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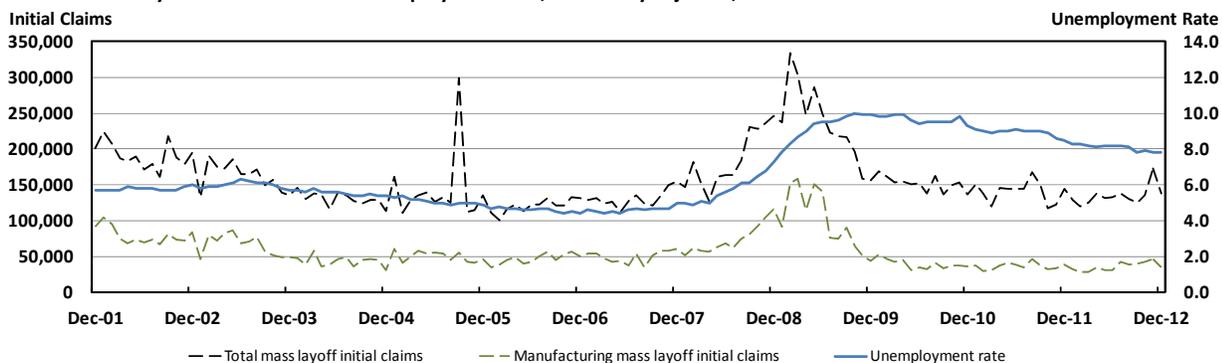
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MASS LAYOFFS — DECEMBER 2012 ANNUAL TOTALS — 2012

Employers took 1,509 mass layoff actions in December involving 137,839 workers as measured by new filings for unemployment insurance benefits during the month, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. (Data are seasonally adjusted.) Each mass layoff involved at least 50 workers from a single employer. Mass layoff events decreased by 240 from November, and the number of associated initial claims decreased by 35,040. In December, 330 mass layoff events were reported in the manufacturing sector resulting in 35,211 initial claims. Monthly mass layoff data are identified using administrative data sources without regard to layoff duration. (See table 1 and the note at the end of this release.)

Chart 1. Mass layoff initial claims and unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, December 2001-December 2012



Revision of Seasonally Adjusted Mass Layoff Data

Seasonally adjusted mass layoffs data have been revised using updated seasonal adjustment factors that incorporate 2012 data. Seasonally adjusted estimates back to January 2008 were subject to revision. Revised seasonally adjusted data from January 2009 forward are shown in table 1. The originally published and revised figures for January 2008-November 2012 will be available at www.bls.gov/mls/mlssarevision.htm, along with additional information about the revisions.

Table A. Six-digit NAICS industries with the largest number of mass layoff initial claims in December 2012, private nonfarm, not seasonally adjusted

Industry	Initial claims	December peak	
		Year	Initial claims
Food service contractors	16,517	2011	19,639
School and employee bus transportation	15,909	2012	15,909
Temporary help services ¹	12,609	2011	19,987
Highway, street, and bridge construction	11,478	2005	20,030
Motion picture and video production	3,527	1998	16,192
Hotels and motels, except casino hotels	2,872	2008	3,528
Landscaping services	2,323	2011	3,146
Wood kitchen cabinet and countertop mfg.	1,960	2006	2,296
Motor vehicle seating and interior trim mfg.	1,942	2008	3,455
Professional employer organizations ¹	1,927	2008	6,101

¹ See the Technical Note for more information on these industries.

The national unemployment rate was 7.8 percent in December, unchanged from the prior month and down from 8.5 percent a year earlier. Total nonfarm payroll employment increased by 155,000 over the month and by 1,835,000 over the year.

Industry Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

The number of mass layoff events in December was 1,973, not seasonally adjusted, resulting in 187,137 initial claims for unemployment insurance. (See table 2.) Over the year, the number of average weekly mass layoff events for December increased by 6 to 493, while associated average weekly initial claims decreased by 5,949 to 46,784. Ten of the 19 major industry sectors in the private economy reported over-the-year decreases in average weekly initial claims, with the largest decrease occurring in manufacturing. (See table 3.) The six-digit industry with the largest number of private nonfarm initial claims due to mass layoffs was food service contractors. (See table A.)

