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MASS LAYOFFS — JULY 2011

Employers took 1,579 mass layoff actions in July involving 145,000 workers, seasonally adjusted, as measured by new filings for unemployment insurance benefits during the month, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Each mass layoff involved at least 50 workers from a single employer. The number of mass layoff events in July increased by 47, or 3 percent, from June, and the number of associated initial claims increased by 1,556, or 1 percent. In July, 342 mass layoff events were reported in the manufacturing sector, seasonally adjusted, resulting in 35,460 initial claims. (See table 1.)

Chart 1. Mass layoff events, seasonally adjusted, August 2006-July 2011

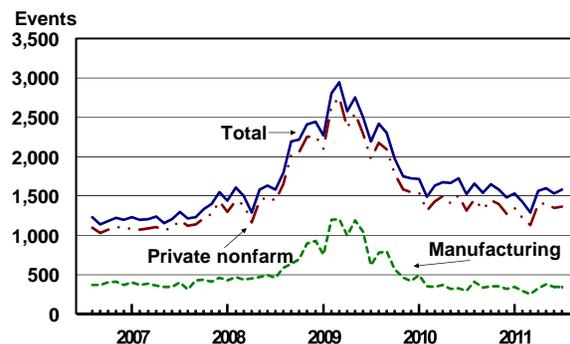
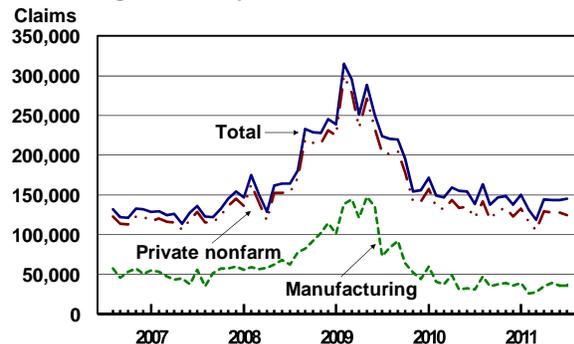


Chart 2. Mass layoff initial claims, seasonally adjusted, August 2006-July 2011



The national unemployment rate was 9.1 percent in July, essentially unchanged from the prior month but down from 9.5 percent a year earlier. In July, total nonfarm payroll employment increased by 117,000 over the month and by 1,258,000 over the year.

Industry Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

The number of mass layoff events in July was 2,176, not seasonally adjusted, resulting in 216,774 initial claims for unemployment insurance. The number of mass layoff events increased by 52, or 2 percent, from July 2010, and associated initial claims increased by 10,520, or 5 percent. (See table 2.) Eight of the 19 major industry sectors in the private economy reported over-the-year increases in initial claims, with the largest increases occurring in manufacturing and administrative and waste services. The six-digit industry with the largest number of initial claims in July 2011 was temporary help services. (See table A. The table includes both publicly and privately owned entities.)

Table A. Industries with the largest number of mass layoff initial claims in July 2011, not seasonally adjusted

Industry	Initial claims	July peak	
		Year	Initial claims
Temporary help services ¹	18,495	1998	24,601
Elementary and secondary schools	14,264	2009	20,769
School and employee bus transportation	5,967	2010	13,011
Professional employer organizations ¹	4,646	2009	8,240
Farm labor contractors and crew leaders	4,088	1998	6,142
Discount department stores	3,663	2009	3,995
Food service contractors	3,464	2011	3,464
All other motor vehicle parts manufacturing	3,448	2004	9,691
Motion picture and video production	3,313	1998	12,310
Highway, street, and bridge construction	3,153	2011	3,153

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

The manufacturing sector accounted for 28 percent of all mass layoff events and 33 percent of initial claims filed in July. A year earlier, manufacturing made up 25 percent of events and 31 percent of initial claims. Within this sector, the number of claimants in July 2011 was greatest in the transportation equipment subsector. Fourteen of the 21 manufacturing subsectors experienced over-the-year increases in initial claims, with the largest increase occurring in textile mills. (See table 3.)

Government layoffs reached a July series high in terms of average weekly initial claims, largely due to a partial state government shutdown in Minnesota. (Average weekly analysis mitigates the effect of differing lengths of months. See the Technical Note.)

Geographic Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Three of the 4 regions and 6 of the 9 divisions experienced over-the-year increases in initial claims for unemployment insurance due to mass layoffs in July. Among the census regions, the South registered the largest over-the-year increase in initial claims. Of the geographic divisions, the West North Central had the largest over-the-year increase in initial claims. (See table 5.)

