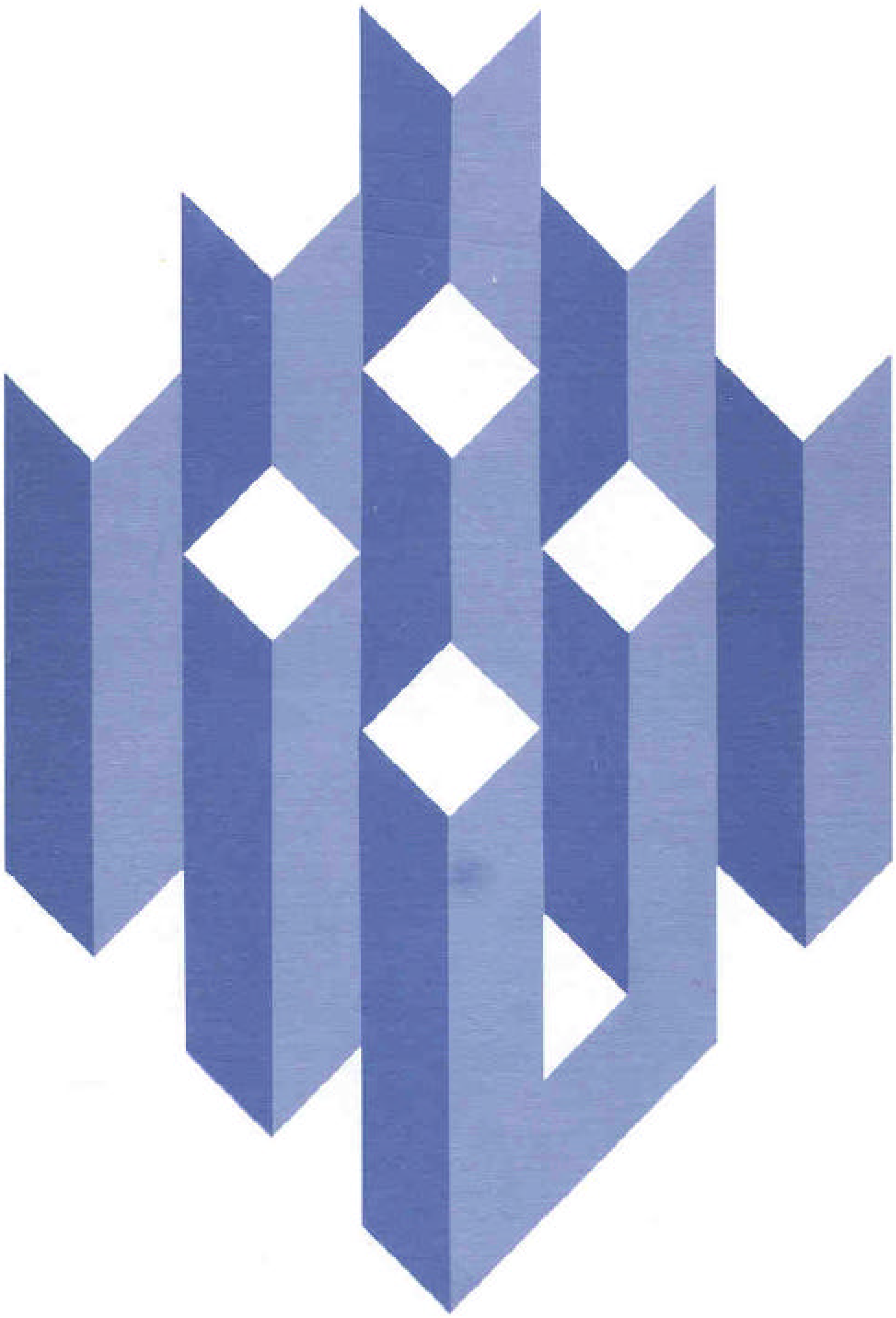
Development of Techniques for Evaluation of the Weekly Benefit Amount in Unemployment Insurance

U. S. Department of Labor
Employment and Training Administration



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Development of Techniques for Evaluation of the Weekly Benefit Amount in Unemployment Insurance

(A report in the development and refinement of
evaluation techniques and survey methodology)

U.S. Department of Labor
Ray Marshall, Secretary
Employment and Training Administration
Ernest G. Green, Assistant Secretary for
Employment and Training
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CONTENTS

		page
I.	INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL CONCLUSIONS	1
	Scope of the Current Benefit Adequacy Research	2
	General Conclusions	4
	Organization of the Report	6
II.	BENEFIT ADEQUACY CONCEPTS AND EVALUATION TECHNIQUES	7
	The Concept of the Beneficiary Household	7
	The Recurring Expense Concept	8
	Recurring Expenses Before or During Unemployment	9
	Adjustment of Recurring Expense for Use in the Evaluation of the Weekly Benefit Amount	10
	The Adequacy of a Benefit Formula	12
	Measure of the Adequacy of a Benefit Formula	12
III.	RECURRING EXPENSES AND NET HOUSEHOLD INCOME--THE PILOT SURVEY SURVEY DATA	15
	Recurring Expenses and Net Household Income	16
	Recurring Expense Level During Employment of Beneficiary	16
	Decline in Recurring Expense Levels During Unemployment	19
	Relation of Recurring Expense to Income During Unemployment	22
IV.	LONGITUDINAL BENEFIT ADEQUACY SURVEY	23
	Survey Objectives	23
	Data Requirements of the Proposed Study	25

page

Repeat-Interview Pattern 26

The Survey Universe 26

Sampling Requirements 27

The Interviews 27

Analysis of Survey Data 28

APPENDIX A--TABULAR ANALYSIS OF RECURRING EXPENSE DATA (COLUMBIA, S.C., PILOT SURVEY, JULY-AUGUST 1971)

APPENDIX B--RECOMMENDED LONGITUDINAL SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRES

APPENDIX C--RECOMMENDED TABULATION PLAN

APPENDIX D--CONCEPTS USED IN RECOMMENDED BENEFIT ADEQUACY STUDY METHODOLOGY

TEXT TABLES

		page
II-1	Adequacy of Benefits for a Hypothetical Population of Four Typical Beneficiaries Under the Adjusted Recurring Expense Standard.	14
III-1	Recurring Expenses, and Selected Components Thereof, as Percent of Net Household Income in Beneficiary's Employed Month, by Net Household Income, Presence of Another Earner, and Sex of Beneficiary (Columbia, S.C., Pilot Survey, July-August 1971).	17
III-2	Percentage Declines in Net Household Income and Recurring Expenses Between Beneficiary's Employed and Unemployed Month, By Presence of Another Earner and Sex of Beneficiary (Columbia, S.C., Pilot Survey, July-August 1971).	20
III-3	Recurring Expenses as Percent of Net Household Income (Including UI Benefits) in Beneficiary's Unemployed Month, By Net Household Income During Employed Month, Presence of Another Earner, and Sex of Beneficiary (Columbia, S.C., Pilot Survey, July-August 1971).	24

I. INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

The object of benefit adequacy research studies is to supply an empirical basis for the evaluation of the weekly benefit amount provided by unemployment insurance (UI) in terms of the program's primary objective--to alleviate the hardships that result from the loss of wage income during unemployment. The relevant empirical data include information about the income and expenditure patterns of the beneficiary.

Studies of this type go back to the mid-1950s when there was concern with generally low statutory maximum weekly benefit amounts. These had not kept pace with rapidly rising wage levels of the post-war period, thereby preventing the majority of beneficiaries from receiving 50 percent of their weekly wage as benefit formulas generally intended to provide. The earlier studies used a quite minimal standard of benefit adequacy--benefits received were compared to household expenditures during the beneficiary's unemployment for such basic necessities as food, housing, utilities, clothing and medical care. These expenses were referred to collectively as nondeferrable expenses. The general finding was that, for families in which the household head was unemployed, benefits received failed to cover such nondeferrable expenses, which owing to the minimal character of the standard, constituted a very convincing demonstration that current benefit levels were inadequate for an important segment of the population to be served by the program. [1]

There is still concern about low statutory maximum weekly benefit amounts and their adverse effect on adequate wage-loss compensation. The Johnson Administration in 1965 unsucessfully sought to amend the Federal Unemployment Tax Act to require States to pay a weekly benefit of at least 50 percent of the individual's average weekly wage up to a maximum weekly benefit amount equal to at least two-thirds of the statewide average weekly wage in covered employment. In 1973, the Nixon Administration has asked Congress to enact a similar benefit standard. If current efforts are successful and thereby assure 50 percent wage-loss protection for a great majority of insured workers, the focus of concern may well shift from the maximum to the benefit/wage fraction itself. The traditional rule that the benefit amount should equal 50 percent of the worker's wage is not based on empirical research, and it is a function of benefit adequacy studies to provide an empirical basis for establishing a benefit/wage ratio.

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1 U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Unemployment Insurance and the Family Finances of the Unemployed: An Analysis of Six Benefit Adequacy Studies, 1954-58, BES No. U-203, 1961.

In 1971, the Upjohn Institute participated in a benefit adequacy pilot study based on an interview survey carried out in Columbia, South Carolina. The results of that study were reported in Job Loss, Family Living Standards, and the Adequacy of Weekly Unemployment Benefits (Dec. 1972). The present study is an attempt to exploit further the results of an experience with the Columbia survey to advance benefit adequacy research methodology.

To avoid misunderstanding about the objectives of this research, it must be emphasized that the evaluation of the weekly benefit amount in terms of the financial situation of the beneficiary does not imply any change in the basic principle used generally by State UI laws, which sets an individual's weekly benefit amount in relation to his own level of earnings. The financial data described below are collected and analyzed only for the purpose of evaluating the adequacy of the ratio of weekly benefits to earnings. Such data and analysis are not intended to support the development of a different unemployment insurance philosophy which would make an individual's need the basis for determining his eligibility for benefits or his weekly benefit amount.

Also, by way of putting benefit adequacy research in its proper perspective, it should be noted that there are other important objectives of unemployment insurance besides the alleviation of financial hardship among jobless workers. While the financial requirements of the average beneficiary in the context of his household situation is an important and sometimes neglected factor, it remains only one of several considerations that must enter into assessments of the weekly amount provided by the UI benefit formula. Other factors include the effect of the benefit amount on work incentive and job seeking behavior of the beneficiary, its role in maintaining purchasing power during an economic recession, and the notion basic to an insurance program of equitable treatment of all workers who lose their jobs and income through no fault of their own. Moreover, the weekly benefit amount itself is only one of several interrelated elements of the UI benefit formula. Any change in the weekly benefit must also be viewed in terms of how it might affect the qualifying requirement and the duration provisions of the formula. All these other factors are beyond the scope of the benefit adequacy research reported here, but this should in no way be construed to minimize their importance.

Scope of the Current Benefit Adequacy Research

The benefit adequacy research reported here and in our report on the Columbia pilot study goes beyond the earlier studies in three interrelated ways:

1. Notwithstanding the essential goal of the pilot study to provide

a more efficient data collection technique, there was at least equal need to improve the conceptual framework of benefit adequacy evaluation. Specifically, it appeared desirable to adopt an approach for evaluation such that, given certain stated assumptions that would constitute a benefit adequacy standard appropriate to the weekly benefit objectives of the program, achievement in terms of those objectives could then be measured. A basis was needed for stating how nearly benefit levels approach adequacy and, if needed, what steps could be taken to achieve some specified degree of adequacy.

2. The second departure from the earlier research follows directly from the first. If the degree of adequacy a benefit formula does or can attain is to be measured, the standard used should reflect current social expectations about what degree of wage-loss protection regularly employed workers should have. In the analysis of the pilot study data, the concept of recurring expenses was employed and its potential for a standard of benefit adequacy evaluation came to be recognized. Recurring expenses are those associated with goods or services that are acquired and consumed on a regular basis, or those arising out of an established commitment, legal or otherwise, that must be met on a regular basis. The latter, for example, would include monthly installment payments for items purchased on credit. The rationale underlying recurring expenses as a standard of benefit adequacy is that in the usual family or household situation, the finances are so organized that a certain portion of the regular cash income received is fairly well predesignated to cover expenses associated with the established normal operation of the household. To a considerable degree, once the beneficiary has settled into a pattern of living in relation to his or her regular cash income, such expenses become nondiscretionary. Any failure to sustain them can produce a serious disturbance to his or her financial situation.

3. The current benefit adequacy research seeks to devote more attention than before to the dynamic aspect of the beneficiary's financial situation. A benefit amount that adequately serves the beneficiary's financial requirements immediately after his job loss may not necessarily be appropriate throughout the entire duration of his unemployment, especially if prolonged. Consideration of this factor links the evaluation of the weekly benefit amount to the other basic element of the benefit formula--benefit duration. Evaluation of the changing requirements of the beneficiaries over time should be relevant to the important issue of whether unemployment insurance in its present form should be relied on to provide for the income needs of individuals experiencing prolonged unemployment.

The specific objectives of this research are as follows:

1. To evaluate, refine and modify, if necessary, the recurring expense concept as it emerged from the pilot project, doing so through

further analysis of recurring expense levels found among the Columbia beneficiaries during both employment and unemployment as they relate to household income and other important variables.

2. While total recurring expense is related to total household income, the weekly benefit amount is related only to the lost earnings of the beneficiary. It is at this point that benefit adequacy analysis confronts the "complexity" of the multi-earner household, which appears to be the increasingly prevalent situation among worker families now. Therefore, it was one of the objectives of the study to establish a method of adjusting total household recurring expenses to form a standard appropriate for evaluating the weekly benefit amount under a variety of household circumstances.

3. To devise measures appropriate for indicating how well a given benefit formula provides for the needs of a given beneficiary population in terms of the adjusted recurring expense standard.

4. To develop and recommend an adequacy survey methodolgy that would provide the relevant data for measuring adequacy of the weekly benefit amount in the more usual context of relatively limited duration of unemployment, as well as to study the effect of the duration of unemployment on the adequacy of the weekly benefit amount.

General Conclusions

The important conclusions of the research conducted are briefly summarized as follows:

1. The concept of recurring expenses is deemed by the authors to be preferrable to the formerly used nondeferrable expense concept for evaluating the weekly benefit amount. This conclusion evolved from the analysis of the recurring expense levels in the households of the Columbia beneficiaries, and after consultation with members of the UI Service research staff and other specialists in unemployment insurance.

2. It was concluded that the recurring expense level most relevant to evaluating the adequacy of the weekly benefit amount was that which existed just prior to the onset of unemployment. The rationale for using the prior recurring expense level for the standard is that the prior level of income and spending controls the pattern of spending during unemployment; especially recurring expenses, provided unemployment is not very long in duration. We recognize the possible importance of change in this level overtime, and the desirability of a comparative evaluation of the weekly benefit amount in terms of the recurring expense level both prior to and subsequent to the unemployment of the beneficiary.

