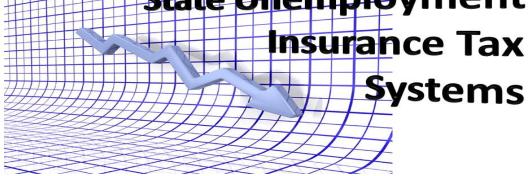
U.S. Department of Labor Office of Unemployment Insurance Division of Fiscal and Actuarial Services February 2018



Significant Measures of State Unemployment



2017

 $\underline{3/1/2018}$ - Revised labels on the "Average Tax Rate Compared to Minimum Adequate Financing Rate" chart

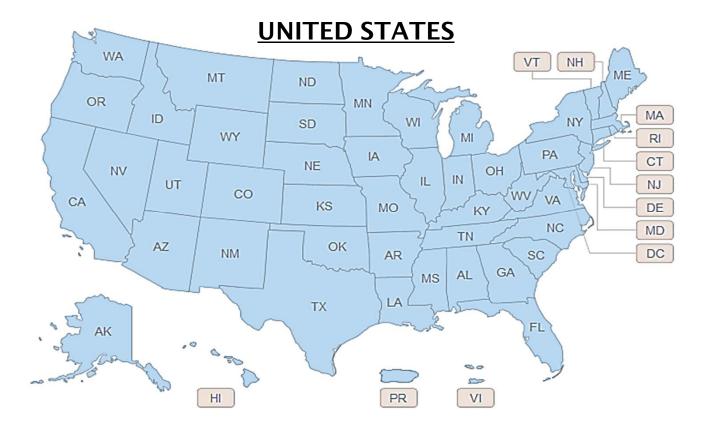
<u>3/23/2018</u> - Definition of Total Benefits corrected.

- ➢ <u>Highlights</u>
- Report User Guide
- State Summary Tables
 - <u>State Contribution Levels (Chart 1)</u>
 - State Contribution Levels (Chart 2)
 - Summary of Employer Benefit Assignments (Chart3)
 - <u>New Employer Tax Rates</u>
- Individual State Data Sheets
- Definitions

View this report online at: http://ows.doleta.gov/unemploy/finance.asp

Individual State Pages: Significant Tax Measures Report

CLICK ON DESIRED STATE:



Note: Blank cells appearing in any section of this report indicates that information is unavailable.

Significant Measures of State UI Tax Systems Report 2017 Highlights

The measures in this report describe the 2017 tax rate year amounts for each state. Forty-six states and three jurisdictions have employer tax rates that were assigned beginning in January 1, 2017 and went to December 31, 2017. Four states have employer tax rates that were assigned from July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017. For this period:

- On average UI taxable employers paid \$313 per employee in UI taxes, which was equivalent to \$0.60 per every hundred dollars paid in wages. This is a 7% decrease from 2016, when employers paid an average of \$336 per employee.
- Sixty-two percent of taxable employers paid a total UI tax bill at or below \$0.50 per hundred dollars of wages paid, (eight states had a minimum tax rate of 0% assigned to employers). On the higher end, six percent of taxable employers paid a UI tax bill that was over \$2.00 per hundred dollars paid in wages.
- The average UI tax rate in 50 states and jurisdictions was below a calculated Minimum Adequate Financing Rate Target. On average the state average tax rate was 31% below the state Minimum Adequate Financing Rate Target.
- Six percent of the total benefits paid were made to claimants that were laid off from firms that went out of business.
- Seven percent of total benefits were paid to claimants who were laid off from a non-taxed reimbursable employer (Federal, state, or local government, or non-profit organization).

<u>Report User Guide</u>

Evaluating State Unemployment Insurance (UI) Tax Systems Using the Significant Tax Measures Report

The publication of the yearly report of Significant Measures of State UI Tax Systems provides an opportunity for interested users to evaluate and compare the primary functions of a state's UI tax structure. The wide range of methodologies and application of UI taxes across states creates a growing need to measure the differences and workings of these systems. This report fills that need by offering a series of useful and comparable metrics.

The following description is provided to assist users in effectively evaluating a state's UI tax structure. The individual state metrics in this report are divided into four sections: the first eight variables provide the primary **State Tax Structure Features**, the next five items cover the state's **Tax Levels**, followed by five variables on the **Benefits Assigned to Individual Employer Experience Rating** measures, and concluding with items on the **Distribution of Wages, Benefits, and Contributions.**

State Tax Structure Features

Items in this section provide an overview of the applicable laws for each state's UI tax structure, together with the average tax rate in the state and the state's solvency level to begin the year.

Each state has the legal authority to set the type of ¹⁾**experience rating method** to apply in the formulation of employers' tax rates. The majority of states, thirty-one, use the Reserve Ratio experience rating methodology, the only method which gives credit to employers for the amount of contributions they have made. Eighteen states use the Benefit Ratio method, which exclusively uses the benefits assigned to individual employers in the rate formulation. Two states use the Benefit Wage Ratio method, which is based on assigning the prior wages earned of claimants to employers for rate assignment. One state employs the Payroll Decline method, which is based on measuring the difference in payroll decreases by quarter to measure experience and assign tax rates.

In addition to the type of experience rating method, states differ in the ²⁾type of employer ranking employed in the assignment of tax rates; twelve states assign UI tax rates by using a relative ranking of all employers, sometimes called the Array Method. Essentially these states assign tax rates based on how employers compare against each other in terms of their experience with unemployment, however measured, and then a pre-determined proportion of employers taxable wages are assigned to each tax rate interval within the state's tax schedule. The remaining 41 states all use fixed intervals of their experience rating measure to place employers in tax rate groups.

Of the states that assign a claimant's benefits back to an employer to be used in their experience rating formulation (three states do not assign benefits back to individual employers at all) all use one of three ³⁾types of assignment methods. For claimants with multiple recent employers, thirteen states assign benefits to the most recent or principal employer, on the theory that this employer has primary responsibility for the unemployment. Based on the belief that unemployment results from

general conditions of the labor market, more than from a given employer's behavior, the largest number of states, thirty-four, assign benefits to employers in proportion to the base period wages earned. Five states assign benefits to base period employers in an inverse chronological order from which they occurred, generally up to a specified percentage of base period wages.

The ⁴⁾**taxable wage base** is the maximum amount of an employee's yearly total wages that can be taxed for Unemployment Insurance purposes in the state. The ⁵⁾**average tax rate** is calculated by dividing the total contributions of taxable employers by taxable or total wages. It represents the average rate an employer would face in the state. The ⁷⁾**statutory minimum rate** is the tax rate on taxable wages that is assigned to those employers with the best experience rate, those laying off the fewest employees, the ⁷⁾**maximum rate** is the rate on taxable wages that is assigned to the employees. The ⁶⁾**new employer rate** applies to firms that have only been in existence from one to three years and the specifics of each state rate can be found in the appendix. For all states this is a flat rate applied to all new employers.

Contribution Levels

Every state varies the level of its yearly tax rates based on its UI trust fund balance and the application of experience rated reductions and increases. The average tax rate is one measure of the overall level of contributions. The ⁹⁾contribution per covered employee translates the average tax rate into a dollar figure to give a nominal view of this rate. Likewise, the ⁹⁾employer contribution for every \$100 of wages paid shows the portion of wages that employers are paying in UI taxes, with most all states below one dollar. This amount signifies, on average, how much each taxable employer is paying yearly in taxes for each job. States with higher average contribution levels are collecting higher amounts, but they also may be paying higher levels of benefits or may have lower solvency levels, which can also be compared in this report.

Just comparing the minimum and maximum statutory tax rates in effect across states is not a clear indication of the applicable ranges in effect because each state may have a different taxable wage base. The ¹⁰ contributions per employee at the tax base identifies the amount an employer assigned the minimum rate would pay for an employee earning at least the taxable wage base. A few states may have a zero value if the rates in effect for that year have a zero tax rate for the lowest rate applicable. Likewise, contributions at the maximum rate provides the amount an employer would pay for each employee earning at least the taxable wage base if they are assigned the maximum tax rate. The lowest amount a maximum-rated employer would pay per year is \$378 (5.4% times \$7,000 wage base) a year. For comparison between states it must be remembered that a significant number of employees, especially in high wage base states, would not be making the level of the wage base so the tax amount would be less.

States are continually paying UI benefits and receiving UI contributions with the difference between these monies being deposited or withdrawn from the UI trust fund. One way to compare the incoming and outgoing flows is to reduce the yearly totals to per dollar values by computing the ratio of benefits to contributions. For the ¹¹⁾amount going to pay benefits in the previous computation year, a value greater than one dollar means that benefits were greater than contributions and the difference is being taken from the UI trust fund. If the value is less than one, contributions are greater than

benefits and the remaining amount is being put into the UI trust fund. During periods of high unemployment and high solvency, states may reasonably have values above one, and during periods of low unemployment and low solvency, states will reasonably be expected to have values below one. Values opposite of these expectations may be a matter of concern and merit further examination.

In an attempt to measure the adequacy of a state's level of taxation it is necessary to arrive at a standard level of taxation which can be used as a level of comparison. In this report a ¹²/comparison is made between the state's average tax rate for the year against the Minimum Adequate Level of Financing (AFR). The minimum adequate level of financing is calculated as the tax rate equal to the amount needed to cover the state's total benefit payments (average level of last ten years) plus a solvency amount (difference between the state's current trust fund level (including loans) and the recommended minimum adequate level (a trust fund level equivalent to a 1.0 Average High Cost Multiple, which was recommended by the Advisory Council on Unemployment Insurance (1996)) divided by five (for the increment over the next five years)). The ¹³/percentage difference between the state's current level of financing Rate shows how the state's current level of financing compares to the determined adequate level. A large negative number corresponds to a level of financing that is well below adequate. This measure can be combined with the level of solvency (Average High Cost Multiple) to suggest that a state may have an inadequate level of taxation if they have a large negative difference from the adequate financing rate and a low level of solvency.

It is important to note, if a state has made a recent reduction in benefit payments, either through its benefit formula or potential duration, then the adequate financing rate would not be representative of the new required revenue requirements, since it is relying on the average of the past ten years of benefits for its construction.

Benefits Assigned to Individual Employer's Experience Rating

Of the ¹⁴⁾total benefits paid, all but three states assign a portion of these benefits paid to a so called "responsible" employer in order to formulate an experience rate and assign an individual tax rate. The ¹⁵⁾total amount of benefits paid that are assigned to active employers' experience rating accounts varies tremendously among states (between 50 and 90 percent of total benefits paid). It is important to note that the amount of benefits attributed to individual employer accounts is not the amount employers will pay in UI taxes, but only the amount used in the formulation of their final tax rates. Also, because of the various methods of assigning the so called socialized benefits back to employers, it is not necessarily true that a state with a relatively higher level of total benefits assigned to individual employers has a greater degree of experience rating.

The benefits assigned to individual employers are important for comparing yearly fluctuations in each category and comparing against estimated overall contribution levels. The level of ¹⁶)**Benefits assigned to Inactive employers** shows the amount of benefits that have been assigned to employers that are no longer in business or considered active employers. A large proportion of inactive benefits may indicate more turbulent economic conditions or a changing pattern of employment composition. ¹⁷**Reimbursable benefits** reflect the portion of benefits paid to claimants

from federal, state and local governments, and non-profit organizations, (these benefits are not included in the amount of total benefits paid value which is just from taxable employers).

All states limit the liability of the worst rated employers (those laying off the most employees) by putting a cap on how high the maximum tax rate may go. Due to this cap there will be a difference between the ¹⁸)amount the maximum tax rate employers are assigned in benefits in the prior **year and the estimated amount these employers pay in contributions during the current year**. The difference between these two values is often referred to as "ineffective benefit charges", this amount is shown both as a nominal amount and as a percentage of the total benefits paid in the year. A higher percentage may indicate a serious financing issue that is attributable to a low level of the state's maximum tax rate.

Distribution of Wages, Benefits, and Contributions

Using only the average tax rate to measure the tax burden can disguise a good deal of the actual distribution of tax rate assignment. Since for any single variable the data can be grouped in any number of various patterns above and below an average rate, displaying the actual distribution provides a much finer comparison.

The scale used for each variable distribution in this report is the so called effective tax rate or tax rate on total wages. It is derived by dividing total contributions for the year by the total wages. Effective tax rates are comparable across states because they are not affected by differences in the taxable wage base.

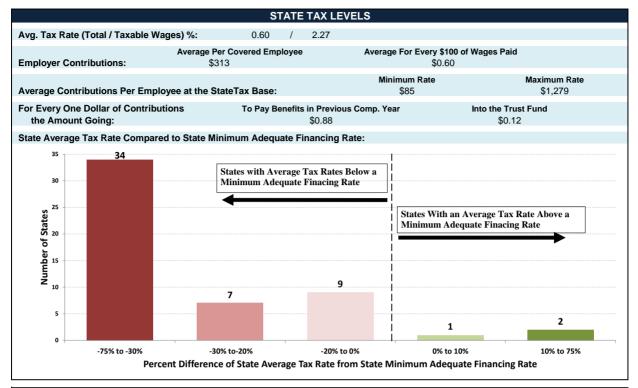
A high ¹⁹⁾**proportion of total wages** located under the lowest rates (0 - .5%) indicates employers with a high proportion of wages have very low tax rates. A high proportion of wages at the highest interval of > 2.0% indicates a large proportion of wages for employers assigned higher tax rates.

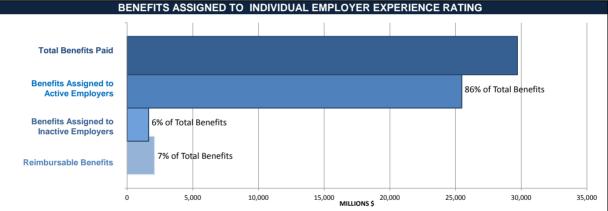
The ²⁰**proportion of accounts** at each rate interval indicates the number of employers taxed at each interval. A larger share of wages than accounts in any one interval means a greater share of larger and/or higher-wage employers located at that interval, while a smaller share of wages than accounts in any one interval means a greater share of smaller and/or lower-wage employers located there.

Comparing the ²¹⁾distribution of benefits charged to the ²²⁾distribution of contributions provides further insight into the allocation of costs to those employers deemed "responsible." All states will have a higher proportion of benefits charged in the highest tax categories compared to the proportion of contributions received at this interval, indicating the limited liability of the worst rated employers. Often those states with the largest difference between these distributions at the highest intervals also have a comparably large and opposite difference between the contributions received and benefits charged at the lowest levels in order to adequately fund their programs.

A precise definition of each measure can be found in the Data Definitions section at the end of the report.

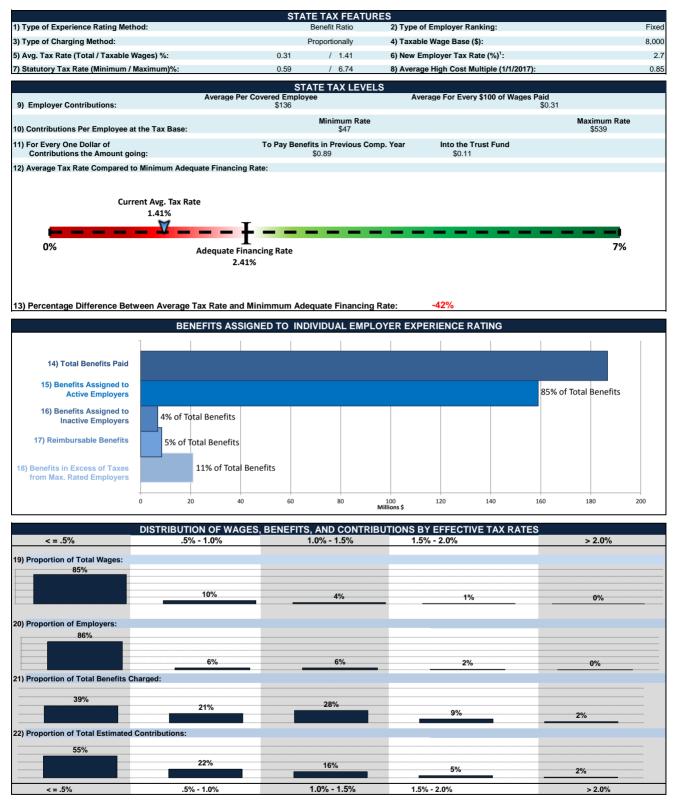
UNITED STATES 2017



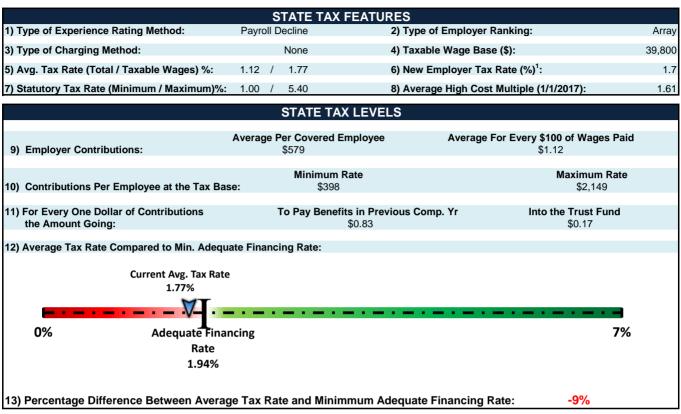


		NEFITS, AND CONTRIBUTI		
< = .5%	.5% - 1.0%	1.0% - 1.5%	1.5% - 2.0%	>2.0%
Proportion of Total Wages:				
56%				
	22%	7%	4%	4%
Proportion of Employers:				
62%				
	17%		3%	6%
Proportion of Total Benefits C	harged:			
21%	20%			26%
	2078	15%	12%	
Proportion of Total Estimated	Contributions:			
31%	25%			
	25%	13%	10%	16%
< = .5%	.5% - 1.0%	1.0% - 1.5%	1.5% - 2.0%	>2.0%