In December, the manufacturing sector accounted for 25 percent of mass layoff events and 28 percent of associated initial claims in the private economy. Within manufacturing, the numbers of mass layoff claimants were highest in transportation equipment and in food. Sixteen of the 21 manufacturing subsectors experienced over-the-year decreases in average weekly initial claims. (See table 3.)

Geographic Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Among the census regions, the Midwest registered the largest number of initial claims due to mass layoffs in December. Three of the 4 regions experienced over-the-year decreases in average weekly initial claims, with the largest decrease occurring in the West. (See table 4.)

Among the states, California recorded the highest number of mass layoff initial claims in December, followed by Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Illinois. Twenty-five states experienced over-the-year

Table B. Number of mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, 1996-2012, not seasonally adjusted

Year	Layoff events	Initial claimants for unemployment insurance
1996	14,111	1,437,628
1997	14,960	1,542,543
1998	15,904	1,771,069
1999	14,909	1,572,399
2000	15,738	1,835,592
2001	21,467	2,514,862
2002	20,277	2,245,051
2003	18,963	1,888,926
2004	15,980	1,607,158
2005	16,466	1,795,341
2006	13,998	1,484,391
2007	15,493	1,598,875
2008	21,137	2,130,220
2009	28,030	2,796,456
2010	19,564	1,854,596
2011	18,521	1,808,451
2012	17,080	1,666,931

decreases in average weekly initial claims, with the largest declines in California and Pennsylvania. (See table 4.)

Review of 2012

In 2012, the annual totals of mass layoff events, at 17,080, and of initial claims, at 1,666,931, declined to their lowest levels since 2007. (See table B.) Eleven of the 19 major industry sectors in the private economy reported decreases in initial claims in 2012, led by administrative and waste services, manufacturing, and information. In 2012, total initial claims in the manufacturing sector declined to a series low 448,687.

The manufacturing sector accounted for 24 percent of all mass layoff events and 29 percent of initial claims filed in the private economy in 2012, down slightly from 2011 percentages. The number of manufacturing claimants in 2012 was highest in transportation equipment and in food. Total initial claims in 17 of the 21 manufacturing subsectors decreased in 2012 from 2011, with transportation equipment and wood products experiencing the largest declines.

The six-digit industry in the private nonfarm sector with the greatest number of initial claims in 2012 was temporary help services. Casino hotels entered the list of 10 industries with the highest initial claims for the entire year and reached a program high. (See table C.) Two other industries among these 10 reached program highs in 2012—school and employee bus transportation and food service contractors.

Table C. Six-digit NAICS industries with the largest number of mass layoff initial claims in 2012, private nonfarm, not seasonally adjusted

Industry	2011		2012	
	Initial claims	Rank	Initial claims	Rank
Temporary help services ¹	143,938	1	126,304	1
School and employee bus transportation	95,287	2	104,960	2
Food service contractors	75,006	3	80,468	3
Motion picture and video production	47,988	4	40,022	4
Highway, street, and bridge construction	40,349	5	37,848	5
Professional employer organizations ¹	31,916	6	26,394	6
Discount department stores	29,807	7	24,425	7
Child day care services	23,237	8	22,180	8
Supermarkets and other grocery stores	19,781	9	19,490	9
Casino hotels	11,148	24	18,722	10

¹ See the Technical Note for more information on these industries.

Three of the 4 census regions reported over-the-year decreases in total annual initial claims from 2011 to 2012, with the largest decline occurring in the West. Among the states, California recorded the highest number of total annual mass layoff initial claims in 2012, followed by New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and North Carolina. Thirty-six states and the District of Columbia experienced over-the-year decreases in total initial claims for the year, led by California, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, and Florida.