3. As a standard for evaluating the weekly benefit amount of beneficiaries, it is appropriate to adjust the recurring expense levels of their households to account for the effects of the availability of income other than earnings of the beneficiaries. The recommended method of adjustment is adapted from the analytical approach used by Joseph Becker in his 1971 monograph. 2 In order to provide a general standard for comparison with the weekly benefit amount, he adjusted the household's total amount of nondeferrable expenses so that the adjusted level represented the same share of the total nondeferrable expenses that the beneficiary's earnings had been of total household income when he was working. A similar approach was used by the present authors to adjust the total recurring expense level of the beneficiary's household prior to unemployment for comparison with weekly benefits.

4. The measure of relative degree of adequacy is the "beneficiary population proportion" measure. The phrase "relative degree of adequacy" is necessary since no acceptable benefit formula, given all the various considerations (work incentive, cost, etc.) that must go into its structure, can provide complete adequacy under a chosen standard for all members of the population. The "beneficiary population proportion" is composed of a set of cumulative distributions of beneficiaries whose benefits at least equal specified percents of their adjusted recurring expenses.

5. Building on these concepts and on the data collection experience of the Columbia pilot study, a new survey approach was designed and is described in this report. Under the recommended methodology, a sample of beneficiaries would be interviewed at the time they filed for their fifth week of benefits, then reinterviewed when they filed for their fifteenth and twenty-fifth weeks of benefits during the benefit year. Because of the repeat-interview pattern, the proposed approach is termed the longitudinal benefit adequacy study. Interviews at the fifth week would relate to the beneficiary's financial situation just prior to unemployment, and the later interviews to the then current financial situations. Interest in the sets of data collected at the two later stages of unemployment would focus on how income and recurring expense levels may have changed.

All or most of the interviewing would be done in the local claims offices.

The new survey technique included here has several advantages over that used in the Columbia pilot study. It should 1) help to overcome some of the imprecision in the respondents' reporting of financial data occasioned by the excessive time lapse, in some cases, between the

2 Joseph M. Becker, S.J., The Adequacy of the Benefit Amount in Unemployment Insurance (Kalamazoo: The Institute, 1961).

onset of unemployment and the interview; 2) reduce the relatively high cost of obtaining the data associated with interviewing the beneficiary in his home, as was done in South Carolina; and 3) permit a much better analysis of the effect of benefit duration on the adequacy of the weekly benefit amount.

Organization of the Report

The remainder of this report is divided into three parts and four appendices.

Part II discusses the concepts, techniques, and measures that were developed to evaluate the weekly benefit amount.

Part III summarizes an empirical evaluation of the recurring expense concept on the basis of the Columbia, S.C. pilot study data. Appendix A consists of nine tables which summarize and analyze the recurring expense data collected in the survey.

Part IV describes the methodology for the proposed longitudinal benefit adequacy study. Appendix B contains the suggested survey questionnaires for this study, and Appendix C offers a set of proposed tabulations.

Appendix D defines important concepts used in the recommended benefit adequacy study methodology.

II. BENEFIT ADEQUACY CONCEPTS AND EVALUATION TECHNIQUES

This section describes the standards and techniques, and their underlying concepts, which were developed to measure the relative adequacy of the benefit formula for a given population of beneficiaries under a specified benefit adequacy standard. These measures are designed to serve as a tool for assessing the weekly benefit amount under existing and alternative benefit formulas and ultimately to illuminate the question of whether 50 percent or some other fraction of lost wages should be compensated by the program. The basic concepts on which these measures stand are those of the beneficiary household, household income, and household recurring expenses as they were developed out of the experience with the Columbia, S.C., pilot benefit adequacy study. 1

The Concept of the Beneficiary Household

Since the evaluation of the adequacy of the weekly benefit amount is to be in terms of the beneficiary's financial situation within his household, the first task is to develop a satisfactory definition of the household. Essentially, the household consists of those persons whose inome and expenses (and assets and liabilities) are integrated and together comprise the financial situation of which the beneficiary is a part. The pilot survey defined the household to include all related persons residing with the beneficiary. However, in some cases, some of the income and expenses recorded for the household, so defined, were apparently irrelevant to the evaluation of the weekly benefit amount, such as when the beneficiary's adult son or daughter , though living at home, maintained financial independence. In a number of cases, the beneficiary could not even report the income and spending of certain members of his household, as defined in the pilot study. It became apparent that household was being defined too broadly in some cases to have any meaning in the benefit context.

As a consequence, in future benefit adequacy surveys, when a beneficiary is either the head of the household or the head's spouse, related individuals residing with the beneficiary but who have their own income should be counted as members of the beneficiary's household only if they contributed at least half of their income to meet household expenses. Moreover, only that portion of the income which is actually contributed by such individuals should be counted as household income, and expenses incurred by such individuals which are not financed from household income should not be counted as household expenses. When the beneficiary resides with

1 Saul J. Blaustein and Paul J. Mackin, Job Loss, Family Living Standards and the Adequacy of Weekly Unemployment Benefits (A report on a pilot study of unemployment insurance recipients in Columbia, South Carolina, and adjacent areas in the summer of 1971), December 1972

others related to him but is neither the head nor the head's spouse, he should be considered a separate household, which would include only the beneficiary and his or her spouse, children, and other dependents, if any. With these two modifications in the definition of household, household income, and household expense, the evaluation of the benefit amount in terms of the finances of the beneficiary household can be made on a more meaningful and realistic basis.

The Recurring Expense Concept

Which expenses of the beneficiary's household should constitute a measure of mimium income requirements appropriate as a standard for evaluating the adequacy of the weekly benefit amount? Most of the earlier benefit adequacy studies used the concept of nondeferrable expenses, which were usually defined as what the family paid for food, housing, utilities, clothing, and medical care when the beneficiary was unemployed--much the traditional notion of the minimum necessities of life. 2

The nondeferrable expense measure of minimum household income requirements, however, should not be considered satisfactory for benefit adequacy evaluation in relation to the average worker's living standards today. The present day worker and his family frequently have financial obligations that go beyond their basic necessities of life. The nondeferrable concept ignores some obligations which are of utmost importance to the worker's family. For example, most households purchase their consumer durables, such as automobiles and appliances, on credit paid off through monthly installment payments. A reasonable measure of minimum household income relevant to the needs of most worker families during temporary unemployment must take account of these kinds of obligations to be realistic in the light of present day worker living standards.

The pilot study findings suggested a measure of minimum household income which does take account of such obligations as well as most of those included under the nondeferrable expense concept. This concept is called recurring expenses. An expense is recurring if:

1) it is associated with goods or services that are acquired and consumed on a regular basis (daily, weekly, monthly, etc.);

2) it arises out of an established commitment, legal or otherwise, such as installment credit payments, that must be met on a regular basis.

The recurring expenses for a given time period are the sum of all cash paid during the period for these kinds of expenses, plus any amount that was not paid but should have been during that period.

2U.S. Department of Labor, *op. cit.*

The rationale underlying the recurring expense concept as a measure of minimum household income may be described as follows. In the usual family or household situation, the finances are so organized that a certain portion of the regular cash income received is fairly well pre-designated to cover expenses associated with the established "normal" operation of the household. Such expenses form the heart of the family's standard of living. They recur or are paid for with regularity either as the items or services are purchased and consumed (such as food and carfare), or on the basis of some commitment or scheduled obligation (such as rent, insurance premiums, and credit payments). To a considerable degree, the family becomes "locked in" with regard to such expenses once it has settled into a pattern of living in relation to its regular cash income. Any failure to sustain these expenses can seriously disturb the household's financial stability.

There are, of course, households which may not have a relatively stabilized way of living that gives rise to a recurring expense pattern. For most worker families, however, it is assumed that the recurring expense concept is relevant. The pilot study demonstrated that it was possible to obtain a reliable account of recurring expenses probably because they were of a recurring nature. Nonrecurring or unusual expenses may be less reliably accounted for, especially as to the time of occurrence.

In some instances, actual payment of a recurring expense may be postponed. The landlord may be persuaded to wait a month or two for the rent. Or utility bill payments may be put off a month without cut-off of service. Nevertheless, the item or service is consumed and the expense is incurred whether paid for currently or in the future. It remains an obligatory expense , and must be paid eventually. For this reason, even though not paid currently, it is counted as part of the household's recurring expenses.

A temporary and involuntary loss of all or a portion of a worker's regular income, due to unemployment, should not require severe alterations in his "basic" pattern of living. The objective of the weekly UI benefit payable in such a context is seen as replacing enough of the wage income loss due to involuntary unemployment to enable the great majority of beneficiaries so affected to sustain the level of their recurring expenses.

<u>Recurring Expenses Before or During Unemployment</u>

The next question is whether the level of recurring expenses <u>before</u> or <u>during</u> unemployment is the appropriate indicator of required minimum income in evaluating the adequacy of the weekly benefit amount, or whether possibly both periods need to be considered. In earlier adequacy studies, nondeferrable expenses <u>during unemployment</u> were compared with benefits. However, in evaluating adequacy in a context of relatively short-term unemployment, which accounts for most UI payments, more emphasis should be put on the expense pattern before the beneficiary lost his job. To select the recurring expense level during unemployment for the standard injects an element of circular reasoning into the evaluation. Recurring expenses do tend to decline somewhat after the beneficiary becomes unemployed, presumably as an adjustment to income loss. The amount of income loss, in turn, is dependent on the benefit level. A higher benefit, for example, might necessitate a smaller cut in food costs as a result of unemployment. It does not seem reasonable to evaluate the adequacy of the weekly benefit amount in terms of a recurring expense level that itself is dependent on the adequacy of the benefit level.

Evaluating adequacy on the basis of the level of recurring expenses prior to the beneficiary's unemployment does not mean that the financial situation during the period of unemployment may not also be relevant to assessing the benefit formula. For those who experience prolonged unemployment, it will be important to understand if and how financial circumstances change. Evidence from the Columbia pilot survey cited below indicates that household recurring expenses do shift downward with unemployment though by no means proportionally with the household's income. Moreover, adequacy evaluation in the context of long-term unemployment may require not only a recurring expense level of a different time frame, but a broader concept of minimum expense altogether. As unemployment progresses, certain nonrecurring expenses may also be required of the household. For this reason the benefit adequacy survey methodology recommended in Part IV of this report provides for the collection of "necessary nonrecurring expenses."

Adjustment of Recurring Expenses for Use in the Evaluation of the Weekly Benefit Amount

With the recurring household expense level taken as an appropriate measure of minimum household income, the next question is how to apply this measure to the weekly benefit amount in an evaluation of adequacy. In most households, it will not be valid to compare the two directly. The level of recurring expenses is controlled, by and large, by the total household income level, whereas, UI is meant to compensate only for the lost earnings of the beneficiary. When income other than the beneficiary's earnings is available to the household, it is therefore inappropriate to compare the weekly benefit amount to the total recurring expense level. Some procedure is needed to adjust total recurring expenses into a suitable standard against which to compare benefits.

The procedure adopted is based on the approach used by Joseph Becker in his analysis of the findings of the earlier benefit adequacy study. 3 There he compared the weekly benefit amount to nondeferrable expenses, but the frequent presence of other family income posed the same problem. His solution was to adjust nondeferrable expenses by applying to them the proportion the beneficiary's former earnings were of total household income.

Adopting this approach in the present study, the proportionate share of total household income represented by the beneficiary's net earnings (net of all payroll deductions) is applied to the household's recurring expense level prior to unemployment to reduce it to the same proportion. (Of course, if the beneficiary's earnings accounted for 100 percent of the household's income, the adjusted recurring expense level would equal the total recurring expense level.) If the weekly benefit amount matched or exceeded the beneficiary's adjusted recurring expense level, it would be considered adequate for the individual beneficiary.

The meaning of a completely adequate level for an individual can be illustrated by an example. A beneficiary earned $600 per month net of payroll deductions, and was eligible for benefits of $228 per month (a weekly benefit of $53x4.3 weeks.). Other household income netted $200 per month. Recurring expenses in this household were $530 per month. Adjusted recurring expenses by the method described were three quarters ($600/$800) of $530 or $398. Thus 57 percent ($228/$398) of adjusted recurring expenses was met by the benefit formula.

It should be noted further in connection with the example that monthly benefits equal to adjusted recurring expenses ($398) would imply a benefit/net earnings fraction of 66 percent ($398/600=.66), which is the same ratio recurring expenses are of net household income ($530/800=.66). Thus, under the adjusted recurring expense standard benefits approach adequacy as the benefit/net wage fraction approaches this ratio.

A second method of adjusting recurring expenses so as to form a standard for evaluating the weekly benefit amount was also to be tested. Benefits might be compared to the recurring expense level less whatever household income (excluding the beneficiary's UI payment) was available. If the benefit amount equalled or exceeded this adjusted recurring expense level, it would be considered adequate. To illustrate with the beneficiary cited above, the total recurring expenses of his household equalled $530 per month, other household income amounted to $200, and his monthly benefits totalled $228. Adjusted recurring expenses were $530 minus $200 or $330. Benefits received accounted for 69 percent of this amount.

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3 Becker, op. cit.

Both the proportionate-share and the residual methods of adjustment were carefully considered and tested with the Columbia pilot survey data in order to understand their properties and their implications. It was concluded that the proportionate-share method of adjusting recurring expense provided the more appropriate standard for evaluation of a wage-related benefit. This view holds that the weekly benefit should help sustain the full protion of the family's living standard properly attributable to the beneficiary's earnings, even though, as a practical matter, more reliance could be put on the availability of other income to uphold the total family living standard. To allow, as the residual method of adjustment does, this other income to assume, partially or sometimes fully, the proper role of UI, even in a strictly evaluative context, seems to do violence to the link between benefits and wages that is so important to the earned-right character of the program and its public acceptance.

The Adequacy of a Benefit Formula

In suggesting a possible measure of benefit formula adequacy, it is well to look ahead to both immediate and ultimate questions for benefit adequacy research:

1) The most immediate problem will be to assess the existing state benefit formula, quantifying the level of adequacy it has achieved. Also, there is the need to measure what improvement in adequacy is to be had by raising the statutory maximum weekly benefit amount to a level that would assure that the great majority of beneficiaries received at least half of their weekly wage. While most existing benefit formulas tend to make use of a 50 percent benefit/wage fraction, generally low statutory maximum weekly benefit amounts prevent a large proportion of beneficiaries from receiving compensation equal to half their weekly earnings.

2) A more ultimate question for benefit adequacy applies to the traditional notion that 50 percent of the worker's lost earnings should be compensated. The general acceptance of a 50 percent fraction is not based on empirical research. What would benefit adequacy considerations suggest the appropriate benefit/wage fraction be? A related question is what degree of adequacy can a wage-related benefit formula reasonably be expected to attain, given other important constraints such as the need to avoid unwarranted work disincentive effects and excessive costs.

Measure of the Adequacy of a Benefit Formula

The relative measure of adequacy suggested is the "beneficiary population proportion" measure.