ALABAMA 2017



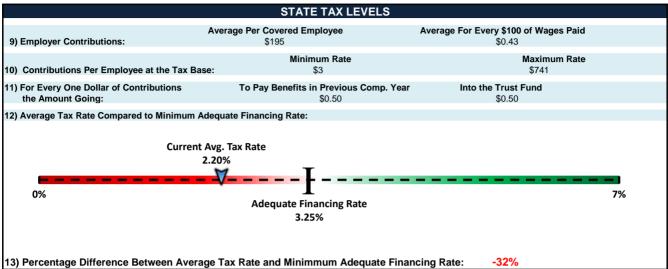
ALASKA 2017

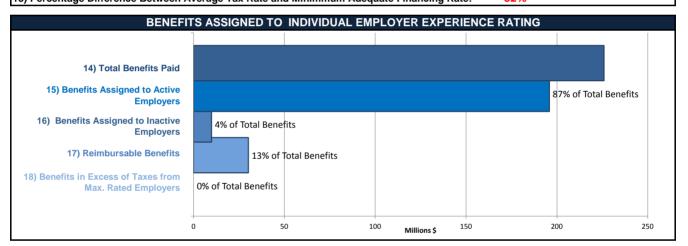


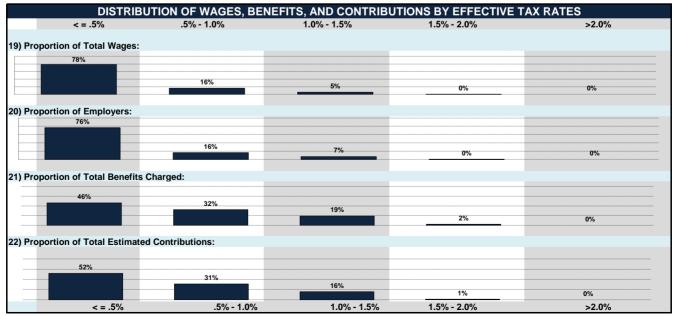
BENEFITS AS	SIGNED TO	INDIVIDUAL	EMPLOYER	EXPERIENCI	E RATING		
]						
14) Total Benefits Paid							
15) Benefits Assigned to Active Employers	0% of Total Ben	efits					
16) Benefits Assigned to Inactive Employers	0% of Total Ben	efits					
17) Reimbursable Benefits	8% of To	otal Benefits					
18) Benefits in Excess of Taxes from Max. Rated Employers	0% of Total Ben	efits					
	0 2	0 4		i0 8 ons \$	0 10	00	120

ARIZONA 2017

STATE TAX FEATURES								
1) Type of Experience Rating Method:	Reserve Ratio	2) Type of Employer Ranking:	Fixed					
3) Type of Charging Method:	Proportionally	4) Taxable Wage Base (\$):	7,000					
5) Avg. Tax Rate (Total / Taxable Wages) %:	0.43 / 2.20	6) New Employer Tax Rate (%) ¹ :	2.0					
7) Statutory Tax Rate (Minimum / Maximum)%:	0.04 / 10.59	8) Average High Cost Multiple (1/1/2017):	0.33					

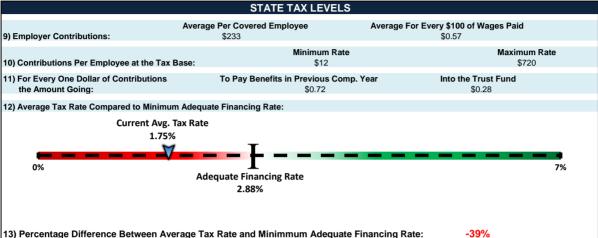




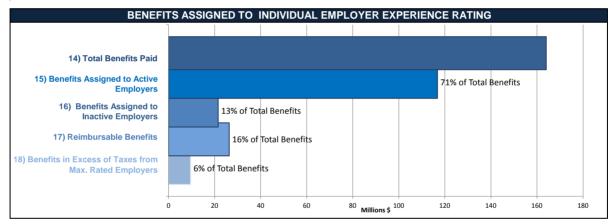


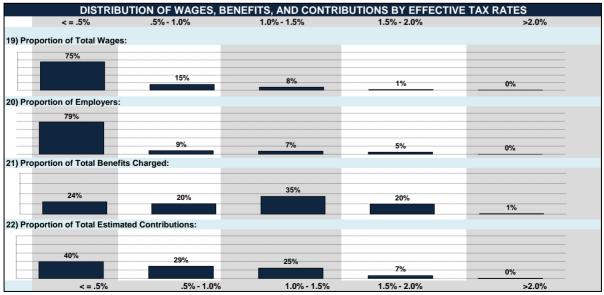
ARKANSAS 2017

STATE TAX FEATURES									
1) Type of Experience Rating Method:		Reserve	e Ratio	2) Type of Employer Ranking:	Fixed				
3) Type of Charging Method:		Propor	tionally	4) Taxable Wage Base (\$):	12,000				
5) Avg. Tax Rate (Total / Taxable Wages) %:	0.57	/	1.75	6) New Employer Tax Rate (%) ¹ :	2.9				
7) Statutory Tax Rate (Minimum / Maximum)%:	0.10	/	6.00	8) Average High Cost Multiple (1/1/2017):	0.91				

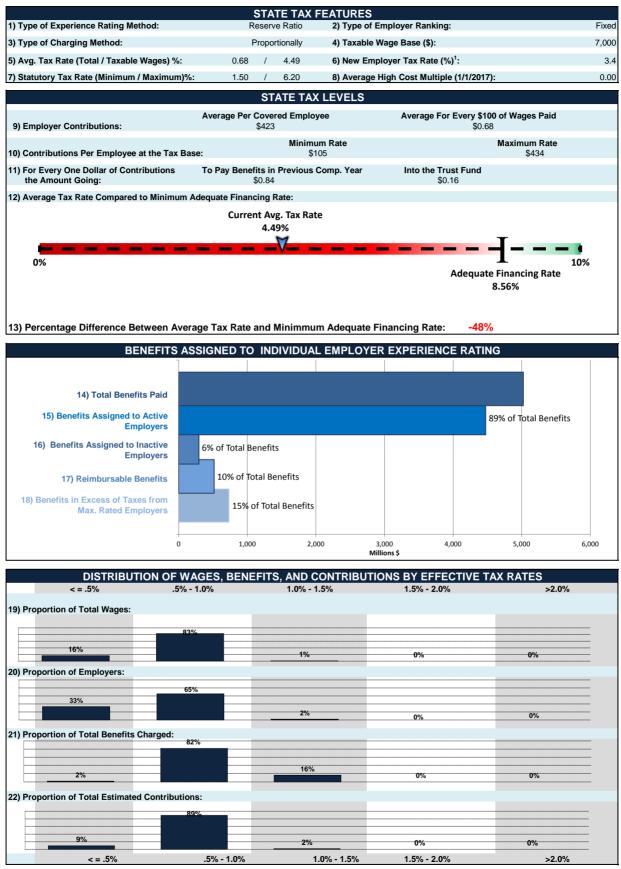


13) Percentage Difference Between Average Tax Rate and Minimmum Adequate Financing Rate:

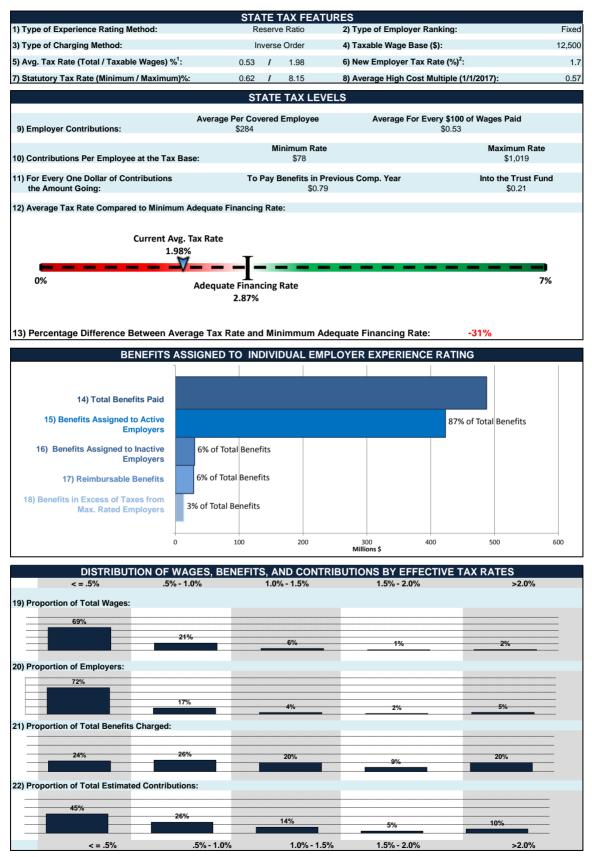




CALIFORNIA 2017

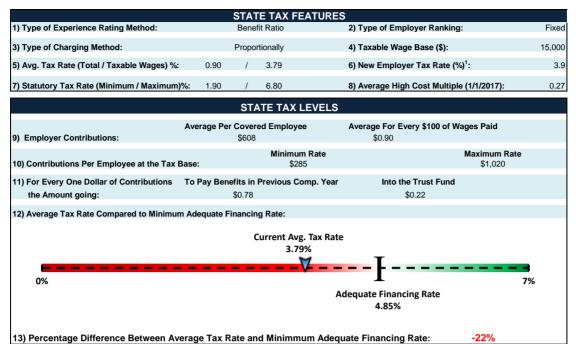


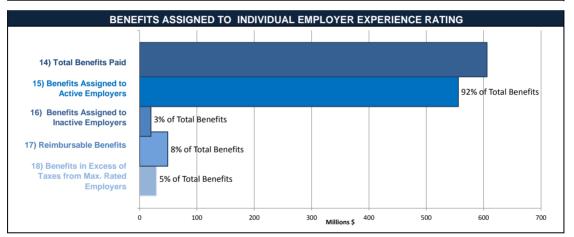
COLORADO 2017

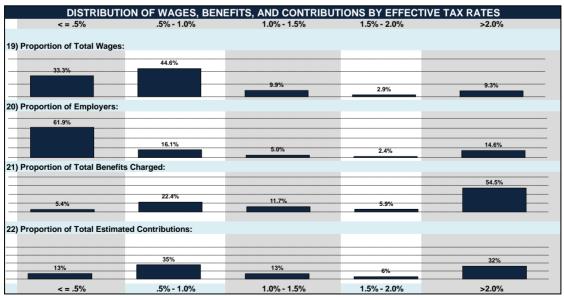


1 All contribution estimates do not include the additional bond tax charged to employers to repay the state bond issue 2 See "New Employer Tax Rate" table for more information

CONNECTICUT 2017





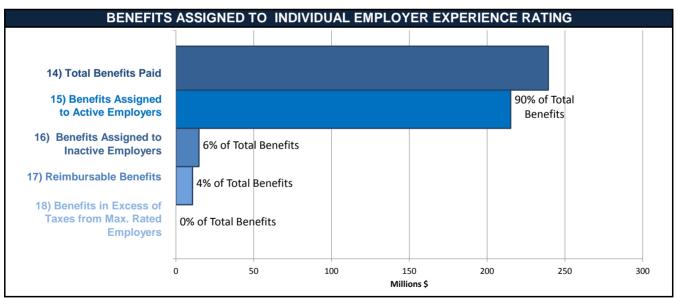


DELAWARE 2017

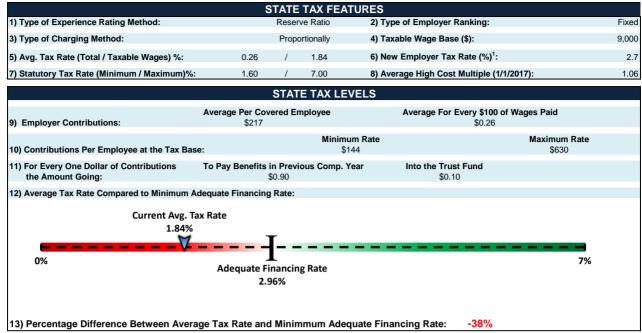
		STATE TA	X FEAT	URES		
1) Type of Experience Rating Method:		Benefit Wa	age	2) Type of Employer	Ranking:	Fixed
3) Type of Charging Method:		No	one	4) Taxable Wage Bas	se (\$):	18,500
5) Avg. Tax Rate (Total / Taxable Wage	es) %:	0.49 / 1	.49	6) New Employer Ta	x Rate (%) ¹ :	1.70
7) Statutory Tax Rate (Minimum / Maxi	imum)%:	0.30 / 8	.20	8) Average High Cos	t Multiple (1/1/2017):	0.50
		STATE 1	ΓAX LEV	ELS		
	•	vered Employ	/ee	Avera	age For Every \$100 of W	ages Paid
9) Employer Contributions:	\$279				\$0.49	
		1	Minimum I	Rate	Maximum F	late
10) Contributions Per Employee at the	e Tax Base:		\$56		\$1,517	
11) For Every One Dollar of Contributi the Amount going:	ons	To Pay Benef	its in Prev \$2.50	ious Comp. Year	Into the Trust Fund -\$1.50	
12) Average Tax Rate Compared to Mi	nimum Ade	quate Financi	ng Rate:			
Current Avg. Tax 1.49%	Rate					
— — — 	_		_			-
0%	Α	dequate Fina	ancing			7%
		Rate 3.22%				

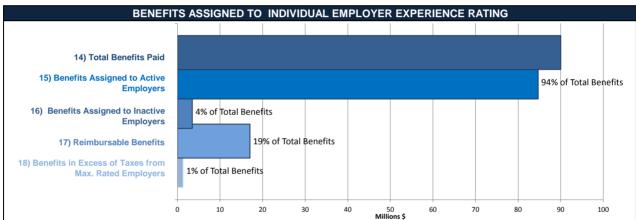
13) Percentage Difference Between Average Tax Rate and Minimmum Adequate Financing Rate:

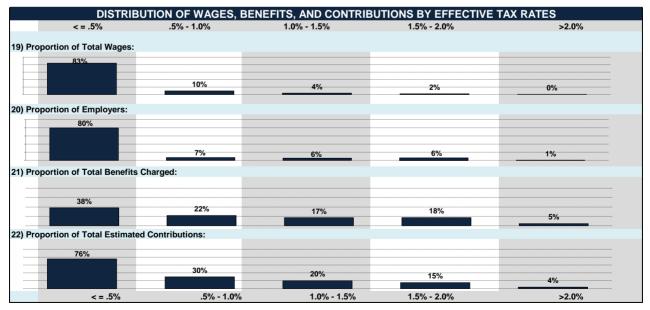
-54%



DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA 2017

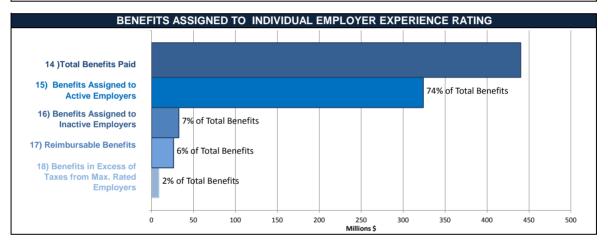


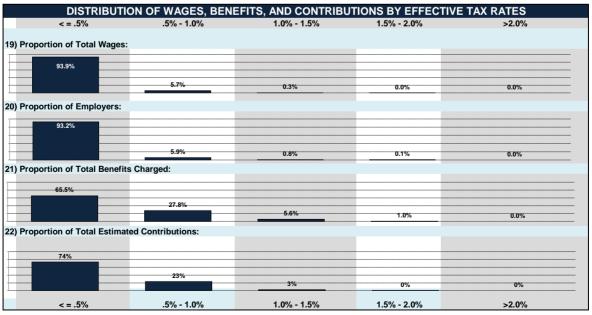




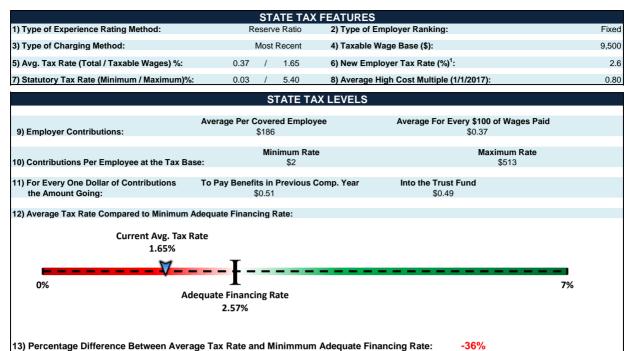
FLORIDA 2017

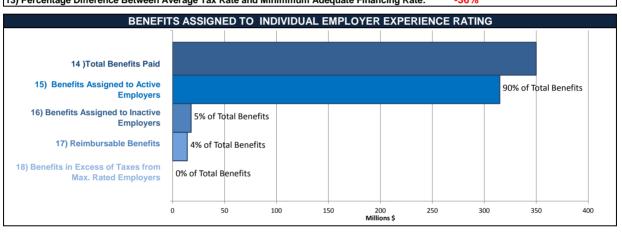
		STATE	TAX FEA	TURES		
1) Type of Experience Rating Method:		Benefit	Ratio	2) Type of Employer Ranking	;:	Fixed
3) Type of Charging Method:		Proporti	onally	4) Taxable Wage Base (\$):		7,000
5) Avg. Tax Rate (Total / Taxable Wages) %:	0.20	1	1.03	6) New Employer Tax Rate (%	%) ¹ :	2.7
7) Statutory Tax Rate (Minimum / Maximum)%:	0.10	1	5.40	8) Average High Cost Multipl	e (1/1/2017):	1.01
		STAT	E TAX LE	VELS		
9) Employer Contributions:	verage Pe	er Covered \$90	Employee	Average For Every \$0.2	\$100 of Wages Paid 0	
10) Contributions Per Employee at the Tax Base	e:	Minii	mum Rate \$7		Maximum Rate \$378	
11) For Every One Dollar of Contributions the Amount going:	т	o Pay Ben	efits in Prev \$0.67	ious Comp. Year Into	the Trust Fund \$0.33	
12) Average Tax Rate Compared to Minimum A	dequate F	inancing	Rate:			
Current Avg. Tax Rate 1.03%	_					
						
