

**Unemployment Compensation
Advisory Council**

**Committee on Unemployment
Compensation Benefit System**

July 7, 2005

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Summary Characteristics of the Long-term Unemployed

UC Advisory Council
Committee on Unemployment Compensation Benefit System

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED

The material in this package is provided to the UC Benefit System Committee to initiate its study of the long-term unemployed. The long-term unemployed are individuals who have been out of work for six-months or more. The number of long-term unemployed increase in reaction to a recession and should decline at a pace commensurate to the speed and characteristics of the following economic recovery. The study material compares the incidence of long-term unemployment during the 1990-1991 recession with the 2001 recession. The material included provides specific characteristics of the long-term unemployed in Pennsylvania for the period following the 2001 recession.

All of the long-term unemployed are not covered under Pennsylvania's UC Law. Individuals seeking employment as a result of entering the labor force without a history of qualifying employment (students for example) and workers voluntarily leaving their job are not covered under Pennsylvania's UC Law. The UC Law covers the portion of long-term unemployed that are job losers through no fault of their own. Ninety-one percent of job losers received UC benefits during the period 2001-04. Characteristics of the long-term unemployed are provided for three groups. Those not covered by UC Law, covered by UC Law, and those covered by UC Law who applied for UC benefits and exhausted their benefit entitlement in 2003 (Exhaustees).

The data sources for the long-term unemployed covered by UC Law and exhaustees are different. The data for the long-term unemployed covered by UC Law comes from the Current Population Survey (CPS). The CPS measures the characteristics for all long-term unemployed job losers, some of which may not apply or qualify for UC benefits. For exhaustees, the data comes from the Department of Labor & Industry's UC claimant system and contains individuals who exhausted their benefit entitlement for the current benefit year, some while working part-time. Since the CPS does not count individuals with any employment as long-term unemployed, exhaustees working part-time would be excluded from their data.

Also included is a comparison of selected data for Pennsylvania to other states. A long-term unemployed comparison is provided for 2003 and UC system program data is provided for 2004.

Pennsylvania Long-term Unemployed Characteristics Study

Overview

- Long-term joblessness peaked at 22% (2003) in the current recovery and 25% (1993) in the previous recovery.
- Three and a half years into the latest recovery, one in five of the unemployed have been out of work for six months or more. Three and a half years into the previous recovery, nearly one in four of the unemployed had been out of work for six months or more.
- The gap between the unemployment rate and the percent long-term jobless at its peak in 1993 (18%) was greater than the gap between the unemployment rate and percent long-term jobless at its peak in 2003 (16.5%).
- The average number of Pennsylvania's long-term unemployed during the period 1990-93 was greater than during the period 2001-04.
- 57% of the long-term unemployed in Pennsylvania in the 2001-04 period were covered by unemployment compensation (UC) law, compared to 70% in the 1990-93 period.
- Ninety-one percent of job losers received UC benefits during the period 2001-04.
- Since 2004 Pennsylvania has a proportional smaller share of the long-term unemployed than the US, 20% and 22% respectively.
- Women represent 36% of long-term jobless workers, on average from 2001-04, up from 34% compared to the 1990-93 period.
- Blacks represent a greater share of the long-term unemployed in the current recovery.
- Younger workers (16-24) and older workers (46 and over) are the fastest growing segment of the long-term unemployed.
- Long-term joblessness is expanding beyond less educated workers.
- The exhaustion rate for individuals claiming benefits in 2003 was 36%.
- Manufacturing and the services industries had the greatest shift in employment for exhaustees when comparing pre- and post-UC employment.

- With respect to family status, 69% of UC exhaustees had zero dependents (data was available for UC exhaustees but not long-term unemployed).

PA and the US

- Pennsylvania had a larger average percentage of long-term unemployed than the US during early nineties recovery (18% versus 16%). However, Pennsylvania has a smaller average percentage of long-term unemployed than the US during the current recovery (18% versus 19%).
- In 2004, the gap between the state's unemployment rate and percent long-term unemployed was 14.3%, lower than the nation's gap of 16.3%.

Demographics

Gender

- Males make up 64% and females 36% of the long-term unemployed.
- Once unemployed, males are more likely than females to become long-term unemployed.
- The long-term unemployment gap between men and women is narrowing.
- Females make up a 2% greater share of the long-term unemployed than they did in the previous recession mainly due to an increase in labor force participation.
- Males make up a greater proportion of the long-term unemployed covered by UC law (71%) than they do for all long-term unemployed individuals (64%).
- Although females represent only 29% of the long-term unemployed covered by UC law, they make up 44% of the total number of UC exhaustees.
- Females' pre- to post-UC average weekly wage dropped 20% (\$552 to \$440), compared to a decline of 13% (\$756 to \$658) for males.

Race

- The long-term unemployed are predominately white.
- Blacks are the fastest growing segment of the long-term unemployed (+4%). Whites are the fastest declining segment (-7%).
- Blacks make up a greater percentage of the long-term unemployed (22%) than they do for all unemployed individuals (16%).

- Whites make up an 8% greater percentage of the long-term unemployed covered by UC law than they do for all long-term jobless individuals. Blacks and other races make up less.
- The proportion of Blacks and Hispanics exhausting UC benefits (17% and 4%, respectively) is slightly higher than the percentage of long-term unemployed covered by UC law (14% and 3%).
- Whites' pre- to post-UC average weekly wage dropped 17% (\$693 to \$577), compared to a decline of 10% (\$517 to \$467) for Blacks.

Age

- The plurality (42%) of the long-term unemployed is prime-age workers (25-45).
- Younger workers (16-24) and older workers (46 and over) are the fastest growing segment of the long-term unemployed (6% and 9%). Younger workers are struggling to find jobs upon graduation from high school and college. Older workers are working longer into their careers to maintain health benefits and provide for a comfortable retirement. Prime-age workers are the fastest declining segment (-14%).
- Older workers compose a 10% greater share of the long-term unemployed than they do for all unemployed individuals.
- Older workers make up an 8% larger percentage of the long-term unemployed covered by UC law than they do for all long-term jobless individuals.
- The pre- to post-UC average weekly wage dropped by 14% and 17% for the prime-age and older age groups, respectively, while increasing by 1% for younger workers.

Education

- Better-educated workers represent a larger share of the long-term unemployed covered by UC law than they do for all long-term jobless individuals. This occurrence may be due to a more competitive job market or an oversupply of educated workers from other countries. However, in economic recoveries a disproportionate share of new jobs is often in lower-paid positions.
- The plurality of the long-term unemployed is high school graduates (44%).
- Individuals with some college or above make up a 5% greater share of the long-term unemployed than they do of all unemployed individuals.

- Individuals with at least some college education represent 40% of the long-term unemployed eligible for UC and 32% of UC exhaustees.

Industry

- The largest segment of the long-term unemployed is from the service sector (37%), followed by the manufacturing sector (22%).
- Manufacturing industry workers construct a greater percentage of the long-term unemployed (22%) than they do for all unemployed individuals (16%). Service industry workers construct 5% less.
- Manufacturing industry workers make up a 4% larger percentage of the long-term unemployed covered by UC law they do for all long-term jobless individuals. Service industry workers make up 5% less.
- Individuals in the service sector also make up the highest percentage of long-term unemployed covered by UC law (32%), as well as the largest share of UC exhaustees (30%).
- For seven out of nine industry groups, the pre- to post-UC average weekly wage dropped by at least 11%. Of the remaining two industries, Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries dropped only 3%, while construction increased by 3%.
- With respect to the distribution of exhaustees by industry, the largest changes going from pre- to post-UC occurred in manufacturing (dropped from 24% to 13% of total) and services (increased from 30% to 39% of total).

Occupation

- Individuals in service occupations represent the largest group of the long-term unemployed (19%).
- Management occupations make up a 4% greater share of the long-term unemployed than they do for all unemployed individuals.
- Individuals in production occupations make up a 3% larger percentage of the long-term unemployed covered by UC law than they do for all long-term jobless individuals. Individuals in service occupations make up 6% less.

