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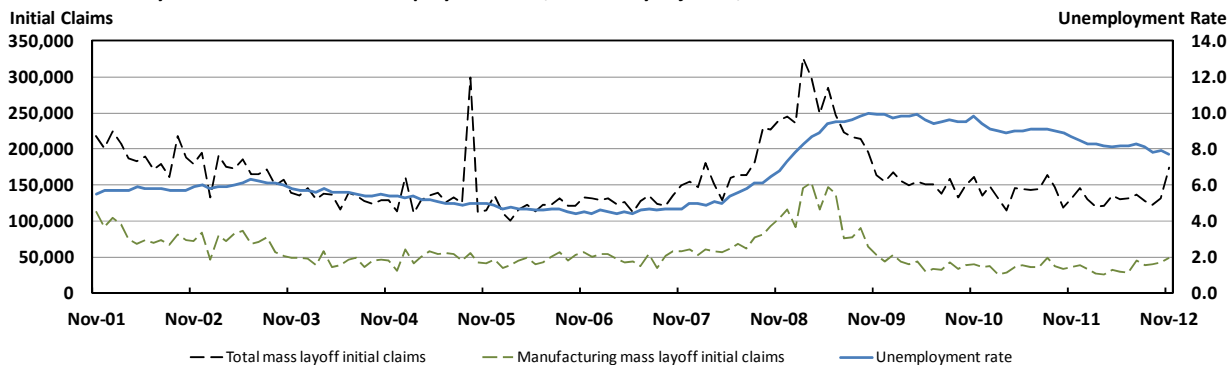
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## MASS LAYOFFS — NOVEMBER 2012

Employers took 1,759 mass layoff actions in November involving 173,558 workers as measured by new filings for unemployment insurance benefits during the month, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. (Data are seasonally adjusted.) Each mass layoff involved at least 50 workers from a single employer. Mass layoff events increased by 399 from October, and the number of associated initial claims increased by 42,385. Mass layoff data for November reflect the impact of Hurricane Sandy on workers in New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania. In November, 413 mass layoff events were reported in the manufacturing sector resulting in 49,169 initial claims. Monthly 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.)

Chart 1. Mass layoff initial claims and unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, November 2001-November 2012



### Hurricane Sandy

Hurricane Sandy made landfall on the Northeast coast on October 29<sup>th</sup>, causing severe damage in some states. Data for November are the first from the Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program to reflect mass layoffs associated with the storm. Additional information on the storm's impact on MLS data will be available in the Extended Mass Layoffs news release for the Fourth Quarter 2012, scheduled to be released on Thursday, February 14, 2013.

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

Industry	Initial Claims	November peak	
		Year	Initial claims
Highway, street, and bridge construction .....	15,458	2012	15,458
Temporary help services <sup>1</sup> .....	14,456	2000	19,023
School and employee bus transportation .....	13,998	2012	13,998
Casino hotels .....	11,901	2012	11,901
Food service contractors .....	11,200	2012	11,200
Commercial bakeries .....	8,562	2012	8,562
Construction machinery manufacturing .....	4,620	2012	4,620
Professional employer organizations <sup>1</sup> .....	3,165	2008	5,873
Motion picture and video production .....	2,908	2000	8,664
Landscaping services .....	2,865	2012	2,865

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

The national unemployment rate was 7.7 percent in November, down from 7.9 percent the prior month and from 8.7 percent a year earlier. Total nonfarm payroll employment increased by 146,000 over the month and by 1,889,000 over the year.

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

The number of mass layoff events in November was 2,339, not seasonally adjusted, resulting in 249,949 initial claims for unemployment insurance. (See table 2.) Over the year, the number of average weekly mass layoff events for November increased by 120 to 468, and associated average weekly initial claims increased by 18,052 to 49,990. Sixteen of the 19 major industry sectors in the private economy reported over-the-year increases in average weekly initial claims, with the largest increase occurring in manufacturing. (See table 3.) Five of the 19 sectors reached a November program high in terms of both average weekly layoff events and initial claims: mining; transportation and warehousing; educational services; health care and social assistance; and accommodation and food services. The six-digit industry with the largest number of private nonfarm initial claims due to mass layoffs was highway, street, and bridge construction. (See table A.)

In November, the manufacturing sector accounted for 25 percent of mass layoff events and 30 percent of associated initial claims in the private economy. Within manufacturing, the numbers of mass layoff claimants were highest in food and in machinery. Fifteen of the 21 manufacturing subsectors experienced over-the-year increases in average weekly initial claims. (See table 3.)

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

Among the census regions, the Northeast, where Hurricane Sandy had the greatest impact, registered the largest number of initial claims due to mass layoffs in November. All four regions experienced over-the-year increases in average weekly initial claims, with the Northeast increasing to 16,898, a program high for that area for any month. (See table 4.)