0% Adequ	uate Fina	ncing			7%	
	Rate 2.46%					
13) Percentage Difference Between Avera	ge Tax F	Rate and	Minimmun	Adequate Financing Rat	e: -58%	



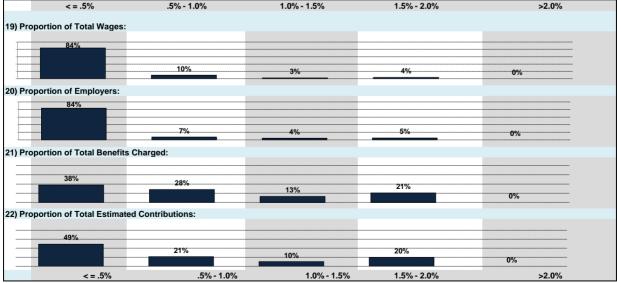


GEORGIA 2017

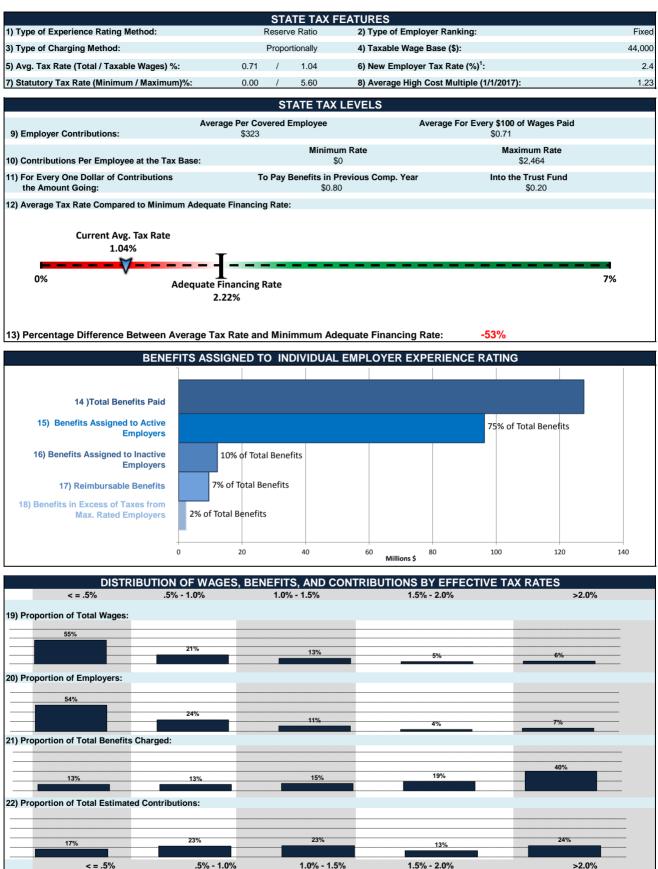




DISTRIBUTION OF WAGES, BENEFITS, AND CONTRIBUTIONS BY EFFECTIVE TAX RATES



HAWAII 2017

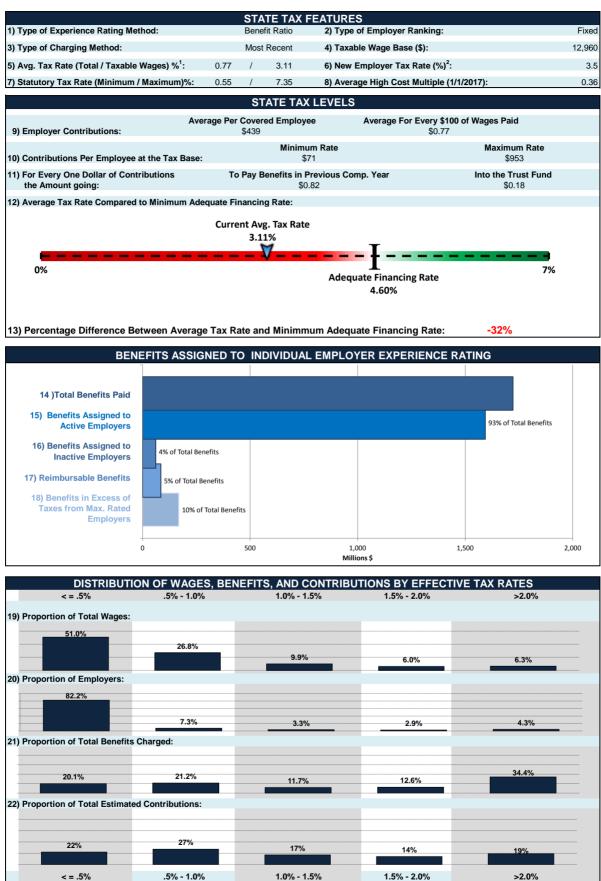


IDAHO 2017

		STATE TAX FEAT	TURES		
1) Type of Experience Rating Method:		Reserve Ratio	2) Type of Employer R	anking:	Arra
3) Type of Charging Method:		Most Recent	4) Taxable Wage Base	(\$):	37,80
5) Avg. Tax Rate (Total / Taxable Wages) 🤋	% ¹ : (0.95 / 1.42	6) New Employer Tax F	Rate (%) ² :	1.
7) Statutory Tax Rate (Minimum / Maximu	m)%: (0.40 / 5.40	8) Average High Cost I	Multiple (1/1/2017):	1.3
		STATE TAX LEV	/ELS		
	Average P	er Covered Employee	Average For Eve	ery \$100 of Wages Paid	
9) Employer Contributions:		\$334	Average For Eve	\$0.95	
		Minimum	Rate	Maximum Rate	
 Contributions Per Employee at the Tag 	x Base:	\$15 [.]	1	\$2,041	
1) For Every One Dollar of Contributions the Amount Going:	s To P	ay Benefits in Previous C	Comp. Year	Into the Trust Fund \$0.54	
-		\$0.46		Φ 0.54	
12) Average Tax Rate Compared to Minim	-	nancing Rate:			
Current Avg. Tax R 1.42%	ale				
- V					
0%					7%
Adequate Finano 1.53%	cing Rate				
1.53%					
3) Percentage Difference Between A	verage Tax Rat	e and Minimmum Ade	nuate Financing Rate	-7%	
· •					
BENEFIT	SASSIGNED	TO INDIVIDUAL EM	PLOYER EXPERIEN	CERATING	
14)Total Benefits Paid					
15) Benefits Assigned to Active				91% of Total Be	nefits
Employers					
2				31% 01 10(a) be	
16) Benefits Assigned to Inactive	8% of To	otal Benefits			
16) Benefits Assigned to Inactive Employers					
16) Benefits Assigned to Inactive		otal Benefits al Benefits			
16) Benefits Assigned to Inactive Employers 17) Reimbursable Benefits 18) Benefits in Excess of Taxes from		al Benefits			
16) Benefits Assigned to Inactive Employers 17) Reimbursable Benefits	6% of Tota	al Benefits			
 16) Benefits Assigned to Inactive Employers 17) Reimbursable Benefits 18) Benefits in Excess of Taxes from Max. Rated Employers 	6% of Total Ben	al Benefits refits			100
 16) Benefits Assigned to Inactive Employers 17) Reimbursable Benefits 18) Benefits in Excess of Taxes from Max. Rated Employers 	6% of Tota	al Benefits refits	0 50 60 Millions \$	70 80 90	100
 16) Benefits Assigned to Inactive Employers 17) Reimbursable Benefits 18) Benefits in Excess of Taxes from Max. Rated Employers 	6% of Total 0% of Total Ben 0 10	al Benefits nefits 20 30 4	Millions \$	70 80 90	100
16) Benefits Assigned to Inactive Employers 17) Reimbursable Benefits 18) Benefits in Excess of Taxes from Max. Rated Employers DISTRIBUTION OI	6% of Total 0% of Total Ben 0 10	al Benefits nefits 20 30 4		70 80 90	100
16) Benefits Assigned to Inactive Employers 17) Reimbursable Benefits 18) Benefits in Excess of Taxes from Max. Rated Employers DISTRIBUTION OI < = .5% .5%	6% of Total 0% of Total Ben 0 10 F WAGES, BE	al Benefits 10 20 30 4 ENEFITS, AND CONT	Millions \$	70 80 90 ECTIVE TAX RATES	100
16) Benefits Assigned to Inactive Employers 17) Reimbursable Benefits 18) Benefits in Excess of Taxes from Max. Rated Employers DISTRIBUTION OI < = .5% .5%	6% of Total 0% of Total Ben 0 10 F WAGES, BE % - 1.0%	al Benefits 10 20 30 4 ENEFITS, AND CONT	Millions \$	70 80 90 ECTIVE TAX RATES	100
16) Benefits Assigned to Inactive Employers 17) Reimbursable Benefits 18) Benefits in Excess of Taxes from Max. Rated Employers DISTRIBUTION OI <= .5% .5% 9) Proportion of Total Wages:	6% of Total 0% of Total Ben 0 10 F WAGES, BE	al Benefits nefits 20 30 2 ENEFITS, AND CONT 1.0% - 1.5%	Millions \$ RIBUTIONS BY EFFE 1.5% - 2.0%	70 80 90 ECTIVE TAX RATES	100
16) Benefits Assigned to Inactive Employers 17) Reimbursable Benefits 18) Benefits in Excess of Taxes from Max. Rated Employers DISTRIBUTION OI <= .5% .59 9) Proportion of Total Wages:	6% of Total 0% of Total Ben 0 10 F WAGES, BE % - 1.0%	al Benefits 10 20 30 4 ENEFITS, AND CONT	Millions \$	70 80 90 ECTIVE TAX RATES >2.0%	100
16) Benefits Assigned to Inactive Employers 17) Reimbursable Benefits 18) Benefits in Excess of Taxes from Max. Rated Employers DISTRIBUTION OI <= .5% .59 9) Proportion of Total Wages:	6% of Total 0% of Total Ben 0 10 F WAGES, BE % - 1.0%	al Benefits nefits 20 30 2 ENEFITS, AND CONT 1.0% - 1.5%	Millions \$ RIBUTIONS BY EFFE 1.5% - 2.0%	70 80 90 ECTIVE TAX RATES >2.0%	100
16) Benefits Assigned to Inactive Employers 17) Reimbursable Benefits 18) Benefits in Excess of Taxes from Max. Rated Employers DISTRIBUTION OI <= .5% .59 9) Proportion of Total Wages:	6% of Total 0% of Total Ben 0 10 F WAGES, BE % - 1.0%	al Benefits nefits 20 30 2 ENEFITS, AND CONT 1.0% - 1.5%	Millions \$ RIBUTIONS BY EFFE 1.5% - 2.0%	70 80 90 ECTIVE TAX RATES >2.0%	100
16) Benefits Assigned to Inactive Employers 17) Reimbursable Benefits 18) Benefits in Excess of Taxes from Max. Rated Employers DISTRIBUTION OI <= .5% .5% 9) Proportion of Total Wages:	6% of Total 0% of Total Ben 0 10 F WAGES, BE % - 1.0%	al Benefits nefits 20 30 2 ENEFITS, AND CONT 1.0% - 1.5%	Millions \$ RIBUTIONS BY EFFE 1.5% - 2.0%	70 80 90 ECTIVE TAX RATES >2.0%	
16) Benefits Assigned to Inactive Employers 17) Reimbursable Benefits 18) Benefits in Excess of Taxes from Max. Rated Employers DISTRIBUTION OI < = .5% .59 9) Proportion of Total Wages: 0%	6% of Total 0% of Total Ben 0 10 F WAGES, BE % - 1.0%	al Benefits nefits 20 30 4 ENEFITS, AND CONT 1.0% - 1.5%	Millions \$ RIBUTIONS BY EFFE 1.5% - 2.0% 0%	70 80 90 ECTIVE TAX RATES >2.0%	100
16) Benefits Assigned to Inactive Employers 17) Reimbursable Benefits 18) Benefits in Excess of Taxes from Max. Rated Employers DISTRIBUTION OI <=.5% .5% 19) Proportion of Total Wages:	6% of Total 0% of Total Ben 0 10 F WAGES, BE % - 1.0%	al Benefits nefits 20 30 4 ENEFITS, AND CONT 1.0% - 1.5%	Millions \$ RIBUTIONS BY EFFE 1.5% - 2.0% 0%	70 80 90 ECTIVE TAX RATES >2.0%	
16) Benefits Assigned to Inactive Employers 17) Reimbursable Benefits 18) Benefits in Excess of Taxes from Max. Rated Employers DISTRIBUTION OI < = .5% .59 9) Proportion of Total Wages: 0) Proportion of Total Wages: 1% 1%	6% of Tot. 0% of Total Ben 0 10 F WAGES, BE % - 1.0%	al Benefits nefits 20 30 4 ENEFITS, AND CONT 1.0% - 1.5%	Millions \$ RIBUTIONS BY EFFE 1.5% - 2.0% 0%	70 80 90 ECTIVE TAX RATES >2.0%	
16) Benefits Assigned to Inactive Employers 17) Reimbursable Benefits 18) Benefits in Excess of Taxes from Max. Rated Employers DISTRIBUTION OI < = .5% .59 9) Proportion of Total Wages: 0% 1) Proportion of Employers: 1% 1%	6% of Tot. 0% of Total Ben 0 10 F WAGES, BE % - 1.0%	al Benefits nefits 20 30 4 ENEFITS, AND CONT 1.0% - 1.5%	Millions \$ RIBUTIONS BY EFFE 1.5% - 2.0% 0%	70 80 90 ECTIVE TAX RATES >2.0%	
16) Benefits Assigned to Inactive Employers 17) Reimbursable Benefits 18) Benefits in Excess of Taxes from Max. Rated Employers DISTRIBUTION OI < = .5% .59 9) Proportion of Total Wages: 0% 1) Proportion of Employers: 1% 1%	6% of Tot. 0% of Total Ben 0 10 F WAGES, BE % - 1.0%	al Benefits nefits 20 30 4 ENEFITS, AND CONT 1.0% - 1.5% 0%	Millions \$ RIBUTIONS BY EFFI 1.5% - 2.0% 0% 0%	70 80 90 ECTIVE TAX RATES >2.0%	
16) Benefits Assigned to Inactive Employers 17) Reimbursable Benefits 18) Benefits in Excess of Taxes from Max. Rated Employers DISTRIBUTION OI < = .5% .59 9) Proportion of Total Wages: 0% 1) Proportion of Employers: 1% 1%	6% of Tot. 0% of Total Ben 0 10 F WAGES, BE % - 1.0%	al Benefits nefits 20 30 4 ENEFITS, AND CONT 1.0% - 1.5% 0%	Millions \$ RIBUTIONS BY EFFI 1.5% - 2.0% 0% 0%	70 80 90 ECTIVE TAX RATES >2.0%	
16) Benefits Assigned to Inactive Employers 17) Reimbursable Benefits 18) Benefits in Excess of Taxes from Max. Rated Employers DISTRIBUTION OI < = .5% .59 9) Proportion of Total Wages: 0% 20) Proportion of Employers: 1% 21) Proportion of Total Benefits Charged:	6% of Total 0% of Total Ben 0 10 F WAGES, BE % - 1.0%	al Benefits nefits 20 30 4 ENEFITS, AND CONT 1.0% - 1.5% 0%	Millions \$ RIBUTIONS BY EFFI 1.5% - 2.0% 0% 0%	70 80 90 ECTIVE TAX RATES >2.0%	

1 All contribution estimates do not include the additional bond tax charged to employers to repay the state bond issue 2 See "New Employer Tax Rate Table" for more information

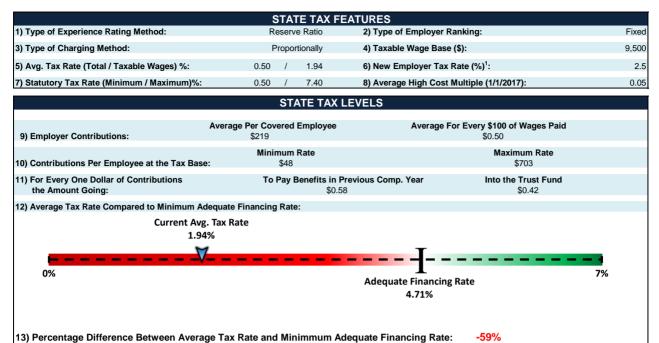
ILLINOIS 2017

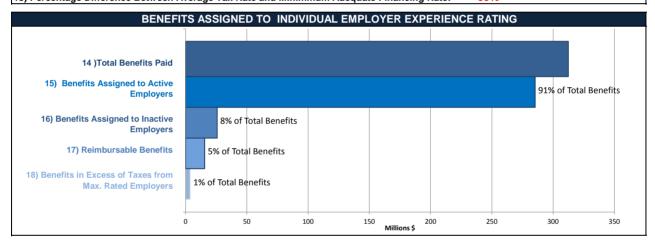


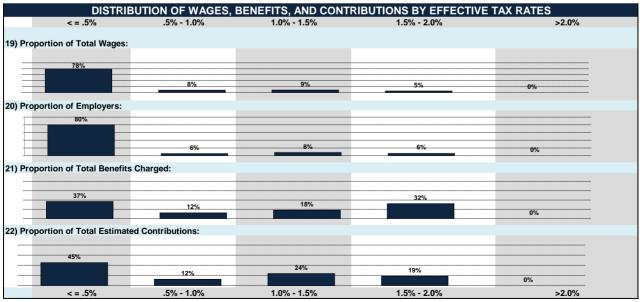
1 All contribution estimates do not include the additional bond tax charged to e 2 See "New Employer Tax Rate Table" for more information oyers to repay the state bo

