



Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund Report

Outlook Report October 2015

HIGHLIGHTS

This Outlook Report provides the current status and updated projections of the Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund for the 2015 through 2019 outlook period.

As required by MGL Chapter 151A, Section 14F, DUA publishes quarterly outlooks for the Trust Fund based on forecasts for total unemployment rate, annual wage and salary growth rate, and annual labor force. DUA, also, provides monthly reports updating the current status of the Trust Fund.

New economic assumptions from Moody's economy.com used in this revised outlook show the same average total annual unemployment rates for the outlook period of 2015 to 2019 as released in the July Moody's Economy.com. For 2015, the average annual unemployment rate remained at 4.6 percent followed by a projected 4.5 percent annual rate in 2016. Total labor force is lower in all of the outlook years. The annual wage and salary growth rates are lower in 2015 to 2017 but higher in 2018 and 2019.

The outlook presented is for the regular UI program based on 2015 employer experience rates, as well as benefit payments and employer contributions through the end of the third quarter 2015 for the private contributory account.

Legislation enacted in June 2014, introduced a new experience rating table as well as a slightly higher taxable wage base of \$15,000 for private contributory employers beginning in 2015. The legislation also sets private contributory employer contributions on rate schedule C for 2015 through 2017 payrolls.

The revised 2015 year-end projections indicate employer contributions, based on rate schedule C and a \$15,000 taxable wage base, will be \$1.294 billion or \$28 million more than the previous estimate of \$1.266 billion. Higher than previously estimated taxable payroll in the second quarter generated higher employer contributions in the third quarter. Estimated benefit payments of \$1.361 billion are in-line with the previous estimate of \$1.359 billion released in the August 2015 Outlook Report. The private contributory account year-end balance is estimated to be \$788 billion, \$26 million higher than the previous estimate.

Employer contributions for 2016 payrolls on schedule C and the \$15,000 taxable wage base are expected to be \$1.253 billion. Benefit payments are projected to be \$1.409 billion, an increase of \$21 million from the prior estimate caused by a projected increase in insured unemployment and the average weekly benefit amount. A year-end balance of \$650 million, in-line with the previous estimate of \$651 million, is expected.

For 2017 benefit payments are expected to be \$1.489 billion just \$3 million higher the previous estimate of \$1.486 billion. Projected employer contributions of \$1.328 billion are \$19 million higher than the previous estimate due to a projected increase in taxable payrolls. The year-end private account balance is expected to be \$502 million or \$13 million more than the estimate first released in August.

Revised projections for 2018 and 2019 showed small increases in employer contributions and benefit payments.

Based on the current economic assumptions, the private contributory account will continue to be solvent and no borrowing from the federal unemployment account is anticipated through 2019. The 2019 year-end balance is expected to be \$1.190 billion.

ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS

DUA utilizes independent economic forecasts as the basis for its estimates of income and expenditure for the Massachusetts Unemployment Insurance program. Moody's Economy.com September 2015 forecasts were used in the benefit financing simulations for this report. The current assumptions, along with assumptions used to produce the simulation estimates published in the May and August 2015 Outlook Trust Fund Reports are provided in Table 1.

The September 2015 Moody's Economy.com Annual Wage and Salary Growth Rate forecasts for 2015 to 2017 were revised down while the rates for 2018 and 2019 were revised higher. The 2015 wage and salary growth rate was revised downwards from 6.1 percent to 5.4 percent and the

2016 and 2017 both lowered by one-tenth of a percentage point.

