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MASS LAYOFFS — SEPTEMBER 2011

Employers took 1,495 mass layoff actions in September involving 153,229 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 September decreased by 92 from August, and the number of associated initial claims decreased by 12,318. In September, 376 mass layoff events were reported in the manufacturing sector, seasonally adjusted, resulting in 39,929 initial claims. (See table 1.)

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

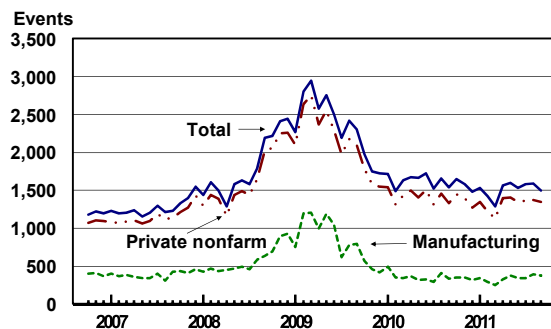
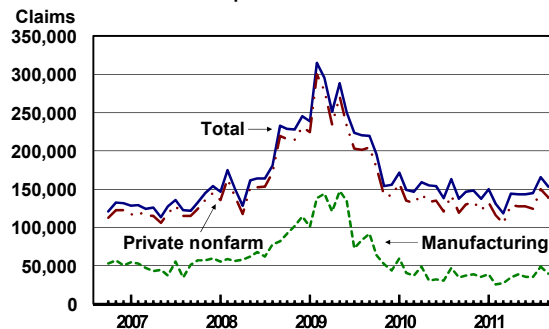


Chart 2. Mass layoff initial claims, seasonally adjusted, October 2006-September 2011



The national unemployment rate was 9.1 percent in September, unchanged from the prior month but down from 9.6 percent a year earlier. In September, total nonfarm payroll employment increased by 103,000 over the month and by 1,490,000 over the year.

Industry Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

The number of mass layoff events in September was 1,189, not seasonally adjusted, resulting in 117,232 initial claims for unemployment insurance. (See table 2.) Over the year, the number of average weekly mass layoff events increased by 8, and associated average weekly initial claims increased by 4,032. Ten of the 19 major industry sectors in the private sector reported over-the-year increases in average weekly initial claims, with the largest increase occurring in manufacturing. (Average weekly analysis mitigates the effect of differing lengths of months. See the Technical Note.) The six-digit industry with the largest number of initial claims in September 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 September 2011, not seasonally adjusted

Industry	Initial claims	September peak	
		Year	Initial claims
Temporary help services ¹	10,040	2001	12,752
Elementary and secondary schools	3,650	2005	15,815
Motion picture and video production	3,034	1997	11,176
Payroll services	3,027	1999	4,737
Discount department stores	2,973	2005	3,550
Professional employer organizations ¹	2,246	2008	4,520
Highway, street, and bridge construction	1,992	2011	1,992
Supermarkets and other grocery stores	1,872	2005	4,873
Teleproduction and postproduction services	(²)	2011	(²)
Light truck and utility vehicle manufacturing	(²)	2000	3,688

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

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

The manufacturing sector accounted for 25 percent of all mass layoff events and 27 percent of initial claims filed in September. A year earlier, manufacturing made up 20 percent of events and 25 percent of initial claims. Within this sector, the numbers of mass layoff claimants in September 2011 was greatest in the food and transportation equipment subsectors. (See table 3.) Fifteen of the 21 manufacturing subsectors experienced over-the-year increases in average weekly initial claims, with the largest increases occurring in food and textile mills.

Geographic Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

All 4 regions and 6 of the 9 divisions experienced over-the-year increases in average weekly initial claims for unemployment insurance due to mass layoffs in September. Among the census regions, the Northeast had the largest over-the-year increase in average weekly initial claims. Of the geographic divisions, the Pacific and Middle Atlantic registered the largest over-the-year increases in average weekly initial claims.