< = .5%

INDIANA 2017

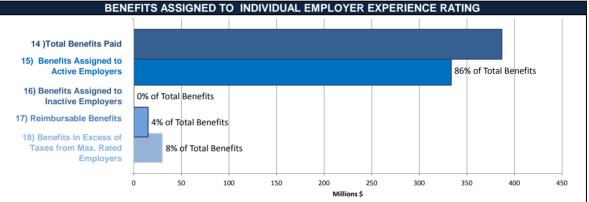


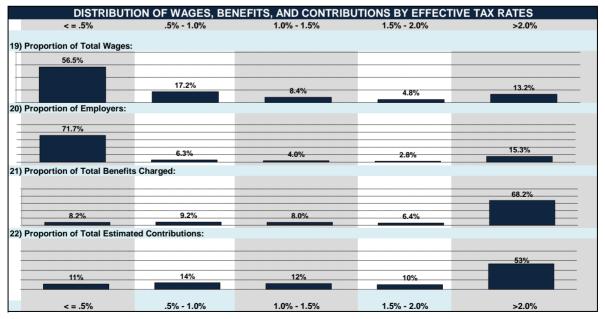




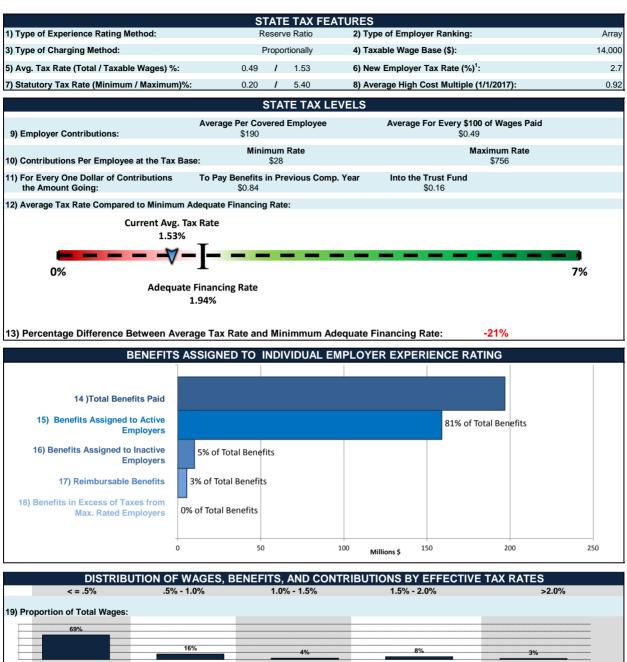
IOWA 2017

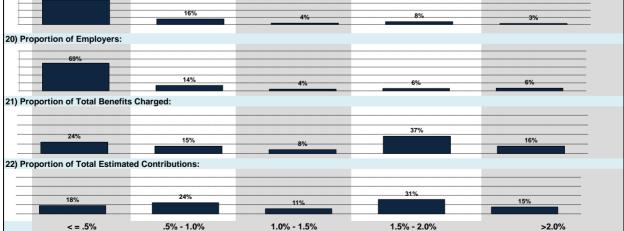
9) Employer Contributions: \$381 10) Contributions Per Employee at the Tax Base: \$0 \$0	,
5) Avg. Tax Rate (Total / Taxable Wages) %: 0.85 / 1.58 6) New Employer Tax R 7) Statutory Tax Rate (Minimum / Maximum)%: 0.00 / 8.00 8) Average High Cost M STATE TAX LEVELS Average Per Covered Employee Average For E 9) Employer Contributions: \$381 10) Contributions Per Employee at the Tax Base: \$0 11) For Every One Dollar of Contributions To Pay Benefits in Previous Comp. Year Into 1 the Amount going: \$0.84 12) Average Tax Rate Compared to Minimum Adequate Financing Rate: Current Avg. Tax Rate	*) 00.000
7) Statutory Tax Rate (Minimum / Maximum)%: 0.00 / 8.00 8) Average High Cost M STATE TAX LEVELS Average Per Covered Employee Average For E 9) Employer Contributions: \$381 10) Contributions Per Employee at the Tax Base: \$0 11) For Every One Dollar of Contributions To Pay Benefits in Previous Comp. Year Into the Amount going: \$0.84 12) Average Tax Rate Compared to Minimum Adequate Financing Rate: Current Avg. Tax Rate	\$): 29,300
STATE TAX LEVELS Average Per Covered Employee Average For E 9) Employer Contributions: 10) Contributions Per Employee at the Tax Base: 11) For Every One Dollar of Contributions To Pay Benefits in Previous Comp. Year 12) Average Tax Rate Compared to Minimum Adequate Financing Rate: Current Avg. Tax Rate	ate (%) ¹ : 1.0
Average Per Covered Employee \$381 Average For E \$381 9) Employer Contributions: \$381 10) Contributions Per Employee at the Tax Base: \$0 11) For Every One Dollar of Contributions the Amount going: To Pay Benefits in Previous Comp. Year \$0.84 Into 1 12) Average Tax Rate Compared to Minimum Adequate Financing Rate: Current Avg. Tax Rate Into 1	lultiple (1/1/2017): 1.30
9) Employer Contributions: \$381 10) Contributions Per Employee at the Tax Base: \$0 11) For Every One Dollar of Contributions To Pay Benefits in Previous Comp. Year Into the Amount going: \$0.84 12) Average Tax Rate Compared to Minimum Adequate Financing Rate: Current Avg. Tax Rate	
10) Contributions Per Employee at the Tax Base: \$0 11) For Every One Dollar of Contributions To Pay Benefits in Previous Comp. Year Into the Amount going: 12) Average Tax Rate Compared to Minimum Adequate Financing Rate: Current Avg. Tax Rate	Every \$100 of Wages Paid \$0.85
the Amount going: \$0.84 12) Average Tax Rate Compared to Minimum Adequate Financing Rate: Current Avg. Tax Rate	Maximum Rate \$2,344
Current Avg. Tax Rate	the Trust Fund \$0.16
5	
 ∀-	;
0% Adequate Financing Rate 1.87%	7%
13) Percentage Difference Between Average Tax Rate and Minimmum Adequate Financin	g Rate: -16%



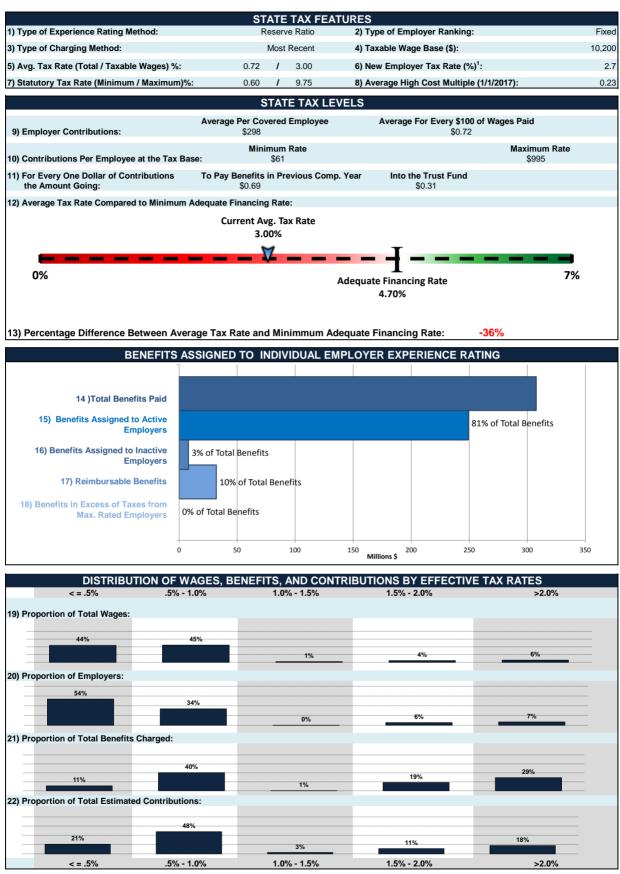


KANSAS 2017

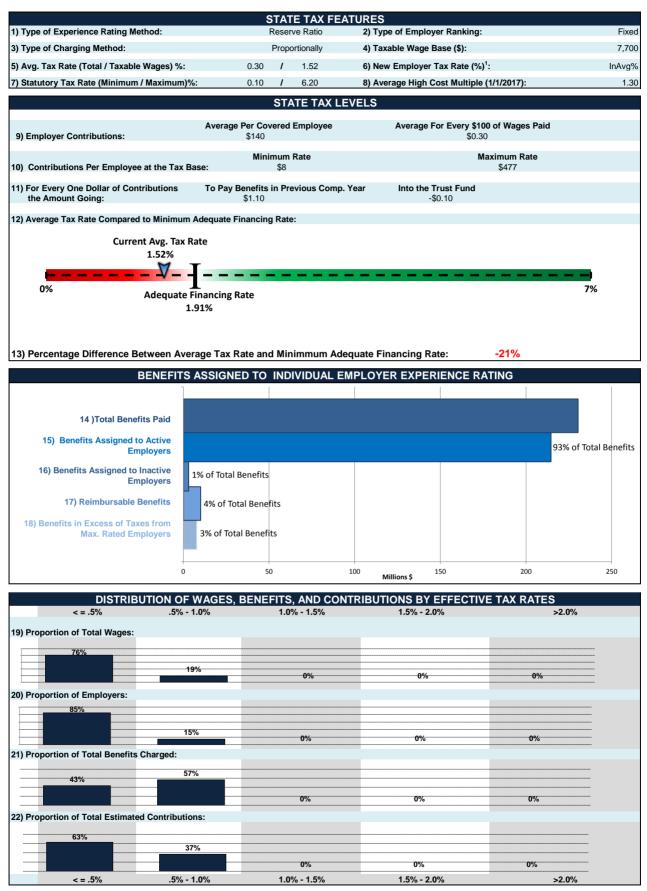




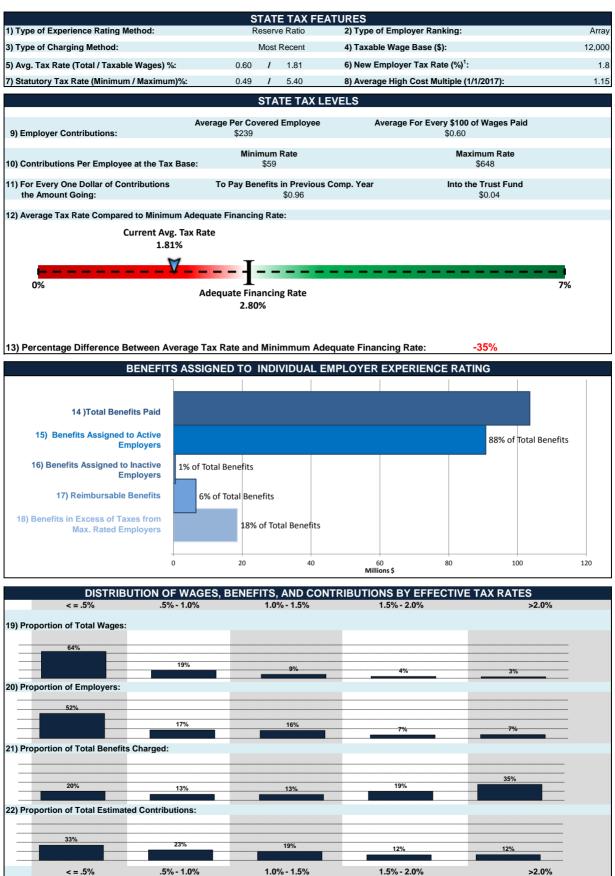
KENTUCKY 2017



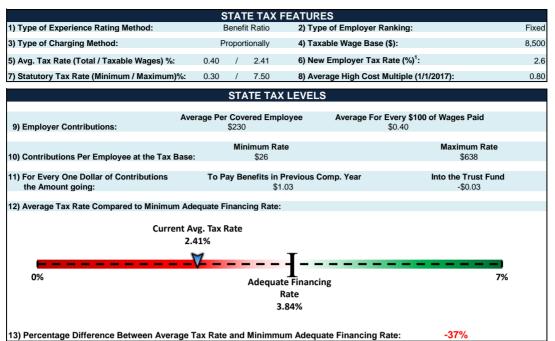
LOUISIANA 2017

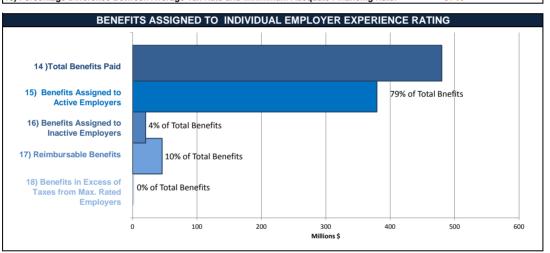


MAINE 2017



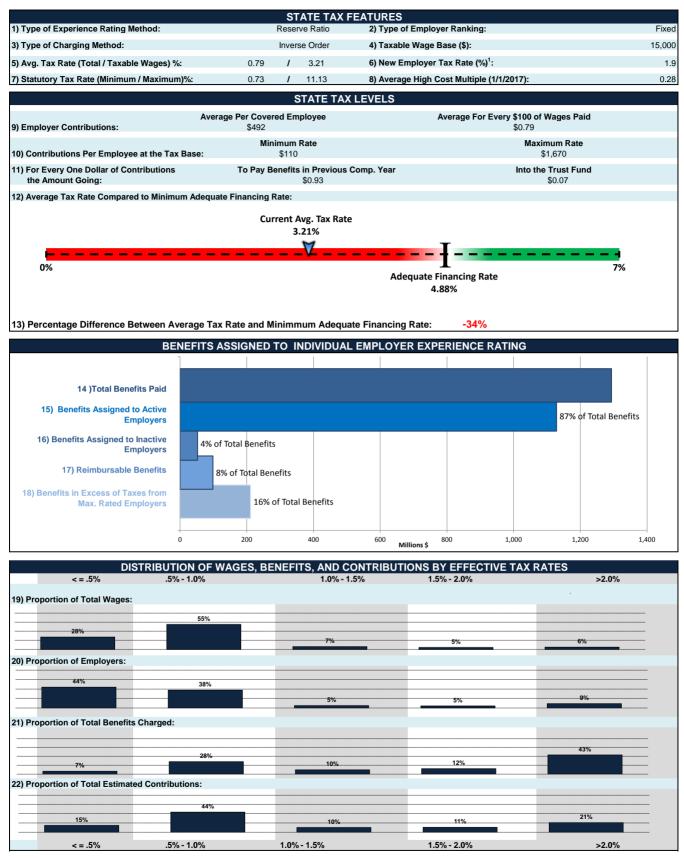
MARYLAND 2017



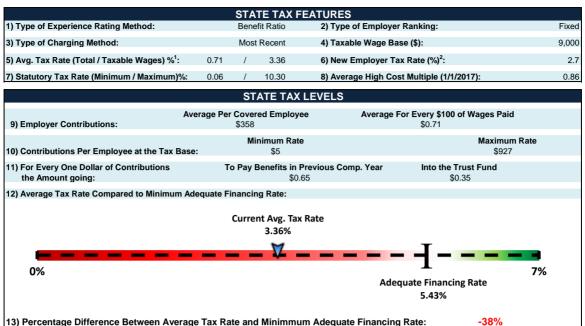


DISTRIBUTION OF WAGES, BENEFITS, AND CONTRIBUTIONS BY EFFECTIVE TAX RATES < = .5% .5% - 1.0% 1.0% - 1.5% 1.5% - 2.0% >2.0% 19) Proportion of Total Wages: 22% 7% 1% 0% 20) Proportion of Employers: 8% 6% 1% 0% 21) Proportion of Total Benefits Charged: 45% 28% 23% 4% 0% 22) Proportion of Total Estimated Contributions: 39% 36% 20% 4% 0% < = .5% .5% - 1
1 See "New Employer Tax Rate Table" for more information</pre> .5% - 1.0% 1.0% - 1.5% 1.5% - 2.0% >2.0%

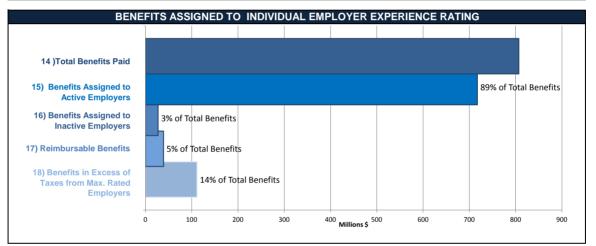
MASSACHUSETTS 2017

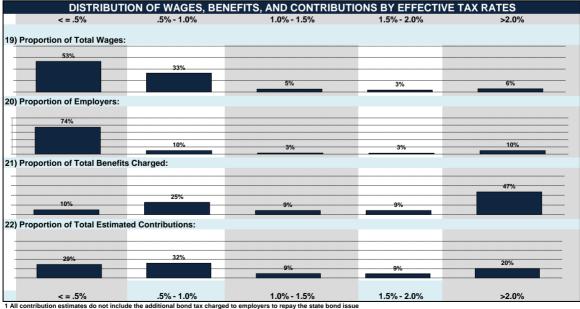


MICHIGAN 2017

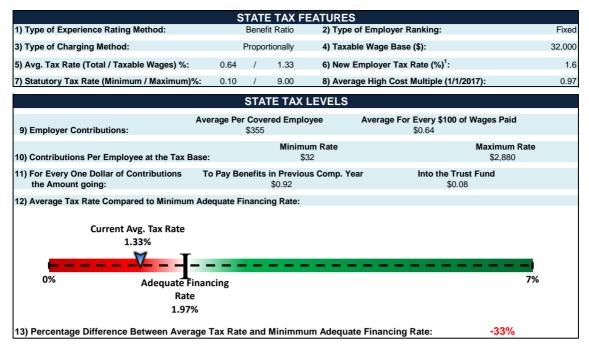


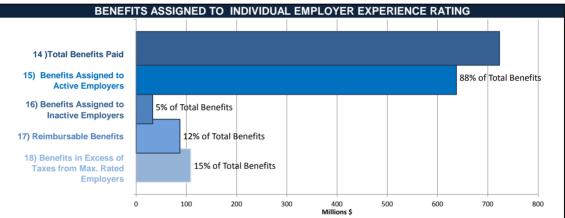
13) Percentage Difference Between Average Tax Rate and Minimmum Adequate Financing Rate:

