

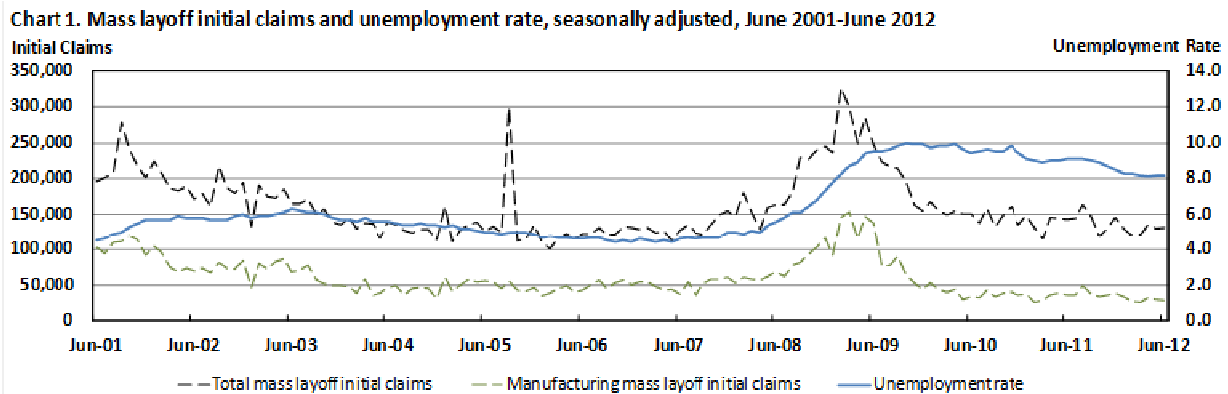
For release 10:00 a.m. (EDT) Friday, July 20, 2012

USDL-12-1420

Technical information: (202) 691-6392 • mlsinfo@bls.gov • www.bls.gov/mls  
Media contact: (202) 691-5902 • PressOffice@bls.gov

## MASS LAYOFFS — JUNE 2012

Employers took 1,317 mass layoff actions in June involving 131,406 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. Mass layoff events in June decreased by 63 from May, while the number of associated initial claims increased by 1,215. Year-to-date mass layoff events (8,085) and initial claims (767,890) both recorded their lowest figures for a January-June period since 2007. In June, 267 mass layoff events were reported in the manufacturing sector, seasonally adjusted, resulting in 29,093 initial claims. Mass layoff data are identified using administrative data sources without regard to layoff duration. (See table 1 and the note at the end of this release.)



The national unemployment rate was 8.2 percent in June, unchanged from the prior month but down from 9.1 percent a year earlier. Total nonfarm payroll employment increased by 80,000 over the month and by 1,777,000 over the year.

### Industry Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

The number of mass layoff events in June was 1,890, not seasonally adjusted, resulting in 198,537 initial claims for unemployment insurance. (See table 2.) Over the year, the number of average weekly mass

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

Industry	Initial claims	June peak	
		Year	Initial claims
School and employee bus transportation .....	24,038	2012	24,038
Food service contractors .....	14,417	2007	14,527
Temporary help services <sup>1</sup> .....	11,199	2000	13,815
Child day care services .....	8,965	2012	8,965
Motion picture and video production .....	5,958	2000	9,435
Other individual and family services .....	3,406	2012	3,406
Warehouse clubs and supercenters .....	2,689	2012	2,689
Professional employer organizations <sup>1</sup> .....	2,540	2009	5,303
Supermarkets and other grocery stores .....	2,399	2012	2,399
Iron and steel mills and ferroalloy mfg. ....	1,975	2009	2,462

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

layoff events decreased by 37 to 378, and associated average weekly initial claims decreased by 276 to 39,707. Eight of the 19 major industry sectors in the private economy reported over-the-year decreases in average weekly initial claims, with the largest decrease occurring in administrative and waste services. (See table 3.) In June 2012, the six-digit industry with the largest number of private nonfarm initial claims was school and employee bus transportation. (See table A.)

In June, the manufacturing sector accounted for 17 percent of mass layoff events and 18 percent of associated initial claims in the private economy. Within manufacturing, the numbers of mass layoff claimants were highest in food and in transportation equipment. Nine of the 21 manufacturing subsectors experienced over-the-year decreases in average weekly initial claims. (See table 3.)

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

Among the census regions, the West registered the largest number of initial claims in June. Three of the 4 regions experienced over-the-year decreases in average weekly initial claims, with the largest decrease occurring in the Midwest. (See table 4.)

