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MASS LAYOFFS — APRIL 2011

Employers took 1,564 mass layoff actions in April involving 143,927 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 April increased by 278 from March, and the number of associated initial claims increased by 25,404. In April, 327 mass layoff events were reported in the manufacturing sector, seasonally adjusted, resulting in 35,022 initial claims; both figures increased over the month. (See table 1.)

Chart 1. Mass layoff events, seasonally adjusted, May 2006-April 2011

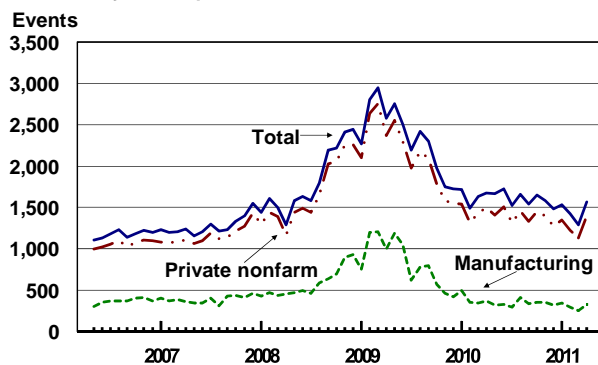
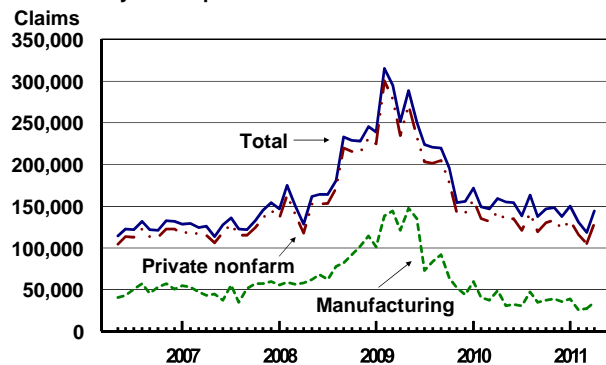


Chart 2. Mass layoff initial claims, seasonally adjusted, May 2006-April 2011



The national unemployment rate was 9.0 percent in April, up from 8.8 percent the prior month but down from 9.8 percent a year earlier. In April, total nonfarm payroll employment increased by 244,000 over the month and by 1,313,000 from a year earlier.

Industry Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

The number of mass layoff events in April was 1,750, not seasonally adjusted, resulting in 189,919 initial claims. The number of mass layoff events was down by 90 from April 2010, and associated initial claims decreased by 9,771. (See table 2.) Eleven of the 19 major industry sectors in the private economy reported over-the-year declines in initial claims, with the largest decreases occurring in manufacturing, information, and professional and technical services. The six-digit industry with the largest number of

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

Industry	Initial claims	April peak	
		Year	Initial claims
School and employee bus transportation	23,573	2011	23,573
Temporary help services ¹	13,445	2001	17,507
Food service contractors	11,002	2011	11,002
Motion picture and video production	4,440	1997	15,908
Tax preparation services	4,316	2010	6,514
Professional employer organizations ¹	4,289	2009	4,372
Light truck and utility vehicle manufacturing	(²)	1997	4,978
Discount department stores	3,273	2009	4,462
Hotels and motels, except casino hotels	3,102	2010	4,130
All other motor vehicle parts manufacturing	3,093	2011	3,093

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

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

initial claims in April 2011 was school and employee bus transportation. (See table A. The table includes both publicly and privately owned entities.)

The manufacturing sector accounted for 23 percent of all mass layoff events and 25 percent of initial claims filed in April. A year earlier, manufacturing also made up 23 percent of events but covered 28 percent of all initial claims. Within manufacturing, the number of claimants in April was greatest in the transportation equipment and food subsectors. Thirteen of the 21 manufacturing subsectors experienced over-the-year decreases in initial claims, with the largest declines occurring in transportation equipment and machinery. (See table 3.)

Geographic Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Three of the 4 regions and 6 of the 9 divisions experienced over-the-year decreases in initial claims due to mass layoffs in April. Among the census regions, the West registered the largest over-the-year decrease in initial claims. Of the geographic divisions, the Pacific had the largest over-the-year decline in initial claims. (See table 5.) The Middle Atlantic and East South Central divisions registered the largest over-the-year increases in initial claims. The over-the-year increase in the Middle Atlantic followed eight consecutive months of over-the-year decreases in initial claims.

