3. Benefits

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300. BENEFITS

The Social Security Act incorporated no standards for benefits in the Federal-State system of unemployment insurance. Hence there is no central pattern of benefit provisions comparable to that in coverage and financing. The States have developed quite diverse and complex formulas for determining workers' benefit rights.

The interrelationship between the various factors on which these benefit rights depend—the amount of employment and wages required to qualify an individual for benefits, the period for earning such wages, the method of computing the weekly benefit amount, and the method of determining the length of time for which benefits may be paid—is so close that it is important to take into consideration all the interdependent factors in comparing the benefit formulas of different State laws. While each factor is analyzed separately, in the main, the discussion at various points indicates the relationships to other factors.

Under all State unemployment insurance laws, a worker's benefit rights depend on his experience in covered employment in a past period of time, called the "base period." The period during which the weekly rate and the duration of benefits determined for a given worker apply to him is called his "benefit year."

The qualifying wage or employment provisions attempt to measure the worker's attachment to the labor force. To qualify for benefits as an insured worker, a claimant must have earned a specified amount of wages or must have worked a certain number of weeks or calendar quarters in covered employment within the base period, or must have met some combination of wage and employment requirements. He must also be free from disqualification for any of the causes discussed in detail in chapter 400. All but a few States require a claimant to serve a waiting period before his unemployment may be compensable.

All States determine an amount payable for a week of total unemployment as defined in the State law. Usually a week of total unemployment is a week in which the claimant performs no work and with respect to which no remuneration is payable. In a few States, specified small amounts of odd-job earnings are disregarded in determining a week of unemployment. In most States a worker is partially unemployed in a week of less than full-time work when he earns less than his weekly benefit amount. He receives as benefits for such a week the difference between his weekly benefit amount and his earnings, with usually a small allowance as a financial inducement to take short-time work.

Since 1937, when the Bureau of Internal Revenue began collecting quarterly reports of individual workers' wages for use of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, most States have been collecting similar reports of quarterly wages and have based benefits on these reports. Some States do not maintain wage records of all covered workers, but obtain the data needed for determining benefit rights of claimants after a claim is filed (Benefit Table 1, footnote 4).

Most States use the earnings in the highest quarter of the base period as a basis for computing weekly benefits. Other States use a percentage of annual wages and a few, an average weekly wage, as a basis for computing the benefit rate. In some States, the weekly benefit is augmented by a dependents' allowance for workers with specified types and number of dependents; in a few of these, only for workers in the higher wage brackets.

The maximum amount of benefits which a claimant may receive in a benefit year is expressed in terms of dollar amounts, usually equal to a specified number of weeks of benefits for total unemployment. A partially unemployed worker may thus draw benefits for a greater number of weeks. In several States all eligible claimants have the same potential weeks of benefits; in the other States, potential duration of benefits varies with the claimant's wages or employment in the base period, up to a specified number of weeks of benefits for total unemployment.

More detail on all these subjects is given below.

305 Base Period and Benefit Year

A worker's benefit rights are determined on the basis of his employment in covered work over a prior period, called the "base period." Benefit rights remain fixed for a period called the "benefit year." The waiting period also is measured in or with respect to a benefit year.

305.01 *Types of benefit years.*—The "benefit year" is usually a 1-year period or a 52-week period during which a worker may receive his annual benefits. Nearly all States have what is called an "individual benefit year" in that its beginning for any individual claimant is related to the date of his unemployment and the filing of a claim (Benefit Table 1). In New Hampshire, in Florida for certain workers in the cigar industry, and in Puerto Rico for agricultural workers, a potential benefit year begins for all claimants at a date specified in the law. If a claimant first files his claim toward the end of such a "uniform benefit year," his benefit rights for that benefit year will expire shortly. Ordinarily, however, he will be eligible for benefits in a new benefit year, at the same or a different rate.

In most of the States with individual benefit years, the benefit year begins with the week in which a worker first files a claim which is valid in terms of a wage qualification (Benefit Tables 1 and 2). In

Arkansas and Colorado the benefit year begins with the quarter in which a claim is first filed; in Connecticut it begins with the week in which a valid claim is filed and continues for that calendar quarter, the next 3 calendar quarters, and the remainder of any incomplete calendar week at the end of such period; in these three States the effective benefit year may be 40 to 52 weeks. In Massachusetts the benefit year begins on the Sunday preceding the filing of a valid claim, and in New York, on the first Monday after the filing of a valid original claim. Under some State laws a benefit year does not begin until the claimant meets not only the wage or employment requirements but also meets one or more additional requirements. (See Benefit Table 1, footnote 3.) New York provides that a benefit year can begin only if the claimant is not subject to any disqualification or suspension of benefits; hence, when a claimant is disqualified, no benefit year may begin until the disqualification runs out, at which time his early weeks of employment will have passed out of the base period.

305.02 *Types of base periods.*—Base periods also are "individual" or "uniform." In the former type the date establishing the beginning and ending of the base period depends on when the worker first applies for benefits or first begins drawing benefits, that is, on the beginning of the benefit year; in the latter type the beginning and ending dates of the base period are fixed in the law and are the same for all workers. A 4-quarter or 52-week period is used in all States. Several States, however, lengthen the base period under specified conditions. (See Benefit Table 1, footnote 10, and Benefit Table 2, footnote 8.) New Hampshire, the only State with a uniform benefit year for all claimants, has a uniform calendar year base period.

In all States the base period is used for determination of qualifying wages or employment, weekly benefit amount, and duration of benefits, although in most States the weekly benefit amount is computed from wages in only 1 quarter of the period (Benefit Table 4). In some States, certain distribution of base-period wages within the quarters of the base period is required (Benefit Table 2).

305.03 *Lag between base period and benefit year.*—In Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Vermont, and Wisconsin, there is no lag between the end of the base period and the beginning of the benefit year; in New York and Rhode Island there is a lag of only 1 week; and in New Jersey, of only 2 weeks. In the States (Benefit Table 1) in which the base period is the last 4 quarters prior to the benefit year and the benefit year begins with the week of a valid claim, the lag is less than 1 quarter. In the States in which the base period is the first 4 of the last 5 completed calendar quarters prior to the benefit year, there is a lag period of 3 to 6 months; in Arkansas and Colorado, 1 quarter. In California and Illinois the lag is 4 to 7 months. In North Carolina, in which the base period is the first 4 of the last 6 completed calendar quarters prior to the benefit year, there is a lag period of 6 to 9 months.

In New Hampshire with uniform base period and uniform benefit year, the lag between the end of the base period and the beginning of the benefit year is 3 months. However, the lag between the end of the base period and an individual's unemployment may be almost 12 months longer; i.e., almost 15 months.

Claimants who exhaust their benefits before the end of a benefit year must wait until a new benefit year before they can again draw benefits based on a new base period. In some States, no claimant can qualify for benefits in a second benefit year unless he has had some employment since the beginning of the preceding benefit year: In Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Vermont, and Wisconsin, because there is no lag between the base period and a benefit determination; in Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island, Utah, and Wyoming because the lag is too short to permit any individual to meet the employment qualification. Almost half the States have special qualifying requirements for a second benefit year; these are discussed in section 310.04.

310 Qualifying Wages or Employment

All States require that an individual must have earned a specified amount of wages or must have worked for a certain period of time within his base period, or both, to qualify for benefits. The purpose of such qualifying requirements is to admit to participation in the benefits of the system only such workers as are genuinely attached to the labor force of covered workers. In Colorado, however, wage credits earned in regular part-time employment may not be used in the payment of benefits until the worker has become separated from such regular part-time employment.

310.01 *Multiple of the weekly benefit or high-quarter wages.*—Some States express their earnings requirements in terms of a specified multiple of the weekly benefit amount; Pennsylvania and Puerto Rico have weighted schedules which require varying multiples for varying weekly benefits. A few of these States have a "stepdown" provision under which a claimant who has not earned the required multiple of his weekly benefit can qualify for a lower benefit amount if his base-period wages are equal to the qualifying amount for the lower benefit bracket. (See Benefit Table 2, footnote 2.)

All States with a wage qualification in terms of a multiple of weekly benefits have a weekly benefit formula based on high-quarter wages.

(See sec. 320.01.) The multiple used in the qualifying wage formula (21+ to 40 but typically 30) is greater than the denominator in the fraction used in computing the weekly benefit. In these States the formula automatically requires wages in at least two quarters of the base period except for those claimants who qualify for the maximum weekly benefit.

Most of the States with a qualifying requirement of a multiple of the weekly benefit add a specific requirement of wages in at least two quarters which applies especially to workers with large high-quarter wages and maximum weekly benefits. Tennessee's requirement of base-period earnings of 1.4 times the high-quarter wages for claimants at the maximum weekly benefit amount and 36 times the weekly benefit amount for all other claimants means that all claimants in Tennessee must have earnings in at least two quarters.

Alabama, Arizona, District of Columbia, Maryland, Montana, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, and Texas require 1½ times high-quarter wages; Idaho and New Mexico require 1¼ times high-quarter wages; Kentucky requires 1⅜ times high-quarter wages. Of these States, the District of Columbia and Maryland have stepdown provisions. Maryland and Montana specify in a benefit schedule the amount of base-period wages required for each weekly benefit amount, rather than compute the amount by multiplying the individual's high-quarter wages by 1½. (See Benefit Table 2, footnote 5.) Thus, at the maximum weekly benefit amount, an individual might meet the qualifying requirement with earnings in one quarter—except in Montana (which requires $100 outside the high quarter).

Many of the States with a high-quarter formula have an additional requirement of a specified minimum amount of earnings in the high quarter (last column, Benefit Table 2). Such provisions tend to eliminate from benefits part-time workers and low-paid workers whose average weekly earnings might be less than the State's minimum benefit.

310.02 *Flat qualifying amount.*—States with a flat minimum qualifying amount include most States with an annual-wage formula for determining the weekly benefit (sec. 320.01), and some States with a high-quarter-wage benefit formula. In addition Puerto Rico has a flat qualifying requirement for agricultural workers with a minimum amount of $150 required during the base period. (See Benefit Table 2, footnote 10.) In all these States any worker earning the specified amount or more within the base period is entitled to some benefits, but the flat qualifying amount (ranging from $300 to $1,100) qualifies for only limited amounts of benefits. The qualifying amounts for higher weekly benefits are included in the quarterly or annual amounts which entitle a claimant to higher weekly benefits and more weeks of benefits, according to the details of the formulas (Benefit Tables 4 and 8).

Of the States with a flat qualifying amount and a high-quarter formula, about half require wages in more than one quarter to qualify for any benefits: Illinois requires wages of $225 in quarters other than the high quarter; Alaska and Iowa require wages of $100 in a quarter other than the high quarter; Nebraska, wages of at least $200 in each of 2 quarters, with a total of $600 in the base period. Indiana requires wages in one quarter only for those claimants whose wages are earned in the third or fourth quarter of the base period. Massachusetts requires wages in more than one quarter to qualify for maximum weeks of benefits, except for the unusual claimants who earn in one quarter the base-period wages necessary for the maximum weekly benefit amount and the maximum duration (Benefit Table 8). California, Maine and Washington do not require any wages in a quarter other than the high quarter to qualify for benefits.

310.03 *Weeks of employment.*—Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, and Wyoming require that an individual must have worked a specified number of weeks with at least a specified weekly wage. Michigan counts only weeks with wages of $25.01 or more; Missouri and New Jersey, $15 or more; Ohio and Rhode Island, $20 or more; Minnesota and Vermont, $30 or more; New York, weeks with an average of $30 or more; Wisconsin, $16 or more. Hawaii requires 14 weeks of employment in addition to wages of 30 times the individual's weekly benefit amount. New Jersey and Rhode Island have alternate base-period qualifying requirements of $1,350 and $1,200 respectively. This type of requirement is different from the requirements in Oregon and Utah. Oregon requires at least $700 and 20 weeks averaging $20 or more; Utah, $700 and 19 weeks with $20 in each week. Florida requires wages of 20 times the individual's average weekly wage in the base period, which must be at least $20. Wyoming requires earnings of $800 and employment in 20 weeks with 20 hours in each week.