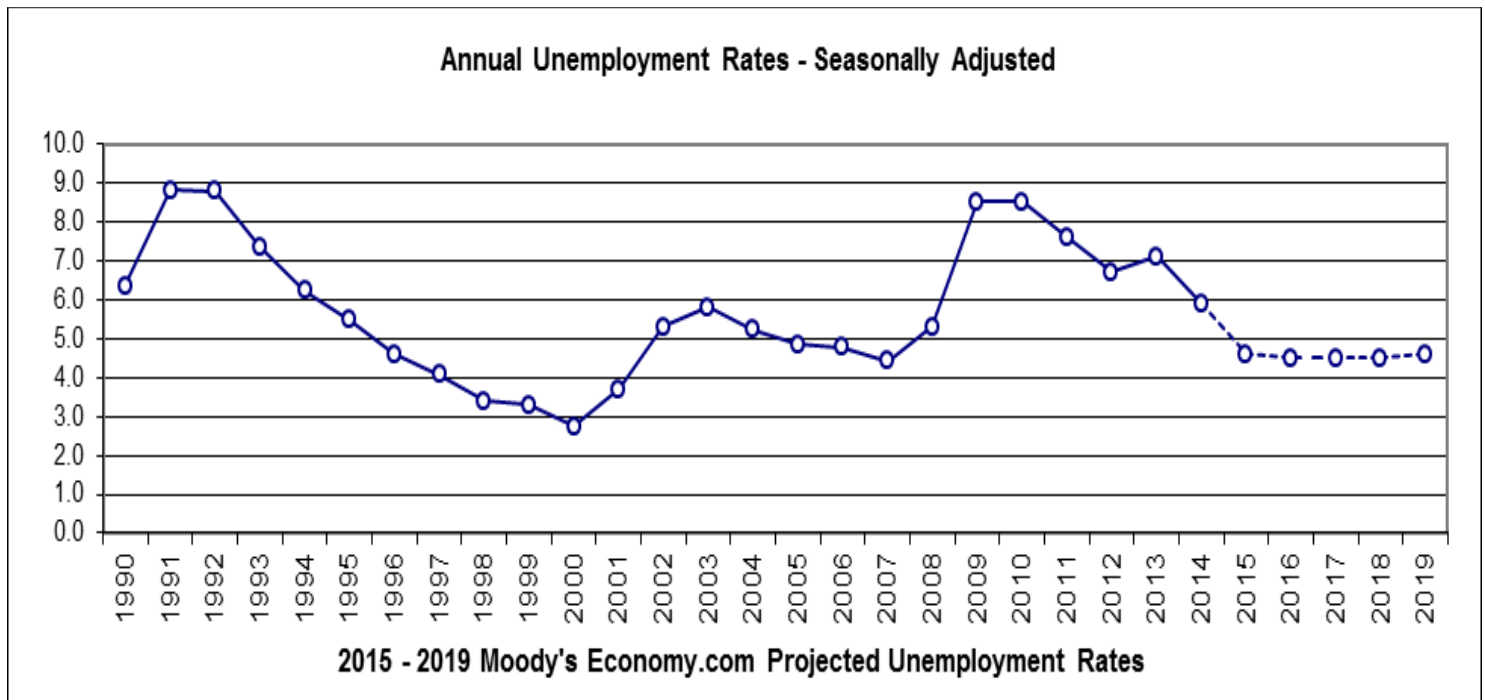
The projected annual average total unemployment rates for 2015 to 2019 remain unchanged as forecasted in the July Moody's Economy.com.

The annual labor force projections for 2015 to 2019 showed small downward revisions except in 2015 where a larger decrease of 7,740 is expected. The labor force is projected to be 3,713,301 in 2019.

Table 1: Moody's Economy.com Forecasts, Three Most Recent Reports

	Wage & Salary Growth (%)			Total Unemployment Rate (%)			Labor Force		
	15-Apr	15-Jul	15-Sep	15-Apr	15-Jul	15-Sep	15-Apr	15-Jul	15-Sep
2015	5.7	6.1	5.4	4.8	4.6	4.6	3,618,671	3,636,068	3,628,328
2016	6.9	6.0	5.9	4.8	4.5	4.5	3,657,767	3,665,754	3,661,779
2017	6.1	6.4	6.3	4.7	4.5	4.5	3,686,277	3,679,647	3,678,275
2018	5.7	6.5	6.6	4.8	4.5	4.5	3,708,285	3,693,980	3,692,401
2019	4.7	5.1	5.3	4.8	4.6	4.6	3,730,414	3,715,541	3,713,301

Source: Moody's Economy.com



UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE TRUST FUND BALANCE

As of September 30, 2015, the Massachusetts Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund ending balance was \$1.006 billion. The private contributory account balance was at \$895 million and the governmental contributory account balance was \$111 million. The private contributory account balance was \$24.8 million more than the projection released in August due to larger than expected employer contributions in the third quarter caused by higher taxable payrolls in the second quarter.

The private contributory account is projected to have a balance of \$788 million at the end 2015, a year end reserve of \$650 million in 2016 and a projected balance of \$502 million by the end of 2017.

The 2015 year-end private contributory account balance of \$788 million is \$26 million more than the previous estimate of \$762 million first published in the August 2015 Outlook Report.

The year-end 2016 account balance is expected to be \$650 million in-line with the previous estimate of \$651 million.

The December 31, 2017 account balance is estimated at \$502 million, a small increase of \$13 million from the

previous estimate of \$489 million. The difference is due to a slight increase in taxable payrolls.

