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CHARACTERISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPLICANTS AND BENEFIT RECIPIENTS — 2022

In 2022, about one-quarter of the unemployed (26 percent) who worked in the past 12 months had applied for unemployment insurance (UI) benefits, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Of the unemployed who had not applied for benefits, more than one-half (55 percent) did not apply because they did not believe they were eligible to receive UI benefits.

Only people who have previously worked are eligible for UI benefits, and they generally must apply shortly after separating from their last job. Therefore, estimates presented in this news release are restricted to people who had worked at some point in the 12 months prior to the survey. In 2022, about two-thirds of the unemployed had worked in the last 12 months. Other unemployed people, including those who entered the labor force for the first time and those who last worked more than a year ago, are excluded from these data.

This information was obtained in a supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS), a monthly sample survey of about 60,000 households that provides data on employment and unemployment in the United States. This supplement, which was conducted in February and May 2022, was sponsored by the U.S. Department of Labor's Chief Evaluation Office. Estimates in this news release—referred to as 2022 estimates—are averages of data collected in both months. The official measure of unemployment from the CPS is based on job search activity and current availability for employment, rather than on the application for or receipt of UI benefits. A more detailed description of the concepts and definitions used in the supplement is included in the Technical Note in this news release.

Highlights from the 2022 data:

- The majority—about 7 in 10—of unemployed people who worked in the past 12 months had not applied for UI benefits since their last job. (See tables 1 and 3.)
- Unemployed people covered by a union contract on their last job were more than twice as likely to have applied for UI benefits as those who were not covered: 57 percent versus 24 percent. (See table 2.)
- Among unemployed people who had not applied for UI benefits, 55 percent did not apply because they thought they were ineligible to receive benefits. About 17 percent of the

unemployed did not apply because they expected to start working soon. Another 10 percent cited attitudes about or barriers to applying, such as they did not need the money, had a negative attitude about UI, did not know about UI, or had problems with the application process. (See table 3.)

- Fifty-five percent of unemployed people who had applied for UI benefits since their last job received benefits. (See table 1.)

Unemployment Insurance Applicants

In 2022, 26 percent of the unemployed who worked in the past 12 months had applied for UI benefits after separating from their last job. (See table 1.)

The likelihood of applying for UI benefits varied by reason for unemployment. Among job losers and people who completed temporary jobs, 37 percent had applied for UI benefits since their last job. The figure was lower for people with other reasons for unemployment: 11 percent for job leavers and 10 percent for reentrants to the labor force who worked in the last year. (Job leavers are unemployed people who left their jobs voluntarily, and reentrants are unemployed people who have past work experience but were not in the labor force before beginning their current job search.)

People with longer durations of unemployment were more likely to apply for UI benefits than were people with shorter durations of joblessness. For example, 37 percent of people looking for work for 15 to 26 weeks and 36 percent of those looking for 27 weeks and over had applied for UI benefits, higher than the share for those unemployed for less than 5 weeks (19 percent).

The share of unemployed men who applied for UI benefits was little different from the share of unemployed women who applied: 27 percent and 24 percent, respectively. There was also little difference in the likelihood of applying for benefits by race or Hispanic ethnicity.

The likelihood of applying for UI benefits increased with age. About 8 percent of unemployed people ages 16 to 24 had applied since their last job, compared with 31 percent of those ages 25 to 54 and 35 percent of those 55 years and over.

Among unemployed people age 25 and over, 36 percent of unemployed people who were high school graduates (no college) applied for UI benefits, little different from the percentage for people with some college or an associate degree (38 percent). This was higher than the share of people with a bachelor's degree and higher (23 percent).

Among major occupational groups, people last employed in natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations were more likely to have applied for UI benefits (37 percent) than people last employed in management, professional, and related occupations (25 percent), in service occupations (22 percent), and in production, transportation, and material moving occupations (19 percent). (See table 2.)

Among industries, unemployed people who last worked in education and health (17 percent), leisure and hospitality (19 percent), other services (21 percent), and in wholesale and retail trade (22 percent) were the least likely to have applied for UI benefits. This compared with 38 percent for those who last worked in construction and 39 percent for those who last worked in manufacturing.

Unemployed people who were covered by a union contract on their last job were more than twice as likely to have applied for UI benefits, 57 percent compared with 24 percent of those who were not covered.