Among the states, California recorded the highest number of mass layoff initial claims in November, followed by New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania. Thirty-seven states experienced over-the-year increases in average weekly initial claims, led by New Jersey and New York. Four states reached a November program high in terms of both average weekly layoff events and initial claims: Alaska, Maine, New Jersey, and New York. (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 Mass Layoffs news release for December 2012 and Annual Totals for 2012 is scheduled to be released on Friday, January 25, 2013, at 10:00 a.m. (EST).**

#### **Revision of Seasonally Adjusted Mass Layoff Data**

In accordance with usual practice, the release of mass layoff data for December 2012, scheduled for January 25, 2013, will incorporate annual updating of seasonal adjustment factors. Seasonally adjusted estimates back to January 2008 are subject to revision.

# 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, December 2008 to November 2012, seasonally adjusted**

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2008						
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
July .....	1,340	137,420	1,208	127,092	364	44,920
August .....	1,267	127,454	1,148	117,952	314	38,667
September .....	1,316	122,462	1,198	113,824	366	39,748
October .....	1,360	131,173	1,220	120,794	344	42,946
November .....	1,759	173,558	1,582	160,733	413	49,169

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

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2008						
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
July .....	1,515	157,753	1,321	144,340	559	74,963
August .....	1,063	104,045	992	97,694	251	31,193
September .....	811	70,570	749	66,214	221	22,748
October .....	1,142	109,829	968	97,390	277	37,702
November .....	2,339	249,949	2,078	228,124	551	72,690

**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	
	November 2011	November 2012	November 2011	November 2012	November 2011	November 2012	November 2011	November 2012
Total <sup>2</sup> .....	1,393	2,339	127,750	249,949	348	468	31,938	49,990
Total, private .....	1,332	2,243	123,294	240,496	333	449	30,824	48,099
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting .....	87	165	5,820	12,372	22	33	1,455	2,474
Total, private nonfarm .....	1,245	2,078	117,474	228,124	311	416	29,369	45,625
Mining .....	10	37	739	2,963	3	7	185	593
Utilities .....	( <sup>3</sup> )	5	( <sup>3</sup> )	457	( <sup>3</sup> )	1	( <sup>3</sup> )	91
Construction .....	260	404	21,526	35,561	65	81	5,382	7,112
Construction of buildings .....	32	49	2,772	4,526	8	10	693	905
Heavy and civil engineering construction .....	156	226	13,320	21,196	39	45	3,330	4,239
Specialty trade contractors .....	72	129	5,434	9,839	18	26	1,359	1,968
Manufacturing .....	349	551	37,799	72,690	87	110	9,450	14,538
Food .....	64	104	6,312	18,635	16	21	1,578	3,727
Beverage and tobacco products .....	12	11	925	1,103	3	2	231	221
Textile mills .....	11	29	1,181	4,232	3	6	295	846
Textile product mills .....	4	6	362	577	1	1	91	115
Apparel .....	7	20	1,198	1,621	2	4	300	324
Leather and allied products .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wood products .....	25	21	2,410	1,611	6	4	603	322
Paper .....	12	11	851	1,031	3	2	213	206
Printing and related support activities .....	8	15	624	1,151	2	3	156	230
Petroleum and coal products .....	3	18	160	1,415	1	4	40	283
Chemicals .....	5	15	394	1,296	1	3	99	259
Plastics and rubber products .....	13	25	947	2,811	3	5	237	562
Nonmetallic mineral products .....	20	21	1,360	1,835	5	4	340	367
Primary metals .....	13	42	1,092	4,376	3	8	273	875
Fabricated metal products .....	17	47	1,315	5,110	4	9	329	1,022
Machinery .....	26	40	3,223	9,920	7	8	806	1,984
Computer and electronic products .....	17	25	990	2,060	4	5	248	412
Electrical equipment and appliances .....	8	14	745	2,378	2	3	186	476
Transportation equipment .....	63	58	10,771	7,962	16	12	2,693	1,592
Furniture and related products .....	14	22	2,285	2,554	4	4	571	511
Miscellaneous manufacturing .....	7	7	654	1,012	2	1	164	202
Wholesale trade .....	18	49	1,414	5,081	5	10	354	1,016
Retail trade <sup>4</sup> .....	69	132	6,001	12,573	17	26	1,500	2,515
Building material and garden supply stores .....	11	10	826	890	3	2	207	178
Food and beverage stores .....	16	31	1,372	3,330	4	6	343	666
Clothing and clothing accessories stores .....	4	13	183	865	1	3	46	173
General merchandise stores .....	23	43	2,525	5,111	6	9	631	1,022
Transportation and warehousing <sup>4</sup> .....	72	169	6,993	19,052	18	34	1,748	3,810
Truck transportation .....	10	12	521	926	3	2	130	185
Transit and ground passenger transportation .....	49	126	5,242	15,323	12	25	1,311	3,065
Support activities for transportation .....	( <sup>3</sup> )	11	( <sup>3</sup> )	1,084	( <sup>3</sup> )	2	( <sup>3</sup> )	217
Information .....	33	32	3,682	3,884	8	6	921	777
Finance and insurance .....	17	22	2,061	1,629	4	4	515	326
Real estate and rental and leasing .....	( <sup>3</sup> )	10	( <sup>3</sup> )	653	( <sup>3</sup> )	2	( <sup>3</sup> )	131
Professional and technical services .....	48	53	4,724	5,119	12	11	1,181	1,024
Management of companies and enterprises .....	6	7	449	847	2	1	112	169
Administrative and waste services .....	206	312	16,714	27,260	52	62	4,179	5,452
Educational services .....	7	9	434	628	2	2	109	126
Health care and social assistance .....	26	51	2,233	5,336	7	10	558	1,067
Arts, entertainment, and recreation .....	30	44	2,864	3,869	8	9	716	774
Accommodation and food services .....	78	173	8,560	28,944	20	35	2,140	5,789
Accommodation .....	20	61	1,866	14,192	5	12	467	2,838
Food services and drinking places .....	58	112	6,694	14,752	15	22	1,674	2,950
Other services, except public administration .....	9	17	710	1,534	2	3	178	307
Unclassified .....	-	1	-	44	-	-	-	9
Government .....	61	96	4,456	9,453	15	19	1,114	1,891
Federal .....	11	8	913	694	3	2	228	139
State .....	19	28	1,384	2,733	5	6	346	547
State government education .....	3	6	174	623	1	1	44	125
Local .....	31	60	2,159	6,026	8	12	540	1,205
Local government education .....	8	25	496	2,487	2	5	124	497