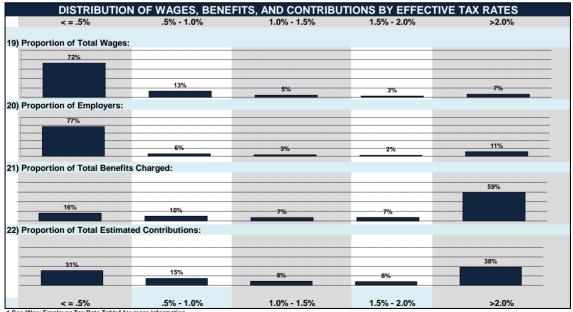




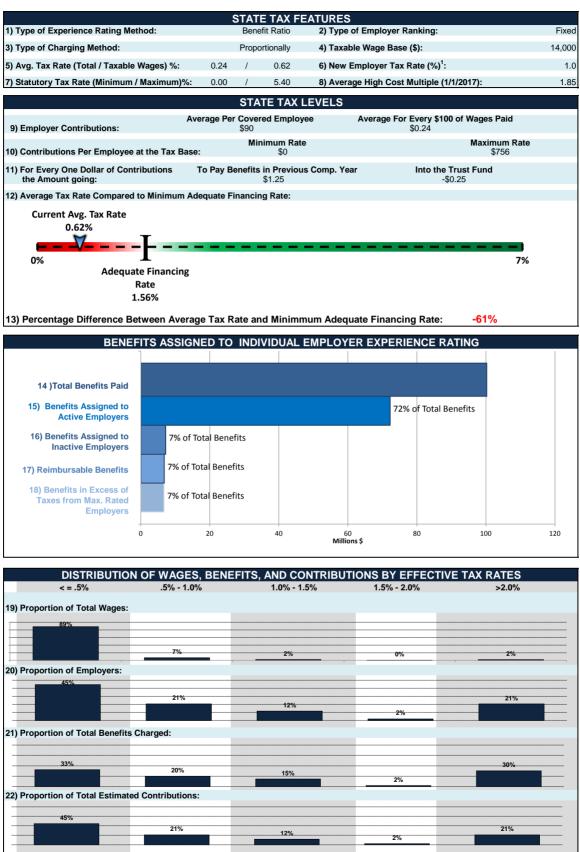
MINNESOTA 2017







MISSISSIPPI 2017



< < = .5% .5% - 1.0%
1 See "New Employer Tax Rate Table" for more information</pre>

1.0% - 1.5%

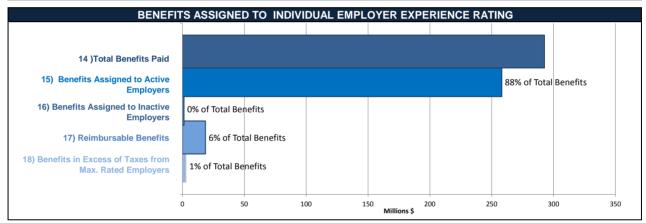
1.5% - 2.0%

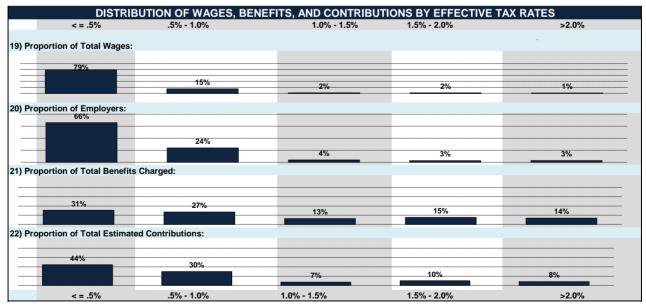
>2.0%

MISSOURI 2017

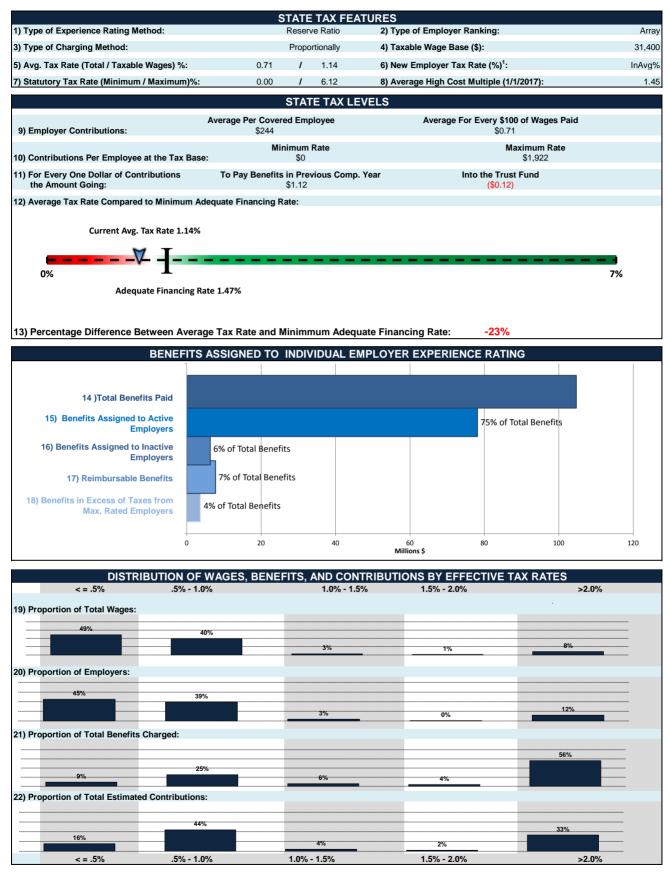
	STATE TAX FEATU	RES	
) Type of Experience Rating Method:	Reserve Ratio	2) Type of Employer Ranking:	Fixed
) Type of Charging Method:	Proportionally	4) Taxable Wage Base (\$):	13,000
) Avg. Tax Rate (Total / Taxable Wages) %:	0.38 / 1.25	6) New Employer Tax Rate (%) ¹ :	2.7
) Statutory Tax Rate (Minimum / Maximum)%	. 0.00 / 7.50	8) Average High Cost Multiple (1/1/2017):	0.60
	STATE TAX LEVE	LS	
9) Employer Contributions:	Average Per Covered Employee \$174	Average For Every \$100 of Wages Paid \$0.38	
0) Contributions Per Employee at the Tax Bas	Minimum Rate se: \$0	Maximum Rate \$975	
1) For Every One Dollar of Contributions the Amount Going:	To Pay Benefits in Previous Comp. Year \$0.76	Into the Trust Fund \$0.24	
2) Average Tax Rate Compared to Minimum A	dequate Financing Rate:		
Current Avg. Tax Rate 1.25%	<u>-</u>		
0% Adequ	Late Financing Rate 2.33%		7%

13) Percentage Difference Between Average Tax Rate and Minimmum Adequate Financing Rate: -46%



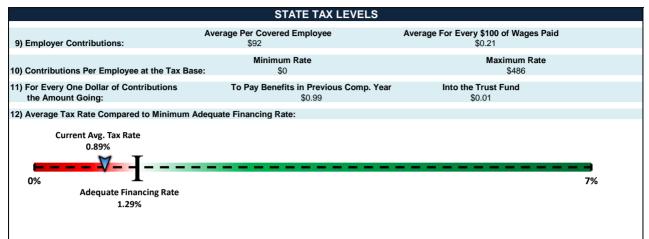


MONTANA 2017

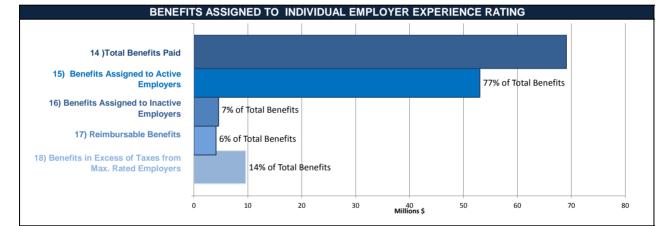


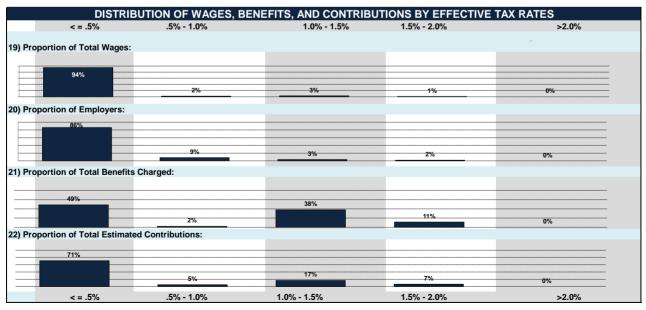
NEBRASKA 2017

	Ş	STAT	E TAX F	EATURES	
1) Type of Experience Rating Method:		Reserv	ve Ratio	2) Type of Employer Ranking:	Array
3) Type of Charging Method:		Invers	e Order	4) Taxable Wage Base (\$):	9,000
5) Avg. Tax Rate (Total / Taxable Wages) %:	0.21	1	0.89	6) New Employer Tax Rate (%) ¹ :	1.3
7) Statutory Tax Rate (Minimum / Maximum)%:	0.00	1	5.40	8) Average High Cost Multiple (1/1/2017):	1.77

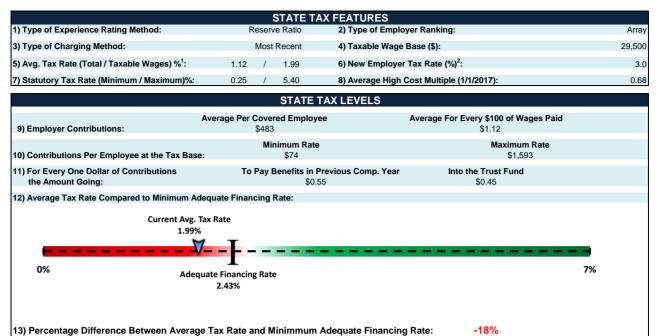


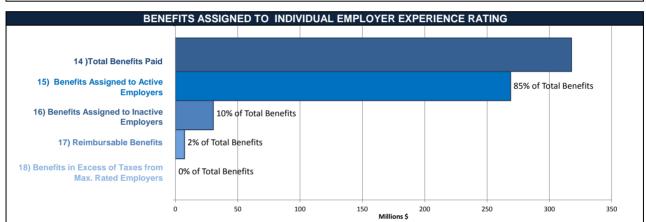
13) Percentage Difference Between Average Tax Rate and Minimmum Adequate Financing Rate: -31%

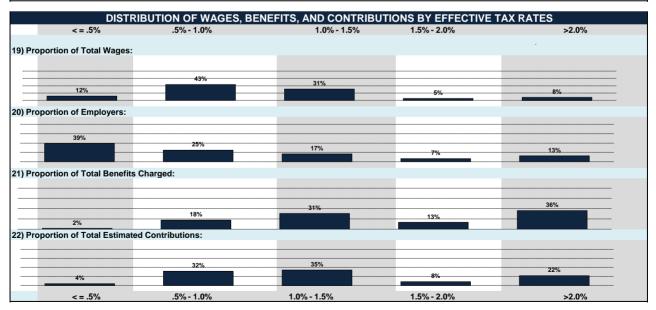




NEVADA 2017



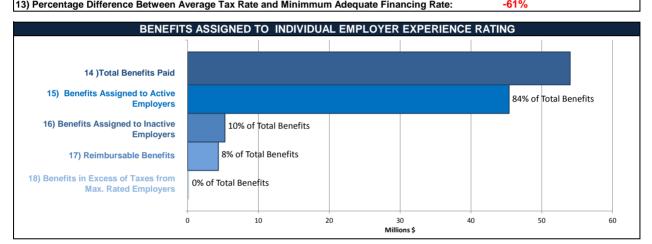




1 All contribution estimates do not include the additional bond tax charged to employers to repay the state bond issue 2 See "New Employer Tax Rate Table" for more information

NEW HAMPSHIRE 2017

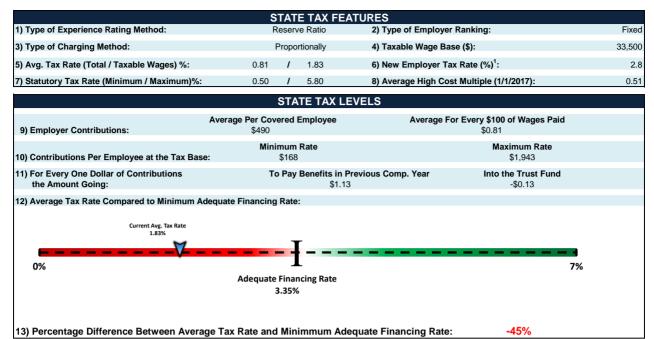
Type of Experience Rating Method:	Reserve Ratio 2) Type of Employer Ranking:	Fixed
Type of Charging Method:	Most Recent 4) Taxable Wage Base (\$):	14,000
Avg. Tax Rate (Total / Taxable Wages) %:	0.25 / 0.88 6	i) New Employer Tax Rate (%) ¹ :	1.7
Statutory Tax Rate (Minimum / Maximum)%:	0.10 / 7.50 8) Average High Cost Multiple (1/1/2017):	1.07
	STATE TAX LEVEL	.S	
) Employer Contributions:	Average Per Covered Employee \$132	Average For Every \$100 of Wages Paid \$0.25	
) Contributions Per Employee at the Tax Base	Minimum Rate : \$14	Maximum Rate \$1,050	
) For Every One Dollar of Contributions the Amount Going:	To Pay Benefits in Previous Com \$0.80	p. Year Into the Trust Fund \$0.20	
) Average Tax Rate Compared to Minimum Ad	equate Financing Rate:		
Current Avg. Tax Rate 0.88%	F		•
	equate cing Rate	;	7%
	.25%		

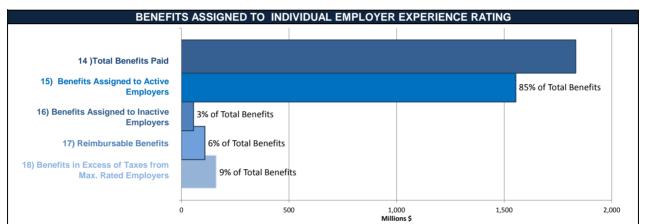


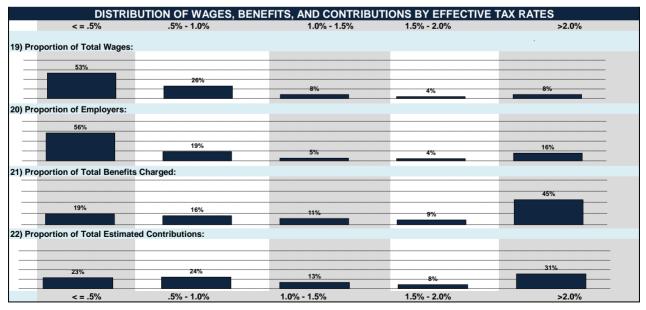
DISTRIBUTION OF WAGES, BENEFITS, AND CONTRIBUTIONS BY EFFECTIVE TAX RATES

.5% - 1.0%	1.0% - 1.5%	1.5% - 2.0%	>2.0%
7%	1%	2%	0%
7%	2%		0%
Charged			
24%		17%	
	8%		2%
ed Contributions:			
10%			
1.570	7%		1%
.5% - 1.0%	1.0% - 1.5%	1.5% - 2.0%	>2.0%
	.5% - 1.0%	.5% - 1.0% 1.0% - 1.5%	7% 1% 2% 7% 1% 2% 7% 2% 3% 5 Charged: 3% 3% 24% 8% 17% 24% 8% 17% 24% 8% 17% 24% 8% 17% 24% 8% 17% 19% 7% 13%

