28,482	388,038
2019	340,179	0	28,154	368,333
2020	3,601,947	0	87,242	3,689,189
2021	830,628	0	41,712	872,340
2022	332,230	0	15,479	347,709
2023	414,562	0	19,467	434,029
2024	332,372	0	19,015	351,387

WEEK CLAIMED by LOCAL OFFICE ALL PROGRAMS 2024				
Office	Intra	Agent	Liabe	Total
OAHU	194,528	-	19,015	213,543
HONOLULU	74,978	-	19,015	93,993
KANEOHE	24,690	-	-	24,690
WAIPAHU	94,860	-	-	94,860
HAWAII	45,288	-	-	45,288
HILO	25,261	-	-	25,261
KONA	13,872	-	-	13,872
WAIMEA	6,155	-	-	6,155
MAUI	77,466	-	-	77,466
WAILUKU	75,043	-	-	75,043
MOLOKAI	1,666	-	-	1,666
LANAI	757	-	-	757
KAUAI	15,090	-	-	15,090



Weeks Claimed by Programs

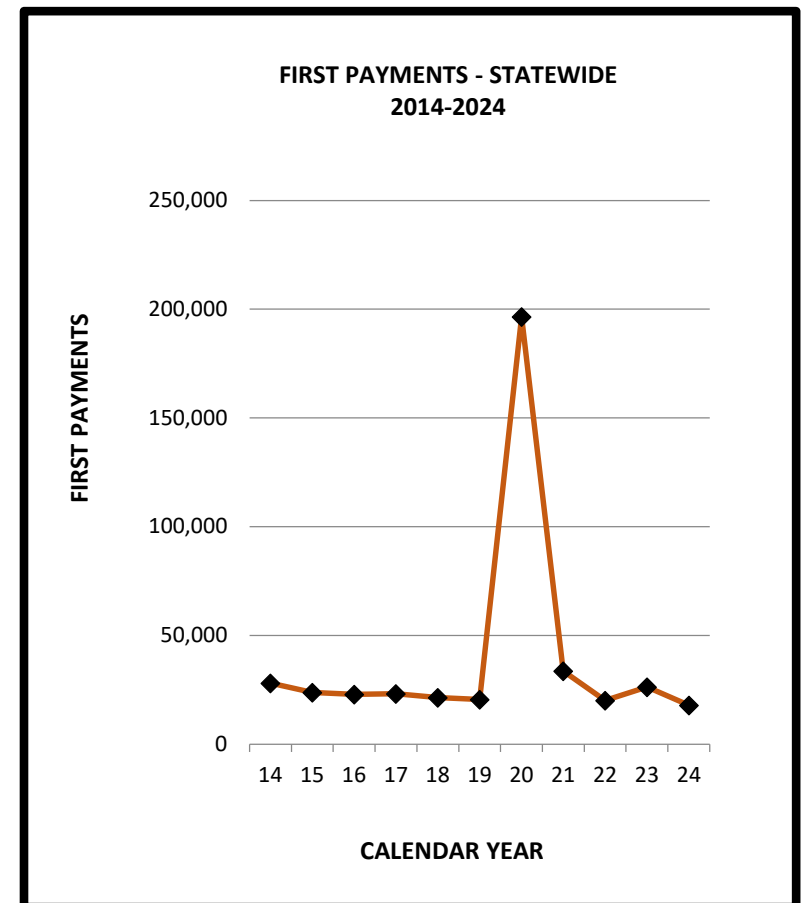
Year	UI - WEEKS CLAIMED				UCFE - WEEKS CLAIMED				UCX - WEEKS CLAIMED			
	Intra	Agent	Liabe	Total	Intra	Agent	Liabe	Total	Intra	Agent	Liabe	Total
2014	485,541	0	36,248	521,789	5,049	0	3,887	8,936	13,132	0	2,585	15,717
2015	378,122	0	33,990	412,112	3,993	0	2,861	6,854	9,732	0	2,012	11,744
2016	347,998	0	30,364	378,362	2,900	0	2,215	5,115	6,720	0	1,265	7,985
2017	384,559	0	29,186	413,745	2,661	0	2,646	5,307	5,201	0	781	5,982
2018	352,630	0	25,243	377,873	3,856	0	2,362	5,218	4,070	0	877	4,947
2019	333,610	0	25,738	359,348	3,419	0	1,974	5,393	3,150	0	442	3,592
2020	3,585,619	0	84,678	3,670,297	9,731	0	2,039	11,770	6,597	0	525	7,122
2021	819,543	0	39,215	858,758	6,316	0	2,164	8,480	4,769	0	333	5,102
2022	326,085	0	14,145	340,230	2,531	0	1,192	3,723	3,614	0	142	3,756
2023	410,187	0	18,402	428,589	1,750	0	982	2,732	2,625	0	83	2,708
2024	327,738	0	17,981	345,719	1,870	0	842	2,712	2,764	0	192	2,956

First Payments

First payments are benefit payments issued for the first compensable week of a benefit year. Effective 2012, Honolulu includes interstate liable.

STATEWIDE - ALL PROGRAMS				
Year	UI	UCFE	UCX	Total
2014	26,958	401	704	28,063
2015	22,974	313	505	23,792
2016	22,299	242	386	22,927
2017	22,547	270	293	23,110
2018	20,968	235	230	21,433
2019	20,010	329	183	20,522
2020	195,722	489	321	196,532
2021	33,135	321	199	33,655
2022	19,708	187	202	20,097
2023	26,037	139	118	26,294
2024	17,651	143	151	17,945

LOCAL OFFICES - ALL PROGRAMS 2024				
Office	UI	UCFE	UCX	Total
OAHU	11,381	90	142	11,613
HONOLULU/ INTERSTATE	4,609	52	43	4,704
KANEOHE	1,337	11	7	1,355
WAIPAHU	5,435	27	92	5,554
HAWAII	2,586	36	4	2,626
HILO	1,511	23	3	1,537
KONA	727	12	0	739
WAIMEA	348	1	1	350
MAUI	2,816	14	4	2,834
WAILUKU	2,695	11	4	2,710
MOLOKAI	81	3	0	84
LANAI	40	0	0	40
KAUAI	868	3	1	872

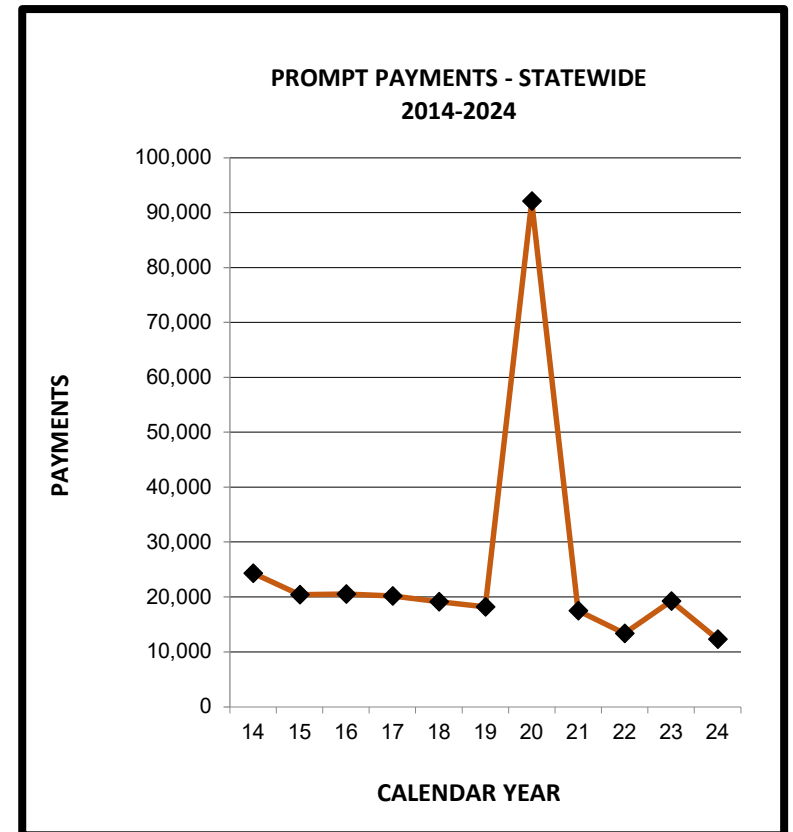


Prompt Payments

Prompt payments are first payments issued within 14 days from the week ending date of the first compensable claim. The table shows total prompt payments and prompt payments as a percentage of total first payments (Prompt/First).

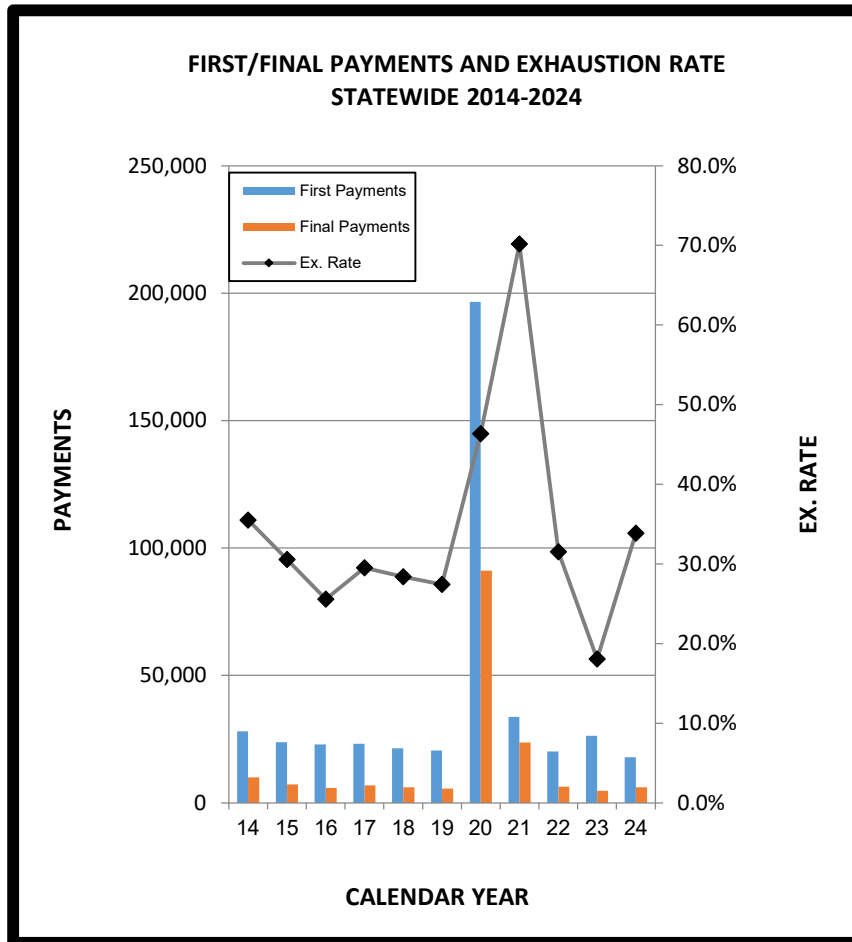
STATEWIDE - ALL PROGRAMS					
Year	UI	UCFE	UCX	Total	Prompt/First
2014	23,420	296	608	24,324	86.7%
2015	19,741	219	433	20,393	85.7%
2016	20,018	180	339	20,537	89.6%
2017	19,710	181	262	20,153	87.2%
2018	18,707	191	199	19,097	89.1%
2019	17,815	204	157	18,176	88.6%
2020	91,877	96	114	92,087	46.9%
2021	17,386	33	46	17,465	51.9%
2022	13,196	55	118	13,369	66.5%
2023	19,075	62	79	19,216	73.1%
2024	12,191	45	75	12,311	68.6%

