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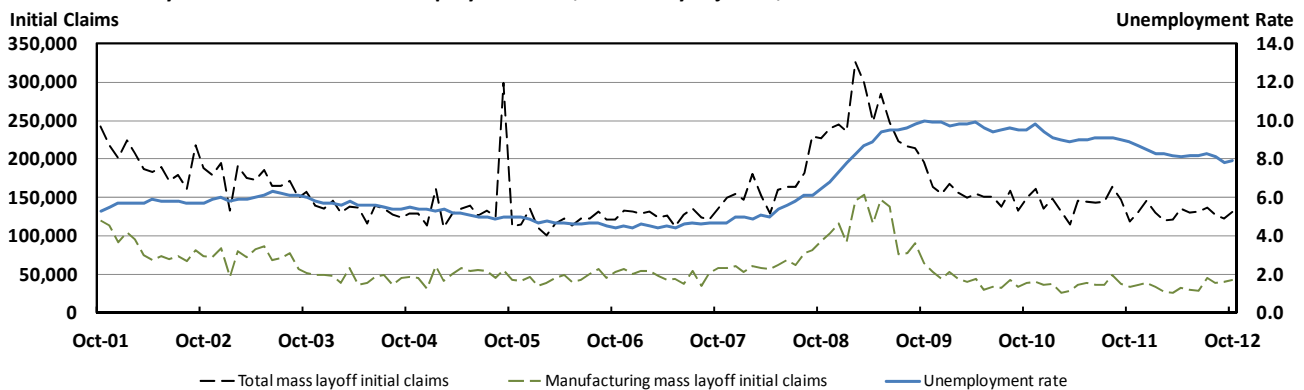
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## MASS LAYOFFS — OCTOBER 2012

Employers took 1,360 mass layoff actions in October involving 131,173 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 in October increased by 44 from September, and the number of associated initial claims increased by 8,711. In October, 344 mass layoff events were reported in the manufacturing sector resulting in 42,946 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, October 2001-October 2012



The national unemployment rate was 7.9 percent in October, essentially unchanged from the prior month and down from 8.9 percent a year earlier. Total nonfarm payroll employment increased by 171,000 over the month and by 1,949,000 over the year.

### Industry Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

The number of mass layoff events in October was 1,142, not seasonally adjusted, resulting in 109,829 initial claims for unemployment insurance. (See table 2.) Over the year, the number of average weekly mass layoff events for October increased by 11 to 286, and associated average weekly initial claims increased by 3,228 to 27,457. Eleven of the 19 major industry sectors in the private economy reported over-the-year increases in average weekly initial claims, with the largest increase occurring in

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

Industry	Initial Claims	October peak	
		Year	Initial claims
Temporary help services <sup>1</sup> .....	12,955	1998	18,760
Construction machinery manufacturing .....	3,410	2009	4,770
Heavy duty truck manufacturing .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	2006	( <sup>2</sup> )
Motion picture and video production .....	2,455	1997	7,692
Fruit and vegetable canning .....	2,410	2002	4,500
Professional employer organizations <sup>1</sup> .....	2,379	2008	7,242
Food service contractors .....	2,133	2009	3,233
Supermarkets and other grocery stores .....	2,100	2003	13,682
Discount department stores .....	2,004	2002	4,959
Lawn and garden equipment manufacturing .....	1,873	2010	2,077

<sup>1</sup> See the Technical Note for more information on these industries.

<sup>2</sup> Data do not meet BLS or state agency disclosure standards.

manufacturing. (See table 3.) In October 2012, the six-digit industry with the largest number of private nonfarm initial claims due to mass layoffs was temporary help services. (See table A.)

In October, the manufacturing sector accounted for 26 percent of mass layoff events and 36 percent of associated initial claims in the private economy. Within manufacturing, the numbers of mass layoff claimants were highest in machinery and in transportation equipment. Twelve of the 21 manufacturing subsectors experienced over-the-year increases in average weekly initial claims. (See table 3.)

### **Geographic Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)**

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

Among the states, California recorded the highest number of mass layoff initial claims in October, followed by North Carolina, Illinois, and Ohio. Twenty-one states and the District of Columbia experienced over-the-year increases in average weekly initial claims, led by California and North Carolina. (See table 4.)

