JUSTIFICATION PART B
STATISTICAL METHODS

B-1. Respondent Universe and Sampling Methodology

a. Respondent Universe. The respondent universe for paid and denied claims comprises fifty-two State Workforce Agencies (SWAs), employers, and third parties. Within each SWA, the universe for paid claims is defined as all intrastate and interstate weeks paid (or offset) in the State Unemployment Insurance (UI), Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers (UCX) programs. For denied claims, each SWA defines three universes of formal, documented denial decisions or determinations of ineligibility for benefits. These denial decisions are based on (a) monetary issues; (b) separation issues; and (c) nonseparation, or "continuing eligibility" issues.

b. Sampling Methodology.

BAM Paid Claims

SWAs select systematic random samples of paid UI claims each week and use the results of the BAM paid claims investigations to estimate accurately the number and dollar value of proper and improper payments (overpayments and underpayments), and their rates of occurrence. BAM paid claims also provides information that can be used for program improvement, including the type of payment error, error cause, responsible party, point of detection within the system, and the actions of claimants, employers, and agencies prior to the BAM investigation.

The Department has supplied each SWA with software that performs quality assurance edits of the sampling frames and randomly selects the BAM paid claims samples. Each week a random sample is selected of both intrastate and interstate original payments (including combined wage claims) made for a week of unemployment under the state UI, UCX or UCFE programs. A sample of 360 cases per year is pulled in the ten states with the smallest UI program workloads (defined as average annual UI weeks paid during the most recent five calendar years) and 480 cases per year in the other states. State BAM staff audit each selected claim, examining all aspects of a claimant's eligibility to receive unemployment compensation during the sampled week. In their investigation, staff verify wages used to establish monetary entitlements, the claimant's reason for being unemployed, efforts to find work during the week and any other factors which would have affected the claimant’s entitlement to a benefit during the sampled week or the amount of the benefit paid. Effective January 2008, paid claims selected for BAM must be matched with the National Directory of New Hires. The findings are then coded and entered into a database that is maintained on a computer located in each SWA. The Department uploads state BAM results (minus claimant Social Security Number) to a database maintained by the ETA Office of Workforce Security. The Department publishes annual performance results and uses the data for various analytical and evaluative purposes.

BAM Denied Claims

Each week, SWAs select systematic random samples from the three separate sampling frames constructed from the universes of claims for UI for which eligibility was denied for monetary, separation, or nonseparation reasons. Samples are selected using the same sampling frame edit and sample selection software used for paid claims. The Department estimates the accuracy of decisions to deny claimants UI, based on the results of the case investigations for these samples.

Investigation of BAM denied claims follows the paid claims case investigation methodology. It evaluates denials accuracy by investigating random samples of each of the three types of denials. All states sample a minimum of 150 cases of each type of denial in each calendar year. State BAM staff review agency records and contact claimants, employers, and all other relevant parties to verify information in agency records or obtain additional information pertinent to the determination that denies eligibility. Unlike the investigation of paid claims, in which all prior determinations affecting claimant eligibility for the compensated week selected for the sample are evaluated, the investigation of denied claims is limited to the issue upon which the denial determination is based.

The Department distributes a table of random start numbers to use with the BAM paid and denied claims sample selection software. A separate random number is provided for each sample pull (paid claims, monetary denials, separation denials, nonseparation denials) for each of the 52 weekly samples.

Scope: Both paid and denied intrastate and interstate claims in the State UI, UCFE, and UCX programs are included in the sampling frames. Paid and denied interstate claims are included in the sampling frames of the interstate liable State. The "liable" State is the State which pays the UI benefits (that is, that State's Unemployment Trust Fund is charged). The "agent" State is the State that processes the UI claim.

Operational Definitions of Sampling Frames: Unless otherwise stated, definitions refer to those used in ET Handbook 401, 4th edition. ETA report cell references are those used in ET Handbook 402, 4th edition.

(1) Paid Weeks

Include only paid or compensated weeks that fall into all of the following: a) regular program type (UI, UCFE, UCX, or any combination thereof), b) weeks for which the payments/offsets are original payments (defined as the first valid payment/offset made by a state agency to a claimant for that week; offsets would normally recover overpayments established for previous weeks), c) weeks for which "total" or "part-total" payments/offsets are made, and d) weeks for which payments/offsets/intercepted payments are made to intrastate claimants, to interstate claimants by the liable State, or for combined wage claims.

Exclude weeks that all waiting weeks, weeks for which supplemental payments are made, weeks with stop payments, and all weeks paid under the Short Time Compensation (STC) [Workshare], Extended Benefits (EB), Trade Readjustment Allowance (TRA), Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA) programs, any temporary Federal-State supplemental compensation programs, or other special programs, such as Emergency Unemployment Compensation.

(2) Monetary Denials

Include all initial claims that meet the definition for inclusion in the ETA 5159 Claims and Activities report on lines 101 (State UI), 102 (UCFE, No UI), and 103 (UCX only), for item 2 (new intrastate, excluding transitional), item 6 (transitional), and item 7 (interstate received as liable State) and for which eligibility was denied because of:

- Insufficient wages,
- Insufficient hours/weeks/days,
- Failure of high quarter wage test,
- Requalification wage requirement, or
- Other State monetary eligibility requirement

Exclude denied claims made under the Short Time Compensation (STC) (Workshare), Extended Benefits (EB), Trade Readjustment Allowance (TRA), Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA), or any temporary Federal-State supplemental compensation programs.

(3) Separation Denials

Include all separation determinations that meet the definition for inclusion in the ETA 9052 Nonmonetary Determinations Time Lapse (Detection Date) report in cells c1 (intrastate), c5 (interstate), and c193 (multi-claimant) and for which eligibility was denied based on any of the following issues:

- Voluntary quit (either personal or work connected),
- Discharge,
- Labor dispute, or
- Other separation issue reportable under definitions in ET Handbook 401

Exclude denied claims made under the STC, EB, TRA, DUA, or any temporary Federal-State supplemental compensation programs.

(4) Nonmonetary-Nonseparation Denials

Include all nonmonetary-nonseparation determinations that meet the definition for inclusion in the ETA 9052 Nonmonetary Determinations Time Lapse (Detection Date) report in cells c97 (intrastate), c101 (interstate), and c193 (multiclaimant) and for which eligibility was denied based on any of the following issues:

- Able and/or available to work,
- Actively seeking work,
- Disqualifying/unreported income,
- Refusal of suitable work or offer of job referral,
- Refusal of referral to profiling services,
- Failure to report,
- Failure to register with the employment service, or
- Other nonseparation eligibility issue (for example, alien status, athlete, school employee, seasonality, removal of disqualification, and determination of whether claimant's activities or status constitutes service or employment).

Exclude denied claims made under the STC, EB, TRA, DUA, or any temporary Federal-State supplemental compensation programs.

Frequency and Timing:

SWAs create a sampling frame file each week for all four universes. For paid claims, the survey population is selected from all weeks for which payments are made or offsets applied during a

period that begins at 12:00 a.m. on Sunday and ends at 11:59 p.m. on Saturday. This interval is defined by the run time(s) of the computer programs that issue the checks or apply offsets.

The sampling frame for separation and nonseparation denied claims includes all decisions to deny UI claims issued during the period 12:00 a.m. Sunday to 11:59 p.m. Saturday. The date of the determination is the date printed on the determination notice. If no notice is issued, it is the date that the denial action was entered into the agency's record system or that a permanent stop payment order was issued.

The sampling frame for monetary denied claims is constructed slightly differently as it is possible that a UI claim may initially be denied for insufficient wages but subsequently become monetarily eligible upon the addition of wages from out-of-State employers (combined wage claims), Federal wages (UCFE and/or UCX programs), or as a result of the application of alternate base period formulas. In order to allow time for SWAs to request and receive Federal, out of state, and recently earned wage credits, the sampling frame for monetary denials is constructed two weeks after the week ending date of the initial claim. For example, the sampling frame for batch 200910 (March 1 - 7, 2009) will consist of new initial and transitional claims filed on or before February 21 for which the most recent determination issued between February 15 and March 7 denies monetary eligibility.

c. Case Investigation. BAM paid and denied claims case investigations are conducted according to the methods and procedures documented in ET Handbook 395; case investigation procedures for both paid and denied claims are described in detail in chapter VI, except as noted in chapter VIII for denied claims investigations. The information that is collected is specified in the data collection instruments (DCIs) for both paid and denied claims.

BAM investigators collect DCI information from SWA records, claimant questionnaires, and interviews with employers and other the parties with information relevant to the paid or denied claim. The investigator then records this information in an automated database, which consists of individual data records for each sampled paid claim and denial.

All paid and denied claims investigations involve one state investigator and one claimant. The person whose claim was either paid or denied is contacted in-person, by telephone, or by mail. BAM investigators obtain Information from employers and "third parties" -- persons other than the claimant or employer, such as a doctor, school, or labor union, who possess information pertinent to the paid or denied case.

Unlike the investigation of paid claims, in which all decisions affecting claimant eligibility that precede the compensated week selected for the sample are evaluated, the investigation of denied claims is limited to the issue upon which the denial decision was based. For example, if a continued week claim is denied because the agency determined the claimant was not available for work, then only the availability issue will be investigated. The monetary, separation and any other nonmonetary determinations which could have affected eligibility for the week claimed will not be investigated. SWAs have the flexibility to conduct the investigation of both paid denied claims for UI by in-person interview, telephone, mail or fax, as they deem appropriate.