Note

The monthly data series in this release cover mass layoffs of 50 or more workers beginning in a given month, regardless of the duration of the layoffs. For private nonfarm establishments, information on the length of the layoff is obtained later and issued in a quarterly release that reports on mass layoffs lasting more than 30 days (referred to as “extended mass layoffs”). The quarterly release provides more information on the industry classification and location of the establishment and on the demographics of the laid-off workers. The monthly data series in this release are subjected to average weekly analysis, which mitigates the effect of differing lengths of months. See the Technical Note for more detailed definitions and for a description of average weekly analysis.

The Extended Mass Layoffs news release for Fourth Quarter 2012 and Annual Totals for 2012 is scheduled to be released on Thursday, February 14, 2013, at 10:00 a.m. (EST) and will include information on the impact of Hurricane Sandy on MLS data. The Mass Layoffs new release for January 2013 is scheduled to be released on Tuesday, February 26, 2013, at 10:00 a.m. (EST).

Technical Note

The Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program is a federal-state program that uses a standardized automated approach to identifying, describing, and tracking the effects of major job cutbacks, using data from each state's unemployment insurance database. Each month, states report on employers which have at least 50 initial claims filed against them during a consecutive 5-week period. These employers then are contacted by the state agency to determine whether these separations lasted 31 days or longer, and, if so, other information concerning the layoff is collected. States report on layoffs lasting more than 1 month on a quarterly basis.

The monthly data present preliminary mass layoff activity in the reference month and are not revised in subsequent months except in special circumstances (e.g., layoffs in states affected by Hurricane Katrina). Counts of initial claims associated with mass layoff events reflect activity through the end of the reference month. Additional mass layoff event and initial claims activity received after data for the reference month have been published by BLS are not updated in the monthly mass layoff series and, therefore, may not match revised mass layoff data issued in state publications. However, any additional mass layoff information meeting the extended mass layoff criteria will be reflected in BLS' quarterly publication of extended mass layoff data.

A given month contains an aggregation of the weekly unemployment insurance claims filings for the Sunday through Saturday weeks in that month. All weeks are included for the particular month, except if the first day of the month falls on Saturday. In this case, the week is included in the prior month's tabulations. This means that some months will contain 4 weeks and others, 5 weeks. The number of weeks in a given month may be different from year to year, and the number of weeks in a year may vary. Therefore, data users who intend to perform analysis of over-the-year change in the not seasonally adjusted series should use the average weekly mass layoff figures displayed in tables 3 and 4 of this release. The average weekly adjustment process produces a consistent series for each month across all years, permitting over-the-year analysis to be performed using strictly comparable data.

The MLS program resumed operations in April 1995 after it had been terminated in November 1992 due to lack of funding. Prior to April 1995, monthly layoff statistics were not available.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: (202) 691-5200; Federal Relay Service: (800) 877-8339

Definitions

Average weekly mass layoff events and initial claimants. The number of events and initial claimants in a given month divided by the number of weeks contained within that month.

Employer. Employers in the MLS program include those covered by state unemployment insurance laws. Information on employers is obtained from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program, which is administered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

Industry. Employers are classified according to the 2007 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). For temporary help and professional employer organization industries, monthly MLS-related statistics generally reflect layoffs related to underlying client companies in other industries. An individual layoff action at a client company can be small, but when initial claimants associated with many such layoffs are assigned to a temporary help or professional employer organization firm, a mass layoff event may trigger.

Initial claimant. A person who files any notice of unemployment to initiate a request either for a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for compensation, or for a subsequent period of unemployment within a benefit year or period of eligibility.

Mass layoff event. Fifty or more initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits filed against an employer during a 5-week period, regardless of duration.

Seasonal adjustment

Effective with the release of data for January 2005, BLS began publishing six seasonally adjusted monthly MLS series. The six series are the numbers of mass layoff events and mass layoff initial claims for the total, private nonfarm, and manufacturing sectors.

Seasonal adjustment is the process of estimating and removing the effect on time series data of regularly recurring seasonal events such as changes in the weather, holidays, and the beginning and ending of the school year. The use of seasonal adjustment makes it easier to observe fundamental changes in time series, particularly those associated with general economic expansions and contractions.

