

For release 10:00 a.m. (EDT) Tuesday, March 22, 2011

USDL-11-0394

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MASS LAYOFFS – FEBRUARY 2011

Employers took 1,421 mass layoff actions in February involving 130,818 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 February decreased by 113 from January, and the number of associated initial claims decreased by 18,981. In February, 291 mass layoff events were reported in the manufacturing sector, seasonally adjusted, resulting in 26,060 initial claims. Both figures decreased over the month, with manufacturing initial claims reaching its lowest level in program history (data begin in April 1995). (See table 1.)

Chart 1. Mass layoff events, seasonally adjusted, March 2006-February 2011

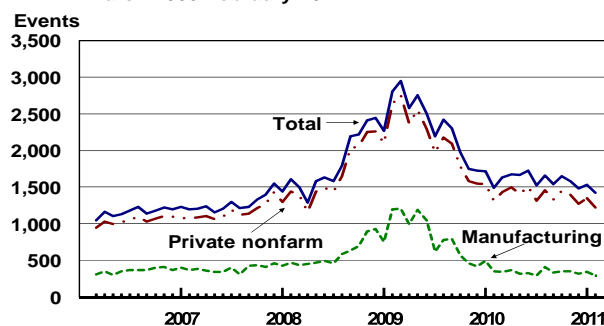
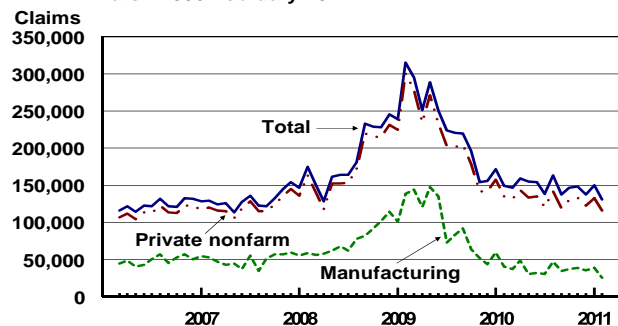


Chart 2. Mass layoff initial claims, seasonally adjusted, March 2006-February 2011



The national unemployment rate was 8.9 percent in February, essentially unchanged from the prior month and down from 9.7 percent a year earlier. In February, total nonfarm payroll employment increased by 192,000 over the month and by 1,269,000 from a year earlier.

Industry Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

The number of mass layoff events in February was 1,024, not seasonally adjusted, resulting in 85,585 initial claims. (See table 2.) The number of mass layoff events was down by 159 from February 2010, and associated initial claims decreased by 17,233. Eleven of the 19 major industry sectors in the private economy reported over-the-year declines in initial claims, with manufacturing and construction having the largest decreases. The six-digit industry with the largest number of initial claims in February 2011 was temporary help services. (See table A. The table includes both publicly and privately owned entities.)

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

Industry	Initial claims	February peak	
		Year	Initial claims
Temporary help services ¹	8,334	2001	18,893
Motion picture and video production	6,260	2011	6,260
School and employee bus transportation	2,935	2008	4,254
Professional employer organizations ¹	2,286	2009	6,452
Discount department stores	2,214	2004	2,669
Farm labor contractors and crew leaders	1,642	2000	12,516
Food service contractors	1,503	2009	2,580
Fruit and vegetable canning	1,281	2001	2,561
Supermarkets and other grocery stores	1,273	2010	2,470
Department stores, except discount	1,252	2001	2,994

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

The manufacturing sector ¹ accounted for 22 percent of all mass layoff events and initial claims filed in February. A year earlier, manufacturing made up 24 percent of events and 30 percent of initial claims. Within manufacturing, the number of claimants in February was greatest in the food subsector. (See table 3.) Fourteen of the 21 manufacturing subsectors experienced over-the-year decreases in initial claims, with the largest declines in transportation equipment and in machinery.

Geographic Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Three of the 4 regions and 8 of the 9 divisions experienced over-the-year decreases in initial claims due to mass layoffs in February. Among the census regions, the South registered the largest over-the-year decrease in initial claims. Of the geographic divisions, the East South Central had the largest over-the-year decline in initial claims. (See table 5.)