Conclusion

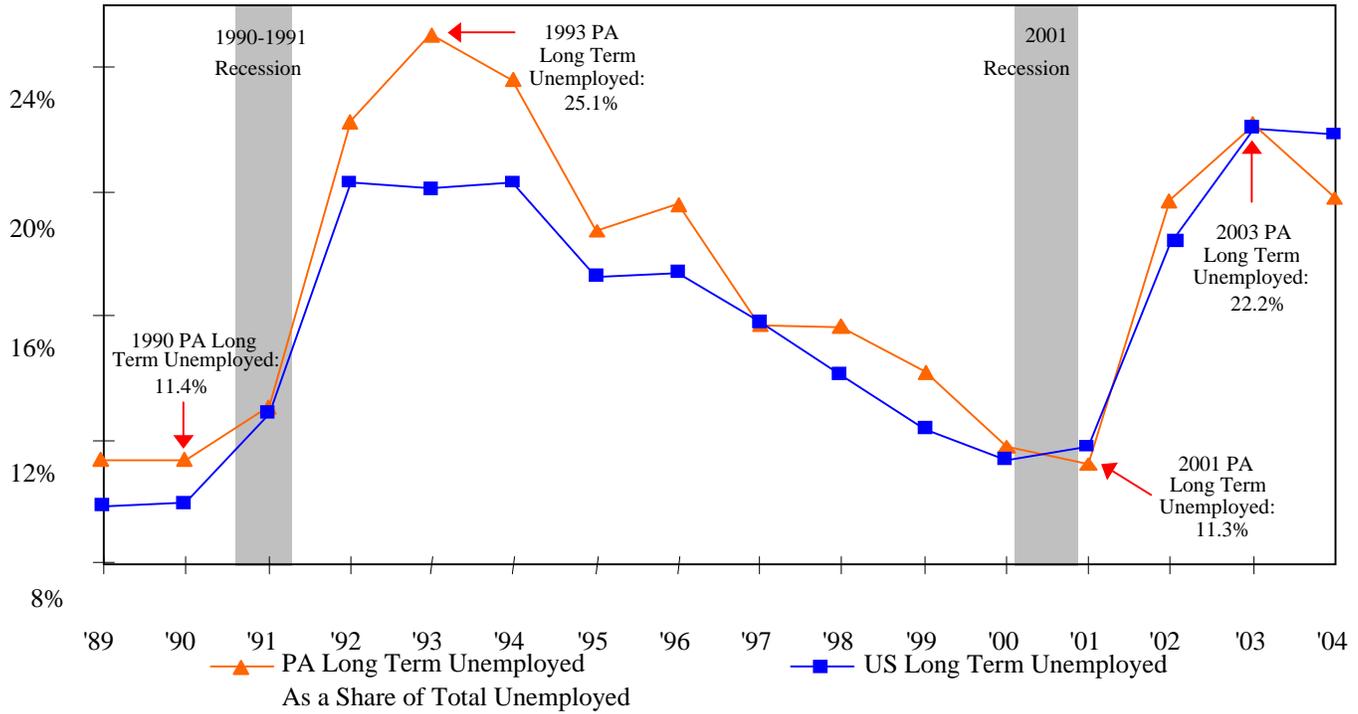
- There are less long-term unemployed in the current recovery than in the last.

- Long-term joblessness peaked at a lower percentage in the current recovery than in the previous recovery.
- The long-term unemployed population is following the same overall pattern in the current recovery as in the last.
- Pennsylvania is currently performing better than the US with respect to the issue of the long-term unemployed.
- The latest pattern of long-term joblessness is broadening to a greater demographic segment of the state's population.
- The long-term unemployed are predominately male, White, age 25 to 45, and high school graduates. However, the long-term unemployed are increasingly female, Black, and 46 and over.
- The unemployed are mainly male, White, age 25 to 45, and high school graduates. However, the unemployed are increasingly female, Hispanic, and 46 and over.
- Once unemployed, males, Blacks, older workers, individuals with some college or above, and those in manufacturing have a greater chance of becoming long-term unemployed.
- The demographic characteristics of both UC exhaustees and the broader population of long-term unemployed eligible for UC and are largely similar, with the exception of gender.
- Those not covered under UC Law have a higher percentage of females, Blacks, those age 16-24, individuals with less than a high school education, and those in the service industry/occupations than they do for those covered under UC Law.
- Those not covered by UC Law are increasingly composed of males, Blacks and other races, and younger and older workers.

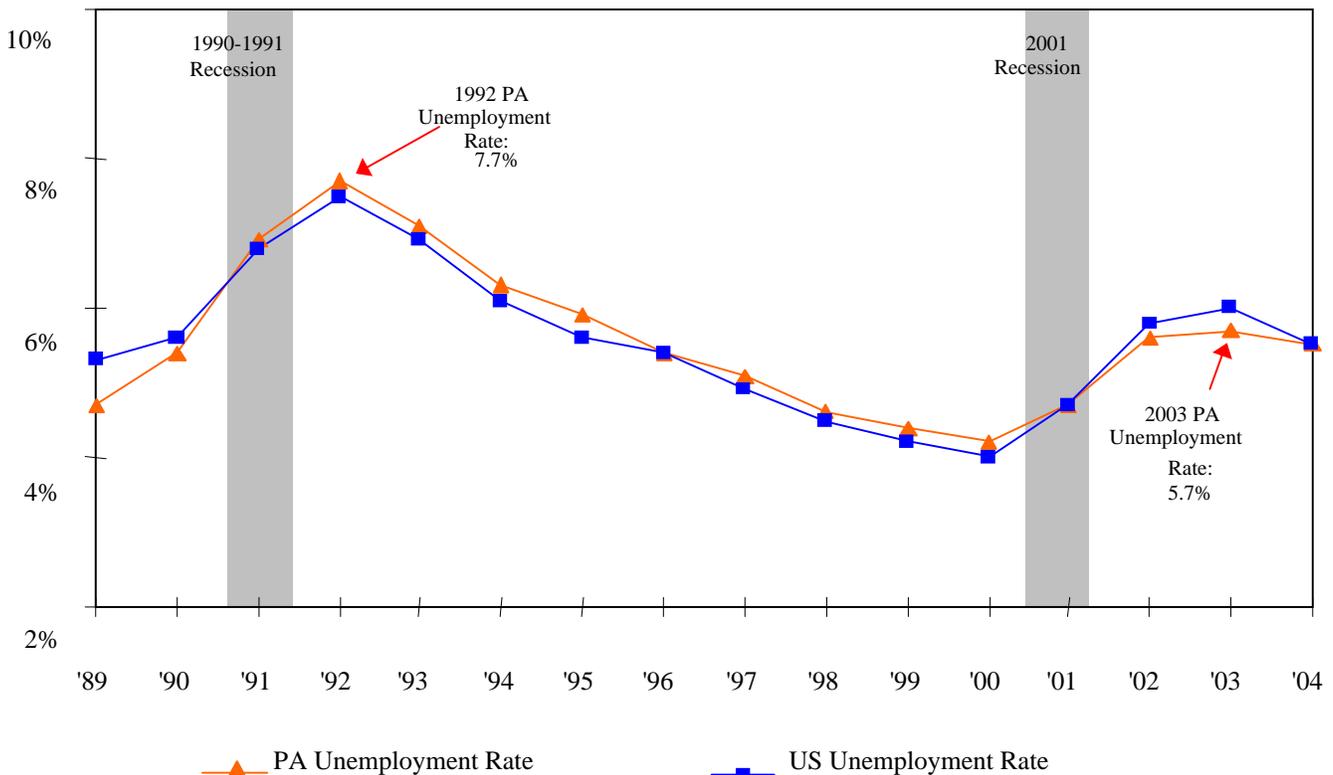
**Graphs and Tabular
Summary of the
Long-term Unemployed**