California recorded the highest number of mass layoff initial claims in September, followed by Pennsylvania, New York, North Carolina, and Illinois. Twenty-eight states and the District of Columbia experienced over-the-year increases in average weekly initial claims, led by California 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 Extended Mass Layoffs news release for the Third Quarter 2011 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, November 9, 2011, at 10:00 a.m. (EST). The Mass Layoffs news release for October is scheduled to be released on Tuesday, November 22, 2011, at 10:00 a.m. (EST).

Upcoming Changes to the Mass Layoffs News Release

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

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

Technical Note

The Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program is a federal-state program that uses a standardized automated approach to identifying, describing, and tracking the effects of major job cutbacks, using data from each state's unemployment insurance database. Each month, states report on employers which have at least 50 initial claims filed against them during a consecutive 5-week period. These employers then are contacted by the state agency to determine whether these separations lasted 31 days or longer, and, if so, other information concerning the layoff is collected. States report on layoffs lasting more than 1 month on a quarterly basis.

A given month contains an aggregation of the weekly unemployment insurance claims filings for the Sunday through Saturday weeks in that month. All weeks are included for the particular month, except if the first day of the month falls on Saturday. In this case, the week is included in the prior month's tabulations. This means that some months will contain 4 weeks and others, 5 weeks. The number of weeks in a given month may be different from year to year, and the number of weeks in a year may vary. Therefore, analysis of over-the-month and over-the-year change in not seasonally adjusted series should take this calendar effect into consideration.

The MLS program resumed operations in April 1995 after it had been terminated in November 1992 due to lack of funding. Prior to April 1995, monthly layoff statistics were not available.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: (202) 691-5200; Federal Relay Service: (800) 877-8339

Definitions

Employer. Employers in the MLS program include those covered by state unemployment insurance laws. Information on employers is obtained from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program, which is administered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

Industry. Employers are classified according to the 2007 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). For temporary help and professional employer organization industries, monthly MLS-related statistics generally reflect layoffs related to underlying client companies in other industries. An individual layoff action at a client company can be small, but when initial claimants

associated with many such layoffs are assigned to a temporary help or professional employer organization firm, a mass layoff event may trigger.

Initial claimant. A person who files any notice of unemployment to initiate a request either for a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for compensation, or for a subsequent period of unemployment within a benefit year or period of eligibility.

Mass layoff event. Fifty or more initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits filed against an employer during a 5-week period, regardless of duration.

Seasonal adjustment

Effective with the release of data for January 2005, BLS began publishing six seasonally adjusted monthly MLS series. The six series are the numbers of mass layoff events and mass layoff initial claims for the total, private nonfarm, and manufacturing sectors.

Seasonal adjustment is the process of estimating and removing the effect on time series data of regularly recurring seasonal events such as changes in the weather, holidays, and the beginning and ending of the school year. The use of seasonal adjustment makes it easier to observe fundamental changes in time series, particularly those associated with general economic expansions and contractions.

The MLS data are seasonally adjusted using the X-12-ARIMA seasonal adjustment method on a concurrent basis. Concurrent seasonal adjustment uses all available monthly estimates, including those for the current month, in developing seasonal adjustment factors. Revisions to the most recent 5 years of seasonally adjusted data will be made once a year with the issuance of December data. Before the data are seasonally adjusted, prior adjustments are made to the original data to adjust them for differences in the number of weeks used to calculate the monthly data. Because weekly unemployment insurance claims are aggregated to form monthly data, a particular month's value could be calculated with 5 weeks of data in 1 year and 4 weeks in another. The effects of these differences could seriously distort the seasonal factors if they were ignored in the seasonal adjustment process. These effects are modeled in the X-12-ARIMA program and are permanently removed from the final seasonally adjusted series.