Reason for Not Applying for Unemployment Insurance Benefits

In 2022, the majority—about 7 in 10—of unemployed people who worked in the past 12 months had not applied for UI benefits since their last job. Of these unemployed people, 55 percent did not apply because they believed they were ineligible. Eligibility issues include: their work was not covered by UI, they quit their job, were terminated for misconduct, had insufficient past work, or had previously exhausted their benefits. (See tables 1 and 3.)

Approximately 1 out of 10 unemployed people who had not applied for UI benefits had not done so because of attitudes about or barriers to applying—for example, they did not need the money or want the hassle, had a negative attitude about UI, did not know about UI or did not know how to apply, or had problems with the application process.

About 17 percent of unemployed people had not applied for UI benefits because they expected to start work soon. Other reasons for not applying for UI benefits include personal reasons or planned to file for benefits soon.

About 4 percent of unemployed people who had not applied for UI benefits did not provide a reason for not applying.

Unemployment Insurance Benefit Recipients

In 2022, 55 percent of unemployed people who had applied for UI benefits after separating from their last job received benefits. (See table 1.)

Among unemployed applicants, 59 percent of job losers and people who completed temporary jobs received benefits. This was higher than the figures of 35 percent for job leavers and 34 percent for reentrants to the labor force who received UI benefits.

Applicants who were unemployed less than 5 weeks were less likely to receive benefits (42 percent) than were those with longer durations of joblessness. For example, 72 percent of applicants unemployed for 27 weeks and over had received benefits.

The shares of men and women who received UI benefits were little different (58 percent and 51 percent, respectively). There was also little difference in the likelihood of receiving benefits by race or Hispanic ethnicity.

Applicants who were covered by a union contract in their last job were more likely to have received UI benefits than those who were not covered. About four-fifths (81 percent) of applicants who were covered by a union contract had received benefits since separating from their last job, compared with one-half (50 percent) of applicants who were not covered. (See table 2.)

People Marginally Attached to the Labor Force

Some individuals may be eligible for UI benefits even though they were not classified as unemployed in the survey. In 2022, 14 percent of people marginally attached to the labor force had applied for UI benefits since separating from their last job. (These estimates are restricted to people who had worked in the past 12 months.) (See table 4.)

People marginally attached to the labor force are those who are neither employed nor unemployed, who want a job, have searched for work during the prior 12 months (but not in the last 4 weeks), and were available to take a job. If they had looked for work in the last 4 weeks, they would be counted as unemployed.

More than one-half (56 percent) of people marginally attached to the labor force had not applied for UI benefits since separating from their last job because they believed they were ineligible to receive benefits. Another 10 percent had not applied due to attitudes about or barriers to applying for UI benefits, and 28 percent had not applied for UI benefits for other reasons. Six percent of people marginally attached to the labor force who had not applied for UI benefits did not provide a reason for not applying. (See table 5.)

Technical Note

The data presented in this news release were collected through a supplement to the February and May 2022 Current Population Survey (CPS). The CPS is a monthly survey of about 60,000 eligible households that provides data on employment and unemployment for the nation's civilian noninstitutional population age 16 and over. The CPS is conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

The U.S. Department of Labor's Chief Evaluation Office sponsored the collection of the February and May 2022 supplement to obtain information about the number and characteristics of those who do and do not file for unemployment insurance (UI) benefits, as well as information on those who receive benefits. These data provide information not available from the UI program administrative data or the monthly CPS.

One of the most persistent misconceptions about the CPS unemployment measure is that it is based on the number of people who apply for or receive UI benefits. However, data on UI program participation cannot be used to determine unemployment because the CPS concept includes people who are not eligible for benefits, who have exhausted their benefits, and who do not apply for benefits. The monthly CPS does not include questions about UI participation.

Only people who have previously worked are eligible for UI benefits, and they generally must apply shortly after separating from their last job. Therefore, estimates presented in this news release are restricted to people who had worked at some point in the 12 months prior to the survey. In 2022, about two-thirds of the unemployed had worked in the last 12 months. Other unemployed people, including those who entered the labor force for the first time and those who last worked more than a year ago, are excluded from this news release.

The estimates in this release—referred to as 2022 estimates—are weighted averages of data collected in February and May 2022. Data are weighted to produce nationally representative estimates. The supplement weights are controlled to population estimates that are averaged over the 2 months. May data are disproportionately represented in the estimates because two-thirds of the data were collected in May, when the full CPS sample received the supplement questions. One-half of the CPS sample was asked these questions in February.