Long Term Unemployment Study

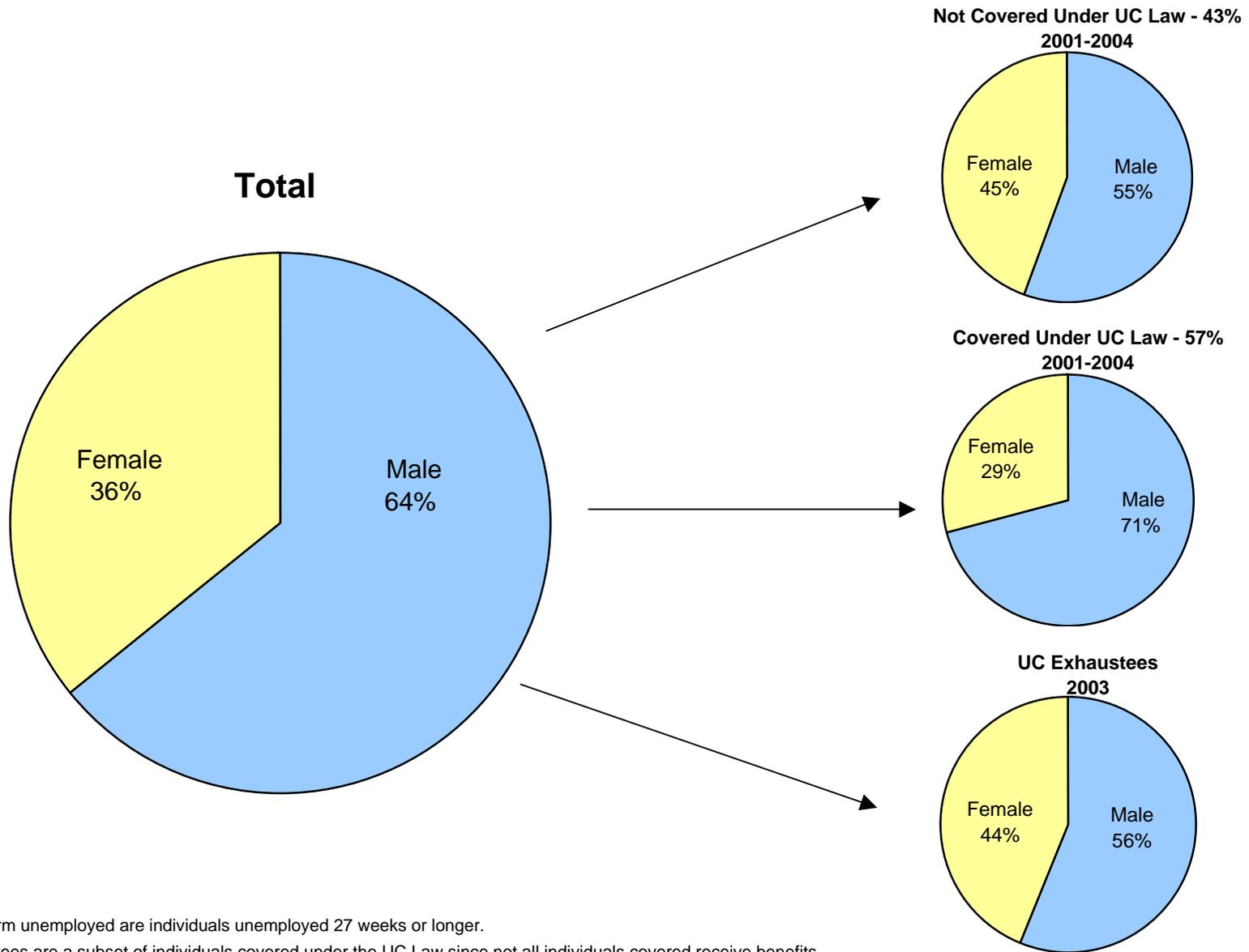
Long-term Unemployed Pennsylvania and the United States 1989 to 2004



Unemployment Rate Pennsylvania and the United States 1989 to 2004



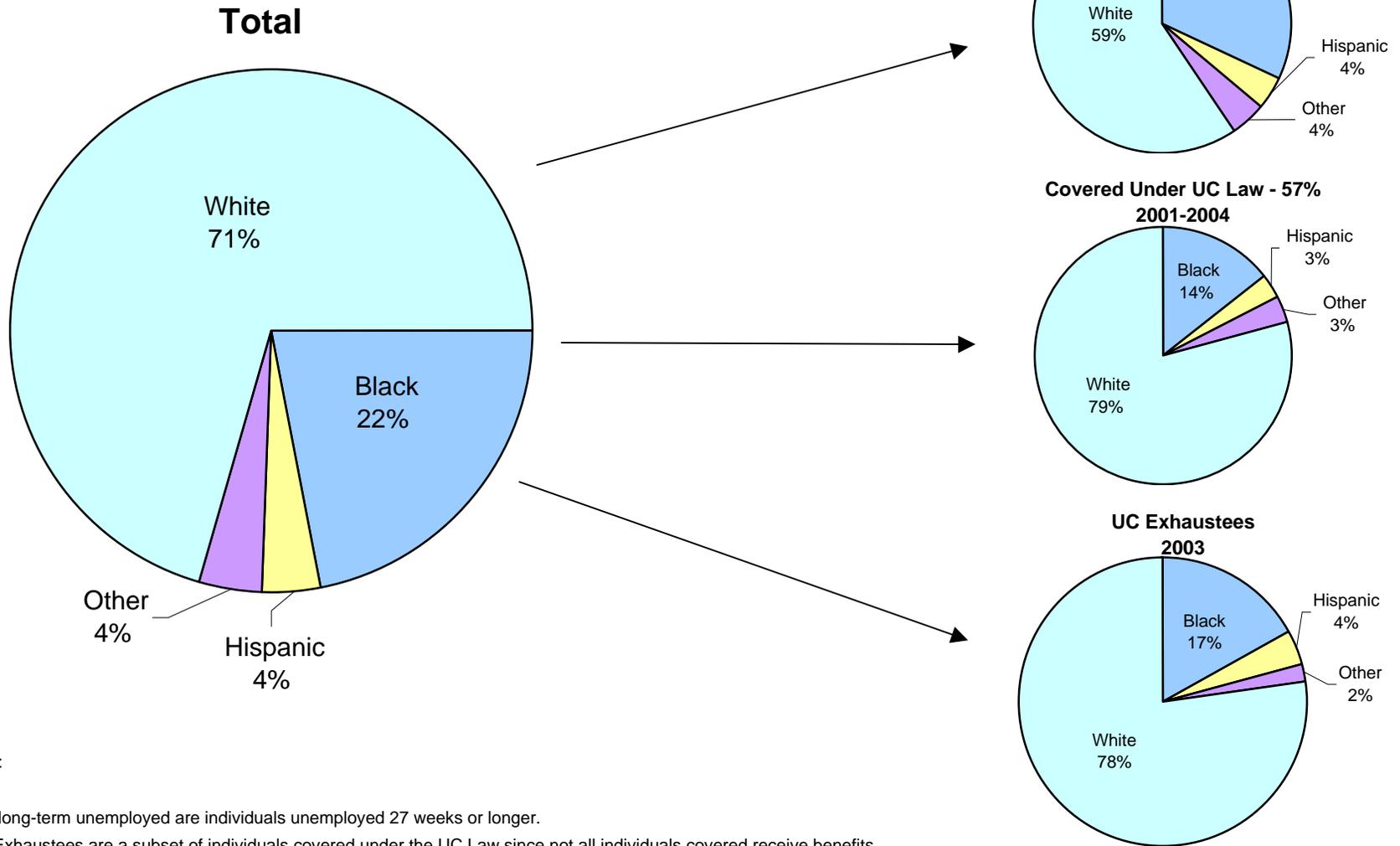
Pennsylvania Long Term Unemployed Characteristics Gender



Notes:

- The long-term unemployed are individuals unemployed 27 weeks or longer.
- UC Exhaustees are a subset of individuals covered under the UC Law since not all individuals covered receive benefits.
- Not all exhaustees who received benefits were fully unemployed (they worked part-time and received benefits).
- Ninety-one percent of those covered under UC Law received benefits. Data may not add due to rounding.