The measure is the proportion of the population for whom the benefits paid under the formula are at least equal to the individual beneficiary's adjusted recurring expense level--that is, the proportion of the population with completely adequate benefits according to this standard. A variation of this measure would be the proportion of the population with benefits that meet at least some specified proportion of the individual adjusted recurring expense levels.

The "beneficiary population proportion" measure indicates whether the great majority of the population served are getting benefits that meet all or at least a substantial portion of their recurring expenses.

The measure of benefit formula adequacy is illustrated by an example. Table II-1 shows a population composed of four beneficiaries representing four types of situations--a male beneficiary who was sole earner in his household; a female beneficiary who was sole earner in her household; a male beneficiary with another earner present in the household; and a female beneficiary with another earner present. Beneficiary earnings, benefits, other income and recurring expense levels are assumed. It is also assumed that there is no other income besides wage earnings or benefits.

A key element in the measure is adjusted recurring expenses. In the two households which have no income other than UI benefits, adjusted recurring expenses are equal to total recurring expenses. In the two households with other income, adjusted recurring expenses are the same proportion of total recurring expenses as the beneficiary's net monthly earnings were of net total household income.

In none of the cases illustrated do monthly benefits come up to adjusted recurring expenses. Therefore, in terms of the "beneficiary population proportion" measure, no member of the population has adequate benefits. However, half the population have benefits that are at least 80 percent of adjusted recurring expenses.

TABLE II-1

Adequacy of Benefits for a Hypothetical Population of Four Typical Beneficiaries Under the Adjusted Recurring Expense Standard

Sex of bene-ficiary	Bene-ficiary's mthly. earnings	Mthly. bene-fits	Other hld. in-come	Total hld. in-come	Mthly. recur-ring ex-penses	Adjusted recurring expenses (R.E.)	Fract.of adj'd. R.E. met by benefits
M	$700	$228	$0	$700	$470	$470	49%
F	380	215	0	380	270	270	80%
M	600	228	200	800	530	$\frac{600}{800} \times 530 = 398$	57%
F	380	210	600	980	566	$\frac{380}{980} \times 566 = 221$	95%

III. RECURRING EXPENSES AND NET HOUSEHOLD INCOME--THE PILOT SURVEY DATA

One of the objectives of the project was to use the pilot survey data to develop and refine benefit adquacy concepts and evaluation techniques. 1 This section reports the results of an empirical examination of the recurring expense concept as it relates to household income and other important variables. The analysis focused on the recurring expenses of the survey households during the last calendar month in which the beneficiary was employed (employed month) and the calendar month immediately preceding the interview (unemployed month).

Before proceeding it is necessary to acknowledge several limitations in these data. One limitation stems from the way the universe of beneficiaries studied was defined. Beneficiaries to be interviewed were selected from all beneficiaries who filed claims during specified time periods and who had received at least 4 consecutive UI payments. Consequently, the elapsed time between the last calendar month employed (employed month) and the interview was not uniform but ranged from about 6 weeks to as much as 9 months. 2 As a result, some beneficiaries who were far removed in time from their last employment experienced difficulty in recalling their employed month household expense patterns. The precision of these data, therefore, cannot be considered as great as those of the unemployed month.

The unemployed month data are subject to a different kind of limitation. Again because of the cross-sectional representation of beneficiaries, the unemployed month (the calendar month immediately prior to the interview) varied greatly among beneficiaries in terms of how long the period of unemployment had continued by that month.

These two "built in" limitations in the pilot study data form part of the rationale for the improved survey methodology proposed in Part IV.

Since the data on Columbia beneficiaries represent only one geographic location at one point in time, they should not be generalized for the year as a whole, or the State, or other parts of the country. For example, three-fifths of the Columbia sample are women, generally unique as compared with beneficiaries elsewhere. It is possible to look at the experience of important subgroups of the sample beneficiary population separately.

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1 Blaustein and Mackin, op. cit.

2 The beneficiary had not necessarily been in claims status continuously since the employed month. Nor had he necessarily filed for benefits immediately upon termination of his last job.

In relatively minor respects the South Carolina data do not always conform precisely to the concepts of beneficiary household composition, income and expenses as defined in Part II. The extensive reworking of data which would have been required to avoid this was judged impractical.

Recurring Expenses and Net Household Income

As explained in Part II, net household income includes both earned and unearned income received by the beneficiary's household. "Net" means net of all payroll deductions. The recurring expense level includes both cash paid and amounts that were due to be paid during the month.

Net household income and recurring expense[3] levels of the Columbia beneficiaries were analyzed in our earlier report on the pilot study. However, that analysis related median expenses for various groups of beneficiary households to median income levels for the same groups rather than analyzing the relationships between the income and expense levels in individual households. To correct this deficiency the data were retabulated and reanalyzed. Before describing the results of the new analysis, however, it will be useful to go over briefly the previously reported relationship between the employed month median household income and presence of another earner in the household and sex of the beneficiary.

Sex of beneficiary and beneficiary household groups (number in group)	Median net Household income (employed month)
All beneficiary households (559)	$653
Men-sole earners (121)	478
Men-with another earner (98)	700
Women-sole earners (73)	375
Women-with another earner (267)	742

The presence of an additional earner tended to greatly increase the net income of the household. The generally lower wage levels for women were responsible for the much lower median income in households of sole-earner women as compared with sole-earner men.[4]

Recurring Expense Level During Employment of Beneficiary

As shown in Table III-1, recurring expenses as a percent of net household income for the Columbia beneficiaries in the last calendar

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3 Recurring expense items include: rent or mortagage payments, utility costs, certain medical costs, credit and loan payments, food, and certain transportation costs.

4 For a more detailed analysis see Blaustein and Mackin, *op. cit.*,

Table III-1

Recurring Expenses, and Selected Components Thereof, as Percent of Net Household Income in Beneficiary's Employed Month, by Net Household Income, Presence of Another Earner, and Sex of Beneficiary
(Columbia, S. C., Pilot Survey, July-August 1971)

Household Income, Presence of Another Earner, and Sex of Beneficiary	Recurring Expenses as Percent of Household Income						
	Recurring Expenses-Total			Food	Housing	Charge & Loan Payments	
	1st Q.	Median	3rd Q.	(Median)	(Median)	Median	Proportion with no payment
All households, N=559, median hh inc. = $653/mo.	56%	68%	80%	24%	17%	11%	18%
By net monthly hh income while beneficiary employed:							
Less than $400, N=100	59	73	86	30	19	6	33
$400 - $699, N=225	59	69	81	26	18	11	18
$700 or more, N=234	52	65	76	19	15	14	12
By sex of beneficiary and presence of another earner:							
Male sole earner, N=121, median hh inc. = $478/mo.	54	67	81	27	17	6	36
Male with another earner, N=98, median hh inc. = $700/mo.	52	62	74	22	15	11	14
Female sole earner, N=73 median hh inc. = $375/mo.	59	70	84	27	21	9	19
Female with another earner, N=267, median hh inc. = $742/mo.	58	69	80	22	17	14	10

SOURCE: Appendix A, Tables 1-4.

month of employment (employed month) had a median value of 68 percent. Individual values varied widely, however, so that for a quarter of the population the proportion was less than 57 percent and for another quarter of the households 80 percent or more. This wide variation was observed at all income levels, and regardless of whether the beneficiary was a man, a woman, a sole earner, or in a multi-earner household.

While the variation in the ratio between recurring expenses and net household income at all income levels has been stressed, Table III-1 also indicates that total recurring expenses tended to assume a bigger share of total income in low-income households than in high-income households. This is related to the fact that recurring expenses have been defined to include (but not be limited to) the basic necessities of life--food, housing and medical care. Thus, for the median household in the lowest income group (less than $400) about three-fourths of the net income went for recurring expenses, while in the highest income ($700 or more per month) only about two-thirds of net income went for this purpose.

The tendency for recurring expenses to occupy a bigger share of the budget of low income households is also reflected when households are grouped by the presence of another earner and sex of the beneficiary. The female sole-earner households which tend to have low income (median income $375 per month) had a median recurring expense-income ratio of 70 percent compared to 62 percent for the generally higher income male beneficiary households with another earner present (median income $700 per month). However, the high-income female beneficiary households with another earner (median income $742 per month) allocated virtually the same proportion of income to recurring expenses as the low-income sole earner women. The explanation of this departure from the general pattern will be seen below in the relative importance of charge and loan repayment expenses.

Food was the most significant component of recurring expenses with a median value of 24 percent of net household income during the employed month. As expected, low-income families spent a greater proportion of their income for this basic necessity than did high-income families. Food required 30 percent of net household income at the median in households in which income was less than $400 per month, compared to only 19 percent when income was $700 or more per month. About 27 per cent of income went for food in the lower-income sole earner groups, compared to 22 percent in the higher-income multiple earner groups.

Turning to the housing component of recurring expenses, which constituted 17 percent (median) of net household income prior to unemployment, there was somewhat less variation in proportion to net income by household income levels and by the presence of another earner than was the case for food, but the general rule that lower income families tend to devote a greater share of their budgets to basics still applied.

Payments due on installment plan purchases, revolving charge accounts, or loans (credit and loan payments), which constituted 11 percent of net income in the median household, represent an important component of the recurring expense concept. Such payments are obligations to which the household is committed and which cannot be ignored without serious harm to the family's economic position. Charge and loan repayments, however, together represent the component of total recurring expenses which does not tend to relate to income level in the same way as do those components largely devoted to the basic necessities. As seen in Table III-1, the high-income multi-earner households of women beneficiaries (median income $742 per month) tended to have the highest credit and loan payments both absolutely and as a proportion of household income--14 percent for the median household. The presence of relatively extensive credit obligations among this group helps to explain why their total recurring expense-income ratios tended to be above average. This, of course, was a reversal of the overall tendency for the ratio between total recurring expenses and income to be lower in higher income households. In this connection it is important to note (see Appendix A, Table 4) that while 25 percent of all Columbia beneficiary households analyzed had at least a fifth of their net income allocated to credit and loan payments, 18 percent (36 percent of male sole-earner households) had no such payments at all in the employed month.

Although not analyzed separately, wide variations in such items as medical expense and transportation (also included in total recurring expenses) contributed much to the very wide variation in total recurring expenses as a percent of household income.

Decline in Recurring Expense Levels During Unemployment

When household income declines as a result of unemployment, presumably some effort will be exerted by the family to lower spending. If this does not occur to a sufficient degree, the household usually goes into debt or uses up savings. However, the recurring expense levels of the Columbia beneficiaries between the employed and unemployed months tended to drop much less than household income. Relevant data are shown in Table III-2. Only 13 percent of households cut recurring expense

TABLE III-2

DECLINES IN NET HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND RECURRING EXPENSES BETWEEN BENEFICIARY'S EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED MONTH, BY PRESENCE OF ANOTHER EARNER AND SEX OF BENEFICIARY

(Columbia, S.C., Pilot Survey, July - August 1971)

Presence of Another Earner and Sex of Beneficiary	Median Monthly Net Household Income in Employed Month	Median Declines Between Employed and Unemployed Month					Proportion of Households with Specified Declines in Recurring Expenses	
		Net HH Income	Recurring Expenses	Food Expense	Housing Expense	Credit and Loan Payments	Less than 5%	At least 30%
All Households, N=559	$653	18%	12%	13%	9%	< 0%	.32	.13
Male sole earner, N=121	478	40	14	17	14	< 0	.28	.24
Male with another earner, N=98	700	19	10	14	11	< 0	.32	.12
Female sole earner, N=73	375	29	14	14	7	< 0	.33	.19
Female with another earner, N=267	742	12	11	12	7	< 0	.34	.07

Source: Appendix A, tables 5-8.

levels by as much as 30 percent or more, while nearly a third cut less than 5 percent. The median decline in the recurring expense level was 12 percent compared to an 18 percent median decline in income. (Income includes UI benefits in the unemployed month.)

Households in which the beneficiary was the only earner tended, of course, to experience a much sharper relative decline in income than did multiearner households. Yet, while the percentage reduction in recurring expenses was also greater in the sole-earner situations, it was far less than the fall in income. The median income decline in households of sole-earner men was 40 percent, but their recurring expense levels declined only 14 percent on the average. About 28 percent of this group cut recurring expenses by less than 5 percent. The median income decline for households of sole-earner women was 29 percent compared to a decline in recurring expense levels of 14 percent. A third of this group cut recurring expenses by less than 5 percent.

Food--the major component of recurring expenses in most households--tended to decline between the employed and unemployed month by about the same relative amount as did total recurring expenses--a median of 13 percent. However, about 18 percent of households cut food consumption by as much as 30 percent compared to 13 percent of households cutting total recurring expenses to this degree. A substantial proportion of households--30 percent--cut their food spending very little or not at all (less than 5 percent). (See Appendix A, Table 6.)

The decline in housing expense (the median reduction was 9 percent) was probably due mostly to seasonal changes in the cost of heating and light. The unemployed months for which data were collected occurred in the summer while the employed months were earlier, mostly in the winter or early spring. There were relatively few instances of changes in living quarters between the employed and unemployed months. Housing is evidently a component of recurring expense over which households have less discretion, say, than food.

Payments due on installment plan purchases, revolving charge accounts, or loans (credit and loan payments) showed the least decline during unemployment of the major components of recurring expense. About 65 percent of households which had such payments to make (18 percent did not) reported little or no reduction in the amount paid (less than 5 percent). Where such payments are a factor, they are maintained; households apparently see hardly any room for cutting here. These finding argues for the inclusion of this kind of payment in measuring the minimum household income requirement (recurring expenses).

Relation of Recurring Expense to Income During Unemployment

Table III-3 summarizes the income and recurring expense relationships for the Columbia households during the unemployed month. It is of interest that 20 percent of the population had recurring expenses in excess of net household income.

Table III-3 tells which parts of the population fared least well. As expected, a much larger proportion of the one-earner households had insufficient income to cover recurring expenses during the beneficiary's unemployment--42 percent when the beneficiary was a man and 36 percent when a woman.

IV LONGITUDINAL BENEFIT ADEQUACY SURVEY

This section proposes a methodology for an imporved benefit adequacy survey, based upon concepts and techniques growing out of experience with the Columbia, S.C., pilot survey. The new approach, hopefully, will overcome the several deficiencies of that survey described above. In order to devote major attention to the effect of duration of unemployment on the adequacy of the weekly benefit amount, the proposed method would consist of repeat interviews of beneficiaries at different stages of their insured unemployment to the extent such unemployment continues or recurs during the benefit year. It is contemplated that the interviewing, for the most part, will be conducted at the local UI office rather than at the homes of the beneficiaries. [1]

Survey Objectives

The prime overall objective of the new survey approach, as it was with its predecessor, is to provide the data needed to evaluate the adequacy of the weekly benefit amount. The first step in such an evaluation will be to apply to the benefit formula the standard and measures recommended in Part II. With respect to the specific data required for this application, it is believed, that 1) the precision of the employed month data can be greatly increased by interviewing the beneficiary very soon after the onset of his unemployment, minimizing respondent recall difficulty, and, 2) the cost can be materially reduced by confining the scope of the survey to the information most relevant to benefit adequacy evaluation, making it possible to conduct the interviews in the local claims offices.