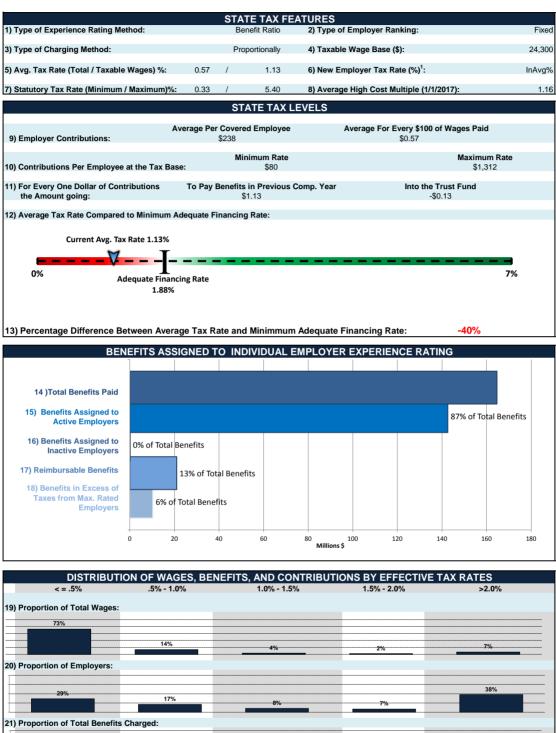
NEW JERSEY 2017







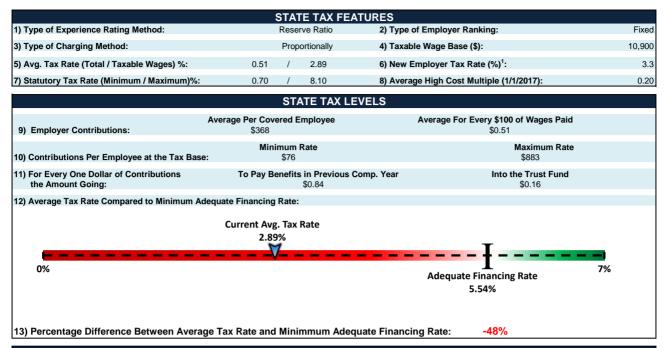
NEW MEXICO 2017

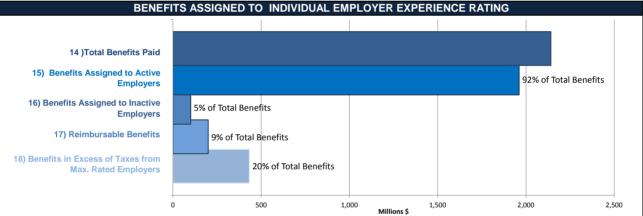


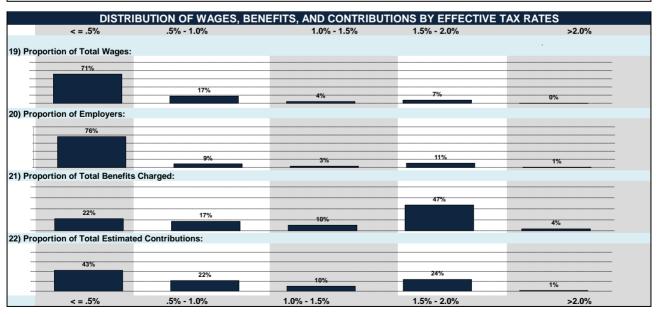
51% 19% 15% 7% 22) Proportion of Total Estimated Contributions: 38% 17% 8% 7% 1.5% - 2.0% 1.0% - 1.5% >2.0%

.5% - 1.0% < = .5% 'New Employer Tax Rate Table" for more 1 See

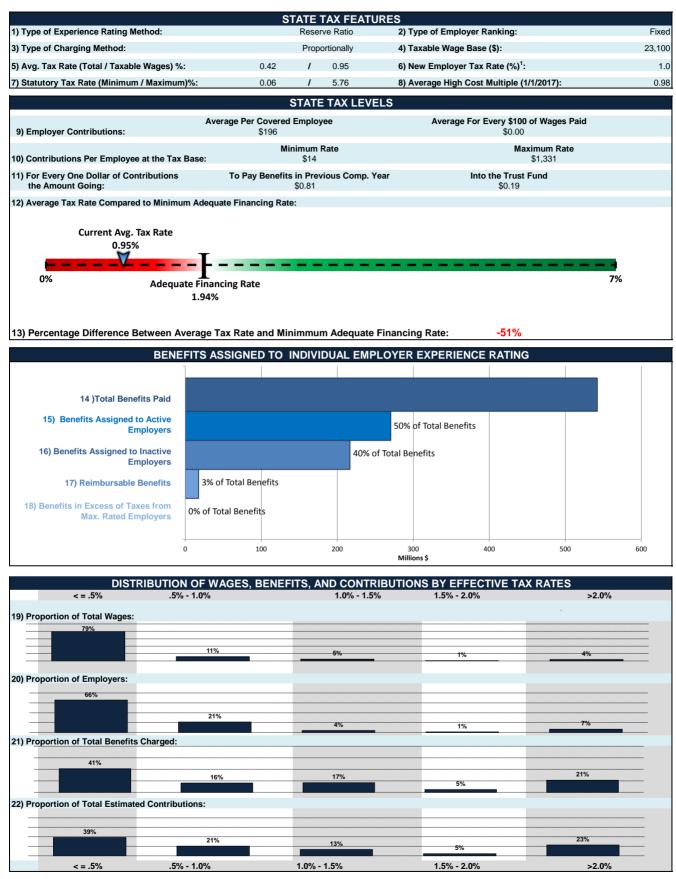
NEW YORK 2017



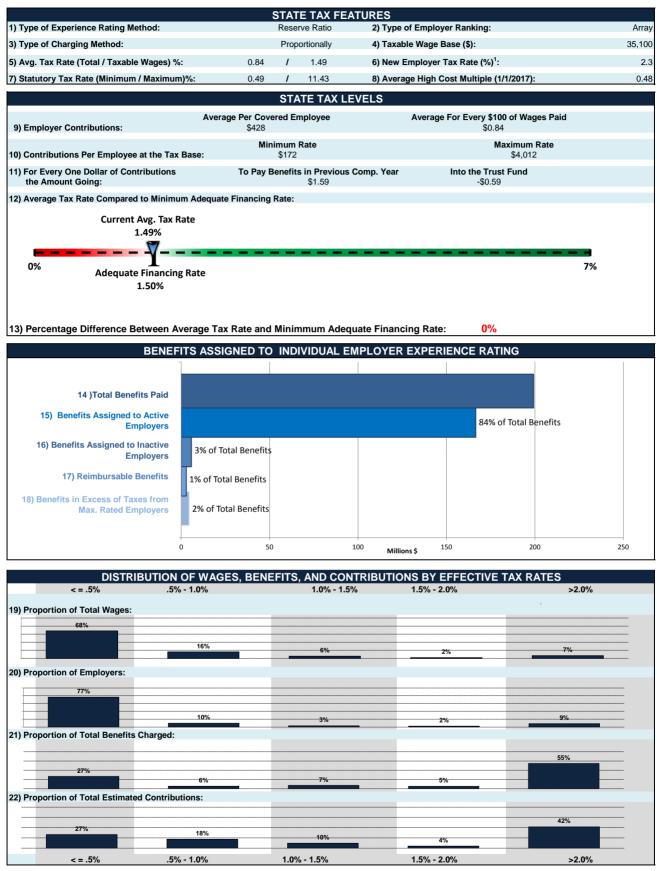




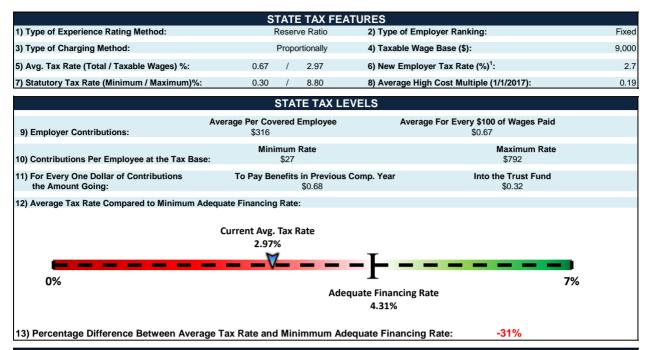
NORTH CAROLINA 2017

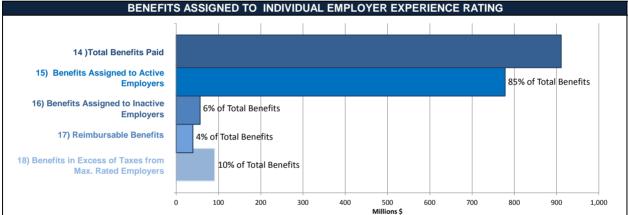


NORTH DAKOTA 2017

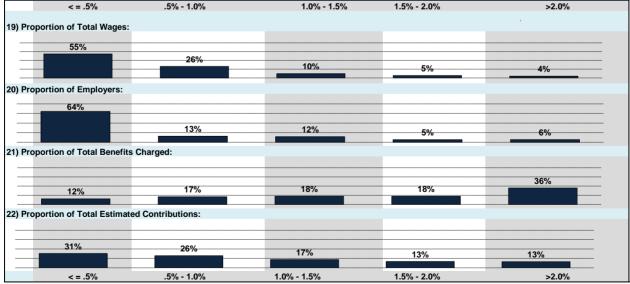


OHIO 2017

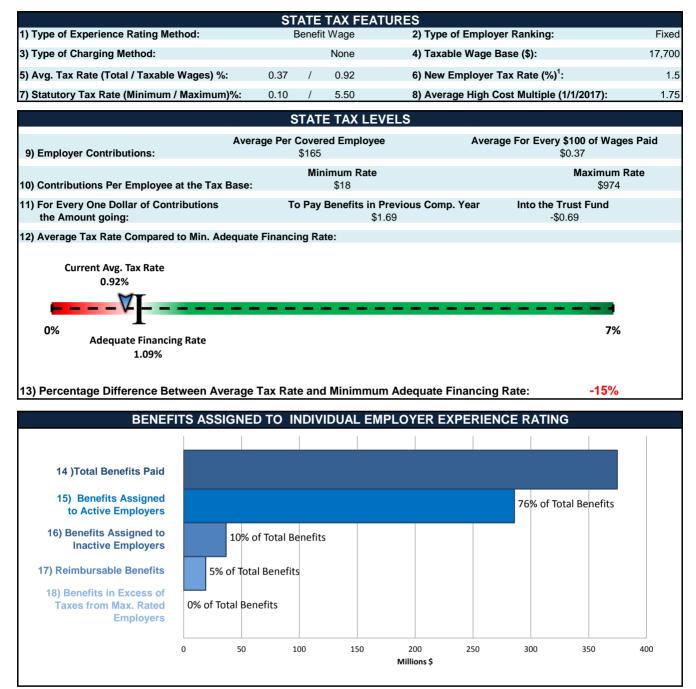




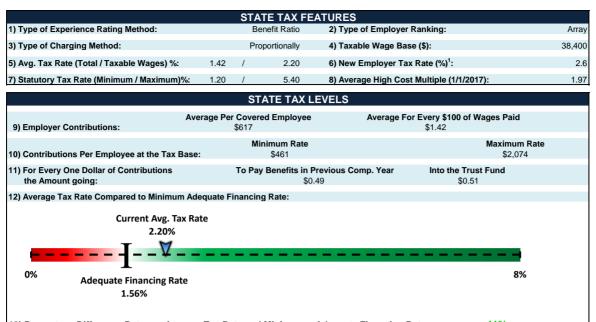
DISTRIBUTION OF WAGES, BENEFITS, AND CONTRIBUTIONS BY EFFECTIVE TAX RATES

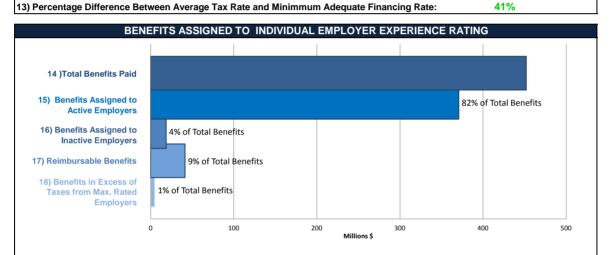


OKLAHOMA 2017



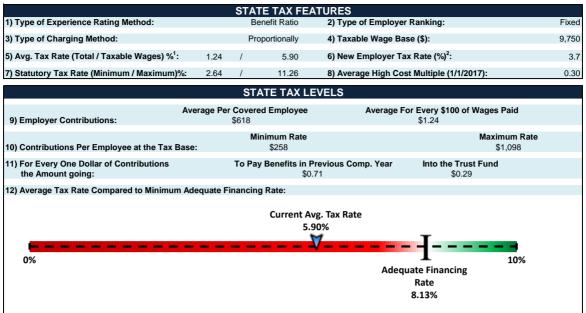
OREGON 2017



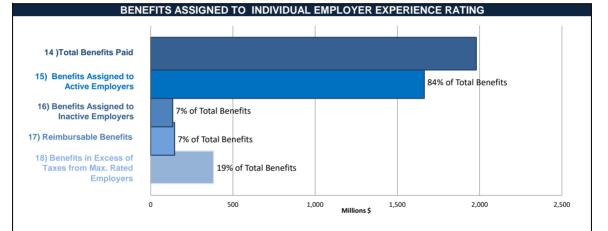


DISTRIBUTION OF WAGES, BENEFITS, AND CONTRIBUTIONS BY EFFECTIVE TAX RATES < = .5%.5% - 1.0% 1.0% - 1.5% 1.5% - 2.0% >2.0% 19) Proportion of Total Wages: 32% 31% 21% 16% 0% 20) Proportion of Employers: 67% 15% 12% 0% 21) Proportion of Total Benefits Charged: 57% 31% 10% 0% 3% 22) Proportion of Total Estimated Contributions: 36% 20% 19% 0% .5% - 1.0% 1.0% - 1.5% 1.5% - 2.0% >2.0% < = .5%

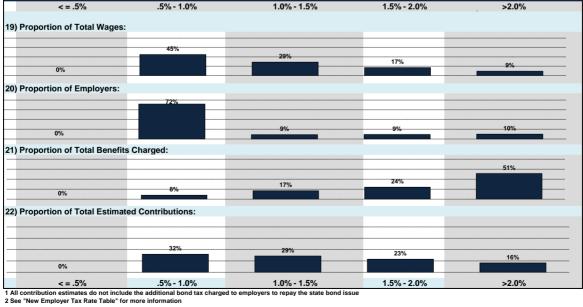
PENNSYLVANIA 2017



13) Percentage Difference Between Average Tax Rate and Minimmum Adequate Financing Rate: -28%



DISTRIBUTION OF WAGES, BENEFITS, AND CONTRIBUTIONS BY EFFECTIVE TAX RATES



PUERTO RICO 2017

STATE TAX FEATUR	ES	
Reserve Ratio 2) T	ype of Employer Ranking:	Fixed
Most Recent 4) T	axable Wage Base (\$):	7,000
0.92 / 3.24 6) N	lew Employer Tax Rate (%) ¹ :	3.2
2.20 / 5.40 8) A	verage High Cost Multiple (1/1/2017):	1.13
STATE TAX LEVEL	S	
verage Per Covered Employee \$243	Average For Every \$100 of Wages Paid \$0.92	
Minimum Rate \$154	Maximum Rate \$378	
To Pay Benefits in Previous Comp. Y \$0.00	Year Into the Trust Fund \$1.00	
quate Financing Rate:		
Current Avg. Tax Rate 3.24%		
V		
Adequate Financi 4.12%	ng Rate 7%	
	Most Recent 4) T 0.92 / 3.24 6) M 2.20 / 5.40 8) A STATE TAX LEVEL verage Per Covered Employee \$243 Minimum Rate \$154 To Pay Benefits in Previous Comp. N \$0.00 quate Financing Rate: Current Avg. Tax Rate 3.24%	Most Recent 4) Taxable Wage Base (\$): 0.92 / 3.24 6) New Employer Tax Rate (%) ¹ : 2.20 / 5.40 8) Average High Cost Multiple (1/1/2017): STATE TAX LEVELS Werage Per Covered Employee \$243 Average For Every \$100 of Wages Paid \$243 \$0.92 Minimum Rate Maximum Rate \$154 \$378 To Pay Benefits in Previous Comp. Year Into the Trust Fund \$0.00 \$1.00 quate Financing Rate: 24% Adequate Financing Rate

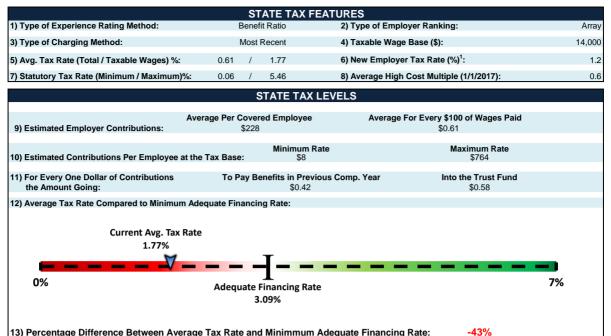
RHODE ISLAND 2017

Turne of Experience Boting Methods	STATE TAX FEATUR Reserve Ratio		Fixe
) Type of Experience Rating Method:	Reserve Ratio 2) Type of Employer Ranking:		Fixe
) Type of Charging Method:	Most Recent	4) Taxable Wage Base (\$):	23,90
) Avg. Tax Rate (Total / Taxable Wages) %:	1.22 / 2.92	6) New Employer Tax Rate (%) ¹ :	1.
) Statutory Tax Rate (Minimum / Maximum)%:	0.99 / 9.59	8) Average High Cost Multiple (1/1/2017):	0.5
	STATE TAX LEVEL	S	
9) Employer Contributions:	Average Per Covered Employee \$596	Average For Every \$100 of Wages Paid \$1.22	
0) Contributions Per Employee at the Tax Base	Minimum Rate : \$237	Maximum Rate \$2,292	
1) For Every One Dollar of Contributions the Amount Going:	To Pay Benefits in Previous Com \$0.61	p. Year Into the Trust Fund \$0.39	
2) Average Tax Rate Compared to Minimum Ad	equate Financing Rate:		
	Current Avg. Tax Rate		
	2.92%		
	— —— V ———————————————————————————————	<u> </u>	-
0%			7%
	Ac	lequate Financing Rate	
		4.81%	

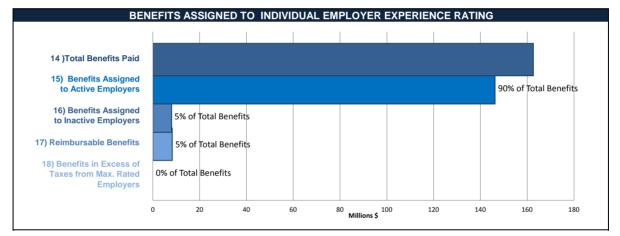
BENEFITS ASSIGNED TO INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYER EXPERIENCE RATING 14)Total Benefits Paid 15) Benefits Assigned to Active 83% of Total Benefits Employers 6% of Total Benefits 16) Benefits Assigned to Inactive Employers 8% of Total Benefits 17) Reimbursable Benefits 18) Benefits in Excess of Taxes from 0% of Total Benefits Max. Rated Employers 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 Millions \$