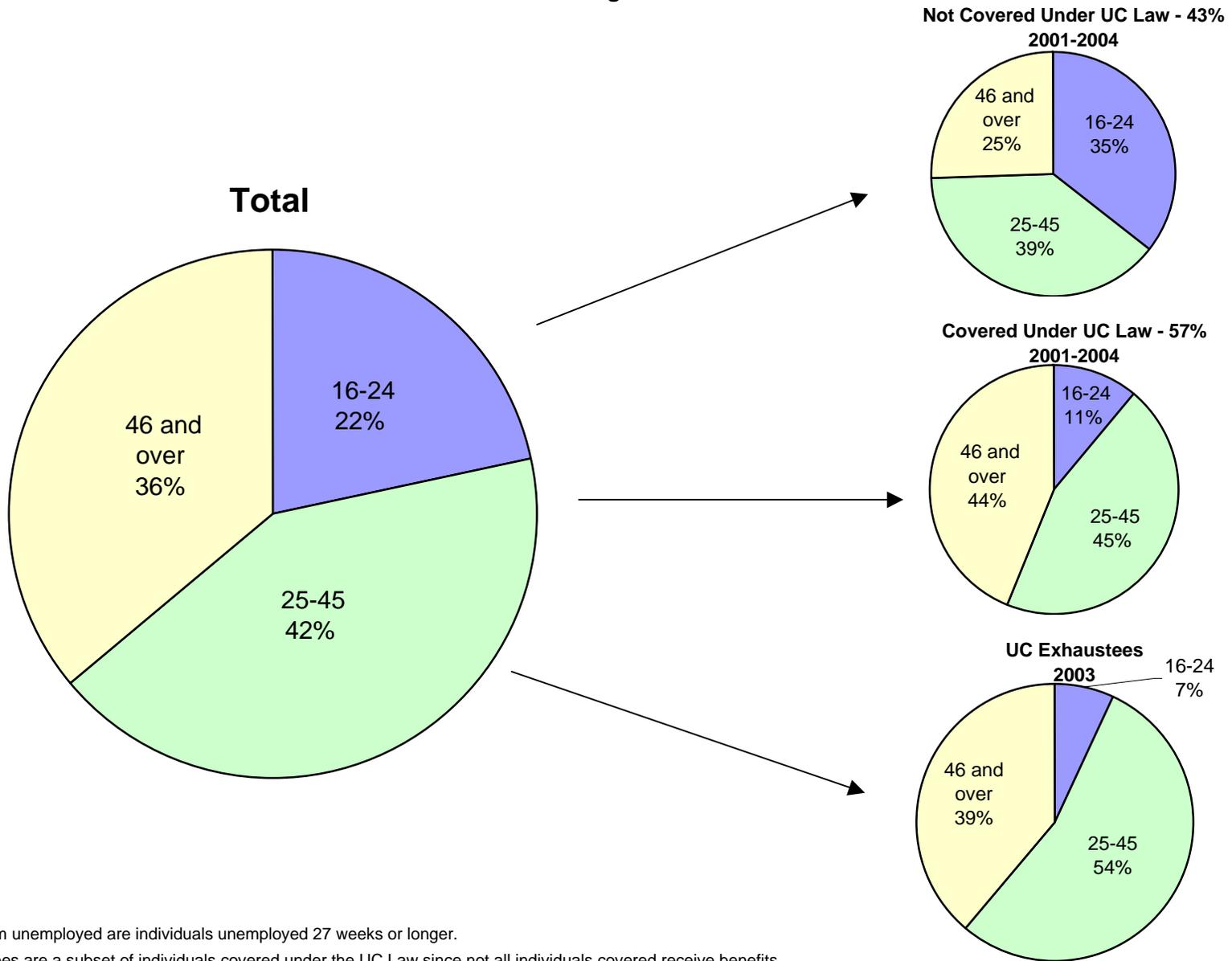
Pennsylvania Long Term Unemployed Characteristics Race



Notes:

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- Not all exhaustees who received benefits were fully unemployed (they worked part-time and received benefits).
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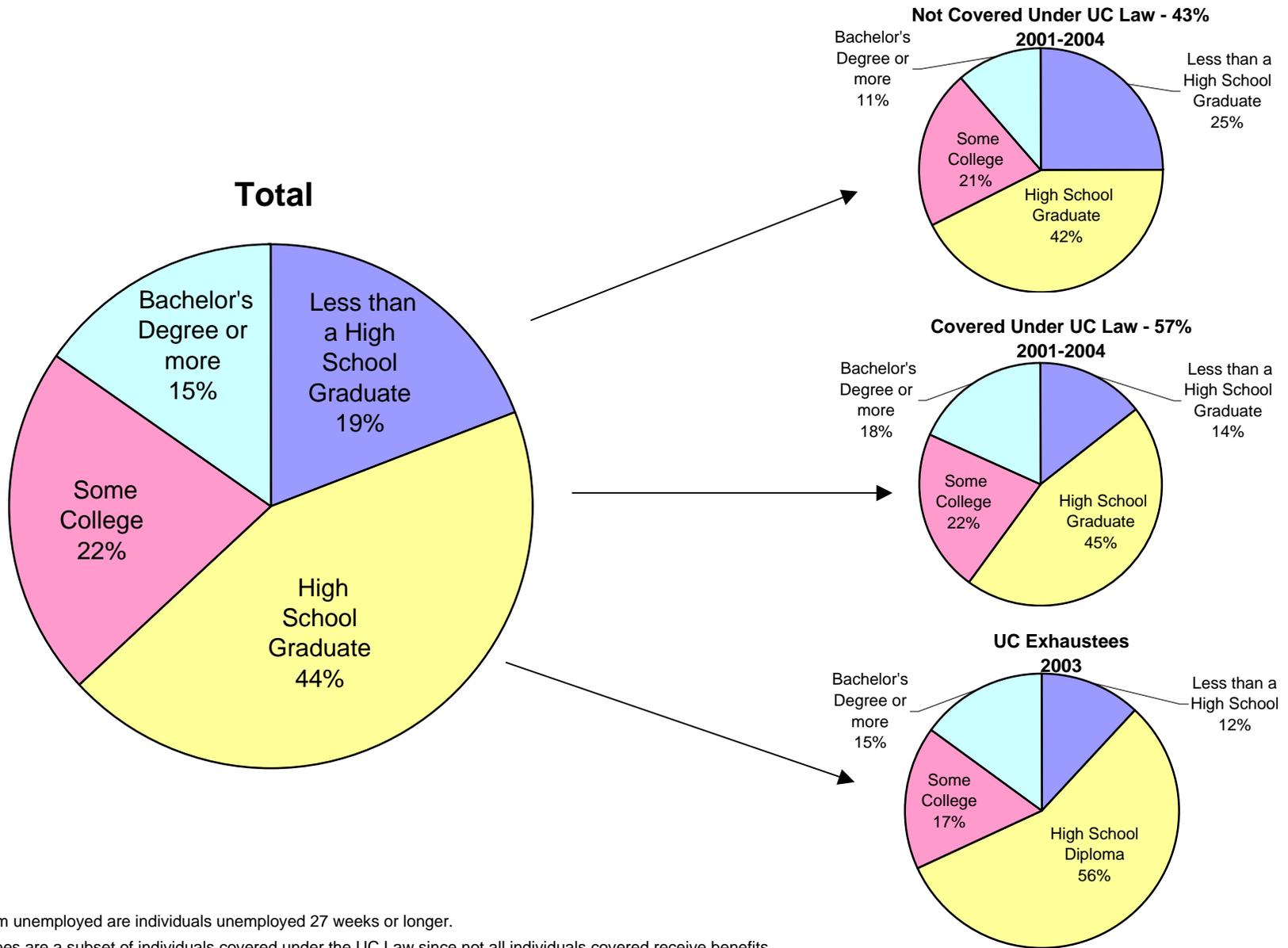
Pennsylvania Long Term Unemployed Characteristics Age