### **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.

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**The Mass Layoffs news release for November is scheduled to be released on Friday, December 21, 2012, 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, November 2008 to October 2012, seasonally adjusted**

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
<b>2008</b>						
November .....	2,406	239,239	2,247	225,404	907	103,836
December .....	2,437	244,889	2,261	230,621	935	116,181
<b>2009</b>						
January .....	2,254	235,371	2,083	221,653	726	92,293
February .....	3,059	326,392	2,901	310,378	1,251	145,839
March .....	2,999	299,322	2,800	282,414	1,230	154,168
April .....	2,566	249,129	2,349	232,632	1,007	116,051
May .....	2,710	284,468	2,516	267,869	1,181	147,184
June .....	2,466	247,597	2,257	230,502	1,048	137,649
July .....	2,186	222,941	1,979	203,911	636	75,728
August .....	2,340	216,047	2,115	197,172	751	77,894
September .....	2,261	214,018	2,048	198,761	786	91,125
October .....	1,969	195,752	1,772	178,172	571	65,217
November .....	1,757	164,454	1,588	151,172	472	52,855
December .....	1,719	155,056	1,543	140,835	424	44,096
<b>2010</b>						
January .....	1,707	168,044	1,529	154,187	471	53,817
February .....	1,631	156,292	1,465	141,831	374	43,620
March .....	1,676	149,816	1,469	134,518	356	40,705
April .....	1,637	154,558	1,452	138,503	368	44,506
May .....	1,608	150,996	1,357	130,273	302	29,932
June .....	1,695	151,435	1,475	132,742	325	33,298
July .....	1,519	138,091	1,316	122,162	304	32,253
August .....	1,588	159,329	1,399	136,697	390	43,154
September .....	1,510	133,576	1,295	115,349	328	34,333
October .....	1,654	149,589	1,446	132,146	354	38,937
November .....	1,592	161,145	1,410	145,494	360	39,977
December .....	1,477	135,849	1,271	121,171	322	36,267
<b>2011</b>						
January .....	1,536	148,952	1,348	131,869	337	37,477
February .....	1,434	131,569	1,242	116,745	297	26,696
March .....	1,275	115,391	1,118	102,722	251	28,988
April .....	1,548	145,836	1,383	131,317	341	37,053
May .....	1,600	144,412	1,404	127,793	374	39,180
June .....	1,513	143,384	1,334	128,410	344	36,265
July .....	1,562	145,078	1,348	125,285	346	36,312
August .....	1,551	164,275	1,347	149,874	382	49,194
September .....	1,447	147,353	1,306	134,038	364	38,026
October .....	1,335	118,924	1,205	107,330	341	33,926
November .....	1,332	131,627	1,192	120,760	324	36,563
December .....	1,384	145,648	1,238	130,583	351	39,081
<b>2012</b>						
January .....	1,434	129,920	1,298	119,102	341	33,597
February .....	1,293	119,463	1,153	108,577	282	27,388
March .....	1,273	121,310	1,125	109,421	261	26,348
April .....	1,388	135,600	1,222	120,213	287	33,243
May .....	1,380	130,191	1,222	117,654	264	29,675
June .....	1,317	131,406	1,171	118,451	267	29,093
July .....	1,340	137,420	1,208	127,092	364	44,920
August .....	1,267	127,454	1,148	117,952	314	38,667
September .....	1,316	122,462	1,198	113,824	366	39,748
October .....	1,360	131,173	1,220	120,794	344	42,946

**Table 2. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, November 2008 to October 2012, not seasonally adjusted**

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
<b>2008</b>						
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
<b>2009</b>						
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
<b>2010</b>						
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
<b>2011</b>						
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
<b>2012</b>						
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