A second major objective of the proposed benefit adequacy study is to explore further the process of income and expense adjustment in the beneficiary household during the course of unemployment. This would be done by determining how net household income and household recurring expenses change over tiime as the beneficiary's unemployment is prolonged. But, in addition to this, it is necessary to explore whether the recurring expense concept is sufficient for dealing with the financial requirements of beneficiaries who have experienced substantial amounts of unemployment in their benefit years.

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1 The New York agency is presently conducting a statewide longitudinal benefit adequacy study of claimants filing for a first week of benefits in the year beginning September 1972. Information is being obtained in local claims office interviews on family and dependency status, changes in sources of income, and financial adjustments. Follow-up interviews are being conducted at the time of filing for the 8th and 21st weeks of benefits.

TABLE III-3

Recurring Expenses as Percent of Net Household Income (Including UI Benefits) in Beneficiary's Unemployed Month, By Net Household Income During Employed Month, Presence of Another Earner, and Sex of Beneficiary (Columbia, S. C., Pilot Survey, July - August 1971)

Household Income, Presence of Another EArner, and Sex of Beneficiary	Quartile Percents Recurring Expenses are of hh Income in Unemployed Month			Percent with Recurring Expenses Exceeding Household Income
	1st Q	Median	3rd Q	
All households, N=559	60%	76%	92%	20%
By net monthly hh income while beneficiary employed:				
Less than $400, N=100	70	83	100	38
$400 - $699, N=225	64	78	93	18
$700 or more, N=234	56	69	82	14
By sex of beneficiary and presence of another earner:				
Male sole earner, N=121, median hh inc. = $478/mo.	76	92	100	42
Male with another earner, N=98, median hh inc. = $700/mo.	54	69	86	17
Female sole earner, N=73 median hh inc. = $375/mo.	73	84	100	36
Female with another earner, N=267, median hh inc. = $742/mo.	58	69	82	06

SOURCE: Appendix A, table 9

It is expected that significant changes in both the recurring expense and the household income levels will occur as the beneficiary experiences more or longer unemployment. Pilot survey data suggest this to be so, but the survey technique did not permit a conclusive analysis of the relationship of benefit duration to these factors because the periods of unemployment studied were not uniform (Part III). If significant effects of unemployment duration on the adequacy of the benefit formula can be established, this will have implications for the question of whether unemployment insurance is an appropriate means to provide for the income needs of individuals experiencing prolonged unemployment. As far as new parameters of benefit adequacy are concerned, it may well be that as the beneficiary's unemployment progresses, his urgent financial responsibilities may come to encompass not only recurring expenses but certain non-recurring ones as well.

It is further hypothesized that not only benefit duration as such, but the specific pattern of the beneficiary's unemployment in the benefit year, will be an important determinant of the household's financial circumstances and requirements during extended unemployment. The study can, it is believed, pinpoint differences among beneficiaries according to whether they experience their unemployment in one continuous spell, or in two or more spells interrupted by periods of employment. For the first time it may be possible to learn something of how the income requirements vary in accordance with such variation in patterns of unemployment.

Data Requirements of the Proposed Study

(Data requirements are discussed here as though the full study as proposed, encompassing all the benefit adequacy evaluation objectives described and entailing the repeat-interview design, is to be carried out. This is not to rule out the possibility that a State agency will elect to collect only those data needed to apply the standard and measures recommended in Part II, in which case only that part of the discussion pertaining to the first interview will be relevant.)

To evaluate the benefit formula in terms of the recommended standard and measures, household financial data, including net household income and recurring expenses, are needed only for a recent period in which the beneficiary was fully employed. To study the effect of the duration of insured unemployment on the adequacy of the weekly benefit amount, however, comparative household financial data for the same beneficiaries at several points in their unemployment experience are required. Such comparative data will, of course, only be relevant for those beneficiaries who have a substantial amount of unemployment in their benefit year. For the reason indicated above, comparative financial data would have to include data on necessary nonrecurring expenses.

Repeat-Interview Pattern

It is proposed to obtain the required data in a repeat-interview pattern over time. Because of the repeat-interviews, the approach is designated a longitudinal survey. A sample of beneficiaries would be drawn and interviewed early in their unemployment, specifically at the time they file for their fifth week of benefits (Group I). A second interview would be taken of those in the original sample who subsequently file for their fifteenth week of benefits at the time of such filing (Group II). A third interview would occur for Group II claimants at the time they file for their twenty-fifth week of benefits, if they so file (Group III).

The Survey Universe

The universe represented by the survey sample would be beneficiaries establishing a benefit year in some specified time period and geographic location and who also file for a fifth week of benefits in the benefit year. Defining the universe this way is a practical compromise made necessary by the repeat-interview pattern of the proposed survey as it affects the total number of interviews that will have to be given and, consequently, the cost of conducting the proposed study. There is likely to be a sharp progressive reduction in the number of beneficiaries who file for later weeks of benefits. Perhaps as many as a third of those filing for the first week of benefits will never file for a fifth week and as few as 10 to 15 percent will file for their 25th week. This would mean that a survey sample of sufficient size to enable reliable statistical inference about individuals filing for their 25th week of benefits would need to be half again as large if the universe were defined as beneficiaries filing for at least one week, than if defined as beneficiaries filing for at least five weeks.

It should be noted that if a one-interview survey is preferred, providing only the data essential for application of the standard and measures recommended in Part II, the sample could be drawn from a universe of all beneficiaries filing for their first week of benefits in the benefit year.

The geographic and time boundaries of the study will be very important factors. Many of the considerations cited in our earlier report on the South Carolina pilot study as relevant to the design of a one-interview survey would also apply to the longitudinal survey.[2]

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[2] Blaustein and Mackin, op. cit.

It would be suggested, for example, that since the results of the study will be used to evaluate State benefit formulas, the survey should be conducted statewide, which, of course, could be accomplished by sampling offices throughout the State.

Ideally, the universe should consist of all beneficiaries who filed for their fifth week of benefits and who began their benefit year during a specified 12-month period. A satisfactory alternative, however, would be to use a six-month period, preferably beginning in the Fall of the year so as to include the period of highest claims. Under such a procedure all interviews (first, second and third) would be completed no later than eighteen months after the project began.

Sampling Requirements

Once the temporal and geographic boundaries of the survey are determined, the sample size must be specified. The minimum number of cases needed for analysis of data on the twenty-five week beneficiaries will be the determining factor in the size of the survey sample. It is believed that about 700 interviews at the twenty-fifth week would allow separate analysis of the most significant beneficiary subgroups defined on the basis of sex of the beneficiary and the number of earners in the household.

Since the relevant factors in designing a survey sample will vary by State and level of unemployment, the following example is offered only to illustrate the kinds of considerations that are involved. Assume, as suggested above, that a third of those filing for the first week of benefits will not file for a fifth week of benefits. Further assume, for the sake of simplicity, that about 20 percent of beneficiaries filing for a fifth week of benefits will go on eventually to file for a twenty-fifth week. This means that to assure there will be 700 beneficiaries to interview at the twenty-fifth week, it would be necessary to interview about 3500 at the fifth week. The example implies that 13 percent of those who draw one payment will go on to draw 25 payments, which appears reasonable for a nonrecession period. The sample observations can be selected using social security end digits or some other random method.

The Interviews

The first interview of sampled beneficiaries (Group I) is administered in the local claims office at the time they file for their fifth payment in the benefit year. The questionnaire proposed for this interview, including a section-by-section explanation, is given in Appendix C. This interview will supply information accounting for the beneficiary's household income and recurring expenses for the most recent calendar month in which he worked his usual number of hours per week. These data will permit application of the benefit adequacy standard and evaluation measures described earlier. Hereafter, this application and analysis is referred to as Stage I. Collection of additional data on the first interview covering "necessary nonrecurring expenses" in the employed month will provide the data required for benefit adequacy comparisons over time (called Stage II).

The second and third interviews (also given in local offices) of those sample beneficiaries who "survive" in benefit status to the 15th week (Group II) and the 25th week (Group III), respectively will meet the remaining data requirements of Stage II. See Appendix C for questionnaire proposed for the second and third interivews. Data analagous to those collected in the first interview are obtained for the calendar months prior to the subsequent interviews. In addition, the second and third interviews ask the beneficiary about financial adjustments made in his household since the prior interview.

Since the household composition may have changed in the period between interviews, it must be redetermined in each interview. Also, to permit a more comprehensive look at beneficiaries who experience more than one spell of unemployment in the benefit year, data on intervening employment are obtained on the second and third interview. As indicated, it is believed possible to conduct the interviews in the local claims office. However, despite the revised questionnaire's brevity and simplicity, it is almost certain that some beneficiaries--hopefully a very limited number--will have difficulty responding adequately away from home. The survey team should be prepared to follow through with telephone contacts or "take-home, bring-back" forms to obtain complete information. As a last resort, a home visit by an interviewer may be required to assure adequate response. By and large, however, local office interviewing with some supplemental aids should be adequate.

Analysis of Survey Data

Stage I analysis focuses on Group I beneficiaries (those who filed for their fifth week of benefits.) A suggested tabulation plan for this stage is given in Appendix C. A first step is to analyze the personal and economic characteristics of the group to provide a basis for relating the survey results to other beneficiary populations and for generalizations of conclusions when possible. Also as a preliminary step the benefit/wage relationship under the existing benefit formula should be carefully examined.

Next, the parameters to be used for benefit adequacy evaluation--employed month household income and recurring expense--should be analyzed for the group in terms of the sex of the beneficiary, presence of other earners in the household, and other factors believed important as explanatory variables. The relationship of benefits under the existing benefit formula to these parameters should also be examined.

The final step of Stage I is the application of Group I data to the benefit adequacy evaluation techniques described in Part II of this report.

Stage II analysis focuses on Group II and Group III beneficiaries. Appendix C also suggests tabulations for this stage. After the personal characteristics and employed month experience of Groups II and III have been compared with those of Group I, the interest will center on how income, recurring expenses, and other financial factors change over time as unemployment progresses. In addition to sex of the beneficiary and the presence of other earners as explanatory variables, it will be important to detect variations in financial experience stemming from different patterns of employment and unemployment during the benefit year. Beneficiaries in Group II will not necessarily have experienced all their unemployment in one continuous spell, and beneficiaries in Group III will be still less likely to have done so. 1 The suggested tabulation plan distinguishes between two classes of Group II beneficiaries--those for whom no more than 4 months has elapsed since the start of the benefit year and those for whom the elapsed period has been longer, probably indicating intervening employment. An appropriate breakdown of this kind should also be used for Group III beneficiaries. Further subdivision of both groups may also be desirable. Special attention can be focused on the multiple-spell groups by analyzing the nature of their intervening job experience. Beyond these few suggestions for Stage II analysis, no specific plans for application of standards and measures can be fruitfully detailed at this time. This portion of the study would require further development and refinement once the appropriate data are available.

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1 In 1970, about 50 percent of all workers who experienced 15 or more weeks of unemployment during the year had at least two spells of unemployment and over half of these had 3 or more spells.

APPENDIX A

TABULAR ANALYSIS OF RECURRING EXPENSE DATA

(COLUMBIA, S.C., PILOT SURVEY, JULY-AUGUST 1971)

APPENDIX A TABLES

		Page
1	RECURRING EXPENSES AS PERCENT OF NET HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN EMPLOYED MONTH, BY NET HOUSEHOLD INCOME, PRESENCE OF ANOTHER EARNER, AND SEX OF BENEFICIARY (Columbia, S.C., Pilot Survey, July-August 1971)	A1
2.	FOOD EXPENSE AS PERCENT OF NET HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN EMPLOYED MONTH, BY NET HOUSEHOLD INCOME, PRESENCE OF ANOTHER EARNER, AND SEX OF BENEFICIARY (Columbia, S.C., Pilot Survey, July-August 1971)	A2
3	HOUSING EXPENSE AS PERCENT OF NET HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN EMPLOYED MONTH BY NET HOUSEHOLD INCOME, PRESENCE OF ANOTHER EARNER, AND SEX OF BENEFICIARY (Columbia, S.C., , Pilot Survey, July-August 1971)	A3
4	CREDIT AND LOAN PAYMENTS AS PERCENT OF NET HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN EMPLOYED MONTH, BY NET HOUSEHOLD INCOME, PRESENCE OF ANOTHER EARNER, AND SEX OF BENEFICIARY (Columbia, S.C., Pilot Survey, July-August 1971)	A4

Tables 1-4. These tables present total recurring expenses, and 3 significant components of this total as a percent of net income of the beneficiary's household. Both expenses and income are for the calendar month in which the beneficiary was most recently fully employed. Net income consists of all cash income received in the household from any source less all deductions made from wages for taxes, union dues, insurance, pension and other contributions, etc. Recurring expenses include food, housing, credit and loan payments, transportation, medical care, and any other items consumed, purchased or paid for regularly. They include cash payments made in or due for the month.

5	DECLINE IN RECURRING EXPENSES BETWEEN EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED MONTHS BY NET HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN EMPLOYED MONTH, PRESENCE OF ANOTHER EARNER, AND SEX OF BENEFICIARY (Columbia, S.C., Pilot Survey, July-August 1971)	A5
6	DECLINE IN FOOD EXPENSE BETWEEN EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED MONTH BY NET HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN EMPLOYED MONTH, PRESENCE OF ANOTHER EARNER, AND SEX OF BENEFICIARY (Columbia, S.C., Pilot Survey, July-August 1971)	A6

APPENDIX A TABLES (Continued)

		Page
7	DECLINE IN HOUSING EXPENSE BETWEEN EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED MONTH, BY NET HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN EMPLOYED MONTH, PRESENCE OF ANOTHER EARNER, AND SEX OF BENEFICIARY (Columbia, S.C. Pilot Survey, July-August 1971)	A7
8	DECLINE IN CREDIT AND LOAN PAYMENTS BETWEEN EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED MONTH, BY NET HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN EMPLOYED MONTH, PRESENCE OF ANOTHER EARNER AND SEX OF BENEFICIARY (Columbia, S.C., Pilot Survey, July-August 1971)	A8

Tables 5-8. These tables present the percentage declines in the levels of total recurring expenses and its three major components between the employed month and the unemployed month (the calendar month preceding the survey interview in which the beneficiary was unemployed throughout the month). The net household income used in the analysis of the percent of declines is that received during the employed month.

Those households whose expenses declined less than 5.0 percent may include some whose expenses increased or were unchanged.

9	RECURRING EXPENSES AS PERCENT OF NET HOUSEHOLD IN UNEMPLOYED MONTH, BY NET HOUSEHOLD IN EMPLOYED MONTH, PRESENCE OF ANOTHER EARNER, AND SEX OF BENEFICIARY (Columbia, S.C., Pilot Survey, July-August 1971)	A9

Table 9. This table is a parallel of Table 1. The only difference is that recurring expenses are those made during the unemployed month.