Among the states, California recorded the highest number of mass layoff initial claims in June, followed by New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Florida, and New York. Twenty-eight states experienced over-the-year decreases in average weekly initial claims, led by Pennsylvania, Ohio, Texas, and Missouri. (See table 4.)

### **Note**

The monthly data series in this release cover mass layoffs of 50 or more workers beginning in a given month, regardless of the duration of the layoffs. For private nonfarm establishments, information on the length of the layoff is obtained later and issued in a quarterly release that reports on mass layoffs lasting more than 30 days (referred to as “extended mass layoffs”). The quarterly release provides more

information on the industry classification and location of the establishment and on the demographics of the laid-off workers. The monthly data series in this release are subjected to average weekly analysis, which mitigates the effect of differing lengths of months. See the Technical Note for more detailed definitions and for a description of average weekly analysis.

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**The Extended Mass Layoffs news release for the Second Quarter 2012 is scheduled to be released on Thursday, August 9, 2012, at 10:00 a.m. (EDT). The Mass Layoffs news release for July is scheduled to be released on Thursday, August 23, 2012, 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.

The monthly data present preliminary mass layoff activity in the reference month and are not revised in subsequent months except in special circumstances (e.g., layoffs in states affected by Hurricane Katrina). Counts of initial claims associated with mass layoff events reflect activity through the end of the reference month. Additional mass layoff event and initial claims activity received after data for the reference month have been published by BLS are not updated in the monthly mass layoff series and, therefore, may not match revised mass layoff data issued in state publications. However, any additional mass layoff information meeting the extended mass layoff criteria will be reflected in BLS' quarterly publication of extended mass layoff data.

A given month contains an aggregation of the weekly unemployment insurance claims filings for the Sunday through Saturday weeks in that month. All weeks are included for the particular month, except if the first day of the month falls on Saturday. In this case, the week is included in the prior month's tabulations. This means that some months will contain 4 weeks and others, 5 weeks. The number of weeks in a given month may be different from year to year, and the number of weeks in a year may vary. Therefore, data users who intend to perform analysis of over-the-year change in the not seasonally adjusted series should use the average weekly mass layoff figures displayed in tables 3 and 4 of this release. The average weekly adjustment process produces a consistent series for each month across all years, permitting over-the-year analysis to be performed using strictly comparable data.

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

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

## Definitions

*Average weekly mass layoff events and initial claimants.* The number of events and initial claimants in a given month divided by the number of weeks contained within that month.

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

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

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

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

## Seasonal adjustment

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

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

The MLS data are seasonally adjusted using the X-12-ARIMA seasonal adjustment method on a concurrent basis.

Concurrent seasonal adjustment uses all available monthly estimates, including those for the current month, in developing seasonal adjustment factors. Revisions to the most recent 5 years of seasonally adjusted data will be made once a year with the issuance of December data. Before the data are seasonally adjusted, prior adjustments are made to the original data to adjust them for differences in the number of weeks used to calculate the monthly data. Because weekly

unemployment insurance claims are aggregated to form monthly data, a particular month's value could be calculated with 5 weeks of data in 1 year and 4 weeks in another. The effects of these differences could seriously distort the seasonal factors if they were ignored in the seasonal adjustment process. These effects are modeled in the X-12-ARIMA program and are permanently removed from the final seasonally adjusted series .