Notes:

- The long-term unemployed are individuals unemployed 27 weeks or longer.
- UC Exhaustees are a subset of individuals covered under the UC Law since not all individuals covered receive benefits.
- Not all exhaustees who received benefits were fully unemployed (they worked part-time and received benefits).
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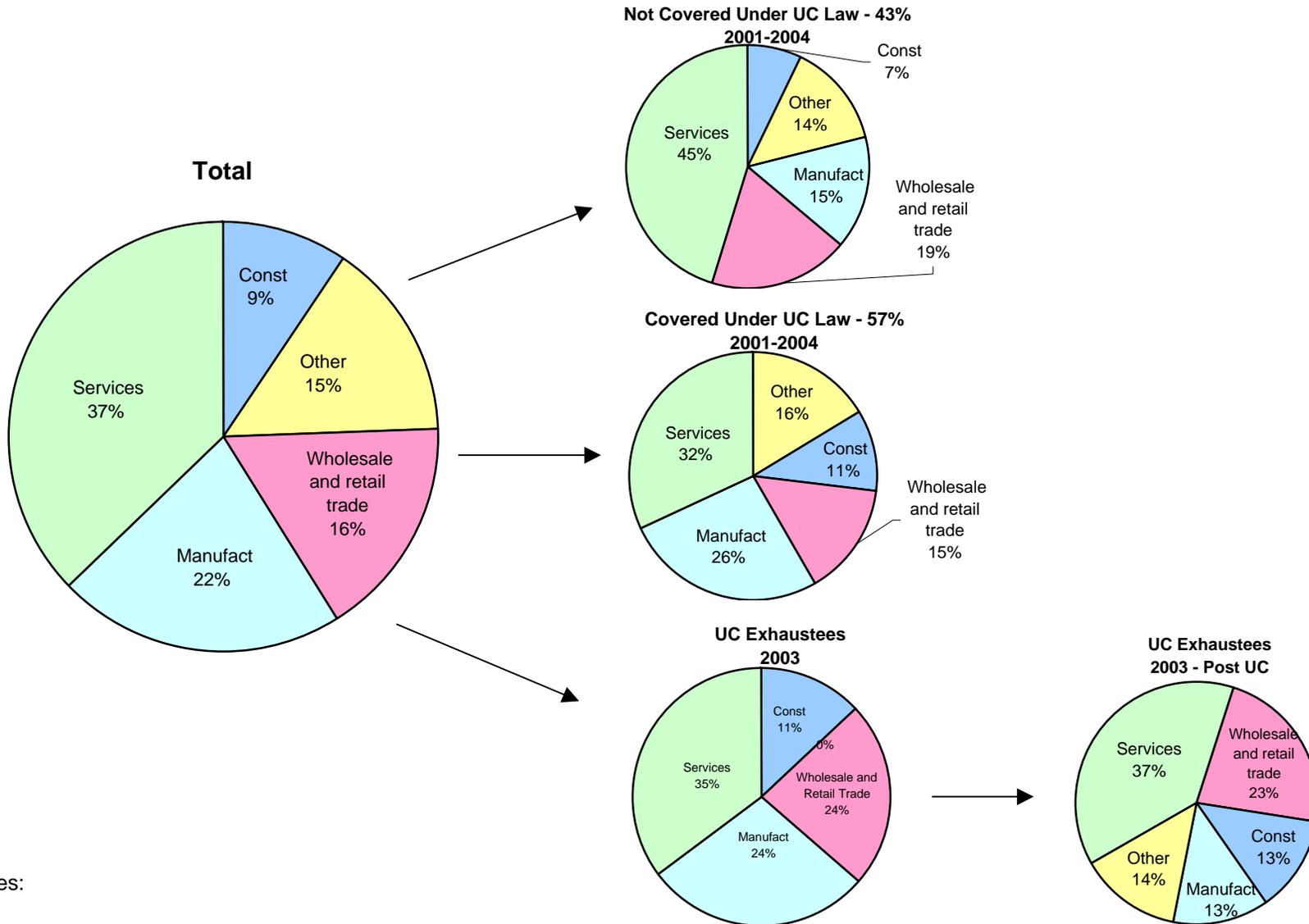
Pennsylvania Long Term Unemployed Characteristics Education



Notes:

- The long-term unemployed are individuals unemployed 27 weeks or longer.
- UC Exhaustees are a subset of individuals covered under the UC Law since not all individuals covered receive benefits.
- Not all exhaustees who received benefits were fully unemployed (they worked part-time and received benefits).
- Ninety-one percent of those covered under UC Law received benefits. Data may not add due to rounding.

Pennsylvania Long Term Unemployed Characteristics Industry



Notes:

- The long-term unemployed are individuals unemployed 27 weeks or longer.
- UC Exhaustees are a subset of individuals covered under the UC Law since not all individuals covered receive benefits.
- Not all exhaustees who received benefits were fully unemployed (they worked part-time and received benefits).
- Ninety-one percent of those covered under UC Law received benefits. Data may not add due to rounding.

**Pennsylvania Unemployed Characteristics Summary for All Individuals
1990-93 and 2001-04**

	1990-93		2001-04		Percentage change
	Average	Percent	Average	Percent	
Total	398,800		335,500		
Gender					
Male	235,300	59%	187,900	56%	-3%
Female	163,500	41%	147,600	44%	3%
Race					
Black	63,800	16%	53,700	16%	0%
Hispanic	12,000	3%	16,800	5%	2%
Other	8,000	2%	6,700	2%	0%
White	319,000	80%	261,700	78%	-2%
Age					
16-24	135,600	34%	114,100	34%	0%
25-45	187,400	47%	130,800	39%	-8%
46 and over	71,800	18%	87,200	26%	8%
Education					
Less than a High School Graduate	NA	NA	83,900	25%	NA
High School Graduate			144,300	43%	
Some College			63,700	19%	
Bachelor's Degree or more			43,600	13%	
Industry					
Mining	NA	NA	0	0%	NA
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting			3,400	1%	
Government			6,700	2%	
Financial activities			13,400	4%	
Transportation, utilities, and information			23,500	7%	
Construction			40,300	12%	
Wholesale and retail trade			53,700	16%	
Manufacturing			53,700	16%	
Services			140,900	42%	
Occupation					
Management, business, and financial	NA	NA	26,800	8%	NA
Professional and related			33,600	10%	
Service			70,500	21%	
Sales and related			43,600	13%	
Office and administrative support			43,600	13%	
Farming, fishing, and forestry			3,400	1%	
Construction and extraction			33,600	10%	
Installation, maintenance, and repair			10,100	3%	
Production			33,600	10%	
Transportation and material moving			33,600	10%	

NA - Not available. Individual races are for non-Hispanic. "Some College" includes Associate degrees.

Industry and Occupation data compiled by NAICS. Counts are based on a monthly average in the timeframe specified.

Individuals may be counted more than once. Data may not add due to rounding.