TABLE 1

RECURRING EXPENSES AS PERCENT OF NET HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN EMPLOYED MONTH, BY NET HOUSEHOLD INCOME, PRESENCE OF ANOTHER EARNER, AND SEX OF BENEFICIARY
(Columbia, S. C., Pilot Survey, July-August 1971)

Household Income, Presence of Another Earner, and Sex of Beneficiary	Recurring Expenses as Percent of Household Income (Employed Month)													
	Total		Less than 50%		50-59%		60-69%		70-79%		80-89%		90% or more	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
All households	559	100.0	76	13.6	110	19.7	124	22.2	112	20.0	71	12.7	66	11.8
Less than $400/mo.	100	100.0	5	5.0	22	22.0	15	15.0	20	20.0	19	19.0	19	19.0
$400-699/mo.	225	100.0	21	9.3	41	18.2	56	24.9	48	21.3	32	14.2	27	12.0
$700 or more/mo.	234	100.0	50	21.4	47	20.1	53	22.6	44	18.8	20	8.5	20	8.5
Men-sole earners	121	100.0	20	16.5	24	19.8	25	20.7	19	15.7	14	11.6	19	15.7
Less than $400/mo.	44	100.0	3	6.8	13	29.5	7	15.9	8	18.2	8	18.2	5	11.4
$400-699/mo.	52	100.0	9	17.3	8	15.4	10	19.2	9	17.3	5	9.6	11	21.2
$700 or more/mo.	25	100.0	8	32.0	3	12.0	8	32.0	2	8.0	1	4.0	3	12.0
Men-other earner(s)	98	100.0	17	17.3	29	29.6	17	17.3	23	23.5	8	8.2	4	4.1
Less than $700/mo.	51	100.0	3	5.9	15	29.4	9	17.6	13	25.5	8	15.7	3	5.9
$700 or more/mo.	47	100.0	14	29.8	14	29.8	8	17.0	10	21.3	0	0.0	1	2.1
Women-sole earners	73	100.0	8	11.0	12	16.4	17	23.3	12	16.4	12	16.4	12	16.4
Less than $400/mo.	42	100.0	2	4.8	7	16.7	7	16.7	7	16.7	9	21.4	10	23.8
$400 or more/mo.	31	100.0	6	19.4	5	16.1	10	32.3	5	16.1	3	9.7	2	6.5
Women-other earner(s)	267	100.00	31	11.6	45	16.9	65	24.3	58	21.7	37	13.9	31	11.6
Less than $700/mo.	112	100.0	6	5.4	17	15.2	29	25.9	26	23.2	19	17.0	15	13.4
$700 or more/mo.	155	100.0	25	16.1	28	18.1	36	23.2	32	20.6	18	11.6	16	10.3

TABLE 2

FOOD EXPENSE AS PERCENT OF NET HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN EMPLOYED MONTH,
BY NET HOUSEHOLD INCOME, PRESENCE OF ANOTHER EARNER, AND SEX OF BENEFICIARY
(Columbia, S. C., Pilot Survey, July-August 1971)

Household Income, Presence of Another Earner, and Sex of Beneficiary	Food Expense as Percent of Household Income (Employed Month)													
	Total		Less than 15%		15-19%		20-24%		25-29%		30-34%		35% or more	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
All households	559	100.0	72	12.9	116	20.8	121	21.6	116	20.8	54	9.7	80	14.3
Less than $400/mo.	100	100.0	7	7.0	8	8.0	18	18.0	17	17.0	13	13.0	37	37.0
$400-699/mo.	225	100.0	15	6.7	33	14.7	51	22.7	67	29.8	29	12.9	30	13.3
$700 or more/mo.	234	100.0	50	21.4	75	32.1	52	22.2	32	13.7	12	5.1	13	5.6
Men-sole earners	121	100.0	12	9.9	14	11.6	25	20.7	23	19.0	21	17.4	26	21.5
Less than $400/mo.	44	100.0	4	9.1	1	2.3	7	15.9	5	11.4	12	27.3	15	34.1
$400-699/mo.	52	100.0	3	5.8	6	11.5	11	21.2	15	28.8	9	17.3	8	15.4
$700 or more/mo.	25	100.0	5	20.0	7	28.0	7	28.0	3	12.0	0	0.0	3	12.0
Men-other earner(s)	98	100.0	20	20.4	19	19.4	26	26.5	17	17.3	8	8.2	8	8.2
Less than $700/mo.	51	100.0	3	5.9	7	13.7	15	29.4	14	27.5	6	11.8	6	11.8
$700 or more/mo.	47	100.0	17	36.2	12	25.5	11	23.4	3	6.4	2	4.3	2	4.3
Women sole earners	73	100.0	6	8.2	12	16.4	12	16.4	18	24.7	4	5.5	21	28.8
Less than $400/mo.	42	100.0	3	7.1	6	14.3	7	16.7	8	19.0	1	2.4	17	40.5
$400 or more/mo.	31	100.0	3	9.7	6	19.4	5	16.1	10	32.3	3	9.7	4	12.9
Women other earner(s)	267	100.0	34	12.7	71	26.6	58	21.7	58	21.7	21	7.9	25	9.4
Less than $700/mo.	112	100.0	7	6.3	18	16.1	25	22.3	34	30.4	11	9.8	17	15.2
$700 or more/mo.	155	100.0	27	17.4	53	34.2	33	21.3	24	15.5	10	6.5	8	5.2

TABLE 3

HOUSING EXPENSE AS PERCENT OF NET HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN EMPLOYED MONTH
BY NET HOUSEHOLD INCOME, PRESENCE OF ANOTHER EARNER, AND SEX OF BENEFICIARY
(Columbia, S.C., Pilot Survey, July-August 1971)

Household Income Presence of Another Earner, and Sex of Beneficiary	Housing Expense as Percent of Household Income (Employed Month): Total		Less than 10%		10-14%		15-19%		20-24%		25-29%		30% or more	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
All households	559	100.0	93	16.6	129	23.1	143	25.6	102	18.2	51	9.1	41	7.3
Less than $400/mo.	100	100.0	15	15.0	14	14.0	24	24.0	14	14.0	16	16.0	17	17.0
$400-699/mo.	225	100.0	30	13.3	51	22.7	60	26.7	44	19.6	22	9.8	18	8.0
$700 or more/mo.	234	100.0	48	20.5	64	27.4	59	25.2	44	18.8	13	5.6	6	2.6
Men-sole earners	121	100.0	25	20.7	24	19.8	25	20.7	20	16.5	13	10.7	14	11.6
Less than $400/mo.	44	100.0	9	20.5	7	15.9	11	25.0	4	9.1	8	18.2	5	11.4
$400-699/mo.	52	100.0	9	17.3	14	26.9	9	17.3	9	17.3	4	7.7	7	13.5
$700 or more/mo.	25	100.0	7	28.0	3	12.0	5	20.0	7	28.0	1	4.0	2	8.0
Men-other earner(s)	98	100.0	19	19.4	32	32.7	26	26.5	16	16.3	3	3.1	2	2.0
Less than $700/mo	51	100.0	5	9.8	12	23.5	18	35.3	11	21.6	3	5.9	2	3.9
$700 or more/mo.	47	100.0	14	29.8	20	42.6	8	17.0	5	10.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Women sole earners	73	100.0	9	12.3	12	16.4	13	17.8	14	19.2	12	16.4	13	17.8
Less than $400/mo.	42	100.0	4	9.5	6	14.3	8	19.0	7	16.7	7	16.7	10	23.8
$400 or more/mo.	31	100.0	5	16.1	6	19.4	5	16.1	7	22.6	5	16.1	3	9.7
Women other earner(s)	267	100.0	40	15.0	61	22.8	79	29.6	52	19,5	23	8.6	12	4.5
Less than $700/mo.	112	100.0	14	12.5	22	19.6	33	29.5	22	19.6	12	10.7	9	8.0
$700 or more/mo.	155	100.0	26	16.8	39	25.2	46	29.7	30	19.4	11	7.1	3	1.9

TABLE 4

CREDIT AND LOAN PAYMENTS AS PERCENT OF NET HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN EMPLOYED MONTH, BY NET HOUSEHOLD INCOME, PRESENCE OF ANOTHER EARNER, AND SEX OF BENEFICIARY
(Columbia, S. C., Pilot Survey, July-August 1971)

Household Income, Presence of Another Earner, and Sex of Beneficiary	Credit and Loan Payments as Percent of Household Income (Employed Month)													
	Total		No credit or loan payments		1-4%		5-9%		10-14%		15-19%		20% or more	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
All households	559	100.0	100	17.9	53	9.5	106	19.0	88	15.7	70	12.5	142	25.4
Less than $400/mo.	100	100.0	33	33.0	13	13.0	19	19.0	9	9.0	8	8.0	18	18.0
$400-699/mo.	225	100.0	40	17.8	26	11.6	40	17.8	38	16.9	27	12.0	54	24.0
$700 or more/mo.	234	100.0	27	11.5	14	6.0	47	20.1	41	17.5	35	15.0	70	29.9
Men-sole earners	121	100.0	44	36.4	14	11.6	22	18.2	6	5.0	16	13.2	19	15.7
Less than $400/mo.	44	100.0	19	43.2	8	18.2	7	15.9	1	2.3	6	13.6	3	6.8
$400-699/mo.	52	100.0	15	28.8	5	9.6	11	21.2	4	7.7	7	13.5	10	19.2
$700 or more/mo.	25	100.0	10	40.0	1	4.0	4	16.0	1	4.0	3	12.0	6	24.0
Men-other earner (s)	98	100.0	14	14.3	8	8.2	23	23.5	17	17.3	12	12.2	24	24.5
Less than $700/mo.	51	100.0	11	21.6	6	11.8	10	19.6	8	15.7	3	5.9	13	25.5
$700 or more/mo.	47	100.0	3	6.4	2	4.3	13	27.7	9	19.1	9	19.1	11	23.4
Women sole earners	73	100.0	14	19.2	13	17.8	13	17.8	15	20.5	2	2.7	16	21.9
Less than $400/mo.	42	100.0	10	23.8	4	9.5	10	23.8	8	19.0	1	2.4	9	21.4
$400 or more/mo.	31	100.0	4	12.9	9	29.0	3	9.7	7	22.6	1	3.2	7	22.6
Women other earner (s)	267	100.0	28	10.5	18	6.7	48	18.0	50	18.7	40	15.0	83	31.1
Less than $700/mo.	112	100.0	15	13.4	10	8.9	18	16.1	21	18.8	17	15.2	31	27.7
$700 or more/mo.	155	100.0	13	8.4	8	5.2	30	19.4	29	18.7	23	14.8	52	33.5

TABLE 5

DECLINE IN RECURRING EXPENSES BETWEEN EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED MONTHS BY NET HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN EMPLOYED MONTH, PRESENCE OF ANOTHER EARNER, AND SEX OF BENEFICIARY
(COLUMBIA, S. C., PILOT SURVEY, JULY-AUGUST 1971)

Household Income, Presence of Another Earner, and Sex of Beneficiary	Decline in Recurring Expenses															
	Total		Less than 5%		5-9%		10-14%		15-19%		20-24%		25-29%		30% or more	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
All households	559	100.0	179	32.0	73	13.1	77	13.8	69	12.3	58	10.4	29	5.2	74	13.2
Less than $400/mo.	100	100.0	32	32.0	17	17.0	10	10.0	12	12.0	6	6.0	7	7.0	16	16.0
$400-699/mo.	225	100.0	73	32.4	29	12.9	27	12.0	25	11.1	26	11.6	12	5.3	33	14.7
$700 or more/mo.	234	100.0	74	31.6	27	11.5	40	17.1	32	13.7	26	11.1	10	4.3	25	10.7
Men-sole earners	121	100.0	34	28.1	13	10.7	15	12.4	12	9.9	12	9.9	6	5.0	29	24.0
Less than $400/mo.	44	100.0	11	25.0	8	18.2	3	6.8	7	15.9	4	9.1	2	4.5	9	20.5
$400-699/mo.	52	100.0	14	26.9	3	5.8	9	17.3	4	7.7	5	9.6	4	7.7	13	25.0
$700 or more/mo.	25	100.0	9	36.0	2	8.0	3	12.0	1	4.0	3	12.0	0	0	7	28.0
Men-other earner (s)	98	100.0	31	31.6	17	17.3	12	12.2	9	9.2	14	14.3	3	3.1	12	12.2
Less than $700/mo.	51	100.0	16	31.4	10	19.6	4	7.8	1	2.0	11	21.6	3	5.9	6	11.8
$700 or more/mo.	47	100.0	15	31.9	7	14.9	8	17.0	8	17.0	3	6.4	0	0	6	12.8
Women sole earners	73	100.0	24	32.9	8	11.0	6	8.2	10	13.7	5	6.8	6	8.2	14	19.2
Less than $400/mo.	42	100.0	16	38.1	5	11.9	5	11.9	5	11.9	2	4.8	4	9.5	5	11.9
$400 or more/mo.	31	100.0	8	25.8	3	9.7	1	3.2	5	16.1	3	9.7	2	6.5	9	29.0
Women-other earner (s)	267	100.0	90	33.7	35	13.1	44	16.5	38	14.2	27	10.1	14	5.2	19	7.1
Less than $700/mo.	112	100.0	43	38.4	17	15.2	15	13.4	15	13.4	9	8.0	5	4.5	8	7.1
$700 or more/mo.	155	100.0	47	30.3	18	11.6	29	18.7	23	14.8	18	11.6	9	5.8	11	7.1

TABLE 6

DECLINE IN FOOD EXPENSE BETWEEN EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED MONTH, BY NET HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN EMPLOYED MONTH, PRESENCE OF ANOTHER EARNER, AND SEX OF BENEFICIARY
(Columbia, S. C., Pilot Survey, July-August 1971)