California recorded the highest number of initial claims in February, followed by Pennsylvania and Florida. Thirty-two states and the District of Columbia experienced over-the-year decreases in initial claims, led by Kentucky and Pennsylvania. (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 March is scheduled to be released on Friday, April 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, March 2007 to February 2011, seasonally adjusted

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2007						
March	1,202	124,521	1,092	115,835	384	47,658
April	1,238	126,334	1,102	115,271	358	42,989
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

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

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2007						
March	1,082	123,974	1,015	118,431	367	49,886
April	1,219	127,444	1,115	118,040	309	35,229
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

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

Industry	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	February 2010	December 2010	January 2011	February 2011	February 2010	December 2010	January 2011	February 2011
Seasonally adjusted								
Total	1,492	1,483	1,534	1,421	149,369	137,992	149,799	130,818
Total, private nonfarm	1,318	1,272	1,344	1,220	135,490	122,688	132,730	116,190
Manufacturing	351	319	341	291	40,564	35,977	39,189	26,060
Not seasonally adjusted								
Total ¹	1,183	1,931	2,558	1,024	102,818	184,130	246,463	85,585
Total, private	1,128	1,830	2,438	976	98,241	176,405	234,708	82,230
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	37	67	66	57	2,219	3,524	4,943	3,512
Total, private nonfarm	1,091	1,763	2,372	919	96,022	172,881	229,765	78,718
Mining	5	29	15	4	761	2,439	1,188	322
Utilities	–	(²)	5	(²)	–	(²)	390	(²)
Construction	166	379	325	104	12,200	29,458	23,906	7,003
Manufacturing	282	465	693	222	30,728	52,816	75,006	18,471
Food	45	52	94	58	4,031	6,590	9,313	5,115
Beverage and tobacco products	6	8	5	5	407	856	752	287
Textile mills	5	21	31	5	431	2,239	4,455	468
Textile product mills	5	8	9	4	557	981	793	270
Apparel	4	18	20	5	265	1,294	1,776	693
Leather and allied products	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	(²)	850	(²)	(²)
Wood products	27	39	43	22	1,850	3,623	4,930	1,872
Paper	10	14	14	12	721	1,055	1,049	750
Printing and related support activities	12	13	12	6	960	934	983	679
Petroleum and coal products	(²)	10	(²)	(²)	(²)	892	(²)	(²)
Chemicals	9	8	18	7	872	561	1,612	759
Plastics and rubber products	10	25	51	5	1,014	2,392	4,569	262
Nonmetallic mineral products	12	48	56	16	794	4,212	4,239	1,141
Primary metals	9	21	23	8	981	1,919	3,046	794
Fabricated metal products	12	29	51	8	681	2,380	4,174	446
Machinery	20	18	46	11	2,466	2,724	5,446	897
Computer and electronic products	18	13	14	13	1,538	1,214	1,020	847
Electrical equipment and appliances	12	12	15	4	1,386	2,372	1,572	1,078
Transportation equipment	45	78	128	19	10,104	12,534	19,478	1,275
Furniture and related products	16	20	44	9	1,346	2,521	4,263	533
Miscellaneous manufacturing	(²)	7	14	(²)	(²)	673	1,073	(²)
Wholesale trade	27	23	32	24	1,754	1,706	2,839	2,187
Retail trade	128	105	241	114	10,802	9,985	27,038	9,346
Transportation and warehousing	51	114	212	49	5,372	13,341	22,440	5,630
Information	40	25	53	58	3,753	2,818	7,915	8,959
Finance and insurance	32	29	31	22	2,671	2,151	2,758	1,407
Real estate and rental and leasing	9	13	17	7	622	1,408	1,150	369
Professional and technical services	33	44	52	43	2,292	3,549	4,019	3,729
Management of companies and enterprises ...	6	(²)	6	(²)	1,990	(²)	439	(²)
Administrative and waste services	191	225	381	166	13,594	17,203	34,996	13,894
Educational services	4	9	19	8	242	958	2,672	474
Health care and social assistance	31	46	56	28	2,118	3,904	3,880	1,685
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	16	24	55	11	1,419	1,843	5,494	629
Accommodation and food services	61	208	158	50	5,044	27,239	12,107	4,088
Other services, except public administration ...	8	15	21	4	552	1,153	1,528	161
Unclassified	1	1	–	–	108	92	–	–
Government	55	101	120	48	4,577	7,725	11,755	3,355
Federal	8	10	23	5	631	1,215	2,922	384
State	12	22	32	17	947	1,724	3,272	1,029
Local	35	69	65	26	2,999	4,786	5,561	1,942

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, January 2009 to February 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								
January	3,806	388,813	3,633	375,293				
February	2,262	218,438	2,173	210,755				
March	2,191	228,387	2,107	221,397				
First Quarter	8,259	835,638	7,913	807,445	3,979	835,551	50.3	103.5
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	368,459	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	395,224	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	256,636	39.9	79.4
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	^{2,p} 1,910	^{2,p} 268,431	^p 41.4	^p 60.5
2011								
January	2,558	246,463	2,372	229,765				
February	1,024	85,585	919	78,718				