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

Industry	Mass layoff totals				Average weekly mass layoffs <sup>1</sup>			
	Events		Initial claimants		Events		Initial claimants	
	October 2011	October 2012	October 2011	October 2012	October 2011	October 2012	October 2011	October 2012
Total <sup>2</sup> .....	1,101	1,142	96,914	109,829	275	286	24,229	27,457
Total, private .....	1,015	1,074	88,044	104,318	254	269	22,011	26,080
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting .....	65	106	4,296	6,928	16	27	1,074	1,732
Total, private nonfarm .....	950	968	83,748	97,390	238	242	20,937	24,348
Mining .....	( <sup>3</sup> )	4	( <sup>3</sup> )	238	( <sup>3</sup> )	1	( <sup>3</sup> )	60
Utilities .....	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
Construction .....	89	89	6,391	5,805	22	22	1,598	1,451
Construction of buildings .....	18	12	1,352	873	5	3	338	218
Heavy and civil engineering construction .....	29	33	2,204	2,150	7	8	551	538
Specialty trade contractors .....	42	44	2,835	2,782	11	11	709	696
Manufacturing .....	265	277	28,447	37,702	66	69	7,112	9,426
Food .....	58	51	6,596	5,398	15	13	1,649	1,350
Beverage and tobacco products .....	5	7	445	455	1	2	111	114
Textile mills .....	15	15	1,242	1,683	4	4	311	421
Textile product mills .....	( <sup>3</sup> )	3	( <sup>3</sup> )	417	( <sup>3</sup> )	1	( <sup>3</sup> )	104
Apparel .....	6	6	513	817	2	2	128	204
Leather and allied products .....	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
Wood products .....	15	3	1,276	268	4	1	319	67
Paper .....	3	( <sup>3</sup> )	278	( <sup>3</sup> )	1	( <sup>3</sup> )	70	( <sup>3</sup> )
Printing and related support activities .....	11	8	1,055	711	3	2	264	178
Petroleum and coal products .....	5	5	360	513	1	1	90	128
Chemicals .....	5	3	274	184	1	1	69	46
Plastics and rubber products .....	9	12	771	1,445	2	3	193	361
Nonmetallic mineral products .....	9	11	791	1,067	2	3	198	267
Primary metals .....	11	15	1,021	1,486	3	4	255	372
Fabricated metal products .....	17	25	2,066	2,100	4	6	517	525
Machinery .....	22	37	3,617	9,361	6	9	904	2,340
Computer and electronic products .....	15	15	1,422	1,131	4	4	356	283
Electrical equipment and appliances .....	6	10	1,377	983	2	3	344	246
Transportation equipment .....	28	39	3,478	8,744	7	10	870	2,186
Furniture and related products .....	11	6	825	492	3	2	206	123
Miscellaneous manufacturing .....	10	3	700	191	3	1	175	48
Wholesale trade .....	21	18	1,489	983	5	5	372	246
Retail trade <sup>4</sup> .....	99	84	9,240	8,620	25	21	2,310	2,155
Building material and garden supply stores .....	11	14	1,008	1,044	3	4	252	261
Food and beverage stores .....	19	26	1,705	2,138	5	7	426	535
Clothing and clothing accessories stores .....	7	9	378	1,104	2	2	95	276
General merchandise stores .....	36	22	4,380	3,394	9	6	1,095	849
Transportation and warehousing <sup>4</sup> .....	29	29	2,345	2,851	7	7	586	713
Truck transportation .....	( <sup>3</sup> )	4	( <sup>3</sup> )	200	( <sup>3</sup> )	1	( <sup>3</sup> )	50
Transit and ground passenger transportation .....	12	11	1,185	926	3	3	296	232
Support activities for transportation .....	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
Information .....	23	34	2,452	4,441	6	9	613	1,110
Finance and insurance .....	25	29	1,973	1,743	6	7	493	436
Real estate and rental and leasing .....	7	8	544	465	2	2	136	116
Professional and technical services .....	34	43	2,469	3,482	9	11	617	871
Management of companies and enterprises .....	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
Administrative and waste services .....	199	191	16,173	18,937	50	48	4,043	4,734
Educational services .....	8	9	518	547	2	2	130	137
Health care and social assistance .....	41	35	2,728	2,075	10	9	682	519
Arts, entertainment, and recreation .....	28	25	2,053	1,868	7	6	513	467
Accommodation and food services .....	72	75	5,986	6,441	18	19	1,497	1,610
Accommodation .....	21	28	1,624	2,237	5	7	406	559
Food services and drinking places .....	51	47	4,362	4,204	13	12	1,091	1,051
Other services, except public administration .....	5	10	492	746	1	3	123	187
Unclassified .....	1	4	113	212	-	1	28	53
Government .....	86	68	8,870	5,511	22	17	2,218	1,378
Federal .....	23	23	2,198	2,066	6	6	550	517
State .....	23	22	2,566	1,918	6	6	642	480
State government education .....	5	7	361	416	1	2	90	104
Local .....	40	23	4,106	1,527	10	6	1,027	382
Local government education .....	13	6	974	296	3	2	244	74

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

<sup>2</sup> Data were reported by all states and the District of Columbia.

<sup>3</sup> Data do not meet BLS or state agency disclosure standards.