310.04 *Requalifying requirements.*—Almost half the States place limitations on the use of lag-period wages for the purpose of qualifying for benefits in a second benefit year (sec. 305.03). The purpose of these special provisions is to prevent benefit entitlement in 2 successive benefit years following a single separation from work; the provisions generally require wages more recent than the lag period, either in addition to or as part of the usual base-period wages requisite to establishing a benefit year. The Illinois law does more than restrict the use of lag-period wages; it requires a specified amount of wages after an individual has drawn 26 weeks of benefits which may occur in 1 benefit year or may overlap 2 benefit years. The special qualifying provisions are summarized below:

State	*Qualifying provisions applicable in establishing a benefit year when base-period wages include wages in the period between a prior base period and benefit year, 24 States.*
Alabama	8 times weekly benefit amount in insured employment subsequent to beginning of preceding benefit year.
Alaska	8 times weekly benefit amount in insured employment subsequent to the beginning of preceding benefit year.
Arizona	8 times weekly benefit amount subsequent to beginning of preceding benefit year.
California	Wages within preceding benefit year sufficient to meet regular minimum qualifying requirement.
Connecticut	Reemployed and earnings of $150 subsequent to beginning of preceding benefit year in which claimant drew benefits.
Delaware	10 times weekly benefit amount subsequent to date of last valid claim.
District of Columbia.	10 times weekly benefit amount subsequent to beginning of preceding benefit year.
Georgia	8 times weekly amount in insured employment subsequent to beginning of preceding benefit year.
Illinois	If claimant has drawn 26 weeks of full benefit without intervening work in 3 weeks, 3 times weekly benefit amount in covered or noncovered work.
Indiana	$300 in last 2 quarters of base period (applicable to any benefit year).
Iowa	$100 in wages in covered work subsequent to beginning of preceding benefit year in which claimant drew benefits.
Kansas	8 times weekly benefit amount in covered work subsequent to date of last valid claim.
Kentucky	8 times weekly benefit amount in last 2 quarters of base period (applicable to any benefit year).
Maryland	10 times weekly benefit amount subsequent to beginning of preceding benefit year.
Minnesota	4 times weekly benefit amount in last 2 quarters of base period, and 5 credit weeks in such quarters if wages prior to date of last valid claim are included. (Not operative—see sec. 305.03.)
Missouri	5 times weekly benefit amount in covered work, or 10 times weekly benefit amount in noncovered work, subsequent to date of last valid claim.
North Carolina	10 times weekly benefit in covered work subsequent to beginning of preceding benefit year in which claimant exhausted benefits.
North Dakota	10 times weekly benefit in covered work subsequent to date of last valid claim.
Pennsylvania	For initial claims filed within 95 days after end of a benefit year, 10 times the weekly benefit amount in covered or noncovered work subsequent to beginning of preceding benefit year.

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State	*Qualifying provisions applicable in establishing a benefit year when base-period wages include wages in the period between a prior base period and benefit year, 24 States.*
South Carolina	8 times weekly benefit amount for single covered employer in South Carolina subsequent to beginning of preceding benefit year in which claimant exhausted benefits.
South Dakota	4 times weekly benefit amount subsequent to beginning of preceding benefit year.
Tennessee	5 times weekly benefit amount in covered work since beginning of preceding benefit year.
Texas	$250 subsequent to beginning of preceding benefit year.
West Virginia	8 times weekly benefit amount in covered work since beginning of preceding benefit year.

315 Waiting Period

All States, except Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, and Nevada, require a waiting period of 1 week of total unemployment before benefits are payable. The waiting period is a noncompensable period of unemployment in which the worker must have been otherwise eligible for benefits (Benefit Table 3).

In most States the waiting-period requirement in terms of weeks of partial unemployment is the same as in weeks of total unemployment. In a few States, 2 weeks of partial unemployment are counted as 1 week of total unemployment, except that in Alabama and Iowa, a week of partial unemployment meets the waiting-period requirement if it is followed by a week of total unemployment. Kansas permits any individual employed less than 4 days in a week, or one whose wages payable are less than his weekly benefit amount, to establish waiting-week credit. In New York the four "effective days" which constitute the waiting period may be accumulated in 1, 2, 3, or 4 weeks. In these States a waiting period served in weeks of total or of partial unemployment qualifies alike for benefits for total or partial unemployment. In West Virginia no waiting period is required for benefits for partial unemployment, and the waiting period for benefits for total unemployment is in terms of weeks of total unemployment. Montana, which pays no benefits for weeks of partial unemployment as such, also has its waiting period requirement in terms of weeks of total unemployment.

In several States the waiting period becomes compensable after specified conditions occur: in Hawaii when benefits are payable for each of 12 consecutive weeks; in Iowa for each of five consecutive weeks; in Maine when benefits become payable for the fourth consecutive week; in New Jersey when benefits are payable for the third consecutive week; in Louisiana, if a claimant has been unemployed for 6 weeks or longer; and in Texas, if claimant has received benefits equaling 4 times his weekly benefit amount. In Michigan, a claimant may receive an additional week of benefits if he has been laid off for at least 3 weeks and becomes reemployed within 13 weeks (see Benefit Table 3). The waiting-period requirement may be suspended in New York, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island when unemployment results directly from a disaster and the Governor declares the existence of a state of emergency.

In all States the waiting period is served in or with respect to a benefit year. About half the States provide that there shall be no interruption of benefits for consecutive weeks of unemployment continuing into a new benefit year (Benefit Table 3); in these States the waiting-period requirement has to be met if, later in the new benefit year, the claimant is again unemployed. Some States provide that the waiting period may be served in the last week of the old benefit year. One of these has a uniform benefit year where without such a provision a worker whose unemployment began in the week prior to the beginning of the benefit year would have no credit for such a week. In all these States a worker who has exhausted benefit rights for the benefit year and who remained unemployed or again became unemployed before the beginning of the new benefit year could serve a waiting period in the last week of the old benefit year.

320 Weekly Benefit Amount

All States except New York measure unemployment in terms of weeks. The majority of States determine eligibility for unemployment benefits on the basis of the calendar week (Sunday throught the following Saturday); the rest [2] pay benefits on the basis of a "flexible week," which is a period of 7 consecutive days beginning with the first day for which the claimant becomes eligible for the payment of unemployment benefits. In many States the claims week is adjusted to coincide with the employer's payroll week when a worker files a benefit claim for partial unemployment. The claims week in New York runs from Monday through the following Sunday.

A week of total unemployment is commonly defined as one in which the individual performs no services and with respect to which no remuneration is payable to him. In Puerto Rico, a worker is also deemed totally unemployed if his earnings from self-employment are less than twice his weekly benefit amount. In a few States a worker is considered totally unemployed in a week even though he earns certain small amounts of wages. In Delaware, the greater of $10 or 30 percent of the benefit amount; in New Hampshire, one-fifth of the

[2] Delaware, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.

weekly benefit amount from any source is disregarded; in New Jersey, the greater of $5 or one-fifth of the benefit amount; in Rhode Island, $5 from any source; in Vermont, $10 from any source; in Texas the greater of $5 or one-fourth of the benefit amount; and in Montana, less than twice the weekly benefit amount and less than 12 hours work in any 1 week.

In New York, unemployment is measured in days and benefits are paid for each accumulation of effective days within a week. An "effective day" is defined as the fourth and each subsequent day of total unemployment in a week beginning on Monday in which the claimant earns not more than $75. A full week of total unemployment results in the accumulation of 4 effective days; a week with 4 to 6 days of unemployment, in an accumulation of 1 to 3 days. In this discussion, amounts for New York are converted to weeks.

320.01 *Formulas for computing weekly benefits.*—Under all State laws the weekly benefit amount, i.e., the amount payable for a week of total unemployment, varies with the worker's past wages within certain minimum and maximum limits. The period of past wages used and the formulas for computing benefits from these past wages vary greatly among the States. In most of the States the formula is designed to compensate for a fraction of the full-time weekly wage, i.e., for a fraction of wage loss, within the limits of minimum and maximum benefit amounts. Several States provide additional allowances for certain types of dependents (Benefit Tables 6 and 7).

Most of the States use a formula which bases benefits on wages in that quarter of the base period in which wages were highest (Benefit Table 4). This calendar quarter has been selected as the period which most nearly reflects full-time work. A worker's weekly benefit rate, intended to represent a certain proportion of average weekly wages in the higher quarter, is computed directly from these wages. In ten States the fraction of high-quarter wages is $\frac{1}{26}$. Between the minimum and maximum benefit amounts, this fraction gives workers with 13 full weeks of employment in the high quarter 50 percent of their full-time wages. Since it has been found that, for many workers, even the quarter of highest earnings includes some unemployment, 17 States have compensated for this by using a fraction greater than $\frac{1}{26}$, as follows:

Fraction	*Number of States*	*Fraction*	*Number of States*
$\frac{1}{25}$	13	$\frac{1}{23}$	1
$\frac{1}{24}$	1	$\frac{1}{22}$	2

An additional two States compute the weekly benefit as a percentage of the average weekly wage in the high quarter, i.e., $\frac{1}{13}$ of high-quarter wages. In Colorado the weekly benefit is 60 percent (approximately

$\frac{1}{22}$) of the average weekly wage, and in South Carolina 50 percent ($\frac{1}{26}$).

Other States use a weighted schedule, which gives a greater proportion of the high-quarter wages to lower paid workers than to those earning more. In these States the minimum fraction varies from $\frac{1}{23}$ to $\frac{1}{28}$; the maximum, from $\frac{1}{15}$ to $\frac{1}{24}$. In Pennsylvania, an individual's weekly benefit amount is based on a weighted schedule, or 50 percent of his full-time wage, if that amount is greater.

Several States compute the weekly benefit as a percentage of annual wages. Almost all of these use a weighted schedule which gives as weekly benefits a larger proportion of annual wages to the lower-paid workers. (See Benefit Table 4.) In addition, Puerto Rico has a separate benefit schedule for agricultural workers with payments *ranging from $7 (for annual earnings of at least $150) to $26 (for* annual earnings of $2,000.01 and over).

Some States compute the weekly benefit as a percentage of the claimant's average weekly wages in the base period or in a part of the base period. Benefits at all levels are computed as 50 percent of the average weekly wage in Florida, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Ohio and Vermont; at 55 percent in Rhode Island and at 66⅔ percent in New Jersey; a weighted schedule is used in the other States. In Massachusetts a weighted high-quarter formula is used for individuals whose average weekly wage does not exceed $66.

Florida computes the average weekly wage by dividing the individual's total base-period wages by the number of weeks in which the individual was paid wages for insured work. Rhode Island computes the average weekly wage by dividing total base-period wages by the number of weeks in which the claimant earned wages of at least $20, and Minnesota, by the number of weeks in which the claimant earned wages of at least $30. New Jersey computes the average weekly wage by dividing the claimant's base-period wages with his most recent employer by the total number of weeks of employment with that employer if he had at least 17 such weeks during the base period; otherwise, weekly benefits are based on weeks of employment and earnings with all base-period employers. New York computes the average weekly wage by dividing total base-period wages paid by all employers by the number of weeks of employment furnished by all employers. Weeks in which the claimant earned less than $30 are excluded from the computation unless fewer than 20 weeks of employment remain after such exclusion. Ohio computes the average weekly wage by dividing an individual's total earnings in all weeks in which he earned at least $20 by the number of such weeks. Vermont computes the weekly benefit amount on the basis of the individual's average weekly wage in the 20 weeks of his base period in which his wages were highest.

Michigan and Wisconsin compute weekly benefits on average weekly wages from each employer separately in inverse chronological order. In Wisconsin the average weekly wage is determined by dividing the individual's weeks of employment with each employer within the base period into the gross wages paid for such employment. A substitute procedure is permitted where the resulting quotient from this computation is inequitable.

In Michigan an individual's average weekly wage is the average of his wages in the calendar weeks of his base period in which he earned wages in excess of $25, but not less than 14 weeks or more than the most recent 35 (34 if all with one employer) weeks. The Michigan and Ohio formulas do not provide a basic benefit for a specified amount of earnings. The schedules are arranged to show the amount which a claimant in each "family class" (Michigan) or "dependency class" (Ohio) must earn to qualify for each weekly benefit rate. In both States, the maximum weekly benefit and the earnings required for the maximum benefit vary according to the "class."

All States round weekly benefits for total unemployment (Benefit Table 4). In 50 States benefits are paid in even dollar amounts, in Nebraska and North Carolina in $2 amounts.

Alaska and Wyoming have special provisions affecting the weekly benefit amount payable to interstate claimants. In Alaska the maximum for all claimants filing from outside the State is $20. In Wyoming the weekly interstate benefit is 75 percent of the weekly benefit amount computed under the Wyoming formula or the maximum weekly benefit amount in the State in which the claim is filed, whichever is less. In both States the maximum potential benefits of interstate claimants are reduced by the amount they would have received if the weekly claim had been filed within the State.

320.02 *"Flexible" maximum weekly benefits.*—Almost half the States provide for annual or semiannual computation of the maximum weekly benefit amounts based on wages within the State. The maximum in these States is usually defined as 50 percent of the average weekly wage in covered employment within the State during a recent 1-year period and the computed amount usually becomes effective in July. Under these provisions, the maximum weekly benefit amount automatically increases to reflect the upward movement of wages—except in Mississippi, where the maximum benefit is set at not more than $40. In Idaho, the maximum weekly benefit may not be less than $40. The significant variations in the "flexible" maximum benefit provisions are shown in the summary table following Benefit Table 4.

BENEFITS

325 Benefits for Partial Unemployment

All States except Montana provide for the payment of benefits when underemployment reaches a certain stage. In Montana, some workers who would be considered partially unemployed under most State laws are paid benefits for total unemployment, i.e., workers who earn less than their weekly benefit amount and work no more than 12 hours in any 1 week.

In the majority of States a worker is partially unemployed in a week of less than full-time work if he earns less than (in Puerto Rico, not in excess of) his weekly benefit amount from his regular employer or from odd-job earnings. In some States a claimant is partially unemployed in a week of less than full-time work when he earns less than his weekly benefit plus an allowance, either from odd-job earnings or from any source, as indicated in Benefit Table 5. Only in three States is there any limit on a "week of less than full-time work": in Kentucky, it is a week when less than 24 hours of suitable work are available to the claimant; in North Carolina, a week of less than 3 customarily scheduled full-time days; in Puerto Rico, any week in which the individual's wages and remuneration from self-employment amount to less than twice his weekly benefit amount.