B-2. Procedures for Collection of Information

a. Stratification and Sample Selection. For both paid and denied claims, each state's sample is stratified by week (which BAM refers to as a batch). For denied claims, samples are

selected from sampling frames for each of the three types of denials (monetary, separation, and nonseparation). Systematic samples are selected weekly using software and random start numbers provided by the Department. Annual estimates are weighted to reflect the sample stratification. The formulae used to produce weighted estimates for paid and denied claims accuracy rates are in Attachment B-1.

b. Estimation Procedure. See Attachment B-1 for the formulae used to estimate paid and denied claims accuracy rates and sampling variances.

c. Degree of Accuracy Needed. The Department has adopted a standard for data publication that the 95% confidence interval (roughly two times the standard error of estimate) will be estimated and displayed for each estimated accuracy rate. Attachment B-2 displays the estimated rates and sampling errors for calendar year (CY) 2007 BAM paid claims results for the following types of overpayments:

Annual Report Rate - The annual report rate includes fraud, nonfraud recoverable overpayments, nonfraud nonrecoverable overpayments, official action taken to reduce future benefits, and payments that are technically proper due to finality or other rules. The rate excludes payments determined to be "technically" proper due to law/rules requiring formal warnings for unacceptable work search efforts. All causes and responsible parties are included in this rate.

Operational Rate - The operational overpayment rate includes those overpayments that the states are reasonably expected to detect and establish for recovery -- fraud and nonfraud recoverable overpayments, excluding work search, employment service (ES) registration, base period wage issues and miscellaneous causes, such as benefits paid during a period of disqualification, redeterminations, and back pay awards.

Fraud - The definition of unemployment compensation fraud varies from state to state. The rate includes all causes and responsible parties.

Attachment B-3 displays the estimated rates and sampling errors for CY 2007 BAM denied claims results for monetary, separation, and nonseparation issues.

d. Unusual problems requiring specialized sampling procedures. BAM paid and denied claims does not involve any unusual problems requiring specialized sampling procedures.

e. Use of periodic data collection to reduce burden. Less frequent data collection cycles would not be an appropriate means for reducing burden. This issue is addressed in Part A of the Justification, section A-6. To make reliable estimates of accuracy in a highly seasonal program such as UI, sampling must occur continuously. BAM paid and denied claims samples are drawn weekly. The continuous investigation of these samples, with regular data entry, also provides up-to-date information on accuracy to facilitate continuous improvement. Because the samples are weekly, they can be aggregated over various time periods for analytical purposes.

B-3. Methods to Maximize Response Rates

Because claimants are required to provide information concerning their continued eligibility for UI benefits, nonresponse to the BAM claimant questionnaire can affect eligibility for benefit payments. The response rate for claimant contacts (that is, the percentage of claimant

questionnaires completed) for BAM paid claims is nearly 90 percent. It is more difficult to obtain a complete questionnaire from claimants who were denied benefits. Some of these individuals have returned to work or have relocated and are unavailable for interview.

Even if claimant information cannot be obtained directly, BAM investigators can obtain sufficient information from SWA records, and other relevant parties in order to reach an informed decision concerning the accuracy of the decision to deny benefits. The BAM investigators verify all information provided by UI recipients or obtained from automated file systems and other agency records. They contact all employers for whom the claimant worked before becoming unemployed or who provided part-time work during the claims series or were contacted in job search, as well as interested third parties, such as labor unions or employment agencies. The national case completion rate when all contacts are considered has consistently been over 99 percent for both paid and denied claims.

In CY 2007, although the percentage of claimant questionnaires completed varied considerably by sample type, states were able to complete nearly all of their cases based on agency documentation, employer, and third party information. The following table summarizes claimant response by data collection method. Attachment B-4 displays the response rates for the CY 2007 BAM paid claims samples, and Attachment B-5 displays the response rates for the CY 2007 BAM denied claims samples.

BAM Case Completion and Claimant Interview Method -- CY 2007

Sample Type	Cases Sampled	Valid Cases*	Cases Completed	Percent Completed	In-Person	Tele-Phone	Mail	No Clmnt. Inter.
Paid Claims	24,815	24,811	24,802	99.96%	20.99%	38.16%	29.65%	11.19%
Monetary	8,218	7,963	7,960	99.96%	1.38%	48.42%	16.17%	34.02%
Separation	8,037	7,999	7,997	99.97%	1.49%	46.09%	20.08%	32.34%
Nonseparation	8,129	7,994	7,992	99.97%	1.63%	50.88%	21.81%	25.69%

* Cases sampled minus cases deleted because they did not meet the definition for inclusion in the survey population and denied claims that were withdrawn by the claimant.

In order to reduce respondent burden and maximize claimant response, the number of data elements collected for DCA is significantly smaller than the amount of data collected for BAM paid claims. Because only information relevant to the monetary, separation, or nonseparation denial issue is verified, the number of data elements per case is one-third or less of the number collected for BAM paid claims, which investigates decisions at all three points in the UI claims process. In addition, SWAs follow up the initial claimant contact with a sufficient number of call-backs and re-contact attempts to demonstrate that a reasonable attempt was made to obtain the information.

SWAs administering the BAM program are encouraged to:

- Use all available data collection methods -- in-person, telephone, mail, e-mail, and fax -- to complete their investigations;

- Be as flexible as feasible in accommodating the schedules of claimants, employers, and other relevant parties;

- Develop clear and concise questionnaires and scripts which clearly explain the purpose of the data collection effort and minimize the time commitment of the respondent. To this end the Department shares examples and prototype case investigation materials in order to disseminate best practices as widely as possible;

- Clearly inform the respondents that the confidentiality of the information they provide will be strictly maintained and that any information that can identify an individual, such as a claimant's social security number, will not be shared with the Department's or any other State's record systems; and

- Emphasize to respondents that the major objective of the BAM program is the improvement of the UI system, and that their cooperation will contribute to insuring that individuals who are in fact eligible for UI benefits receive them.

B-4. Tests of Procedures or Methods

Paid Claims

In 1991 the Department of Labor completed a pilot test of the feasibility and cost-effectiveness of telephone contacts in lieu of in-person interviews with claimants, employers, and third parties. Four States participated in the pilot test, giving a wide range of economic, social and geographical environments. Briefly, the pilot showed that the telephone was reasonably effective in detecting overpayment and underpayment errors: the patterns of erroneous payments by type and cause were basically the same as detected by the in-person control investigations. Although the rate of dollars overpaid discovered by the two methods in one State was virtually identical, in the other three the telephone estimate was only 60% of the in-person estimate. The pilot showed that the telephone methodology was very effective for certain aspects of BAM investigations, but less so for others. It also showed that BAM investigations could be done considerably less expensively by telephone--at about half the cost, confirming the estimate from a similar pilot project conducted in Idaho in the late 1980s.

Denied Claims

In 1987 the Department completed a five-State pilot test of using the BAM field-check methodology for determining the accuracy of benefit denial decisions. Three different sampling designs were evaluated in the 1986-87 pilot: (1) separate sampling frames for monetary, separation, and nonseparation (continuing eligibility) denials and a single sampling frame for all paid claims; (2) separate sampling frames for denials and decisions to affirm eligibility at the monetary, separation, and nonseparation points of determination in the UI claims process; and (3) a longitudinal approach, in which claimants were sampled at the time that the initial claim was filed, and eligibility determinations (either to deny or affirm eligibility) were investigated as they occurred during the claims process. The 1997-98 DCA pilot was based on model 1, which was the simplest design and preserved the design used for BAM paid claims. As noted in A-12, the Department has relied on results of the 1997-98 DCA pilot to estimate case-completion times and burden hours for national implementation of DCA.

B-5. Consultations on Statistical Aspects of the Design

The following individuals assisted in the development of the statistical design of BAM paid and denied claims and may be contacted for further information:

Andrew Spisak
Employment and Training Administration
Office of Workforce Security
Phone: 202-693-3196
E-mail: Spisak.andrew@dol.gov

Estimation Procedure for Benefit Accuracy Measurement

BAM Paid Claims

1. Ratio Estimate of Overpayment Rate

The parameter to be estimated, R_o, is the ratio of Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits overpaid to total UI benefits paid: $R_o = Y/X$, where Y = Total dollars overpaid in the population and X = Total UI benefits paid in the population.

R_o is estimated by the sample ratio:

$$r_o = \left(\sum_{h=1}^{H} \left(N_h / m_h \right) \sum_{i=1}^{m_h} y_{hi} \right) / \left(\sum_{h=1}^{H} \left(N_h / m_h \right) \sum_{i=1}^{m_h} x_{hi} \right)$$

where:

H = Number of batches (weekly samples) in the period for which the estimate is being made.

N_h = Total number of UI payments in the population for batch h. (Note: This value is available from state automated record systems and does not have to be estimated.)

m_h = Number of completed sample cases in batch h.

x_{hi} = Amount of UI benefits paid/offset for the i^{th} case in batch h.

y_{hi} = Dollars overpaid for the i^{th} case in batch h.

Nonresponse is assumed to be random.

2. Sampling Variance of Ratio Estimate of Overpayment Rate

The following formula will be used to estimate the sampling variance of the ratio estimate of the BAM paid claims overpayment rate.