Table 1. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, October 2007 to September 2011, seasonally adjusted

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2007						
October	1,330	133,063	1,210	124,455	439	56,970
November	1,397	145,339	1,269	135,651	408	56,985
December	1,553	154,275	1,435	144,785	463	59,445
2008						
January	1,437	146,900	1,302	135,622	431	55,562
February	1,604	175,128	1,441	163,475	471	59,118
March	1,500	150,502	1,388	140,424	435	56,156
April	1,292	128,901	1,162	118,016	449	58,402
May	1,582	161,944	1,444	152,230	468	62,452
June	1,631	164,508	1,488	153,014	491	68,198
July	1,581	164,497	1,443	153,720	463	62,425
August	1,791	181,107	1,653	171,705	583	77,874
September	2,192	233,034	2,024	219,532	635	82,471
October	2,221	229,254	2,062	215,787	697	92,408
November	2,415	228,107	2,256	214,631	900	102,284
December	2,443	245,661	2,264	231,138	927	114,280
2009						
January	2,272	238,717	2,103	224,850	756	100,927
February	2,801	315,507	2,636	300,042	1,194	138,583
March	2,950	295,543	2,758	279,027	1,205	144,713
April	2,579	251,032	2,368	234,796	997	121,435
May	2,758	288,319	2,557	271,425	1,187	147,548
June	2,506	250,275	2,293	232,814	1,048	135,389
July	2,192	223,697	1,977	203,365	620	72,932
August	2,419	220,262	2,177	201,951	778	83,837
September	2,305	219,924	2,095	204,596	799	91,665
October	1,975	195,347	1,780	177,977	570	63,646
November	1,754	154,223	1,585	141,439	464	51,891
December	1,725	156,274	1,545	141,649	420	43,584
2010						
January	1,716	171,633	1,541	157,597	494	60,059
February	1,492	149,369	1,318	135,490	351	40,564
March	1,635	146,901	1,436	131,953	347	37,273
April	1,675	159,358	1,498	143,814	371	48,646
May	1,665	155,352	1,405	133,913	314	30,967
June	1,729	153,937	1,504	134,837	326	32,646
July	1,528	138,581	1,316	121,378	296	30,752
August	1,658	163,325	1,453	141,489	409	47,668
September	1,541	137,941	1,331	119,654	336	34,641
October	1,649	147,204	1,445	130,264	353	37,394
November	1,579	148,800	1,397	133,845	350	39,072
December	1,483	137,992	1,272	122,688	319	35,977
2011						
January	1,534	149,799	1,344	132,730	341	39,189
February	1,421	130,818	1,220	116,190	291	26,060
March	1,286	118,523	1,128	105,636	253	27,619
April	1,564	143,927	1,401	129,702	327	35,022
May	1,599	143,540	1,405	127,494	373	38,673
June	1,532	143,444	1,348	128,105	341	35,693
July	1,579	145,000	1,363	124,745	342	35,460
August	1,587	165,547	1,373	150,136	391	48,997
September	1,495	153,229	1,347	139,151	376	39,929

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

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2007						
October	1,083	108,455	929	97,716	338	50,918
November	1,799	198,220	1,593	181,184	514	75,413
December	2,167	224,214	2,071	216,898	699	91,754
2008						
January	1,647	154,503	1,520	144,191	488	54,418
February	1,269	119,508	1,178	113,587	361	42,527
March	1,089	114,541	1,039	110,147	333	43,740
April	1,272	130,810	1,172	121,625	394	48,188
May	1,552	159,471	1,438	150,462	388	51,698
June	1,622	166,742	1,315	140,916	309	42,097
July	1,891	200,382	1,687	186,018	760	108,733
August	1,427	139,999	1,343	133,146	414	51,912
September	1,292	129,586	1,202	122,505	361	46,391
October	2,125	221,784	1,917	205,553	689	100,457
November	2,574	241,589	2,389	226,657	997	107,620
December	3,377	351,305	3,232	340,220	1,378	172,529
2009						
January	3,806	388,813	3,633	375,293	1,461	172,757
February	2,262	218,438	2,173	210,755	945	103,588
March	2,191	228,387	2,107	221,397	940	114,747
April	2,547	256,930	2,385	243,321	887	100,872
May	2,738	289,628	2,572	274,047	1,005	123,683
June	2,519	256,357	2,051	216,063	674	85,726
July	3,054	336,654	2,659	296,589	1,133	154,208
August	1,428	125,024	1,334	117,193	436	41,151
September	1,371	123,177	1,258	115,141	448	51,126
October	1,934	193,904	1,678	172,883	566	69,655
November	1,870	164,496	1,679	150,751	517	55,053
December	2,310	214,648	2,166	203,655	615	64,540
2010						
January	2,860	278,679	2,682	265,074	962	104,846
February	1,183	102,818	1,091	96,022	282	30,728
March	1,197	111,727	1,111	105,514	273	29,745
April	1,840	199,690	1,697	184,654	424	55,178
May	1,354	123,333	1,170	109,203	216	19,334
June	1,861	171,190	1,355	125,872	212	21,083
July	2,124	206,254	1,732	172,248	532	64,200
August	976	92,435	897	83,021	230	23,088
September	920	77,654	806	67,987	187	19,403
October	1,642	148,638	1,373	127,865	351	40,861
November	1,676	158,048	1,477	142,591	389	41,383
December	1,931	184,130	1,763	172,881	465	52,816
2011						
January	2,558	246,463	2,372	229,765	693	75,006
February	1,024	85,585	919	78,718	222	18,471
March	908	85,095	844	80,014	191	20,869
April	1,750	189,919	1,625	176,478	397	47,104
May	1,367	119,911	1,221	108,531	270	25,199
June	1,661	159,930	1,238	122,821	226	22,986
July	2,176	216,774	1,759	174,078	602	71,814
August	961	99,213	875	93,159	228	26,916
September	1,189	117,232	1,095	107,300	296	32,058