LOCAL OFFICES - ALL PROGRAMS 2024					
Office	UI	UCFE	UCX	Total	Prompt/First
OAHU	7,382	22	68	7,472	64.34%
HONOLULU/ INTERSTATE	2,696	10	22	2,728	57.99%
KANEOHE	920	6	3	929	68.56%
WAIPAHU	3,766	6	43	3,815	68.69%
HAWAII	1,975	14	4	1,993	75.89%
HILO	1,222	7	3	1,232	80.16%
KONA	509	6	0	515	69.69%
WAIMEA	244	1	1	246	70.29%
MAUI	2,138	8	3	2,149	75.83%
WAILUKU	2,044	6	3	2,053	75.76%
MOLOKAI	61	2	0	63	75.00%
LANAI	33	0	0	33	82.50%
KAUAI	696	1	0	697	79.93%



Final Payments

A final payment is the last benefit payment received by a claimant who exhausts their entitlement for the benefit year. The exhaustion rate (Ex. Rate) is computed by dividing total final payments by total first payments. The exhaustion rate for 2024 was 33.9%.

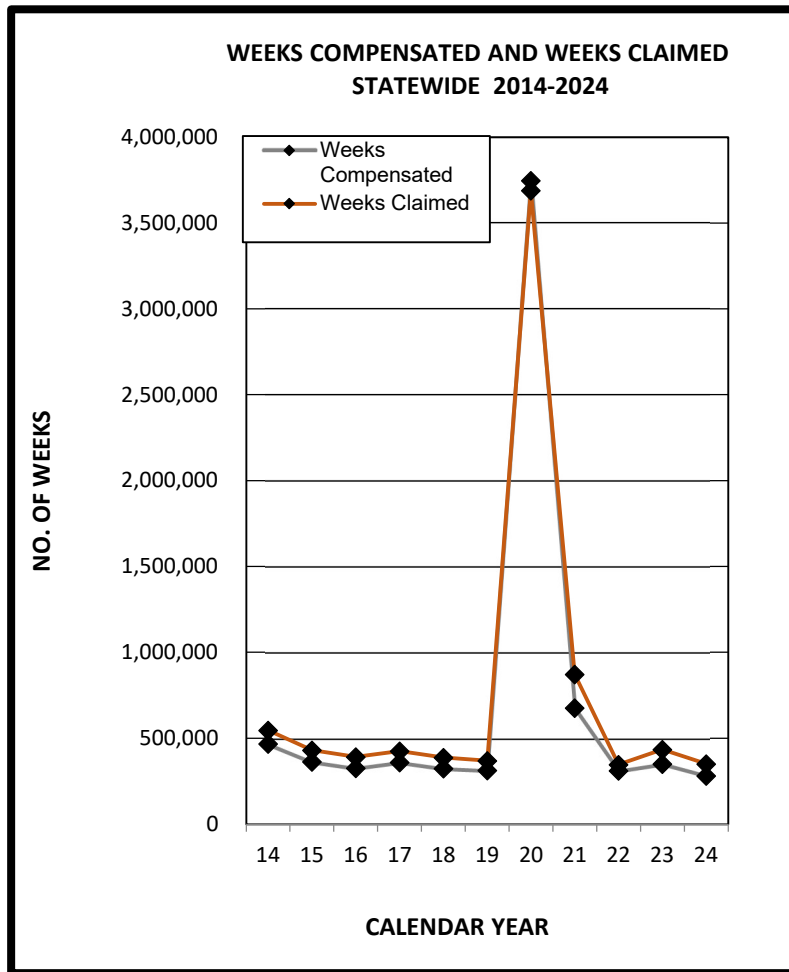


STATEWIDE - ALL PROGRAMS					
Year	UI	UCFE	UCX	Total	Ex. Rate
2014	9,465	177	317	9,959	35.5%
2015	6,862	154	257	7,273	30.6%
2016	5,610	106	150	5,866	25.6%
2017	6,648	80	95	6,823	29.5%
2018	5,890	108	86	6,084	28.4%
2019	5,486	98	45	5,629	27.4%
2020	90,804	186	111	91,101	46.4%
2021	23,316	188	110	23,614	70.2%
2022	6,199	76	58	6,333	31.5%
2023	4,667	46	37	4,750	18.1%
2024	6,025	24	26	6,075	33.9%

COUNTY - ALL PROGRAMS 2024					
County	UI	UCFE	UCX	Total	Ex. Rate
OAHU	2,980	17	24	3,021	26.0%
HAWAII	628	2	1	631	24.0%
MAUI	2,219	2	1	2,222	78.4%
KAUAI	198	3	0	201	23.1%

Weeks Compensated

Weeks compensated are the number of requests for weekly payments that are actually paid.

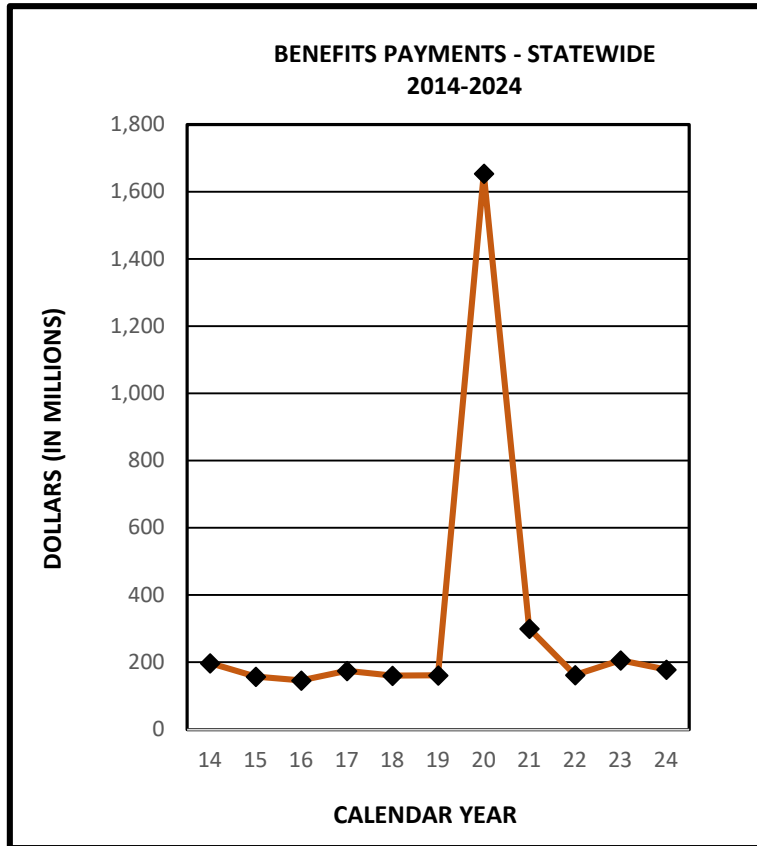


STATEWIDE - ALL PROGRAMS				
Year	UI	UCFE	UCX	Total
2014	447,892	7,424	12,839	468,155
2015	348,520	5,551	9,734	363,805
2016	316,364	3,966	6,485	326,815
2017	351,587	4,219	4,579	360,385
2018	316,336	4,340	3,858	324,534
2019	306,248	4,135	2,807	313,190
2020	3,731,011	9,950	5,869	3,746,830
2021	665,917	6,496	3,550	675,963
2022	305,433	3,091	2,888	311,412
2023	345,769	2,215	1,891	349,875
2024	278,308	1,837	2,063	282,208

COUNTY - ALL PROGRAMS 2024				
County	UI	UCFE	UCX	Total
OAHU	162,919	1,346	1,886	166,151
HAWAII	36,024	279	146	36,449
MAUI	67,244	143	28	67,415
KAUAI	12,121	69	3	12,193

Benefit Payments

Benefit payments are the monies paid to claimants who are unemployed. Payments are the total gross amount of benefits issued on benefit checks and include claims filed in other states against Hawaii.

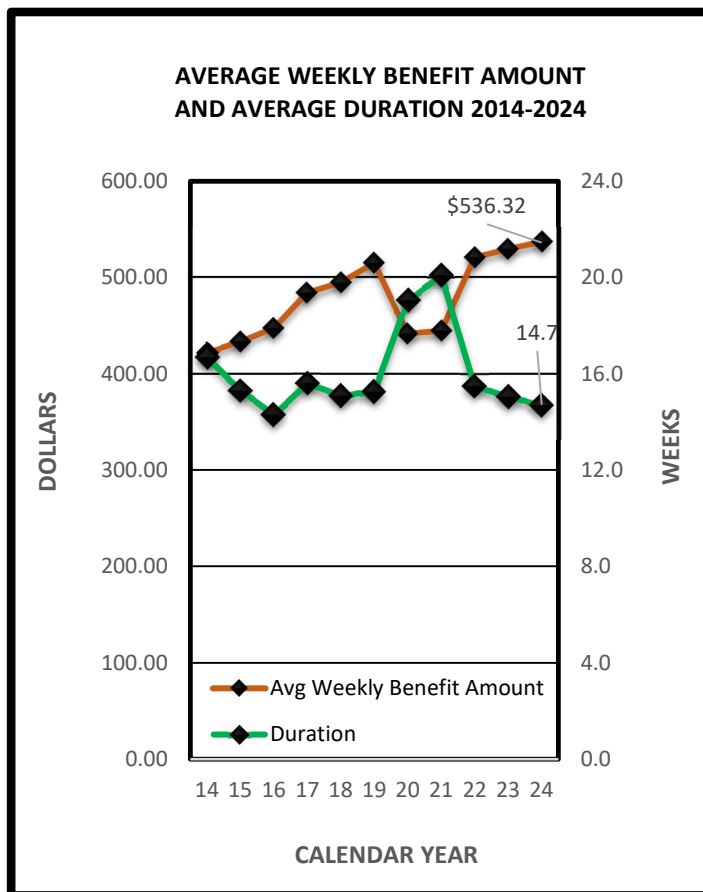


STATEWIDE - ALL PAYMENTS				
Year	UI	UCFE	UCX	Total
2014	186,584,404	3,868,946	7,039,849	197,493,199
2015	149,163,174	2,910,953	5,413,993	157,488,120
2016	140,211,409	2,224,220	3,645,716	146,081,345
2017	169,122,649	2,473,138	2,660,345	174,256,132
2018	155,380,469	2,583,389	2,382,005	160,345,863
2019	156,711,965	2,605,048	1,850,337	161,167,350
2020	1,643,240,102	6,093,762	4,585,880	1,653,919,744
2021	294,063,307	3,958,896	2,432,611	300,454,814
2022	157,685,781	2,221,222	2,015,109	161,922,112
2023	203,308,483	1,607,328	1,406,351	206,322,162
2024	175,305,264	1,518,917	1,583,576	178,407,757