(Note: Because the sampling fractions, $f_h = m_h/N_h$, are negligible, the term $(1-f_h)$ has been omitted from the equations.)

$$\text{estVar}(r_o) = \frac{\sum_{h=1}^{H} [(N_h^2 / m_h)(s_{yh}^2 + r_o^2 * s_{xh}^2 - 2 * r_o * s_{yxh})]}{N^2 \bar{X}^2}$$

$$= \frac{\sum_{h=1}^{H} [(N_h^2 / m_h)(s_{yh}^2 + r_o^2 * s_{xh}^2 - 2 * r_o * s_{yxh})]}{X^2}$$

where:

$$s_{yh}^2 = \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_h} y_{hi}^2\right) - \left[\left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_h} y_{hi}\right)^2 / m_h\right]}{(m_h - 1)}$$

is the sample variance of the dollars overpaid;

$$s_{xh}^2 = \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_h} x_{hi}^2\right) - \left[\left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_h} x_{hi}\right)^2 / m_h\right]}{(m_h - 1)}$$

is the sample variance of the dollars paid/offset; and

$$s_{yxh} = \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_h} \langle x_{hi} * y_{hi} \rangle\right) - \left[\left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_h} x_{hi}\right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_h} y_{hi}\right) / m_h\right]}{(m_h - 1)}$$

is the sample covariance of the dollars overpaid and the dollars paid/offset.

X = Total population dollars paid/offset for the H batches.
(Note: This value is available from state automated record systems and does not have to be estimated.)

3. Ratio Estimate of Overpayment Rate for Subgroups

The parameter to be estimated, R_{ok}, is the ratio of Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits overpaid to total UI benefits paid for population subgroup *k*: $R_{ok} = Y_k/X_k$, where Y_k=Total dollars overpaid in the population for the k^{th} subgroup and X_k=Total UI benefits paid in the population for the k^{th} subgroup.

R_{ok} is estimated by the sample ratio:

$$r_{ok} = \left(\sum_{h=1}^{H} \left(N_h / m_h \right) \sum_{i=1}^{m_h} y_{hik} \right) / \left(\sum_{h=1}^{H} \left(N_h / m_h \right) \sum_{i=1}^{m_h} x_{hik} \right)$$

where:

x_{hik} = Amount of UI benefits paid/offset for the i^{th} case in the k^{th} subgroup in batch h.

$x_{hik} = x_{hi}$, for hi in the k^{th} subgroup, and
$x_{hik} = 0$, for hi *not* in the k^{th} subgroup

y_{hik} = Dollars overpaid for the i^{th} case in the k^{th} subgroup in batch h.

$y_{hik} = y_{hi}$, for hi in the k^{th} subgroup, and
$y_{hik} = 0$, for hi *not* in the k^{th} subgroup

Nonresponse is assumed to be random.

4. Sampling Variance of Ratio Estimate of Overpayment Rate for Subgroups

The following formula will be used to estimate the sampling variances of the ratio estimate of the overpayment rate for subgroups.

(Note: Because the sampling fractions, $f_h=m_h/N_h$, are negligible, the term $(1-f_h)$ has been omitted from the equations.)

$$\text{estVar}(r_{ok}) = \frac{\sum_{h=1}^{H} \left[\left(N_h^2 / m_h \right) \left(s_{yh(k)}^2 + r_{ok}^2 * s_{xh(k)}^2 - 2 * r_{ok} * s_{yxh(k)} \right) \right]}{X_k'^2}$$

where:

$$s^2_{yh(k)} = \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_h} y^2_{hik}\right) - \left[\left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_h} y_{hik}\right)^2 / m_h\right]}{(m_h - 1)}$$

is the sample variance of the dollars overpaid in the k[th] subgroup;

$$s^2_{xh(k)} = \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_h} x^2_{hik}\right) - \left[\left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_h} x_{hik}\right)^2 / m_h\right]}{(m_h - 1)}$$

is the sample variance of the dollars paid/offset in the k[th] subgroup; and

$$s_{yxh(k)} = \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_h} \langle x_{hik} * y_{hik} \rangle\right) - \left[\left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_h} x_{hik}\right)\left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_h} y_{hik}\right) / m_h\right]}{(m_h - 1)}$$

is the sample covariance of the dollars overpaid and the dollars paid/offset.

$$X_k' = \sum_{h=1}^{H} [(N_h / m_h) x_{hk}]$$

is the estimated total dollars paid/offset for the H batches.

In the preceeding formulas,

$x_{hik} = x_{hi}$, for hi in the kth subgroup, and
$x_{hik} = 0$, for hi *not* in the kth subgroup;

$y_{hik} = y_{hi}$, for hi in the kth subgroup, and
$y_{hik} = 0$, for hi *not* in the kth subgroup

x_{hk} = Amount of UI benefits paid/offset in the k[th] subgroup in the sample in batch h.

5. Ratio Estimate of Proper Payment Rate

The parameter to be estimated, R_p, is the ratio of Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits properly paid to total UI benefits paid: $R_p = Z/X$, where Z = Total dollars properly paid in the population and X = Total UI benefits paid in the population.

R_p is estimated by the sample ratio:

$$r_p = \left(\sum_{h=1}^{H} (N_h / m_h) \sum_{i=1}^{m_h} z_{hi} \right) / \left(\sum_{h=1}^{H} \left(N_h / m_h \right) \sum_{i=1}^{m_h} x_{hi} \right)$$

where H, N_h, m_h, and x_{hi} are defined as in 1., above, and

z_{hi} = Dollars properly paid (dollars paid - dollars overpaid) for the i^{th} case in batch h.

6. Sampling Variance of Ratio Estimate of Proper Payment Rate

The following formula will be used to estimate the sampling variance of the ratio estimate of the BAM paid claims proper payment rate.

(Note: Because the sampling fractions, $f_h=m_h/N_h$, are negligible, the term $(1-f_h)$ has been omitted from the equations.)

$$\text{estVar}(r_p) = \frac{\sum_{h=1}^{H} [(N_h^2 / m_h)(s_{zh}^2 + r_p^2 * s_{xh}^2 - 2 * r_p * s_{zxh})]}{X^2}$$

where H, N_h, m_h, X, and s^2_{xh} are defined as in 1. and 2., above;

s^2_{zh} is the sample variance of the dollars properly paid; and

s_{zxh} is the sample covariance of the dollars properly paid and dollars paid.

7. Ratio Estimate of Proper Payment Rate for Subgroups

The parameter to be estimated, R_{pk}, is the ratio of Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits properly paid to total UI benefits paid for population subgroup *k*: $R_{pk} = Z_k/X_k$, where Z_k=Total dollars properly paid in the population for the k^{th} subgroup and X_k=Total UI benefits paid in the population for the k^{th} subgroup.

R_{pk} is estimated by the sample ratio r_{pk} which is defined as the estimator r_{ok} in section 3, above, <u>except that</u>:

z_{hik} = Dollars properly paid (dollars paid - dollars overpaid) for the i^{th} case in the k^{th} subgroup in batch h.

$z_{hik} = z_{hi}$, for hi in the k^{th} subgroup, and
$z_{hik} = 0$, for hi *not* in the k^{th} subgroup

8. Sampling Variance of Ratio Estimate of Proper Payment Rate for Subgroups

The following formula will be used to estimate the sampling variances of the ratio estimate of the proper payment rate for subgroups.

(Note: Because the sampling fractions, $f_h=m_h/N_h$, are negligible, the term $(1-f_h)$ has been omitted from the equations.)

$$\text{estVar}(r_{pk}) = \frac{\sum_{h=1}^{H}[(N_h^2/m_h)(s^2_{zh(k)} + r^2_{pk} * s^2_{xh(k)} - 2 * r_{pk} * s_{zxh(k)})]}{X'^2_k}$$

where H, N_h, m_h, X'^2_k, and $s^2_{xh(k)}$ are defined as in 1.and 4., above;

$s^2_{zh(k)}$ is the sample variance of the dollars properly paid in the k^{th} subgroup; and

$s_{zxh(k)}$ is the sample covariance of the dollars properly paid and dollars paid in the k^{th} subgroup.

9. Ratio Estimate of Underpayment Rate

The parameter to be estimated, R_u is the ratio of Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits underpaid to total UI benefits paid: $R_u = U/X$, where U = Total dollars underpaid in the population and X = Total UI benefits paid in the population.

R_u is estimated by the sample ratio:

$$r_u = \left(\sum_{h=1}^{H}(N_h/m_h)\sum_{i=1}^{m_h} u_{hi}\right) / \left(\sum_{h=1}^{H}(N_h/m_h)\sum_{i=1}^{m_h} x_{hi}\right)$$

where H, N_h, m_h, and x_{hi} are defined as in 1., above, and

u_{hi} = Dollars underpaid for the i^{th} case in batch h.

10. Sampling Variance of Ratio Estimate of Underpayment Rate

The following formula will be used to estimate the sampling variance of the ratio estimate of the BAM paid claims underpayment rate.

(Note: Because the sampling fractions, $f_h=m_h/N_h$, are negligible, the term $(1-f_h)$ has been omitted from the equations.)

$$\text{estVar}(r_u) = \frac{\sum_{h=1}^{H} [(N_h^2 / m_h)(s_{uh}^2 + r_u^2 * s_{xh}^2 - 2 * r_u * s_{uxh})]}{X^2}$$

where H, N_h, m_h, X, and s^2_{xh} are defined as in 1. and 2., above;

s^2_{uh} is the sample variance of the dollars underpaid; and

s_{uxh} is the sample covariance of the dollars underpaid and dollars paid.

11. Ratio Estimate of Underpayment Rate for Subgroups

The parameter to be estimated, R_{uk}, is the ratio of Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits underpaid to total UI benefits paid for population subgroup *k*: $R_{uk} = U_k/X_k$, where U_k=Total dollars underpaid in the population for the k^{th} subgroup and X_k=Total UI benefits paid in the population for the k^{th} subgroup.