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

Industry	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	September 2010	July 2011	August 2011	September 2011	September 2010	July 2011	August 2011	September 2011
Seasonally adjusted								
Total	1,541	1,579	1,587	1,495	137,941	145,000	165,547	153,229
Total, private nonfarm	1,331	1,363	1,373	1,347	119,654	124,745	150,136	139,151
Manufacturing	336	342	391	376	34,641	35,460	48,997	39,929
Not seasonally adjusted								
Total ¹	920	2,176	961	1,189	77,654	216,774	99,213	117,232
Total, private	823	1,867	904	1,108	68,913	182,960	94,711	108,119
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	17	108	29	13	926	8,882	1,552	819
Total, private nonfarm	806	1,759	875	1,095	67,987	174,078	93,159	107,300
Mining	4	–	(²)	(²)	447	–	(²)	(²)
Utilities	(²)	(²)	–	3	(²)	(²)	–	159
Construction	89	118	65	150	6,137	8,990	4,628	10,813
Manufacturing	187	602	228	296	19,403	71,814	26,916	32,058
Food	31	84	51	58	3,216	9,998	4,585	6,532
Beverage and tobacco products	(²)	(²)	6	7	(²)	(²)	472	656
Textile mills	3	29	8	11	277	3,341	944	1,784
Textile product mills	(²)	9	3	(²)	(²)	1,107	200	(²)
Apparel	3	14	10	11	194	1,526	1,024	993
Leather and allied products	–	3	–	(²)	–	869	–	(²)
Wood products	22	28	11	21	1,726	2,826	1,242	1,662
Paper	4	4	7	6	239	298	512	544
Printing and related support activities	3	9	6	6	277	930	569	451
Petroleum and coal products	3	(²)	–	(²)	180	(²)	–	(²)
Chemicals	(²)	12	6	5	(²)	935	303	376
Plastics and rubber products	(²)	36	8	14	(²)	3,359	705	1,011
Nonmetallic mineral products	7	13	11	3	609	1,612	685	363
Primary metals	13	24	5	8	1,381	2,450	415	869
Fabricated metal products	13	27	11	20	1,006	2,980	1,051	2,010
Machinery	11	34	16	22	1,787	4,799	4,407	3,069
Computer and electronic products	8	19	10	19	562	1,735	884	1,235
Electrical equipment and appliances	10	19	12	17	1,793	2,628	2,537	1,872
Transportation equipment	30	193	30	38	4,166	26,488	4,688	6,006
Furniture and related products	11	31	7	18	792	2,770	952	1,342
Miscellaneous manufacturing	8	9	10	7	573	726	741	912
Wholesale trade	16	21	17	16	1,011	1,594	1,347	1,316
Retail trade	99	165	79	120	9,764	17,189	6,804	12,805
Transportation and warehousing	31	114	74	49	2,268	9,326	7,181	4,611
Information	24	52	58	36	2,365	5,289	18,813	6,431
Finance and insurance	29	43	26	22	2,602	2,769	1,647	1,821
Real estate and rental and leasing	4	10	4	(²)	267	856	235	(²)
Professional and technical services	23	51	24	39	1,504	4,372	1,737	6,476
Management of companies and enterprises ...	(²)	5	4	3	(²)	654	269	182
Administrative and waste services	133	320	162	186	10,059	31,193	13,158	17,285
Educational services	13	29	11	12	786	1,993	1,329	791
Health care and social assistance	26	104	30	39	1,660	7,079	2,279	2,711
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	39	30	17	27	2,799	2,867	1,438	2,092
Accommodation and food services	72	74	65	82	5,735	6,445	4,533	6,357
Other services, except public administration ...	12	17	8	12	864	1,336	654	1,067
Unclassified	1	(²)	(²)	–	78	(²)	(²)	–
Government	97	309	57	81	8,741	33,814	4,502	9,113
Federal	19	10	10	17	1,898	784	833	1,685
State	22	78	15	33	1,575	12,220	1,267	2,857
Local	56	221	32	31	5,268	20,810	2,402	4,571