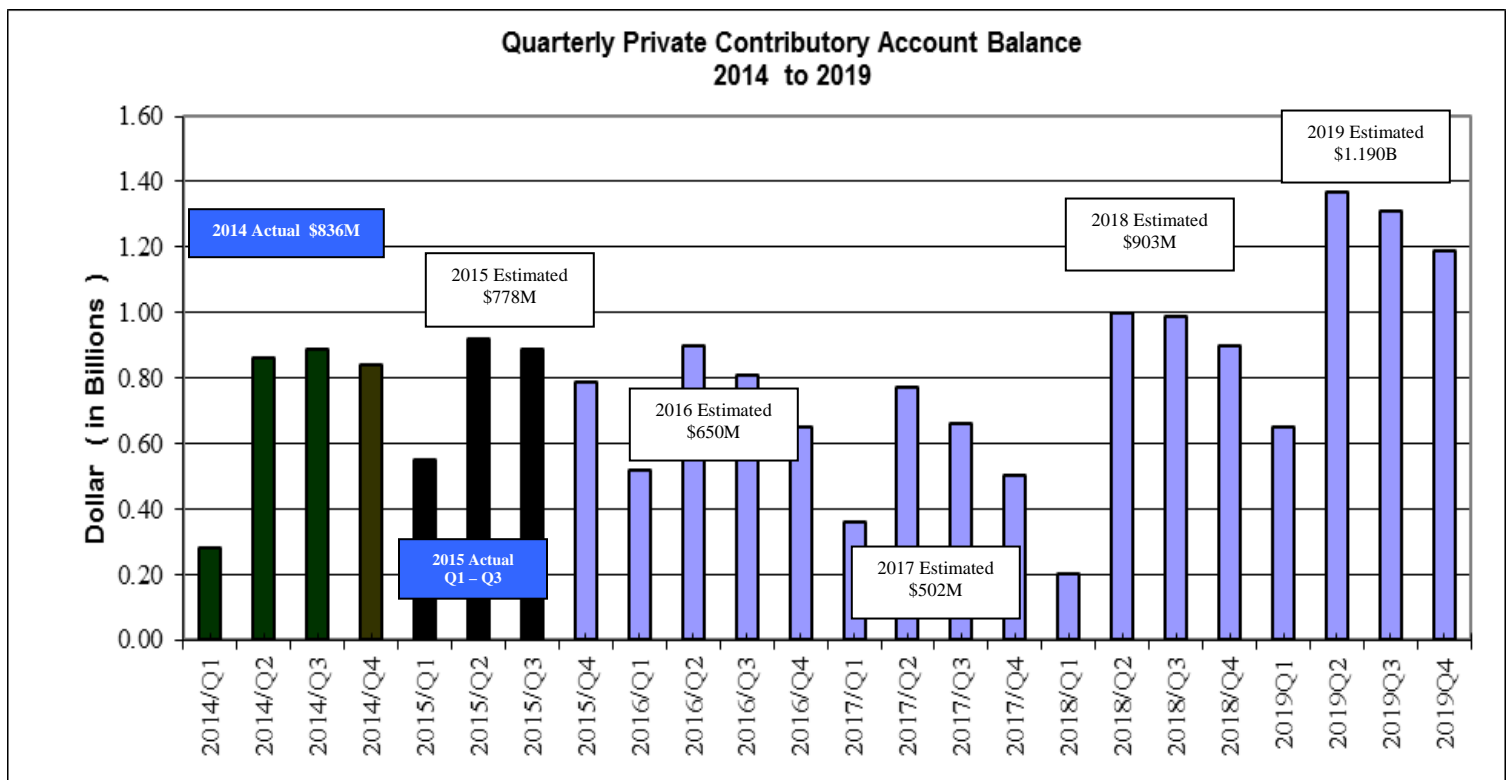
Rate schedule F is projected to trigger for 2018 payrolls. By the end of the year, the private contributory account balance is expected to be \$903 million, just \$11 million higher than the previous estimate.

Rate schedule F is again projected to trigger for 2019 payrolls. The year-end balance is expected to be \$1.190 billion, a \$7 million increase from the estimate released in August.

It is anticipated that no borrowing from the federal unemployment account will be required in the outlook period.

The chart below shows the actual 2014 through 2015 third quarter and projected quarterly private UI account balances through 2019.

Table 5 on page 9 shows the Solvency of States Trust Fund Balances as of June 30, 2015.



BENEFIT OUTLAYS

The updated simulation for the outlook period resulted in slightly higher benefit payments for 2015 to 2019.

Benefit payments through three quarters of 2015 totaled \$1.068 billion, a 10.6 percent decrease from the same time period in 2014's payments of \$1.194 billion. Year-to-date benefit payments were \$2 million or 0.2 percent higher than the projection of \$1.066 billion, first released in the August 2015 Outlook Report. Initial claims through September 2015 were 9.9 percent lower than last year's January to September total and weeks compensated were 14.4 percent less. The average weekly benefit amount of \$435.34 in the third quarter of 2015 was \$22.56 more than for the same quarter in 2014. The average duration of a claim was 18.3 weeks.

Benefit payments for 2015 are now estimated to be \$1.361 billion in-line with the previous estimate of \$1.359 billion released in the August and September 2015 Outlook Reports. The maximum weekly benefit amount for new claims effective on or after October 4, 2015 is \$722.