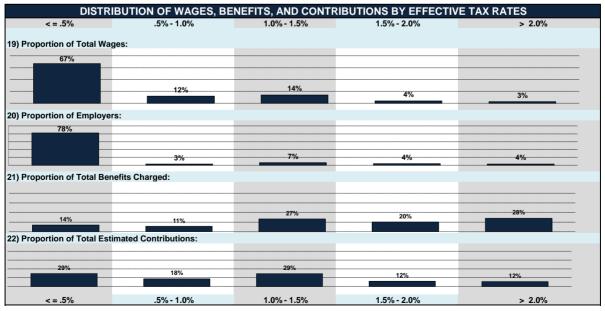
		ENEFITS, AND CONTRIBU		
< = .5%	.5% - 1.0%	1.0% - 1.5%	1.5% - 2.0%	>2.0%
	-			
roportion of Total Wages	S:			
29%	30%			
		17%	10%	13%
			10 %	
roportion of Employers:				
29%	000/			24%
	20%	16%		
····				
roportion of Total Benef	its Charged:			
				58%
				36%
8%	11%	10%	13%	
8%				
roportion of Total Estim	ated Contributions:			
rependen er rotar Estim				
				41%
11%	18%	16%	14%	
< = .5%	.5% - 1.0%	1.0% - 1.5%	1.5% - 2.0%	>2.0%

SOUTH CAROLINA 2017

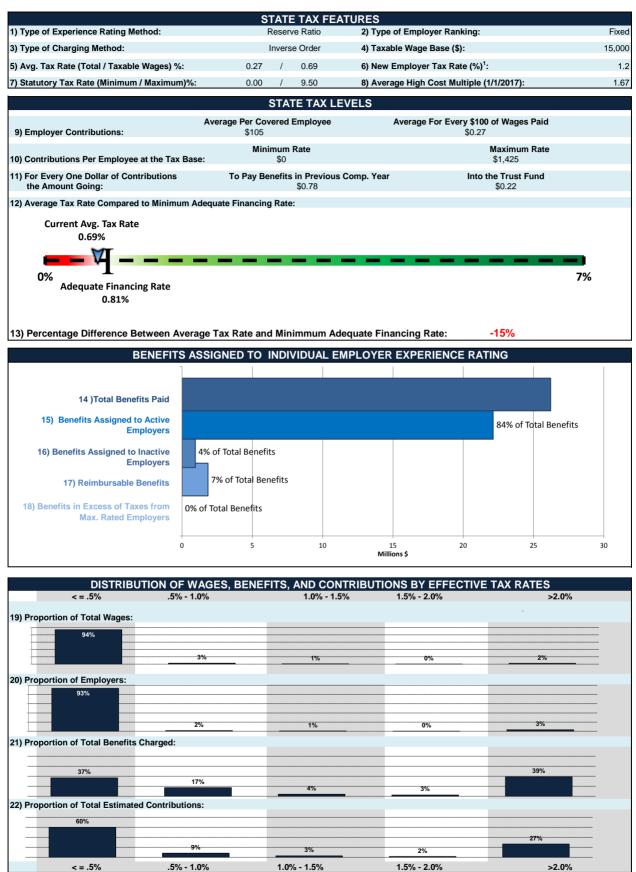


13) Percentage Difference Between Average Tax Rate and Minimmum Adequate Financing Rate:



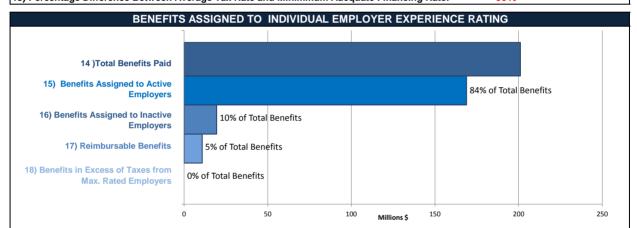


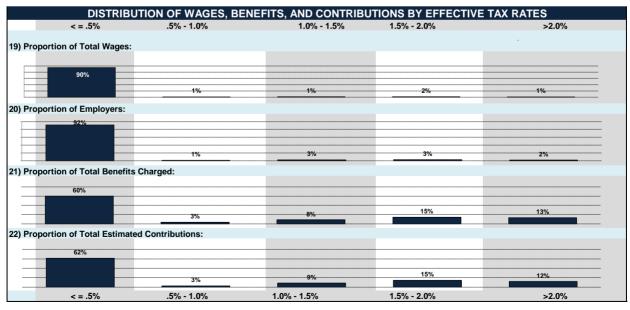
SOUTH DAKOTA 2017



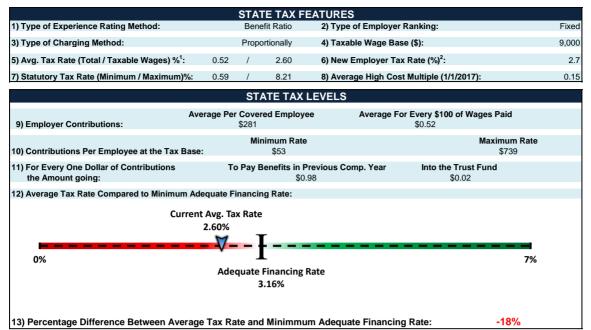
TENNESSEE 2017

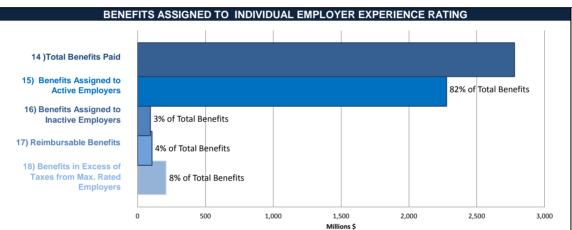
	STATE TAX FEAT		
1) Type of Experience Rating Method:	Reserve Ratio	2) Type of Employer Ranking:	Fixed
3) Type of Charging Method:	Proportionally	4) Taxable Wage Base (\$):	8,000
5) Avg. Tax Rate (Total / Taxable Wages) %:	0.22 / 1.02	6) New Employer Tax Rate (%) ¹ :	2.7
7) Statutory Tax Rate (Minimum / Maximum)%:	0.01 / 10.00	8) Average High Cost Multiple (1/1/2017):	0.88
	STATE TAX LEV	ELS	
9) Employer Contributions:	verage Per Covered Employee \$101	Average For Every \$100 of Wages Paid \$0.22	
10) Contributions Per Employee at the Tax Base:	Minimum Rate \$1	Maximum Rate \$800	
11) For Every One Dollar of Contributions the Amount Going:	To Pay Benefits in Previous Co \$0.81	mp. Year Into the Trust Fund \$0.19	
12) Average Tax Rate Compared to Minimum Adeq	uate Financing Rate:		
Current Avg. Tax Rate			
1.02%	-		
0% Adequat	Le Financing Rate		7%
Aucquar	2.53%		
13) Percentage Difference Between Average	Tax Rate and Minimmum Adeo	uate Financing Rate: -60%	

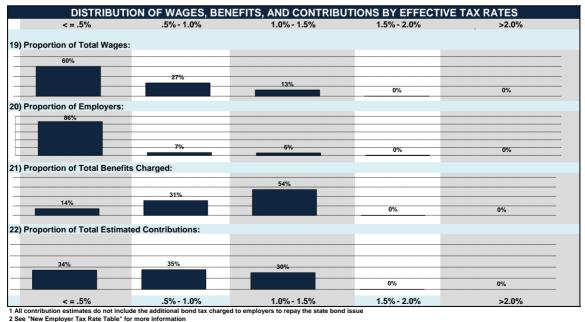




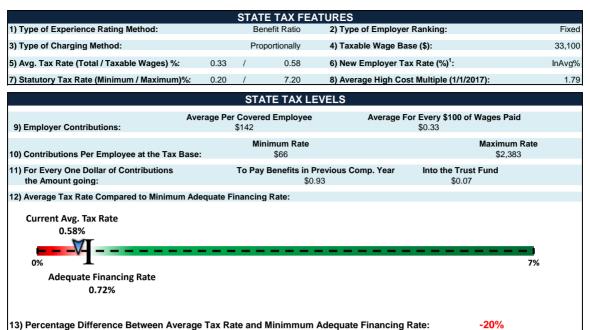
TEXAS 2017



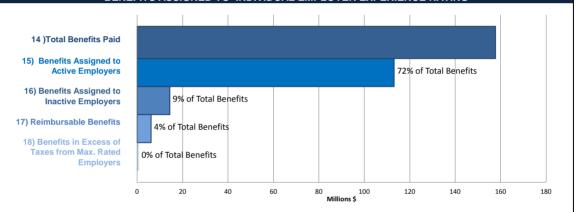




UTAH 2017



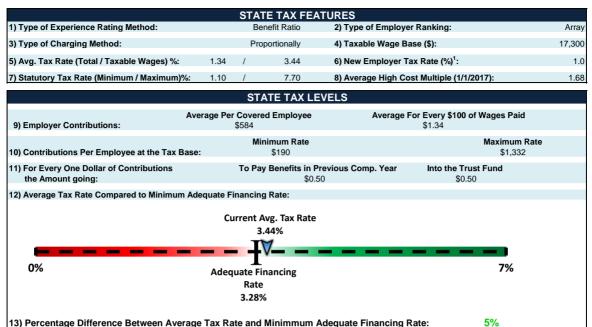
BENEFITS ASSIGNED TO INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYER EXPERIENCE RATING

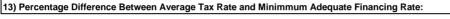


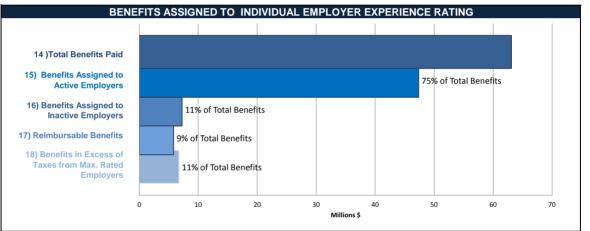
DISTRIBUTION OF WAGES, BENEFITS, AND CONTRIBUTIONS BY EFFECTIVE TAX RATES

< = .5%	.5% - 1.0%	1.0% - 1.5%	1.5% - 2.0%	>2.0%
)) Due a entiene ef Tetel M/ee				
9) Proportion of Total Wag 87%	jes:			
		2%	1%	2%
)) Proportion of Employer	s:			
90%				
	5%	2%	1%	3%
1) Proportion of Total Ben	ofits Chargod:			
37%				
37%	21%			
		9%		
2) Proportion of Total Esti	mated Contributions:			
2) Proportion of Total Esti	mated Contributions:			
2) Proportion of Total Esti 54%	mated Contributions:			
	18%	6%	5%	17%
		6%	5%	17%

VERMONT 2017



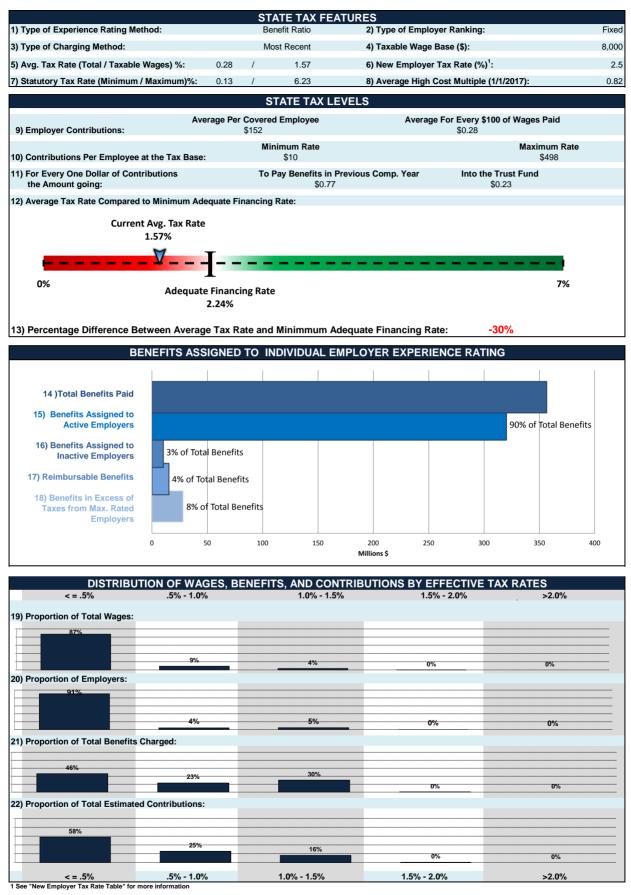




DISTRIBUTION OF WAGES, BENEFITS, AND CONTRIBUTIONS BY EFFECTIVE TAX RATES

< = .5%	.5% - 1.0%	1.0% - 1.5%	1.5% - 2.0%	>2.0%
19) Proportion of Total Wages				
30%	18%	13%	19%	19%
20) Proportion of Employers:				
68%				
	4%			18%
21) Proportion of Total Benefit	ts Charged:			
				82%
0%	3%		12%	
22) Proportion of Total Estima	ted Contributions:			
			05%	43%
10%	11%	11%	25%	
< = .5%	.5% - 1.0%	1.0% - 1.5%	1.5% - 2.0%	>2.0%

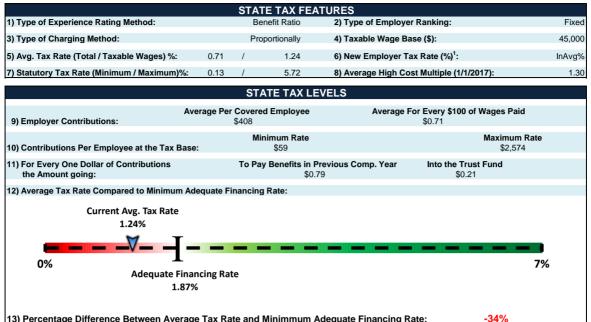
VIRGINIA 2017



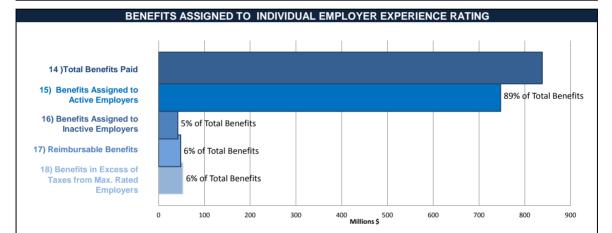
VIRGIN ISLANDS 2017

	STA	TE	TAX FE	ATURES		
1) Type of Experience Rating Method:	Reserve Ratio 2) Type of Employer Ranking:		anking:	Fixed		
3) Type of Charging Method:	Pr	ropor	tionally	4) Taxable Wage Base	(\$):	23,500
5) Avg. Tax Rate (Total / Taxable Wages) %:	0.53	/	1.57	6) New Employer Tax R	Rate (%) ¹ :	2.0
7) Statutory Tax Rate (Minimum / Maximum)%:	1.50	/	6.00	8) Average High Cost N	Aultiple (1/1/2017):	0.00
	ST	ΓΑΤ	E TAX L	EVELS		
9) Employer Contributions:	Cover \$333	ed Er	nployee	Average For E	very \$100 of Wages Paid \$0.53	
10) Contributions Per Employee at the Tax Base:				im Rate 353	Maximum Rate \$1,410	
11) For Every One Dollar of Contributions the Amount Going:	To Pa	ay Be		Previous Comp. Year	Into the Trust Fund \$1.00	
12) Average Tax Rate Compared to Minimum Adeq	uate Fi	inanc	ing Rate:			
Current Avg. Tax Rate 1.57%		_		J		
0%					7%	
				Adequate Fina 5.30%	•	
13) Percentage Difference Between Average	Tax Ra	ate a	nd Minin	nmum Adequate Financi	ing Rate: -70%	

WASHINGTON 2017



13) Percentage Difference Between Average Tax Rate and Minimmum Adequate Financing Rate:

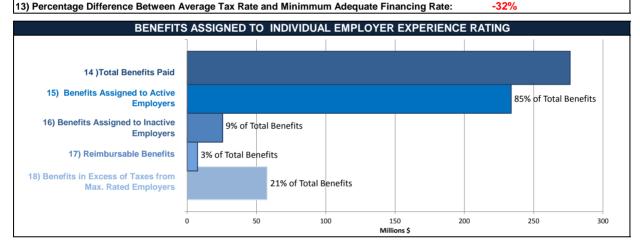


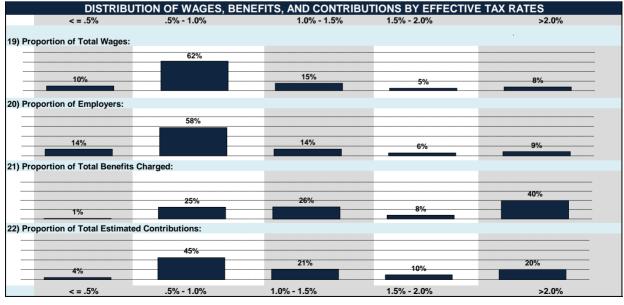
DISTRIBUTION OF WAGES, BENEFITS, AND CONTRIBUTIONS BY EFFECTIVE TAX RATES

< = .5%	.5% - 1.0%	1.0% - 1.5%	1.5% - 2.0%	>2.0%
Proportion of Total Wages	3:			
62%				
	19%			
	19%		4%	
Proportion of Employers:				
70%				
	9%	6%	4%	11%
				_
Proportion of Total Benefi	its Charged:			
				45%
	470/			43%
16%	17%	13%	9%	
Proportion of Total Estimation	ated Contributions:			
				240/
23%	20%	14%	400/	34%
			10%	
< = .5%	.5% - 1.0%	1.0% - 1.5%	1.5% - 2.0%	>2.0%