The amount of benefits for a week of partial unemployment is usually the weekly benefit amount less the wages earned in the week with a specified allowance (Benefit Table 5). In Indiana only earnings from other than base-period employers are included in the specified allowance. In Puerto Rico the allowance is the full weekly benefit amount. In Idaho, North Carolina, and North Dakota, the allowance is one-half the weekly benefit amount; in the District of Columbia it is two-fifths; in Oregon it is one-third; in South Carolina it is one-fourth; in New Mexico and Ohio it is one-fifth; in Kentucky it is one-fifth of the wages earned in the week; in Connecticut it is one-third; in South Dakota it is one-half of the wages earned in the week up to one-half the individual's weekly benefit amount; in Alaska it is the greater of \$10 or one-half the weekly benefit amount; in Delaware it is the greater of \$10 or 30 percent of the weekly benefit amount; in Indiana it is the greater of \$3 or one-fifth the weekly benefit amount; in New Jersey it is the greater of \$5 or one-fifth the weekly benefit amount; in Pennsylvania it is the greater of \$6 or 30 percent of the weekly benefit amount; in Texas it is the greater of \$5 or one-fourth of the weekly benefit amount; in Utah it is the lesser of \$12 or one-half of the weekly benefit amount; and in Virginia it is the greater of \$10 or one-third of the weekly benefit amount. In Vermont the allowance is \$10 plus \$2 for each dependent child up to \$5 or a maximum of \$20.

Most State laws provide that the benefit for a week of partial unemployment, if not an even-dollar amount, shall be rounded to the nearest or the next higher dollar. In a State with a $3 allowance and rounding to the next higher dollar, a claimant with a $20 weekly benefit amount and earnings of $10.95 would receive a partial benefit of $13.

Michigan, Nebraska, and Wisconsin have a different formula for partial benefits. Any claimant whose earnings in a week are less than half his weekly benefit amount gets the full weekly benefit; one whose earnings are less than his benefit amount but at least half of it gets one-half of the benefit amount.

In New York, benefits for less than a full week of unemployment are paid at the rate of one-fourth of the weekly benefit for each "effective day." Since an effective day is a day of unemployment in excess of 3 days of unemployment in a calendar week—or not more than 3 days of employment—and earnings of not more than $75, a partially unemployed claimant may have 1 to 3 effective days in a week and may get one-fourth to three-fourths of his weekly benefit.

The relationship of partial benefits and dependents' allowance is discussed in section 330.03.

Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, and Washington have special provisions concerning benefits for claimants who are unable to work or unavailable for work for part of a week. In Indiana one-third of the weekly benefit amount is deducted for each day the claimant is unavailable for work; in Illinois and Minnesota one-fifth, and in Washington one-seventh, of the weekly benefit; however, in the latter State no benefits are paid if a claimant is unavailable for 3 or more days in a week. Kentucky deducts from the weekly benefit wages that a claimant could have earned in days when he was unable to work or was unavailable for work.

Rhode Island makes special provision for totally unemployed claimants who have days of unemployment between the end of the waiting period and the beginning of the first compensable (calendar) week; and also for those who return to work prior to the end of a compensable week, provided they have been in receipt of benefits for at least 2 successive weeks of total unemployment, for each day of unemployment in such week in which work is ordinarily performed in the claimant's occupation, he is paid one-fifth of his weekly benefit, up to four-fifths of his weekly rate.

330 Dependents Allowances

The State laws which provide dependents' allowances vary in the definition of compensable dependent and in the allowance granted.

In general, a dependent must be "wholly or mainly supported by the claimant" or "living with or receiving regular support from him." In Alaska allowances may be paid only for dependents residing in Alaska and for those interstate claimants taking an approved training course; and in Massachusetts only for those domiciled within the United States or its Territories or possessions. In Michigan, an individual counted as a dependent for any claimant for a benefit year is not entitled to any allowance for dependents if he becomes a claimant, on his own account, until the expiration of the benefit year.

330.01 *Definition of dependent.*—All States with dependents' allowances include children under a specified age (see Table BT–6). In some States, children are the only dependents recognized. The intent is to include all children whom the claimant is morally obligated to support. Hence stepchildren and adopted children are included in most States; grandchildren are also included in Nevada; married children are excluded in Alaska and gainfully employed children in Nevada. In most of these States, allowances may be paid in behalf of older children who are unable to work because of physical or mental disability.

Some State provisions include other dependents. Included within the definition of dependents are nonworking spouses living in the same household as the claimant (Connecticut) and wives who are not gainfully employed and who are wholly or mainly supported by a claimant (Nevada); spouses receiving more than half of their support from a claimant (Illinois), but only if they are not currently eligible for benefits due to insufficient base-period wages (Indiana), or if they earned less than $21 in the week prior to the beginning of the benefit year (Michigan); spouses unable to work because of disability (District of Columbia); husbands unable to work (Nevada); and dependent parents, brothers, and sisters who are unable to work because of age or disability (District of Columbia, Michigan, and Nevada). In Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio, allowances are paid if these dependents were unemployed and were receiving more than half of their support from the claimant for 90 consecutive days, or for the duration of the relationship if less, immediately prior to the beginning of the benefit year. In addition, in Ohio a spouse may not be claimed as a dependent if he has an average weekly income in excess of the lesser of 25 percent of the claimant's average weekly wage or $30.

330.02 *Amount of weekly dependents' allowances.*—The amount allowed is ordinarily a fixed sum, varying from $1 to $17 per dependent (see Table BT–7).

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In Michigan, benefits are paid to claimants according to a schedule by the average weekly wages and six family classes. Class A is a claimant with no dependents; class B, a claimant with one dependent other than a child; and classes C through F are claimants with one to four dependents, at least one of whom is a dependent child, or from two to five dependents other than children. The allowance for each dependent is $1 to $10, according to the earnings and "family class" of the claimant.

Ohio pays benefits according to the claimant's average weekly wage and dependency class. Class A is a claimant with no dependents; classes B through E are claimants with one to four dependents. The allowance for each dependent is $1 to $6, according to the earnings and "dependency class" of the claimant.

All States have a limit on the total amount of dependents' allowances payable in any week—in terms of dollar amount, number of dependents, percentage of basic benefits or of high-quarter wages or of average weekly wage. Only in Connecticut and Massachusetts can any claimant receive allowances for more than five dependents. In the District of Columbia the limit is three dependents; in Indiana, Maryland, Nevada, Ohio, and Rhode Island, four dependents; and in Alaska, Illinois, and Michigan, five dependents. In several States the limitations on maximum allowances in terms of a percentage of high-quarter wages or of basic weekly benefit amount result in reducing, for many claimants, the nominal allowance per dependent or the maximum number of dependents on whose behalf allowances may be paid.

In Nevada the claimant who barely qualifies for the minimum weekly benefit is not eligible for any allowance for dependents. Only in the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Rhode Island can a claimant with the minimum weekly benefit draw the maximum amount of dependents' allowances provided in the law. In Nevada no claimant with high-quarter wages of less than $966.67 can get full $20 allowance for four dependents. The District of Columbia and Maryland have a different type of limit in that the maximum weekly benefit is the same with or without dependents; thus no claimant drawing the maximum weekly benefit can receive any dependents' allowances regardless of the number of his dependents.

Illinois has a limit depending on high-quarter wages as well as number of dependents. The maximum weekly benefit for a claimant with high-quarter wages of less than $1,142.26 is $45 regardless of the number of his dependents; for a claimant with four dependents and high-quarter wages of $2,262.26 or more, it is $88. Indiana relates the amount of the allowance ($1–$3) to the claimant's high-quarter wages. Thus no claimant with high-quarter wages of less than $1,000.01 may receive an augmented benefit. Michigan and Ohio's limit depends on average weekly wages as well as number of dependents.

In most of the States that limit dependents to children, and in the District of Columbia, Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio, the number of dependents is fixed for the benefit year when the monetary determination on the claim is made. In Nevada no dependents' allowances are payable if both parents are receiving benefits; in almost all States, only one parent may draw allowances if both are receiving benefits simultaneously.

330.03 *Dependents' allowances for partially unemployed workers.*—Claimants who are eligible for partial benefits may draw dependents' allowances in addition to their basic benefits in all the States which provide these allowances. In all States except Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, Nevada, and Ohio, the existence of a week of partial unemployment is measured by the basic rather than the augmented weekly benefit, and in all States except Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan, the full allowance is paid for a week of partial unemployment. In Illinois and Indiana the benefit for a week of partial unemployment, including dependents' allowances, is determined by the amount of the partially unemployed individual's earnings. In Michigan the benefit for a week of partial unemployment, which is always one-half of the weekly benefit, includes only one-half of the dependents' allowances. In other States the allowance for dependents may be greater than the basic benefit for partial unemployment.

330.04 *Relation of dependents' allowances and duration.*—As indicated in Table BT–7, in some States the dependents' allowances increase the maximum amounts payable in a benefit year for all claimants because dependents' allowances are added to the basic weekly benefit so long as it is payable. In the District of Columbia and Maryland the maximum potential benefits for the claimant at the maximum weekly benefit amount are the same for claimants with or without dependents because the maximum weekly benefit is the same with or without dependents. However, claimants receiving less than the maximum weekly benefit amount and dependents' allowances in the District of Columbia may draw dependents' allowances so long as basic benefits are payable. In Illinois and Indiana maximum potential benefits, as well as weekly amounts, may be increased for some claimants with dependents but the additional amounts payable are included in the duration formula.

The provisions concerning dependents' allowances and partial benefits also affect maximum potential benefits in a benefit year. In Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio, where dependents' allowances are considered as part of the weekly benefit amount, maximum potential benefits in a benefit year are the same for claimants partially unemployed and those totally unemployed. In Maryland and Nevada, the number of payments for dependents is limited to 26. In the other States where full allowances for dependents are paid for all weeks of partial benefits, the maximum potential benefits and allowances in a benefit year may be greater than the maximum augmented benefits for the maximum number of weeks of total unemployment provided in the law.

335 Duration of Benefits

A few State laws allow potential benefits equal to the same multiple of the weekly benefit amount (20 to 26 weeks) to all claimants who meet the qualifying-wage requirement. Some of these States have an annual-wage formula with comparatively high requirements of base-period wages at all but the lower benefit levels. New York and Vermont have average-weekly-wage formulas. The other States have a high-quarter formula for determining the weekly benefit amount; they all directly or indirectly require employment in more than one quarter for all—or most—claimants to qualify.

335.01 *Formulas for variable duration.*—The other State laws provide a maximum potential duration of benefits in a benefit year equal to a multiple of the weekly benefit (20 to 36 weeks of benefits for total unemployment), but have another limitation on annual benefits. In 29 of these States a claimant's benefits are limited to a fraction or percent of base-period wages, if it produces a lesser amount than the specified multiple of the claimant's weekly benefit amount, as follows:

Duration fraction or percent	*Number of States*
3/4	1
5/8	1
1/2	3
3/8	1
47 percent	1
36 percent	1
1/3	17
3/10	1
27 percent	1
1/4	2

In a few States the fraction applied in a schedule is a weighted one.

In Montana and North Dakota there are three levels of duration (Benefit Table 8, footnote 11). In Idaho and Utah, a schedule of earnings in terms of specified ratios of base-period wages to high-quarter wages yields specified weeks of benefits—from a minimum duration of 10 weeks of benefits to a maximum of 26 weeks in Idaho and 36 weeks in Utah.

In several States with an average-weekly-wage formula, maximum potential benefits depend on a fraction of weeks worked (Benefit Table 8). In one of these, New Jersey, duration is computed at a percentage of base-period wages, if greater. In Michigan and Wisconsin, duration—like the weekly benefit amount—is figured separately for each employer in inverse chronological order.

In all States except Montana, which makes no payments for less than the weekly benefit amount, the maximum potential benefits may be used in weeks of total or of partial benefits. If a claimant has some or all weeks of partial benefits, the number of weeks of benefits may be greater than the number shown in Benefit Table 8. In a few States with dependents' allowances, the maximum potential benefits in a benefit year may be greater than the amount shown in Benefit Table 8 (see Benefit Table 7, footnote 1).

335.02 *Minimum weeks of benefits.*—In Delaware, Illinois, Kentucky, and Pennsylvania, with variable duration and a high-quarter benefit formula, a minimum number of weeks duration (10 to 18) is specified in the law. In other States the minimum potential annual benefits result from the minimum qualifying wages and the duration fraction or from a schedule. For any claimant this minimum amount may be translated into weeks of total unemployment by dividing the potential annual benefit by the weekly benefit. If the weekly benefit amount for a claimant who barely qualifies for benefits is higher than the statutory minimum weekly benefit (because the qualifying wages are concentrated largely or wholly in the high quarter), the weeks of duration are correspondingly reduced.

335.03 *Maximum weeks of benefits.*—Maximum weeks of benefits vary from 20 to 36 weeks, most frequently 26 weeks. Benefit Table 9, giving the number of States by maximum weeks of benefits and maximum weekly amounts, shows the general tendency of the State formulas to be liberal in both respects if liberal in one.

In Massachusetts, Michigan, and Minnesota, duration may be extended for those claimants who are taking training to increase their employment opportunities. In Massachusetts, any claimant certified as attending an industrial retraining course in a vocational school of the State or its political subdivisions is entitled to as much additional as an amount equal to 18 times his weekly benefit, provided he is otherwise capable of and available for work. In Michigan, the claimant attending, at the commission's direction, a vocational retraining program provided or designated by the Commission is entitled to additional benefits of as much as 18 times his weekly benefit amount. In Minnesota duration is extended for individuals enrolled in or who have completed approved training at the rate of 3 weeks for each successive 1-year period preceding the base period in which the individual has 37 credit weeks, up to a maximum of 9 weeks extended benefits.