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			
	February 2010	December 2010	January 2011	February 2011	February 2010	December 2010	January 2011	February 2011
United States ¹	1,183	1,931	2,558	1,024	102,818	184,130	246,463	85,585
Northeast	215	356	591	173	21,705	35,601	58,802	16,047
New England	39	50	81	32	4,682	5,278	7,047	4,259
Middle Atlantic	176	306	510	141	17,023	30,323	51,755	11,788
South	319	493	687	260	29,681	51,554	66,552	19,998
South Atlantic	178	287	431	166	13,052	27,744	40,880	11,371
East South Central	69	110	156	44	9,917	12,784	16,508	4,343
West South Central	72	96	100	50	6,712	11,026	9,164	4,284
Midwest	221	565	613	180	21,128	58,560	63,468	15,075
East North Central	169	394	464	130	16,776	42,375	45,790	11,550
West North Central	52	171	149	50	4,352	16,185	17,678	3,525
West	428	517	667	411	30,304	38,415	57,641	34,465
Mountain	58	90	66	35	4,276	7,274	6,046	2,440
Pacific	370	427	601	376	26,028	31,141	51,595	32,025

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			
	February 2010	December 2010	January 2011	February 2011	February 2010	December 2010	January 2011	February 2011
Total ¹	1,183	1,931	2,558	1,024	102,818	184,130	246,463	85,585
Alabama	17	34	70	12	1,758	3,758	7,730	1,583
Alaska	3	9	4	(²)	267	915	392	(²)
Arizona	8	9	13	12	700	940	1,075	838
Arkansas	(²)	6	6	3	(²)	563	768	283
California	335	365	530	349	23,191	25,602	44,274	29,769
Colorado	10	14	11	4	706	964	1,126	383
Connecticut	10	7	11	4	847	576	1,048	331
Delaware	5	6	5	3	378	429	411	239
District of Columbia	(²)	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	(²)	452	(²)
Florida	87	92	128	85	5,523	7,554	9,464	5,071
Georgia	34	42	84	28	2,708	4,306	8,952	2,221
Hawaii	(²)	-	6	3	(²)	-	388	232
Idaho	11	15	8	4	709	1,006	698	225
Illinois	40	110	86	35	4,311	13,672	7,516	3,508
Indiana	22	49	43	15	1,907	5,314	6,487	1,471
Iowa	13	39	39	9	1,122	3,897	4,007	870
Kansas	-	23	23	5	-	2,923	5,440	308
Kentucky	32	38	47	13	6,844	5,003	5,472	1,682
Louisiana	12	21	29	6	1,442	1,741	2,309	518
Maine	(²)	6	11	(²)	(²)	431	900	(²)
Maryland	7	9	25	4	724	611	1,888	306
Massachusetts	8	19	34	6	646	2,372	3,225	534
Michigan	32	67	127	17	3,694	8,985	10,398	1,091
Minnesota	13	34	19	10	1,456	2,932	1,988	675
Mississippi	5	19	13	8	282	2,128	1,163	446
Missouri	24	54	55	17	1,667	4,763	4,713	1,038
Montana	4	8	6	(²)	258	470	560	(²)
Nebraska	(²)	14	9	9	(²)	1,157	1,086	634
Nevada	16	26	12	5	1,331	2,449	1,299	394
New Hampshire	7	3	9	4	1,095	326	722	537
New Jersey	16	49	109	19	1,408	6,036	9,853	2,243
New Mexico	6	8	7	3	391	640	467	164
New York	52	115	207	45	6,833	12,383	24,950	4,161
North Carolina ³	5	80	100	27	451	8,876	9,865	1,984
North Dakota	(²)	5	3	-	(²)	375	390	-
Ohio	35	87	93	30	3,790	7,826	9,241	2,473
Oklahoma	3	6	11	9	306	1,410	1,048	1,015
Oregon	19	25	36	9	1,571	2,234	4,390	896
Pennsylvania	108	142	194	77	8,782	11,904	16,952	5,384
Rhode Island	7	10	8	10	1,545	1,264	555	2,125
South Carolina	11	26	41	5	886	2,648	5,124	340
South Dakota	-	(²)	(²)	-	-	(²)	(²)	-
Tennessee	15	19	26	11	1,033	1,895	2,143	632
Texas	56	63	54	32	4,894	7,312	5,039	2,468
Utah	(²)	10	7	6	(²)	805	720	370
Vermont	6	5	8	6	483	309	597	558
Virginia	22	30	42	10	1,704	3,177	4,497	899
Washington	11	28	25	13	769	2,390	2,151	955
West Virginia	5	-	(²)	3	509	-	(²)	216
Wisconsin	40	81	115	33	3,074	6,578	12,148	3,007
Wyoming	(²)	-	(²)	-	(²)	-	(²)	-
Puerto Rico	21	10	25	16	2,459	940	2,854	1,808

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.