R_{uk} is estimated by the sample ratio r_{uk} which is defined as the estimator r_{ok} in section 3, above, <u>except that</u>:

u_{hik} = Dollars underpaid for the i^{th} case in the k^{th} subgroup in batch h.

$u_{hik} = u_{hi}$, for hi in the k^{th} subgroup, and
$u_{hik} = 0$, for hi *not* in the k^{th} subgroup

12. Sampling Variance of Ratio Estimate of Underpayment Rate for Subgroups

The following formula will be used to estimate the sampling variances of the ratio estimate of the underpayment rate for subgroups.

(Note: Because the sampling fractions, $f_h=m_h/N_h$, are negligible, the term $(1-f_h)$ has been omitted from the equations.)

$$\text{estVar}(r_{uk}) = \frac{\sum_{h=1}^{H} [(N_h^2 / m_h)(s_{uh(k)}^2 + r_{uk}^2 * s_{xh(k)}^2 - 2 * r_{uk} * s_{uxh(k)})]}{X_k'^2}$$

where H, N_h, m_h, $X_k'^2$, and $s^2_{xh(k)}$ are defined as in 1.and 4., above;

$s^2_{uh(k)}$ is the sample variance of the dollars underpaid in the k^{th} subgroup; and

$s_{uxh(k)}$ is the sample covariance of the dollars underpaid and dollars paid in the k^{th} subgroup.

Confidence Intervals

The 95% confidence interval for any estimated ratio r_θ (1, 3, 5, 7, 9, or 11, above) is:

$$r_\theta - (1.96 * \sqrt{estVar(r_\theta)})$$

$$r_\theta + (1.96 * \sqrt{estVar(r_\theta)})$$

Coefficient of Variation

The coefficient of variation (cv) of an estimate r_θ is:

$$cv(r_\theta) = \frac{\sqrt{VAR(r_\theta)}}{E(r_\theta)}$$

$$cv(r_\theta) = \frac{SE(r_\theta)}{E(r_\theta)}$$

BAM Denied Claims

Equations for Case Error Estimates

The following notation will be used:

H = the number of weeks (batches) in the period for which the estimate is being made.

N_h = the number of denied claims in week *h*.

X_h = the number of claims in week *h* which were erroneously denied.

P_h = X_h/N_h = the proportion of claims in week *h* which were erroneously denied.

$N_\bullet = \sum_{h=1}^{H} N_h$ = total number of denied claims in the period.

$X_\bullet = \sum_{h=1}^{H} X_h$ = total number of claims erroneously denied in the period.

The parameter to be estimated, P, is the proportion of claims erroneously denied during the period. Estimates will be made for each of the three denial universes -- monetary, separation, and nonseparation. We wish to estimate:

$$P = X_\bullet/N_\bullet = N_{-}^{-1} \sum_{h=1}^{H} N_h P_h$$

Now let

m_h = the number of <u>completed</u> sample claims for week *h*.

$m_\bullet = \sum_{h=1}^{H} m_h$ = total number of completed sample claims in the period.

x_h = the number of claims in week *h* which were erroneously denied.

$\hat{P}_h = x_h / m_h$ = proportion of sample claims in week *h* which were erroneously denied.

If it is assumed that non-response is "at random", then $E(\hat{P}_h) = E(x_h / m_h) = X_h / N_h = P_h$.

It follows that $\hat{P} = N^{-1} \sum_{h=1}^{H} N_h \hat{P}_h$ is unbiased for P. Furthermore, as sampling is independent within each week (stratum), it follows that

where $f_h = m_h/N_h$. The usual estimator for $var(\hat{P})$ is

$$\hat{var}(\hat{P}) = N^{-2} \sum_{h=1}^{H} N_h^2 (1 - f_h) \frac{\hat{P}_h(1 - \hat{P}_h)}{(m_h - 1)}.$$

If f_h is negligible then

$$\hat{var}(\hat{P}) = N^{-2} \sum_{h=1}^{H} N_h^2 \frac{\hat{P}_h(1 - \hat{P}_h)}{(m_h - 1)}$$

can be used for variance estimation.

Proportions for Subgroups

The proportion of denial actions which were incorrectly decided may be estimated for population subgroups, for example UI program (State UI, UCFE, UCX), filing method (in-person, telephone, mail), or demographic classifications.

Building on the notation above, for the k^{th} subgroup and the h^{th} week let

N_{hk} = the number of denied claims.

X_{hk} = the number of claims were erroneously denied.

P_{hk} = X_{hk}/N_{hk} = the proportion of claims which were erroneously denied.

Then for the k^{th} subgroup we have

$N_{\bullet k} = \sum_{h=1}^{H} N_{hk}$ = total number of denied claims in the period.

$X_{\bullet k} = \sum_{h=1}^{H} X_{hk}$ = total number of claims erroneously denied in the period.

The parameter to be estimated, $P_{\bullet k}$, is the proportion of claims erroneously denied during the period for subgroup *k*. Analogous to previous work, we can write

$$P_{\bullet k} = X_{\bullet k}/N_{\bullet k} = N_{\_k}^{-1} \sum_{h=1}^{H} N_{hk} P_{hk} .$$

Note that neither $X_{\bullet k}$ nor $N_{\bullet k}$ is known. For the k^{th} subgroup, h^{th} week, let

m_{hk} = the number of <u>completed</u> sample claims for week *h*.

x_{hk} = the number of claims in week *h* which were erroneously denied.

Assuming nonresponse is "at random", $\hat{X}_{\_k} = \sum_{h=1}^{H} \frac{N_h}{m_h} x_{hk}$ is unbiased for $X_{\bullet k}$ and

$\hat{N}_{\_k} = \sum_{h=1}^{H} \frac{N_h}{m_h} m_{hk}$ is unbiased for $N_{\bullet k}$. The ratio estimator $\hat{P}_{\_k} = \hat{X}_{\_k} / \hat{N}_{\_k}$ is approximately unbiased for $P_{\bullet k}$, and

$$var(\hat{P}_{\_k}) \cong N_{\_k}^{-2} \sum_{h=1}^{H} (1 - f_{hk}) \frac{N_h^2 \theta_{hk}}{m_h} [P_{hk}(1 - P_{hk}) + (1 - \theta_{hk})(P_{hk} - P_{.k})^2]$$

where $f_{hk} = m_{hk}/N_{hk}$ and $\theta_{hk} = N_{hk}/N_h$. Assuming that f_{hk} is negligible, an estimate for the variance is given by

$$\hat{v}ar(\hat{P}_{\_k}) = \hat{N}_{\_k}^{-2} \sum_{h=1}^{H} \frac{N_h^2 \hat{\theta}_{hk}}{(m_h - 1)} [\hat{P}_{hk}(1 - \hat{P}_{hk}) + (1 - \hat{\theta}_{hk})(\hat{P}_{hk} - \hat{P}_{.k})^2]$$

where

$\hat{\theta}_{hk} = m_{hk} / m_h$ and

$$\hat{P}_{hk} = \begin{cases} x_{hk} / m_{hk} \text{ if } m_{hk} > 0 \\ 0 \quad \text{otherwise} \end{cases} .$$

Confidence Intervals

The 95% confidence interval for any estimate (u) is:

$$u - (1.96 * \sqrt{VAR(u)})$$

$$u + (1.96 * \sqrt{VAR(u)})$$

Coefficient of Variation

The coefficient of variation (cv) of an estimate u is:

