

District of Columbia UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE OPPORTUNITY REPORT

Prepared by the American Institute for Full Employment • November 2023

District of Columbia has the opportunity to save millions of dollars and promote the overall well-being of its unemployed workers by implementing additional best practices in its Unemployment Insurance (UI) program. UI is an often overlooked, yet critical program for employers and employees. UI policy decisions involve not only significant expenditures in the economy, affecting the business climate and economic development, but also the financial, mental, and physical well-being of the unemployed. In designing their UI programs, federal law allows states substantial flexibility that is rarely used. The American Institute for Full Employment has the resources and personnel to help you design and implement innovative UI and workforce programs that make impact. For a comprehensive review and analysis of how to make a difference, please contact us at (800) 562-7752 or info@fullemployment.org.

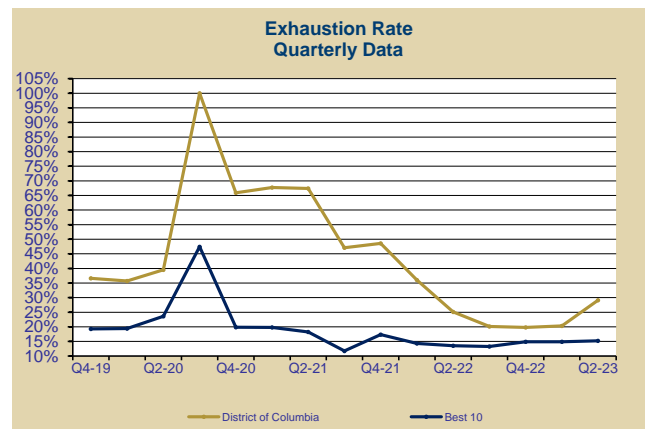
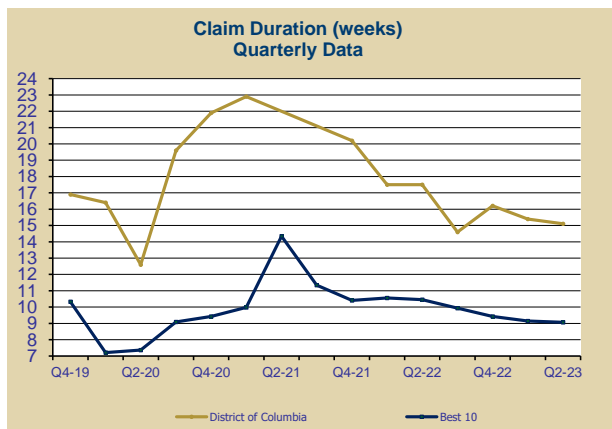
Unemployment Rate and Caseload

	Jun-22	Jun-23
Unemployment Rate *	4.40%	5.10%
Civilian Labor Force*	391,459	392,470
Unemployed*	17,089	19,869
Avg Paid Caseload during the Quarter**	2,495	3,828
Total Benefits Paid ***	\$103 mil	\$63 mil

* Seasonally Adjusted ** Regular UI Claims *** Annual

Effectiveness

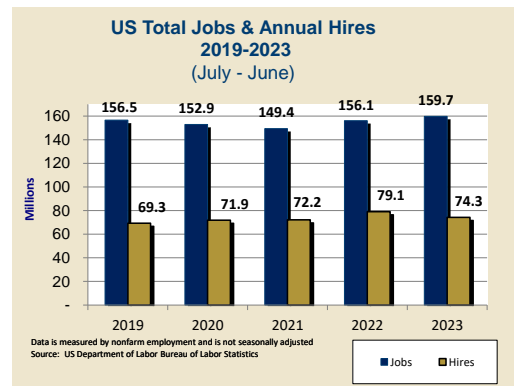
On average, UI claimants in District of Columbia did not find their way off of unemployment insurance for over three and a half months, and over one quarter of all claimants exhausted their benefits. Eight states have < 26 weeks max. eligibility which may impact duration & exhaustion rates.