**Table 1. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, July 2008 to June 2012, seasonally adjusted**

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2008						
July .....	1,589	163,572	1,452	153,060	465	62,210
August .....	1,763	181,853	1,632	172,147	578	77,464
September .....	2,159	229,180	1,990	215,749	629	82,011
October .....	2,201	226,853	2,043	213,454	698	93,252
November .....	2,406	239,239	2,247	225,404	907	103,836
December .....	2,437	244,889	2,261	230,621	935	116,181
2009						
January .....	2,254	235,371	2,083	221,653	726	92,293
February .....	3,059	326,392	2,901	310,378	1,251	145,839
March .....	2,999	299,322	2,800	282,414	1,230	154,168
April .....	2,566	249,129	2,349	232,632	1,007	116,051
May .....	2,710	284,468	2,516	267,869	1,181	147,184
June .....	2,466	247,597	2,257	230,502	1,048	137,649
July .....	2,186	222,941	1,979	203,911	636	75,728
August .....	2,340	216,047	2,115	197,172	751	77,894
September .....	2,261	214,018	2,048	198,761	786	91,125
October .....	1,969	195,752	1,772	178,172	571	65,217
November .....	1,757	164,454	1,588	151,172	472	52,855
December .....	1,719	155,056	1,543	140,835	424	44,096
2010						
January .....	1,707	168,044	1,529	154,187	471	53,817
February .....	1,631	156,292	1,465	141,831	374	43,620
March .....	1,676	149,816	1,469	134,518	356	40,705
April .....	1,637	154,558	1,452	138,503	368	44,506
May .....	1,608	150,996	1,357	130,273	302	29,932
June .....	1,695	151,435	1,475	132,742	325	33,298
July .....	1,519	138,091	1,316	122,162	304	32,253
August .....	1,588	159,329	1,399	136,697	390	43,154
September .....	1,510	133,576	1,295	115,349	328	34,333
October .....	1,654	149,589	1,446	132,146	354	38,937
November .....	1,592	161,145	1,410	145,494	360	39,977
December .....	1,477	135,849	1,271	121,171	322	36,267
2011						
January .....	1,536	148,952	1,348	131,869	337	37,477
February .....	1,434	131,569	1,242	116,745	297	26,696
March .....	1,275	115,391	1,118	102,722	251	28,988
April .....	1,548	145,836	1,383	131,317	341	37,053
May .....	1,600	144,412	1,404	127,793	374	39,180
June .....	1,513	143,384	1,334	128,410	344	36,265
July .....	1,562	145,078	1,348	125,285	346	36,312
August .....	1,551	164,275	1,347	149,874	382	49,194
September .....	1,447	147,353	1,306	134,038	364	38,026
October .....	1,335	118,924	1,205	107,330	341	33,926
November .....	1,332	131,627	1,192	120,760	324	36,563
December .....	1,384	145,648	1,238	130,583	351	39,081
2012						
January .....	1,434	129,920	1,298	119,102	341	33,597
February .....	1,293	119,463	1,153	108,577	282	27,388
March .....	1,273	121,310	1,125	109,421	261	26,348
April .....	1,388	135,600	1,222	120,213	287	33,243
May .....	1,380	130,191	1,222	117,654	264	29,675
June .....	1,317	131,406	1,171	118,451	267	29,093

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

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2008						
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
October .....	1,101	96,914	950	83,748	265	28,447
November .....	1,393	127,750	1,245	117,474	349	37,799
December .....	2,433	263,665	2,258	247,916	658	75,033
2012						
January .....	1,705	141,703	1,587	132,754	415	38,021
February .....	895	73,974	820	69,076	196	16,555
March .....	1,125	117,817	1,040	110,954	242	24,241
April .....	1,421	146,358	1,293	132,697	256	32,518
May .....	1,201	109,259	1,081	100,434	186	18,800
June .....	1,890	198,537	1,485	158,334	255	28,570