The MLS data are seasonally adjusted using the X-12-ARIMA seasonal adjustment method on a concurrent basis.

Concurrent seasonal adjustment uses all available monthly estimates, including those for the current month, in developing seasonal adjustment factors. Revisions to the most recent 5 years of seasonally adjusted data will be made once a year with the issuance of December data. Before the data are seasonally adjusted, prior adjustments are made to the original data to adjust them for differences in the number of weeks used to calculate the monthly data. Because weekly

unemployment insurance claims are aggregated to form monthly data, a particular month's value could be calculated with 5 weeks of data in 1 year and 4 weeks in another. The effects of these differences could seriously distort the seasonal factors if they were ignored in the seasonal adjustment process. These effects are modeled in the X-12-ARIMA program and are permanently removed from the final seasonally adjusted series .

Table 1. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, January 2009 to December 2012, seasonally adjusted

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2009						
January	2,256	237,182	2,087	223,230	716	91,179
February	3,079	334,171	2,921	318,194	1,274	152,592
March	3,022	304,175	2,827	287,023	1,261	158,119
April	2,537	246,938	2,332	231,211	1,022	114,682
May	2,712	286,089	2,522	270,051	1,206	151,114
June	2,470	248,680	2,261	231,529	1,063	140,105
July	2,184	222,776	1,976	203,347	639	76,345
August	2,358	218,380	2,119	198,877	743	75,387
September	2,274	216,959	2,054	200,863	754	90,250
October	1,970	196,370	1,775	178,648	567	64,681
November	1,764	159,283	1,598	146,802	469	51,887
December	1,720	155,738	1,549	141,699	425	44,455
2010						
January	1,699	169,561	1,522	155,298	461	53,303
February	1,647	161,694	1,480	147,259	387	47,272
March	1,703	153,784	1,501	138,188	373	43,022
April	1,622	154,962	1,442	138,849	378	44,860
May	1,585	150,959	1,345	131,482	317	31,677
June	1,701	152,080	1,481	133,366	335	34,653
July	1,521	137,750	1,315	121,313	303	32,064
August	1,612	162,455	1,409	138,849	384	41,123
September	1,526	137,074	1,303	117,582	310	33,906
October	1,661	149,985	1,454	132,373	349	38,157
November	1,584	153,394	1,407	138,925	353	38,097
December	1,476	136,252	1,277	121,849	322	36,611
2011						
January	1,522	150,406	1,335	132,659	327	37,431
February	1,456	137,938	1,263	123,141	312	30,036
March	1,307	119,691	1,156	106,721	269	31,699
April	1,526	145,315	1,366	130,841	352	37,177
May	1,573	144,824	1,387	129,296	399	42,238
June	1,522	144,060	1,342	129,136	359	38,630
July	1,566	144,543	1,347	123,815	342	35,458
August	1,585	168,266	1,364	153,081	374	46,267
September	1,463	150,165	1,319	136,564	346	37,505
October	1,349	118,135	1,220	106,478	335	32,310
November	1,312	123,078	1,177	113,239	312	33,715
December	1,392	144,661	1,247	129,994	346	38,469
2012						
January	1,435	129,169	1,298	118,127	325	32,503
February	1,275	120,199	1,134	109,458	283	28,236
March	1,290	125,195	1,141	112,889	269	28,300
April	1,403	138,164	1,235	122,236	294	34,929
May	1,370	131,603	1,220	119,788	277	31,873
June	1,320	133,080	1,178	120,857	282	31,737
July	1,354	138,694	1,217	128,186	355	43,427
August	1,297	130,266	1,172	120,391	322	39,389
September	1,346	125,692	1,223	116,792	365	40,287
October	1,400	136,153	1,249	125,026	346	42,927
November	1,749	172,879	1,574	159,872	412	47,171
December	1,509	137,839	1,334	125,505	330	35,211

Table 2. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, January 2009 to December 2012, not seasonally adjusted