LOCAL OFFICES - ALL PROGRAMS 2024				
County	UI	UCFE	UCX	Total
OAHU	106,748,979	1,097,654	1,454,341	109,300,974
HAWAII	21,971,660	269,748	100,537	22,341,945
MAUI	38,920,559	119,065	22,630	39,062,254
KAUAI	7,664,066	32,450	6,068	7,702,584

Average Weekly Benefit Amount and Average Duration

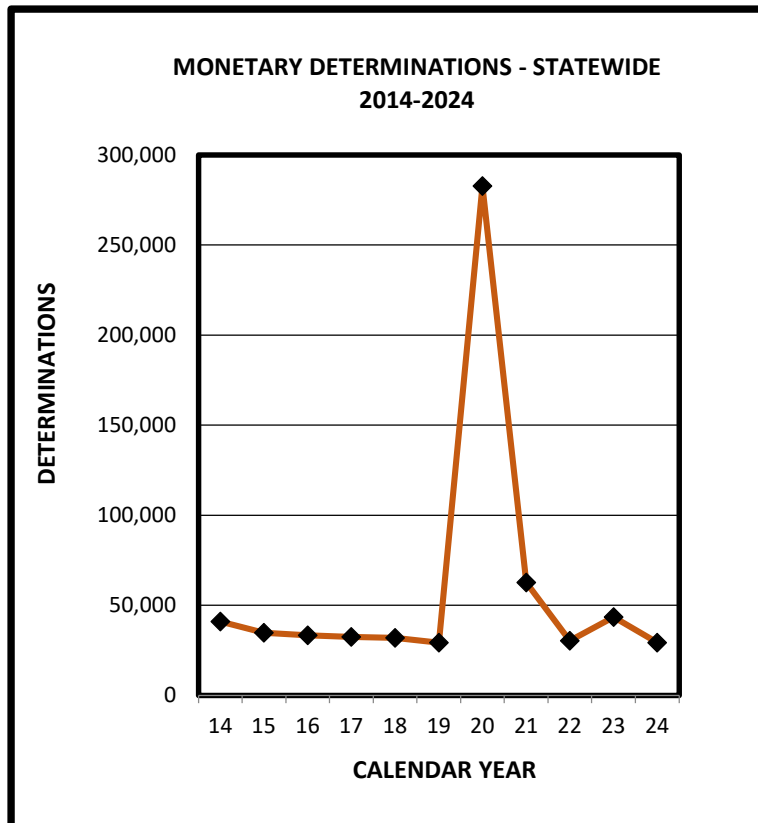
The average weekly benefit amount (AWBA) is computed by dividing total benefit payments by total weeks compensated in a year. The average benefit duration is computed by dividing weeks compensated by first payments. Average benefit duration is shown in number of weeks. The minimum (Min) weekly benefit amount is the lowest weekly benefit amount for a week of total unemployment (\$5). The maximum (Max) weekly benefit amount is the highest weekly benefit amount, computed at 66-2/3% of the statewide average weekly wages.



STATEWIDE - ALL PROGRAMS								
Year	Min	Max	Kauai	Maui	Hawai'	Oahu	State	Duration
2014	5	544	397.70	408.23	377.12	437.70	421.85	16.7
2015	5	551	406.02	429.18	388.83	447.01	432.89	15.3
2016	5	569	427.78	439.24	406.60	461.27	446.98	14.3
2017	5	592	457.57	471.39	442.02	497.69	483.53	15.6
2018	5	619	474.87	480.77	443.12	512.12	494.08	15.1
2019	5	630	494.48	497.08	468.58	532.51	514.40	15.3
2020	5	648	448.46	472.22	425.61	433.61	441.42	19.1
2021	5	639	425.98	440.65	418.05	452.07	444.48	20.1
2022	5	695	517.43	499.50	497.82	526.98	519.96	15.5
2023	5	763	527.62	508.06	503.67	536.43	528.70	15.0
2024	5	796	538.02	520.20	507.93	544.11	536.32	14.7

Monetary Determinations

Monetary determinations are notices that inform claimants of their eligibility for compensation. The table provides eligible (Elig), ineligible (Inelig), total determinations eligible as a percentage of total (Elig/Total), determinations where the claimants are entitled to the maximum weekly benefit amount, and claimants entitled to the maximum as a percentage of the eligible determinations (Max/Elig). Monetary Determinations data includes Alternative Base Period.



STATEWIDE ALL PROGRAMS						
Year	Elig	Inelig	Total	Elig/Total	Max	Max/Elig
2014	37,800	3,189	40,989	92.2	16,381	43.3
2015	31,981	2,783	34,764	92.0	13,757	43.0
2016	30,924	2,383	33,307	92.8	14,312	46.3
2017	30,410	2,101	32,511	93.5	15,140	49.8
2018	29,740	2,133	31,873	93.3	14,489	48.7
2019	27,134	2,154	29,288	92.6	13,470	49.6
2020	221,170	61,657	282,827	78.2	66,650	30.1
2021	48,827	13,840	62,667	77.9	20,058	41.1
2022	29,784	447	30,231	98.5	12,884	43.3
2023	37,019	6,363	43,382	85.3	16,714	45.1
2024	26,231	3,108	29,339	89.4	12,793	48.8

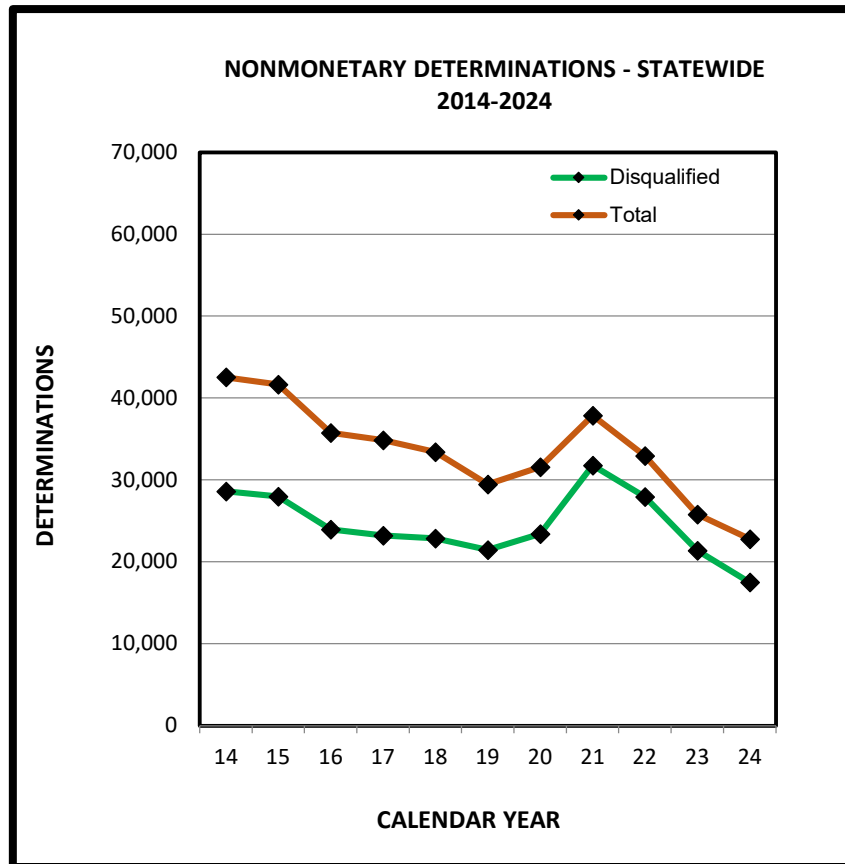
MONETARY DETERMINATIONS by COUNTY ALL PROGRAMS 2024						
County	Elig	Inelig	Total	Elig/Total	Max	Max/Elig
OAHU	17,383	2,052	19,435	89.4	9,056	52.1
HAWAII	3,689	411	4,100	90.0	1,430	38.8
MAUI	3,877	532	4,409	87.9	1,686	43.5
KAUAI	1,282	113	1,395	91.9	621	48.4

Monetary Determinations by Program

MONETARY DETERMINATIONS - UI							MONETARY DETERMINATIONS - UCFE						MONETARY DETERMINATIONS - UCX					
Year	Elig	Inelig	Total	Elig/ Total	Max	Max/ Elig	Elig	Inelig	Total	Elig/ Total	Max	Max/ Elig	Elig	Inelig	Total	Elig/ Total	Max	Max/ Elig
2014	36,302	2,974	39,276	92.4	15,263	42.0	537	64	601	89.4	247	46.0	961	151	1,112	86.4	871	90.6
2015	30,836	2,573	33,409	92.3	12,903	41.8	446	56	502	88.8	222	49.8	699	154	853	81.9	632	90.4
2016	29,993	2,235	32,228	93.1	13,591	45.3	355	80	435	81.6	187	52.7	576	76	652	88.3	534	92.7
2017	29,637	1,932	31,569	93.9	14,600	49.3	353	75	428	82.5	165	46.7	420	87	507	82.8	375	89.3
2018	29,054	1,992	31,046	93.6	14,011	48.2	332	54	386	86.0	161	48.5	354	87	441	80.3	317	89.5
2019	26,427	2,026	28,453	92.9	12,965	49.1	418	79	497	84.1	242	57.9	289	49	338	85.5	263	91.0
2020	220,084	61,445	281,529	78.2	65,993	30.0	629	126	755	83.3	235	37.4	457	86	543	84.2	422	92.3
2021	48,053	13,614	61,667	77.9	19,563	40.7	441	201	642	68.7	188	42.6	333	25	358	93.0	307	92.2
2022	29,199	423	29,622	98.6	12,459	42.7	256	9	265	96.6	121	47.3	329	15	344	95.6	304	92.4
2023	36,558	6,241	42,799	85.4	16,443	45.0	225	49	274	82.1	107	47.6	236	73	309	76.4	164	69.5
2024	25,747	2,984	28,731	89.6	12,438	48.3	229	49	278	82.4	108	47.2	255	75	330	77.3	247	96.9

Nonmonetary Determinations

Nonmonetary determinations are decisions made when possible disqualifying (Disq) issues (voluntary quit, misconduct, work refusal, etc.) to a claim arise. A claimant can have more than one determination when there is more than one existing issue, or when a redetermination has been made on his or her claim.