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Definitions

The principal definitions used in this news release are described below. Additional information about CPS concepts and definitions is available on the BLS website at www.bls.gov/cps/definitions.htm.

Unemployed who worked in the past 12 months. In the CPS, people are classified as unemployed if they were not employed during the survey reference week; were available for work during the survey reference week (except for temporary illness); and had made at least one specific, active effort to find employment sometime during the 4-week period ending with the survey reference week. People who were waiting to be recalled to a job from which they had been laid off need not have been looking for work to be classified as unemployed.

Data in this news release exclude unemployed people with no previous work experience and those who last worked more than 12 months prior to the survey. However, all unemployed persons expecting to be recalled from temporary layoff are included, regardless of whether they worked in the 12 months prior to the survey.

Marginally attached to the labor force who worked in the past 12 months. People marginally attached to the labor force are those who are neither employed nor unemployed, who want a job, have searched for work during the prior 12 months, and were available to take a job during the survey reference week, but had not looked for work in the 4-week period ending with the survey reference week. If they had looked for work in the 4-week period, they would be counted as unemployed.

Data in this news release on people marginally attached to the labor force refer to those who worked in the past 12 months, a subset of total marginally attached.

Unemployment Insurance (UI). The federal-state UI program provides unemployment benefits to eligible workers (as determined under state law). The UI payments (benefits) are intended to provide temporary financial assistance to unemployed workers. Each state administers a separate UI program within guidelines established by federal law. Eligibility for UI benefits, amounts, and the length of time benefits are available are determined by the state law under which UI claims are established. For more information about state UI programs, visit <https://oui.doleta.gov/unemploy/uifactsheet.asp>.

UI benefit applicants. In the CPS, UI applicants are people who applied for UI benefits since separating from their last job. Whether a person applied for UI benefits was determined through answers to the question: “Have you applied for unemployment benefits since your last job?” Data in this news release refer to unemployed individuals and people marginally attached to the labor force who had worked in the past 12 months.

UI benefit recipients. In the CPS, these individuals are UI applicants who received UI benefits since separating from their last job. This information was obtained from the following question: “Have you received any unemployment benefits since your last job?” This question was asked of people who had applied for UI benefits since their last job. Data in this news release refer to unemployed individuals and people marginally attached to the labor force who had worked in the past 12 months.

Union coverage on last job. Data in this news release refer both to union members and to those who were covered by a union contract on their last job. Union coverage on the last job is based on the question: “Were you a union member or covered by a union contract on your last job?”

Main reason for not applying for UI benefits. This information is based on responses to the question: “There are a variety of reasons why people might not apply for unemployment benefits. What are the reasons you have not applied for unemployment benefits since your last job?” Interviewers could record more than one reason. If respondents provided more than one reason, interviewers asked which was their main reason.

Comparability of the estimates

Previous supplements collected data on UI applicants and benefit recipients in 2018, 2005, 1993, 1989, and 1976. The 2022 supplement questions used to identify UI applicants and benefit recipients were similar to the 2018 and 2005 supplements but were different from questions used in earlier years.

The 2022 estimates are not strictly comparable with those from prior years. Changes in survey methods affect the comparability of estimates over time. For example, the questions were not the same in all supplements. Also, collection periods differed across supplements, and the supplements were not always administered to all CPS respondents. For example, the 2022 supplement was collected in 2 nonconsecutive

months (February and May). Data in February were collected from half of the CPS sample, and data in May were collected from the full CPS sample. In contrast, the supplement in 2018 was collected in May and September from the full CPS sample. The supplements for 2005, 1993, and 1989 were collected in 4 different months, and the questions were asked of about one-fourth of the CPS sample (the outgoing rotations). (Specifically, the 2005 supplement data were collected in January, May, July, and November; the 1993 supplement was administered in February, June, August, and November; and the 1989 supplement was conducted in May, August, and November 1989 and in February 1990.) The 1976 supplement was administered to the full sample in May 1976.

Other factors should also be considered when analyzing the data. Different points in the business cycle, changes in state UI laws, and the seasonal nature of applying for UI benefits can further complicate comparisons of data over time. For example, the unemployment rate in 2022 was relatively low by historical standards, and partially reflected economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. These factors may impact the number and characteristics of people who apply for UI benefits.

