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MASS LAYOFFS — JUNE 2011

Employers took 1,532 mass layoff actions in June involving 143,444 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 June decreased by 67, or 4 percent, from May, and the number of associated initial claims decreased by 96, or less than 1 percent. In June, 341 mass layoff events were reported in the manufacturing sector, seasonally adjusted, resulting in 35,693 initial claims; both figures decreased over the month. (See table 1.)

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

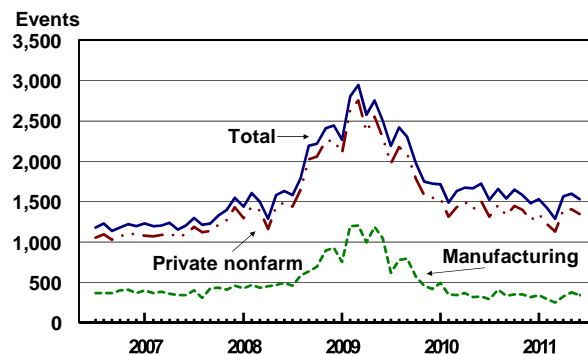
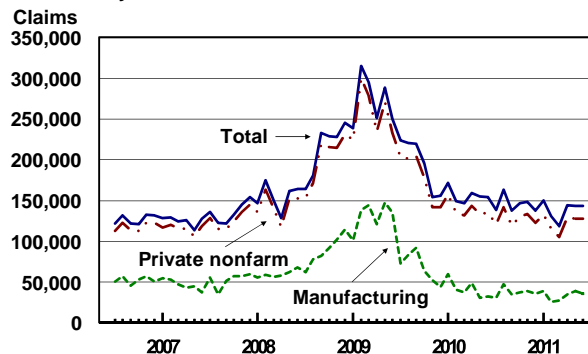


Chart 2. Mass layoff initial claims, seasonally adjusted, July 2006-June 2011



The national unemployment rate was 9.2 percent in June, essentially unchanged from the prior month but down from 9.5 percent a year earlier. In June, total nonfarm payroll employment increased by 18,000 over the month and by 1,036,000 over the year.

Industry Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

The number of mass layoff events in June was 1,661, not seasonally adjusted, resulting in 159,930 initial claims for unemployment insurance. The number of mass layoff events was down by 200 from June 2010, and associated initial claims decreased by 11,260, or 7 percent. (See table 2.) Nine of the 19 major industry sectors in the private economy reported over-the-year declines in initial claims, with the largest decreases occurring in accommodation and food services, retail trade, and construction. The six-digit industry with the largest number of initial claims in June 2011 was elementary and secondary schools. (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 June 2011, not seasonally adjusted

Industry	Initial claims	June peak	
		Year	Initial claims
Elementary and secondary schools	24,919	2010	31,849
School and employee bus transportation	14,733	2007	21,611
Temporary help services ¹	10,002	2000	13,815
Food service contractors	9,905	2007	14,527
Child day care services	9,269	2011	9,269
Other individual and family services	2,702	2006	2,744
Motion picture and video production	2,542	2000	9,435
Mixed mode transit systems	(²)	2011	(²)
Other social advocacy organizations	2,035	2000	3,815
Light truck and utility vehicle manufacturing	1,999	1998	7,608

¹ See the Technical Note for more information on this industry.

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

The manufacturing sector accounted for 14 percent of all mass layoff events and initial claims filed in June. A year earlier, manufacturing made up 11 percent of events and 12 percent of initial claims. Within this sector, the number of claimants in June 2011 was greatest in the food and transportation equipment subsectors. Twelve of the 21 manufacturing subsectors experienced over-the-year increases in initial claims, with the largest increases occurring in food and in miscellaneous manufacturing. (See table 3.)

Geographic Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Three of the 4 regions and 7 of the 9 divisions experienced over-the-year decreases in initial claims for unemployment insurance due to mass layoffs in June. 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.)