335.04 *Other limits on duration.*—In most States with variable duration, claimants at all benefit levels are subject to the same minimum and maximum weeks of duration. In Alaska, however, with an annual-wage formula and variable duration, both weekly benefits and weeks of benefits increase with increments of annual wages; claimants at or near the bottom of the benefit schedule are not eligible for maximum weeks of benefits.

Three other States include a limitation on wage credits in computing duration. In Colorado only wages up to 26 times the current maximum weekly benefit amount per quarter count; in Indiana, wages up to $1,400. In Missouri, wage credits are limtied to 26 times the weekly benefit amount. This type of provision tends to reduce weeks of benefits for claimants at the higher benefit levels.

335.05 *Maximum potential benefits in a benefit year.*—In the 52 States, maximum potential basic benefits in a benefit year are lowest in Puerto Rico and highest in District of Columbia. In the States with dependents' allowances, maximum potential benefits for the claimant with maximum dependents' allowances are lowest in Indiana and highest in Connecticut. The distribution of both amounts is shown in the summary table following BT–8.

The qualifying wages required for these various amounts vary even more widely than the benefits, as shown in Benefit Table 8. The variations are related more to the type of formula than to the amount of benefits. In most States, maximum potential benefits require base-period wages of $3,000 or more—in many of these $4,000 or more.

335.06 *Federal-State extended benefits.*—The Federal-State extended benefit program, established by Public Law 91–373, is designed to pay extended benefits to workers during periods of high unemployment. The program is financed equally from Federal and State funds and may become operative either on a national (anytime after December 31, 1971) or State (anytime after October 10, 1970) level. An extended benefits period becomes effective in a State in the third week following the week in which a State or a national "on" indicator is reached and stays effective until the third week following the first week in which both State and national indicators are off, but for not less than 13 weeks.

A national "on" indicator is reached in the calendar week immediately following a 3-consecutive-calendar-month period if in each of the 3 months the rate of insured unemployment (seasonally adjusted) for all States equals or exceeds 4.5 percent. A national "off" indicator is reached in the calendar week immediately following a 3-consecutive-calendar-month period if in each of the 3 months the rate of insured unemployment (seasonally adjusted) for all States is less than 4.5 percent.

A State "on" indicator is reached in the last week of the 13-week period when the rate of insured unemployment (not seasonally adjusted) in the State for such period (*a*) equals or exceeds 120 percent of the average of such rates for the corresponding period in each of the preceding 2 calendar year, and (*b*) is not less than 4 percent. However, no extended benefit period may begin by reason of a State "on" indicator (unless there is also a national "on" indicator) before the fourteenth week after the close of a prior extended benefit period in that State. A State "off" indicator is reached in the last week of the specified 13-week period when the rate of insured unemployment (not seasonally adjusted) in the State for such period either (*a*) falls below 120 percent of the average of such rates for the corresponding period in each of the preceding 2 calendar years, or (*b*) is less than 4 percent.

Within certain requirements, extended benefits are payable at the same rate as the claimant's weekly benefit amount under the State law and eligibility for extended benefits is determined in accordance with State law. A claimant may receive extended benefits equal to the least of the following amounts: one-half the total amount of regular benefits, including dependents' allowances; or 13 times his weekly benefit amount; with an overall limitation on regular and extended benefits of 39 weeks.

All States are required to amend their unemployment insurance laws and adopt a Federal-State program of extended benefits by January 1, 1972. As of January 1, 1971, six States (California, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) have enacted programs in conformity with Public Law 91–373.

335.07 *State programs for extended duration.*—Nine States have solely State-financed programs for payment of extended benefits during periods of high unemployment. In Puerto Rico, the payment of extended benefits depends on the level of unemployment in certain industries, occupations or establishments. In the other eight States they are paid when unemployment within the State reaches specified levels.

In three States with variable duration and a maximum of 26 weeks (California, Idaho, and Illinois), potential benefits are extended by 50 percent up to a maximum of 13 weeks. In Connecticut, with variable duration of 26 weeks, potential duration is extended by 13 weeks for all claimants. In Pennsylvania and Washington, with variable duration and a maximum of 30 weeks, potential benefits are also extended by 50 percent, but total weeks of benefits may not exceed 39. North Carolina, with uniform duration of 26 weeks, extends potential duration by 8 weeks for all claimants; and Vermont, also with uniform duration of 26 weeks, extends potential duration by 13 weeks for all claimants. Puerto Rico, with uniform duration of 20 weeks, extends potential duration by 32 weeks for all claimants within the categories affected. In California these benefits may be paid to claimants during periods of retraining.

In California and Connecticut an individual may not receive State extended benefits for any week for which he is entitled to or is receiving Federal-State extended benefits. Total Federal-State and State extended benefits are limited in California to the lesser of 13 times the weekly benefit amount or one-half the maximum amount of normal benefits payable during the benefit year. In addition, California has additional employment qualifications for receipt of State extended benefits.

Hawaii has a separate law known as the Additional Unemployment Compensation Benefits Law, that provides 13 additional weeks of benefits when a natural or manmade disaster causes damage to either the State as a whole or any of its counties and creates an unemployment problem involving a substantial number of persons and families; or when unemployment in any county or counties in the State is 6 percent or more of the civilian labor force. The State extended duration provisions are summarized in the following table:

Conditions making extension operative and inoperative

State	*Benefits start*	*Benefits end*
California	*When insured unemployment* rate for most recent 13 weeks is 6 percent or more.	*When insured unemployment* rate for most recent 13 weeks falls below 6 percent.
Connecticut	When insured unemployment rate is 6 percent or more in each of 8 of the most recent 10 weeks.	When insured unemployment rate is less than 6 percent in each of 8 of the most recent 10 weeks.
Idaho	Three weeks after the rate of unemployment for the preceding 13-week period is 120 percent of the average rate for the same periods in the 2 preceding years.	Three weeks after the percentage is less than 120 percent of the average rate for the same periods in the 2 preceding years.
Illinois	15th day after insured unemployment rate is at or above 5 percent for 2 consecutive months.	15th day after insured unemployment rate is below 5 percent for 2 consecutive months.

Conditions making extension operative and inoperative—Continued

State	*Benefits start*	*Benefits end*
North Carolina	When insured unemployment rate averages 9 percent or more for any 3 weeks in a consecutive 4-calendar-week period.	Automatically at end of 3d month following the month in which "trigger" for starting program was satisfied.
Pennsylvania	When number of exhaustees in 13 immediately preceding weeks exceeds 1¾ percent.	Last day of 3d calendar week following Governor's proclamation that number of exhaustees does not exceed 1¾ percent, but no period of temporary extended compensation may last less than 60 days.
Vermont	When insured unemployment rate exceeds 7 percent for 4 consecutive weeks.	When insured unemployment rate is 7 percent or less for each of 4 consecutive weeks.
Washington	Third week after insured unemployment rate for preceding 13-week period is at least 120 percent of average rate for same periods in the 2 preceding years and the yearly average insured unemployment rate is 5 percent.	Third week after any 13-week period during which insured unemployment rate was less than 120 percent of the average rate for corresponding 13-week periods in each of 2 preceding years.

340 Seasonal Employment and Benefits

In most States no distinction is made, in determining an individual's benefit rights, between wages received from a covered employer whose operations are seasonal in character and those received in employment not regarded as seasonal. In these States, entitlement to benefits is determined under the same benefit provisions, whether the claimant's base-period employment had been in seasonal or nonseasonal work. In many States the wage levels and the length of the operating period of seasonal pursuits are such that individuals whose only or primary employment has been in seasonal work are automatically excluded from benefits because they do not meet the wage or employment requirements (Benefit Table 2). Also, in applying the availability-for-work test (see sec. 410) all States give special attention to claimants who earned all or a large part of their base-period wages in seasonal employment—especially those filing for benefits during the off-season of the industry in which the wages were earned.

In 16 [3] States there are special provisions, varying in their effect on the benefit rights of the workers concerned, governing the payment of benefits based on earnings in seasonal employment. Florida provides

[3] Excluding Georgia, where the seasonal provision is not operative.

a uniform calendar-year base period and a uniform benefit year, commencing on May 1 following the base period, for cigar workers in Hillsborough County; upon request, workers whose base-period earnings in other employment exceeded their earnings in the cigar industry may request determination of their benefit rights under the base-period and benefit-year provisions in effect for all other workers (Benefit Table 1). In the other 15 States, there are restrictions on the payment of benefits to workers who earned some or a substantial part of their base-period wages in employment defined as "seasonal." In these special provisions the term "seasonal" is defined in specific terms—either in the statute or in rules or regulations implementing the statute—and is applied to (*a*) the industry, employer, or occupation involved; (*b*) the wages earned during the operating period of the employer or industry; and (*c*) the worker himself. In most States the designation of seasonal industries, occupations, or employers and the beginning and ending dates of their seasons is made in accordance with a formal procedure, following action initiated by the employment security agency or upon application by the employers or workers, involving hearings and presentation of supporting data.

The processing of perishable food products and agricultural or horticultural products is designated as seasonal in four States.[4] In Delaware processing of seafood and chicken and allied products is also included. There is an additional specification in Minnesota that, because of seasonal conditions making it impractical to do otherwise, operations are carried on within a regularly recurring period of less than 26 weeks.

In seven other States a seasonal pursuit, industry, or employer is defined in such terms as one in which "because of climatic conditions or the seasonal nature of the employment it is customary to operate only during a regularly recurring period or periods of less than [a specified number of weeks]": 25 weeks in Colorado[5] and Wyoming; 40 weeks in Maine, Virginia, and Ohio;[6] 36 weeks in North Carolina; 7 months in South Dakota.

In Arizona and South Carolina the overall maximum period of seasonal operations is set by law at 44 weeks and 40 weeks, respectively, and the regulations of the employment security agency require, in addition, a 33⅓-percent decline in the level of employment in the

[4] Delaware, Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

[5] 36 weeks for nonprofit religious, scientific, educational, or cultural organizations.

[6] For Great Lakes seamen, 40 weeks commencing with the fourth Sunday of March; for other industries, 40 weeks in any consecutive 52 weeks.

industry over a specified number of weeks to qualify for a designation as "seasonal." In Arkansas, an industry may be designated as seasonal if, because of its seasonal nature, it is customary to lay off 40 percent or more of the workers for as many as 16 weeks during a regularly recurring period of each year.

In general, the restrictions on the payment of benefits to individuals employed during the operating periods of these seasonal industries fall into one of three groups.

1. The most frequent restriction, in effect in seven States, provides that wage credits earned in seasonal employment are available for payment of benefits only for weeks of unemployment in the benefit year that fall within the operating period of the employer or industry where they were earned; wage credits earned in nonseasonal work, or in employment with a seasonal employer *outside* the operating period, are available for payment of benefits at any time in the benefit year. The States with this type of provision are listed below, together with the definitions of "seasonal worker" to whom the restrictions apply:

Arkansas	Off-season wages of (*a*) less than 30 times the weekly benefit amount, if worker's seasonal wages were earned in an industry with an operating period of 6–26 weeks; or (*b*) less than 24 times the weekly benefit amount, if seasonal wages were earned in an industry with operating period of 27–36 weeks.
Colorado	Some seasonal wages in operating period of seasonal industry.
Maine	Some seasonal wages in operating period of seasonal employer.
North Carolina	25 percent or more of base-period wages earned in operating period of seasonal employer.
Ohio	Some wages earned in operating period of seasonal employer.
South Dakota	Some wages earned in operating period of seasonal employer.[1]
Wyoming	Some wages earned in operating period of seasonal employer.

[1] If the initial claim is filed *within* the operating period, entitlement is computed on the basis of both seasonal and nonseasonal wages; if filed outside such period, computation is based on only nonseasonal wages.

2. Under another type of restriction, in effect in four States, benefit rights are based on total base-period wages but benefits are payable only for weeks of unemployment during that part of the benefit year that falls within the operating season of the employer or industry in which the worker earned the seasonal wage credits. These

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States and the definitions of "seasonal worker" to whom the restrictions apply are:

Arizona	Individual who is ordinarily engaged in seasonal industry and, during the off-season, is not ordinarily engaged in other work. (*By regulation, an individual in seasonal* employment who has had less than $600 in nonseasonal insured wages.)
Delaware	More than 75 percent of base-period wages earned in operating period of seasonal employer.[1]
South Carolina	Individual ordinarily engaged in seasonal industry. (By rule of the commission, an individual who earned in each of 2 periods (first and second 4 of the last 9 completed calendar quarters preceding the benefit year) more than 50 percent of total wages in operating period of seasonal industry and less than 33⅓ percent in off-season employment outside the seasonal industry; or an individual who earned all his wages in each of the 2 periods in the operating period of a seasonal industry.)
Virginia	70 percent or more of base-period wages earned with 1 seasonal employer during the operating period.

[1] Such seasonal workers need base-period wages of only $300 to qualify for benefits. See Benefit Table 2.

3. A third type of restriction is provided in three States, applicable to claimants who earned a large proportion of their base-period wages in the operating period of a seasonal industry. Under these provisions no benefits may be paid to the seasonal workers.

Iowa	Individual who was employed solely within the canning season or who had wages of less than $200 in other employment.
West Virginia	Individual with less than 100 days of employment in seasonal industry and less than $100 in other covered employment.
Wisconsin	Individual with less than 18 weeks of employment with seasonal employer and solely within the operating season, and wages of less than $200 in other covered employment earned in the 52 weeks preceding his seasonal employment.