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2009						
January	3,806	388,813	3,633	375,293	1,461	172,757
February	2,262	218,438	2,173	210,755	945	103,588
March	2,191	228,387	2,107	221,397	940	114,747
April	2,547	256,930	2,385	243,321	887	100,872
May	2,738	289,628	2,572	274,047	1,005	123,683
June	2,519	256,357	2,051	216,063	674	85,726
July	3,054	336,654	2,659	296,589	1,133	154,208
August	1,428	125,024	1,334	117,193	436	41,151
September	1,371	123,177	1,258	115,141	448	51,126
October	1,934	193,904	1,678	172,883	566	69,655
November	1,870	164,496	1,679	150,751	517	55,053
December	2,310	214,648	2,166	203,655	615	64,540
2010						
January	2,860	278,679	2,682	265,074	962	104,846
February	1,183	102,818	1,091	96,022	282	30,728
March	1,197	111,727	1,111	105,514	273	29,745
April	1,840	199,690	1,697	184,654	424	55,178
May	1,354	123,333	1,170	109,203	216	19,334
June	1,861	171,190	1,355	125,872	212	21,083
July	2,124	206,254	1,732	172,248	532	64,200
August	976	92,435	897	83,021	230	23,088
September	920	77,654	806	67,987	187	19,403
October	1,642	148,638	1,373	127,865	351	40,861
November	1,676	158,048	1,477	142,591	389	41,383
December	1,931	184,130	1,763	172,881	465	52,816
2011						
January	2,558	246,463	2,372	229,765	693	75,006
February	1,024	85,585	919	78,718	222	18,471
March	908	85,095	844	80,014	191	20,869
April	1,750	189,919	1,625	176,478	397	47,104
May	1,367	119,911	1,221	108,531	270	25,199
June	1,661	159,930	1,238	122,821	226	22,986
July	2,176	216,774	1,759	174,078	602	71,814
August	961	99,213	875	93,159	228	26,916
September	1,189	117,232	1,095	107,300	296	32,058
October	1,101	96,914	950	83,748	265	28,447
November	1,393	127,750	1,245	117,474	349	37,799
December	2,433	263,665	2,258	247,916	658	75,033
2012						
January	1,705	141,703	1,587	132,754	415	38,021
February	895	73,974	820	69,076	196	16,555
March	1,125	117,817	1,040	110,954	242	24,241
April	1,421	146,358	1,293	132,697	256	32,518
May	1,201	109,259	1,081	100,434	186	18,800
June	1,890	198,537	1,485	158,334	255	28,570
July	1,515	157,753	1,321	144,340	559	74,963
August	1,063	104,045	992	97,694	251	31,193
September	811	70,570	749	66,214	221	22,748
October	1,142	109,829	968	97,390	277	37,702
November	2,339	249,949	2,078	228,124	551	72,690
December	1,973	187,137	1,822	177,452	477	50,686

Table 3. Industry distribution: Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, not seasonally adjusted