Reliability of the estimates

Statistics based on the CPS are subject to both sampling and nonsampling error. When a sample, rather than the entire population, is surveyed, there is a chance that the sample estimates may differ from the true population values they represent. The component of this difference that occurs because samples differ by chance is known as *sampling error*, and its variability is measured by the standard error of the estimate. There is about a 90-percent chance, or level of confidence, that an estimate based on a sample will differ by no more than 1.6 standard errors from the true population value because of sampling error. BLS analyses are generally conducted at the 90-percent level of confidence.

The CPS data also are affected by *nonsampling error*. Nonsampling error can occur for many reasons, including the failure to sample a segment of the population, inability to obtain information for all respondents in the sample, inability or unwillingness of respondents to provide correct information, and errors made in the collection or processing of the data.

General information about the reliability of data from the CPS is available at www.bls.gov/cps/documentation.htm#reliability.

Table 1. Unemployment insurance (UI) benefit applicants and recipients among unemployed persons who had worked in the past 12 months by selected characteristics, 2022

[Numbers in thousands]

Characteristic	Unemployed who worked in the past 12 months ¹	UI benefit applicants					Did not apply for UI benefits
		Total	Percent of unemployed	UI benefit recipients			
				Total	Percent of UI benefit applicants	Percent of unemployed	
Age							
Total, 16 years and over.....	4,149	1,075	25.9	591	55.0	14.2	2,998
16 to 24 years.....	1,081	85	7.9	32	37.5	3.0	977
25 to 54 years.....	2,369	743	31.3	423	57.0	17.9	1,576
55 years and over.....	699	247	35.3	136	54.9	19.4	445
Sex							
Men.....	2,319	630	27.2	363	57.6	15.7	1,638
Women.....	1,830	444	24.3	227	51.2	12.4	1,360
Race and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity							
White.....	2,889	693	24.0	392	56.6	13.6	2,144
Black or African American.....	861	273	31.7	133	48.7	15.4	570
Asian.....	165	45	27.4	28	-	17.1	115
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	871	188	21.6	85	45.1	9.7	664
Disability status							
With a disability.....	342	66	19.4	37	-	10.7	273
With no disability.....	3,807	1,008	26.5	554	54.9	14.6	2,725
Foreign born status							
Foreign born.....	655	171	26.1	82	48.2	12.6	476
Native born.....	3,494	904	25.9	508	56.3	14.5	2,522
Reason for unemployment							
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs.....	2,411	899	37.3	530	59.0	22.0	1,478
Job leavers.....	731	77	10.6	27	35.3	3.7	638
Reentrants.....	1,006	98	9.8	33	33.7	3.3	882
Duration of unemployment							
Less than 5 weeks.....	1,805	344	19.0	145	42.3	8.0	1,441
5 to 14 weeks.....	1,377	376	27.3	215	57.2	15.6	970
15 to 26 weeks.....	590	220	37.2	132	60.3	22.4	362
27 weeks and over.....	377	136	35.9	98	72.4	26.0	225
Certification and licensing status							
With a certification or license.....	610	198	32.5	97	48.9	15.9	399
Without a certification or license.....	3,539	876	24.8	494	56.3	14.0	2,599
Educational attainment							
Total, 25 years and over.....	3,068	990	32.3	559	56.5	18.2	2,021
Less than a high school diploma.....	294	80	27.3	32	40.5	11.1	202
High school graduates, no college ²	1,071	381	35.6	230	60.4	21.5	666
Some college or associate degree.....	897	343	38.2	194	56.5	21.6	550
Bachelor's degree and higher ³	807	185	23.0	102	55.2	12.7	603

¹ Includes a relatively small number of persons who did not provide information about applying for UI benefits, not shown separately.

² Includes persons with a high school diploma or equivalent.

³ Includes persons with bachelor's, master's, professional, and doctoral degrees.

NOTE: Estimates are an average of data collected in February and May 2022. Data exclude unemployed persons with no previous work experience and those who last worked more than 12 months prior to the survey. However, all unemployed persons expecting to be recalled from temporary layoff are included, regardless of whether they worked in the 12 months prior to the survey. Estimates for the above race groups (White, Black or African American, and Asian) do not sum to totals because data are not presented for all races. Persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. Dash indicates no data or data that do not meet publication criteria (values not shown where base is less than 75,000).