Household Income, Presence of Another Earner, and Sex of Beneficiary	Total		Decline in Food Expense: Less than 5%		5-9%		10-14%		15-19%		20-24%		25-29%		30% or more	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
All households	559	100.0	167	29.9	66	11.8	67	12.0	76	13.6	37	6.6	46	8.2	100	17.9
Less than $400/mo.	100	100.0	39	39.0	11	11.0	5	5.0	13	13.0	3	3.0	8	8.0	21	21.0
$400-699/mo.	225	100.0	63	28.0	22	9.8	26	11.6	34	15.1	11	4.9	21	9.3	48	21.3
$700 or more/mo.	234	100.0	65	27.8	33	14.1	36	15.4	29	12.4	23	9.8	17	7.3	31	13.2
Men sole earners	121	100.0	30	24.8	14	11.6	11	9.1	17	14.0	6	5.0	10	8.3	33	27.3
Less than $400/mo.	44	100.0	16	36.4	6	13.6	2	4.5	8	18.2	1	2.3	2	4.5	9	20.5
$400-699/mo.	52	100.0	9	17.3	5	9.6	5	9.6	6	11.5	2	3.8	6	11.5	19	36.5
$700 or more/mo.	25	100.0	5	20.0	3	12.0	4	16.0	3	12.0	3	12.0	2	8.0	5	20.0
Men other earner (s)	98	100.0	29	29.6	10	10.2	14	14.3	21	21.4	6	6.1	3	3.1	15	15.3
Less than $700/mo.	51	100.0	17	33.3	3	5.9	6	11.8	12	23.5	3	5.9	3	5.9	7	13.7
$700 or more/mo.	47	100.0	12	25.5	7	14.9	8	17.0	9	19.1	3	6.4	0	0.0	8	17.0
Women sole earners	73	100.0	25	34.2	7	9.6	5	6.8	9	12.3	2	2.7	9	12.3	16	21.9
Less than $400/mo.	42	100.0	16	38.1	5	11.9	2	4.8	4	9.5	0	0.0	5	11.9	10	23.8
$400 or more/mo.	31	100.0	9	29.0	2	6.5	3	9.7	5	16.1	2	6.5	4	12.9	6	19.4
Women other earner (s)	267	100.0	83	31.1	35	13.1	37	13.9	29	10.9	23	8.6	24	9.0	36	13.5
Less than $700/mo.	112	100.0	37	33.0	13	11.6	13	11.6	13	11.6	6	5.4	11	9.8	19	17.0
$700 or more/mo.	155	100.0	46	29.7	22	14.2	24	15.5	16	10.3	17	11.0	13	8.4	17	11.0

TABLE 7

DECLINE IN HOUSING EXPENSE BETWEEN EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED MONTH,
BY NET HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN EMPLOYED MONTH, PRESENCE OF ANOTHER EARNER, AND SEX OF BENEFICIARY
(Columbia, S. C. Pilot Survey, July-August 1971)

Household Income, Presence of Another Earner, and Sex of Beneficiary	Decline in Housing Expenses															
	Total		Less than 5%		5-9%		10-14%		15-19%		20-24%		25-29%		30% or more	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
All households	559	100.0	234	41.9	59	10.6	57	10.2	43	7.7	35	6.3	23	4.1	108	19.3
Less than $400/mo.	100	100.0	41	41.0	8	8.0	7	7.0	5	5.0	7	7.0	5	5.0	27	27.0
$400-699/mo.	225	100.0	86	38.2	21	9.3	22	9.8	15	6.7	18	8.0	14	6.2	49	21.8
$700 or more/mo.	234	100.0	107	45.7	30	12.0	28	12.0	23	9.8	10	4.3	4	1.7	32	13.7
Men-sole earners	121	100.0	45	37.2	6	5.0	13	10.7	8	6.6	12	9.9	5	4.1	32	26.4
Less than $400/mo.	44	100.0	12	27.3	2	4.5	3	6.8	3	6.8	5	11.4	3	6.8	16	36.4
$400-699/mo.	52	100.0	18	34.6	4	7.7	6	11.5	4	7.7	6	11.5	2	3.8	12	23.1
$700 or more/mo.	25	100.0	15	60.0	0	0.0	4	16.0	1	4.0	1	4.0	0	0.0	4	16.0
Men-other earner (s)	98	100.0	36	36.7	11	11.2	10	10.2	7	7.1	7	7.1	10	10.2	17	17.3
Less than $700/mo.	51	100.0	16	31.4	4	7.8	4	7.8	5	9.8	5	9.8	6	11.8	11	21.6
$400 or more/mo.	47	100.0	20	42.6	7	14.9	6	12.8	2	4.3	2	4.3	4	8.5	6	12.8
Women sole earners	73	100.0	34	46.6	7	9.6	4	5.5	2	2.7	7	9.6	1	1.4	18	24.7
Less than $400/mo.	42	100.0	22	52.4	4	9.5	2	4.8	2	4.8	2	4.8	0	0.0	10	23.8
$700 or more/mo.	31	100.0	12	38.7	3	9.7	2	6.5	0	0.0	5	16.1	1	3.2	8	25.8
Women w/other earner	267	100.0	119	44.6	35	13.1	30	11.2	26	9.7	9	3.4	7	2.6	41	15.4
Less than $700/mo.	112	100.0	52	46.4	12	10.7	12	10.7	6	5.4	3	2.7	7	6.3	20	17.9
$700 or more/mo.	155	100.0	67	43.2	23	14.8	18	11.6	20	12.9	6	3.9	0	0.0	21	13.5

TABLE 8

DECLINE IN CREDIT AND LOAN PAYMENTS BETWEEN EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED MONTH, BY NET HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN EMPLOYED MONTH, PRESENCE OF ANOTHER EARNER AND SEX OF BENEFICIARY

(Columbia, S. C. Pilot Survey, July-August 1971)

Household Income, Presence of Another Earner, and Sex of Beneficiary	Total		Percentage Decline in Credit and Loan Payments: No credit or Loan Payment 1/		Less than 5%		5-24%		25-49%		50% or more	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
All Households	559	100.0	100	17.9	305	54.6	60	10.7	40	7.2	54	9.7
Less than $400/mo.	100	100.0	33	33.0	47	47.0	4	4.0	4	4.0	12	12.0
$400-699/mo.	225	100.0	40	17.8	129	57.3	21	9.3	13	5.8	22	9.8
$700 or more mo.	234	100.0	27	11.5	129	55.1	35	15.0	23	9.8	20	8.5
Men-sole earners	121	100.0	44	36.4	55	45.5	3	2.5	3	2.5	16	13.2
Less than $400/mo.	44	100.0	19	43.2	20	45.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	11.4
$400-699/mo.	52	100.0	15	28.8	25	48.1	2	3.8	1	1.9	9	17.3
$700 or more/mo.	25	100.0	10	40.0	10	40.0	1	4.0	2	8.0	2	8.0
Men-other earner (s)	98	100.0	14	14.3	54	55.1	14	14.3	8	8.2	8	8.2
Less than $700/mo.	51	100.0	11	21.6	30	58.8	4	7.8	2	3.9	4	7.8
$700 or more/mo.	47	100.0	3	6.4	24	51.1	10	21.3	6	12.8	4	8.5
Women sole earners	73	100.0	14	19.2	37	50.7	6	8.2	6	8.2	10	13.7
Less than $400/mo.	42	100.0	10	23.8	20	47.6	3	7.1	4	9.5	5	11.9
$400 or more/mo.	31	100.0	4	12.9	17	54.8	3	9.7	2	6.5	5	16.1
Women other earner (s)	267	100.0	28	10.5	159	59.6	37	13.9	23	8.6	20	7.5
Less than $700/mo.	112	100.0	15	13.4	68	60.7	13	11.6	8	7.1	8	7.1
$700 or more/mo.	155	100.0	13	8.4	91	58.7	24	15.5	15	9.7	12	7.7

1 Employed month.

TABLE 9

RECURRING EXPENSES AS PERCENT OF NET HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN UNEMPLOYED MONTH,
BY NET HOUSEHOLD IN EMPLOYED MONTH, PRESENCE OF ANOTHER EARNER, AND SEX OF BENEFICIARY
(Columbia, S. C., Pilot Survey, July-August 1971)

Household Income, Presence of Another Earner, and Sex of Beneficiary	Total		Less than 50%		50-59%		60-69%		70-79%		80-89%		90-100%		More than 100%	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
All households	559	100.0	66	11.8	70	12.5	89	15.9	105	18.8	83	14.8	36	6.4	110	19.7
Less than $400/mo.	100	100.0	8	8.0	5	5.0	12	12.0	18	18.0	14	14.0	5	5.0	38	38.0
$400-699/mo.	225	100.0	21	9.3	24	10.7	33	14.7	42	18.7	43	19.1	22	9.8	40	17.8
$700 or more/mo.	234	100.0	37	15.8	41	17.5	44	18.8	45	19.2	26	11.1	9	3.8	32	13.7
Men-sole earners	121	100.0	9	7.4	4	3.3	10	8.3	20	16.5	16	13.2	11	9.1	51	42.1
Less than $400/mo.	44	100.0	4	9.1	2	4.5	6	13.6	9	20.5	4	9.1	3	6.8	16	36.4
$400-699/mo.	52	100.0	3	5.8	1	1.9	2	3.8	8	15.4	11	21.2	7	13.5	20	38.5
$700 or more/mo.	25	100.0	2	8.0	1	4.0	2	8.0	3	12.0	1	4.0	1	4.0	15	60.0
Men-other earner (s)	98	100.0	17	17.3	17	17.3	17	17.3	17	17.3	7	7.1	6	6.1	17	17.3
Less than $700/mo.	51	100.0	7	13.7	6	11.8	9	17.6	9	17.6	3	5.9	5	9.8	12	23.5
$700 or more/mo.	47	100.0	10	21.3	11	23.4	8	17.0	8	17.0	4	8.5	1	2.1	5	10.6
Women sole earners	73	100.0	3	4.1	5	6.8	7	9.6	11	15.1	16	21.9	5	6.8	26	35.6
Less than $400/mo.	42	100.0	2	4.8	2	4.8	3	7.1	6	14.3	8	19.0	2	4.8	19	45.2
$400 or more/mo.	31	100.0	1	3.2	3	9.7	4	12.9	5	16.1	8	25.8	3	9.7	7	22.6
Women other earner (s)	267	100.0	37	13.9	44	16.5	55	20.6	57	21.3	44	16.5	14	5.2	16	6.0
Less than $700/mo.	112	100.0	12	10.7	16	14.3	21	18.8	24	21.4	25	22.3	7	6.3	7	6.3
$700 or more/mo.	155	100.0	25	16.1	28	18.1	34	21.9	33	21.3	19	12.3	7	4.5	9	5.8

Column heading: Recurring Expense as Percent of Household Income (Unemployed Month)

APPENDIX B

RECOMMENDED LONGITUDINAL SURVEY

QUESTIONNAIRES

(Including section-by-section explanations)

FIRST INTERVIEW - Q U E S T I O N N A I R E

Unemployment Insurance Longitudinal Benefit Adequacy Survey

Identifying Information

Beneficiary's Name ______________________ Sex ____

Address ______________________

____

____

Telephone Number ______________________

Social Security Number ______________________

Local Office ______________________

Name of Interviewer ______________________

Date of Interview ______________________

Starting Time ______________________

Ending Time ______________________

A. Prior Employment

1. When did you last work your usual number of hours per week throughout a calendar Month?

   Employed month ____________ Year ____________

2. How long had you worked at the job you had in ____________ (employed month)?

   ____________ months ____________ years ____________ intermittent

3. How much were you earning per week in ____________ (employed month)? Is that take-home pay or total pay?

   Total $____________ per week

   Take home $____________ per week

   Weeks worked per month ____________ weeks

   Payroll deductions other than taxes $______ per week

   a. How many tax exemptions, including yourself and dependents, did you claim for tax witholding purposes?

   ____________ exemptions

B. Composition and Cash Income of Beneficiary's Household

Related Persons Living with Beneficiary In employed Month					Cash Income in Employed Month				
(1) Relationship to Beneficiary	(2) Age	(3) Sex	(4) Head of Related Group	(5) Member Benef. Hld.	(6) Source of Income	(7) Weekly Rate (Take Home)	(8) Number of Weeks	(9) Total Monthly Amount	(10) Amt. Monthly Earnings Contributed to Ben. Hld.
1.						$		$	$
2.									
3.									
4.									
5.									
6.									
7.									

C. Household Expense

Items	(1) Cash paid In Employed Month	(2) Amount due but not paid in that month
Recurring expenses: a. Rent or mortgage payments		
b. Utilities--gas, electricity, heating, fuel, telephone, water, garbage collection (if not in rent)		
c. Hospitalization or other medical insurance not counting deductions from pay		
d. Payments on past hospital, doctor, or dental bills		
e. Cost of prescription drugs or other health needs used regularly		
f. Payments on purchases made on installment plan or charge account		
g. Payments made to pay off loans		
h. Food and other items bought in grocery stores, supermarkets, and other food stores, including food delivered to the door		
i. Meals and snacks eaten out, like school lunches, dinners, and coffee		
j. Gasoline, parking, bus fare, taxi fare		
k. Taxes--income, real estate, etc.		
l. Life insurance not counting deductions from pay		
Subtotal		

(Continued)

Household Expense (Continued)

Items	(1) Cash Paid In Employed Month	(2) Amount due but not paid in that month
Recurring expenses: (continued)		
m. Continuing, regular support of persons outside the household		
n. Any other regularly recurring expenses:		
Total of m. & n.		
Subtotal from previous page		
Total recurring expenses		
Necessary nonrecurring expenses:		
o. Necessary auto maintenance or repair		
p. Necessary home maintenance or repair		
q. Necessary clothing		
r. Necessary current medical care		
s. Any other necessary nonrecurring expenses:		
Total necessary non recurring expenses		

D. <u>Education of Beneficiary</u>

Last grade in school completed?

Elementary	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
High	1	2	3	4				
College	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	

Additional comments of beneficiary:

DATA FROM AGENCY RECORDS

Sex M_______ F_________

Ethnic classification Caucasian_____ Negro____ Oriental_____ American Indian__

__________________Date of birth

__________________Number of first payments of unemployment benefits in last three years

__________________Base-period earnings

__________________High-quarter earnings

__________________Ratio of base-period to high-quarter earnings

__________________Date benefit year started

__________________Weekly benefit amount

__________________Number of weeks of potential duration (based on full weekly benefit amount)

__________________Last day worked prior to filing new claim

__________________Number of different spells of insured unemployment since date benefit year started

__________________Occupation (primary--6 digit DOT)

__________________Industry (principal--2 digit SIC)

AFTER END OF BENEFIT YEAR, ADD:

__________________Number of weeks compensated through end of benefit year (equivalent weeks based on full monthly benefit amount)

Exhausted benefits Yes____ No____

SECTION-BY-SECTION EXPLANATION

RIRST-INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE

Prior Employment

The first question establishes when the employed month occurred. The employed month is defined as the calendar month prior to the interview in which the beneficiary worked his usual number of hours per week throughout the month. This is the period of reference for most of the succeeding questions. Question 2 will provide an indication of how typical of the beneficiary's normal financial situation the employed month is likely to be.

In question 3, the interviewer must get enough information about the beneficiary's earnings in the employed month so that it will be possible to calculate a gross level of pay, a level of pay net of taxes, and a level of pay net of all payroll deductions. This will require recording either the take-home amount or the gross amount, plus the number of personal exemptions claimed, and the amout of other payroll deductions. Since both weekly and total monthly earnings are needed, the rare case where the beneficiary works less than a full month should be noted and explained.

B. Composition and Cash Income of Beneficiary's Household

It is first necessary to complete a list of related persons, including all children, living with the beneficiary in the employed month, recording the age and sex of each, and noting which one is considered to be the head of the related family group. Next determine which of these related persons are members of the beneficiary's household for purposes of the survey as follows: The spouse and any children of the beneficiary under age 18 are automatically members of the beneficiary's household. If either the beneficiary or his or her spouse is considered the head of the related group, other adult persons are considered members of the beneficiary's household if 1) they have no income of their own, or 2) they have income and regularly contribute at least half of it to meet common household expenses. The interviewer should make these determinations by questioning the beneficiary and indicate on the form which of the related persons listed are members of the beneficiary's household for purposes of the survey.