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

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 4. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, July 2009 to September 2011, not seasonally adjusted

Date	Total mass layoffs		Private nonfarm					
			Mass layoffs		Extended mass layoffs lasting more than 30 days		Realization rates ¹	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2009								
July	3,054	336,654	2,659	296,589				
August	1,428	125,024	1,334	117,193				
September	1,371	123,177	1,258	115,141				
Third Quarter	5,853	584,855	5,251	528,923	2,034	406,823	38.7	76.9
October	1,934	193,904	1,678	172,883				
November	1,870	164,496	1,679	150,751				
December	2,310	214,648	2,166	203,655				
Fourth Quarter	6,114	573,048	5,523	527,289	2,416	468,577	43.7	88.9
2010								
January	2,860	278,679	2,682	265,074				
February	1,183	102,818	1,091	96,022				
March	1,197	111,727	1,111	105,514				
First Quarter	5,240	493,224	4,884	466,610	1,870	368,664	38.3	79.0
April	1,840	199,690	1,697	184,654				
May	1,354	123,333	1,170	109,203				
June	1,861	171,190	1,355	125,872				
Second Quarter	5,055	494,213	4,222	419,729	2,008	396,441	47.6	94.5
July	2,124	206,254	1,732	172,248				
August	976	92,435	897	83,021				
September	920	77,654	806	67,987				
Third Quarter	4,020	376,343	3,435	323,256	1,370	260,030	39.9	80.4
October	1,642	148,638	1,373	127,865				
November	1,676	158,048	1,477	142,591				
December	1,931	184,130	1,763	172,881				
Fourth Quarter	5,249	490,816	4,613	443,337	1,999	390,445	43.3	88.1
2011								
January	2,558	246,463	2,372	229,765				
February	1,024	85,585	919	78,718				
March	908	85,095	844	80,014				
First Quarter	4,490	417,143	4,135	388,497	1,490	257,031	36.0	66.2
April	1,750	189,919	1,625	176,478				
May	1,367	119,911	1,221	108,531				
June	1,661	159,930	1,238	122,821				
Second Quarter	4,778	469,760	4,084	407,830	^{2,p} 1,624	^{2,p} 231,643	^p 39.8	^p 56.8
July	2,176	216,774	1,759	174,078				
August	961	99,213	875	93,159				
September	1,189	117,232	1,095	107,300				
Third Quarter	4,326	433,219	3,729	374,537				

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			
	September 2010	July 2011	August 2011	September 2011	September 2010	July 2011	August 2011	September 2011
United States ¹	920	2,176	961	1,189	77,654	216,774	99,213	117,232
Northeast	160	363	187	286	14,411	34,691	29,937	26,131
New England	15	44	23	23	1,357	3,808	7,784	2,245
Middle Atlantic	145	319	164	263	13,054	30,883	22,153	23,886
South	259	624	277	311	21,507	62,261	25,771	28,956
South Atlantic	153	358	174	183	11,811	33,888	15,565	16,747
East South Central	41	164	47	52	3,633	17,365	4,879	4,988
West South Central	65	102	56	76	6,063	11,008	5,327	7,221
Midwest	155	505	181	219	14,964	62,114	20,541	21,885
East North Central	115	359	132	178	11,280	41,262	14,839	18,293
West North Central	40	146	49	41	3,684	20,852	5,702	3,592
West	346	684	316	373	26,772	57,708	22,964	40,260
Mountain	47	67	36	43	4,461	6,339	3,048	3,678
Pacific	299	617	280	330	22,311	51,369	19,916	36,582