$$cv(u) = \frac{\sqrt{VAR(u)}}{E(u)}$$

$$cv(u) = \frac{SE(u)}{E(u)}$$

Attachment B-2

UI Benefit Accuracy Measurement Rates -- CY 2007

ST	Sample	Amount Paid	Annual Report Rate	95% CI +/-	Oper. Rate	95% CI +/-	Fraud Rate	95% CI +/-
AK	480	$107,936,389	9.959%	2.484	6.806%	2.087	2.964%	1.468
AL	480	$230,612,297	11.674%	2.968	8.433%	2.511	3.816%	1.791
AR	480	$300,311,480	9.260%	2.407	8.518%	2.344	4.775%	1.848
AZ	481	$270,174,480	18.018%	3.452	9.609%	2.621	6.381%	2.196
CA	1,044	$5,007,138,790	5.783%	1.556	4.003%	1.314	3.544%	1.263
CO	477	$308,082,435	17.497%	3.437	3.965%	1.801	1.035%	.952
CT	475	$552,664,329	5.088%	2.144	3.975%	1.876	3.796%	2.052
DC	360	$97,159,601	7.435%	2.597	5.280%	2.187	3.355%	1.801
DE	360	$101,454,749	10.119%	3.279	5.801%	2.593	6.439%	2.621
FL	480	$1,133,031,716	4.656%	1.835	4.473%	1.799	.831%	.809
GA	480	$625,378,571	6.166%	2.293	2.264%	1.458	1.101%	1.095
HI	400	$121,592,782	7.162%	2.567	1.168%	.907	.553%	.705
IA	480	$333,328,012	12.022%	2.878	6.400%	2.061	.315%	.463
ID	483	$128,070,829	11.126%	2.961	4.504%	1.841	2.876%	1.582
IL	564	$1,907,648,294	13.320%	2.849	6.942%	2.019	1.899%	1.242
IN	480	$731,010,100	18.109%	3.533	6.630%	2.404	1.680%	1.409
KS	495	$230,843,959	4.224%	1.835	3.992%	1.797	.717%	.822
KY	485	$396,367,539	3.688%	1.653	2.855%	1.431	1.634%	1.103
LA	480	$159,544,344	46.511%	4.682	17.92%	3.588	6.263%	2.272
MA	683	$1,429,708,631	3.915%	1.352	2.535%	1.101	1.636%	.990
MD	480	$439,663,744	9.869%	2.662	3.693%	1.657	1.472%	1.030
ME	360	$114,418,407	10.147%	3.431	4.053%	2.011	2.185%	1.593
MI	480	$1,737,449,091	9.207%	2.522	8.521%	2.464	2.468%	1.425
MN	480	$742,347,121	10.931%	3.913	8.014%	3.648	2.077%	1.424
MO	480	$423,533,672	6.946%	2.369	6.467%	2.332	3.381%	1.752
MS	479	$138,279,256	9.476%	2.712	5.708%	2.131	4.802%	2.025
MT	360	$66,280,549	7.421%	2.882	5.966%	2.688	.601%	.549
NC	520	$914,579,224	9.530%	2.317	6.475%	1.947	2.454%	1.325
ND	360	$39,756,539	5.627%	2.548	2.599%	1.716	.539%	.518
NE	482	$80,468,539	11.886%	2.973	7.999%	2.489	1.799%	1.165
NH	364	$83,171,186	6.541%	2.780	5.527%	2.626	.888%	1.110
NJ	484	$1,928,565,160	9.267%	2.163	5.896%	2.003	1.001%	.787
NM	480	$119,803,236	23.507%	4.141	7.514%	2.636	6.003%	2.437
NV	483	$339,202,046	9.134%	2.815	8.941%	2.799	4.453%	1.878
NY	483	$2,253,146,925	7.760%	2.304	5.627%	1.991	3.890%	1.659
OH	486	$1,160,493,055	14.115%	2.965	5.635%	1.917	2.180%	1.266
OK	480	$159,435,984	4.667%	1.797	3.329%	1.480	.433%	.484
OR	481	$539,856,247	16.474%	3.549	12.13%	3.103	8.245%	2.568
PA	480	$2,312,838,286	6.613%	2.100	5.135%	1.907	3.753%	1.723
PR	500	$201,617,049	9.888%	2.712	8.512%	2.591	7.394%	2.451

UI Benefit Accuracy Measurement Rates -- CY 2007

ST	Sample	Amount Paid	Annual Report Rate	95% CI +/-	Oper. Rate	95% CI +/-	Fraud Rate	95% CI +/-
RI	480	$222,469,978	4.332%	1.793	2.803%	1.311	2.200%	1.225
SC	520	$344,751,034	9.173%	2.407	7.415%	2.179	2.984%	1.488
SD	360	$21,709,497	6.918%	2.797	3.906%	2.350	.899%	.978
TN	480	$397,824,073	7.428%	2.304	4.763%	1.789	2.183%	1.277
TX	480	$1,109,314,743	13.832%	3.176	7.176%	2.321	2.529%	1.375
UT	481	$104,477,649	8.126%	2.497	3.806%	1.643	1.868%	1.208
VA	480	$382,515,118	31.428%	4.423	10.90%	2.792	5.214%	2.154
VT	360	$88,374,907	3.850%	1.932	2.203%	1.441	.513%	.599
WA	492	$697,969,798	6.189%	2.157	3.730%	1.632	1.864%	1.196
WI	480	$882,790,570	6.150%	2.142	3.830%	1.558	1.284%	.962
WV	480	$138,460,499	4.322%	2.006	2.964%	1.628	1.321%	1.358
WY	360	$31,862,646	16.032%	4.168	5.703%	2.491	1.829%	1.254
US	24,802	$32,389,485,155	9.135%	.495	5.616%	.414	2.726%	.316

Prepared By ETA Office of Workforce Security on 19 Feb 09

Attachment B-3

Denied Claims Accuracy Rates and Sampling Errors -- CY 2007

ST	Samp Type	Sample*	Population	Improper Denial	95% C.I. (+/-)	Adjusted Improper Denial#	95% C.I. (+/-)
AK	MON	147	3,164	9.748%	5.655	6.924%	4.840
	SEP	150	11,493	8.301%	3.829	8.301%	3.829
	NS	150	14,322	8.081%	4.623	6.378%	4.203
AL	MON	149	27,163	4.068%	4.264	2.251%	3.456
	SEP	150	28,121	6.333%	3.752	3.149%	2.781
	NS	150	22,976	13.491%	5.678	12.063%	5.316
AR	MON	146	5,631	22.778%	8.007	15.460%	6.897
	SEP	150	29,962	6.737%	3.816	6.097%	3.605
	NS	150	14,521	9.167%	4.677	7.319%	4.184
AZ	MON	151	23,218	8.297%	4.482	5.247%	3.290
	SEP	151	19,449	2.741%	2.692	2.741%	2.692
	NS	151	28,540	5.645%	3.467	4.344%	3.225
CA	MON	152	166,817	23.791%	7.306	14.713%	6.071
	SEP	165	267,748	6.656%	4.108	5.588%	3.535
	NS	164	438,990	15.851%	5.824	8.486%	4.351
CO	MON	120	1,548	17.681%	7.552	11.015%	6.333
	SEP	156	50,432	7.687%	4.051	1.723%	1.950
	NS	155	46,575	9.185%	4.501	7.752%	4.038
CT	MON	150	4,402	10.671%	4.852	8.611%	4.645
	SEP	148	16,573	9.473%	5.407	4.689%	3.997
	NS	148	15,390	9.632%	4.978	9.250%	4.922
DC	MON	136	1,925	8.303%	4.855	2.779%	3.085
	SEP	150	4,439	5.305%	3.342	3.756%	2.977
	NS	151	2,844	8.007%	3.974	5.650%	3.778
DE	MON	126	386	41.192%	7.573	17.776%	6.112
	SEP	150	5,762	.613%	.584	.307%	.584
	NS	150	4,203	3.335%	3.349	2.663%	3.089

Footnotes
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* Excludes cases not meeting DCA definition for inclusion in population, withdrawn claims, and claims for which monetary eligibility was established upon receipt of CWC, UCFE, and/or UCX wage credits.

\# Adjusted rate excludes erroneous denials that were corrected by agency and claims for which eligibility was established through appeal prior to DCA case completion.

Attachment B-3

Denied Claims Accuracy Rates and Sampling Errors -- CY 2007

ST	Samp Type	Sample*	Population	Improper Denial	95% C.I. (+/-)	Adjusted Improper Denial#	95% C.I. (+/-)
FL	MON	153	67,648	12.374%	5.890	.747%	1.463
	SEP	155	100,086	3.248%	2.576	.624%	1.222
	NS	155	48,311	3.617%	2.633	1.310%	1.814
GA	MON	138	23,430	33.159%	10.328	22.938%	9.542
	SEP	152	71,991	3.736%	2.095	2.477%	2.431
	NS	152	26,306	3.703%	2.704	3.703%	2.704
HI	MON	145	707	3.807%	3.162	2.346%	2.547
	SEP	150	6,385	6.458%	3.368	5.043%	2.754
	NS	150	12,797	8.443%	4.445	8.443%	4.445
IA	MON	150	5,987	15.843%	6.177	12.468%	6.070
	SEP	153	22,314	16.713%	5.488	14.184%	5.210
	NS	153	9,738	18.197%	6.016	13.398%	5.406
ID	MON	149	867	13.603%	5.406	12.450%	5.384
	SEP	151	6,271	5.795%	3.551	3.862%	3.085
	NS	151	9,206	9.052%	4.736	7.307%	4.429
IL	MON	178	36,303	15.773%	4.740	11.039%	4.316
	SEP	181	64,973	14.156%	5.703	7.099%	4.376
	NS	180	40,490	15.128%	5.095	9.202%	4.096
IN	MON	147	43,151	9.222%	4.926	7.210%	4.299
	SEP	150	43,100	17.471%	7.533	14.749%	7.275
	NS	149	33,329	17.968%	5.555	17.294%	5.396
KS	MON	152	11,043	2.477%	2.154	2.477%	2.154
	SEP	154	18,420	1.230%	2.405	1.230%	2.405
	NS	156	7,502	4.118%	4.112	4.118%	4.112
KY	MON	115	13,156	17.799%	8.692	9.083%	6.305
	SEP	156	29,616	4.798%	3.328	1.218%	1.687
	NS	156	24,434	6.304%	3.627	6.304%	3.627

Footnotes

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* Excludes cases not meeting DCA definition for inclusion in population, withdrawn claims, and claims for which monetary eligibility was established upon receipt of CWC, UCFE, and/or UCX wage credits.

\# Adjusted rate excludes erroneous denials that were corrected by agency and claims for which eligibility was established through appeal prior to DCA case completion.

