The Typical Flow of Unemployment Insurance Benefits as of July 22, 2010



Regular Benefits

Worker becomes involuntarily unemployed, after having unemployment taxes paid on his/her behalf



Regular Benefits

In all States, worker is typically eligible for up to 26 weeks of Statefunded regular benefits*



Emergency Unemployment Compensation Tier I & II Benefits

In all States, worker is typically eligible for up to 20 weeks of Tier I federally-funded temporary Emergency Unemployment Compensation (EUC) and up to 14 weeks of Tier II EUC

Emergency Unemployment Compensation Tier III Benefits

In nearly all States--those with three-month average Total Unemployment Rates (TUR) above 6% or 13-week average Insured Unemployment Rates (IUR) above 4%--worker may be eligible for up to an additional 14 weeks of Tier III EUC benefits.



Emergency Unemployment Compensation Tier IV Benefits

In many States--those with threemonth average Total Unemployment Rates (TUR) above 8.5% or 13-week average Insured Unemployment Rates (IUR) above 6%--worker may be eligible for up to an additional six weeks of Tier IV EUC benefits.



Extended Benefits Tier I Benefits

Depending on State law, workers in States with:

- high 13-week IUR (5%) and 20% increase over average of same period during prior two years;
- three-month average TUR (6.5%) and a 10% increase over same period during either of prior two years; or
- very high IUR (6%) may be eligible for up to 13 weeks of Tier I temporarily federallyfunded Extended Benefits (EB). The Recovery Act temporarily relieved States of their 50% cost-share under the EB Program

Extended Benefits Tier II Benefits

In those States with an optional TUR trigger in State law and TUR that is 1) at least 8% and 2) at least 10% higher relative to the same period during either of the prior two years, workers may be eligible for an additional seven weeks of Tier II temporarily federally-funded EB.

<u>Click here</u> for State TURs & IURs, and extended unemployment insurance benefit tier availability

Chart prepared by Staff of the Committee on Ways and Means, 22 July 2010

^{*}typically provides up to 26 weeks of benefits, but the number of weeks vary by worker and by State. <u>Click here</u> for additional information (report pages 22-25).