California recorded the highest number of initial claims in April, followed by New York, New Jersey, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. Twenty-nine states experienced over-the-year decreases in initial claims, led by California, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and South Carolina. (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 May is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, June 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, May 2007 to April 2011, seasonally adjusted

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2007						
May	1,159	113,578	1,064	106,573	347	44,637
June	1,207	127,776	1,097	119,007	342	37,552
July	1,295	136,168	1,193	128,208	401	55,906
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

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

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2007						
May	923	85,816	856	81,153	224	26,527
June	1,599	172,810	1,318	148,669	313	36,571
July	1,599	175,419	1,450	164,939	684	101,390
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

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

Industry	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	April 2010	February 2011	March 2011	April 2011	April 2010	February 2011	March 2011	April 2011
Seasonally adjusted								
Total	1,675	1,421	1,286	1,564	159,358	130,818	118,523	143,927
Total, private nonfarm	1,498	1,220	1,128	1,401	143,814	116,190	105,636	129,702
Manufacturing	371	291	253	327	48,646	26,060	27,619	35,022
Not seasonally adjusted								
Total ¹	1,840	1,024	908	1,750	199,690	85,585	85,095	189,919
Total, private	1,761	976	874	1,685	191,664	82,230	82,046	183,436
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	64	57	30	60	7,010	3,512	2,032	6,958
Total, private nonfarm	1,697	919	844	1,625	184,654	78,718	80,014	176,478
Mining	7	4	3	4	399	322	247	270
Utilities	(²)	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	(²)	547	(²)
Construction	163	104	99	161	11,947	7,003	7,569	12,121
Manufacturing	424	222	191	397	55,178	18,471	20,869	47,104
Food	100	58	45	84	10,200	5,115	4,338	9,064
Beverage and tobacco products	(²)	5	4	6	(²)	287	242	438
Textile mills	7	5	3	5	1,296	468	328	792
Textile product mills	5	4	3	6	414	270	481	536
Apparel	16	5	4	10	1,428	693	374	964
Leather and allied products	-	(²)	-	-	-	(²)	-	-
Wood products	17	22	24	19	1,591	1,872	2,354	1,681
Paper	14	12	7	6	1,134	750	622	590
Printing and related support activities	9	6	5	8	860	679	359	858
Petroleum and coal products	(²)	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	(²)	-
Chemicals	7	7	(²)	5	400	759	(²)	453
Plastics and rubber products	10	5	4	21	719	262	321	2,113
Nonmetallic mineral products	22	16	5	9	1,882	1,141	404	926
Primary metals	18	8	8	12	1,473	794	536	944
Fabricated metal products	21	8	12	21	1,581	446	916	1,758
Machinery	41	11	11	16	4,456	897	1,077	2,552
Computer and electronic products	27	13	10	18	1,964	847	808	1,675
Electrical equipment and appliances	12	4	8	16	1,756	1,078	2,886	1,736
Transportation equipment	73	19	19	117	22,071	1,275	2,887	18,328
Furniture and related products	12	9	10	9	919	533	1,099	831
Miscellaneous manufacturing	10	(²)	5	9	833	(²)	530	865
Wholesale trade	25	24	18	27	2,224	2,187	1,393	2,005
Retail trade	156	114	89	147	16,188	9,346	9,012	16,501
Transportation and warehousing	178	49	44	194	23,013	5,630	5,133	26,537
Information	50	58	36	42	8,383	8,959	3,788	5,689
Finance and insurance	64	22	19	42	4,579	1,407	1,354	3,482
Real estate and rental and leasing	22	7	6	15	1,388	369	452	1,389
Professional and technical services	90	43	35	80	11,110	3,729	3,771	8,572
Management of companies and enterprises ...	(²)	(²)	3	7	(²)	(²)	194	550
Administrative and waste services	241	166	151	262	21,073	13,894	11,303	23,380
Educational services	7	8	4	17	958	474	265	2,522
Health care and social assistance	58	28	33	46	4,991	1,685	2,038	3,397
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	57	11	13	45	4,838	629	893	4,650
Accommodation and food services	131	50	88	127	16,214	4,088	10,491	17,269
Other services, except public administration ...	16	4	8	9	1,434	161	695	845
Unclassified	-	-	-	(²)	-	-	-	(²)
Government	79	48	34	65	8,026	3,355	3,049	6,483
Federal	16	5	5	6	1,393	384	532	582
State	18	17	10	18	2,188	1,029	1,389	1,714
Local	45	26	19	41	4,445	1,942	1,128	4,187

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, April 2009 to April 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								
April	2,547	256,930	2,385	243,321				
May	2,738	289,628	2,572	274,047				
June	2,519	256,357	2,051	216,063				
Second Quarter	7,804	802,915	7,008	733,431	3,395	731,049	48.4	99.7
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 368,642	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 395,573	47.6	94.2
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 259,886	39.9	^r 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	^r 1,999	^r 388,285	^r 43.3	^r 87.6
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	^{2,p} 1,397	^{2,p} 179,686	^p 33.8	^p 46.3
April	1,750	189,919	1,625	176,478				