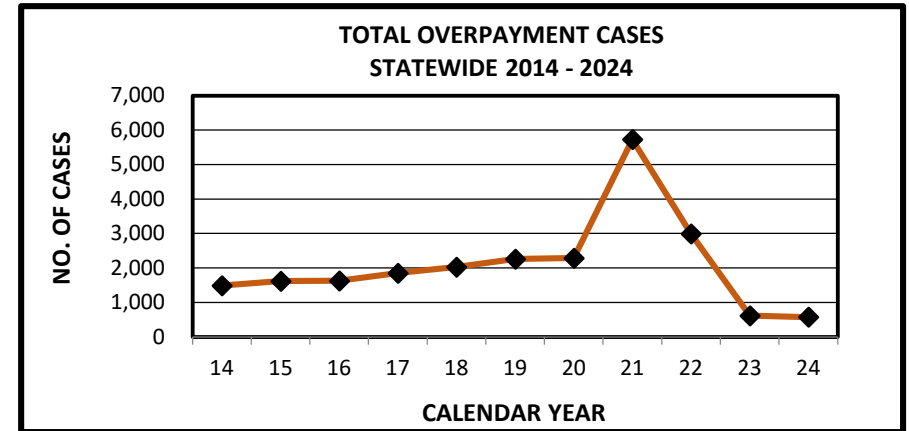
STATEWIDE - ALL PROGRAMS				
Year	Disq	No Disq	Total	Disq/Total
2014	28,591	13,955	42,546	67.2%
2015	27,981	13,683	41,664	67.2%
2016	23,966	11,808	35,774	67.0%
2017	23,223	11,618	34,841	66.7%
2018	22,877	10,524	33,401	68.5%
2019	21,446	8,004	29,450	72.8%
2020	23,412	8,171	31,583	74.1%
2021	31,784	6,083	37,867	83.9%
2022	27,949	5,012	32,961	84.8%
2023	21,395	4,415	25,810	82.9%
2024	17,498	5,286	22,784	76.8%

LOCAL OFFICES - ALL PROGRAMS 2024				
Office	Disq	No Disq	Total	Disq/Total
OAHU	9,649	3,328	12,977	74.4%
HONOLULU/ INTERLIABLE	8,984	3,078	12,062	74.5%
KANE'OHE	0	0	0	0.0%
WAIPAHU	665	250	915	72.7%
HAWAII	5,334	1,063	6,397	83.4%
HILO	5,334	1,063	6,397	83.4%
KONA	0	0	0	0.0%
WAIMEA	0	0	0	0.0%
MAUI	997	426	1,423	70.1%
WAILUKU	997	426	1,423	70.1%
MOLOKAI	0	0	0	0.0%
LANAI	0	0	0	0.0%
KAUAI	1,518	469	1,987	76.4%

Overpayments

Overpayments are benefit payments made in excess of what claimants are entitled to receive. Fraud is willful misrepresentation in order to receive benefits to which the claimant is not entitled. Non-fraud is an overpayment not due to willful misrepresentation (employer, claimant or state error, reversals, etc.).

The table shows the number of cases, the total amount of money involved, the average amount of money per case, and the total amount of money recovered (Rec).

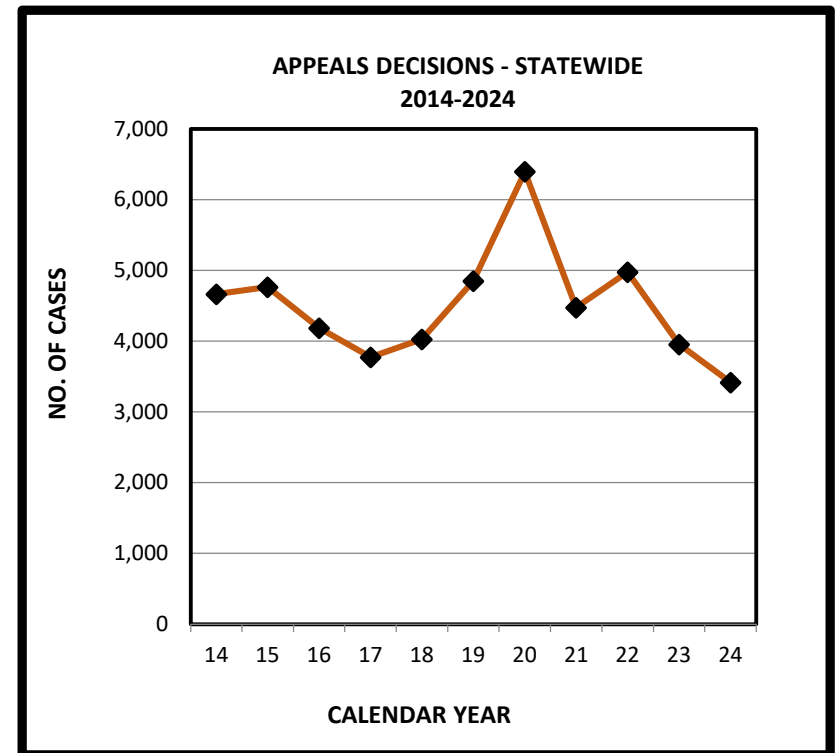


STATEWIDE - ALL PROGRAMS												
FRAUD					NON-FRAUD				TOTAL			
Year	Cases	\$	Avg \$	\$ Rec	Cases	\$	Avg \$	\$ Rec	Cases	\$	Avg \$	\$ Rec
2014	151	338,026	2,239	273,534	1,344	911,124	678	624,986	1,495	1,249,150	836	898,520
2015	214	421,975	1,972	606,003	1,409	920,490	653	654,097	1,623	1,342,465	827	1,260,100
2016	163	303,562	1,862	455,222	1,467	1,158,964	790	658,526	1,630	1,462,526	897	1,113,748
2017	270	472,066	1,748	348,030	1,584	941,731	595	596,311	1,854	1,413,797	763	944,341
2018	240	428,542	1,786	324,121	1,795	1,047,373	583	670,615	2,035	1,475,915	725	994,736
2019	275	638,447	2,322	316,605	1,986	1,348,185	679	882,227	2,261	1,986,632	879	1,198,832
2020	111	357,853	3,224	273,725	2,179	1,696,145	779	1,578,504	2,290	2,053,998	897	1,852,229
2021	348	1,967,510	5,654	485,491	5,382	7,153,970	1,329	4,869,235	5,730	9,121,480	1,592	5,354,726
2022	474	2,336,993	4,930	579,763	2,518	4,195,131	1,666	2,150,817	2,992	6,532,124	2,183	2,730,580
2021	348	1,967,510	5,654	485,491	5,382	7,153,970	1,329	4,869,235	5,730	9,121,480	1,592	5,354,726
2022	474	2,336,993	4,930	579,763	2,518	4,195,131	1,666	2,150,817	2,992	6,532,124	2,183	2,730,580
2023	64	266,893	4,170	208,288	553	868,598	1,571	736,365	617	1,135,491	1,840	944,653
2024	64	300,155	4,690	214,298	517	727,164	1,407	471,518	581	1,027,319	1,768	685,816

Appeals

Appeals are requests for review on benefit claims, status reports or contribution rates. Appeals may be filed by claimants or employers when there is a disagreement on a determination. Appeals must be filed within ten days of notice of determinations.

STATEWIDE - ALL PROGRAMS			
Year	Filed	Decision	Pending
2014	4,662	4,663	377
2015	4,645	4,763	311
2016	4,061	4,186	239
2017	3,745	3,776	269
2018	3,941	4,027	310
2019	3,671	4,850	259
2020	6,791	6,396	1,116
2021	4,170	4,473	986
2022	4,387	4,977	563
2023	3,584	3,953	341
2024	3,354	3,418	373



Section IV - Financing

Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund

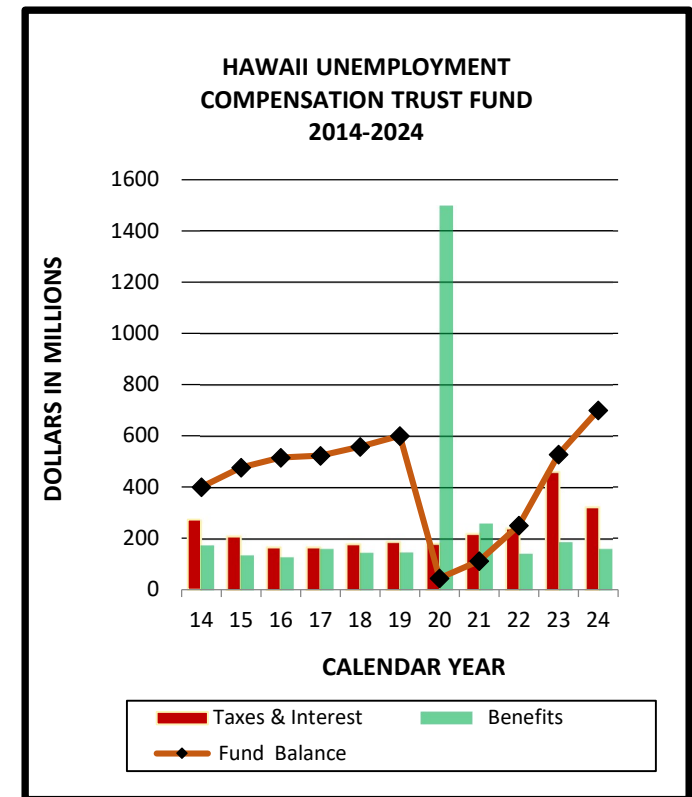
The Hawaii Employment Security Law, Chapter 383 of the Hawaii Revised Statutes, establishes the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund under the administration of the Hawaii Department of Labor and Industrial Relations. Unemployment insurance contributions (taxes) collected from employers are deposited into this fund and unemployment insurance benefits are paid from the fund. Also credited to the fund is interest earned on the reserves. The fund balance is the total assets of the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund available for the payment of benefits.

STATEWIDE					
Year	Taxes	Interest	Taxes & Int.	Benefits	Fund Balance
2014	264,147,137	8,604,090	272,751,227	174,074,417	400,457,817
2015	200,164,191	10,097,481	210,261,672	134,841,973	475,877,515
2016	155,994,879	11,336,073	167,330,952	128,117,828	515,090,640
2017	155,604,780	11,614,156	167,218,936	159,855,750	522,453,826
2018	167,853,272	12,353,560	180,206,831	144,843,266	557,817,392
2019	174,531,108	13,934,764	188,465,872	145,829,435	600,475,446
2020	175,114,237	6,261,624	181,375,861	1,496,065,719	44,146,175
2021	220,114,510	61,747	220,176,257	258,678,587	111,059,350
2022	238,774,051	2,712,494	241,486,544	141,988,294	250,579,935
2023	453,276,532	8,616,338	461,892,869	186,431,010	527,966,410
2024	311,447,503	12,215,047	323,215,047	160,160,373	700,480,329

Fund Balance Notes:

2020: Includes \$691.6 M in Title XII Loan and Repayment, \$.25 M CMIA receipts to State UI Account, \$66.8 M Relief Funds from Other State Department and 50% Reimbursement from COVID-19 relief fund and .26 M CMIA Payment withdrawal and Reconciling item for PUA Benefits.