Minnesota has a different type of restriction: seasonal wage credits are reduced in the proportion that the customary length of the operating period in which they were earned bears to the calendar year. There is no limitation on the period during which benefits based on such reduced wage credits may be paid.

345 Interstate Benefit Arrangements

To encourage a claimant to move from a State where no suitable work is available to one where there is a demand for the type of service he is able to render, States have entered into various agreements to protect the benefit rights of claimants who have made such moves. Four interstate agreements specifically provide for the payment of benefits to claimants. These are the Interstate Benefit Payment Plan, the Basic Plan for Wage Combining, the Extended Plan for Wage Combining, and the Consolidated Wage Combining Plan.

345.01 *Interstate Benefit Payment Plan.*—This plan permits an individual to collect unemployment insurance benefits from the State in which he has qualifying wages although he is not physically present in that State. The State in which the individual is located takes his claims, acting as agent for the State that is liable for the benefits claimed. Determinations on eligibility, disqualifications, and the amount and duration of benefits are made by the liable States. All States have subscribed to this plan.

345.02 *Basic Plan for Wage Combining.*—This plan covers the claimant who has earned wages in two or more States but is not eligible for benefits in any one State, separately considered, because of insufficient wage credits. It permits him to become eligible by combining the wages he earned in all States under the law of the State in which he files his claim, even though he may not have earned any wages in that State. Wages earned by the claimant in the other States are available for wage-combining purposes only to the extent that they were earned during a period included in the base period of the State in which the claim is filed. The latter State makes the payment and is reimbursed on a pro rata basis by the wage-transferring States. All States with the exception of Alaska, Mississippi, and Puerto Rico have subscribed to this plan.

345.03 *Extended Plan for Wage Combining.*—All States with the exception of Alaska, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Carolina, Puerto Rico, and Virginia have subscribed to this plan. It relates to unemployed workers who have sufficient base-period wages to qualify for less than maximum benefits in one or more States, and insufficient base-period wages to qualify for benefits in one or more other States. They may, under this plan, combine wage credits earned in more than one State, under the law of the paying State, in order to increase the amount or duration of their benefits. Unlike the Basic Plan for Combining Wages, a claimant for benefits under the Extended Plan is assigned to a State which the claimant chooses and in which he has at least minimum qualifying wages. The Extended Plan also differs in that the State in which the claimant files for extended wage-combining benefits need not necessarily be the paying State. Under both wage-combining plans, once wages are transferred, the applicable law governing the claim is that of the paying State. The method of reimbursement differs from the basic plan in that the transferring States are charged only for the difference between the benefit amount for which the paying State is otherwise responsible and the increased monetary entitlement by reason of combining.

345.04 *Consolidated Wage Combining Plan.*—The consolidated Wage Combining Plan became effective October 1, 1969. As of January 1, 1970 over one-half of the States are participants in the plan. It has features of both the Basic Plan for Combining Wages and the Extended Plan for Combining Wages. The most important difference is that the base period of the paying State will be used and all wages will be transferred if they are in the paying State's base period. A second difference is that a claimant who is not monetarily qualified in the State where he is filing, even after combining, may choose another paying State, provided he has wages in its base period, in an attempt to establish eligibility. Finally, the consolidated plan will prevail if each State in which there are covered wages are participants in the plan even if such States are also adherents to the other combined wage plans. Reimbursement to the paying States under this plan is on a pro rata basis.

BENEFITS

BT-1.—Base period and benefit year

State	Base period				Benefit year		
	Uniform calendar year (1 State)	Individual		Other (12 States)	Uniform beginning (1 State)	Individual beginning	
		First 4 of last 5 quarters (35 States)	Last 4 quarters (4 States)			Week of valid claim (46 States)	Other (5 States)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Alabama		X				X	
Alaska		X [10]				X	
Arizona		X [1]				X	
Arkansas		X					Calendar quarter valid claim filed.
California				X [2]		X [3]	
Colorado		X [10]					Calendar quarter valid claim filed.[5] ([3 6]).
Connecticut		X					
Delaware		X				X	
District of Columbia		X				X	
Florida		X				X [3]	
Georgia		X				X [3]	
Hawaii [4]			X			X	
Idaho		X [1]				X	
Illinois				X [2]		X	
Indiana		X				X	
Iowa		X				X	
Kansas		X				X	
Kentucky		X				X [3]	
Louisiana		X				X	
Maine		X				X	
Maryland		X				X	
Massachusetts [4]				X [8 10]			Sunday preceding filing of claim.
Michigan [4]				X [8]		X [3 5]	
Minnesota [4]				X [8]		X	
Mississippi		X				X	
Missouri		X				X	
Montana		X				X	
Nebraska [4]			X			X	
Nevada		X [1]				X	
New Hampshire	X				Apr. 1		
New Jersey [4]				X [8]		X [3]	
New Mexico		X [10]				X	
New York [4]				X [8]			Monday after valid claim filed.[3]
North Carolina				X [8]		X [3]	
North Dakota		X				X	
Ohio [4]				X [8]		X [3]	
Oklahoma		X				X	
Oregon		X [10]				X	
Pennsylvania		X				X [3]	
Puerto Rico		X				X	
Rhode Island [4]				X [8]		X	
South Carolina		X				X	
South Dakota		X				X	
Tennessee		X [1]				X	
Texas		X				X	
Utah [4]			X [10]			X [3]	
Vermont [4]				X [8 10]		X	
Virginia		X				X	
Washington		X [1]				X	
West Virginia		X				X	
Wisconsin [4]				X [8 10]		X [3 10]	
Wyoming			X [10]			X [3]	

(Footnotes on next page)

BENEFITS

(Footnotes for BT-1)

[1] Last 4 completed calendar quarters following previous base period when new benefit year overlaps preceding benefit year (Arizona); last 4 quarters preceding benefit year if 1 quarter has been used in a previous determination (Nevada and Tennessee); Idaho and Washington extend the benefit year by 1 week if there would otherwise be overlapping of the same quarter in 2 consecutive base periods.

[2] 4 quarters ending 4 to 7 calendar months before benefit year.

[3] Benefit year begins only under following conditions: if claimant is not disqualified with respect to most recent employer from whom he earned wages in excess of $25 in one week; however, individuals disqualified under labor dispute provisions are excepted and may establish a benefit year while disqualified (Michigan); if claimant is not disqualified and has at least 1 effective day (New York); is able to work and available for work (New York, Pennsylvania, and Utah); is unemployed (California, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Michigan, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin); has not misrepresented a material fact with respect to able-and-available requirements or reason for his unemployment (Wyoming).

[4] Wage data for determining benefit rights are obtained on a request basis after worker files claim.

[5] Benefit year may be canceled in cases of intentional false statement, misrepresentation, or concealment of material information (Michigan). Benefit year is canceled if all or remainder of claimant's benefit rights in current benefit year are canceled (Colorado).

[6] Period beginning with week of valid claim, continuing for that quarter, the next 3 quarters and the remainder of any incomplete calendar week.

[8] 52 weeks preceding benefit year (Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Vermont, and Wisconsin); ending with 2d week preceding benefit year (New Jersey and Rhode Island); preceding filing of valid original claim (New York).

[9] First 4 of last 6 completed calendar quarters preceding benefit year.

[10] Base period may be extended, up to 4 quarters, if claimant was incapable of work during the greater part of a calendar quarter (Alaska and Oregon); for any week in which claimant has no earnings because of sickness or disability (Vermont). Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming "freeze" a claimant's benefit rights for any continuous period up to 36 months during which he received workmen's compensation, provided he files his claim within the 4th week after termination of illness or injury. In Massachusetts base period may be lengthened up to 52 weeks if claimant received compensation for temporary total disability under a workmen's compensation law for more than 7 weeks in his base period. In Wisconsin, base period and benefit year are lengthened by the number of weeks in excess of 7 in the base period and 17 in the benefit year, respectively, for which the claimant received dismissal or termination pay, or temporary total disability payments under workmen's compensation law. Wisconsin also provides for lengthening the base period by the number of weeks in excess of 7 and the benefit year by the exact number of weeks during which a back pay award has been made.

BENEFITS

BT–2.—Wage and employment requirements to qualify for benefits

State	Qualifying formula			Wages required for minimum benefit	
	Employment	Wages	Distribution of wages	Base period	High quarter
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Alabama		1½ x high-quarter wages	(1)	$468.00	[1] $312.00
Alaska		Flat	$100 in a quarter other than high quarter.	750.00	
Arizona		1½ x high-quarter wages	(1)	375.00	250.00
Arkansas		30 x wba	2 quarters	450.00	
California		Flat		720.00	
Colorado		30 x wba		420.00	
Connecticut		30 x wba	2 quarters	450.00	
Delaware		36 x wba [2]		360.00	
Dist. of Columbia.		1½ x high-quarter wages [2]	2 quarters	276.00	130.00
Florida	20 weeks [3]	(3)	(1)	400.00	
Georgia		36 x wba	2 quarters	432.00	175.00
Hawaii	14 weeks [7]	30 x wba	(1)	150.00	
Idaho		1¼ x high-quarter wages	2 quarters	520.01	416.01
Illinois		Flat	$225 in quarters other than high quarter.	800.00	
Indiana		Flat	$300 in last 2 quarters	500.00	
Iowa		Flat	$100 in a quarter other than high quarter.	300.00	200.00
Kansas		30 x wba	2 quarters	450.00	
Kentucky		1⅜ x high-quarter wages	8 x wba in last 2 quarters.	343.75	250.00
Louisiana		30 x wba		300.00	
Maine		Flat		600.00	
Maryland		1½xhigh-quarter wages [2, 5]	2 quarters	360.00	192.01
Massachusetts		Flat		900.00	
Michigan	14 weeks [7]	(7)	(1)	350.14	
Minnesota	18 weeks [7]	(7)	(1)	540.00	
Mississippi		36 x wba	2 quarters	360.00	[11] 160.00
Missouri	17 weeks [7]	(7)	(1)	255.00	
Montana		1½ x high-quarter wages [5]	(1)	420.00	280.00
Nebraska		Flat	$200 in a quarter other than high quarter.	600.00	200.00
Nevada		33 x wba [2]		528.00	
New Hampshire		Flat	$100 in each of 2 quarters.	600.00	
New Jersey	17 weeks [7, 8]	(7)	(1)	255.00	
New Mexico		1¼ x high-quarter wage		360.75	288.60
New York	20 weeks [7, 8]	(7)	(1)	600.00	
North Carolina		Flat	3/10 of wages in a quarter other than high quarter.[5]	550.00	
North Dakota		40 x wba	2 quarters	600.00	
Ohio	20 weeks [7]	(7)	(1)	400.00	
Oklahoma		1½ x high-quarter wages [9]	(1)	500.00	125.00
Oregon	20 weeks [7]	(7)	(1)	700.00	
Pennsylvania		32+—36 x wba [2, 6]	⅕ of wages in quarter other than high quarter.	360.00	120.00
Puerto Rico		21+—30 x wba [2]	2 quarters [10]	150.00	[10] 50.00
Rhode Island	20 weeks [7, 8]	(7) (8)	(1)	400.00	
South Carolina		1½ x high-quarter wages	(1)	300.00	180.00
South Dakota		1½ x high-quarter wages	(1)	600.00	250.00
Tennessee		36 x wba [5]	(1)	504.00	338.01
Texas		1½ x high-quarter wages [9]	(1)	500.00	125.00
Utah	19 weeks [7]	(7)	(1)	700.00	
Vermont	20 weeks [7]	(7)	(1)	600.00	
Virginia		40 x wba	2 quarters	720.00	
Washington	(13)	Flat [13]		[13] 1,100.00	
West Virginia		Flat		700.00	
Wisconsin	18 weeks [7, 8, 12]	(7)	(1)	288.00	
Wyoming	20 weeks [7]		(1)	800.00	200.00

[1] Wages in at least 2 quarters automatic requirement for all claimants. Additional requirement for claimants at maximum wba—1½ × hqw (Montana); 1.4 × hqw (Tennessee). Alabama claimants not qualifying for minimum wba will be eligible if paid $200 in high quarter for insured work on other than part-time basis.

(Footnotes continued on next page)

(Footnotes for BT-2 continued)

[2] If claimant failed to meet qualifying requirement for weekly benefit amount computed on his high-quarter wages but does meet the qualifying requirement for next lower bracket, he is eligible for lower weekly benefit; District of Columbia provides a stepdown of 2 brackets, Maryland, 3 brackets, and Delaware, 5 brackets; Puerto Rico has an unlimited stepdown provision.

[3] Requirement, expressed as 20 times an average weekly wage of at least $20 in base period, is equivalent to 20 weeks of employment with wages averaging at least $20.

[5] The multiple (1½) is not applied to the individual's high-quarter wages in Maryland, but the qualifying amount, shown in a schedule, is computed at the upper limit of each wage bracket (assuming a normal interval at the maximum benefit amount); and in Montana, at the lower limit of each wage bracket. In North Carolina the qualifying amount is a multiple (⁹⁄₁₀) of the lower limit of each wage bracket appearing in the benefit schedule.

[6] If base-period wages are less than $600, claimant must have earned wages in 18 weeks.

