**Effectiveness**

On average, UI claimants in Washington did not find their way off of unemployment insurance for almost four months, and over one quarter of all claimants exhausted their benefits. Eight states have < 26 weeks max. eligibility which may impact duration & exhaustion rates.

**US Total Jobs & Annual Hires Summary**

In an economy of approximately 156 million jobs, US employers made over 69 million hires - more than one hire for every three jobs. Common statistics track only net new jobs, but our dynamic economy creates many more opportunities than just those from net new jobs. Job openings and hiring activity come from a variety of sources normally, including: 1) quits, 2) retirement, 3) moves, 4) firing, 5) total new job creation and other causes.

For the purposes of this report, “States” include the 50 US states plus the District of Columbia, The Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

"Rank" is from 1 to 53, with 1 being the best performance per category.

All base data used and developed in this report was sourced from the US Department of Labor and the Bureau of Labor Statistics.
**Efficiency**

The United States’ average UI tax structure had 216% more socialized costs than the Best 10 states, costing all employers $5.5 billion for such charges.

- **SOCIALIZED COSTS**
  - **2018**: Best 5 (3%), Best 10 (6%), WA (6%), WA Rank (6)
  - The percentage of benefit costs not charged to responsible employers, but instead socialized as:
    1) Noncharges - the total amount of benefit payments not charged to individual employer experience rating accounts. They often shift to the UI tax system social program costs; such as payments to workers who voluntarily quit.
    2) Ineffective Charges - the yearly amount of benefit charges assigned to individual employers that exceed the amount of contributions paid by those same employers in the following year. These charges tend to lessen some employers’ responsibility to pay the full cost of their claims, due to a maximum tax rate that is too low or an otherwise less responsive tax structure.

The levels of both noncharges and ineffective charges are largely within the control of state policy makers and affect the state’s unemployment rates by raising or lowering: 1) the cost of employing a worker and 2) the cost of laying off a worker.

* Data from the 2018 Significant Measures Report - U.S. Department of Labor Office of Workforce Security

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**Cost**

The average UI claim cost in Washington was 40% more than the US average.

- **Average Weekly Benefit Amount**
  - **Average Cost Per Claim**: WA ($7,416), US Average ($5,288)
  - **Wage Replacement Rate**: WA (36.7%), US Average (33.2%)

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**How We Can Assist Your State in Improving Performance**

- Analysis of claimant information flow between agencies and job sources
- Evaluation of performance measures and incentives
- Examination of coordination of all agencies involved with UI claimant
- Integration of claimant work search rules, incentives and assistance
- Analysis of a subsidized wage program for employers willing to train UI claimants

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**For a more detailed evaluation contact our consultants at 800-562-7752 or visit us on the web at fullemployment.org**

**American Institute for Full Employment**

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