2021: Includes \$97.0 M in Relief funds from other State Department and \$2.6 M 50% Reimbursement from Covid-19 Relief Fund.

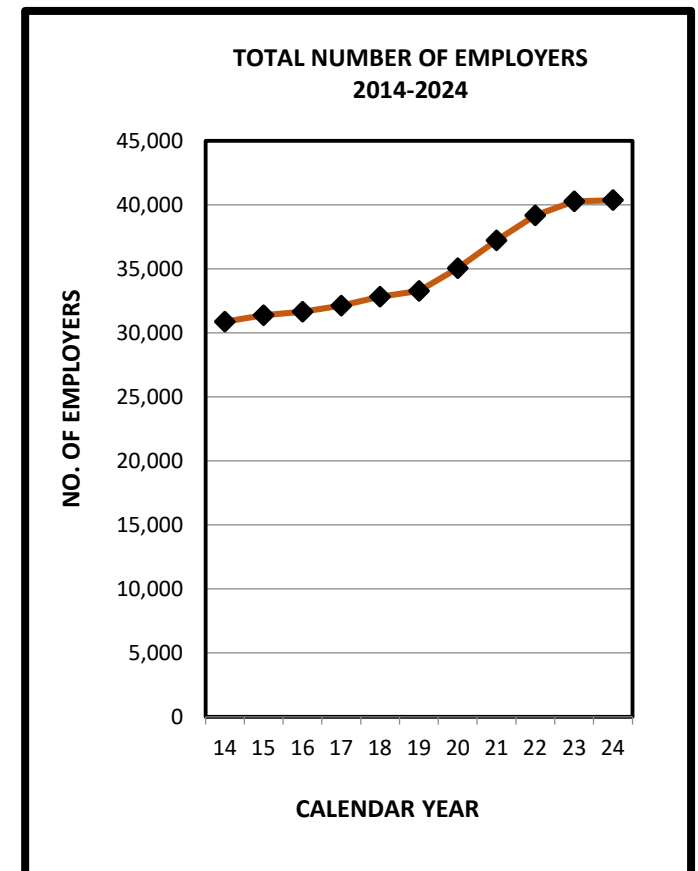


Employers

Successors are employers who acquire the experience records of other employers. A new account is an employer newly liable under the law. Terminations are the number of employers who terminated coverage during the year.

Contributing employers are those covered by the contribution provisions of the law. These employers' tax rates are based on a measure of the employers' experience with unemployment, with an insurance element of some sharing of costs among employers. Reimbursable employers, which include nonprofit organizations and state and county government, finance 100% of the benefits paid to their former employees; there is no sharing of costs involved. The total number of covered employers is the sum of contributing and reimbursable employers.

STATEWIDE						
Year	Successor	New Accts	Terminations	Contributing	Reimbursable	Total
2014	198	3,335	3,781	30,621	263	30,884
2015	145	3,481	3,565	31,096	266	31,362
2016	148	3,298	3,756	31,383	271	31,654
2017	109	3,635	3,467	31,857	269	32,126
2018	89	3,821	3,426	32,556	268	32,825
2019	96	4,057	3,678	33,007	269	33,276
2020	49	5,076	3,423	34,779	267	35,046
2021	56	5,756	3,744	36,959	274	37,233
2022	49	5,752	3,994	38,896	278	39,174
2023	16	5,400	4,252	39,988	286	40,274
2024	33	4,752	5,185	40,077	288	40,365



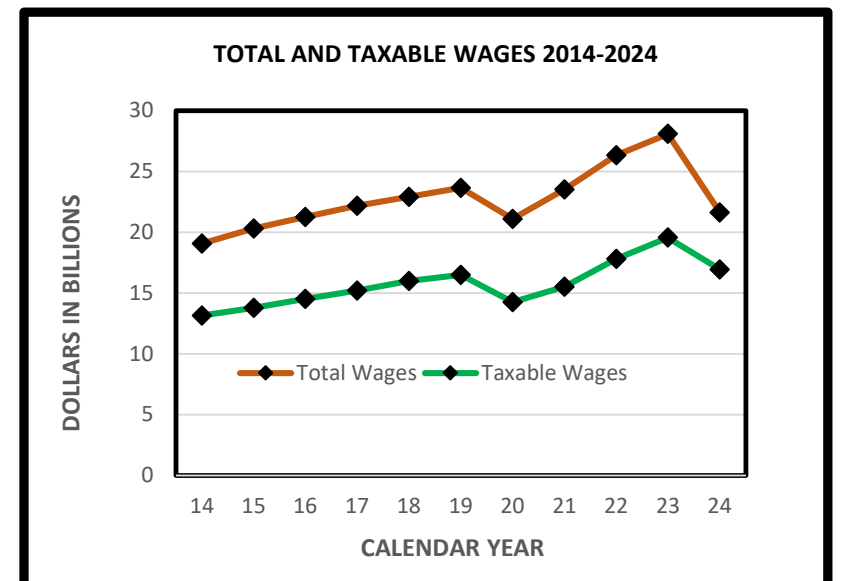
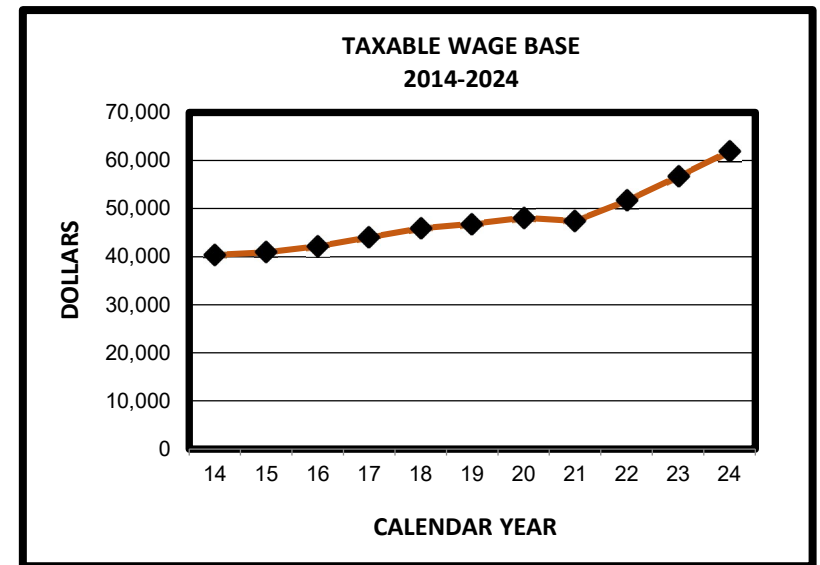
Taxable Wages

Taxable wages and other factors determine the amount of unemployment insurance taxes employers pay.

Total wages are annual payrolls of employers covered by the unemployment insurance law. Taxable wages are the part of total wages which employers pay taxes on. This amount is limited by the taxable wage base. The taxable wage base (Base) is the maximum amount of wages taxable per employee per year.

The Legislature enacted special laws during 2008 through 2011 to reduce the taxable wage base. The net effect was to lessen taxes and reduce the unemployment compensation fund.

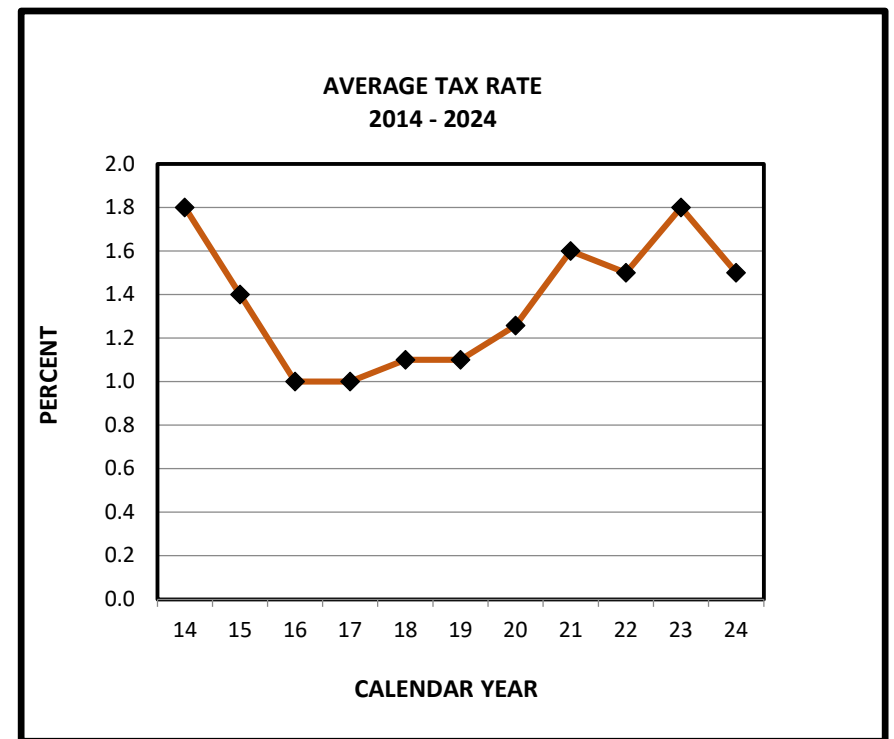
STATEWIDE				
Year	Total	Taxable	% Tax of Total	Base
2014	19,068,458,173	13,149,245,380	69%	40,400
2015	20,293,537,427	13,772,027,328	68%	40,900
2016	21,254,705,644	14,514,591,883	68%	42,200
2017	22,177,715,602	15,200,434,075	69%	44,000
2018	22,923,953,622	15,985,017,842	70%	45,900
2019	23,650,317,714	16,486,720,104	70%	46,800
2020	21,095,142,756	14,264,927,551	68%	48,100
2021	23,527,945,885	15,524,518,654	66%	47,400
2022	26,330,630,719	17,818,908,237	68%	51,600
2023	28,089,838,588	19,565,714,752	70%	56,700
2024	21,628,236,173	16,944,587,257	78%	62,000



Tax Rates

Tax rates are involved in computing employer unemployment insurance taxes. Tax rates vary by each employer and are influenced by the amount of unemployment experienced by the employer.

