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Technical information: (202) 691-6392 • mlsinfo@bls.gov • www.bls.gov/mls
Media contact: (202) 691-5902 • PressOffice@bls.gov

MASS LAYOFFS — AUGUST 2011

Employers took 1,587 mass layoff actions in August involving 165,547 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 August increased by 8 from July, and the number of associated initial claims increased by 20,547. In August, 391 mass layoff events were reported in the manufacturing sector, seasonally adjusted, resulting in 48,997 initial claims. (See table 1.)

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

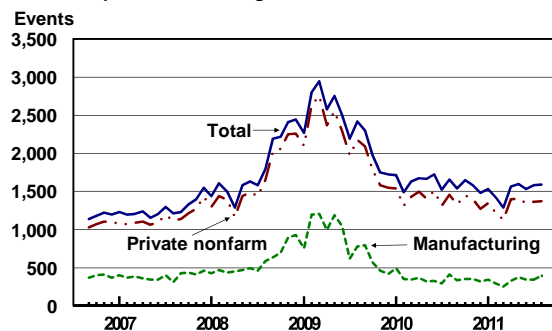
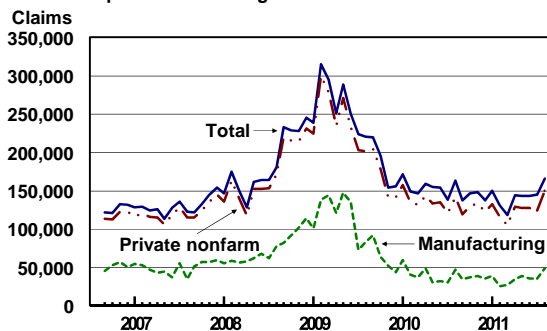


Chart 2. Mass layoff initial claims, seasonally adjusted, September 2006-August 2011



The national unemployment rate was 9.1 percent in August, unchanged from the prior month but down from 9.6 percent a year earlier. In August, total nonfarm payroll employment was unchanged from the prior month at 131.1 million and increased over the year by 1.3 million.

Industry Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

The number of mass layoff events in August was 961, not seasonally adjusted, resulting in 99,213 initial claims for unemployment insurance. Mass layoff events decreased by 15 from August 2010, while associated initial claims increased by 6,778. (See table 2.) Nine of the 19 major industry sectors in the private economy reported over-the-year increases in initial claims, with the largest increases occurring in information and manufacturing. The six-digit industry with the largest number of initial claims in August 2011 was wired telecommunications carriers. (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 August 2011, not seasonally adjusted

Industry	Initial claims	August peak	
		Year	Initial claims
Wired telecommunications carriers	15,014	2011	15,014
Temporary help services ¹	8,557	1999	11,533
School and employee bus transportation	5,359	2003	6,538
Motion picture and video production	2,027	2003	6,812
Food service contractors	1,868	2011	1,868
Automobile manufacturing	1,820	2001	8,166
Lawn and garden equipment manufacturing	(²)	2011	(²)
Professional employer organizations ¹	1,504	2008	5,252
Household refrigerator and home freezer mfg.	1,482	2011	1,482
Warehouse clubs and supercenters	1,431	2009	1,552

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

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

The manufacturing sector accounted for 24 percent of all mass layoff events and 27 percent of initial claims filed in August. A year earlier, manufacturing made up 24 percent of events and 25 percent of initial claims. Within this sector, the number of claimants in August 2011 was greatest in the transportation equipment subsector. Eleven of the 21 manufacturing subsectors experienced over-the-year increases in initial claims, with the largest increase occurring in machinery. (See table 3.)

Geographic Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Three of the 4 regions and 8 of the 9 divisions experienced over-the-year increases in initial claims for unemployment insurance due to mass layoffs in August. Among the census regions, the Northeast registered the largest over-the-year increase in initial claims. Of the geographic divisions, the Middle Atlantic had the largest over-the-year increase in initial claims. (See table 5.)

California recorded the highest number of mass layoff initial claims in August, followed by Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, and Massachusetts. Thirty states and the District of Columbia experienced over-the-year increases in initial claims, led by Massachusetts and New Jersey. (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 September is scheduled to be released on Tuesday, October 25, 2011, at 10:00 a.m. (EDT).

Upcoming Changes to the Mass Layoffs News Release

The following changes will be introduced in the October 2011 mass layoffs news release scheduled to be released on Tuesday, November 22, 2011.