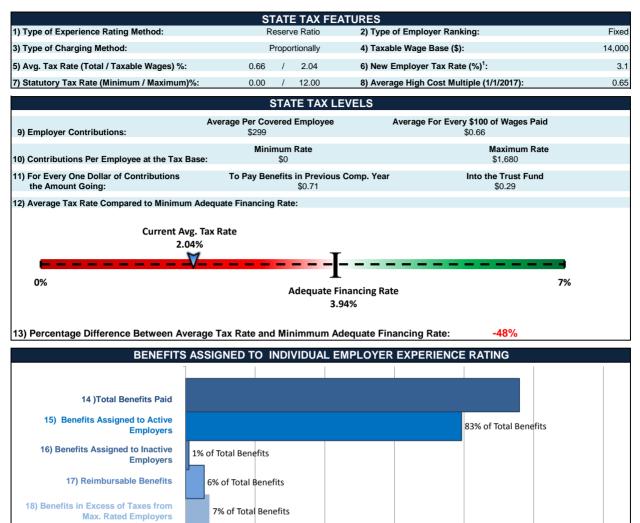
WEST VIRGINIA 2017

	STATE TAX FEATU	JRES	
1) Type of Experience Rating Method:	Reserve Ratio	2) Type of Employer Ranking:	Fixed
3) Type of Charging Method:	Proportionally	4) Taxable Wage Base (\$):	12,000
5) Avg. Tax Rate (Total / Taxable Wages) %:	0.93 / 2.84	6) New Employer Tax Rate (%) ¹ :	2.7
7) Statutory Tax Rate (Minimum / Maximum)%:	1.50 / 7.50	8) Average High Cost Multiple (1/1/2017):	0.26
	STATE TAX LEVE	ELS	
9) Employer Contributions:	Average Per Covered Employee \$380	Average For Every \$100 of Wages Paid \$0.93	
10) Contributions Per Employee at the Tax Bas	Minimum Rate e: \$180	Maximum Rate \$900	
11) For Every One Dollar of Contributions the Amount Going:	To Pay Benefits in Previous Co \$1.50	mp. Year Into the Trust Fund -\$0.50	
12) Average Tax Rate Compared to Minimum A	dequate Financing Rate:		
	Current Avg. Tax Rate 2.84%		
0%		inancing Rate 16%	





WISCONSIN 2017



300 Millions \$

200

400

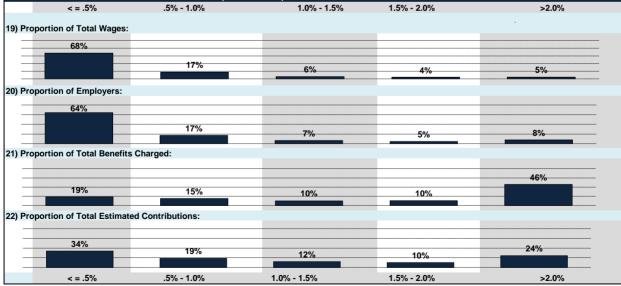
500

600

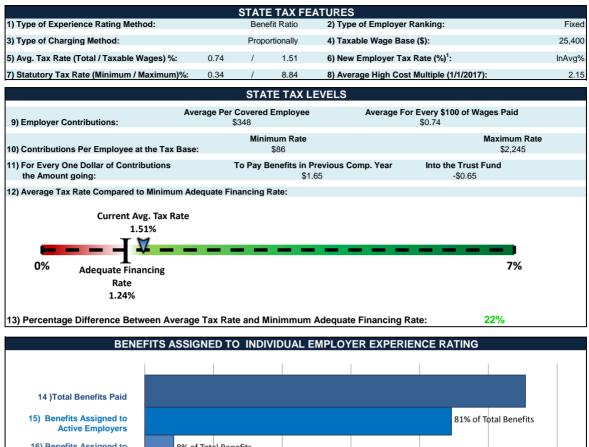
100

0

DISTRIBUTION OF WAGES, BENEFITS, AND CONTRIBUTIONS BY EFFECTIVE TAX RATES

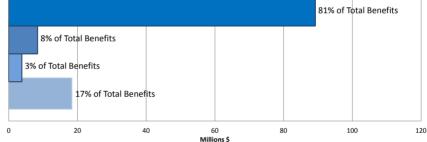


WYOMING 2017



16) Benefits Assigned to Inactive Employers17) Reimbursable Benefits

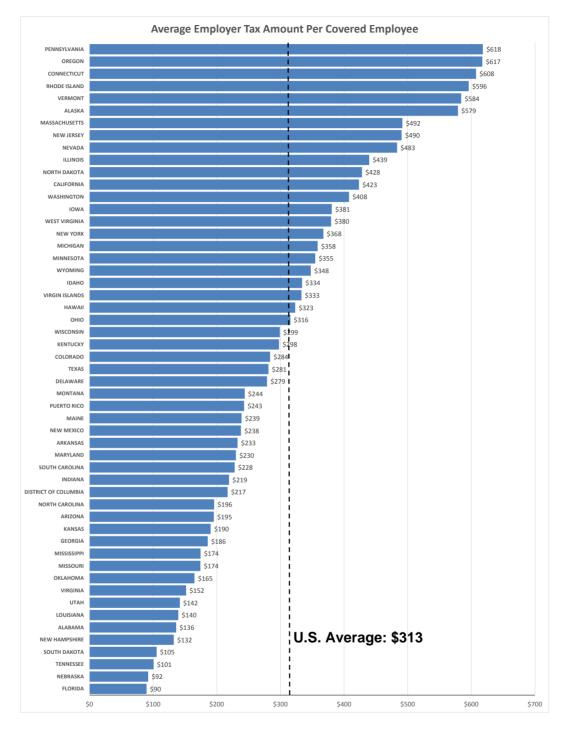
18) Benefits in Excess of Taxes from Max. Rated Employers



DISTRIBUTION OF WAGES, BENEFITS, AND CONTRIBUTIONS BY EFFECTIVE TAX RATES

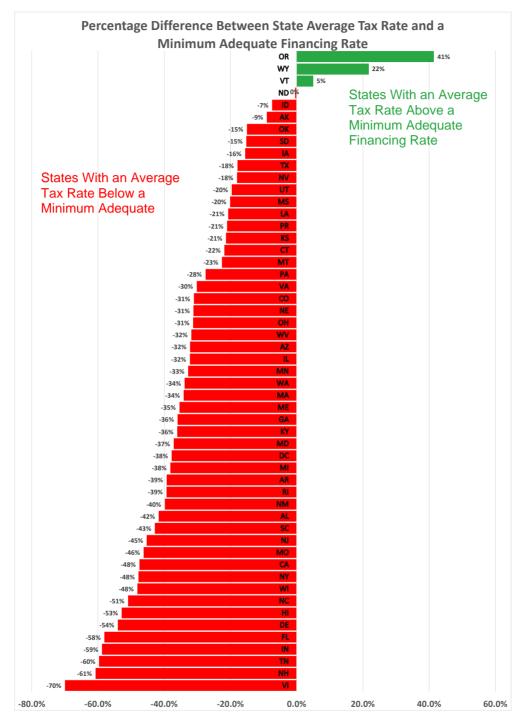
< = .5% .5% - 1.0% 1.0% - 1.5% 1.5% - 2.0% >2.0% 19) Proportion of Total Wages: 33% 12% 9% 8% 6% 20) Proportion of Employers: 6% 4% 4% 6% 21) Proportion of Total Benefits Charged: 42% 23% 15% 10% 10% 22) Proportion of Total Estimated Contributions: 29% 23% 20% 16% 13% < = .5% .5% - 1.0% 1.0% - 1.5% 1.5% - 2.0% >2.0%

Summary of State Contribution Levels Chart 1

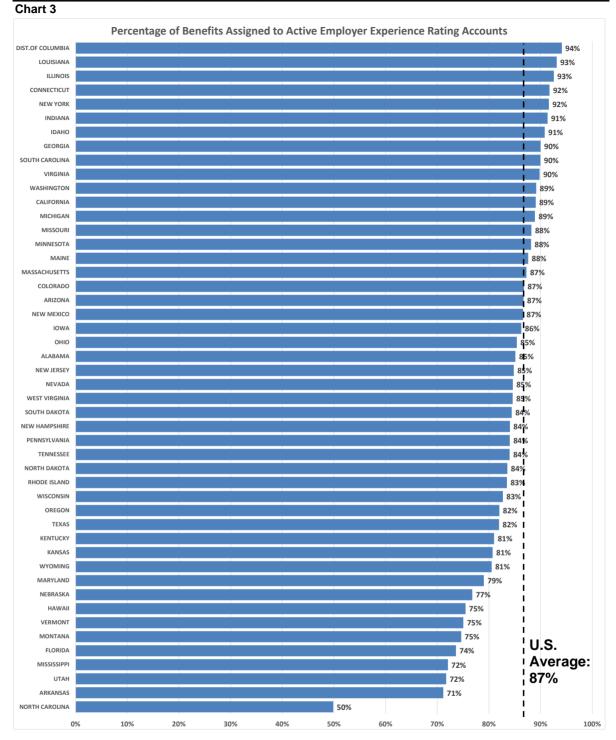


Summary of State Contribution Levels

Chart 2



Summary of Employer Benefit Assignment



2017

New Employer Tax Rates

STATE	RATE	TAX RATE DESCRIPTION
ALABAMA	2.70%	
ALASKA	1.73%	Average industry rate, or average for all employers if undetermined industry
ARIZONA	2.00%	
ARKANSAS	2.90%	
CALIFORNIA	3.40%	
COLORADO	1.70%	Greater of 1.7%, actual rate if higher. Construction industry pays average industry rate
CONNECTICUT	3.90%	Higher of 1% or state's 5-year benefit cost rate
DELAWARE	1.70%	Construction employers pay an avg industry rate
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	2.70%	5.25% construction employers, 4.65% manufacturing, & 4.75% mining
FLORIDA	2.70%	
GEORGIA	2.64%	
HAWAII	2.40%	1.7%-5.2% based on schedule in effect
IDAHO	1.40%	1% - 3.36% based on fund balance calculation
ILLINOIS	3.45%	Industry average rate up to 5.4%
INDIANA		1.60% new governmental employers IA
IOWA	1.00%	8.0% new construction employers and 1.0% new non-construction employers
KANSAS	2.70%	6.0% construction employers
KENTUCKY	2.70%	Foreign & domestic construction firms receive maximum rate
LOUISIANA		Industry average
	1.77%	Predetermined yield if higher
MARYLAND	2.60%	Foreign contractors assigned average industry rate
MASSACHUSETTS	1.87%	New construction employers pay industry average
MICHIGAN MINNESOTA	2.70% 1.64%	Construction employers receive industry rate
	1.04%	Higher of 1% or state's 4-year benefit cost rate
MISSISSIPPI MISSOURI	2.70%	1% - 1.2% depending on years of liability
MONTANA		3.51% or InAvg; 1.3% for non-profits
NEBRASKA	1.25%	Greater of 3.51% or InAvg; new construction employers pay 4.92%
NEVADA	2.95%	lesser of 2.5% or average combined tax rate; construction 2.6%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1.70%	
NEW JERSEY	2.80%	
NEW MEXICO	InAvg%	New contributing employers will have a rate that is the greater of their industry average UI contribution rate or 1.0%.
NEW YORK	3.30%	Highest rate assigned to employers with positive account balances or 3.4%, whichever is less.
NORTH CAROLINA	1.00%	righest rate assigned to employers with positive account balances of 5.47%, which even is less.
NORTH DAKOTA	2.34%	Higher of 90% of the positive employer max rate or 1.0%; 5.4% for construction
оню	2.70%	Average rate for all employers if higher
OKLAHOMA	1.50%	Higher of 1% or the average contribution rate paid by all employers
OREGON	2.60%	
PENNSYLVANIA	3.68%	10.19% new construction employers
PUERTO RICO	3.20%	2.7% - 3.4% based upon the rate schedule in effect
RHODE ISLAND	1.83%	1% up to 4.2%
SOUTH CAROLINA	1.23%	Rate applicable to rate class 12
SOUTH DAKOTA	1.20%	1.2 % for first year, 1.0% for second if positive balance
TENNESSEE	2.70%	Construction 7.0%; sect 33 mfg. 5.5%; mining 5.0%
TEXAS	2.70%	Construction employers receive 6.0%
UTAH	InAvg%	Greater of 2.7% or industry average
VERMONT	1.00%	Industry average or rate for rate class eleven, whichever is lower
VIRGIN ISLANDS	2.00%	
VIRGINIA	2.53%	
WASHINGTON	InAvg%	Greater of predetermined yield or 1.0%
WEST VIRGINIA	2.70%	Construction and foreign entities pay 7.5%
WISCONSIN	3.05%	General employers 3.05% - 3.25%; construction 4.4% - 4.55%
WYOMING	InAvg%	InAvg, but not less than 1.0%

Significant Measures of State Unemployment Insurance Tax Systems

Data Definitions

Following are the definitions used for all of the items reported on the Significant Measures of State Unemployment Insurance Tax Systems report. The data used for this publication comes from individual state law publications and from the ETA-204 Experience Rating Report submitted yearly by all state agencies.

State Tax Measure Description 1) Type of Experience Rating Method used to measure employers' Method: experience with unemployment. There are currently four methods: Reserve Ratio, Benefit Ratio, Benefit Wage Ratio, and Payroll Decline. 2) Type of Employer Ranking: A "Fixed" measure of rating employers' experience has predefined intervals for the assignment of tax rates. An "Array" ranking method ranks all of the employers against each other before assigning tax rates. 3) Type of Charging Method: If a claimant has multiple recent employers, states determine the benefits attributable to a specific employer in three ways: 1) proportionally according to the amount of wages earned from each base period employer, 2) in inverse order based on wages earned, or 3) the most recent employer. The maximum amount of an employee's yearly 4) Taxable Wage Base: total wages that is taxable. 5) Statutory Tax Rates (Minimum and Minimum statutory rate is the lowest tax rate Maximum): (on taxable wages) assigned in law to any employer for the year of the report. Maximum is the highest tax rate (on taxable wages) assigned to an employer for the year of the report. 6) New Employer Tax Rate: The tax rate assigned to newly established employers who do not have enough experience to qualify for a variable rate (also Ineligible Rate).

7) Average Tax Rate (on Total Wages/ Taxable Wages):	The estimated total contributions received by the state divided by the total wages for the year. Average Tax Rate on Taxable Wages is the estimated total contributions received divided by the total taxable wages for the year.	
8) Average High Cost Multiple (AHCM):	The calendar year reserve ratio (year ending UI Trust Fund balance divided by total wages for the calendar year) divided by the Average High Cost Rate, which is the average of the three highest calendar year benefit cost rates in the last twenty years- or a period including three recessions, if longer. The Benefit Cost Rate is the ratio of the total benefits paid in the state over the calendar year divided by the total wages paid in the state over the same time period.	
State Tax Levels		
9) Employer Contributions:	Per Covered Employee: Total amount of contributions for the year divided by the number of covered workers for the same period. For Every One Dollar of Wages Paid: The average tax rate on total wages, (item 7), divided by 100.	
10) Contributions per Employee at the Taxable Wage Base (Minimum/ Maximum):	The state taxable wage base, (item 4), multiplied by the specific statutory tax rate: Minimum: the taxable wage base times the minimum tax rate, (item 5), in effect for the year. Maximum: the taxable wage base times the maximum tax rate, (item 5), in effect that year.	
11) For Every One Dollar of Contributions Received the Amount Going: To Pay Benefits in the Previous Computation Year or Into the Trust Fund:	The amount going to pay benefits is the total benefits in the previous computation year divided by the total contributions in the report year. The amount going into the trust fund is the previous amount subtracted from \$1.00 (may be negative).	

12) Minimum Adequate Financing Rate:	The tax rate formulated by taking the average benefit cost rate (see definition in item 8 above) plus a solvency amount. The average benefit cost rate is equal to the average of the previous ten calendar year ratios of total benefits paid to total taxable wages. The solvency amount is equal to the difference between the state's current Trust Fund Balance, including outstanding advances as of Jan. 1, and the Trust Fund Balance needed to have an AHCM of 1.0, divided by five, divided by taxable wages. (For states above a 1.5 AHCM a negative solvency amount (subtracted from benefit costs) is included equal to the amount that the trust fund exceeds the thrust fund balance needed to have a 1.0 AHCM, divided by 5, divided by taxable wages).
13) The Average Tax Rate Compared to The Min. Adequate Financing Rate:	The percentage difference between the Average Tax Rate on Taxable Wages, (item 7), and the Adequate Financing Rate (item 12).

Benefit Assigned to Individual Employer Experience Rating

14) Total Benefits Paid	The sum of Unemployment Insurance benefits paid to individuals under a state program for all weeks compensated including partial payments for the previous twelve months ending on the state's computation date in the report year (ETA-204 report).
15) Benefits Charged to Active Taxable Employers:	The portion of total benefits paid that is assigned to active individual employer experience rating accounts (ETA-204 report).
16) Benefits Charged to Inactive Accounts:	Benefits assigned to employers that are no longer active (ETA-204 report).
17) Total Reimbursable Benefits Paid:	Benefits paid to all claimants from reimbursable employers (public sector and nonprofit organizations).

18) Benefits Assigned to Employers at the Maximum Tax Rate in Excess of the Contributions from Those Employers:	The amount by which the benefits assigned to employers assigned the maximum tax rate in the state tax schedule the prior year exceed the projected contributions for that same group of employers in the current year. This amount is also shown as a percentage of total benefits paid (item 14) in the previous year.
Distribution of Wages, B	enefits, and Contributions
19) Proportion of Total Wages by Effective Tax Rate:	Proportion of total wages aggregated within intervals of effective tax rates (total contributions divided by total wages).
20) Proportion of Employers by Effective Tax Rate:	Proportion of employer accounts aggregated within intervals of effective tax rates (total contributions divided by total wages).
21) Proportion of Total Benefits Assigned to Employer Accounts by Effective Tax Rate:	Proportion of total benefits assigned to individual employers aggregated within intervals of effective tax rates (total contributions divided by total wages).
22) Proportion of Estimated Contributions Effective Tax Rate:	Proportion of total contributions aggregated within intervals of effective tax rates (total contributions divided by total wages).