Attachment B-3

Denied Claims Accuracy Rates and Sampling Errors -- CY 2007

ST	Samp Type	Sample*	Population	Improper Denial	95% C.I. (+/-)	Adjusted Improper Denial#	95% C.I. (+/-)
LA	MON	155	15,105	22.538%	6.766	20.093%	6.445
	SEP	156	24,051	9.837%	4.778	7.573%	4.345
	NS	156	60,581	13.417%	12.834	13.052%	12.814
MA	MON	150	8,646	10.968%	5.988	10.968%	5.988
	SEP	150	33,773	15.436%	6.551	3.293%	3.112
	NS	150	27,978	11.690%	6.320	3.764%	3.439
MD	MON	149	12,554	4.820%	3.209	1.710%	1.991
	SEP	150	48,085	5.840%	3.318	4.558%	2.804
	NS	150	31,726	6.094%	3.806	4.192%	3.382
ME	MON	144	2,914	14.931%	7.201	8.656%	6.473
	SEP	150	6,920	3.200%	2.561	.925%	1.273
	NS	150	18,265	7.786%	5.692	3.932%	4.033
MI	MON	150	50,868	15.057%	5.397	12.173%	5.189
	SEP	150	66,638	8.549%	4.577	5.277%	3.524
	NS	149	128,350	10.286%	4.888	6.844%	4.148
MN	MON	148	10,580	21.551%	7.083	19.501%	7.018
	SEP	150	24,120	15.237%	5.766	5.047%	3.920
	NS	149	47,356	15.848%	6.510	13.094%	6.358
MO	MON	150	58,885	6.688%	4.177	5.427%	3.368
	SEP	149	69,904	6.656%	4.751	4.895%	4.394
	NS	150	74,315	32.807%	8.284	21.818%	7.578
MS	MON	152	10,900	7.590%	4.734	3.104%	2.727
	SEP	155	32,554	2.372%	2.113	1.396%	1.620
	NS	156	12,266	2.606%	2.620	1.503%	2.102
MT	MON	140	2,224	8.142%	4.540	7.338%	4.361
	SEP	151	6,188	7.871%	4.677	4.476%	3.572
	NS	151	1,572	8.774%	4.887	4.264%	2.849

Footnotes

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* Excludes cases not meeting DCA definition for inclusion in population, withdrawn claims, and claims for which monetary eligibility was established upon receipt of CWC, UCFE, and/or UCX wage credits.

\# Adjusted rate excludes erroneous denials that were corrected by agency and claims for which eligibility was established through appeal prior to DCA case completion.

Denied Claims Accuracy Rates and Sampling Errors -- CY 2007

ST	Samp Type	Sample*	Population	Improper Denial	95% C.I. (+/-)	Adjusted Improper Denial#	95% C.I. (+/-)
NC	MON	155	29,495	20.146%	5.902	10.331%	4.178
	SEP	156	61,390	4.044%	3.276	3.519%	3.110
	NS	156	29,641	15.401%	6.154	15.032%	6.112
ND	MON	142	926	7.811%	5.310	6.839%	4.992
	SEP	151	3,044	6.493%	4.000	3.778%	2.888
	NS	151	13,312	8.293%	4.604	8.293%	4.604
NE	MON	152	3,909	7.879%	4.598	7.879%	4.598
	SEP	152	34,397	8.840%	4.405	6.775%	3.732
	NS	151	6,322	32.378%	8.190	27.313%	8.021
NH	MON	169	2,366	11.001%	4.837	9.955%	4.626
	SEP	165	5,597	7.953%	4.526	4.762%	3.535
	NS	163	19,008	13.244%	5.455	11.081%	4.987
NJ	MON	153	42,408	9.208%	4.787	8.296%	4.441
	SEP	156	64,561	5.278%	3.665	3.381%	2.963
	NS	155	34,396	6.455%	4.104	3.978%	3.279
NM	MON	113	2,084	38.773%	7.849	22.698%	9.560
	SEP	155	10,027	5.555%	3.354	3.278%	2.771
	NS	151	1,536	16.380%	5.446	14.579%	5.027
NV	MON	139	3,568	25.976%	7.376	2.826%	2.861
	SEP	151	21,474	9.892%	5.249	2.682%	2.443
	NS	151	25,246	25.595%	8.250	6.550%	4.398
NY	MON	141	54,729	27.137%	7.772	19.649%	6.862
	SEP	152	87,475	5.231%	3.665	4.594%	3.447
	NS	151	65,269	4.002%	3.337	3.409%	3.129
OH	MON	151	62,463	28.760%	7.426	24.036%	7.327
	SEP	151	59,770	13.766%	5.825	10.771%	5.005
	NS	150	72,592	21.442%	6.484	17.698%	5.812

Footnotes

* Excludes cases not meeting DCA definition for inclusion in population, withdrawn claims, and claims for which monetary eligibility was established upon receipt of CWC, UCFE, and/or UCX wage credits.

\# Adjusted rate excludes erroneous denials that were corrected by agency and claims for which eligibility was established through appeal prior to DCA case completion.

Attachment B-3

Denied Claims Accuracy Rates and Sampling Errors -- CY 2007

ST	Samp Type	Sample*	Population	Improper Denial	95% C.I. (+/-)	Adjusted Improper Denial#	95% C.I. (+/-)
OK	MON	149	13,001	4.918%	3.388	3.118%	2.734
	SEP	155	20,648	4.586%	3.380	1.309%	1.808
	NS	156	14,648	11.861%	4.931	11.196%	4.758
OR	MON	147	7,760	7.739%	4.152	6.542%	3.873
	SEP	155	28,789	11.171%	5.239	6.844%	4.291
	NS	155	39,629	11.756%	4.926	10.548%	4.791
PA	MON	155	50,431	11.201%	6.036	7.333%	5.056
	SEP	156	78,320	11.937%	5.383	4.004%	3.298
	NS	167	29,967	19.194%	6.786	16.245%	6.239
PR	MON	152	7,734	68.417%	6.961	29.704%	8.650
	SEP	151	9,062	1.879%	2.188	1.121%	1.616
	NS	151	25,141	9.546%	4.900	9.546%	4.900
RI	MON	150	2,475	16.276%	6.019	11.333%	4.817
	SEP	150	5,650	.869%	1.182	.869%	1.182
	NS	150	5,076	4.216%	5.062	4.216%	5.062
SC	MON	153	31,805	10.866%	5.163	10.375%	5.072
	SEP	156	49,245	8.661%	4.502	6.351%	4.011
	NS	156	19,656	8.435%	4.636	6.286%	3.950
SD	MON	150	1,993	2.242%	3.250	.703%	1.327
	SEP	150	3,437	3.161%	2.803	1.619%	2.204
	NS	150	5,888	8.798%	4.673	7.909%	4.343
TN	MON	150	11,841	17.407%	7.168	13.638%	6.736
	SEP	150	29,193	18.526%	6.652	8.065%	4.353
	NS	149	5,283	23.596%	6.850	20.485%	6.720
TX	MON	150	68,578	8.448%	4.574	8.448%	4.574
	SEP	156	137,984	6.557%	3.986	6.557%	3.986
	NS	156	147,866	20.664%	6.367	18.267%	6.179

Footnotes

* Excludes cases not meeting DCA definition for inclusion in population, withdrawn claims, and claims for which monetary eligibility was established upon receipt of CWC, UCFE, and/or UCX wage credits.

\# Adjusted rate excludes erroneous denials that were corrected by agency and claims for which eligibility was established through appeal prior to DCA case completion.

Denied Claims Accuracy Rates and Sampling Errors -- CY 2007

ST	Samp Type	Sample*	Population	Improper Denial	95% C.I. (+/-)	Adjusted Improper Denial#	95% C.I. (+/-)
UT	MON	143	1,705	24.233%	7.668	22.454%	7.867
	SEP	151	10,893	10.663%	5.408	8.821%	5.135
	NS	147	43,829	8.818%	4.488	6.349%	4.180
VA	MON	142	14,006	8.367%	4.994	4.693%	3.833
	SEP	156	30,706	13.758%	5.792	13.031%	5.615
	NS	156	21,044	6.688%	3.342	6.688%	3.342
VT	MON	132	1,461	21.102%	8.091	17.634%	7.607
	SEP	150	4,889	2.454%	2.402	.580%	1.116
	NS	150	4,052	7.058%	4.397	7.058%	4.397
WA	MON	174	19,945	2.059%	2.224	2.059%	2.224
	SEP	182	44,854	8.348%	4.102	6.769%	3.684
	NS	181	82,196	10.286%	4.624	8.468%	4.295
WI	MON	152	17,197	6.028%	3.794	4.650%	3.499
	SEP	156	46,906	16.165%	5.712	4.455%	3.336
	NS	156	55,006	12.808%	5.448	12.185%	5.310
WV	MON	146	1,762	13.719%	5.560	8.260%	4.366
	SEP	151	9,942	4.945%	3.417	3.239%	2.828
	NS	151	4,736	15.664%	5.854	14.967%	5.698
WY	MON	148	1,356	9.995%	4.748	6.799%	4.453
	SEP	150	2,762	2.727%	2.629	2.088%	2.329
	NS	150	4,300	5.248%	4.420	2.868%	2.945
US	MON	7,650	1,064,216	15.777%	.791	10.716%	.666
	SEP	7,997	1,970,383	8.047%	.585	5.166%	.464
	NS	7,992	1,978,520	13.732%	.700	9.946%	.632

Footnotes
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* Excludes cases not meeting DCA definition for inclusion in population, withdrawn claims, and claims for which monetary eligibility was established upon receipt of CWC, UCFE, and/or UCX wage credits.

\# Adjusted rate excludes erroneous denials that were corrected by agency and claims for which eligibility was established through appeal prior to DCA case completion.

Prepared by ETA Office of Workforce Security on 19 Feb 09.