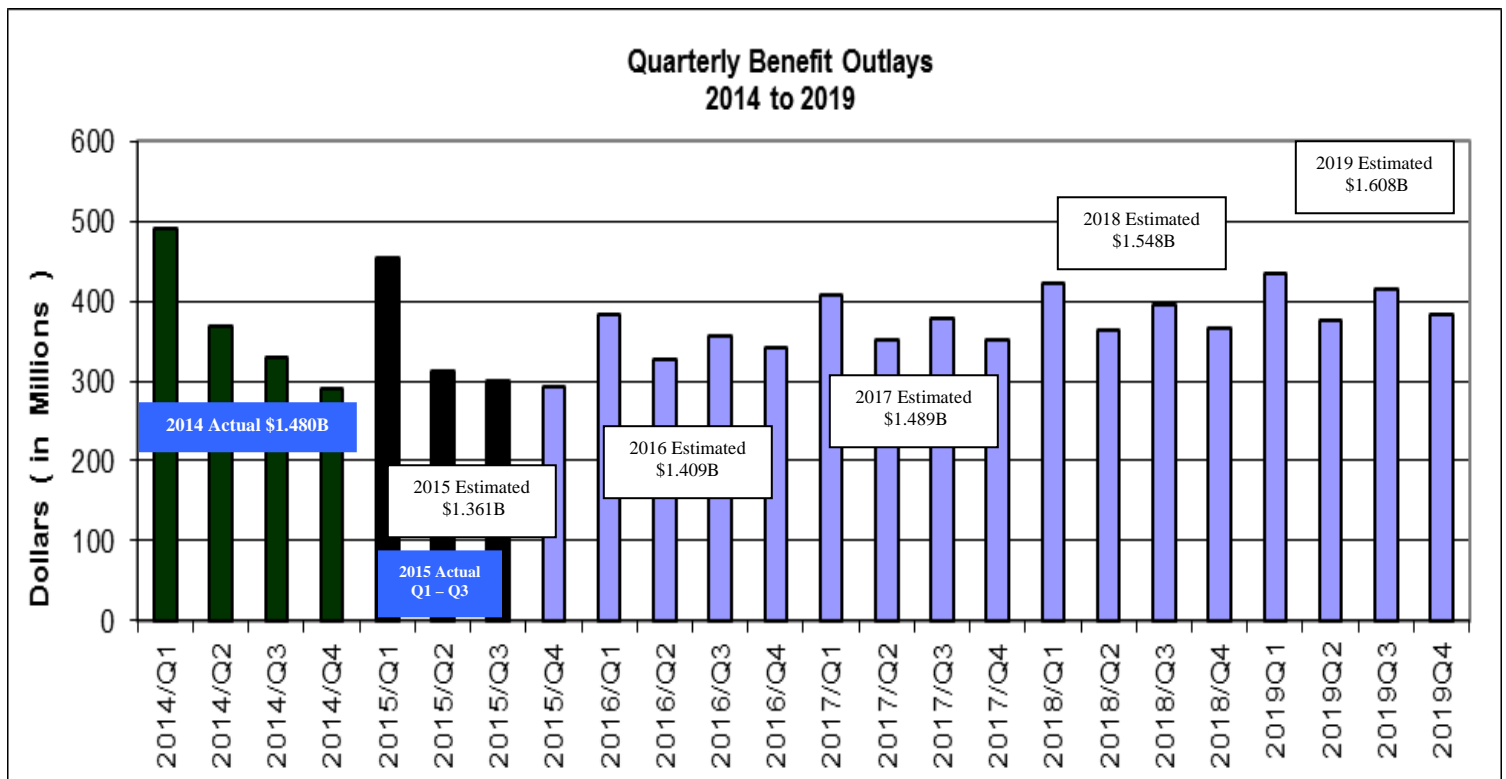
For 2016, benefit payments are estimated to be \$1.409 billion, an increase of \$21 million from the previous estimate of \$1.388 billion. The difference was caused by

projected increases in total weeks compensated, insured unemployment and the average weekly benefit amount.

In 2017, benefit payments are projected to be \$1.489 billion in-line with the previous estimate of \$1.486 billion.

For 2018, benefit payments are projected to be \$1.548 billion or \$9 million more than the previous estimate of \$1.539 billion. The small revision was caused by estimated slight increases in insured unemployment, the average weekly benefit amount and total weeks compensated.

For 2019, benefit payments are now projected to be \$1.608 billion, \$15 million more than previously estimated. As in the preceding year insured unemployment, total weeks compensated and the average weekly benefit amount are projected to be higher than previously released in the August Outlook Report.



EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS

Legislation enacted in June 2014 introduced a new experience rate table and a \$15,000 taxable wage base which started this year. Further, rate schedule C was set for employer contributions for 2015 to 2017 payrolls.

Employer contributions through third quarter 2015 totaled \$1.112 billion, a decrease of \$353 million or 24 percent from the same time span in 2014 contributions of \$1.465 billion on a different and higher tax schedule. Employer contributions through September were \$27 million or 2.4 percent higher than the projection of \$1.085 billion.

Updated projections for employer contributions for 2015 to 2019 show small differences from the previous projections first released in the August 2015 Outlook Report. The adjustments are primarily due to slight revisions in taxable payrolls and the average contribution rates.

For 2015 employer contributions of \$1.294 billion are \$28 million higher than the previous estimate of \$1.266 billion. The difference was caused by the higher than projected actual employer contributions in the third quarter.