California recorded the highest number of mass layoff initial claims in July, followed by New York, Michigan, and Florida. Twenty-eight states and the District of Columbia experienced over-the-year increases in initial claims, led by Minnesota. Minnesota recorded a July series high level of mass layoff initial claims during 2011, mostly due to a partial shutdown of the state government. (See table 6.)

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. Because monthly figures include short-term layoffs of 30 days or less, the sum of the figures for the 3 months in a quarter will be higher than the quarterly figure for mass layoffs of more than 30 days. (See table 4.) See the Technical Note for more detailed definitions.

The Mass Layoffs news release for August is scheduled to be released on Thursday, September 22, 2011, at 10:00 a.m. (EDT).

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.

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, analysis of over-the-month and over-the-year change in not seasonally adjusted series should take this calendar effect into consideration.

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

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, August 2007 to July 2011, seasonally adjusted

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2007						
August	1,217	122,450	1,126	115,305	312	34,877
September	1,233	121,998	1,140	115,675	430	51,731
October	1,330	133,063	1,210	124,455	439	56,970
November	1,397	145,339	1,269	135,651	408	56,985
December	1,553	154,275	1,435	144,785	463	59,445
2008						
January	1,437	146,900	1,302	135,622	431	55,562
February	1,604	175,128	1,441	163,475	471	59,118
March	1,500	150,502	1,388	140,424	435	56,156
April	1,292	128,901	1,162	118,016	449	58,402
May	1,582	161,944	1,444	152,230	468	62,452
June	1,631	164,508	1,488	153,014	491	68,198
July	1,581	164,497	1,443	153,720	463	62,425
August	1,791	181,107	1,653	171,705	583	77,874
September	2,192	233,034	2,024	219,532	635	82,471
October	2,221	229,254	2,062	215,787	697	92,408
November	2,415	228,107	2,256	214,631	900	102,284
December	2,443	245,661	2,264	231,138	927	114,280
2009						
January	2,272	238,717	2,103	224,850	756	100,927
February	2,801	315,507	2,636	300,042	1,194	138,583
March	2,950	295,543	2,758	279,027	1,205	144,713
April	2,579	251,032	2,368	234,796	997	121,435
May	2,758	288,319	2,557	271,425	1,187	147,548
June	2,506	250,275	2,293	232,814	1,048	135,389
July	2,192	223,697	1,977	203,365	620	72,932
August	2,419	220,262	2,177	201,951	778	83,837
September	2,305	219,924	2,095	204,596	799	91,665
October	1,975	195,347	1,780	177,977	570	63,646
November	1,754	154,223	1,585	141,439	464	51,891
December	1,725	156,274	1,545	141,649	420	43,584
2010						
January	1,716	171,633	1,541	157,597	494	60,059
February	1,492	149,369	1,318	135,490	351	40,564
March	1,635	146,901	1,436	131,953	347	37,273
April	1,675	159,358	1,498	143,814	371	48,646
May	1,665	155,352	1,405	133,913	314	30,967
June	1,729	153,937	1,504	134,837	326	32,646
July	1,528	138,581	1,316	121,378	296	30,752
August	1,658	163,325	1,453	141,489	409	47,668
September	1,541	137,941	1,331	119,654	336	34,641
October	1,649	147,204	1,445	130,264	353	37,394
November	1,579	148,800	1,397	133,845	350	39,072
December	1,483	137,992	1,272	122,688	319	35,977
2011						
January	1,534	149,799	1,344	132,730	341	39,189
February	1,421	130,818	1,220	116,190	291	26,060
March	1,286	118,523	1,128	105,636	253	27,619
April	1,564	143,927	1,401	129,702	327	35,022
May	1,599	143,540	1,405	127,494	373	38,673
June	1,532	143,444	1,348	128,105	341	35,693
July	1,579	145,000	1,363	124,745	342	35,460

Table 2. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, August 2007 to July 2011, not seasonally adjusted