July 2022 - June 2023 Average	Best 5	Best 10	DC	DC Rank
CLAIM DURATION The average number of weeks UI claimants received benefits	8.4	9.1	15.1	41
EXHAUSTION RATE The average percentage of UI claimants who exhausted their benefits	12.1%	15.2%	29.1%	27

US Total Jobs & Annual Hires Summary

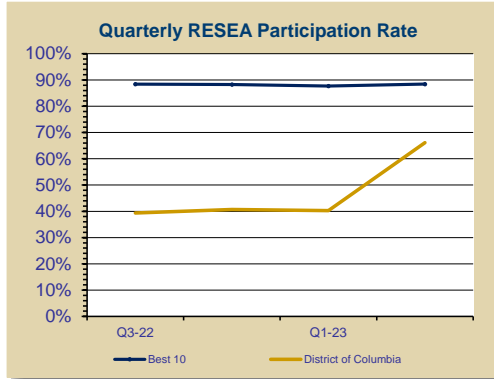
In an economy of approximately 160 million jobs, US employers made over 74 million hires - more than one hire for every three jobs. Common statistics track only net new jobs, but our dynamic economy creates many more opportunities than just those from net new jobs. Job openings and hiring activity come 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.

Engagement

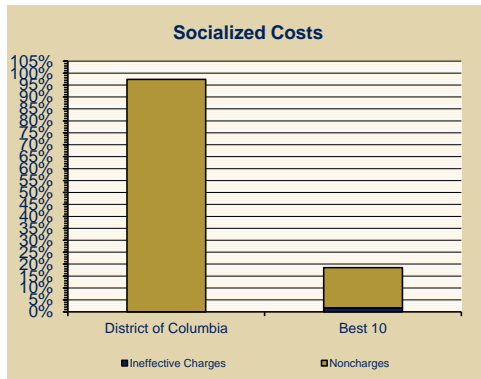
Compared with the best 10 state average, 22% fewer District of Columbia UI claimants showed up for their scheduled RESEA appointment.



	Quarter 2 2023	Best 5	Best 10	DC	DC Rank
RESEA PARTICIPATION RATE		92%	88%	66%	36
The percent of claimants scheduled (sent a notice to report) for an RESEA appointment who reported as directed. The measure doesn't include appointments cancelled in advance and rescheduled with no disqualification of benefits.*					
Note: Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessment ("RESEA") data reported in the ETA 9128 report is self-reported by states and not validated.					

Efficiency

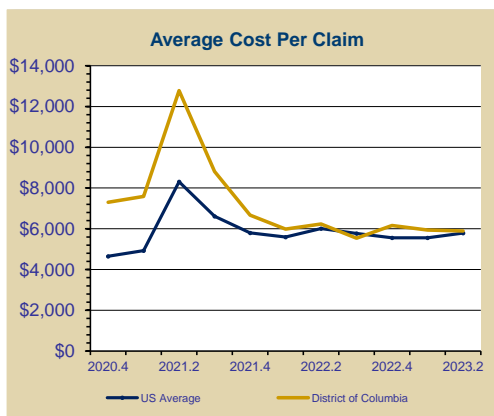
Compared with District Of Columbia, the average Best 10 state promoted more employment through a UI tax structure that had 426% less in socialized costs.



	2022	Best 5	Best 10	DC	DC Rank
SOCIALIZED COSTS *		13%	19%	97%	36
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 . and					
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 e.g. 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 2022 Significant Measures Report - U.S. Department of Labor Office of Workforce Security					

Cost

The average UI claim cost in District of Columbia was 2% more than the US average.



	July 2022 - June 2023 Average	DC	US Average
AVERAGE COST PER CLAIM		\$5,896	\$5,786
Benefits Paid for all weeks compensated divided by the number of first payments.			
WAGE REPLACEMENT RATE		19.1%	31.5%
The average amount of weekly UI benefits paid per claimant divided by the average amount of weekly wages earned.			

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

For a more detailed evaluation contact our consultants at

800-562-7752

or visit us on the web at fullemployment.org

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2636 Biehn Street • Klamath Falls, OR 97601