Attachment B-4

BAM Case Completion and Time Lapse -- CY 2007

ST	Sample	Cases Compl.	Percent Completed	60 Day TL	90 Day TL	60 Day TL &	90 Day TL &
AK	480	480	100.00%	86.04%	99.38%	83.33%	98.75%
AL	480	480	100.00%	98.33%	100.0%	98.33%	100.0%
AR	480	480	100.00%	98.54%	100.0%	98.13%	100.0%
AZ	481	481	100.00%	89.60%	100.0%	88.98%	99.79%
CA	1,044	1,044	100.00%	84.77%	97.32%	80.84%	96.26%
CO	481	477	99.17%	91.89%	98.75%	91.06%	98.54%
CT	480	475	98.96%	92.50%	97.08%	92.50%	97.08%
DC	360	360	100.00%	99.17%	100.0%	98.89%	99.72%
DE	360	360	100.00%	85.00%	98.33%	82.78%	96.39%
FL	480	480	100.00%	99.79%	100.0%	99.79%	100.0%
GA	480	480	100.00%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
HI	400	400	100.00%	94.50%	99.25%	93.75%	98.75%
IA	480	480	100.00%	80.63%	96.88%	80.42%	96.88%
ID	483	483	100.00%	96.27%	100.0%	95.86%	100.0%
IL	564	564	100.00%	85.46%	97.52%	82.98%	95.57%
IN	480	480	100.00%	95.42%	99.79%	95.42%	99.79%
KS	495	495	100.00%	95.15%	99.19%	93.54%	97.58%
KY	485	485	100.00%	88.66%	99.38%	87.63%	99.38%
LA	480	480	100.00%	91.67%	98.54%	90.42%	98.33%
MA	683	683	100.00%	95.02%	99.12%	90.92%	98.83%
MD	480	480	100.00%	98.54%	100.0%	98.33%	100.0%
ME	360	360	100.00%	71.39%	91.67%+	70.83%	91.67%+
MI	480	480	100.00%	97.71%	100.0%	97.50%	100.0%
MN	480	480	100.00%	80.42%	93.96%+	79.38%	93.96%+
MO	480	480	100.00%	94.17%	100.0%	94.17%	100.0%
MS	479	479	100.00%	87.06%	99.16%	86.85%	99.16%
MT	360	360	100.00%	97.50%	100.0%	92.22%	96.67%
NC	520	520	100.00%	90.77%	99.04%	90.58%	98.85%
ND	360	360	100.00%	88.06%	99.72%	87.78%	99.44%
NE	482	482	100.00%	90.25%	97.10%	89.83%	97.10%

Note: Case completion and time lapse percentages are based on sampled cases, excluding cases not meeting BAM population definition.

* Failed to meet 60 day time lapse standard of 70 percent complete.
\+ Failed to meet 90 day time lapse standard of 95 percent complete.
& Time lapse includes code 3 reopen cases.

BAM Case Completion and Time Lapse -- CY 2007

ST	Sample	Cases Compl.	Percent Completed	60 Day TL	90 Day TL	60 Day TL &	90 Day TL &
NH	364	364	100.00%	89.84%	95.88%	89.84%	95.88%
NJ	484	484	100.00%	88.22%	98.55%	88.02%	98.35%
NM	480	480	100.00%	95.83%	100.0%	95.42%	100.0%
NV	483	483	100.00%	85.30%	94.41%+	84.89%	94.41%+
NY	483	483	100.00%	76.19%	90.89%+	75.36%	90.48%+
OH	486	486	100.00%	91.36%	99.38%	91.15%	99.38%
OK	480	480	100.00%	93.75%	100.0%	93.33%	100.0%
OR	481	481	100.00%	95.43%	99.17%	95.22%	99.17%
PA	480	480	100.00%	74.17%	98.33%	73.96%	98.13%
PR	500	500	100.00%	91.60%	99.60%	90.60%	99.40%
RI	480	480	100.00%	81.46%	95.63%	81.04%	95.21%
SC	520	520	100.00%	97.50%	99.81%	97.50%	99.81%
SD	360	360	100.00%	79.44%	96.94%	76.94%	96.67%
TN	480	480	100.00%	81.88%	97.29%	81.67%	96.88%
TX	480	480	100.00%	73.33%	95.21%	67.71%*	90.83%+
UT	481	481	100.00%	97.92%	100.0%	97.51%	99.79%
VA	480	480	100.00%	77.29%	90.83%+	76.04%	90.21%+
VT	360	360	100.00%	92.78%	99.72%	91.67%	99.72%
WA	492	492	100.00%	98.98%	100.0%	98.58%	100.0%
WI	480	480	100.00%	96.88%	100.0%	94.17%	98.13%
WV	480	480	100.00%	94.38%	99.38%	94.17%	99.38%
WY	360	360	100.00%	99.72%	100.0%	99.44%	99.72%
US	24,811	24,802	99.96%	90.29%	98.31%	89.24%	97.88%

Note: Time lapse percentages are based on all sampled cases, excluding cases not meeting BAM population definition

* Failed to meet 60 day time lapse standard of 70 percent complete.
\+ Failed to meet 90 day time lapse standard of 95 percent complete.
& Time lapse includes code 3 reopen cases.

Prepared by ETA Office of Workforce Security on 19 Feb 09

Attachment B-5

BAM DCA Case Completion and Time Lapse -- CY 2007

ST	Sample Type	Sample	DCA Cases	Cases Compl.	Percent Completed	60 Day TL &	90 Day TL &
AK	Monetary	150	148	148	100.00%	87.84%	99.32%
	Separation	150	150	150	100.00%	84.00%	95.33%
	Nonsep.	152	150	150	100.00%	91.33%	96.67%
AL	Monetary	157	151	151	100.00%	98.68%	98.68%
	Separation	150	150	150	100.00%	99.33%	99.33%
	Nonsep.	150	150	150	100.00%	98.00%	98.00%
AR	Monetary	155	150	150	100.00%	98.67%	100.0%
	Separation	150	150	150	100.00%	100.0%	100.0%
	Nonsep.	150	150	150	100.00%	98.67%	100.0%
AZ	Monetary	151	151	151	100.00%	99.34%	100.0%
	Separation	151	151	151	100.00%	98.01%	99.34%
	Nonsep.	151	151	151	100.00%	98.68%	99.34%
CA	Monetary	167	154	154	100.00%	85.71%	96.75%
	Separation	168	165	165	100.00%	88.48%	97.58%
	Nonsep.	164	164	164	100.00%	84.15%	90.24%
CO	Monetary	164	153	152	99.35%	97.39%	98.04%
	Separation	156	156	156	100.00%	99.36%	99.36%
	Nonsep.	156	155	155	100.00%	97.42%	100.0%
CT	Monetary	153	152	150	98.68%	92.76%	96.05%
	Separation	152	150	148	98.67%	94.00%	96.67%
	Nonsep.	152	150	148	98.67%	92.00%	95.33%
DC	Monetary	150	150	150	100.00%	100.0%	100.0%
	Separation	152	150	150	100.00%	100.0%	100.0%
	Nonsep.	152	151	151	100.00%	100.0%	100.0%
DE	Monetary	216	151	151	100.00%	77.48%	95.36%
	Separation	152	150	150	100.00%	96.00%	98.00%
	Nonsep.	152	150	150	100.00%	96.00%	98.67%
FL	Monetary	156	156	156	100.00%	100.0%	100.0%
	Separation	156	155	155	100.00%	100.0%	100.0%
	Nonsep.	156	155	155	100.00%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: Case completion and time lapse percentages exclude deleted cases (Program Code = 8 or 9) and withdrawn claims (Action Flag = 8).

* Failed to meet 60 day time lapse standard of 60 percent complete.
+ Failed to meet 90 day time lapse standard of 85 percent complete.
& Time lapse includes code 3 reopen cases.

BAM DCA Case Completion and Time Lapse -- CY 2007

ST	Sample Type	Sample	DCA Cases	Cases Compl.	Percent Completed	60 Day TL &	90 Day TL &
GA	Monetary	152	152	152	100.00%	100.0%	100.0%
	Separation	152	152	152	100.00%	100.0%	100.0%
	Nonsep.	152	152	152	100.00%	100.0%	100.0%
HI	Monetary	157	151	151	100.00%	94.04%	98.01%
	Separation	150	150	150	100.00%	94.67%	98.67%
	Nonsep.	150	150	150	100.00%	94.67%	99.33%
IA	Monetary	157	153	153	100.00%	92.16%	97.39%
	Separation	153	153	153	100.00%	95.42%	100.0%
	Nonsep.	160	153	153	100.00%	93.46%	99.35%
ID	Monetary	151	151	151	100.00%	95.36%	100.0%
	Separation	151	151	151	100.00%	98.68%	100.0%
	Nonsep.	151	151	151	100.00%	98.01%	100.0%
IL	Monetary	185	181	181	100.00%	81.77%	94.48%
	Separation	183	181	181	100.00%	96.69%	100.0%
	Nonsep.	181	180	180	100.00%	90.00%	96.11%
IN	Monetary	150	148	148	100.00%	99.32%	100.0%
	Separation	150	150	150	100.00%	98.00%	100.0%
	Nonsep.	150	149	149	100.00%	97.99%	99.33%
KS	Monetary	155	154	154	100.00%	97.40%	99.35%
	Separation	154	154	154	100.00%	97.40%	98.05%
	Nonsep.	156	156	156	100.00%	97.44%	98.08%
KY	Monetary	156	156	156	100.00%	80.13%	100.0%
	Separation	156	156	156	100.00%	83.97%	100.0%
	Nonsep.	156	156	156	100.00%	83.97%	99.36%
LA	Monetary	156	156	156	100.00%	98.72%	100.0%
	Separation	156	156	156	100.00%	89.74%	100.0%
	Nonsep.	156	156	156	100.00%	95.51%	100.0%
MA	Monetary	150	150	150	100.00%	95.33%	100.0%
	Separation	150	150	150	100.00%	94.67%	98.67%
	Nonsep.	150	150	150	100.00%	92.67%	98.67%

Note: Case completion and time lapse percentages exclude deleted cases (Program Code = 8 or 9) and withdrawn claims (Action Flag = 8).