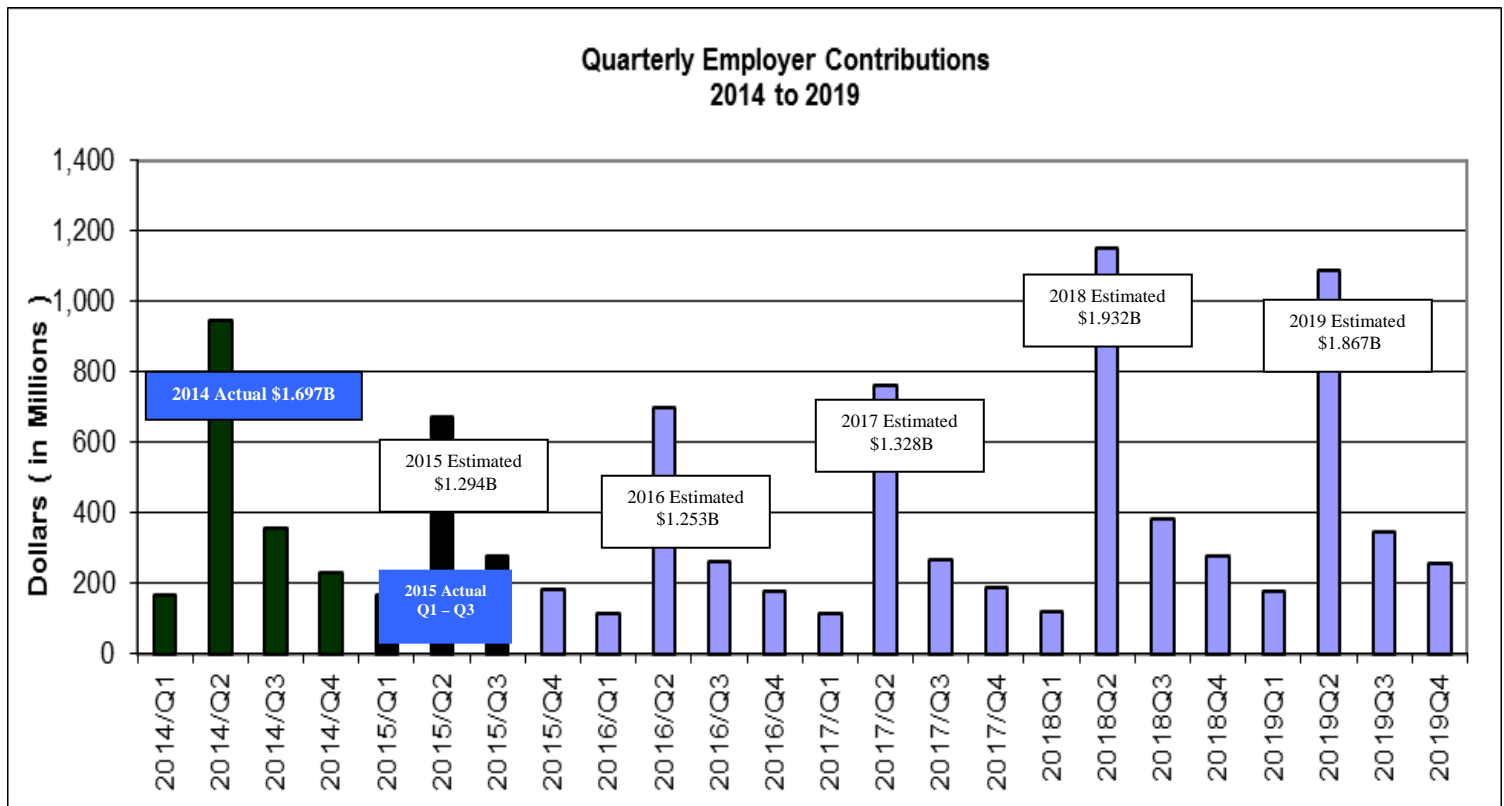
Employer contributions in 2016 on contribution schedule C are estimated at \$1.253 billion, just slightly lower than the previous estimate of \$1.260 billion. The revision was caused by a decrease in the average contribution rate.

For 2017 payrolls, employer contributions are projected at \$1.328 billion, \$18 million higher than the previous estimate of \$1.309 billion. The difference was due to slight increases in projected taxable payrolls and the average contribution rate.

For 2018, schedule F is projected to trigger for employer contributions generating an estimated \$1.932 billion in contributions. This is a small increase of \$7 million from the earlier published estimate caused by an increase in taxable payrolls

As in the preceding year, rate schedule F is projected to trigger for employer payrolls in 2019. Employer contributions are projected at \$1.867 billion, \$10 million higher than the previous estimate of \$1.857 due to an increase in taxable payrolls

Table 2, on page 7, contains the current experience rate table.



TRUST FUND SOLVENCY

Federal regulations require States to meet several standards for interest free federal advances taken during the first five months of a calendar year and repaid in the fall. The first measure requires that in at least one of the five years prior to the calendar year the advances are taken, the trust fund reserves must be equal to an average high cost multiple solvency measure. The measure is phased in over five years from a multiple of .50 for 2014, .60 in 2015 up to 1.0 for advances in 2019. For 2015 the AHCM must be met based on 2014 performance.