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

Industry	Mass layoff totals				Average weekly mass layoffs <sup>1</sup>			
	Events		Initial claimants		Events		Initial claimants	
	June 2011	June 2012	June 2011	June 2012	June 2011	June 2012	June 2011	June 2012
Total <sup>2</sup> .....	1,661	1,890	159,930	198,537	415	378	39,983	39,707
Total, private .....	1,282	1,539	125,944	162,321	321	308	31,486	32,464
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting .....	44	54	3,123	3,987	11	11	781	797
Total, private nonfarm .....	1,238	1,485	122,821	158,334	310	297	30,705	31,667
Mining .....	( <sup>3</sup> )	8	( <sup>3</sup> )	824	( <sup>3</sup> )	2	( <sup>3</sup> )	165
Utilities .....	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
Construction .....	84	91	6,847	7,909	21	18	1,712	1,582
Construction of buildings .....	18	21	1,467	1,999	5	4	367	400
Heavy and civil engineering construction .....	22	25	2,227	2,808	6	5	557	562
Specialty trade contractors .....	44	45	3,153	3,102	11	9	788	620
Manufacturing .....	226	255	22,986	28,570	57	51	5,747	5,714
Food .....	51	63	5,011	6,158	13	13	1,253	1,232
Beverage and tobacco products .....	-	( <sup>3</sup> )	-	( <sup>3</sup> )	-	( <sup>3</sup> )	-	( <sup>3</sup> )
Textile mills .....	8	8	1,131	1,335	2	2	283	267
Textile product mills .....	6	10	420	1,028	2	2	105	206
Apparel .....	10	8	1,119	758	3	2	280	152
Leather and allied products .....	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
Wood products .....	12	5	1,083	290	3	1	271	58
Paper .....	5	5	427	551	1	1	107	110
Printing and related support activities .....	5	9	383	744	1	2	96	149
Petroleum and coal products .....	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
Chemicals .....	( <sup>3</sup> )	5	( <sup>3</sup> )	549	( <sup>3</sup> )	1	( <sup>3</sup> )	110
Plastics and rubber products .....	11	5	880	374	3	1	220	75
Nonmetallic mineral products .....	5	4	380	1,007	1	1	95	201
Primary metals .....	11	12	914	2,741	3	2	229	548
Fabricated metal products .....	10	12	607	1,139	3	2	152	228
Machinery .....	16	25	2,042	2,489	4	5	511	498
Computer and electronic products .....	10	17	716	1,240	3	3	179	248
Electrical equipment and appliances .....	9	6	915	414	2	1	229	83
Transportation equipment .....	34	39	4,871	5,618	9	8	1,218	1,124
Furniture and related products .....	7	15	771	1,361	2	3	193	272
Miscellaneous manufacturing .....	9	( <sup>3</sup> )	826	( <sup>3</sup> )	2	( <sup>3</sup> )	207	( <sup>3</sup> )
Wholesale trade .....	18	20	1,440	1,476	5	4	360	295
Retail trade <sup>4</sup> .....	82	132	7,177	12,962	21	26	1,794	2,592
Building material and garden supply stores .....	12	15	845	1,320	3	3	211	264
Food and beverage stores .....	17	28	1,175	2,540	4	6	294	508
Clothing and clothing accessories stores .....	7	6	345	393	2	1	86	79
General merchandise stores .....	27	55	3,454	6,283	7	11	864	1,257
Transportation and warehousing <sup>4</sup> .....	144	191	19,513	25,973	36	38	4,878	5,195
Truck transportation .....	4	( <sup>3</sup> )	228	( <sup>3</sup> )	1	( <sup>3</sup> )	57	( <sup>3</sup> )
Transit and ground passenger transportation .....	126	177	17,854	25,086	32	35	4,464	5,017
Support activities for transportation .....	5	4	583	249	1	1	146	50
Information .....	41	48	5,721	8,612	10	10	1,430	1,722
Finance and insurance .....	18	24	1,158	2,099	5	5	290	420
Real estate and rental and leasing .....	7	11	779	821	2	2	195	164
Professional and technical services .....	32	37	3,378	4,057	8	7	845	811
Management of companies and enterprises .....	5	( <sup>3</sup> )	351	( <sup>3</sup> )	1	( <sup>3</sup> )	88	( <sup>3</sup> )
Administrative and waste services .....	170	201	16,582	18,652	43	40	4,146	3,730
Educational services .....	26	41	1,604	2,955	7	8	401	591
Health care and social assistance .....	177	201	14,975	17,167	44	40	3,744	3,433
Arts, entertainment, and recreation .....	30	40	1,664	2,812	8	8	416	562
Accommodation and food services .....	120	131	14,179	18,642	30	26	3,545	3,728
Accommodation .....	16	13	1,074	901	4	3	269	180
Food services and drinking places .....	104	118	13,105	17,741	26	24	3,276	3,548
Other services, except public administration .....	53	47	4,129	3,718	13	9	1,032	744
Unclassified .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government .....	379	351	33,986	36,216	95	70	8,497	7,243
Federal .....	18	6	1,942	499	5	1	486	100
State .....	29	36	2,086	3,028	7	7	522	606
State government education .....	19	24	1,450	1,731	5	5	363	346
Local .....	332	309	29,958	32,689	83	62	7,490	6,538
Local government education .....	286	266	26,127	29,008	72	53	6,532	5,802

<sup>1</sup> Average weekly analysis mitigates the effect of differing lengths of months. There were 4 weeks in June 2011 and 5 weeks in June 2012. Average weekly events and initial claimants may not sum to subtotals and totals due to rounding.

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

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

<sup>4</sup> Includes other industries not shown.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.