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2007						
August	963	93,458	908	88,345	220	23,361
September	717	67,385	667	64,026	246	29,381
October	1,083	108,455	929	97,716	338	50,918
November	1,799	198,220	1,593	181,184	514	75,413
December	2,167	224,214	2,071	216,898	699	91,754
2008						
January	1,647	154,503	1,520	144,191	488	54,418
February	1,269	119,508	1,178	113,587	361	42,527
March	1,089	114,541	1,039	110,147	333	43,740
April	1,272	130,810	1,172	121,625	394	48,188
May	1,552	159,471	1,438	150,462	388	51,698
June	1,622	166,742	1,315	140,916	309	42,097
July	1,891	200,382	1,687	186,018	760	108,733
August	1,427	139,999	1,343	133,146	414	51,912
September	1,292	129,586	1,202	122,505	361	46,391
October	2,125	221,784	1,917	205,553	689	100,457
November	2,574	241,589	2,389	226,657	997	107,620
December	3,377	351,305	3,232	340,220	1,378	172,529
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

Table 3. Industry distribution: Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance

Industry	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	July 2010	May 2011	June 2011	July 2011	July 2010	May 2011	June 2011	July 2011
Seasonally adjusted								
Total	1,528	1,599	1,532	1,579	138,581	143,540	143,444	145,000
Total, private nonfarm	1,316	1,405	1,348	1,363	121,378	127,494	128,105	124,745
Manufacturing	296	373	341	342	30,752	38,673	35,693	35,460
Not seasonally adjusted								
Total ¹	2,124	1,367	1,661	2,176	206,254	119,911	159,930	216,774
Total, private	1,832	1,243	1,282	1,867	179,524	109,881	125,944	182,960
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	100	22	44	108	7,276	1,350	3,123	8,882
Total, private nonfarm	1,732	1,221	1,238	1,759	172,248	108,531	122,821	174,078
Mining	5	5	(²)	—	394	308	(²)	—
Utilities	6	(²)	(²)	(²)	689	(²)	(²)	(²)
Construction	135	137	84	118	9,570	9,875	6,847	8,990
Manufacturing	532	270	226	602	64,200	25,199	22,986	71,814
Food	75	64	51	84	9,535	6,036	5,011	9,998
Beverage and tobacco products	4	(²)	—	(²)	290	(²)	—	(²)
Textile mills	8	12	8	29	959	1,045	1,131	3,341
Textile product mills	3	(²)	6	9	347	(²)	420	1,107
Apparel	18	10	10	14	1,576	1,174	1,119	1,526
Leather and allied products	3	(²)	(²)	3	332	(²)	(²)	869
Wood products	24	10	12	28	2,051	755	1,083	2,826
Paper	4	9	5	4	311	934	427	298
Printing and related support activities	10	14	5	9	790	1,182	383	930
Petroleum and coal products	4	(²)	(²)	(²)	294	(²)	(²)	(²)
Chemicals	18	8	(²)	12	1,808	503	(²)	935
Plastics and rubber products	31	14	11	36	3,027	1,082	880	3,359
Nonmetallic mineral products	22	6	5	13	1,846	635	380	1,612
Primary metals	24	11	11	24	2,752	1,053	914	2,450
Fabricated metal products	27	11	10	27	2,497	848	607	2,980
Machinery	26	12	16	34	4,463	2,054	2,042	4,799
Computer and electronic products	18	12	10	19	1,492	731	716	1,735
Electrical equipment and appliances	17	7	9	19	1,692	1,049	915	2,628
Transportation equipment	171	45	34	193	25,863	4,146	4,871	26,488
Furniture and related products	19	12	7	31	1,916	888	771	2,770
Miscellaneous manufacturing	6	5	9	9	359	456	826	726
Wholesale trade	33	21	18	21	2,691	1,777	1,440	1,594
Retail trade	142	108	82	165	14,907	8,244	7,177	17,189
Transportation and warehousing	148	38	144	114	17,270	3,371	19,513	9,326
Information	55	36	41	52	7,341	5,394	5,721	5,289
Finance and insurance	47	24	18	43	3,391	1,616	1,158	2,769
Real estate and rental and leasing	15	7	7	10	883	457	779	856
Professional and technical services	59	50	32	51	4,366	4,062	3,378	4,372
Management of companies and enterprises ...	5	(²)	5	5	419	(²)	351	654
Administrative and waste services	292	203	170	320	25,234	15,938	16,582	31,193
Educational services	30	15	26	29	2,912	1,201	1,604	1,993
Health care and social assistance	90	102	177	104	6,716	11,059	14,975	7,079
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	31	24	30	30	2,559	1,835	1,664	2,867
Accommodation and food services	89	148	120	74	7,184	15,483	14,179	6,445
Other services, except public administration ...	18	28	53	17	1,522	2,361	4,129	1,336
Unclassified	—	—	—	(²)	—	—	—	(²)
Government	292	124	379	309	26,730	10,030	33,986	33,814
Federal	25	12	18	10	3,243	1,160	1,942	784
State	29	32	29	78	2,589	2,136	2,086	12,220
Local	238	80	332	221	20,898	6,734	29,958	20,810

¹ Data were reported by all states and the District of Columbia.