The Average High Cost Multiple (AHCM) is computed based on the average benefit cost rate for the three highest years in the last twenty or the last three recessions whichever is higher.

Benefit costs are measured as a percent of the total UI wages, the total liability of the UI system, is the second measure. Using this measure indexes the benefit costs to total wages. The measure is designed to encourage States to build sufficient reserves to finance an economic

downturn similar to ones in the past. For Massachusetts the measures are done for the overall trust fund and include both private and governmental contributory accounts. The ratio of the average tax rate and the benefit costs rate over the previous five years must be at least 75 percent.

The chart below arrays the new federal regulations, the actual and projected year-end all contributory account AHCMs, the ratios of average tax rate and total wages (federal standard at 80 percent of previous year) and the average tax rate and the benefit cost rate over the preceding five years (federal standard at 75 percent).

If federal advances are necessary in 2015 through 2019, Massachusetts will not meet the federal standard for AHCM. In addition the ratio of the average tax rate over the benefit cost rate in the preceding five years in 2015 and 2016 falls below the standard and therefore be subject to federal interest for all loans.

**Funding Standard for Interest-Free Loans Started in 2014
All Contributory Accounts (Estimated 2015 to 2019)**



Table 2: EXPERIENCE RATE TABLE

	Unemployment Compensation Fund Reserve Percentage							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	
	1.65% and over	1.5% or more less than 1.65%	1.2% or more less than 1.5%	0.9% or more less than 1.2%	0.6% or more less than 0.9%	0.3% or more less than 0.6%	less than 0.3%	
Employer Account Reserve Percentages								
Negative Percentage								
23 or more	8.62	9.79	11.13	12.65	14.37	16.33	18.55	
21.0 but less than 23.0	8.25	9.37	10.65	12.11	13.76	15.63	17.76	
19.0 but less than 21.0	7.88	8.96	10.18	11.57	13.15	14.94	16.97	
17.0 but less than 19.0	7.52	8.54	9.71	11.03	12.53	14.24	16.18	
15.0 but less than 17.0	7.15	8.13	9.24	10.49	11.93	13.55	15.39	
13.0 but less than 15.0	6.78	7.71	8.76	9.95	11.31	12.85	14.60	
11.0 but less than 13.0	6.42	7.29	8.29	9.42	10.70	12.16	13.81	
9.0 but less than 11.0	6.05	6.87	7.81	8.88	10.09	11.46	13.02	
7.0 but less than 9.0	5.68	6.46	7.34	8.34	9.48	10.77	12.23	
5.0 but less than 7.0	5.32	6.04	6.86	7.80	8.86	10.07	11.44	
3.0 but less than 5.0	4.95	5.63	6.39	7.27	8.26	9.38	10.66	
1.0 but less than 3.0	4.58	5.21	5.92	6.72	7.64	8.68	9.86	
0.0 but less than 1.0	4.22	4.79	5.45	6.19	7.03	7.99	9.08	
Positive Percentage								
0.0 but less than 0.5	3.14	3.57	4.06	4.61	5.24	5.96	6.77	
0.5 but less than 1.0	3.06	3.48	3.96	4.50	5.11	5.81	6.60	
1.0 but less than 1.5	2.98	3.39	3.85	4.38	4.98	5.65	6.43	
1.5 but less than 2.0	2.90	3.30	3.75	4.26	4.84	5.50	6.25	
2.0 but less than 2.5	2.82	3.21	3.65	4.14	4.71	5.35	6.08	
2.5 but less than 3.0	2.75	3.12	3.54	4.02	4.57	5.20	5.90	
3.0 but less than 3.5	2.67	3.03	3.44	3.91	4.44	5.05	5.74	
3.5 but less than 4.0	2.58	2.93	3.33	3.79	4.30	4.89	5.56	
4.0 but less than 4.5	2.50	2.84	3.23	3.67	4.17	4.74	5.38	
4.5 but less than 5.0	2.42	2.75	3.13	3.55	4.04	4.59	5.21	
5.0 but less than 5.5	2.34	2.66	3.02	3.43	3.90	4.43	5.04	
5.5 but less than 6.0	2.25	2.56	2.91	3.31	3.76	4.28	4.86	
6.0 but less than 6.5	2.17	2.47	2.81	3.20	3.63	4.13	4.69	
6.5 but less than 7.0	2.09	2.38	2.71	3.08	3.50	3.97	4.51	
7.0 but less than 7.5	2.02	2.30	2.61	2.96	3.37	3.82	4.35	
7.5 but less than 8.0	1.94	2.20	2.50	2.84	3.23	3.67	4.17	
8.0 but less than 8.5	1.85	2.10	2.39	2.72	3.09	3.51	3.99	
8.5 but less than 9.0	1.78	2.02	2.29	2.61	2.96	3.37	3.82	
9.0 but less than 9.5	1.70	1.93	2.19	2.49	2.82	3.21	3.65	
9.5 but less than 10.0	1.61	1.83	2.08	2.36	2.69	3.05	3.47	
10.0 but less than 10.5	1.53	1.74	1.98	2.25	2.56	2.91	3.30	
10.5 but less than 11.0	1.45	1.65	1.87	2.13	2.42	2.75	3.12	
11.0 but less than 11.5	1.37	1.56	1.77	2.01	2.29	2.60	2.96	
11.5 but less than 12.0	1.29	1.47	1.67	1.89	2.15	2.45	2.78	
12.0 but less than 12.5	1.21	1.37	1.56	1.77	2.01	2.29	2.60	
12.5 but less than 13.0	1.13	1.28	1.46	1.66	1.89	2.14	2.43	
13.0 but less than 13.5	1.05	1.19	1.35	1.54	1.75	1.99	2.26	
13.5 but less than 14.0	0.97	1.10	1.25	1.42	1.61	1.83	2.08	
14.0 but less than 15.0	0.81	0.92	1.04	1.18	1.34	1.53	1.73	
15.0 but less than 16.0	0.73	0.83	0.94	1.07	1.21	1.38	1.57	
16.0 but less than 17.0	0.64	0.73	0.83	0.95	1.08	1.22	1.39	
17.0 or more	0.56	0.64	0.73	0.83	0.94	1.07	1.21	