Source: Current Population Survey/Basic

**Pennsylvania Long-term Unemployed Characteristics Summary for All Individuals
1990-93 and 2001-04**

	1990-93		2001-04		Percentage change
	Average	Percent	Average	Percent	
Total	73,800		62,300		
Gender					
Male	49,000	66%	40,000	64%	-2%
Female	24,800	34%	22,300	36%	2%
Race					
Black	13,300	18%	13,700	22%	4%
Hispanic	2,100	3%	2,200	4%	1%
Other	800	1%	2,400	4%	3%
White	57,500	78%	44,000	71%	-7%
Age					
16-24	12,000	16%	13,500	22%	6%
25-45	41,600	56%	26,200	42%	-14%
46 and over	19,900	27%	22,400	36%	9%
Education					
Less than a High School Graduate	NA	NA	11,900	19%	NA
High School Graduate			27,500	44%	
Some College			13,400	22%	
Bachelor's Degree or more			9,500	15%	
Industry					
Mining	NA	NA	100	0%	NA
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting			400	1%	
Government			1,800	3%	
Financial activities			2,300	4%	
Transportation, utilities, and information			4,800	8%	
Construction			5,800	9%	
Wholesale and retail trade			10,200	16%	
Manufacturing			13,500	22%	
Services			23,400	37%	
Occupation					
Management, business, and financial	NA	NA	7,500	12%	NA
Professional and related			6,800	11%	
Service			11,900	19%	
Sales and related			7,100	11%	
Office and administrative support			8,400	13%	
Farming, fishing, and forestry			300	0%	
Construction and extraction			4,200	7%	
Installation, maintenance, and repair			3,100	5%	
Production			6,900	11%	
Transportation and material moving			6,000	10%	

NA - Not available. Individual races are for non-Hispanic. "Some College" includes Associate degrees.

Industry and Occupation data compiled by NAICS. Counts are based on a monthly average in the timeframe specified.

Individuals may be counted more than once. Data may not add due to rounding.

Source: Current Population Survey/Basic

**Pennsylvania Long-term Unemployed Characteristics for those
Covered by Unemployment Compensation in 1990-93 and 2001-04**

	1990-93		2001-04		Percentage change
	Average	Percent	Average	Percent	
Total	51,300		35,500		
Gender					
Male	37,000	72%	25,100	71%	-1%
Female	14,300	28%	10,400	29%	1%
Race					
Black	8,200	16%	5,100	14%	-2%
Hispanic	1,200	2%	1,100	3%	1%
Other	500	1%	1,200	3%	2%
White	41,400	81%	28,100	79%	-1%
Age					
16-24	5,500	11%	4,000	11%	0%
25-45	30,600	60%	15,900	45%	-15%
46 and over	15,100	30%	15,600	44%	14%
Education					
Less than a High School Graduate	NA	NA	5,100	14%	NA
High School Graduate			16,100	45%	
Some College			7,700	22%	
Bachelor's Degree or more			6,500	18%	
Industry					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	NA	NA	0	0%	NA
Mining			0	0%	
Government			1,100	3%	
Financial activities			1,400	4%	
Transportation, utilities, and information			3,300	9%	
Construction			3,800	11%	
Wholesale and retail trade			5,300	15%	
Manufacturing			9,300	26%	
Services			11,400	32%	
Occupation					
Management, business, and financial	NA	NA	5,000	14%	NA
Professional and related			4,400	12%	
Service			4,600	13%	
Sales and related			3,000	9%	
Office and administrative support			4,700	13%	
Farming, fishing, and forestry			200	1%	
Construction and extraction			2,800	8%	
Installation, maintenance, and repair			2,200	6%	
Production			5,000	14%	
Transportation and material moving			3,700	10%	

NA - Not available. Individual races are for non-Hispanic. "Some College" includes Associate degrees.

Industry and Occupation data compiled by NAICS. Counts are based on a monthly average in the timeframe specified.

Individuals may be counted more than once. Data may not add due to rounding.

Source: Current Population Survey/Basic

**Pennsylvania Long-term Unemployed Characteristics for those
Not Covered by Unemployment Compensation in 1990-93 and 2001-04**

	1990-93		2001-04		Percentage change
	Average	Percent	Average	Percent	
Total	22,500		27,000		
Gender					
Male	11,600	52%	15,000	55%	3%
Female	10,900	48%	12,000	45%	-3%
Race					
Black	5,300	24%	8,600	32%	8%
Hispanic	900	4%	1,200	4%	0%
Other	300	1%	1,200	4%	3%
White	16,000	71%	16,000	59%	-12%
Age					
16-24	6,800	30%	9,500	35%	5%
25-45	10,900	48%	10,400	39%	-9%
46 and over	4,600	21%	6,800	25%	4%
Education					
Less than a High School Graduate	NA	NA	6,800	25%	NA
High School Graduate			11,400	42%	
Some College			5,700	21%	
Bachelor's Degree or more			3,100	11%	
Industry					
Mining	NA	NA	100	0%	NA
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting			400	1%	
Government			800	3%	
Financial activities			900	3%	
Transportation, utilities, and information			1,500	6%	
Construction			1,900	7%	
Wholesale and retail trade			5,000	19%	
Manufacturing			4,000	15%	
Services			12,200	45%	
Occupation					
Management, business, and financial	NA	NA	2,400	9%	NA
Professional and related			2,400	9%	
Service			7,500	28%	
Sales and related			4,200	16%	
Office and administrative support			3,800	14%	
Farming, fishing, and forestry			100	0%	
Construction and extraction			1,300	5%	
Installation, maintenance, and repair			800	3%	
Production			1,900	7%	
Transportation and material moving			2,300	9%	

NA - Not available. Individual races are for non-Hispanic. "Some College" includes Associate degrees.

Industry and Occupation data compiled by NAICS. Counts are based on a monthly average in the timeframe specified.

Individuals may be counted more than once. Data may not add due to rounding.

Source: Current Population Survey/Basic

Unemployment Compensation Long-Term Unemployed Study
Characteristics of Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Exhaustees in 2003

	Exhaustees ^{1/}	% of Total	Prior UC Claims in Last Three Years ^{2/}				Average Weekly Wage(\$)		
			0	1	2	3	Pre-UC ^{3/}	Post-UC ^{4/}	% Change
Total^{5/}	211,014		114,277 54%	54,659 26%	23,816 11%	11,711 6%	\$665	\$562	-15%
Gender									
Male	117,143	56%	51%	58%	65%	66%	756	658	-13%
Female	93,871	44%	49%	42%	35%	34%	552	440	-20%
Race									
Black	33,363	17%	18%	18%	15%	9%	517	467	-10%
Hispanic	7,541	4%	4%	4%	3%	2%	505	436	-14%
Other	3,035	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	768	589	-23%
White	155,951	78%	77%	77%	81%	88%	693	577	-17%
Info Not Available	11,124	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	788	731	-7%
Age									
16-24	15,611	7%	10%	6%	3%	1%	384	390	1%
25-45	113,598	54%	52%	57%	56%	47%	637	546	-14%
46 and over	81,745	39%	38%	36%	41%	52%	758	628	-17%
Info Not Available	60	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	586	491	-16%
Education									
Less than High School Diploma	23,911	12%	11%	12%	14%	15%	473	430	-9%
High School Diploma	115,506	56%	52%	59%	65%	69%	599	516	-14%
Some College	35,685	17%	19%	17%	14%	12%	698	574	-18%
Bachelor's Degree or more	29,838	15%	18%	12%	7%	5%	1,030	827	-20%
Info Not Available	6,074	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	946	NA
Industry^{6/}									
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	1,938	1%	1%	1%	1%	3%	465	452	-3%
Mining	1,122	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	917	744	-19%
Construction	22,603	11%	5%	11%	25%	38%	774	799	3%
Manufacturing	48,905	24%	20%	29%	32%	27%	732	568	-22%
Wholesale and Retail Trade	41,230	20%	24%	18%	12%	9%	529	433	-18%
Transportation and Public Utilities	14,221	7%	7%	7%	4%	4%	773	665	-14%
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	10,575	5%	7%	4%	2%	1%	793	666	-16%
Services	61,460	30%	34%	29%	22%	17%	613	500	-19%
Government	2,201	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	568	488	-14%
Info Not Available	6,759	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	751	669	-11%
Family Status									
0 dependents	145,418	69%	69%	67%	69%	76%	635	532	-16%
1 dependent	29,995	14%	14%	15%	14%	12%	726	618	-15%
2 or more dependents	35,601	17%	17%	18%	17%	12%	732	635	-13%

^{1/} Exhaustees are defined as those individuals covered by UC Law who applied for UC benefits and exhausted their benefit entitlement in 2003.

The exhaustion rate for individuals claiming benefits in 2003 was 36%.