- Charts 1 and 2 will be replaced with a single chart showing 10 years of mass layoff initial claims data.
- Table A will only show private nonfarm industries.
- Seasonally adjusted data will be removed from Table 3 since these data are shown in Table 1. Select three-digit industry detail will be added to several two-digit industries. Public education industry detail will be displayed within the state and local government sections of Table 3. The previous two months' data will be removed; the current month and the previous year's data will be shown.
- Table 4 will be removed from the monthly release and issued as a supplemental table to the quarterly release. Table 5 and Table 6 will be combined to create a new Table 4. The geographic divisions shown in Table 5 will be removed, and the states will be grouped into their respective Census regions. The previous two months' data will be removed; the current month and previous year's data will be shown.
- The new Tables 3 and 4 will include average weekly mass layoff events and average weekly initial claims for the current month and previous year. See the Technical Note for a description of average weekly analysis.

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, September 2007 to August 2011, seasonally adjusted

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2007						
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
August	1,587	165,547	1,373	150,136	391	48,997

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

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2007						
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
August	961	99,213	875	93,159	228	26,916

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

Industry	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	August 2010	June 2011	July 2011	August 2011	August 2010	June 2011	July 2011	August 2011
Seasonally adjusted								
Total	1,658	1,532	1,579	1,587	163,325	143,444	145,000	165,547
Total, private nonfarm	1,453	1,348	1,363	1,373	141,489	128,105	124,745	150,136
Manufacturing	409	341	342	391	47,668	35,693	35,460	48,997
Not seasonally adjusted								
Total ¹	976	1,661	2,176	961	92,435	159,930	216,774	99,213
Total, private	923	1,282	1,867	904	84,610	125,944	182,960	94,711
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	26	44	108	29	1,589	3,123	8,882	1,552
Total, private nonfarm	897	1,238	1,759	875	83,021	122,821	174,078	93,159
Mining	(²)	(²)	–	(²)	(²)	(²)	–	(²)
Utilities	–	(²)	(²)	–	–	(²)	–	–
Construction	105	84	118	65	6,910	6,847	8,990	4,628
Manufacturing	230	226	602	228	23,088	22,986	71,814	26,916
Food	54	51	84	51	4,312	5,011	9,998	4,585
Beverage and tobacco products	(²)	–	(²)	6	(²)	–	(²)	472
Textile mills	4	8	29	8	888	1,131	3,341	944
Textile product mills	3	6	9	3	272	420	1,107	200
Apparel	9	10	14	10	573	1,119	1,526	1,024
Leather and allied products	(²)	(²)	3	–	(²)	(²)	869	–
Wood products	17	12	28	11	1,355	1,083	2,826	1,242
Paper	7	5	4	7	559	427	298	512
Printing and related support activities	3	5	9	6	246	383	930	569
Petroleum and coal products	–	(²)	(²)	–	–	(²)	(²)	–
Chemicals	8	(²)	12	6	562	(²)	935	303
Plastics and rubber products	10	11	36	8	691	880	3,359	705
Nonmetallic mineral products	8	5	13	11	621	380	1,612	685
Primary metals	7	11	24	5	835	914	2,450	415
Fabricated metal products	12	10	27	11	925	607	2,980	1,051
Machinery	18	16	34	16	2,077	2,042	4,799	4,407
Computer and electronic products	15	10	19	10	999	716	1,735	884
Electrical equipment and appliances	8	9	19	12	1,303	915	2,628	2,537
Transportation equipment	32	34	193	30	4,869	4,871	26,488	4,688
Furniture and related products	6	7	31	7	1,417	771	2,770	952
Miscellaneous manufacturing	4	9	9	10	319	826	726	741
Wholesale trade	18	18	21	17	1,324	1,440	1,594	1,347
Retail trade	108	82	165	79	10,430	7,177	17,189	6,804
Transportation and warehousing	45	144	114	74	4,356	19,513	9,326	7,181
Information	36	41	52	58	6,155	5,721	5,289	18,813
Finance and insurance	24	18	43	26	1,945	1,158	2,769	1,647
Real estate and rental and leasing	7	7	10	4	514	779	856	235
Professional and technical services	43	32	51	24	4,657	3,378	4,372	1,737
Management of companies and enterprises ...	6	5	5	4	490	351	654	269
Administrative and waste services	158	170	320	162	14,605	16,582	31,193	13,158
Educational services	6	26	29	11	902	1,604	1,993	1,329
Health care and social assistance	36	177	104	30	2,532	14,975	7,079	2,279
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	17	30	30	17	1,286	1,664	2,867	1,438
Accommodation and food services	50	120	74	65	3,424	14,179	6,445	4,533
Other services, except public administration ...	(²)	53	17	8	(²)	4,129	1,336	654
Unclassified	–	–	(²)	(²)	–	–	(²)	(²)
Government	53	379	309	57	7,825	33,986	33,814	4,502
Federal	18	18	10	10	1,933	1,942	784	833
State	12	29	78	15	894	2,086	12,220	1,267
Local	23	332	221	32	4,998	29,958	20,810	2,402

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 August 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	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	396,441	47.6	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	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	390,445	43.3	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	1,490	257,031	36.0	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				
August	961	99,213	875	93,159				

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.