The current law simulation estimates for 2015 through 2019 are displayed in Tables 3 and 4, below.

Table 3: Unemployment Trust Fund Projections for the Private Contributory Account, 2015 - 2019

(All \$ in Millions except Average Cost/Employee)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Balance, January 1	\$603	\$836	\$788	\$650	\$502	\$903
Income	\$1,697	\$1,294	\$1,253	\$1,328	\$1,932	\$1,867
Trust Fund Interest	\$16	\$19	\$18	\$14	\$18	\$28
Benefit Outlays	\$1,480	\$1,361	\$1,409	\$1,489	\$1,548	\$1,608
Federal Loan Interests						
Balance, December 31	\$836	\$788	\$650	\$502	\$903	\$1,190
Schedule*	Old"E"	"C"	"C"	"C"	"F"	"F"
Average Cost/Employee	\$677	\$492	\$476	\$503	\$729	\$701

* 2014 to 2017 rate schedules set by Legislation, 2014 on \$14,000 taxable wage base; 2015 to 2019 on \$15,000 taxable wage base and 2018 and 2019 rate schedules based on current statutory triggers.

Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance benefit financing simulation

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

Table 4: Benefit Financing Simulation Output

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total Covered Payroll (\$Billions)	\$160.9	\$172.5	\$184.1	\$196.6	\$210.4	\$222.8
Contributory Payroll (\$Billions)	\$37.3	\$40.7	\$40.4	\$40.9	\$41.3	\$41.8
Contributory Wage Proportion	23.2%	23.6%	21.9%	20.8%	19.6%	18.8%
Nominal Contribution Rate	4.6%	3.1%	3.1%	3.3%	4.8%	4.4%
Contributions as % of Total Payroll	1.05%	0.75%	0.68%	0.68%	0.92%	0.84%
Benefits as a % of Total Payroll	0.92%	0.79%	0.77%	0.76%	0.74%	0.72%
Trust Fund Balance as % of Total Payroll	0.52%	0.46%	0.35%	0.26%	0.43%	0.53%
Solvency Assessment	1.08%	1.00%	0.97%	1.05%	1.07%	1.07%
AHCM	0.30	0.27	0.21	0.15	0.25	0.31
Covered Employment (Thousands)	3,296	3,366	3,369	3,382	3,393	3,411
Total Unemployment Rate	5.9%	4.6%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.6%
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.6%	2.3%	2.5%	2.6%	2.7%	2.7%

Source: Economic assumptions are based on Moody's Economy.com forecasts and Massachusetts benefit financing simulation.