^{2/} Represents the proportion of exhaustees who had a given number of prior UC claims in the preceding three years.

The percentages for each demographic characteristic are based on the column total. For example, males represented 66% of the 11,711 claimants who had prior claims in 2000, 2001, and 2002.

^{3/} Based on the average weekly wage in a claimant's highest earnings quarter within a four-quarter timeframe before they started collecting UC benefits.

^{4/} Based on the average weekly wage in a claimant's highest earnings quarter within a four-quarter timeframe after they exhausted UC benefits.

^{5/} Data on prior claims and pre-UC wages is not available for 3% of the total number of exhaustees.

^{6/} Based on the 1987 edition of the "Standard Industrial Classification Manual". Wholesale and retail trade have been combined into a single group.

* Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

* NA = Information Not Available.

**Unemployment Compensation Long-Term Unemployed Study
Industry Profile of Exhaustees in 2003
Pre- and Post-UC**

Pre-UC Industry	Exhaustees	Post-UC Industry ^{1/}	New Industry Percentage	Industry Distribution	
				Pre-UC	Post-UC
Total	211,014				
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	1,938	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	27%	1%	1%
		Mining	0%		
		Construction	7%		
		Manufacturing	5%		
		Wholesale and Retail Trade	10%		
		Transportation and Public Utilities	2%		
		Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1%		
		Services	15%		
		Government	1%		
		Info Not Available	33%		
Mining	1,122	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	1%	1%	0%
		Mining	29%		
		Construction	10%		
		Manufacturing	4%		
		Wholesale and Retail Trade	6%		
		Transportation and Public Utilities	4%		
		Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1%		
		Services	9%		
		Government	1%		
		Info Not Available	36%		
Construction	22,603	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	1%	11%	13%
		Mining	0%		
		Construction	51%		
		Manufacturing	3%		
		Wholesale and Retail Trade	5%		
		Transportation and Public Utilities	2%		
		Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1%		
		Services	9%		
		Government	0%		
		Info Not Available	27%		
Manufacturing	48,905	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	1%	24%	13%
		Mining	0%		
		Construction	4%		
		Manufacturing	25%		
		Wholesale and Retail Trade	12%		
		Transportation and Public Utilities	3%		
		Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1%		
		Services	20%		
		Government	1%		
		Info Not Available	33%		
Wholesale and Retail Trade	41,230	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	0%	20%	23%
		Mining	0%		
		Construction	3%		
		Manufacturing	4%		
		Wholesale and Retail Trade	32%		
		Transportation and Public Utilities	3%		
		Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2%		
		Services	20%		
		Government	1%		
		Info Not Available	36%		

**Unemployment Compensation Long-Term Unemployed Study
Industry Profile of Exhaustees in 2003
Pre- and Post-UC**

Pre-UC Industry	Exhaustees	Post-UC Industry ^{1/}	New Industry Percentage	Industry Distribution	
				Pre-UC	Post-UC
Transportation and Public Utilities	14,221	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	1%	7%	7%
		Mining	0%		
		Construction	3%		
		Manufacturing	3%		
		Wholesale and Retail Trade	10%		
		Transportation and Public Utilities	30%		
		Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2%		
		Services	18%		
		Government	1%		
		Info Not Available	32%		
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	10,575	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	0%	5%	4%
		Mining	0%		
		Construction	2%		
		Manufacturing	2%		
		Wholesale and Retail Trade	12%		
		Transportation and Public Utilities	2%		
		Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	18%		
		Services	26%		
		Government	1%		
		Info Not Available	38%		
Services	61,460	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	0%	30%	39%
		Mining	0%		
		Construction	2%		
		Manufacturing	3%		
		Wholesale and Retail Trade	12%		
		Transportation and Public Utilities	2%		
		Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2%		
		Services	43%		
		Government	1%		
		Info Not Available	35%		
Government	2,201	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	0%	1%	2%
		Mining	0%		
		Construction	8%		
		Manufacturing	2%		
		Wholesale and Retail Trade	9%		
		Transportation and Public Utilities	2%		
		Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2%		
		Services	25%		
		Government	21%		
		Info Not Available	30%		
Info Not Available	6,759	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	0%	NA ^{2/}	NA ^{2/}
		Mining	0%		
		Construction	8%		
		Manufacturing	4%		
		Wholesale and Retail Trade	10%		
		Transportation and Public Utilities	3%		
		Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1%		
		Services	19%		
		Government	1%		
		Info Not Available	52%		

^{1/} When information on post-UC industry is not available, the reason in most cases is that no record of Pennsylvania wages was found for the one-year period following the last compensable week of UC benefits. The exhaustee either remains unemployed or is working outside of Pennsylvania.

^{2/} Excluded from the calculation of percent of total distribution.

State Comparisons of Selected Unemployment Data

**Comparison of Long-term Unemployed for All Individuals
2003**

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Number of Long-Term Unemp</u>
1	California	275,541
2	New York	172,435
3	Texas	135,655
4	Illinois	110,732
5	Michigan	91,547
6	Florida	80,873
7	Pennsylvania	78,162
8	Ohio	77,999
9	North Carolina	65,628
10	New Jersey	61,541
11	Georgia	58,470
12	Washington	54,469
13	Massachusetts	54,240
14	Indiana	47,389
15	Tennessee	38,360
16	Colorado	34,452
17	Missouri	34,256
18	Wisconsin	33,925
19	South Carolina	30,273
20	Oregon	29,772
21	Virginia	29,244
22	Arizona	28,664
23	Maryland	28,389
24	Alabama	27,864
25	Kentucky	24,997
26	Louisiana	24,585
27	Connecticut	23,987
28	Mississippi	22,373
29	Minnesota	22,362
30	Oklahoma	20,739
31	Arkansas	14,658
32	Iowa	12,746
33	West Virginia	12,097
34	Kansas	11,538
35	New Mexico	10,648
36	Utah	9,910
37	Nevada	9,068
38	New Hampshire	7,652
39	Nebraska	6,862
40	Rhode Island	6,683
41	Maine	6,242
42	Idaho	4,539
43	Hawaii	4,472
44	Alaska	3,799
45	Delaware	3,404
46	Montana	3,127
47	South Dakota	2,290
48	Vermont	2,111
49	Wyoming	1,706
50	North Dakota	1,479

Source: US Census Bureau, CPS Survey/Basic

**Maximum and Minimum UC Benefit Amounts and
Average Weekly UC Check
2004**

Rank by Average Check	State	Minimum Benefit Amount	Maximum Benefit Amount	Average Check
1	Massachusetts	\$29	\$528	\$351
2	New Jersey	\$61	\$503	\$331
3	Rhode Island	\$62	\$462	\$324
4	Hawaii	\$5	\$436	\$323
5	Minnesota	\$38	\$493	\$318
6	Washington	\$111	\$496	\$310
7	Colorado	\$25	\$370	\$298
8	Pennsylvania	\$35	\$478	\$294
9	Michigan	\$81	\$362	\$289
10	Connecticut	\$15	\$447	\$284
11	Illinois	\$51	\$336	\$279
12	Kansas	\$89	\$359	\$272
13	New York	\$40	\$405	\$271
14	Indiana	\$50	\$369	\$267
15	Utah	\$24	\$371	\$266
16	Iowa	\$46	\$310	\$261
17	California	\$40	\$450	\$260
18	Texas	\$54	\$336	\$259
19	Kentucky	\$39	\$365	\$257
20	Vermont	\$42	\$371	\$256
21	North Carolina	\$36	\$426	\$256
22	Maryland	\$25	\$310	\$254
23	Ohio	\$93	\$331	\$252
24	Oregon	\$98	\$419	\$252
25	New Hampshire	\$32	\$372	\$251
26	Wisconsin	\$49	\$329	\$251
27	Delaware	\$20	\$330	\$247
28	Nevada	\$16	\$329	\$245
29	Georgia	\$40	\$300	\$242
30	Virginia	\$50	\$326	\$240
31	Wyoming	\$23	\$316	\$238
32	Maine	\$52	\$302	\$235
33	Idaho	\$51	\$325	\$229
34	Arkansas	\$65	\$345	\$228
35	North Dakota	\$43	\$324	\$226
36	Florida	\$32	\$275	\$223
37	New Mexico	\$57	\$300	\$220
38	Nebraska	\$30	\$288	\$220
39	West Virginia	\$24	\$366	\$219
40	Oklahoma	\$16	\$292	\$219
41	South Carolina	\$20	\$292	\$211
42	Tennessee	\$30	\$275	\$209
43	South Dakota	\$28	\$256	\$205
44	Missouri	\$48	\$250	\$205
45	Montana	\$75	\$335	\$197
46	Louisiana	\$10	\$258	\$195
47	Alaska	\$44	\$248	\$194
48	Arizona	\$60	\$240	\$177
49	Alabama	\$45	\$220	\$177
50	Mississippi	\$30	\$210	\$172