STATEWIDE			
Year	Minimum	Maximum	Average
2014	0.6	6.0	1.8
2015	0.2	5.8	1.4
2016	0.0	5.6	1.0
2017	0.0	5.6	1.0
2018	0.0	5.6	1.1
2019	0.0	5.6	1.1
2020	0.0	5.6	1.3
2021	0.2	5.8	1.6
2022	0.2	5.8	1.5
2023	0.2	5.8	1.8
2024	0.2	5.8	1.5



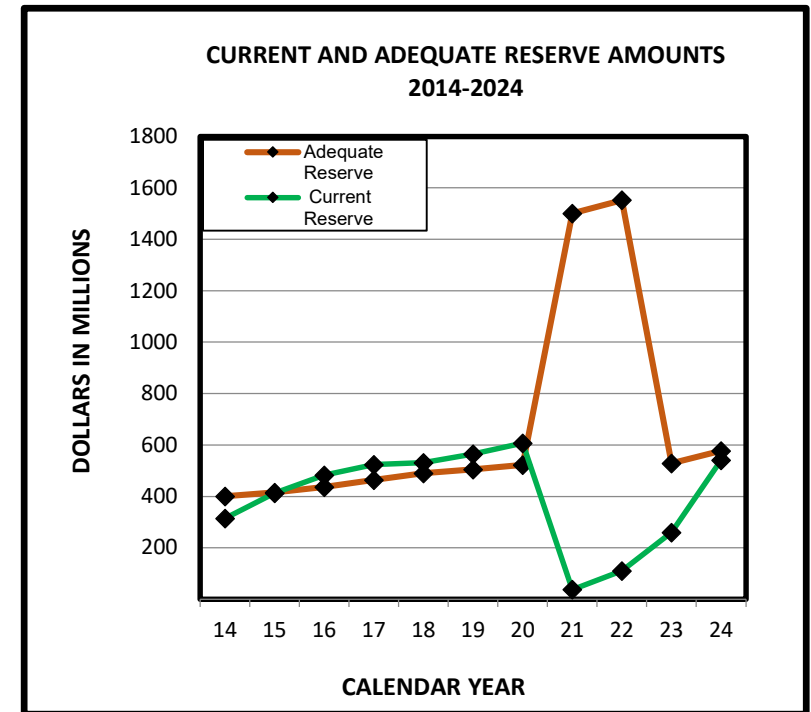
Adequate Reserve Fund

The adequate reserve fund is also considered in determining employer taxes. The adequate reserve fund is the amount needed to maintain trust fund solvency. Trust fund solvency ensures payment of benefits at the highest level of unemployment experienced in the last ten years.

High rate is the highest benefit cost rate over the last ten years. The benefit cost rate is computed monthly by dividing total benefits paid by total wages. Adequate reserve is computed by multiplying the highest benefit cost rate by total wages. From 1992 to 2007, it was 1.5 times this amount. Current reserve is the actual unemployment compensation fund balance as of November 30.

The ratio is a comparison of the current reserve to the adequate reserve. One of eight tax schedules, A through H, triggers on each year depending on this ratio. Schedule A contains the lowest tax rates and schedule H contains the highest rates. Special legislation set the schedule without regard to the ratio to D in 2010, F in 2011 and 2012, and D in 2021 and 2022.

STATEWIDE					
Rate Year	High Rate	Adequate Reserve	Current Reserve	Ratio	Schedule
2014	2.22	401,223,802	315,321,135	0.79	E
2015	2.22	415,935,246	412,585,123	0.99	D
2016	2.22	437,024,933	482,602,848	1.1	D
2017	2.22	464,757,782	523,648,600	1.13	C
2018	2.22	490,546,438	531,346,177	1.08	C
2019	2.22	504,636,069	565,254,484	1.12	C
2020	2.22	522,489,030	607,469,431	1.16	C
2021	6.41	1,500,712,292	38,439,053	- 0.45	set to D (H)
2022	7.09	1,552,858,725	110,934,741	0.07	set to D (H)
2023	2.05	528,321,685	259,646,534	0.49	F
2024	2.05	577,585,463	541,646,718	0.94	D

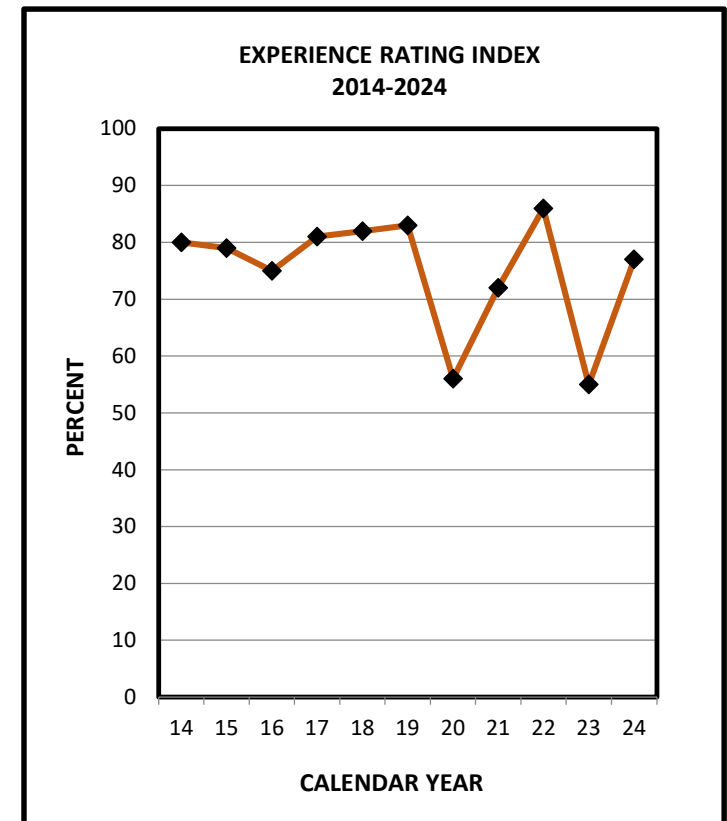


Experience Rating Index

Experience rating is a system in which each employer is assigned an unemployment insurance contribution (tax) rate according to some measure of the level of unemployment experienced by former employees. The Experience Rating Index (ERI) is a ratio showing the proportion of total benefits that results in the funding of benefits through individual employer experiences. The portion of benefits not funded through experience rating must be paid for on a socialized basis by all employers.

Benefit data shown below are for contributing employers only. Dollar amounts are in millions of dollars. The ERI is equal to the benefits charged to active employer accounts (Active Charges) divided by Total Benefits. Also shown are the benefits that do not affect experience rating. These are benefits charged to terminated accounts (Term Charges) (TC) and benefits not charged to specific employers for various reasons (Non-charges) (NC). Benefits charged to terminated accounts cannot be recouped from these employers as they no longer pay any taxes. The cost of non-charged benefits is socialized among all employers as no single employer is held accountable for such benefits. Benefits are non-charged when the unemployed claimant voluntarily quits, is discharged for misconduct, is enrolled in approved training, or is qualified for benefits only as a result of combining Hawaii employment with employment performed in another state.

STATEWIDE							
Year	Total Benefits	Active Charges	ERI	Term Charges	% TC of Total	Non-charges	% NC of Total
2014	171.7	137.7	80	12.9	8	21.1	12
2015	135.3	106.9	79	10.1	7	18.2	13
2016	127.6	96.3	75	12.2	10	19.1	15
2017	159.2	128.9	81	10.0	6	20.4	13
2018	144.5	117.8	82	8.6	6	18.1	12
2019	144.9	120.7	83	6.2	4	18.0	12
2020	1559.5	877.6	56	63.5	4	618.5	40
2021	275.9	197.8	72	8.3	3	69.8	25
2022	141.2	121.6	86	7.2	5	12.4	9
2023	221.1	122.5	55	6.2	3	92.3	42
2024	164.4	125.8	77	5.9	4	32.6	20



Labor Force Estimates

Labor force estimates are the most current estimates of total employment and unemployment for the State of Hawaii. Information in the table is rounded to the nearest 50, except for percent unemployed. Civilian Labor Force (CLF) is the sum of the total employed and unemployed individuals. Unemployment (UNEMP) refers to persons not working but are able and available to work. The total unemployment rate (TUR) is calculated by dividing the number of unemployed individuals by the civilian labor force. Employment (EMPLT) refers to the number of persons working.

Labor force estimates are found on the Hawaii Workforce Informer (HIWI) website, located at www.hiwi.org. This site offers economic and labor market information for the State of Hawaii, including data on wages, unemployment, employment, jobs, careers and training.

STATEWIDE				
Year	CLF	EMPLT	UNEMP	TUR (%)
2014	675,750	647,200	28,550	4.2
2015	683,100	659,800	23,350	3.4
2016	694,200	674,050	20,150	2.9
2017	696,700	681,150	15,500	2.2
2018	693,450	676,800	16,650	2.4
2019	688,550	671,150	17,350	2.5
2020	666,100	588,600	77,500	11.6
2021	669,400	629,400	40,050	6.0
2022	673,000	650,900	22,100	3.3
2023	678,000	658,200	19,800	2.9
2024	680,300	660,100	20,250	3.0

COUNTY 2024				
County	CLF	EMPLT	UNEMP	TUR (%)
OAHU	466,200	451,300	14,900	3.2
HAWAII	87,700	84,500	3,200	3.7
MAUI	83,150	80,400	2,750	3.3
KAUAI	35,950	34,700	1,250	3.4

Data for 2014 – 2024 reflect revised population controls and model reestimation.

Source: Dept. of Labor & Industrial Relations, Research & Statistics website,
Unemployment Rate/Labor Force Estimates Section.



Appendices

Coverage History

- 1937** Law enacted to provide income maintenance to the unemployed, covering employment for employers with one or more employees for any portion of a day for 20 weeks within a calendar year, excluding the following: service performed for nonprofit organizations, maritime employment, government employment, agricultural labor, domestic service, family employment, casual labor, insurance agents remunerated by commissions only, news boys and student nurses.
- 1943** Law was changed to cover one or more employees for any portion of a day within a calendar year.
- 1945** Coverage was extended to employees of nonprofit organizations with the exception of ministers, members of religious orders, and persons earning \$45 or less per quarter.
- 1946** Coverage was extended to maritime employment on vessels over 10 net tons.
- 1947** Dairies pasteurizing and delivering their own products were ruled exempt from coverage.
- 1951** Employees of nonprofit organizations earning less than \$50 per quarter were excluded from coverage.
Service by regularly enrolled students for a school, college or university was ruled exempt from coverage.
- 1955** Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees extended coverage to federal civilian employees.
- 1957** State Agricultural Unemployment Compensation Law extended coverage to agricultural workers whose employers had 20 or more employees in 24 days in 4 successive quarters.
- 1958** Ex-Servicemen's Unemployment Compensation Act extended coverage to ex-service personnel.
- 1959** Agricultural coverage was brought under the Hawaii Employment Security Law and expanded to include employers with 20 or more agricultural workers for 20 or more weeks in a calendar year.
Coverage was extended to state and local government employees.
- 1961** Coverage was extended to individuals performing domestic service in private homes who received cash wages of \$225 or more per quarter.
- 1965** Enrollees in Job Corps, Neighborhood Youth Corps and Volunteers in Service to America under the Federal Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 were excluded from coverage.
- 1967** Coverage was extended to certain maritime employment on vessels of 10 or less net tons.
- 1971** Real estate salesmen remunerated solely by commission were excluded from coverage.