[7] Weeks of employment with wages of at least $25.01 (Michigan), $15 (Missouri and New Jersey), $20 (Ohio, Rhode Island and Utah), and $30 (Minnesota and Vermont); with average wage of at least $30 (New York, $20 (Oregon and $16 (Wisconsin); with at least 20 hours of work (Wyoming). In Hawaii, no weekly amount specified.

[8] If claimant does not meet regular qualifying requirement, he can qualify in New York if he has 15 weeks of employment in the 52-week period and a total of 40 weeks of employment in the 104-week period preceding the benefit year; and in Wisconsin, if he has 14 weeks of employment in the 52-week period and a total of 55 weeks in the 52-week period plus any base period which ended not more than 10 weeks before the start of the 52-week period.

[9] Alternative flat-amount requirement of $1,350 in base period (New Jersey); $3,000 in base period (Oklahoma); and $1,200 in base period (Rhode Island); ⅔ of the maximum amount of wages as defined in the FICA (Texas).

[10] Agricultural workers may qualify on the basis of earnings in a single calendar quarter.

[11] High-quarter wages must not be less than 16 times minimum weekly benefit amount which is computed annually.

[12] Noncovered employment may be used to qualify, but not to increase benefits, provided individual had 10 or more but less than 18 weeks of covered employment and earned $1,000 or more in wages for noncovered work in Wisconsin.

[13] Prior to July 4, 1971, requirement is 15 percent of average annual wage for 1969. After that date claimant must have total wages of 15 percent of average annual wage rounded to next lower multiple of $50, and either (1) 16 weeks of employment with wages of 15 percent of average wage or (2) 600 hours of employment.

Summary table for BT-2.—Minimum based-period wages required for minimum benefits

Qualifying amount	*Number of States*
$150, less than $250	2
$250, less than $300	4
$300, less than $350	4
$350, less than $400	7
$400, less than $500	10
$500, less than $600	8
$600, less than $700	7
$700, less than $800	6
$800, less than $900	2
$900	2

BENEFITS

BT–3.—*Waiting-period requirements*

State	Initial waiting period		In new benefit year		State	Initial waiting period		In new benefit year	
	Weeks of total unemployment [1]	Weeks of partial unemployment [1]	Not to interrupt consecutive weeks of benefits	May be served in last week of old year		Weeks of total unemployment [1]	Weeks of partial unemployment [1]	Not to interrupt consecutive weeks of benefits	May be served in last week of old year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Ala.	1	[2] 2	X	----------	Mont.	1	([4])	X	----------
Alaska	1	1	X	----------	Nebr.	1	1	X	X
Ariz.	1	1	X	X	Nev.	0	0	----------	----------
Ark.	1	1	----------	----------	N.H.	1	[2] 2	X	X
Calif.	1	1	X	X	N.J.	[3] 1	[3] 1	----------	----------
Colo.	1	1	X	----------	N. Mex.	1	1	X	----------
Conn.	0	0	----------	----------	N.Y.	[5][6] 1	[4][6] 2–4	----------	----------
Del.	0	0	----------	----------	N.C.	1	1	----------	----------
D.C.	1	1	----------	----------	N. Dak.	1	1	X	----------
Fla.	1	1	----------	----------	Ohio	1	1	----------	----------
Ga.	1	1	----------	----------	Okla.	1	1	X	----------
Hawaii	[3] 1	[3] 1	X	----------	Oreg.	1	1	X	----------
Idaho	1	1	X	X	Pa.	[6] 1	[6] 1	----------	----------
Ill.	1	1	X	X	P.R.	1	1	X	----------
Ind.	1	1	----------	----------	R.I.	[6] 1	[6] 1	X	X
Iowa	[3] 1	[2][3] 2	----------	----------	S.C.	1	1	----------	----------
Kans.	1	[8] 1	----------	----------	S. Dak.	1	1	----------	----------
Ky.	1	1	----------	----------	Tenn.	1	1	X	----------
La.	[3] 1	[3] 1	X	----------	Tex.	[3] 1	[3] 1	----------	----------
Maine	[3] 1	[3] 1	X	X	Utah	1	1	----------	----------
					Vt.	1	1	X	----------
Md.	0	0	----------	----------					
Mass.	1	1	X	X	Va.	1	1	----------	----------
Mich.	[3] 1	[3] 1	X	----------	Wash.	1	1	----------	----------
Minn.	1	1	----------	----------	W. Va.	1	([7])	----------	----------
Miss.	1	1	X	X	Wis.	[3] 1	1	----------	----------
Mo.	1	1	----------	----------	Wyo.	1	1	----------	----------

[1] See sec. 300 for definition of total and partial unemployment.

[2] A week of partial unemployment meets waiting-period requirements if followed by a week of total unemployment.

[3] Waiting week becomes compensable after 12 consecutive weeks of compensable unemployment immediately following the waiting period (Hawaii); after 5 such weeks (Iowa); after 4 such weeks (Maine); after 3 such weeks (New Jersey); after 6 consecutive weeks of unemployment (Louisiana); claimant laid off more than 3 calendar weeks but reemployed in 13 weeks entitled in benefit year to 1 additional payment at full wba for last week of unemployment in which he is eligible for benefits (at full or one-half wba) or waiting week credit immediately preceding first acceptance of full-time employment (Michigan); after receipt of benefits equaling 4 times the weekly benefit amount (Texas); if claimant becomes employed with other than a base-period employer for at least 4 of first 10 weeks of benefit year and earns wages of 4 times his wba (Wisconsin).

[4] No payment of partial benefits as such; see Benefit Table 5.

[5] Waiting period is 4 effective days, either wholly within the week of an original valid claim or partly within such week and partly within the benefit year initiated by such claim.

[6] Waiting period may be suspended if unemployment results directly from a disaster for which the Governor has declared a state of emergency.

[7] Waiting-period requirement is in terms of total unemployment only; no waiting period required for benefits for partial unemployment.

[8] Provided claimant was fully employed for less than 4 days and earned less than his wba.

BENEFITS

Summary table for BT–3

Provisions	*Number of States*
No waiting period	4
1 week of total or partial unemployment which may become compensable	7
1 week of total or partial unemployment within benefit year	37
1 week of total or 2 or more of partial unemployment within benefit year	3
1 week of total unemployment within benefit year	2
1 week of total or 2 of partial which may become compensable	1

BENEFITS

BT–4.—Weekly benefits for total unemployment

State	Method of Computing [1]	Rounding to—	Minimum weekly benefit [2]	Maximum weekly benefit [2]	Minimum wage credits required			
					For minimum		For maximum	
					High quarter	Base period	High quarter	Base period
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	High-quarter formula [11]							
Ala.	1/26 [1]	Nearest $	$12.00	$50.00	[1] $312.00	$468.00	$1,287.01	$1,930.51
Ariz.	1/25	Nearest $	10.00	50.00	250.00	375.00	1,237.50	1,856.26
Ark.	1/26	Higher $	15.00	50.00	112.50	450.00	1,274.01	1,500.00
Calif.	1/24–1/27	Higher $	25.00	65.00	180.00	720.00	1,748.00	1,748.00
Colo.	1/22 [4]	Higher $	14.00	77.00	105.00	420.00	[9] 1,976.13	[9] 7,904.52
Conn.	1/26+d.a.	Higher $	15.00–20.00	82.00–123.00	112.50	450.00	2,106.01	2,460.00
Del.	1/25	Higher $	10.00	65.00	90.00	360.00	1,600.13	2,340.00
D.C.	1/23+d.a.	Higher $	8.00–9.00	[2] 73.00	130.00	276.00	1,656.01	2,484.01
Ga.	1/25	Higher $	12.00	50.00	175.00	432.00	1,225.00	1,800.00
Hawaii	1/25	Higher $	5.00	86.00	37.50	150.00	2,125.01	2,580.00
Idaho	1/26	Higher $	17.00	59.00	416.01	520.01	1,508.01	1,885.01
Ill.	1/20–1/25 [1]	Nearest $	[2] 10.00	[2] 45.00–88.00	200.00	800.00	[2] 1,109.26	[2] 1,334.26
Ind.	1/25+d.a [1]	Higher $	[2] 10.00	[2] 40.00–52.00	150.00	500.00	[2] 975.01	[2] 975.01
Iowa	1/22	Nearest $	9.00	61.00	200.00	300.00	1,331.00	1,431.00
Kans.	1/25	Higher $	[10] 15.00	60.00	350.01	450.00	1,475.01	1,800.00
Ky.	1/25	Nearest $	12.00	56.00	250.00	343.75	1,387.51	1,907.82
La.	1/20–1/25	Higher $	10.00	55.00	75.00	300.00	1,350.01	1,650.00
Maine	1/22	Nearest $	10.00	57.00	150.00	600.00	1,243.00	1,243.00
Md.	1/24+d.a.	Higher $	10.00–13.00	65.00	192.01	360.00	1,536.01	2,340.00
Miss.	1/26	Higher $	[10] 10.00	40.00	160.00	360.00	1,014.01	1,440.00
Mo.	1/25	Higher $	3.00	57.00	63.75	255.00	1,400.01	1,460.01
Mont.	1/23–1/28	Nearest $	13.00	42.00	280.00	420.00	1,150.00	1,725.00
Nebr.	1/19–1/23	Nearest $2	12.00	48.00	200.00	600.00	1,100.01	1,300.00
Nev.	1/25+d.a.	Higher $	[2] 16.00–24.00	[2] 47.00–67.00	132.00	528.00	1,150.01	1,551.00
N. Mex.	1/26	Higher $	[10] 12.00	58.00	288.60	360.75	1,482.01	1,852.51
N. Dak.	1/26	Higher $	15.00	54.00	150.00	600.00	1,378.01	2,160.00
Okla.	1/26	Higher $	16.00	49.00	125.01	500.00	1,248.01	1,872.01
Pa.	1/23–1/25 or 50% of full-time weekly wage, if greater.	Nearest $	11.00	60.00	120.00	360.00	1,488.00	2,160.00
P.R. [5]	1/15–1/26	Nearest $	7.00	46.00	50.00	150.00	1,170.01	1,380.00
S.C.	1/26 [4]	Higher $	10.00	53.00	180.00	300.00	1,352.01	2,028.01
S. Dak.	1/22–1/24	Nearest $	12.00	47.00	250.00	600.00	1,125.00	1,687.50
Tenn.	1/26	Higher $	14.00	50.00	338.01	504.00	1,274.01	1,800.00
Tex.	1/25	Higher $	15.00	45.00	125.00	500.00	1,100.25	1,650.02
Utah	1/26	Higher $	10.00	56.00	175.00	700.00	1,430.00	1,550.00
Va.	1/25	Higher $	18.00	59.00	180.00	720.00	1,508.01	2,360.00
Wash.	1/25	Nearest $	17.00	72.00	275.00	1,100.00	1,787.50	1,787.50
Wyo. [6]	1/25	Higher $	10.00	56.00	200.00	800.00	1,375.01	[9] 1,375.01
	Annual-wage formula							
Alaska [6]	2.3–1.1 +d.a.	Nearest $	[2] $18.00–23.00	[2] $60.00–85.00		$750.00		$5,500.00
N.H.	1.7–1.0	Nearest $	13.00	60.00		600.00		6,000.00
N.C.	2.0–1.1	Nearest $2	12.00	54.00		550.00		5,400.00
Oreg.	1.25	Nearest $	20.00	55.00		700.00		4,360.00
W. Va.	1.6–0.9	Nearest $	12.00	58.00		700.00		7,100.00
	Average-weekly-wage formula							
Fla.	50	Higher $	$10.00	$47.00		[5] $400.00		[5] $1,840.20
Mass [11]	50+d.a.	Higher $	12.00–18.00	69.00–104.00		900.00		900.00
Mich.	63–55 +d.a. [1]	Nearest $	[2] 16.00–18.00	53.00–87.00		[5] 350.14		[5] 1,323.70
Minn.	50	Nearest $	15.00	57.00		[5] 540.00		[5] 2,034.00
N.J.	66⅔	Higher $	10.00	72.00		[5] 255.00		[5] 1,810.67
N.Y.	67–50	Nearest $	20.00	75.00		[5] 600.00		[5] 2,980.00
Ohio	50+d.a. [1]	Higher $	10.00–16.00	47.00–66.00		[5] 400.00		[5] 1,840.20
R.I.	55+d.a.	Higher $	12.00–17.00	71.00–91.00		[5] 400.00		[5] 2,545.60
Vt.	50	Nearest $	15.00	61.00		[5] 600.00		[5] 2,420.00
Wis.	63–50	Higher $	11.00	72.00		[5] 288.00		[5] 2,556.18

(Footnotes on next page)

(Footnotes for BT-4)

[1] When State uses a weighted high-quarter formula, annual-wage formula or average-weekly-wage formula, approximate fractions or percentages are taken at midpoint of lowest and highest normal wage brackets. When additional payments are provided for claimants with dependents, the fractions and percentages shown apply to the basic benefit amounts. In Illinois where amounts above maximum basic benefit are limited to claimants who have dependents and also have earnings in excess of amount applicable to the maximum basic benefit, the high-quarter fractions for such amounts are 1/25–1/26. In Indiana, benefit amounts of $41–$52 are available only to claimants with 1–4 dependents and high-quarter and base-period wages in excess of those required for the maximum basic weekly benefit amount. In Michigan and Ohio, benefit amounts above the maximum are generally available only to claimants in family or dependency classes whose average weekly wages are higher than that required for the maximum basic benefit amount. In Alabama claimants not qualifying for minimum weekly benefit amount will nevertheless be eligible if they were paid $200 for insured work on other than a part-time basis in their high quarter and have $468 in base-period wages.