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			
	April 2010	February 2011	March 2011	April 2011	April 2010	February 2011	March 2011	April 2011
United States ¹	1,840	1,024	908	1,750	199,690	85,585	85,095	189,919
Northeast	397	173	169	402	48,396	16,047	15,540	54,129
New England	81	32	22	67	9,523	4,259	1,883	8,926
Middle Atlantic	316	141	147	335	38,873	11,788	13,657	45,203
South	412	260	250	431	43,503	19,998	26,112	42,685
South Atlantic	214	166	116	210	20,768	11,371	9,765	17,371
East South Central	80	44	61	125	11,005	4,343	6,539	16,048
West South Central	118	50	73	96	11,730	4,284	9,808	9,266
Midwest	364	180	172	383	44,740	15,075	17,168	44,126
East North Central	290	130	124	310	37,448	11,550	11,640	37,250
West North Central	74	50	48	73	7,292	3,525	5,528	6,876
West	667	411	317	534	63,051	34,465	26,275	48,979
Mountain	101	35	46	118	11,433	2,440	4,292	12,547
Pacific	566	376	271	416	51,618	32,025	21,983	36,432

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			
	April 2010	February 2011	March 2011	April 2011	April 2010	February 2011	March 2011	April 2011
Total ¹	1,840	1,024	908	1,750	199,690	85,585	85,095	189,919
Alabama	17	12	18	28	2,148	1,583	2,072	3,080
Alaska	11	(²)	(²)	9	1,252	(²)	(²)	1,137
Arizona	33	12	11	40	4,943	838	1,045	5,635
Arkansas	8	3	3	(²)	1,039	283	232	(²)
California	477	349	230	348	42,426	29,769	17,478	29,264
Colorado	20	4	5	15	2,269	383	557	1,750
Connecticut	9	4	5	10	891	331	410	1,056
Delaware	8	3	-	8	611	239	-	551
District of Columbia	-	(²)	-	(²)	-	(²)	-	(²)
Florida	118	85	56	98	9,139	5,071	4,060	7,600
Georgia	31	28	16	40	3,375	2,221	1,593	3,380
Hawaii	7	3	5	6	672	232	659	420
Idaho	8	4	10	10	533	225	886	896
Illinois	60	35	37	56	7,059	3,508	3,495	6,701
Indiana	32	15	12	41	4,786	1,471	1,336	4,689
Iowa	20	9	10	17	2,876	870	2,060	2,143
Kansas	5	5	5	5	296	308	727	381
Kentucky	40	13	20	56	6,573	1,682	2,387	9,722
Louisiana	32	6	11	22	2,967	518	1,239	1,669
Maine	8	(²)	5	7	754	(²)	575	818
Maryland	6	4	4	5	496	306	431	365
Massachusetts	20	6	7	17	2,202	534	624	2,040
Michigan	44	17	21	50	7,624	1,091	2,359	6,813
Minnesota	8	10	9	16	576	675	707	1,023
Mississippi	5	8	14	27	461	446	1,413	1,987
Missouri	28	17	21	23	2,393	1,038	1,755	2,259
Montana	7	(²)	(²)	7	528	(²)	(²)	438
Nebraska	10	9	3	9	948	634	279	768
Nevada	15	5	7	23	1,432	394	524	1,703
New Hampshire	14	4	(²)	7	1,663	537	(²)	1,107
New Jersey	69	19	19	70	9,700	2,243	1,494	11,776
New Mexico	8	3	7	9	594	164	640	711
New York	114	45	49	153	15,919	4,161	5,159	22,636
North Carolina ³	13	27	18	14	1,438	1,984	1,917	1,240
North Dakota	(²)	-	-	(²)	(²)	-	-	(²)
Ohio	61	30	22	87	8,014	2,473	1,891	11,082
Oklahoma	5	9	5	6	608	1,015	367	392
Oregon	42	9	20	25	4,603	896	2,337	2,886
Pennsylvania	133	77	79	112	13,254	5,384	7,004	10,791
Rhode Island	16	10	(²)	9	2,525	2,125	(²)	2,105
South Carolina	19	5	7	19	3,832	340	489	1,913
South Dakota	-	-	-	(²)	-	-	-	(²)
Tennessee	18	11	9	14	1,823	632	667	1,259
Texas	73	32	54	67	7,116	2,468	7,970	7,118
Utah	8	6	3	13	889	370	423	1,232
Vermont	14	6	(²)	17	1,488	558	(²)	1,800
Virginia	15	10	13	23	1,489	899	1,102	2,063
Washington	29	13	14	28	2,665	955	1,099	2,725
West Virginia	4	3	(²)	(²)	388	216	(²)	(²)
Wisconsin	93	33	32	76	9,965	3,007	2,559	7,965
Wyoming	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)
Puerto Rico	19	16	11	17	2,252	1,808	1,114	1,676

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.