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			
	September 2010	July 2011	August 2011	September 2011	September 2010	July 2011	August 2011	September 2011
Total ¹	920	2,176	961	1,189	77,654	216,774	99,213	117,232
Alabama	13	60	14	14	1,021	6,904	1,310	1,419
Alaska	4	(²)	4	6	492	(²)	307	532
Arizona	6	23	5	9	477	2,137	341	678
Arkansas	3	17	10	9	301	1,607	909	825
California	264	571	251	297	19,288	46,009	17,552	33,690
Colorado	10	8	6	7	827	704	547	680
Connecticut	(²)	8	3	4	(²)	713	280	242
Delaware	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	(²)	233	(²)	(²)
District of Columbia	-	(²)	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	(²)
Florida	91	147	78	69	6,001	12,098	5,176	4,538
Georgia	24	45	30	28	2,438	5,152	2,447	3,256
Hawaii	3	(²)	(²)	(²)	182	(²)	(²)	(²)
Idaho	7	9	4	5	1,011	1,220	255	365
Illinois	35	48	35	48	5,053	5,599	5,514	5,092
Indiana	10	31	13	22	846	5,700	1,215	2,179
Iowa	3	19	9	8	362	2,397	1,796	741
Kansas	8	12	9	3	1,245	1,372	1,497	334
Kentucky	10	54	13	20	1,454	6,294	1,935	2,202
Louisiana	11	21	7	16	688	1,936	378	1,554
Maine	(²)	9	(²)	3	(²)	667	(²)	194
Maryland	6	13	4	9	528	1,486	812	617
Massachusetts	7	16	12	8	476	1,632	6,030	617
Michigan	11	130	21	31	758	14,164	1,986	2,186
Minnesota	5	68	7	6	412	11,406	607	419
Mississippi	12	25	10	8	741	1,853	613	521
Missouri	19	36	17	21	1,115	4,068	1,145	1,520
Montana	4	4	(²)	3	332	306	(²)	228
Nebraska	5	8	4	3	550	1,026	247	578
Nevada	13	10	11	13	1,238	875	1,158	1,274
New Hampshire	(²)	5	(²)	(²)	(²)	363	(²)	(²)
New Jersey	22	81	23	40	1,665	7,381	6,817	3,922
New Mexico	3	9	5	(²)	238	568	338	(²)
New York	52	142	71	91	5,499	14,892	7,506	7,664
North Carolina ³	13	80	21	44	1,372	8,083	1,624	5,449
North Dakota	-	3	3	-	-	583	410	-
Ohio	22	67	25	37	1,638	7,739	2,420	4,985
Oklahoma	(²)	6	(²)	3	(²)	1,206	(²)	372
Oregon	17	27	10	14	1,635	3,435	836	1,178
Pennsylvania	71	96	70	132	5,890	8,610	7,830	12,300
Rhode Island	(²)	4	4	(²)	(²)	323	882	(²)
South Carolina	7	28	20	20	724	2,724	2,871	1,944
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	6	25	10	10	417	2,314	1,021	846
Texas	49	58	37	48	4,814	6,259	3,836	4,470
Utah	4	4	3	4	338	529	218	329
Vermont	(²)	(²)	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	(²)	537
Virginia	11	41	17	8	689	4,028	1,988	569
Washington	11	15	14	11	714	1,537	1,170	1,006
West Virginia	-	-	(²)	(²)	-	-	(²)	(²)
Wisconsin	37	83	38	40	2,985	8,060	3,704	3,851
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	16	19	12	33	1,382	2,333	1,282	2,823

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.