<sup>4</sup> 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 <sup>1</sup>			
	Events		Initial Claimants		Events		Initial Claimants	
	October 2011	October 2012	October 2011	October 2012	October 2011	October 2012	October 2011	October 2012
Total <sup>2</sup> .....	1,101	1,142	96,914	109,829	275	286	24,229	27,457
Northeast .....	164	138	14,814	11,100	41	35	3,704	2,775
Connecticut .....	8	3	640	221	2	1	160	55
Maine .....	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
Massachusetts .....	9	6	987	501	2	2	247	125
New Hampshire .....	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
New Jersey .....	23	17	1,744	1,616	6	4	436	404
New York .....	49	48	5,484	4,202	12	12	1,371	1,051
Pennsylvania .....	70	60	5,637	4,204	18	15	1,409	1,051
Rhode Island .....	( <sup>3</sup> )	-	( <sup>3</sup> )	-	( <sup>3</sup> )	-	( <sup>3</sup> )	-
Vermont .....	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
South .....	284	294	25,223	30,437	71	74	6,306	7,609
Alabama .....	7	13	967	1,037	2	3	242	259
Arkansas .....	18	16	2,520	1,888	5	4	630	472
Delaware .....	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
District of Columbia .....	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
Florida .....	91	60	6,576	3,674	23	15	1,644	919
Georgia .....	24	13	1,886	1,370	6	3	472	343
Kentucky .....	20	19	1,841	2,802	5	5	460	701
Louisiana .....	8	9	525	521	2	2	131	130
Maryland <sup>4</sup> .....	3	9	163	1,146	1	2	41	287
Mississippi .....	9	12	668	872	2	3	167	218
North Carolina .....	27	57	2,195	8,957	7	14	549	2,239
Oklahoma .....	7	5	574	411	2	1	144	103
South Carolina .....	10	12	1,329	1,485	3	3	332	371
Tennessee .....	4	9	292	713	1	2	73	178
Texas .....	39	46	3,454	4,099	10	12	864	1,025
Virginia .....	13	10	1,830	965	3	3	458	241
West Virginia .....	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
Midwest .....	215	212	22,090	26,366	54	53	5,523	6,592
Illinois .....	48	42	4,971	7,018	12	11	1,243	1,755
Indiana .....	13	18	1,843	2,140	3	5	461	535
Iowa .....	10	10	1,115	1,434	3	3	279	359
Kansas .....	( <sup>3</sup> )	4	( <sup>3</sup> )	481	( <sup>3</sup> )	1	( <sup>3</sup> )	120
Michigan .....	32	22	3,151	1,911	8	6	788	478
Minnesota .....	12	12	1,132	874	3	3	283	219
Missouri .....	22	16	2,503	1,214	6	4	626	304
Nebraska .....	8	( <sup>3</sup> )	811	( <sup>3</sup> )	2	( <sup>3</sup> )	203	( <sup>3</sup> )
North Dakota .....	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
Ohio .....	29	47	2,616	6,331	7	12	654	1,583
South Dakota .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin .....	38	38	3,577	4,200	10	10	894	1,050
West .....	438	498	34,787	41,926	110	125	8,697	10,482
Alaska .....	8	6	970	426	2	2	243	107
Arizona .....	17	6	1,527	628	4	2	382	157
California .....	322	399	24,007	33,225	81	100	6,002	8,306
Colorado .....	10	11	873	957	3	3	218	239
Hawaii .....	5	3	340	201	1	1	85	50
Idaho .....	9	5	613	390	2	1	153	98
Montana .....	7	6	730	561	2	2	183	140
Nevada .....	4	13	279	1,117	1	3	70	279
New Mexico .....	11	5	705	435	3	1	176	109
Oregon .....	21	17	2,354	1,479	5	4	589	370
Utah .....	( <sup>3</sup> )	6	( <sup>3</sup> )	513	( <sup>3</sup> )	2	( <sup>3</sup> )	128
Washington .....	20	18	1,774	1,489	5	5	444	372
Wyoming .....	( <sup>3</sup> )	3	( <sup>3</sup> )	505	( <sup>3</sup> )	1	( <sup>3</sup> )	126
Puerto Rico .....	9	9	1,058	989	2	2	265	247

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table 3.

<sup>2</sup> See footnote 2, table 3.

<sup>3</sup> Data do not meet BLS or state agency disclosure standards.

<sup>4</sup> 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.