* Failed to meet 60 day time lapse standard of 60 percent complete.
+ Failed to meet 90 day time lapse standard of 85 percent complete.
& Time lapse includes code 3 reopen cases.

BAM DCA Case Completion and Time Lapse -- CY 2007

ST	Sample Type	Sample	DCA Cases	Cases Compl.	Percent Completed	60 Day TL &	90 Day TL &
MD	Monetary	154	150	150	100.00%	98.67%	100.0%
	Separation	150	150	150	100.00%	99.33%	100.0%
	Nonsep.	150	150	150	100.00%	98.67%	100.0%
ME	Monetary	173	151	151	100.00%	85.43%	98.68%
	Separation	150	150	150	100.00%	96.00%	100.0%
	Nonsep.	151	150	150	100.00%	93.33%	97.33%
MI	Monetary	150	150	150	100.00%	100.0%	100.0%
	Separation	153	150	150	100.00%	100.0%	100.0%
	Nonsep.	151	149	149	100.00%	100.0%	100.0%
MN	Monetary	160	150	150	100.00%	96.67%	98.67%
	Separation	153	150	150	100.00%	94.67%	99.33%
	Nonsep.	157	149	149	100.00%	98.66%	99.33%
MO	Monetary	150	150	150	100.00%	96.00%	100.0%
	Separation	150	149	149	100.00%	99.33%	100.0%
	Nonsep.	151	150	150	100.00%	98.67%	100.0%
MS	Monetary	156	155	155	100.00%	86.45%	99.35%
	Separation	155	155	155	100.00%	93.55%	100.0%
	Nonsep.	156	156	156	100.00%	95.51%	99.36%
MT	Monetary	153	149	149	100.00%	95.30%	97.32%
	Separation	151	151	151	100.00%	95.36%	98.01%
	Nonsep.	155	151	151	100.00%	94.04%	96.69%
NC	Monetary	156	155	155	100.00%	95.48%	99.35%
	Separation	156	156	156	100.00%	93.59%	99.36%
	Nonsep.	156	156	156	100.00%	94.87%	100.0%
ND	Monetary	152	150	150	100.00%	89.33%	99.33%
	Separation	152	151	151	100.00%	90.07%	100.0%
	Nonsep.	152	151	151	100.00%	90.73%	99.34%
NE	Monetary	156	152	152	100.00%	84.21%	92.76%
	Separation	159	152	152	100.00%	85.53%	96.05%
	Nonsep.	157	151	151	100.00%	82.78%	92.72%

Note: Case completion and time lapse percentages exclude deleted cases (Program Code = 8 or 9) and withdrawn claims (Action Flag = 8).

* Failed to meet 60 day time lapse standard of 60 percent complete.
\+ Failed to meet 90 day time lapse standard of 85 percent complete.
& Time lapse includes code 3 reopen cases.

BAM DCA Case Completion and Time Lapse -- CY 2007

ST	Sample Type	Sample	DCA Cases	Cases Compl.	Percent Completed	60 Day TL &	90 Day TL &
NH	Monetary	208	175	175	100.00%	96.57%	98.29%
	Separation	168	165	165	100.00%	96.36%	100.0%
	Nonsep.	168	163	163	100.00%	98.77%	100.0%
NJ	Monetary	156	154	154	100.00%	97.40%	100.0%
	Separation	156	156	156	100.00%	97.44%	100.0%
	Nonsep.	156	155	155	100.00%	96.77%	100.0%
NM	Monetary	155	151	151	100.00%	96.03%	100.0%
	Separation	155	155	155	100.00%	94.19%	100.0%
	Nonsep.	156	151	151	100.00%	96.69%	100.0%
NV	Monetary	152	142	142	100.00%	88.73%	96.48%
	Separation	152	151	151	100.00%	90.73%	95.36%
	Nonsep.	152	151	151	100.00%	90.07%	95.36%
NY	Monetary	156	152	152	100.00%	78.95%	90.13%
	Separation	154	152	152	100.00%	82.89%	96.71%
	Nonsep.	189	151	151	100.00%	80.79%	94.04%
OH	Monetary	152	151	151	100.00%	94.04%	99.34%
	Separation	151	151	151	100.00%	92.05%	98.68%
	Nonsep.	152	150	150	100.00%	90.67%	99.33%
OK	Monetary	156	152	152	100.00%	96.71%	100.0%
	Separation	156	155	155	100.00%	98.71%	100.0%
	Nonsep.	156	156	156	100.00%	97.44%	100.0%
OR	Monetary	156	152	152	100.00%	96.05%	99.34%
	Separation	156	155	155	100.00%	96.77%	100.0%
	Nonsep.	156	155	155	100.00%	98.71%	100.0%
PA	Monetary	157	156	156	100.00%	87.18%	98.72%
	Separation	157	156	156	100.00%	87.82%	98.08%
	Nonsep.	191	167	167	100.00%	81.44%	98.20%
PR	Monetary	153	152	152	100.00%	70.39%	98.03%
	Separation	151	151	151	100.00%	85.43%	99.34%
	Nonsep.	151	151	151	100.00%	82.12%	99.34%

Note: Case completion and time lapse percentages exclude deleted cases (Program Code = 8 or 9) and withdrawn claims (Action Flag = 8).

* Failed to meet 60 day time lapse standard of 60 percent complete.
\+ Failed to meet 90 day time lapse standard of 85 percent complete.
& Time lapse includes code 3 reopen cases.

BAM DCA Case Completion and Time Lapse -- CY 2007

ST	Sample Type	Sample	DCA Cases	Cases Compl.	Percent Completed	60 Day TL &	90 Day TL &
RI	Monetary	150	150	150	100.00%	95.33%	99.33%
	Separation	150	150	150	100.00%	85.33%	98.67%
	Nonsep.	153	150	150	100.00%	91.33%	99.33%
SC	Monetary	156	153	153	100.00%	98.69%	100.0%
	Separation	156	156	156	100.00%	100.0%	100.0%
	Nonsep.	156	156	156	100.00%	100.0%	100.0%
SD	Monetary	153	150	150	100.00%	98.67%	99.33%
	Separation	152	150	150	100.00%	70.67%	98.67%
	Nonsep.	156	150	150	100.00%	74.00%	96.00%
TN	Monetary	150	150	150	100.00%	80.00%	91.33%
	Separation	150	150	150	100.00%	82.00%	89.33%
	Nonsep.	150	149	149	100.00%	82.55%	93.96%
TX	Monetary	156	156	156	100.00%	81.41%	92.95%
	Separation	156	156	156	100.00%	80.77%	89.74%
	Nonsep.	156	156	156	100.00%	85.26%	94.23%
UT	Monetary	150	144	144	100.00%	98.61%	99.31%
	Separation	151	151	151	100.00%	98.68%	100.0%
	Nonsep.	151	147	147	100.00%	97.28%	97.96%
VA	Monetary	156	152	152	100.00%	90.79%	97.37%
	Separation	156	156	156	100.00%	92.31%	98.08%
	Nonsep.	156	156	156	100.00%	93.59%	100.0%
VT	Monetary	151	150	150	100.00%	96.00%	100.0%
	Separation	150	150	150	100.00%	99.33%	100.0%
	Nonsep.	151	150	150	100.00%	97.33%	99.33%
WA	Monetary	182	182	182	100.00%	99.45%	100.0%
	Separation	182	182	182	100.00%	99.45%	99.45%
	Nonsep.	182	181	181	100.00%	100.0%	100.0%
WI	Monetary	156	155	155	100.00%	96.77%	98.06%
	Separation	156	156	156	100.00%	94.23%	95.51%
	Nonsep.	156	156	156	100.00%	92.31%	96.79%

Note: Case completion and time lapse percentages exclude deleted cases (Program Code = 8 or 9) and withdrawn claims (Action Flag = 8).

* Failed to meet 60 day time lapse standard of 60 percent complete.
\+ Failed to meet 90 day time lapse standard of 85 percent complete.
& Time lapse includes code 3 reopen cases.

BAM DCA Case Completion and Time Lapse -- CY 2007

ST	Sample Type	Sample	DCA Cases	Cases Compl.	Percent Completed	60 Day TL &	90 Day TL &
WV	Monetary	157	154	154	100.00%	98.70%	100.0%
	Separation	151	151	151	100.00%	97.35%	98.68%
	Nonsep.	151	151	151	100.00%	100.0%	100.0%
WY	Monetary	152	150	150	100.00%	99.33%	100.0%
	Separation	150	150	150	100.00%	100.0%	100.0%
	Nonsep.	151	150	150	100.00%	99.33%	100.0%
US	Monetary	8,218	7,963	7,960	99.96%	92.97%	98.39%
	Separation	8,037	7,999	7,997	99.97%	93.84%	98.66%
	Nonsep.	8,129	7,994	7,992	99.97%	93.71%	98.40%

Note: Case completion and time lapse percentages exclude deleted cases (Program Code = 8 or 9) and withdrawn claims (Action Flag = 8).

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Prepared by ETA Office of Workforce Security on 19 Feb 09.