[2] When 2 amounts are given, higher figure includes dependents' allowances. Augmented amount for minimum weekly benefit includes allowance for 1 dependent child; in Michigan for 1 dependent child or 2 dependents other than a child; in Nevada the amount shown is payable only if high-quarter wage is at least $383.34. Dependents' allowances limited in Alaska to intrastate claimants and to those interstate claimants taking an approved training course; and in Illinois and Indiana to claimants with high-quarter wages in excess of those required for maximum basic weekly benefit amount. Augmented amount for maximum weekly benefit includes allowances for maximum number of dependents; in the District of Columbia and Maryland, same maximum with or without dependents. In Illinois and Indiana, wage credits shown apply to claimants with no dependents; with maximum dependents, Illinois requires high-quarter wages of $2,262.26 and base-period wages of $2,487.26 and Indiana requires $1,275.01 in both the high quarter and the base period.

[4] Weekly benefit amount expressed in law as percent of average weekly wage in high quarter: in Colorado 60 percent of 1/13 of high-quarter wage; 50 percent in South Carolina (average weekly wage defined as 1/13 of high-quarter wage). Colorado provides an alternate method of computation for claimants who would otherwise qualify for a weekly benefit amount equal to 50 percent or more of the statewide average weekly wage if this yields a greater amount—50 percent of 1/52 of base-period wage with a maximum of 60 percent of statewide average weekly wage in selected industries.

[5] Separate benefit schedule for agricultural workers with payments, based on annual earnings, ranging between $7 and $26.

[6] Maximum weekly benefit for interstate claimant is limited: in Alaska, to $20; and, in Wyoming, to 75 percent of amount computed under Wyoming law or the maximum weekly benefit in the State in which claim is filed, whichever is lower.

[8] In Michigan, figured as 14 times lower limit of minimum average-weekly-wage bracket (applicable to all claimants) and of maximum wage bracket applicable to claimants with no dependents (with dependents, $1,425.48–$2,189.18, depending on family class). In Florida, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island, and Vermont, 20 times lower limits of minimum and maximum average-weekly-wage brackets; in New Jersey, 17 times; and in Wisconsin, 18 times. In Minnesota, 18 times lower limit of maximum average-weekly-wage bracket.

[9] Amount shown for high-quarter wages is 1/4 base-period wages needed to qualify for maximum benefit; determination of maximum benefit based on 50% of 1/52 of claimant's base-period wages with no specified amount of high-quarter wage required (Colorado). Base-period requirement includes, in addition to wages shown, 7 additional weeks of work with 20 hours in each week (Wyoming).

[10] Minimum computed annually at percent of State average weekly wage—Mississippi, 15 percent; New Mexico, 10 percent. In Kansas minimum wba computed annually at 25 percent of maximum wba.

[11] For individuals with an average weekly wage of $66 or less, benefit formula in Massachusetts is based on a weighted schedule of approximately 1/21–1/26 of high-quarter wages. An average weekly wage formula is used for all other claimants.

BENEFITS

Summary tables for BT–4

Summary of minimum weekly benefit amounts for total unemployment

Minimum weekly benefits	Number of States[1] with specified minimum: Without dependents	With one dependent[2]	Minimum weekly benefits	Number of States[1] with specified minimum: Without dependents	With one dependent[2]
$3	1	0	$14	2	0
$5	1	0	$15	7	0
$7	1	0	$16	3	1
$8	1	0	$17	2	1
$9	1	1	$18	2	2
$10	14	0	$20	2	1
$11	2	0	$23	0	1
$12	10	0	$24	0	1
$13	2	1	$25	1	0

[1] No augmented benefit is shown for Illinois and Indiana, since only claimants with wages above those necessary for maximum basic weekly benefit are eligible for augmented benefits.

[2] See footnote 2, table BT-4.

Summary of "flexible maximum provisions"

Method of computing "flexible" maximum weekly benefit amount, by States	Percent of State average weekly wage	Effective date of new amounts
Computed annually as percent of average weekly wage:		
In covered employment in preceding calendar year		
Arkansas	50	July 1.
Idaho	[1] 52½	First Sunday in July.
Iowa	50	First Sunday in July.
Kentucky	[2] 46.7	July 1.
Maine	52	June 1.
Massachusetts	52.5	First Sunday in October.
Mississippi	[1] 50	July 1.
New Jersey	50	Jan. 1.
North Carolina	50	August 1.
North Dakota	50	First Sunday in July.
Puerto Rico	60	July 1.
Rhode Island	60	July 1.
South Carolina	50	July 1.
Utah	50	First Sunday in July.
Vermont	50	First Sunday in July.
Washington	50	First Sunday in July.
West Virginia	45	July 1.
Wyoming	50	July 1.
In covered employment in 12 months ending June 30		
Connecticut	[3] 60	First Sunday in October.
District of Columbia	50	Jan. 1.
Hawaii	66⅔	Jan. 1.
Kansas	50	Jan. 1.
New Mexico	50	First Sunday in January.
Computed semiannually as percent of average weekly wage:		
In covered employment in 12 months ending 6 months before effective date		
Wisconsin	52½	Jan. 1 and July 1.
In selected industries in State as published by U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, weighted by volume of covered employment in each industry on basis of most recent available figures		
Colorado	60	Jan. 1 and July 1.

[1] But not less than $40 (Idaho); not more than $40 (Mississippi).

[2] Expressed in law as 55 percent of 85 percent.

[3] Based on average weekly wage of production and related workers. May not be increased by more than $6 in any year.

Summary table BT-4 (continued)

Summary of maximum weekly benefit amounts for total unemployment

Maximum weekly benefit	*Number of States with specified maximum*		*Maximum weekly benefit*	*Number of States with specified maximum*	
	Without dependents	*With maximum dependents*		*Without dependents*	*With maximum dependents*
$40	2	0	$65	3	0
$42	1	0	$66	0	1
$45	2	0	$67	0	1
$46	1	0	$69	1	0
$47	4	0	$71	1	0
$48	1	0	$72	3	0
$49	1	0	$73	1	0
$50	5	0	$75	1	0
$52	0	1	$77	1	0
$53	2	0	$82	1	0
$54	2	0	$85	0	1
$55	2	0	$86	1	0
$56	3	0	$87	0	1
$57	3	0	$88	0	1
$58	2	0	$91	0	1
$59	2	0	$104	0	1
$60	4	0	$123	0	1
$61	2	0			

BENEFITS

BT-5.—Weekly benefits for partial unemployment

State	Definition of partial unemployment: week of less than full-time work if earnings are less than [1]	Earnings disregarded in computing weekly benefit for partial unemployment	Rounding of benefit for partial unemployment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Ala.	wba	$6	Nearest $.
Alaska	Basic wba plus greater of $10 or 1/2 basic wba.	Greater of $10 or 1/2 wba.	Higher $.
Ariz.	wba	$10	Nearest $.
Ark.	wba	$5	Higher $.
Calif.	wba	$12	Higher $.
Colo.	wba	$9	Higher $.
Conn.	1 1/2 × basic wba.	1/3 of wages	Nearest $.
Del.	Greater of $10 or 30% of wba.	Greater of $10 or 30% of wba.	Higher $.
D.C.	Basic wba	2/5 wba	Higher $.
Fla.	wba	$5	Higher $.
Ga.	wba plus $8.	$8	Nearest $.
Hawaii	wba	$2	Higher $.
Idaho	wba plus 1/2 wba.	1/2 wba	Lower $.
Ill.	wba	$7	Higher $.
Ind.	wba	Greater of $3 or 1/5 wba from other than base-period employers.	Higher $.
Iowa	wba plus $3.	$6	
Kans.	wba	$8	Higher $.
Ky.	wba [1]	1/5 of wages	Nearest $.
La.	wba	$5	Higher $.
Maine	wba plus $5	$10	Higher $.
Md.	Augmented wba.	$10	Nearest $.
Mass.	Basic wba plus $10.	$10	Higher $
Mich.	wba	Up to 1/2 wba.[3]	
Minn.	wba	$12	Higher $.
Miss.	wba	$5	Higher $.
Mo.	wba plus $10.	$10	Higher $.
Mont.	(4)	(4)	(4)
Nebr.	wba	Up to 1/2 wba.[3]	
Nev.	Augmented wba.	$5	Higher $
N.H.	wba	1/5 of wba	Nearest $.
N.J.	wba plus greater of $5 or 1/5 wba.	Greater of $5 or 1/5 wba.	Higher $.
N. Mex.	wba	1/5 of wba	Higher $1.
N.Y.	(5)	(5)	(5).
N.C.	wba plus 1/2 wba.[1]	1/2 wba	Nearest $.
N. Dak.	wba	1/2 wba	Higher $.
Ohio	wba	1/5 wba	Higher $.
Okla.	wba plus $7.	$7	Higher $.
Oreg.	wba	1/3 wba	Nearest $.
Pa.	wba plus greater of $6 or 3/10 wba.	Greater of $6 or 3/10 wba.	Higher $.
P.R.	wba [1]	wba	Higher $.
R.I.	basic wba plus $5.	$5	Higher $.
S.C.	wba	1/4 wba	Higher $.
S. Dak.	wba plus 1/2 wba.	1/2 of wages up to 1/2 wba.	Higher $.
Tenn.	wba	$5	Higher $.
Tex.	wba plus greater of $5 or 1/4 wba.	Greater of $5 or 1/4 wba.	Higher $.
Utah	wba	Lesser of $12 or 1/3 wba from other than regular employer	Higher $.
Vt.	wba plus $10.	$10 plus $2 for each dependent up to 5.	Nearest $.
Va.	wba	Greater of $10 or 1/5 wba.	Lower $.
Wash.	wba	$12	Higher $.
W. Va.	wba plus $15.	$15	Higher $.
Wis.	wba	Up to 1/2 wba.[3]	
Wyo.	Basic wba	$10	Higher $.

[1] In Kentucky, week of less than 24 hours of available suitable work; in North Carolina, week of less than the equivalent of 3 customary scheduled full-time days. In Puerto Rico, week in which wages or remuneration from self-employment is less than twice claimant's weekly benefit amount. Weekly benefit amount abbreviated as wba.

[3] Full weekly benefit is paid if earnings are less than 1/2 weekly benefit; 1/2 weekly benefit amount if wages are 1/2 weekly benefit but less than weekly benefit.

[4] No provision for partial unemployment. An individual is considered totally unemployed in a week in which he has remuneration of less than twice his weekly benefit amount and no more than 12 hours of work.

[5] Benefits are paid at the rate of 1/4 of the weekly benefit amount for each effective day within a week beginning on Monday. "Effective day" is defined as the 4th and each subsequent day of total unemployment in a week in which a claimant earns not more than $75.

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BENEFITS

BT–6.—Types of dependents included under provisions for dependents' allowances, 11 States

State	Dependent child [1] under age specified	Older child [1] not able to work	*Nonworking dependent*				*Number of dependents fixed for benefit year*
			Wife	Husband	Parent [1]	Brother or sister	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Alaska [2]	[3] 18	X	----	----	----	----	X
Connecticut	18	X	X	X	----	----	X
District of Columbia	16	X	X [4]	X [4]	X [4]	X [4]	X
Illinois	[3] 18	X	X	X	----	----	
Indiana	18	----	X [5]	X [5]	----	----	X
Maryland	16	----	----	----	----	----	X
Massachusetts [2]	[3] 18	X	----	----	----	----	X
Michigan	[3] 18	X	X [5]	X [5]	X [4]	X [4]	X
Nevada	[3] 18	X	X	X [4]	X [4]	X [4]	
Ohio	18	----	X	X	----	----	X
Rhode Island	18	X	----	----	----	----	X

[1] Child includes stepchild by statute in all States except Massachusetts, adopted child by statute in Alaska, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, and Rhode Island, and by interpretation in Massachusetts and Ohio; and grandchild by statute in Nevada. Parent includes stepparent in the District of Columbia and Nevada and legal parent in Michigan.

[2] Only dependents residing in the State (Alaska) or within the United States, its Territories and possessions (Massachusetts).

[3] Child must be unmarried (Alaska and, by interpretation, Massachusetts); "not gainfully employed" (Nevada); must have received more than half the cost of support from claimant for at least 90 consecutive days or for the duration of the parental relationship (Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan).

[4] Not able to work "because of age or physical disability" or "physical or mental infirmity." In Michigan parents over age 65 or permanently disabled for gainful employment, brother or sister under 18, orphaned or whose living parents are dependents.

[5] Spouse must be currently ineligible for Indiana benefits because of insufficient base-period wages (Indiana); must have earned less than $21 in week prior to the beginning of the benefit year (Michigan).