Coverage History (cont'd)

- 1972** Coverage was extended to U.S. citizens in overseas service for American employers.
- Coverage was extended to students employed by nonprofit organizations, other than students working for the schools they are enrolled in.
- 1978** Agricultural coverage was expanded to include employers with 10 or more workers in 20 or more weeks in the current or preceding calendar year or employers with total cash payroll of \$20,000 or more for agricultural employment in any quarter of the current or preceding calendar year.
- Coverage of domestic service was expanded to include employers with total cash payroll of \$1,000 or more in any quarter in the current or preceding calendar year in addition to individuals receiving cash of \$225 or more during a single quarter.
- 1982** Registered outside travel agency sales representatives were excluded from coverage.
- Vacuum cleaner dealers performing services solely by way of commission were excluded from coverage.
- 1990** Services performed by family member who own at least 50% of the shares of a corporation that does not employ any non-family workers, may be excluded from coverage at the option of the corporation.
- 1994** Services performed by a direct seller as defined in Section 3508 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 are excluded from coverage.
- 1996** Coverage of domestic service was changed to be "as set forth in section 3306(c)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended". As of 1996, domestic service is covered when performed for a person who has paid \$1,000 or more for such services in any calendar quarter in the calendar year or the preceding calendar year. Services performed by students who are enrolled at nonprofit or public educational institutions in full-time programs that combine academic instruction with work experience are excluded from coverage.
- 1998** Services performed by an election official or election worker as defined in Section 3309(b)(3)(F) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, are excluded from coverage.
- 2007** Domestic in-home and community-based services for persons with developmental disabilities and mental retardation under the Medicaid home and community-based services program pursuant to title 42 Code of Federal Regulations sections 440.180 and 441.300, and title 42 Code of Federal Regulations, part 434, subpart A, as amended, and identified as chore, personal assistance and habilitation, residential habilitation, supported employment respite, and skilled nursing services, as the terms are defined and amended from time to time by the Department of Human Services, performed by an individual whose services are contracted by a recipient of social service payments and who voluntarily agrees in writing to be an independent contractor of the recipient of social service payments unless the individual is an employee and not an independent contractor of the recipient of social service payments under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act, are excluded from coverage.
- 2020** COVID-19 became a worldwide pandemic. Sizable job losses occurred as lockdowns were implemented nationwide. Additional unemployment aid in the form of PEUC (Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation), PUA (Pandemic Unemployment Assistance), and FPUC (Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation (FPUC) programs were created and distributed.

Benefit History

	MAX WBA	MIN WBA	MAX BEN PAYABLE	WBA FORMULA	QUAL WAGES	QUAL EMPL	WAITING PERIOD	PARTIAL WAGES DISREGARDED	OTHER BENEFIT PROVISIONS
1939	\$15	\$5	Lesser of 16xWBA or 1/3 xBPW	1/25 of HQP	24xWBA	13 wks	2 wks	\$3	Base period was defined as the first 4 of the last 5 completed calendar quarters preceding the first day of individual's benefit year. Social Security old age benefits were deducted from WBA.
1941	\$20	"	20xWBA	"	30xWBA	"	1 wk	0	Claims receiving Social Security old age benefits were disqualified.
1945	\$25	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Claimants were disqualified 2 months before and after childbirth.
1949		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Provision regarding Social Security old age benefits was repealed.
1951		"	"	"	"	"	"	\$2	Base period was redefined as 4 calendar quarters immediately preceding filing of claim.
1953		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Pregnancy disqualification was changed to 4 months before and 2 months after childbirth.
1955	\$35	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1959	\$45	"	20xWBA	"	"	"	"	"	
1961	\$55	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Requirement to be able and available for work was waived for claimants who became ill or disabled after filing an initial claim and registering for work provided that no suitable work was offered them. Claimants became eligible to receive benefit payment for waiting period provided that they had received benefits for 12 consecutive weeks.
1965		"	"	"	"	14 wks	"	"	
1966	66-2/3% of Statewide AWW	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1969	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Seasonality provisions (in effect since the early days of the program) were repealed.
1972	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Provision suspending benefits while an appeal is pending was repealed.
1973	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Pregnancy disqualification was eliminated.
1976	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	A week of employment was defined as a week in which an individual worked for at least 2 days or 4 hours or for which he received vacation, holiday or sickness pay or similar remuneration. Claimants disqualified for voluntary quit without good cause, discharge or suspension for misconduct, or failure to apply for or accept suitable work, were disqualified until they subsequently worked at least 5 consecutive weeks and were then separated from employment under non-disqualifying conditions. Claimants disqualified for fraud were disqualified for 24 months after the determination of fraud was made.

WBA—Weekly Benefit Amount
AWW—Average Weekly Wage

HQP—High Quarter Wages
BPW—Base Period Wages

Benefit History (cont'd)

YEAR	MAX WBA	MIN WBA	MAX BEN PAYABLE	WBA FORMULA	QUAL WAGES	QUAL EMPL	WAITING PERIOD	PARTIAL WAGES DISREGARDED	OTHER BENEFIT PROVISIONS
1977	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	The period for filing an appeal may be extended from 10 days to 30 days for good cause. The Appeals Referee became responsible for determining good cause in individual cases.
1978	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Benefits based on professional services performed for schools were denied to school professionals between academic years or terms, if there was reasonable assurance of re-employment in the forthcoming year or term. Benefits were denied to professional athletes between sports seasons, if employment was in athletic events or training and there was reasonable assurance of re-employment in the forthcoming season. Benefits for services performed by aliens were denied unless they were lawfully performing services.
1979	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	The Federal government no longer shared the cost of extended benefits for state and county government workers.
1980	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	A provision is enacted to conform to Federal Unemployment Tax Act (FUTA) requirements mandating the reduction of claimant weekly benefit amounts by all or a portion of retirement payment amounts.
1981	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Benefits for an individual's waiting period were eliminated. The retirement payment deduction provisions are amended, based on FUTA amendments, allowing states to consider contributions made to the retirement plan by claimants and base period employers. No deduction is taken from the claimant's weekly benefit amount if the pension was from other than a base period employer or if the claimant financed 100% of the cost of the pension plan; if the pension was financed at least one-half, but less than 100%, by the claimant, a weekly deduction of one-half the pension amount is applied; if the pension is financed less than 50% by the claimant, the entire pension is deducted.
1982	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Individuals suspended for misconduct were disqualified from extended benefits until they worked at least 4 weeks and earned 4 times their weekly benefit amount. Extended benefits to individuals receiving trade readjustment allowances were limited. Individuals in approved training under the Trade Act of 1974 could not be denied benefits. Child support payments may be deducted from claimant's benefits and paid to child support enforcement agencies.
1986	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Benefits may be paid to owner employees of a corporation upon showing of good cause for dissolution of the business.
1987	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	All tips paid directly to an employee by a customer of the employer and reported to the employer are included in the definition of "wages" for purposes of unemployment compensation.

Benefit History (cont'd)

YEAR	MAX WBA	MIN WBA	MAX BEN PAYABLE	WBA FORMULA	QUAL WAGES	QUAL EMPL	WAITING PERIOD	PARTIAL WAGES DISREGARDED	OTHER BENEFIT PROVISIONS
1988	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Employers must submit detailed wage information on all employees on a quarterly basis. Employers will also furnish wage and/or separation information upon request, and will no longer be required to submit the UC-BP-5 separation report within 5 days of an employee's termination. The BP-5 hire report is not affected by the new law.
1989	"	"	"	"	"	Earnings in 2 BP quarters	"	"	Base period is the first 4 of the last 5 completed calendar quarters immediately preceding the first day of the individual's benefit year. To qualify for benefits, a claimant must have been paid wages for insured work during at least 2 quarters of the individual's base period. The re-qualifying requirement after a disqualification was changed from 5 consecutive weeks of work to covered earnings of 5 times the weekly benefit amount.
1990	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	An individual who established a benefit year, must earn covered wages of at least 5 times the individual's weekly benefit amount in order to establish a subsequent benefit year. To be eligible for benefits, an alien worker must have been legally authorized to work in the U.S. at the time services were performed.
1992	70% of Statewide AWW	"	"	1/21 of HQW	26xWBA	"	"	\$50	
2004	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Alternative base period allows the claimant to use the four most recently completed calendar quarters to establish a claim if the claimant does not have enough wages in the first four of the last five completed calendar quarters.
2005	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	For initial claims filed effective after July 2, 2005, retirement income is no longer deductible if the claimant contributed any amount to their pension plan. As of July 1, 2005, Social Security and Railroad Retirement benefits will no longer be deducted from claimants' weekly amounts.
2008	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	\$150	
2008	75% of Statewide AWW	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
2012	70% - Jan. to Mar. 75% - Apr. to Dec. of Statewide AWW	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
2013	70% of Statewide AWW	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	

Financing History

YEAR	TWB	TAX SCHED	TAX RATES	MAX RATE	MIN RATE	STD RATE	TRUST FUND SOLVENCY LEVEL	OTHER FINANCING PROVISIONS
1937	Total Wages	0	1	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%		
1938	"	"	"	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%		
1940	\$3,000	"	"	"	"	"		
1941	"	1	7	"	0	"	No reduced rates unless fund assets at least 5% of average annual payrolls of preceding 10 years.	Experience rating system of reduced rates began. An employer must be chargeable with benefits for 36 months to be eligible for reduced rates. Contributions became payable on a quarterly basis (formerly they were payable monthly).
1943	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Provision made for successor employer to acquire predecessor's experience record.
1949	"	"	4	"	"	"	"	Non-charging system began. Benefits became not chargeable to an employer's account if the claimant voluntarily quit without good cause or was discharged for misconduct in connection with work. Automatic filing of wage and separation reports was no longer required from employers; such reports became obtainable on a request basis when a claim was filed for benefits. Four-year statute of limitations established for collections of delinquent taxes.
1950	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Employers permitted to make voluntary contributions to obtain lower rates.
1955	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Chargeability requirement was lowered from 36 to 12 months.
1956	"	"	7	"	"	"	"	
1961	"	"	"	"	"	"	Changed to 5% of average annual payrolls of preceding 5 years.	Agricultural employers were allowed the option of entering into a self-financed plan.
1962	\$3,600	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1963	"	"	11*	3.0%*	1.00%	"	"	Chargeability requirement increased to 36 months. *
1965	90% of Statewide AAW	1	13	3.0%	0.7%	3.0%	If fund assets are at least \$15 million, regular rates apply; if assets are between \$13 and \$15 million, each employer's rate is increased by 0.5% up to the maximum 3.0%; if assets are less than \$13 million, all employers pay 3.0%.	Chargeability requirement reduced to 12 months. Voluntary contributions eliminated.

AAW—Average Annual Wage

TWB—Taxable Wage Base

*Temporary emergency measure, effective July 1963—December 1964.