Table 2. Unemployment insurance (UI) benefit applicants and recipients among unemployed persons who had worked in the past 12 months by characteristics of last job, 2022

[Numbers in thousands]

Characteristic	Unemployed who worked in the past 12 months ¹	UI benefit applicants					Did not apply for UI benefits
		Total	Percent of unemployed	UI benefit recipients			
				Total	Percent of UI benefit applicants	Percent of unemployed	
Total, 16 years and over.....	4,149	1,075	25.9	591	55.0	14.2	2,998
Union status on last job²							
Union member or represented by a union.....	269	153	57.0	124	80.7	45.9	113
Nonunion.....	3,757	902	24.0	454	50.3	12.1	2,827
Occupation of last job³							
Management, professional, and related occupation.....	904	229	25.4	133	57.8	14.7	665
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	372	144	38.6	73	50.9	19.6	228
Professional and related occupations.....	532	86	16.1	59	69.3	11.2	437
Service occupations.....	879	197	22.4	112	57.1	12.8	658
Sales and office occupations.....	916	264	28.8	126	47.7	13.7	644
Sales and related occupations.....	416	106	25.4	53	49.9	12.7	307
Office and administrative support occupations.....	500	158	31.7	73	46.2	14.6	336
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	591	220	37.1	132	59.9	22.3	365
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	67	21	-	13	-	-	46
Construction and extraction occupations.....	456	178	39.0	111	62.1	24.2	271
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	68	21	-	9	-	-	48
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations...	853	165	19.3	88	53.6	10.4	660
Production occupations.....	308	65	21.3	29	-	9.5	239
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	545	99	18.2	59	59.6	10.9	420
Industry of last job³							
Agriculture and related industries.....	86	25	29.0	17	-	19.6	61
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction.....	23	12	-	7	-	-	10
Construction.....	513	192	37.5	124	64.7	24.3	314
Manufacturing.....	383	148	38.5	79	53.6	20.6	236
Wholesale and retail trade.....	621	136	21.9	72	52.8	11.5	469
Transportation and utilities.....	319	82	25.7	43	52.6	13.5	229
Information.....	51	13	-	4	-	-	36
Financial activities.....	159	44	27.8	15	-	9.3	114
Professional and business services.....	586	151	25.7	92	61.3	15.7	424
Education and health services.....	562	95	17.0	46	48.5	8.2	463
Leisure and hospitality.....	589	109	18.6	56	51.6	9.6	467
Other services.....	154	32	20.8	25	-	16.3	111
Public administration.....	97	35	36.2	10	-	10.5	58

¹ Includes a relatively small number of persons who did not provide information about applying for UI benefits, not shown separately.

² Refers to union members and those covered by a union contract on their last job. Data do not sum to total because some individuals did not respond to the question about union membership.

³ Persons whose last job was in the U.S. Armed Forces are included in the unemployed total, but not shown separately.

NOTE: Estimates are an average of data collected in February and May 2022. Data exclude unemployed persons with no previous work experience and those who last worked more than 12 months prior to the survey. However, all unemployed persons expecting to be recalled from temporary layoff are included, regardless of whether they worked in the 12 months prior to the survey. Dash indicates no data or data that do not meet publication criteria (values not shown where base is less than 75,000).

Table 3. Main reason for not applying for unemployment insurance (UI) benefits among unemployed persons who had worked in the past 12 months, 2022

[Numbers in thousands]

Main reason for not applying for UI benefits	Unemployed persons ¹ who did not apply for UI benefits	
	Total	Percent distribution
Total, 16 years and over.....	2,998	100.0
Eligibility issues.....	1,652	55.1
Job separation type (quit, misconduct, etc.) or work not covered by UI...	956	31.9
Insufficient past work.....	361	12.0
Previous exhaustion of benefits.....	52	1.7
Any other reason concerning eligibility.....	283	9.5
Attitude about or barrier to applying for UI benefits.....	306	10.2
Do not need the money or do not want the hassle.....	163	5.4
Negative attitude about UI.....	15	0.5
Do not know about UI or do not know how to apply.....	85	2.8
Problems with application process.....	44	1.5
Other reasons for not applying for UI benefits.....	923	30.8
Expect to start working soon.....	505	16.8
Did not apply for personal reasons.....	65	2.2
Plan to file soon.....	97	3.2
All other reasons.....	257	8.6
Reason not provided.....	117	3.9

¹ Data exclude unemployed persons with no previous work experience and those who last worked more than 12 months prior to the survey. However, all unemployed persons expecting to be recalled from temporary layoff are included, regardless of whether they worked in the 12 months prior to the survey.