² Data do not meet BLS or state agency disclosure standards.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 4. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, July 2009 to July 2011, not seasonally adjusted

Date	Total mass layoffs		Private nonfarm					
			Mass layoffs		Extended mass layoffs lasting more than 30 days		Realization rates ¹	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2009								
July	3,054	336,654	2,659	296,589				
August	1,428	125,024	1,334	117,193				
September	1,371	123,177	1,258	115,141				
Third Quarter	5,853	584,855	5,251	528,923	2,034	406,823	38.7	76.9
October	1,934	193,904	1,678	172,883				
November	1,870	164,496	1,679	150,751				
December	2,310	214,648	2,166	203,655				
Fourth Quarter	6,114	573,048	5,523	527,289	2,416	468,577	43.7	88.9
2010								
January	2,860	278,679	2,682	265,074				
February	1,183	102,818	1,091	96,022				
March	1,197	111,727	1,111	105,514				
First Quarter	5,240	493,224	4,884	466,610	1,870	^r 368,664	38.3	79.0
April	1,840	199,690	1,697	184,654				
May	1,354	123,333	1,170	109,203				
June	1,861	171,190	1,355	125,872				
Second Quarter	5,055	494,213	4,222	419,729	2,008	^r 396,441	47.6	^r 94.5
July	2,124	206,254	1,732	172,248				
August	976	92,435	897	83,021				
September	920	77,654	806	67,987				
Third Quarter	4,020	376,343	3,435	323,256	1,370	^r 260,030	39.9	80.4
October	1,642	148,638	1,373	127,865				
November	1,676	158,048	1,477	142,591				
December	1,931	184,130	1,763	172,881				
Fourth Quarter	5,249	490,816	4,613	443,337	1,999	^r 390,445	43.3	^r 88.1
2011								
January	2,558	246,463	2,372	229,765				
February	1,024	85,585	919	78,718				
March	908	85,095	844	80,014				
First Quarter	4,490	417,143	4,135	388,497	^r 1,490	^r 257,031	^r 36.0	^r 66.2
April	1,750	189,919	1,625	176,478				
May	1,367	119,911	1,221	108,531				
June	1,661	159,930	1,238	122,821				
Second Quarter	4,778	469,760	4,084	407,830	^{2,p} 1,624	^{2,p} 231,643	^p 39.8	^p 56.8
July	2,176	216,774	1,759	174,078				

¹ The event realization rate is the percentage of all private nonfarm mass layoff events lasting more than 30 days. The initial claimant realization rate is the percentage of all private nonfarm mass layoff initial claimants associated with layoffs lasting more than 30 days.

² These quarterly numbers are provisional and will be revised as more data on these layoffs become available. Experience suggests that the

number of extended mass layoff events is generally revised upwards by less than 10 percent and the number of initial claimants associated with such events increases by 25-40 percent.

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

Table 5. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance by census region and division, not seasonally adjusted

Census region and division	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	July 2010	May 2011	June 2011	July 2011	July 2010	May 2011	June 2011	July 2011
United States ¹	2,124	1,367	1,661	2,176	206,254	119,911	159,930	216,774
Northeast	434	210	276	363	44,132	17,726	30,513	34,691
New England	40	30	53	44	3,136	2,505	5,004	3,808
Middle Atlantic	394	180	223	319	40,996	15,221	25,509	30,883
South	512	468	482	624	48,848	43,457	45,180	62,261
South Atlantic	280	234	273	358	26,937	18,785	24,626	33,888
East South Central	142	131	60	164	13,640	14,830	5,603	17,365
West South Central	90	103	149	102	8,271	9,842	14,951	11,008
Midwest	490	288	326	505	56,377	26,017	33,813	62,114
East North Central	397	217	236	359	46,473	18,948	26,402	41,262
West North Central	93	71	90	146	9,904	7,069	7,411	20,852
West	688	401	577	684	56,897	32,711	50,424	57,708
Mountain	71	68	64	67	6,593	5,948	6,011	6,339
Pacific	617	333	513	617	50,304	26,763	44,413	51,369

¹ See footnote 1, table 3.