BENEFITS

BT-7.—Allowances for dependents, 11 States

State	Weekly allowance per dependent	Limitation on weekly allowances	Minimum weekly benefit		Maximum weekly benefit		Full allowance for week of partial benefits	Maximum potential benefits	
			Basic benefit	Maximum allowance	Basic benefit	Maximum allowance		Without dependents	With dependents
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Alaska	$5	Lesser of wba or $25.	$18	$18	$60	$25	Yes	$1,680	[1] $2,380
Conn	$5	½ wba	15	7	82	41	Yes	2,132	3,198
D.C	$1 [2]	$3 [2]	8	3	73	[2] 0	Yes	2,482	[2] 2,482
Ill	$1-$17 [3]	Schedule $1-$43 [3]	10	[3] 0	45	[3] 43	No [4]	1,170	2,288
Ind	$1-$3 [3]	$3 [3]	10	[3] 0	40	[3] 12	No [4]	1,040	1,352
Md	$3	$12 [2]	10	12	65	[2] 0	Yes [5]	1,690	[2] 1,690
Mass	$6	½ wba	12	6	69	35	Yes	2,070	3,120
Mich	$1-$10 [6]	Schedule $1-$34 [6]	16	8	53	34	No [4]	1,378	2,262
Nev	$5	$20, but augmented benefit not more than 6 percent of high-quarter wages.	16	[9] 0-8	47	[9] 20	Yes [5]	1,222	1,742
Ohio	$1-6 [6]	$19 [6]	10	6-8	47	19	Yes	1,222	1,716
R.I	$5	$20	12	20	71	20	Yes	1,846	[1] 2,366

[1] Assuming maximum weeks for total unemployment; weeks of partial unemployment could increase this amount because full allowance is paid for each week of partial unemployment.

[2] Same maximum weekly benefit amount with or without dependents' allowances. Claimants at lower weekly benefit amounts may have benefits increased by dependents' allowances.

[3] Limited to claimants with high-quarter wages in excess of $1,142.25 and 1-4 dependents (Illinois) and to claimants with high-quarter wages in excess of $1,000 and 1-4 dependents (Indiana). See text for details.

[4] Dependents' allowances considered as part of weekly benefit amount. See Benefit Table 5 for weekly benefits for partial unemployment.

[5] Not more than 26 payments for dependents may be made in any one benefit year.

[6] Benefits paid to claimants with dependents are determined by schedule according to the average weekly wage and family class (Michigan and Ohio). See text for details.

[9] Amounts shown for minimum weekly benefit vary with claimants' high-quarter wages.

BENEFITS

BT-8.—Duration of benefits in a benefit year

State	Proportion of base-period wage credits or of weeks of employment [1]	Minimum potential benefits [2] [3]		Maximum potential benefits [3]			
		Amount	Weeks	Amount [4]	Weeks	Wage credits required	
						High quarter	Base period
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Uniform potential duration for all eligible claimants						
Hawaii		[3] $130.00	[3] 26	[3] $2,236.00	[3] 26	$2,125.01	$2,580.00
Md		260.00	26	[4] 1,690.00	26	1,536.01	2,340.00
N.H		338.00	26	1,560.00	26	(6)	6,000.00
N.Y		520.00	26	1,950.00	26	(7)	[2,7] 2,980.00
N.C		[3] 312.00	[3] 26	[3] 1,404.00	[3] 26	(6)	6,400.00
P.R		[3] 140.00	[3] 20	[3] 920.00	[3] 20	1,170.01	1,380.00
Vt		[3] 390.00	[3] 26	[3] 1,586.00	[3] 26	(7)	[7] 2,420.00
W. Va		312.00	26	1,508.00	26	(6)	7,100.00
	Maximum potential duration varying with wage credits or weeks of employment						
Ala	1/3	$156.00	13	$1,300.00	26	$1,287.01	$3,898.51
Alaska	34-31 percent [1]	252.00	14	[4] 1,680.00-2,380.00	28	(6)	5,600.00
Ariz	1/3	125.00	12+	1,300.00	26	1,237.50	3,712.51
Ark	1/3	150.00	10	1,300.00	26	1,274.01	3,750.01
Calif	1/2	[3] 360.00	[3] 12-14+	[3] 1,690.00	[3] 26	1,748.00	3,378.01
Colo	1/4 [5]	140.00	10	2,002.00	26	1,976.13	7,904.52
Conn	3/4	[3] 337.50	[3] 22+	[3] 2,132.00-3,198.00	[3] 26	2,106.01	2,842.67
Del	47 percent	144.00	16+	1,600.00	26	1,600.01	3,593.62
D.C	1/2	138.00	17+	[4] 2,482.00	34	1,656.01	4,962.01
Fla	1/2 week of employment.	100.00	10	1,222.00	26	(7)	[7] 4,784.52
Ga	1/4	108.00	9	1,300.00	26	[9] 1,275.00	5,100.00
Idaho	(1)	[3] 170.00	[3] 10	[3] 1,534.00	[3] 26	1,508.01	4,901.03
Ill	33-39 percent [1]	[3] 260.00	[2,3] 10-26	[3] 1,170.00-2,288.00	[3] 26	[10] 1,109.26	[10] 2,975.00
Ind	1/4 [5]	125.00	12+	1,040.00-1,352.00	26	[9,10] 1,040.00	[10] 4,160.00
Iowa	1/3	100.00	11+	1,586.00	26	1,331.00	4,758.00
Kans	1/3	150.00	10	1,560.00	26	1,475.01	4,680.01
Ky	1/3	180.00	15	1,456.00	26	1,387.51	4,360.51
La	2/5	120.00	12	1,540.00	28	1,350.00	3,847.51
Maine	50-33 1/3 percent.	300.00	[1] 12 1/2-30	1,482.00	26	1,243.00	4,444.50
Mass	36 percent	[3] 324.00	[3] 5+-30	[3] 2,070.00-3,120.00	[3] 30	(7)	5,747.25
Mich	3/4 week of employment.	[3] 176.00	[3] 11	[3] 1,378.00-2,202.00	[3] 26	(7)	[7,10] 3,309.25
Minn	7/10 week of employment.	195.00	13	1,482.00	26	(7)	[7] 4,181.00
Miss	1/3	120.00	12	1,040.00	26	1,014.01	3,117.01
Mo	1/3 [5]	78.00	[2] 10+-26	1,482.00	26	1,400.01	4,446.00
Mont	(11)	169.00	13	1,092.00	26	1,150.00	[11] 1,725.00
Nebr	1/3	200.00	17	1,248.00	26	1,100.01	3,708.00
Nev	1/3	176.00	11	1,222.00-1,742.00	26	1,150.01	3,663.01
N.J	1/2; 3/4 week of employment, if higher.	128.00	12+	1,872.00	[3] 26	(7)	[7] 3,727.85
N. Mex	3/5	195.00	17+	1,740.00	30	1,482.01	2,898.36
N. Dak	(11)	270.00	18	1,404.00	26	1,378.01	[11] 3,780.00
Ohio	20×wba plus wba for each 2 credit weeks in excess of 20.	200.00	20	1,222.00-1,716.00	26	(7)	[7] 2,944.32
Okla	1/3	167.00	10+	1,274.00	26	1,248.01	3,889.01
Oreg	1/3	233.00	11+	1,430.00	26	(6)	4,380.00
Pa	1/2	[3] 198.00	[3] 18	[3] 1,800.00	[3] 30	1,488.00	3,600.00
R.I	3/5 week of employment.	[3] 144.00	[3] 12	[3] 1,846.00-2,366.00	[3] 26	(7)	[7] 5,345.76
S.C	1/3	100.00	10	1,378.00	26	1,352.01	4,131.01
S. Dak	32-27 percent [1]	192.00	[2] 10+-16	1,222.00	26	1,125.00	4,500.00
Tenn	1/3	168.00	12	1,300.00	26	1,274.01	3,897.01
Tex	27 percent	135.00	9	1,170.00	26	1,100.25	4,329.63
Utah	(1)	220.00	[2] 10-22	2,016.00	36	1,430.00	4,719.00
Va	29-27 percent [1]	216.00	12	1,534.00	26	1,508.01	5,664.01
Wash	1/3	366.67	[3] 8+-21+	2,160.00	[3] 30	1,787.50	6,478.51
Wis	8/10 week of employment up to 43.	159.50	14+	2,448.00	34	(7)	6,106.43
Wyo	3/10	240.00	[3] 11-24	1,456.00	26	1,375.01	4,660.67

(Footnotes on next page)

BENEFITS

(Footnotes for BT-8)

[1] In States with weighted tables the percent of benefits is figured at the bottom of the lowest and of the highest wage brackets; in States noted, the percentages at other brackets are higher and/or lower than the percentage shown. In Idaho and Utah duration is based on a ratio of annual wages to high-quarter wages—from 1.25–3.25 in Idaho and from less than 1.6–3.3 in Utah. In Maine, claimants in the lowest wage brackets may receive up to 50 percent of their base-period wage credits in benefits and be entitled to benefits for as long as 30 weeks.

[2] Potential benefits for claimants with minimum qualifying wages. Minimum weeks apply to claimants with minimum weekly benefit and minimum qualifying wages. In States noted, the minimum duration varies according to distribution of wages within the base period: the longer duration applies with the minimum weekly benefit amount and the shorter duration applies with the maximum possible concentration of wages in the high quarter (which results in a weekly benefit amount higher than the minimum).

[3] Benefits are extended under State program when unemployment in State reaches specified levels: *California, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Vermont* and *Washington* by 50%; in *Connecticut* by 13 weeks and in *North Carolina* by 8 weeks. Benefits are also extended during periods of high unemployment by 50%, up to 13 weeks, under Federal-State Extended Compensation Program: *California, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey,* and *Rhode Island*. In *Puerto Rico* benefits are extended by 32 weeks in certain industries, occupations or establishments when a special unemployment situation exists.

[4] When 2 amounts are given, higher includes dependents' allowances. Dependents' allowances and weekly amounts above $20 are paid only to intrastate claimants and to interstate claimants taking an approved training course in Alaska. In the District of Columbia and Maryland, same maximum with or without dependents.

[6] Annual-wage formula; no required amount of wages in high quarter.

[7] Figures given are based on highest average weekly wage for claimants without dependents: $92.01 in Florida, $94.55 in Michigan (for claimants with dependents, $96.37 to $156.37, depending on number of dependents), $113.00 in Minnesota, $106.51 in New Jersey, $149.00 in New York, $92.01 in Ohio (for claimants with dependents, $95.01 to $120.01, based on number of dependents), $127.28 in Rhode Island, $121.00 in Vermont, and $142.01 in Wisconsin. No required number of weeks of employment or amount of wages in high quarter. Base-period figure is 52 weeks in Florida, 35 weeks (34 if all wage credits earned with 1 employer) in Michigan, 37 weeks in Minnesota, 35 weeks in New Jersey, 20 weeks in New York and Vermont, 32 weeks in Ohio, 42 weeks in Rhode Island, and 43 weeks in Wisconsin for maximum duration.

[8] Only specified amount of wages per quarter may be used for computing duration of benefits: 26 times the maximum weekly benefit amount in Colorado; $1,400 in Indiana; 26 times claimant's weekly benefit amount in Missouri.

[9] Amount shown is ¼ of base-period wages. To obtain maximum potential annual benefits, claimant must have more than 4 times high-quarter wages necessary for maximum weekly benefits.

[10] In Illinois, claimants with maximum number of dependents need high-quarter wages of $2,262.26 and base-period wages of $2,975 to qualify for maximum potential annual benefits; in Indiana, such claimants need high-quarter wages of $1,275.01 and base-period wages of $5,408; in Michigan, wage credits of $5,472.95.

[11] 3 levels of duration are provided: In Montana, 13 weeks of benefits for claimant with minimum qualifying wages; 20 weeks of benefits if, in addition, he earned at least $100 in each of 2 quarters outside his high quarter; and 26 weeks of benefits, if he had at least $100 in each of 3 quarters outside high quarter. In North Dakota, 18 weeks of benefits if base-period wages equal 40–54 times weekly benefit amount; 22 weeks of benefits if wages equal 55–69 times weekly benefit; and 26 weeks of benefits if wages equal at least 70 times weekly benefit.

BENEFITS

Summary table for BT-8.—Number of States by maximum amount of potential benefits

Amount of maximum potential benefits	*Number of States with specific amounts*: *Without dependents' allowances*	*With maximum dependents' allowances*
Less than $1,000	1	0
$1,000, less than $1,100	3	0
$1,100, less than $1,200	2	0
$1,200, less than $1,300	6	0
$1,300, less than $1,400	7	1
$1,400, less than $1,500	8	0
$1,500, less than $1,600	8	0
$1,600, less than $1,800	5	2
$1,800, less than $2,000	4	0
$2,000 or above	8	6

BT-9.—Number of States by maximum basic weekly benefits and maximum weeks of benefits for total unemployment

Maximum weeks of benefits		20	26	28	30	34	36
Weekly benefits	Total States 52	1	42	2	4	2	1
$40	2	----	2	----	----	----	----
$42	1	----	1	----	----	----	----
$45	2	----	2	----	----	----	----
$46	1	1	----	----	----	----	----
$47	4	----	4	----	----	----	----
$48	1	----	1	----	----	----	----
$49	1	----	1	----	----	----	----
$50	5	----	5	----	----	----	----
$53	2	----	2	----	----	----	----
$54	2	----	2	----	----	----	----
$55	2	----	1	1	----	----	----
$56	3	----	2	----	----	----	1
$57	3	----	3	----	----	----	----
$58	2	----	1	----	1	----	----
$59	2	----	2	----	----	----	----
$60	4	----	2	1	1	----	----
$61	2	----	2	----	----	----	----
$65	3	----	3	----	----	----	----
$69	1	----	----	----	1	----	----
$71	1	----	1	----	----	----	----
$72	3	----	1	----	1	1	----
$73	1	----	----	----	----	1	----
$75	1	----	1	----	----	----	----
$77	1	----	1	----	----	----	----
$82	1	----	1	----	----	----	----
$86	1	----	1	----	----	----	----