NOTE: Estimates are an average of data collected in February and May 2022. Dash indicates no data or data that do not meet publication criteria (values not shown where base is less than 75,000).

Table 4. Unemployment insurance (UI) benefit applicants and recipients among persons marginally attached to the labor force who had worked in the past 12 months by selected characteristics, 2022

[Numbers in thousands]

Characteristic	Marginally attached to the labor force who worked in the past 12 months ¹	UI benefit applicants				Did not apply for UI benefits
		Total	Percent of marginally attached	UI benefit recipients		
				Total	Percent of marginally attached	
Age						
Total, 16 years and over.....	510	73	14.3	47	9.1	423
16 to 24 years.....	154	13	8.2	7	4.3	137
25 to 54 years.....	285	47	16.6	32	11.3	228
55 years and over.....	71	13	-	8	-	59
Sex						
Men.....	260	44	16.9	32	12.3	202
Women.....	251	29	11.5	15	5.9	221
Race and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity						
White.....	350	47	13.4	27	7.6	290
Black or African American.....	99	15	15.2	10	10.1	84
Asian.....	9	3	-	3	-	6
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	108	24	21.7	22	20.6	85
Educational attainment						
Total, 25 years and over.....	357	60	16.9	40	11.2	287
Less than a high school diploma.....	58	7	-	3	-	46
High school graduates, no college ²	106	10	9.6	7	6.3	90
Some college or associate degree.....	120	26	21.8	21	17.4	94
Bachelor's degree and higher ³	73	17	-	10	-	56

¹ Includes a relatively small number of persons who did not provide information about applying for UI benefits, not shown separately.

² Includes persons with a high school diploma or equivalent.

³ Includes persons with bachelor's, master's, professional, and doctoral degrees.

NOTE: Estimates are an average of data collected in February and May 2022. Persons marginally attached to the labor force are those who are neither employed nor unemployed, who want a job, have searched for work during the prior 12 months, and were available to take a job during the reference week, but had not looked for work in the 4 weeks prior to the survey. All data in this table refer to the subset of persons marginally attached to the labor force who have worked in the past 12 months. Estimates for the above race groups (White, Black or African American, and Asian) do not sum to totals because data are not presented for all races. Persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. Dash indicates no data or data that do not meet publication criteria (values not shown where base is less than 75,000).

Table 5. Main reason for not applying for unemployment insurance (UI) benefits among persons marginally attached to the labor force who had worked in the past 12 months, 2022

[Numbers in thousands]

Main reason for not applying for UI benefits	Marginally attached ¹ who did not apply for UI benefits	
	Total	Percent distribution
Total, 16 years and over.....	423	100.0
Eligibility issues.....	237	56.0
Job separation type (quit, misconduct, etc.) or work not covered by UI...	144	34.0
Insufficient past work.....	60	14.3
Previous exhaustion of benefits.....	-	-
Any other reason concerning eligibility.....	33	7.7
Attitude about or barrier to applying for UI benefits.....	43	10.2
Do not need the money or do not want the hassle.....	22	5.1
Negative attitude about UI.....	3	0.8
Do not know about UI or do not know how to apply.....	11	2.6
Problems with application process.....	7	1.6
Other reasons for not applying for UI benefits.....	117	27.7
Expect to start working soon.....	36	8.5
Did not apply for personal reasons.....	18	4.4
Plan to file soon.....	17	4.1
All other reasons.....	46	10.8
Reason not provided.....	26	6.1

¹ Data refer to the subset of persons marginally attached to the labor force who have worked in the past 12 months. (Persons marginally attached to the labor force are those who are neither employed nor unemployed, who want a job, have searched for work during the prior 12 months, and were available to take a job during the reference week, but had not looked for work in the 4 weeks prior to the survey.)

NOTE: Estimates are an average of data collected in February and May 2022. Dash indicates no data or data that do not meet publication criteria (values not shown where base is less than 75,000).