^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			
	August 2010	June 2011	July 2011	August 2011	August 2010	June 2011	July 2011	August 2011
United States ¹	976	1,661	2,176	961	92,435	159,930	216,774	99,213
Northeast	183	276	363	187	16,706	30,513	34,691	29,937
New England	34	53	44	23	3,743	5,004	3,808	7,784
Middle Atlantic	149	223	319	164	12,963	25,509	30,883	22,153
South	274	482	624	277	21,631	45,180	62,261	25,771
South Atlantic	160	273	358	174	12,404	24,626	33,888	15,565
East South Central	55	60	164	47	4,584	5,603	17,365	4,879
West South Central	59	149	102	56	4,643	14,951	11,008	5,327
Midwest	157	326	505	181	17,140	33,813	62,114	20,541
East North Central	124	236	359	132	13,603	26,402	41,262	14,839
West North Central	33	90	146	49	3,537	7,411	20,852	5,702
West	362	577	684	316	36,958	50,424	57,708	22,964
Mountain	31	64	67	36	2,197	6,011	6,339	3,048
Pacific	331	513	617	280	34,761	44,413	51,369	19,916

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			
	August 2010	June 2011	July 2011	August 2011	August 2010	June 2011	July 2011	August 2011
Total ¹	976	1,661	2,176	961	92,435	159,930	216,774	99,213
Alabama	14	20	60	14	1,407	1,922	6,904	1,310
Alaska	10	(²)	(²)	4	884	(²)	(²)	307
Arizona	5	18	23	5	268	1,561	2,137	341
Arkansas	3	29	17	10	275	3,185	1,607	909
California	287	462	571	251	31,007	39,788	46,009	17,552
Colorado	5	9	8	6	355	708	704	547
Connecticut	8	10	8	3	880	807	713	280
Delaware	(²)	6	3	(²)	(²)	415	233	(²)
District of Columbia	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Florida	93	114	147	78	6,506	9,161	12,098	5,176
Georgia	30	43	45	30	2,996	4,789	5,152	2,447
Hawaii	5	4	(²)	(²)	381	275	(²)	(²)
Idaho	7	8	9	4	504	832	1,220	255
Illinois	32	61	48	35	3,707	6,436	5,599	5,514
Indiana	14	28	31	13	1,554	2,722	5,700	1,215
Iowa	9	14	19	9	1,743	1,359	2,397	1,796
Kansas	4	8	12	9	366	682	1,372	1,497
Kentucky	18	22	54	13	1,422	2,003	6,294	1,935
Louisiana	16	28	21	7	1,010	2,056	1,936	378
Maine	(²)	7	9	(²)	(²)	458	667	(²)
Maryland	6	12	13	4	363	1,102	1,486	812
Massachusetts	16	16	16	12	1,464	1,133	1,632	6,030
Michigan	14	55	130	21	2,385	5,413	14,164	1,986
Minnesota	4	17	68	7	307	1,249	11,406	607
Mississippi	14	5	25	10	1,057	240	1,853	613
Missouri	12	42	36	17	864	3,176	4,068	1,145
Montana	(²)	6	4	(²)	(²)	531	306	(²)
Nebraska	4	5	8	4	257	441	1,026	247
Nevada	7	12	10	11	484	1,292	875	1,158
New Hampshire	6	3	5	(²)	657	614	363	(²)
New Jersey	31	44	81	23	2,449	6,432	7,381	6,817
New Mexico	(²)	8	9	5	(²)	663	568	338
New York	59	55	142	71	5,547	5,185	14,892	7,506
North Carolina ³	9	45	80	21	698	4,871	8,083	1,624
North Dakota	-	(²)	3	3	-	(²)	583	410
Ohio	27	42	67	25	2,569	6,150	7,739	2,420
Oklahoma	(²)	6	6	(²)	(²)	481	1,206	(²)
Oregon	18	28	27	10	1,671	2,967	3,435	836
Pennsylvania	59	124	96	70	4,967	13,892	8,610	7,830
Rhode Island	(²)	10	4	4	(²)	1,276	323	882
South Carolina	11	23	28	20	792	1,878	2,724	2,871
South Dakota	-	(²)	-	-	-	(²)	-	-
Tennessee	9	13	25	10	698	1,438	2,314	1,021
Texas	38	86	58	37	3,058	9,229	6,259	3,836
Utah	(²)	3	4	3	(²)	424	529	218
Vermont	(²)	7	(²)	(²)	(²)	716	(²)	(²)
Virginia	8	25	41	17	747	2,071	4,028	1,988
Washington	11	17	15	14	818	1,231	1,537	1,170
West Virginia	-	3	-	(²)	-	189	-	(²)
Wisconsin	37	50	83	38	3,388	5,681	8,060	3,704
Wyoming	(²)	-	-	-	(²)	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	12	10	19	12	987	941	2,333	1,282

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.