Next, the interviewer should record the various income sources and amounts for members of the beneficiary's household. Using the listing as a guide, the interviewer should be alert for household income possibilities, such as earnings of adult household members or pensions for older members. It would probably be useful to equip the interviewer with a card on which are listed the different sources of income and which he can show to the beneficiary as an aid in recalling the family's income.

All income earned or otherwise received during the calendar month before the beneficiary stopped working by individuals defined as members of the household is to be recorded. The source of the income is to be recorded as wage or salary, pension, public assistance, etc.

Wage and salary income is to be recorded in terms of take-home pay, excluding all payroll deductions. Space is provided to record the weekly rate and the number of weeks worked, which is the form in which the beneficiary tends to give the information. The interviewer should calculate and enter the monthly amount by multiplying the weekly take-home pay by 4.3, if the earner worked throughout the month, or by whatever other number of weeks has been indicated.

If a household member is self-employed, including farmers, the amount of cash drawn from the business during the month to pay for household expenses should be entered.

Money received by the household for room and board should be counted as household income only if it is paid by someone outside the household.

In the case of an individual in the household who has income but who is neither the beneficiary or the spouse of the beneficiary, (e.g., a working son, or a retired parent who receives a pension) it will be necessary to determine what portion of the income received by that person is contributed to meet household expenses and to record this amount in column 10. The best estimate of the beneficiary must be accepted. If the individual contributes less than half his income to the household he/she is not to be considered a member of the household, and the income contributed should be listed as "room and board". It is assumed automatically that all income of the beneficiary or his/her spouse is contributed to meet household expenses; therefore, all of this income will be entered in column 10. When column 10 is completed, the interviewer should roughly approximate for himself a total of all income available for household use. This will be valuable as a guide in eliciting appropriate expense data in Section C below.

C. Household Expenses

The interviewer must be well trained in the expenditure and household concepts in order to elicit and record correctly the required expense information.

There are two categories of expense items: recurring expenses and necessary nonrecurring expenses. Recurring expenses are those that occur regularly--every week, month, quarter, etc. Necessary nonrecurring expenses are those that in the opinion of the respondent could not have been put off legally or without great hardship.

The concept of the beneficiary household (as defined) continues to apply in the case of ascertaining household expenses to be recorded. The following two examples illustrate this point.

Example 1: A beneficiary defined for survey purposes as a one-person household but who actually lives with another person, pays a share of the rent, utilities, and food bill each month. The beneficiary and the person living with him each has his own revolving charge account on which he must make monthly payments. Only that portion of the rent, utilities, and food bill paid or owed by the beneficiary is recorded under items a, b, and h. Only the beneficiary's own charge payment is recorded under item f. (In this example, it makes no difference whether the person the beneficiary lives with is related to him or not.)

Example 2: A beneficiary's family includes, among others, a working adult son who does not pool his income with the rest of the family, but does pay a small amount each month intended to cover his share of the family's rent, utilities, and food. He is making payments on his own car and also has a dental bill he is paying off over time. The household's full cost of the rent, utilities, and food is recorded under items a, b, and h. (The money received from the son for these purposes should have been recorded as "room and board" income in Section B.) The son's car and dental payments are not included under items d and f.

Both expenses actually paid for and those due but not paid for in the employed month for the items listed are to be recorded in columns 1 and 2. "Amount due" means only that amount which actually became delinquent between the beginning and end of the month. An amount owed but not due for payment during the month should not be recorded, nor should an amount that was paid in the month but should have been paid before the beginning of the month be counted. The interviewer should keep in mind that the sum of the expenses paid and those due but not paid represent the employed month level of consumption for a specific item. In the case of installment or charge account payments and loan payback payments, the sum of cash paid and of the amount due to be paid in the month but not paid represent the monthly level of debt retirement expected by the creditor.

SECOND AND THIRD INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE

Unemployment Insurance Longitudinal Benefit Adequacy Survey

Identifying Information

Beneficiary's Name ______________________________ Sex_____

Address ______________________________

______________ ______________

____

Telephone Number ______________________________

Social Security Number ______________________________

Local Office ______________________________

Name of Interviewer ______________________________

Date of Interview ______________ ______________

Starting Time ______________________________

Ending Time ______________ ______________

A. Prior Employment

1.a. Have you had any work since we interviewed you in ____________ (month of prior interview)?

b. In how many different weeks did you work? ______________ weeks

c. Did you work your usual hours per week at any time in this period? ______ Yes No ______

d. If yes, was this the same job you had just before we interviewed you in ____________ (month of prior interview)?

2.a. If you had a different full-time job, what kind of work were you doing? ______________________

b. For whom did you work? ______________________

c. How much were you earning per week? Is that take-home pay or total pay?

Total $________ per week

Take home $________ per week

Weeks worked per month ______ weeks

Payroll deductions other than taxes $______ per week

How many tax exemptions, including yourself and dependents, did you claim for tax withholding purposes?

______ exemptions

Composition and Cash Income of Beneficiary's Household

Related Persons Living with Beneficiary at Time of Interview					Cash Income In Month Preceding Interview				
(1) Relationship by Beneficiary	(2) Age	(3) Sex	(4) Head of Related Group	(5) Member Benef. Hld.	(6) Source of Income	(7) Weekly Rate (Take Home)	(8) Number of Weeks	(9) Total Monthly Amount	(10) Amt. Monthly Earnings Contributed to Ben. Hld.
						$		$	$

Items	(1) Cash paid in month preceding interview	(2) Amount due but not paid in that month
Recurring expenses: a. Rent or mortgage payments		
b. Utilities--gas, electricity, heating, fuel, telephone, water, garbage collection (if not in rent)		
c. Hospitalization or other medical insurance not counting deductions from pay		
d. Payments on past hospital, doctor, or dental bills		
e. Cost of prescription drugs or other health needs used regularly		
f. Payments on purchases made on installment plan or charge account		
g. Payments made to pay off loans		
h. Food and other items bought in grocery stores, supermarkets, and other food stores, including food delivered to the door		
i. Meals and snacks eaten out, like school lunches, dinners, and coffee		
j. Gasoline, Parking, bus fare, taxi fare		
k. Taxes--income, real estate, etc.		
l. Life insurance not counting deductions from pay		
Subtotal		

(Continued)

Household Expense (Continued)

Items	(1) Cash paid in month preceding interview	(2) Amount due but not paid in that month
Recurring expenses: (continued)		
m. Continuing, regular support of persons outside the household		
n. Any other regularly recurring expenses:		
______		
______		
______		
Total of m. & n.		
Subtotal from previous page		
Total recurring expenses		
Necessary nonrecurring expenses:		
o. Necessary auto maintenance or repair		
p. Necessary home maintenance or repair		
q. Necessary clothing		
r. Necessary current medical care		
s. Any other necessary nonrecurring expenses:		
______		
______		
Total necessary non recurring expenses		

D. Financial Adjustments

Since we interviewed you in __________ (month of prior interview), have you (or your family)

	No	Yes
Borrowed money?	☐	☐
Used savings?	☐	☐
Received help from outside household ?	☐	☐

If "yes", what?

____

____

Received welfare?	☐	☐

SECTION-BY-SECTION EXPLANATION
SECOND AND THIRD INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE

Prior Employment

The objectives of questions 1.a. through d. are to discover whether there has been intervening employment since the time of the first interview, how much, and whether it was a full-time job for which additional information on income level is needed. If there was a regular full-time job different from the one reported at the time of the first interview, information on the new job is obtained in questions 2a and b. The information obtained in 2c is analagous to that obtained in the first interview questionnaire.

B. Composition and Cash Income of Beneficiary's Household

The first interview instructions on household composition and cash income are generally applicable to the second interview. Current information analagous to that obtained at the time of the first interview must be recorded again in its entirety. The household composition must be established anew, since the household composition of the beneficiary may have changed. If so, this will affect the way the income data are recorded. To avoid confusing the beneficiary by the repetition of previously asked questions, tell him the procedure is necessary in order to make sure that all information is correct and up-to-date. The reference period for the second and third interview is the calendar month preceding the interview, whether the beneficiary was working in this month or not.

C. Household Expenses

The first-interview instructions on household expenses will be generally applicable to the second and third interview. Expense information analagous to that obtained at the time of the first interview uses the calendar month preceding the interview as a reference period.

APPENDIX C

RECOMMENDED TABULATION PLAN

Group I Beneficiaries[1]

A. Characteristics

1. Group I beneficiaries[1] by age, color, and sex

Age	All beneficiaries			White			Negro and other races		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total									
Under 22									
22-24									
25-34									
35-44									
45-54									
55-59									
60-64									
65 and over									

[1] Beneficiaries who file for a fifth payment in the benefit year.

2. Group I beneficiaries 1/ by education, color, and sex.

Education (years of school completed)	(Same as A-1)
Total	
Less than 8 years	
8-9 years	
10-11 years	
12 years	
13 or more years	

3. Group I beneficiaries 1/ by industry, color, and sex

Industry of beneficiary	(Same as A-1)
Total	
Construction	
Durable goods manufacturing	
Nondurable goods manufacturing	
Trade	
Service	
Other	

Occupation of beneficiary	(Same as A-1)
Total	
Professional/managerial	
Clerical/sales	
Service	
Industrial categories	
Low complexity	
Medium complexity	
High complexity	

5. Group I beneficiaries 1/ by gross weekly wage in employed month 2/, color and sex

Gross Weekly wage	(Same as A-1)
Total	
Less than $50	
$50-59	
60-69	
.	
.	
.	
200 or more	

2/Last calendar month prior to 5th payment in which beneficiary worked his usual number of hours throughout calendar month.

6. Group I beneficiaries[1] by net weekly wage in employed month[2], color and sex.

Net weekly wage	(Same as A-1)
Total	
Less than $40	
$40-49	
$50-59	
.	
.	
.	
175 or more	

7. Group I beneficiaries [1] by high quarter weekly wage (high-quarter base-period earnings divided by 13), color and sex.

"High-quarter weekly wage"	(Same as A-1)
Total	
Less than $50	
$50-59	
60-69	
.	
.	
.	
200 or more	

Base-period earnings	(Same as A-1)
Total	
$___(minimum required)-$499	
500-999	
1000-1499	
.	
.	
.	
$___ and over (approximately 10% of beneficiaries to be in highest group)	

9. Group I beneficiaries[1/] by ratio of base-period to high-quarter earnings, color and sex.

Ratio of base-period to high-quarter earnings	(Same as A-1)
Total	
___% (minimum required)-149%	
150-174%	
175-199%	
.	
.	
.	
375% or more	

10. Group I beneficiaries[1] by potential duration of benefits, color and sex.

Potential duration	(Same as A-1)
Total	
____ weeks (minimum potential duration)	
10-14 weeks	
15-19 weeks	
.	
.	
.	
____ weeks (maximum potential duration)	

11. Group I beneficiaries[1/] by household status, presence of another earner, color, and sex.

Household status and presence of another earner	(Same as A-1)
Total	
One-person household	
Living alone or with non-related persons	
Living with related persons	
Multiperson household	
Spouse present--two-person unit	
Beneficiary sole earner	
Other earner present	
Spouse present--three-or-more persons	
Beneficiary sole earner	
Other earner present	
No spouse present	
Beneficiary sole earner	
Other earner present	

12. Group I beneficiaries[1/] by number of children under age 18, color and sex.

Children of beneficiary under 18	(Same as A-1)
Total	
None	
One	
Two	
Three	
Four or more	

1. Group I beneficiaries[1/] by weekly benefit amount, household status, presence of another earner, and sex

Sex of beneficiary, household status, and presence of another earner	All beneficiaries	Weekly benefit amount					
		$____ (minimum)	. . .	$20-24	$25-29	. . .	$____ (maximum)
Total							
Men							
One-person household:							
Living alone or with nonrelated persons							
Living with related person							
Multiperson household:							
Spouse present--two-person unit							
Beneficiary sole earner							
Other earner present							
Spouse present--three or more persons							
Beneficiary sole earner							
Other earner present							
No spouse present							
Beneficiary sole earner							
Other earner present							
Women (same as for men)							

2. Group I beneficiaries[1] by gross weekly wage in employed month[2], household status, presence of another earner, and sex

Sex of beneficiary, household status, and presence of another earner	All beneficiaries	Gross weekly wage			
		Less than $50	$50-59	$60-69. . .	$$200 or

Same as B-1

3. Group I beneficiaries[1] by net weekly wage in employed month[2], household status, presence of another earner, and sex

Sex of beneficiary, household status, and presence of another earner	All beneficiaries	Net Weekly Wage			
		Less than $40	$40-49	$50-59	$175 or more

Same as B-1

4. Group I beneficiaries[1] by weekly benefit amount as percent of gross weekly wage in employed month[2], household status, presence of another earner, and sex.

Sex of beneficiary, household status, and presence of another earner	All beneficiaries	Weekly benefit amount as percent of weekly wage			
		Less than 30%	30-34%	35-39%	50%

Same as E-1

5. Group I beneficiaries 1/ by weekly benefit amount as percent of net weekly wage in employed month 2/, household status, presence of another earner, and sex

Sex of beneficiary, household status, and presence of another earner	All beneficiaries	Weekly benefit amount as percent of weekly wage				
		Less than 40%	40-44%	45-49%	. . . .	70% or more

Same as B-1

6. Group I beneficiaries[1] by weekly benefit amount as percent of high-quarter weekly wage, household status, presence of another earner, and sex

Sex of beneficiary, household status, and presence of another earner	All beneficiaries	Weekly benefit amount as percent of high quarter weekly wage			
		Less than 30%	30-34%	35-39%	50% (or whichever percent is compensated when weekly benefit amount is not limited by the maximum.)
Same as B-1					

C. Net Household Income

1. Group I beneficiaries 1/ by net household income in employed month 2/, household status, presence of another earner, and sex

Sex of beneficiary, household status, and presence of another earner	All beneficiaries	Net household income in employed month 2/				
		Less than $200	$200-299	$300-399	. . . .	$1000 or more
Same as B-1						

2. Group I beneficiaries 1/ by fraction beneficiary's earnings were of net household income in employed month 2/, household status, presence of another earner, and sex

Sex of beneficiary, household status, and presence of another earner	Fraction beneficiary's earnings were of household income					
	All beneficiaries	30-39%	40-49%	50-59%	. . . .	70% or more
Same as B-1						

D. Recurring Household Expenses

1. Group I beneficiaries[1] by recurring household expenses in employed month,[2] household status, presence of another earner, and sex

Sex of beneficiary, household status, and presence of another earner	All beneficiaries	Recurring household expenses in employed month[2]				
		Less than $100	$100-199	$200-299	....	$1000 or more

Same as B-1

2. Group I beneficiaries[1] by adjusted recurring expenses[3] in employed month,[2] household status, presence of another earner and sex

Sex of beneficiary, household status, and presence of another earner	All beneficiaries	Adjusted recurring expenses in employed month[2]				
		Less than $100	$100-199	$200-299	....	$1000 or more

3. Group I beneficiaries[1] by UI benefits as a percent of adjusted recurring expenses[3] in employed month,[2] household status, presence of another earner and sex

Sex of beneficiary, household status, and presence of another earner	All beneficiaries	UI benefits as percent of adjusted recurring expenses				
		Less than 50%	50-59%	60-69%	....	150% or more

[3] Adjusted recurring expenses are the same proportion of total recurring expenses as the beneficiary's earnings were of net household income.