**Exhaustees and Exhaustion Rates by State
2004**

<u>Rank</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Exhaustions</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Exhaustion Rate</u>
1	California	565,799	1	Florida	49.4%
2	New York	257,891	2	New Jersey	47.7%
3	Texas	215,479	3	New York	47.4%
4	Illinois	174,155	4	Colorado	46.3%
5	New Jersey	168,412	5	California	46.2%
6	Pennsylvania	165,590	6	Oklahoma	45.8%
7	Michigan	165,081	7	Texas	45.4%
8	Florida	149,910	8	New Mexico	43.2%
9	North Carolina	115,456	9	Alaska	42.2%
10	Ohio	102,796	10	Nebraska	42.0%
11	Massachusetts	96,787	11	Arizona	41.5%
12	Georgia	92,853	12	Illinois	41.0%
13	Indiana	78,182	13	Georgia	40.9%
14	Wisconsin	76,573	14	Indiana	39.7%
15	Washington	68,768	15	Kansas	39.5%
16	Missouri	68,495	16	Missouri	39.4%
17	Tennessee	63,368	17	Rhode Island	39.1%
18	Oregon	61,814	18	Louisiana	38.4%
18	Minnesota	52,722	18	Massachusetts	38.4%
20	South Carolina	50,680	20	Arkansas	37.9%
21	Virginia	47,806	21	Oregon	37.8%
22	Connecticut	47,731	22	North Carolina	37.6%
23	Colorado	46,300	23	South Carolina	37.5%
24	Arizona	43,435	24	Maine	35.7%
25	Maryland	40,753	25	Nevada	35.7%
25	Louisiana	37,901	25	Tennessee	35.7%
27	Alabama	36,144	27	Montana	35.1%
28	Arkansas	34,365	28	Michigan	34.5%
29	Kentucky	32,093	29	Maryland	34.4%
29	Kansas	31,135	29	Virginia	34.4%
31	Oklahoma	30,506	31	Mississippi	34.1%
32	Iowa	26,896	32	Utah	33.8%
33	Nevada	26,154	33	Connecticut	33.7%
34	Mississippi	22,104	34	Minnesota	33.2%
35	Alaska	20,192	35	Delaware	32.6%
36	Nebraska	18,638	36	Idaho	32.5%
36	Idaho	17,661	36	North Dakota	32.5%
38	Utah	17,077	38	Pennsylvania	31.7%
39	Rhode Island	16,151	39	Ohio	31.4%
40	New Mexico	15,284	40	Wyoming	31.3%
41	West Virginia	12,304	41	Alabama	29.2%
42	Maine	11,475	42	Washington	29.0%
43	Delaware	9,307	43	Iowa	27.1%
44	Montana	8,837	44	Hawaii	26.4%
45	Hawaii	7,103	45	Kentucky	26.0%
46	New Hampshire	5,329	46	New Hampshire	25.9%
46	Vermont	4,764	46	Wisconsin	25.9%
48	North Dakota	4,622	48	West Virginia	25.3%
49	Wyoming	4,507	49	Vermont	17.6%
50	South Dakota	1,666	50	South Dakota	15.4%

**Unemployment Benefit Duration
2005**

Rank by Average Duration	State	Potential Duration (in weeks)	Average Duration (in weeks)
1	Illinois	26	18.9
2	New Jersey	1-26	18.6
3	Massachusetts	10-30	18.5
3	New York	26	18.5
5	California	14-26	17.9
5	New Mexico	15-26	17.9
7	Connecticut	26	17.6
8	Washington	12-30	17.4
9	Pennsylvania	16-26	17.3
10	Arizona	12-26	16.3
10	Louisiana	21-26	16.3
12	Oklahoma	22-26	16.2
12	Texas	9-26	16.2
14	Kansas	10-26	16.1
14	Oregon	3-26	16.1
16	Delaware	24-26	16.0
16	Montana	8-28	16.0
18	Ohio	20-26	15.9
19	Maryland	26	15.8
19	Minnesota	10-26	15.8
21	Rhode Island	8-26	15.7
22	Hawaii	26	15.5
22	Maine	14-26	15.5
22	Missouri	12-26	15.5
25	New Hampshire	26	15.4
26	Florida	9-26	15.3
27	Mississippi	13-26	15.2
27	West Virginia	26	15.2
29	Nevada	12-26	15.0
30	Alaska	16-26	14.9
30	Colorado	13-26	14.9
32	Michigan	14-26	14.5
32	Vermont	26	14.5
34	Iowa	9-26	14.1
35	Arkansas	9-26	14.0
36	Kentucky	15-26	14.0
36	Wisconsin	12-26	14.0
38	South Carolina	15-26	13.9
39	Nebraska	17-26	13.7
39	Tennessee	13-26	13.7
41	Indiana	8-26	13.5
41	North Carolina	13-26	13.5
43	Idaho	10-26	13.4
44	Utah	10-26	13.3
45	Virginia	12-26	13.0
46	South Dakota	15-26	12.5
47	Wyoming	11-26	12.4
48	North Dakota	12-26	12.2
49	Alabama	15-26	12.0
49	Georgia	9-26	12.0

2005 Determinations of Unemployment Compensation Weekly Benefit Rate

High Quarter Formula¹
(40 States)

<u>State</u>	<u>Percent of Average Weekly Wage</u>
Iowa	57-68%
Indiana	52-65
Hawaii	62
Massachusetts	50-62
Colorado	50-60
Rhode Island	60
* Maine	59
* Vermont	58
California	50-57
Delaware	57
* Georgia	57
Oklahoma	57
Pennsylvania	52-57
Kansas	55
* Alabama	54
Maryland	54
Michigan	53
Arizona	52
Missouri	52
Nevada	52
Texas	52
* Virginia	52
** Washington	52
Wisconsin	52
Wyoming	52
Arkansas	50
* Connecticut	50
Florida	50
Idaho	50
Minnesota	50
Mississippi	50
New Mexico	50
New York	50
North Carolina	50
South Carolina	50
South Dakota	50
* Tennessee	50
Utah	50
* Illinois	49.5
* North Dakota	40

* Two quarters
** Three quarters

Annual Wage Formula²
(7 States)

<u>State</u>	<u>Percentage of Annual Wage</u>
Alaska	.09-4.4%
Kentucky	1.3
Oregon	1.3
New Hampshire	.8-1.1
Louisiana	1.0
Montana	1.0
West Virginia	1.0

Average Weekly Wage Formula³
(3 States)

<u>State</u>	<u>Percentage of Average Weekly Wage</u>
New Jersey	60%
Ohio	50
Nebraska	50

¹**High Quarter Formula**- Unemployment compensation weekly benefit rate is based on a percentage of average weekly wages in the highest quarter or highest quarters in a base year.

²**Annual Wage Formula**- Unemployment compensation weekly benefit rate is based on a percentage of wages earned in a base year.

³**Average Weekly Wage Formula**- Unemployment compensation weekly benefit rate is based on a percentage of average wages earned in a specified time period. Various time periods and weighting procedures may be used for calculating the average.