Industry	Mass layoff totals				Average weekly mass layoffs ¹			
	Events		Initial claimants		Events		Initial claimants	
	December 2011	December 2012	December 2011	December 2012	December 2011	December 2012	December 2011	December 2012
Total ²	2,433	1,973	263,665	187,137	487	493	52,733	46,784
Total, private	2,322	1,882	252,259	180,516	464	471	50,452	45,129
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	64	60	4,343	3,064	13	15	869	766
Total, private nonfarm	2,258	1,822	247,916	177,452	452	456	49,583	44,363
Mining	26	28	2,404	2,169	5	7	481	542
Utilities	5	4	476	337	1	1	95	84
Construction	402	312	32,402	24,737	80	78	6,480	6,184
Construction of buildings	38	29	3,075	2,119	8	7	615	530
Heavy and civil engineering construction	252	184	21,638	15,854	50	46	4,328	3,964
Specialty trade contractors	112	99	7,689	6,764	22	25	1,538	1,691
Manufacturing	658	477	75,033	50,686	132	119	15,007	12,672
Food	99	63	12,340	6,713	20	16	2,468	1,678
Beverage and tobacco products	10	8	1,225	651	2	2	245	163
Textile mills	44	10	6,237	846	9	3	1,247	212
Textile product mills	8	8	1,312	791	2	2	262	198
Apparel	17	12	1,586	1,056	3	3	317	264
Leather and allied products	5	(³)	433	(³)	1	(³)	87	(³)
Wood products	49	23	4,583	1,979	10	6	917	495
Paper	10	(³)	1,180	(³)	2	(³)	236	(³)
Printing and related support activities	11	7	786	675	2	2	157	169
Petroleum and coal products	14	6	1,298	371	3	2	260	93
Chemicals	12	10	1,131	723	2	3	226	181
Plastics and rubber products	44	32	4,720	3,067	9	8	944	767
Nonmetallic mineral products	47	35	4,666	3,377	9	9	933	844
Primary metals	28	23	3,104	3,389	6	6	621	847
Fabricated metal products	41	37	4,047	3,009	8	9	809	752
Machinery	38	33	5,472	4,250	8	8	1,094	1,063
Computer and electronic products	27	17	2,223	1,428	5	4	445	357
Electrical equipment and appliances	16	13	2,759	1,510	3	3	552	378
Transportation equipment	107	103	12,458	12,281	21	26	2,492	3,070
Furniture and related products	22	19	2,712	2,862	4	5	542	716
Miscellaneous manufacturing	9	11	761	1,122	2	3	152	281
Wholesale trade	29	23	2,411	1,992	6	6	482	498
Retail trade ⁴	135	114	14,295	9,654	27	29	2,859	2,414
Building material and garden supply stores	15	8	1,797	623	3	2	359	156
Food and beverage stores	20	12	1,580	851	4	3	316	213
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	12	9	958	513	2	2	192	128
General merchandise stores	41	42	5,876	3,850	8	11	1,175	963
Transportation and warehousing ⁴	161	167	21,508	19,556	32	42	4,302	4,889
Truck transportation	8	13	572	741	2	3	114	185
Transit and ground passenger transportation	128	124	18,520	16,621	26	31	3,704	4,155
Support activities for transportation	8	4	819	265	2	1	164	66
Information	54	31	14,865	4,026	11	8	2,973	1,007
Finance and insurance	24	19	1,843	1,242	5	5	369	311
Real estate and rental and leasing	8	7	495	1,001	2	2	99	250
Professional and technical services	67	58	9,581	5,254	13	15	1,916	1,314
Management of companies and enterprises	4	3	374	390	1	1	75	98
Administrative and waste services	338	277	32,076	22,425	68	69	6,415	5,606
Educational services	11	17	860	1,702	2	4	172	426
Health care and social assistance	56	59	4,900	4,804	11	15	980	1,201
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	28	19	2,022	1,325	6	5	404	331
Accommodation and food services	232	188	30,635	24,651	46	47	6,127	6,163
Accommodation	67	46	5,876	3,953	13	12	1,175	988
Food services and drinking places	165	142	24,759	20,698	33	36	4,952	5,175
Other services, except public administration	19	17	1,681	1,385	4	4	336	346
Unclassified	1	2	55	116	-	1	11	29
Government	111	91	11,406	6,621	22	23	2,281	1,655
Federal	9	5	755	322	2	1	151	81
State	25	19	2,580	1,324	5	5	516	331
State government education	15	11	1,868	773	3	3	374	193
Local	77	67	8,071	4,975	15	17	1,614	1,244
Local government education	46	46	5,123	3,290	9	12	1,025	823

¹ Average weekly analysis mitigates the effect of differing lengths of months. There were 5 weeks in December 2011 and 4 weeks in December 2012. Average weekly events and initial claimants may not sum to subtotals and totals due to rounding.

² Data were reported by all states and the District of Columbia.

³ Data do not meet BLS or state agency disclosure standards.