California recorded the highest number of mass layoff initial claims in June, followed by Pennsylvania, Texas, and Florida. Thirty-one states experienced over-the-year decreases in initial claims, led by California. (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 Extended Mass Layoffs news release for the Second Quarter 2011 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, August 10, 2011, at 10:00 a.m. (EDT). The Mass Layoffs news release for July is scheduled to be released on Tuesday, August 23, 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, July 2007 to June 2011, seasonally adjusted

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2007						
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
May	1,599	143,540	1,405	127,494	373	38,673
June	1,532	143,444	1,348	128,105	341	35,693

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

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2007						
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
May	1,367	119,911	1,221	108,531	270	25,199
June	1,661	159,930	1,238	122,821	226	22,986

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

Industry	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	June 2010	April 2011	May 2011	June 2011	June 2010	April 2011	May 2011	June 2011
Seasonally adjusted								
Total	1,729	1,564	1,599	1,532	153,937	143,927	143,540	143,444
Total, private nonfarm	1,504	1,401	1,405	1,348	134,837	129,702	127,494	128,105
Manufacturing	326	327	373	341	32,646	35,022	38,673	35,693
Not seasonally adjusted								
Total ¹	1,861	1,750	1,367	1,661	171,190	189,919	119,911	159,930
Total, private	1,398	1,685	1,243	1,282	128,691	183,436	109,881	125,944
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	43	60	22	44	2,819	6,958	1,350	3,123
Total, private nonfarm	1,355	1,625	1,221	1,238	125,872	176,478	108,531	122,821
Mining	(²)	4	5	(²)	(²)	270	308	(²)
Utilities	5	(²)	(²)	(²)	343	(²)	(²)	(²)
Construction	121	161	137	84	8,405	12,121	9,875	6,847
Manufacturing	212	397	270	226	21,083	47,104	25,199	22,986
Food	46	84	64	51	3,315	9,064	6,036	5,011
Beverage and tobacco products	5	6	(²)	–	259	438	(²)	–
Textile mills	4	5	12	8	584	792	1,045	1,131
Textile product mills	(²)	6	(²)	6	(²)	536	(²)	420
Apparel	7	10	10	10	737	964	1,174	1,119
Leather and allied products	(²)	–	(²)	(²)	(²)	–	(²)	(²)
Wood products	20	19	10	12	2,012	1,681	755	1,083
Paper	4	6	9	5	382	590	934	427
Printing and related support activities	12	8	14	5	878	858	1,182	383
Petroleum and coal products	–	–	(²)	(²)	–	–	(²)	(²)
Chemicals	3	5	8	(²)	375	453	503	(²)
Plastics and rubber products	5	21	14	11	353	2,113	1,082	880
Nonmetallic mineral products	9	9	6	5	492	926	635	380
Primary metals	9	12	11	11	762	944	1,053	914
Fabricated metal products	8	21	11	10	621	1,758	848	607
Machinery	16	16	12	16	2,329	2,552	2,054	2,042
Computer and electronic products	8	18	12	10	654	1,675	731	716
Electrical equipment and appliances	5	16	7	9	734	1,736	1,049	915
Transportation equipment	34	117	45	34	4,474	18,328	4,146	4,871
Furniture and related products	11	9	12	7	1,560	831	888	771
Miscellaneous manufacturing	3	9	5	9	232	865	456	826
Wholesale trade	14	27	21	18	955	2,005	1,777	1,440
Retail trade	107	147	108	82	10,102	16,501	8,244	7,177
Transportation and warehousing	159	194	38	144	19,790	26,537	3,371	19,513
Information	41	42	36	41	4,321	5,689	5,394	5,721
Finance and insurance	39	42	24	18	2,621	3,482	1,616	1,158
Real estate and rental and leasing	8	15	7	7	437	1,389	457	779
Professional and technical services	30	80	50	32	2,970	8,572	4,062	3,378
Management of companies and enterprises ...	(²)	7	(²)	5	(²)	550	(²)	351
Administrative and waste services	175	262	203	170	14,283	23,380	15,938	16,582
Educational services	40	17	15	26	2,588	2,522	1,201	1,604
Health care and social assistance	174	46	102	177	14,283	3,397	11,059	14,975
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	29	45	24	30	1,764	4,650	1,835	1,664
Accommodation and food services	141	127	148	120	18,121	17,269	15,483	14,179
Other services, except public administration ...	54	9	28	53	3,284	845	2,361	4,129
Unclassified	–	(²)	–	–	–	(²)	–	–
Government	463	65	124	379	42,499	6,483	10,030	33,986
Federal	22	6	12	18	2,076	582	1,160	1,942
State	37	18	32	29	2,813	1,714	2,136	2,086
Local	404	41	80	332	37,610	4,187	6,734	29,958

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

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

Table 4. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, April 2009 to June 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	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	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	259,886	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	388,285	43.3	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				
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				