**Table 4. Region and state distribution: Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, not seasonally adjusted**

Census region and state	Mass layoff totals				Average weekly mass layoffs <sup>1</sup>			
	Events		Initial Claimants		Events		Initial Claimants	
	June 2011	June 2012	June 2011	June 2012	June 2011	June 2012	June 2011	June 2012
Total <sup>2</sup> .....	1,661	1,890	159,930	198,537	415	378	39,983	39,707
Northeast .....	276	382	30,513	46,039	69	76	7,628	9,208
Connecticut .....	10	15	807	2,233	3	3	202	447
Maine .....	7	6	458	399	2	1	115	80
Massachusetts .....	16	19	1,133	1,850	4	4	283	370
New Hampshire .....	3	6	614	1,154	1	1	154	231
New Jersey .....	44	90	6,432	15,028	11	18	1,608	3,006
New York .....	55	99	5,185	10,248	14	20	1,296	2,050
Pennsylvania .....	124	130	13,892	12,394	31	26	3,473	2,479
Rhode Island .....	10	11	1,276	1,925	3	2	319	385
Vermont .....	7	6	716	808	2	1	179	162
South .....	482	540	45,180	53,862	121	108	11,295	10,772
Alabama .....	20	26	1,922	2,333	5	5	481	467
Arkansas .....	29	19	3,185	2,008	7	4	796	402
Delaware .....	6	4	415	345	2	1	104	69
District of Columbia .....	( <sup>3</sup> )	3	( <sup>3</sup> )	335	( <sup>3</sup> )	1	( <sup>3</sup> )	67
Florida .....	114	127	9,161	11,476	29	25	2,290	2,295
Georgia .....	43	50	4,789	5,246	11	10	1,197	1,049
Kentucky .....	22	26	2,003	2,452	6	5	501	490
Louisiana .....	28	26	2,056	2,192	7	5	514	438
Maryland <sup>4</sup> .....	12	34	1,102	3,891	3	7	276	778
Mississippi .....	5	17	240	1,243	1	3	60	249
North Carolina .....	45	58	4,871	5,320	11	12	1,218	1,064
Oklahoma .....	6	4	481	802	2	1	120	160
South Carolina .....	23	23	1,878	2,047	6	5	470	409
Tennessee .....	13	21	1,438	2,193	3	4	360	439
Texas .....	86	76	9,229	9,341	22	15	2,307	1,868
Virginia .....	25	26	2,071	2,638	6	5	518	528
West Virginia .....	( <sup>3</sup> )	-	( <sup>3</sup> )	-	( <sup>3</sup> )	-	( <sup>3</sup> )	-
Midwest .....	326	355	33,813	37,944	82	71	8,453	7,589
Illinois .....	61	65	6,436	6,223	15	13	1,609	1,245
Indiana .....	28	32	2,722	2,965	7	6	681	593
Iowa .....	14	17	1,359	1,513	4	3	340	303
Kansas .....	8	14	682	1,607	2	3	171	321
Michigan .....	55	64	5,413	8,103	14	13	1,353	1,621
Minnesota .....	17	20	1,249	1,989	4	4	312	398
Missouri .....	42	26	3,176	1,927	11	5	794	385
Nebraska .....	5	5	441	360	1	1	110	72
North Dakota .....	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
Ohio .....	42	50	6,150	5,491	11	10	1,538	1,098
South Dakota .....	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
Wisconsin .....	50	58	5,681	7,202	13	12	1,420	1,440
West .....	577	613	50,424	60,692	144	123	12,606	12,138
Alaska .....	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
Arizona .....	18	13	1,561	1,319	5	3	390	264
California .....	462	489	39,788	49,090	116	98	9,947	9,818
Colorado .....	9	12	708	1,138	2	2	177	228
Hawaii .....	4	5	275	467	1	1	69	93
Idaho .....	8	( <sup>3</sup> )	832	( <sup>3</sup> )	2	( <sup>3</sup> )	208	( <sup>3</sup> )
Montana .....	6	7	531	514	2	1	133	103
Nevada .....	12	18	1,292	1,870	3	4	323	374
New Mexico .....	8	8	663	520	2	2	166	104
Oregon .....	28	30	2,967	2,865	7	6	742	573
Utah .....	( <sup>3</sup> )	5	( <sup>3</sup> )	422	( <sup>3</sup> )	1	( <sup>3</sup> )	84
Washington .....	17	20	1,231	2,064	4	4	308	413
Wyoming .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico .....	10	16	941	2,596	3	3	235	519

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

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

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

<sup>4</sup> Data starting in June 2012 may not be comparable to prior data due to a change in MLS unemployment insurance procedures.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.