⁴ Includes other industries not shown.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 4. Region and state distribution: Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, not seasonally adjusted

Census region and state	Mass layoff totals				Average weekly mass layoffs ¹			
	Events		Initial Claimants		Events		Initial Claimants	
	December 2011	December 2012	December 2011	December 2012	December 2011	December 2012	December 2011	December 2012
Total ²	2,433	1,973	263,665	187,137	487	493	52,733	46,784
Northeast	450	378	47,617	37,544	90	95	9,523	9,386
Connecticut	5	8	578	841	1	2	116	210
Maine	10	4	771	317	2	1	154	79
Massachusetts	19	31	1,946	3,408	4	8	389	852
New Hampshire	6	7	951	1,051	1	2	190	263
New Jersey	88	78	8,098	8,472	18	20	1,620	2,118
New York	117	100	11,498	9,853	23	25	2,300	2,463
Pennsylvania	186	133	20,719	11,575	37	33	4,144	2,894
Rhode Island	13	10	2,571	1,338	3	3	514	335
Vermont	6	7	485	689	1	2	97	172
South	602	465	67,741	46,148	120	116	13,548	11,537
Alabama	46	15	5,134	1,444	9	4	1,027	361
Arkansas	24	19	2,759	2,322	5	5	552	581
Delaware	9	(³)	820	(³)	2	(³)	164	(³)
District of Columbia	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Florida	70	61	6,239	4,655	14	15	1,248	1,164
Georgia	60	52	7,507	5,006	12	13	1,501	1,252
Kentucky	67	54	8,047	5,197	13	14	1,609	1,299
Louisiana	20	17	1,923	1,644	4	4	385	411
Maryland ⁴	18	31	1,959	3,079	4	8	392	770
Mississippi	21	25	1,812	2,317	4	6	362	579
North Carolina	82	52	11,050	5,454	16	13	2,210	1,364
Oklahoma	10	8	981	1,062	2	2	196	266
South Carolina	32	19	4,612	2,063	6	5	922	516
Tennessee	24	19	2,157	1,771	5	5	431	443
Texas	52	47	5,033	5,136	10	12	1,007	1,284
Virginia	64	38	7,450	4,364	13	10	1,490	1,091
West Virginia	(³)	3	(³)	249	(³)	1	(³)	62
Midwest	743	630	78,074	65,155	149	158	15,615	16,289
Illinois	118	114	13,449	11,418	24	29	2,690	2,855
Indiana	49	38	5,758	4,345	10	10	1,152	1,086
Iowa	58	48	6,797	5,663	12	12	1,359	1,416
Kansas	23	20	2,952	2,325	5	5	590	581
Michigan	135	158	12,542	15,726	27	40	2,508	3,932
Minnesota	49	38	5,073	3,197	10	10	1,015	799
Missouri	67	42	6,586	5,167	13	11	1,317	1,292
Nebraska	15	12	2,252	2,006	3	3	450	502
North Dakota	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Ohio	107	90	11,550	8,941	21	23	2,310	2,235
South Dakota	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Wisconsin	111	59	10,117	5,218	22	15	2,023	1,305
West	638	500	70,233	38,290	128	125	14,047	9,573
Alaska	3	3	447	406	1	1	89	102
Arizona	8	10	750	646	2	3	150	162
California	458	359	53,031	25,405	92	90	10,606	6,351
Colorado	13	12	1,179	1,011	3	3	236	253
Hawaii	4	4	388	220	1	1	78	55
Idaho	20	9	1,584	647	4	2	317	162
Montana	11	4	895	324	2	1	179	81
Nevada	31	22	3,127	2,161	6	6	625	540
New Mexico	8	6	590	359	2	2	118	90
Oregon	49	25	4,705	2,923	10	6	941	731
Utah	10	8	693	607	2	2	139	152
Washington	23	38	2,844	3,581	5	10	569	895
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	14	10	1,729	1,012	3	3	346	253

¹ See footnote 1, table 3.

² See footnote 2, table 3.

³ Data do not meet BLS or state agency disclosure standards.

⁴ Data starting in June 2012 may not be comparable to prior data due to a change in MLS unemployment insurance procedures.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.