Group II Beneficiaries[4]

A. Characteristics

1. Group II beneficiaries[4] by age, color, sex, and elapsed time between start of benefit year and 15th payment

Age and elapsed time between start of benefit year and 15th payment	All beneficiaries			White			Negro and other races		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total									
Less than 4 mos. elapsed									
Total									
Under 22									
22-24									
25-34									
35-44									
45-54									
55-59									
60-64									
65 and over									
Four mos. or more elapsed									
Total									
Under 22									
22-24									
25-34									
35-44									
45-54									
55-59									
60-64									
65 and over									

4 Beneficiaries who file for a 15th payment in benefit year.

2. Group II beneficiaries[4/] by education, color, sex, and elapsed time between start of benefit year and 15th payment

(same as I-A-2 but divide stub as in II-A-1)

3. Group II beneficiaries[4/] by industry, color, sex, and elapsed time between start of benefit year and 15th payment

(same as I-A-3 but divide stub as in II-A-1)

4. Group II beneficiaries[4/] by occupation, color, sex, and elapsed time between start of benefit year and 15th payment

(same as I-A-4 but divide stub as in II-A-1)

5. Group II beneficiaries[4/] by gross wage in employed month,[2/] color, sex, and elapsed time between start of benefit year and 15th payment

(same as I-A-5 but divide stub as in II-A-1)

. Group II beneficiaries[4/] by net weekly wage in employed month[2/], color, sex, and elapsed time between start of benefit year, and 15th payment

(same as I-A-6 but divide stub as in II-A-1)

7. Group II beneficiaries[4/] by high quarter weekly wage (high-quarter base period earnings divided by 13), color, sex, and elapsed time between start of benefit year and 15th payment

(same as I-A-7 but divide stub as in II-A-1)

8. Group II beneficiaries[4/] by base-period earnings, color, sex, and elapsed time between start of benefit year and 15th payment

(same as I-A-8 but divide stub as in II-A-1)

9. Group II beneficiaries[4/] by ratio of base-period to high-quarter earnings, color, sex, and elapsed time between start of benefit year and 1th payment

(same as I-A-9 but divide stub as in II-A-1)

10. Group II beneficiaries[4/] by potential duration of benefits, color, sex, and elapsed time between start of benefit year and 15th payment

(same as I-A-10 but divide stub as in II-A-1)

11. Group II beneficiaries[4/] by household status, presence of another earner, color, sex, and elapsed time between start of benefit year and 15th payment

(same as I-A-11 but divide stub as in II-A-1)

12. Group II beneficiaries[4/] by number of children under age 18, color, sex, and elapsed time between start of benefit year and 15th payment

(same as I-A-12 but divide stub as in II-A-1)

B. UI Benefits and Wages

1. Group I beneficiaries[4/] by weekly benefit amount, presence of another earner, sex, and elapsed time between start of benefit year

Sex of beneficiary, presence of another earner, and elapsed time between start of benefit year and 15th payment	(Same as I-B-1)
Total	
Men	
Beneficiary sole earner -Less than 4 mos. since start of benefit year	
-4 mos. or more since start of benefit year	
Other earner present (same as sole earner)	
Women	
(same as men)	

2. Group II beneficiaries[4/] by gross weekly wage in employed month,[2/] presence of another earner, sex and elapsed time between start of benefit year and 15th payment

Sex of beneficiary, presence of another earner, and elapsed time between start of benefit year and 15th payment	(same as I-B-2)

(same as II-B-1)

3. Group II beneficiaries[4/] by net weekly wage in employed month,[2/] presence of another earner, sex, and elapsed time between start of benefit year and 15th payment

Sex of beneficiary, presence of another earner, and elapsed time between start of benefit year and 15th payment	(same as I-B-3)

(same as II-B-1)

4. Group II beneficiaries[4] by weekly benefit amount as percent of gross weekly wage in employed month, 2 presence of another earner, sex, and elapsed time between that of benefit year and 15th payment

Sex of beneficiary, presence of another earner, and elapsed time between start of benefit year and 15th payment	(same as I-B-4)

(same as II-B-1)

5. Group II beneficiaries[4] by weekly benefit amount as percent of net weekly wage in employed month 2, presence of another earner, sex, and elapsed time between start of benefit year and 15th payment

Sex of beneficiary, presence of another earner, and elapsed time between start of benefit year and 15th payment	(same as I-B-5)

(same as II-B-1)

6. Group II beneficiaries[4] by weekly benefit amount as percent of high-quarter weekly wage, presence of another earner, sex, and elapsed time between start of benefit year and 15th payment

Sex of beneficiary, presence of another earner, and elapsed time between start of benefit year and 15th payment	(same as I-B-6)
(same as II-B-1)	

C. Net Household Income

1. Group II beneficiaries[4] by net household income in employed month[2], sex of beneficiary, presence of another earner, and elapsed time between start of benefit year and 15th payment

Sex of beneficiary, presence of another earner, and elapsed time between start of benefit year and 15th payment	All beneficiaries	Net household income in employed month[2]			
		Less than $200	$200-299	300-399	$1000 or more
(same as II-B-1)					

2. Group II beneficiaries[4] by net earnings in employed month[2], sex of beneficiary, presence of another earner, and elapsed time between start of benefit year and 15th payment

Sex of Beneficiary, presence of another earner, and elapsed time between start of benefit year and 15th payment	All beneficiaries	Less than $200	$200-299	$300-399	$1000 or more
(same as II-B-1)					

3. Group II beneficiaries 4/, by fraction earnings were of net household income employed month 2/, sex of beneficiary, presence of another earner, and elapsed time between start of benefit year and 15th payment.

Sex of beneficiary, presence of another earner, and elapsed time between start of benefit year and 15th payment	Fraction beneficiary's earnings were of net household income				
	All beneficiaries	30-39%	40-49%	50-59%	70% or more

Same as II-B-1

4. Group II beneficiaries 4/ by net household income other than beneficiary's earnings in employed month 2/, sex of beneficiary, presence of another earner, and elapsed time between start of benefit year and 15th payment

Sex of beneficiary, presence of another earner, and elapsed time between start of benefit year and 15th payment	Other household income in employed month 2/					
	All beneficiaries	Less than $50	$50-99	$100-199	$200-299...	$1000 or more

(same as II-B-2)

5. Group II beneficiaries[4/] by net household income in calendar month prior to 15th payment, sex of beneficiary, presence of another earner, and elapsed time between start of benefit year and 15th payment

Sex of beneficiary, presence of another earner, and elapsed time between start of benefit year and 15th payment	All beneficiaries	Less than \$200	\$200-299	\$300-399 . . .	\$1000 or more

(Same as II-B-1)

6. Group II beneficiaries[4/] by net household income in calendar month prior to 15th payment as percent of net household income in employed month 2/, sex of beneficiary, presence of another earner, and elapsed time between start of benefit year and 15th payment

Sex of beneficiary, presence of another earner, and elapsed time between start of benefit year and 15th payment	Hh. income in month prior to 15th payment as percent of income in employed month 2/				
	All beneficiaries	Less than 50%	50-59%	120-129%	130% or more

(Same as II-B-1)

7. Group II beneficiaries 4/ by net household income other than UI and/or beneficiary's earnings in calendar month prior to 15th payment, sex of beneficiary, presence of another earner, and elapsed time between start of benefit year and 15th payment

Sex of beneficiary, presence of another earner, and elapsed time between start of benefit year and 15th payment	Other monthly household income in month prior to 15th payment					
	All beneficiaries	Less than $50	$50-59	$100-199	$200-299	$1000 or more

Same as II-B-1

8. Group II beneficiaries 4/ by net household income other than beneficiary's UI or earnings in calendar month, prior to 15th payment as percent of net household income other than beneficiary's earnings in employed month 2/, sex of beneficiary, presence of another earner, and elapsed time between start of benefit year and 15th payment

Sex of beneficiary, presence of another earner, and elapsed time between start of benefit year and 15th payment	Other hh. income in month prior to 15th payment as percent of other hh. income in employed month 2/					
	All beneficiaries	Less than 50%	50-59%	. . . . . .	120-129%	130% or m

Same as II-B-1

D. Recurring Household Expenses

1. Group II beneficiaries 4/ by recurring expenses in employed month 2/, sex of beneficiary, presence of another earner, and elapsed time between start of benefit year and 15th payment

Sex of beneficiary, presence of another earner, and elapsed time between start of benefit year and 15th payment	Monthly recurring expenses in employed month 2/					
	All beneficiaries	Less than $100	$100-199	$200-299	. . . .	$1000 or more

Same as II-B-1

2. Group II beneficiaries 4/ by recurring expenses as percent of net household income in employed month 2/, by sex of beneficiary, presence of another earner, and elapsed time between start of benefit year and 15th payment

Sex of beneficiary, presence of another earner, and elapsed time between start of benefit year and 15th payment	Recurring expenses as percent of household income in employed month 2/					
	All beneficiaries	Less than 50%	50-59%	60-69%	. . . . .	100% or more

Same as II-B-1

3. Group II beneficiaries[4/] by recurring expenses in calendar month prior to 15th payment, by sex of beneficiary, presence of another earner, and elapsed time between start of benefit year and 15th payment

Sex of beneficiary, presence of another earner, and elapsed time between start of benefit year and 15th payment	Recurring expenses in month prior to 15th payment				
	All beneficiaries	$100-199	$200-299	. . . . .	$1000 or more

Same as II-B-1

4. Group II beneficiaries[4/] by recurring expenses as percent of net household income in calendar month prior to 15th payment, by sex of beneficiary, presence of another earner, and elapsed time between start of benefit year and 15th payment

Sex of beneficiary, presence of another earner, and elapsed time between start of benefit year and 15th payment	All beneficiaries	Less than 50%	50-59%	60-69%	. . . . .	100% or more

Same as II-B-1

5. Group II beneficiaries[4] by recurring expenses in calendar month prior to 15th payment as percent of recurring expenses in employed month [2], by sex of beneficiary, presence of another earner, and elapsed time between start of benefit year and 15th payment

Sex of beneficiary, presence of another earner, and elapsed time between start of benefit year and 15th payment	All beneficiaries	Recurring expenses in month prior to 15th payment as percent of recurring expenses in employed month[2]				
		Less than 70%	70-79%	80-89%	. . . . .	130% or more

Same as II-B-1

6. Group II beneficiaries[4] by adjusted monthly recurring expenses[3] in employed month, by sex of beneficiary, presence of another earner, and elapsed time between start of benefit year and 15th payment.

Sex of beneficiary, presence of another earner, and elapsed time between start of benefit year and 15th payment	All beneficiaries	Adjusted recurring expenses in employed month[2]					
		$0	$1-99	$100-199	$200-299	. . . .	$1000 or more

Same as II-B-1

7. Group II beneficiaries[4] by adjusted monthly recurring expenses[3] in calendar month prior to 15th payment, by sex of beneficiary, presence of another earner, and elapsed time between start of benefit year and 15th payment

Sex of beneficiary, presence of another earner, and elapsed time between start of benefit year and 15th payment	All beneficiaries	Adjusted recurring expenses in month prior to 15th pmt.					
		$0	$1-99	$100-199	$200-299	. . . . .	$1000 or more

Same as II-B-1

8. Group II beneficiaries[4] by UI payment as percent of adjusted recurring expenses,[3] in calendar month prior to 15th payment, by sex of beneficiary, presence of another earner, and elapsed time between start of benefit year and 15th payment.

Sex of beneficiary, presence of another earner, and elapsed time between start of benefit year and 15th payment	All beneficiaries	UI payment as percent of adjusted recurring expenses in month prior to 15th payment				
		Less than 50%	50-59%	60-69%	. . . .	100% or more

Same as II-B-1

E. Financial Adjustments

1. Group II beneficiary[4] by financial adjustments made since first interview, by sex of beneficiary, presence of another earner, and elapsed time since start of benefit year and 15th payment

Sex of beneficiary, presence of another earner, and elapsed time between start of benefit year and 15th payment	All beneficiaries	Financial adjustment			
		Borrowed money	Used savings	Received help from outside household	Received welfare

Same as IIB-1

Group III Beneficiaries[5]

A. Characteristics (similar to II-A tables but with elapsed-time break at 6 months)

B. UI Benefits and Wages (similar to II-B tables, but with elapsed-time break at 6 months)

C. Net Household Income (similar to II-C tables, but with elapsed-time break at 6 months)

D. Recurring Household Expenses (similar to II-D tables, but with elapsed-time break at 6 months)

E. Financial adjustments (similar to II-E table but with elapsed-time break at 6 months)

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[5] Beneficiaries who file for a 25th payment in benefit year.

APPENDIX D

CONCEPTS USED IN RECOMMENDED

BENEFIT ADEQUACY STUDY METHODOLOGY

APPENDIX D

CONCEPTS USED IN RECOMMENDED

BENEFIT ADEQUACY STUDY METHODOLOGY

Beneficiary household--includes beneficiary, his spouse, children under 18, and dependents. When either the beneficiary or spouse is considered head of the group residing together, other adult related persons and their dependents are members of the beneficiary's household if 1) they have no income of their own, or 2) they have income and regularly contribute at least half of it to meet common household expenses.

Net household income--income received by members of the beneficiary's household in the employed month (see below) and contributed to meet common expenses of that household, excluding all payroll deductions.

Recurring household expenses--cash paid or that should have been paid during the employed month for expenses of the following types if such expenses are normally covered by income contributed by members of the beneficiary's household:

1) expenses associated with goods and services that are acquired and consumed on a regular basis (daily, weekly, monthly, etc.);

2) expenses arising out of an established commitment, legal or otherwise, such as installment credit payments, that must be met on a regular basis.

Beneficiary's net weekly wage--weekly wage less social security, and federal and State income tax deductions.

Employed month--the calendar month prior to the interview in which the beneficiary worked his usual number of hours per week throughout the month. NOTE: A different definition of this term was used in the Columbia, S.C., pilot study--the last calendar month in which the beneficiary was employed, which, because the survey population was defined as claimants filing for insured unemployment in specified weeks, occurred from about 6 weeks to as much as 9 months prior to the interview. In the pilot survey the calendar month immediately preceding the interview was the unemployed month.