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

Table 5: SOLVENCY OF STATE TRUST FUNDS

June 30, 2015 TRUST FUND BALANCES (Descending Order by Trust Fund Balance - Calculated by Dept of Unemployment Assistance)		
State	Trust Fund Balance (\$000) (not including loans)	As Percent of extrapolated wages most recent 12 months
Washington	\$3,633,469	2.82
Oregon	\$2,579,436	4.26
Michigan	\$2,574,276	1.66
Florida	\$2,563,372	0.92
Texas	\$2,073,902	0.41
Illinois	\$1,634,610	0.66
Minnesota	\$1,514,314	1.41
Oklahoma	\$1,234,257	2.17
Pennsylvania	\$1,127,448	0.52
Massachusetts*	\$1,026,222	0.59
Maryland	\$1,002,631	1.01
Louisiana	\$953,520	1.36
Tennessee	\$926,648	0.92
Iowa	\$920,602	1.85
New Jersey	\$917,210	0.49
Utah	\$881,481	2.02
Georgia	\$872,025	0.55
Virginia	\$759,029	0.51
Colorado	\$703,141	0.68
North Carolina	\$689,630	0.44
Mississippi	\$585,811	1.90
Wisconsin	\$513,845	0.56
Idaho	\$450,787	2.39
Alabama	\$447,526	0.72
Hawaii	\$435,459	2.28
Alaska	\$415,741	3.25
Kansas	\$391,394	0.76
Nebraska	\$389,839	1.34
Wyoming	\$350,350	3.50
Nevada	\$347,427	0.77
Arkansas	\$345,583	0.95
Maine	\$332,104	1.99
Missouri	\$291,738	0.32
New Hampshire	\$287,960	1.17
Montana	\$280,002	2.07
New York	\$232,926	0.05
Vermont	\$192,993	2.19
South Carolina	\$175,177	0.29
New Mexico	\$166,735	0.68
North Dakota	\$153,236	0.86
Arizona	\$124,858	0.13
West Virginia	\$114,720	0.56
South Dakota	\$89,442	0.78
Rhode Island	\$71,881	0.44
Delaware	\$53,013	0.30
Connecticut	\$33,072	0.04
Kentucky	(\$38,155)	(0.07)
Indiana	(\$298,510)	(0.31)
Ohio	(\$387,942)	(0.21)
California	(\$5,659,010)	(0.76)
United States**	\$23,396,004	0.42

* Massachusetts overall trust fund balance.

** United States include Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, UIS Division of Actuarial Services

APPENDIX UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE DEFINITIONS

AVERAGE HIGH COST RATE:

The average of the three highest calendar benefit cost rates in the last 20 years (or a period including three recessions, if longer). The benefit cost rates private UI contributory employers benefits paid (including the state's share of extended benefits when applicable) as a percent of their total wages.

AVERAGE HIGH COST MULTIPLE (AHCM):

The ratio of the year-end trust fund balance as a percent of total wages divided by the Average High Cost Rate.

BENEFITS PAID:

The unemployment insurance benefits paid to individuals funded through the state program. This includes all weeks compensated including partial payments.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:

The estimated average number of Massachusetts residents who are either employed or unemployed in the week of the 12th for the three months of the quarter.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT:

The number of employees covered by Unemployment Insurance reported to the state by employers. The numbers represent the count of all employees for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month.

HIGH-COST MULTIPLE (HCM):

The ratio of the Trust Fund balance as a percent of total wages divided by the High Cost Rate. The High Cost Rate is the highest historical ratio of benefits paid to total wages for a 12-month period.

INITIAL CLAIMS:

Any notice of unemployment filed by an individual (1) to request a new determination of entitlement to and eligibility for unemployment compensation or (2) to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within a benefit year or period of eligibility following an additional separation from employment.

INSURED UNEMPLOYED:

The average number of weeks claimed for the three months of the quarter.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (IUR):

The rate computed by dividing Insured Unemployed for the current quarter by the average Covered Employment for the first four of the last six completed quarters.

OUTSTANDING LOAN BALANCES:

Balance, as of the end of the quarter, of advances acquired by the state under Title XII of the Social Security Act which allows states to use repayable advances from the federal UI account.

SOLVENCY ASSESSMENT:

The annual factor assessed to employer taxable payrolls to cover the net balance of charges and credits not directly assigned to individual employers.

TAXABLE WAGES:

Wages paid to covered employees that are subject to State Unemployment Insurance taxes. For Massachusetts, the first \$14,000 in wages per employee is covered by UI, beginning in 2015 the wage base increases to the first \$15,000 per employee.

TAXABLE WAGE BASE:

For each State, the maximum amount of wages paid to an employee by an employer during a year in which their employment is subject to UI taxes. Wages above this amount are not subject to UI tax.

TOTAL UNEMPLOYED:

The estimated average number of residents, 16 years of age or older, who do not have a job but are available for work

and actively seeking work in the week of the 12th for the three months of the quarter. This includes individuals on layoff and waiting to report to a new job within 30 days.

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (TUR):

The rate computed by dividing Total Unemployed by the Civilian Labor Force.

TOTAL WAGES:

All wages or remuneration paid to workers on all payrolls covered by Unemployment Insurance.

TRUST FUND BALANCE (TF):

The balance in the individual state account in the Unemployment Trust Fund. Outlook estimates are for the private contributory account within the Trust Fund.

TRUST FUND AS % OF TAXABLE WAGES:

Year-end Trust Fund Balance as a percent of estimated taxable wages for the most recent 12 months; also referred to as the Reserve Ratio. Estimated wages are based on the latest growth rate in the 12 month moving average (MA).

UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND (UTF):

A fund established in the Treasury of United States which contains all monies deposited by state agencies to the credit of their unemployment fund accounts.

WEEKS CLAIMED:

The number of weeks claimed for UI benefits, including weeks for which a waiting period or fixed disqualification period is being served. Interstate claims are counted in the state of residence.

WEEKS COMPENSATED:

The number of weeks claimed for which UI benefits are paid. Weeks compensated for partial unemployment are included. Interstate claims are counted in the paying state.