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			
	June 2010	April 2011	May 2011	June 2011	June 2010	April 2011	May 2011	June 2011
United States ¹	1,861	1,750	1,367	1,661	171,190	189,919	119,911	159,930
Northeast	288	402	210	276	32,587	54,129	17,726	30,513
New England	54	67	30	53	6,003	8,926	2,505	5,004
Middle Atlantic	234	335	180	223	26,584	45,203	15,221	25,509
South	442	431	468	482	39,969	42,685	43,457	45,180
South Atlantic	267	210	234	273	23,150	17,371	18,785	24,626
East South Central	73	125	131	60	7,108	16,048	14,830	5,603
West South Central	102	96	103	149	9,711	9,266	9,842	14,951
Midwest	390	383	288	326	39,201	44,126	26,017	33,813
East North Central	290	310	217	236	29,931	37,250	18,948	26,402
West North Central	100	73	71	90	9,270	6,876	7,069	7,411
West	741	534	401	577	59,433	48,979	32,711	50,424
Mountain	105	118	68	64	9,136	12,547	5,948	6,011
Pacific	636	416	333	513	50,297	36,432	26,763	44,413

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			
	June 2010	April 2011	May 2011	June 2011	June 2010	April 2011	May 2011	June 2011
Total ¹	1,861	1,750	1,367	1,661	171,190	189,919	119,911	159,930
Alabama	32	28	37	20	3,783	3,080	3,604	1,922
Alaska	(²)	9	6	(²)	(²)	1,137	489	(²)
Arizona	28	40	15	18	2,197	5,635	1,394	1,561
Arkansas	7	(²)	15	29	521	(²)	1,647	3,185
California	590	348	285	462	44,939	29,264	22,874	39,788
Colorado	14	15	10	9	1,237	1,750	1,171	708
Connecticut	11	10	11	10	968	1,056	769	807
Delaware	7	8	5	6	477	551	334	415
District of Columbia	(²)	(²)	5	(²)	(²)	(²)	276	(²)
Florida	123	98	102	114	9,037	7,600	6,363	9,161
Georgia	46	40	40	43	4,398	3,380	4,038	4,789
Hawaii	7	6	5	4	562	420	351	275
Idaho	8	10	6	8	481	896	370	832
Illinois	88	56	47	61	8,046	6,701	4,749	6,436
Indiana	30	41	28	28	2,977	4,689	2,189	2,722
Iowa	13	17	6	14	1,686	2,143	1,069	1,359
Kansas	14	5	12	8	1,815	381	1,365	682
Kentucky	15	56	33	22	1,417	9,722	3,431	2,003
Louisiana	26	22	29	28	1,985	1,669	2,531	2,056
Maine	5	7	4	7	320	818	318	458
Maryland	11	5	5	12	1,172	365	462	1,102
Massachusetts	13	17	10	16	948	2,040	1,068	1,133
Michigan	54	50	38	55	5,047	6,813	3,368	5,413
Minnesota	18	16	10	17	1,526	1,023	932	1,249
Mississippi	13	27	40	5	768	1,987	5,957	240
Missouri	48	23	32	42	3,679	2,259	2,620	3,176
Montana	10	7	4	6	659	438	414	531
Nebraska	6	9	8	5	504	768	860	441
Nevada	24	23	13	12	2,956	1,703	1,133	1,292
New Hampshire	8	7	3	3	1,277	1,107	233	614
New Jersey	56	70	34	44	9,675	11,776	2,937	6,432
New Mexico	13	9	10	8	997	711	783	663
New York	50	153	56	55	5,201	22,636	4,743	5,185
North Carolina ³	21	14	40	45	2,378	1,240	3,928	4,871
North Dakota	-	(²)	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	(²)
Ohio	58	87	63	42	6,056	11,082	5,170	6,150
Oklahoma	6	6	9	6	494	392	902	481
Oregon	27	25	21	28	3,758	2,886	1,586	2,967
Pennsylvania	128	112	90	124	11,708	10,791	7,541	13,892
Rhode Island	9	9	(²)	10	1,723	2,105	(²)	1,276
South Carolina	31	19	11	23	3,414	1,913	949	1,878
South Dakota	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Tennessee	13	14	21	13	1,140	1,259	1,838	1,438
Texas	63	67	50	86	6,711	7,118	4,762	9,229
Utah	6	13	8	3	461	1,232	554	424
Vermont	8	17	(²)	7	767	1,800	(²)	716
Virginia	24	23	21	25	1,999	2,063	2,050	2,071
Washington	10	28	16	17	839	2,725	1,463	1,231
West Virginia	(²)	(²)	5	3	(²)	(²)	385	189
Wisconsin	60	76	41	50	7,805	7,965	3,472	5,681
Wyoming	(²)	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	(²)	-
Puerto Rico	24	17	24	10	1,763	1,676	2,815	941

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.