Financing History (Cont'd)

	TWB	TAX SCHED	TAX RATES	MAX RATE	MIN RATE	STD RATE	TRUST FUND SOLVENCY LEVEL	OTHER FINANCING PROVISIONS
1969	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Benefits no longer chargeable to employer's account if claimant undergoing approved vocational training. Employer reserve accounts permitted to be liquidated if inactive for 5 or more years.
1970	"	3	I-12** II-14 III-15	I-3.0% II-3.0% III-3.0%	I-0.8%** II-0.4% III-0.2%		Adequate reserve fund defined as 1 1/2 times highest 12 months cost rate (benefits divided by total wages) in past 10 years times most recent total wages. If fund assets are between \$13 and \$15 million, Schedule I is in effect and each employer's rate is increased by 0.5% up to the maximum of 3.0%; if assets are less than \$13 million, tax rate schedules do not apply and all employers pay 3.0%.	
1972	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Nonprofit organizations permitted the option of self-financing benefits to their employees.
1974	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"Trigger" levels were increased to \$20 and \$15 million. If the total fund assets are at least \$15 million but less than \$20 million, each employer's rate is increased by 0.5% up to the maximum 3.0%; if assets are less than \$15 million, all employers pay 3.0%.
1976	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Non-charging of benefits for voluntary quit without good cause, discharge for misconduct and voluntary quit with good cause not attributable to the employer is eliminated. Benefits paid to a claimant whose eligibility depends on employment in 2 or more states, and benefits overpaid because of ineligibility or disqualification when the overpayment did not result from an employer's failure to furnish information as required will not be charged to the employer's accounts. State and county governments begin making quarterly advance payments to the Unemployment Trust Fund to cover benefits to their former employees.

**Schedule I in effect if current reserve fund is less than adequate reserve fund; Schedule II if current reserve fund equals or exceeds adequate reserve fund but is less than 1.5 times adequate reserve fund; Schedule III if current reserve fund equals or exceeds 1.5 times adequate reserve fund.

Financing History (Cont'd)

YEAR	TWB	TAX SCHED	TAX RATES	MAX RATE	MIN RATE	STD RATE	TRUST FUND SOLVENCY LEVEL	OTHER FINANCING PROVISIONS
1977	100% of Statewide AAW	"	***	3.5%	"	"	"	
1978	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	State and local governments may elect to convert from the self-financing plan to contributory status. All covered agricultural employers must convert from the self-financing plan to contributory status.
1979	"	Basic Contribution rate schedule	13	4.5%	0%	3.0%	The adequate reserve fund is redefined as the high cost rate times total wages. The ratio of the current to the adequate reserves determines a trust fund solvency rate, ranging from 0.5% to +2.4%, which is added to each employer's basic contribution rate.	
1985	"	"	16	5.4%	"	5.4%		
1986	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Non-charging of benefits for voluntary quit without good cause, discharge for misconduct and voluntary quit with good cause not attributable to the employer is again applicable. The state portion of extended benefits is not charged to employer accounts.
1988	50% of Statewide AAW	"	"	"	"	"	"	Due to the high fund balance, the taxable wage base was based on the ratio of the fund balance to the statutorily defined adequate reserve level.
1989	100% of Statewide AAW	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1990	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	From May 1990 through December 1992, a partial transfer of UI reserves is permitted in situations where a successor employer acquires a clearly segregable portion of a business from a predecessor account.

*** Temporary measure calls for employers to pay at a uniform tax rate of 3.5% during 1977 and 1978.

Financing History (Cont'd)

YEAR	TWB	TAX SCHED	TAX RATES	MAX RATE	MIN RATE	STD RATE	TRUST FUND SOLVENCY LEVEL	OTHER FINANCING PROVISIONS
1991	\$7,000	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1992	100% of Statewide AAW	8 (A-H)	A-16 B-18 C-18 D-18 E-17 F-16 G-15 H-14	"	"	"	The adequate reserve fund is redefined as 1-1/2 times the high cost rate times total wages. The ratio of the current to the adequate reserves determines the schedule in effect.	New employers are assigned the tax rate charged to employers with .0000 reserve ratios. Non-charge benefits paid to employees separated as a direct result of a major disaster.
2008 to 2009	\$13,000	"		"	"	"	The adequate reserve is redefined as the high cost rate times total wages.	
2010 to 2011	90% of Statewide AAW	"	"	"	"	"		Tax schedules set at D for calendar year 2010 and F for calendar year 2011.
2012	100% of Statewide AAW	"	"	"	"	"	"	Tax schedules set at F for calendar year 2012.
2013	"	"	A-16 B-18 C-20 D-20 E-20 F-20 G-20 H-20	A-5.4% B-5.4% C-5.6% D-5.8% E-6.0% F-6.2% G-6.4% H-6.6%	A-0% B-0% C-0% D-0.2% E-0.6% F-1.2% G-1.8% H-2.4%	"	"	Tax schedules adjusted to increase maximum tax rates. Act 100, passed by 2013 State Legislature and approved by the Governor on June 1, 2013, reclassified the Unemployment Compensation Fund as a trust fund as recommended by the state auditor.
2022	"	"	"	"	"	"	Amending the definition of "Adequate Reserve Fund" to exclude the benefit cost rate from June 2020 through August 2021 for calendar years 2023 through 2030.	HB 2471, Act 281 SLH 2022 Amending the definition of Adequate Reserve Fund.

Program History

Current UI Programs

1937	STATE UI PROGRAM. Regular Federal-State program.
1955	UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES (UCFE). Federally funded program for Federal civilian employees.
1958	UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR EX-SERVICEMEMBERS (UCX). Federally funded program for ex-service personnel.
1960	ADDITIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION ACT. State funded program for individuals unemployed due to major disaster.
1970	EXTENDED BENEFITS PROGRAM (EB). Federal-State program providing up to 13 weeks of benefits to exhaustees during periods of high unemployment.
1962	DISASTER UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE (DUA). Federally funded program for individuals whose unemployment was caused by a major disaster. Individuals who do not qualify for regular unemployment insurance or have been self-employed may be eligible for up to 26 weeks of benefits. DUA benefits were payable in Hawai'i beginning September 12, 1992 due to Hurricane Iniki.

Other UI Programs

1944-52	SERVICEMEN'S READJUSTMENT ACT. The GI Bill, provided for payment of World War II veterans.
1952-60	VETERANS' READJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE ACT. Provided benefits to veterans of the Korean conflict.
1957-59	STATE AGRICULTURAL COMPENSATION LAW. Provided coverage to certain farm workers.
1958-59	TEMPORARY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION ACT. Provided for extended benefits to exhaustees.
1960-61	DISASTER UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS PROGRAM. Provided benefits to individuals unemployed as a result of the Hilo tidal wave.
1961-62	TEMPORARY EXTENDED UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION ACT. Provided for extended benefits to exhaustees.
1961-82	STATE SELF-FINANCED AGRICULTURE PROGRAM. Permitted agricultural employers to be placed on a self-financed plan relieving them for paying unemployment insurance contributions.

Program History (Cont'd)

Other UI Programs

1971-73	EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION ACT. Provided for additional benefits to individuals who exhausted both regular and extended benefits.								
1974-78	SPECIAL UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM. Provided benefits to workers not covered by any unemployment compensation program.								
1974-78	FEDERAL SUPPLEMENTAL BENEFITS PROGRAM. Provided additional benefits to individuals who exhausted both regular and extended benefits								
1991-94	EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION PROGRAM. Provided additional 13 weeks of federally funded benefits to those who exhausted their benefits after February 1991. The number of weeks provided was subsequently amended: <table><tr><td>February 1992 – June 1992</td><td>26 weeks</td></tr><tr><td>June 1992 – July 1993</td><td>20 weeks</td></tr><tr><td>July 1993 – October 1993</td><td>10 weeks</td></tr><tr><td>October 1993 – February 1994</td><td>7 weeks</td></tr></table>	February 1992 – June 1992	26 weeks	June 1992 – July 1993	20 weeks	July 1993 – October 1993	10 weeks	October 1993 – February 1994	7 weeks
February 1992 – June 1992	26 weeks								
June 1992 – July 1993	20 weeks								
July 1993 – October 1993	10 weeks								
October 1993 – February 1994	7 weeks								
2001-02	STATE ADDITIONAL BENEFITS PROGRAMS. Provided additional 13 weeks of benefits from November 4, 2001 to June 30, 2002 as a result of Hawai'i's economic downturn due to the September 11, 2001 terror attacks.								
2002	TEMPORARY EXTENDED UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION (TEUC). Federally funded program that provided an additional 13 weeks of benefits beginning week of March 10, 2002 to December 31, 2003, as part of the economic recovery from the terror attacks of September 11, 2001. (TEUC-A). Provided 39 weeks of extended benefits and extended TEUC until December 28, 2003 for displaced airline and related workers only.								
2009-10	FEDERAL ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION (FAC). Federally funded program that provided a \$25 supplement to claimants' weekly unemployment compensation.								
2016-17 dislocated	STATE ADDITIONAL BENEFITS PROGRAM: Act 070 provided an additional 13 weeks of benefits from July 1, 2016 to October 28, 2017 to workers of a number of large employers in Maui County.								

Program History (Cont'd)

2008-11	EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION, 2008 (EUC08). Federally funded program that provided additional 13 weeks of benefits to those who had exhausted all rights to regular benefits effective from the week ending July 12, 2008. The number of weeks provided was subsequently amended:	
	November 2008 – November 2009	Additional 7 weeks (Total 20 weeks of Tier 1)
	November 2009 – December 2011	Additional 14 weeks of Tier 2, and 13 weeks of Tier 3 (Total of 47 weeks)
	December 2011	Extended to March 2012
2012-13	February 2012	Extended to December 29, 2012
	June 2012	Tier 2 eligibility set at 6% TUR, Tier 3 eligibility set at 7% TUR. Tier 3 ended
	September 2012	Tier 1 reduced to maximum of 14 weeks
	December 2012	Tier 2 ended
	January 2013 - January 2014	Extended by the American Taxpayer Relief Act 2012. Last payable week was December 28, 2013
2020 to	PANDEMIC EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION (PEUC). Federally funded program that provided an additional 13 weeks of benefits to those who had exhausted all rights to regular benefits effective from March 27, 2020. The number of weeks provided was subsequently amended:	
	December 2020	Extended to March 14, 2021 by the Consolidated Appropriations Act 2021. Additional 11 weeks (Total 24 weeks)
	March 2021	Extended through September 5, 2021, by the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021. Additional 29 weeks (Total of 53 weeks)
	EXTENDED BENEFITS PROGRAM (EB). Triggered on from May 17, 2020 to March 6, 2021.	
	PANDEMIC UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE (PUA). Federally funded program that provided up to 79 weeks of benefits to individuals who are not eligible for/exhausted other UI benefits, including self-employed workers, gig workers, and independent contractors, beginning January 27, 2020, and ending September 6, 2021.	
	FEDERAL PANDEMIC UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION (FPUC). Federally funded program that provided an additional \$300 per week for unemployment beginning after Dec. 26, 2020, and ending on Sept. 4, 2021.	

Training Programs

Currently the Unemployment Insurance Division provides Trade Readjustment Allowances to claimants adversely affected by foreign competition.