NOTE: The States (including the District of Columbia) that comprise the census divisions are: New England: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; Middle Atlantic: New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; South Atlantic: Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia; East South Central: Alabama,

Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee; West South Central: Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; East North Central: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin; West North Central: Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; Mountain: Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; and Pacific: Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington.

Table 6. State distribution: Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, not seasonally adjusted

State	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	July 2010	May 2011	June 2011	July 2011	July 2010	May 2011	June 2011	July 2011
Total ¹	2,124	1,367	1,661	2,176	206,254	119,911	159,930	216,774
Alabama	57	37	20	60	5,642	3,604	1,922	6,904
Alaska	(²)	6	(²)	(²)	(²)	489	(²)	(²)
Arizona	16	15	18	23	1,710	1,394	1,561	2,137
Arkansas	8	15	29	17	765	1,647	3,185	1,607
California	558	285	462	571	44,343	22,874	39,788	46,009
Colorado	16	10	9	8	1,552	1,171	708	704
Connecticut	13	11	10	8	977	769	807	713
Delaware	(²)	5	6	3	(²)	334	415	233
District of Columbia	(²)	5	(²)	(²)	(²)	276	(²)	(²)
Florida	137	102	114	147	10,581	6,363	9,161	12,098
Georgia	27	40	43	45	4,020	4,038	4,789	5,152
Hawaii	5	5	4	(²)	471	351	275	(²)
Idaho	5	6	8	9	480	370	832	1,220
Illinois	92	47	61	48	10,969	4,749	6,436	5,599
Indiana	38	28	28	31	5,905	2,189	2,722	5,700
Iowa	25	6	14	19	3,463	1,069	1,359	2,397
Kansas	5	12	8	12	416	1,365	682	1,372
Kentucky	50	33	22	54	5,491	3,431	2,003	6,294
Louisiana	23	29	28	21	2,174	2,531	2,056	1,936
Maine	3	4	7	9	249	318	458	667
Maryland	20	5	12	13	1,844	462	1,102	1,486
Massachusetts	16	10	16	16	1,403	1,068	1,133	1,632
Michigan	107	38	55	130	12,383	3,368	5,413	14,164
Minnesota	14	10	17	68	1,462	932	1,249	11,406
Mississippi	12	40	5	25	1,094	5,957	240	1,853
Missouri	34	32	42	36	3,005	2,620	3,176	4,068
Montana	4	4	6	4	322	414	531	306
Nebraska	10	8	5	8	835	860	441	1,026
Nevada	20	13	12	10	1,644	1,133	1,292	875
New Hampshire	(²)	3	3	5	(²)	233	614	363
New Jersey	113	34	44	81	10,486	2,937	6,432	7,381
New Mexico	4	10	8	9	247	783	663	568
New York	201	56	55	142	23,920	4,743	5,185	14,892
North Carolina ³	19	40	45	80	1,264	3,928	4,871	8,083
North Dakota	4	(²)	(²)	3	666	(²)	(²)	583
Ohio	87	63	42	67	9,564	5,170	6,150	7,739
Oklahoma	8	9	6	6	665	902	481	1,206
Oregon	32	21	28	27	3,582	1,586	2,967	3,435
Pennsylvania	80	90	124	96	6,590	7,541	13,892	8,610
Rhode Island	6	(²)	10	4	396	(²)	1,276	323
South Carolina	36	11	23	28	5,430	949	1,878	2,724
South Dakota	(²)	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	(²)	-
Tennessee	23	21	13	25	1,413	1,838	1,438	2,314
Texas	51	50	86	58	4,667	4,762	9,229	6,259
Utah	6	8	3	4	638	554	424	529
Vermont	(²)	(²)	7	(²)	(²)	(²)	716	(²)
Virginia	36	21	25	41	3,427	2,050	2,071	4,028
Washington	21	16	17	15	1,848	1,463	1,231	1,537
West Virginia	(²)	5	3	-	(²)	385	189	-
Wisconsin	73	41	50	83	7,652	3,472	5,681	8,060
Wyoming	-	(²)	-	-	-	(²)	-	-
Puerto Rico	18	24	10	19	2,344	2,815	941	2,333

¹ See footnote 1, table 3.

² Data do not meet BLS or state agency disclosure standards.

³ Data starting in November 2010 may not be comparable to prior

data due to a change in MLS unemployment insurance input procedures.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.