<sup>1</sup> Average weekly analysis mitigates the effect of differing lengths of months. There were 4 weeks in November 2011 and 5 weeks in November 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	
	November 2011	November 2012	November 2011	November 2012	November 2011	November 2012	November 2011	November 2012
Total <sup>2</sup> .....	1,393	2,339	127,750	249,949	348	468	31,938	49,990
Northeast .....	237	703	21,086	84,490	59	141	5,272	16,898
Connecticut .....	9	9	805	1,344	2	2	201	269
Maine .....	( <sup>3</sup> )	10	( <sup>3</sup> )	1,193	( <sup>3</sup> )	2	( <sup>3</sup> )	239
Massachusetts .....	16	14	1,248	1,608	4	3	312	322
New Hampshire .....	4	5	296	378	1	1	74	76
New Jersey .....	35	215	4,114	33,307	9	43	1,029	6,661
New York .....	61	230	5,520	24,548	15	46	1,380	4,910
Pennsylvania .....	102	209	8,178	20,958	26	42	2,045	4,192
Rhode Island .....	( <sup>3</sup> )	3	( <sup>3</sup> )	281	( <sup>3</sup> )	1	( <sup>3</sup> )	56
Vermont .....	5	8	543	873	1	2	136	175
South .....	349	502	33,887	55,755	87	100	8,472	11,151
Alabama .....	19	32	1,798	3,211	5	6	450	642
Arkansas .....	19	25	1,843	3,594	5	5	461	719
Delaware .....	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
District of Columbia .....	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
Florida .....	53	57	3,420	4,783	13	11	855	957
Georgia .....	28	29	2,372	4,489	7	6	593	898
Kentucky .....	25	30	2,934	3,424	6	6	734	685
Louisiana .....	17	12	1,404	1,379	4	2	351	276
Maryland <sup>4</sup> .....	7	18	643	1,384	2	4	161	277
Mississippi .....	17	18	1,607	1,477	4	4	402	295
North Carolina .....	30	89	2,524	9,407	8	18	631	1,881
Oklahoma .....	7	6	1,464	798	2	1	366	160
South Carolina .....	9	21	894	3,009	2	4	224	602
Tennessee .....	14	19	988	2,085	4	4	247	417
Texas .....	73	97	8,862	11,680	18	19	2,216	2,336
Virginia .....	26	33	2,788	3,850	7	7	697	770
West Virginia .....	( <sup>3</sup> )	9	( <sup>3</sup> )	675	( <sup>3</sup> )	2	( <sup>3</sup> )	135
Midwest .....	391	498	40,372	57,438	98	100	10,093	11,488
Illinois .....	57	86	5,056	12,919	14	17	1,264	2,584
Indiana .....	32	36	4,367	5,474	8	7	1,092	1,095
Iowa .....	22	33	2,797	3,540	6	7	699	708
Kansas .....	( <sup>3</sup> )	12	( <sup>3</sup> )	1,376	( <sup>3</sup> )	2	( <sup>3</sup> )	275
Michigan .....	54	68	7,046	7,361	14	14	1,762	1,472
Minnesota .....	36	56	2,991	5,184	9	11	748	1,037
Missouri .....	22	30	1,440	2,974	6	6	360	595
Nebraska .....	6	11	399	963	2	2	100	193
North Dakota .....	( <sup>3</sup> )	8	( <sup>3</sup> )	843	( <sup>3</sup> )	2	( <sup>3</sup> )	169
Ohio .....	66	69	6,017	7,784	17	14	1,504	1,557
South Dakota .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin .....	90	89	9,359	9,020	23	18	2,340	1,804
West .....	416	636	32,405	52,266	104	127	8,101	10,453
Alaska .....	6	9	395	1,325	2	2	99	265
Arizona .....	7	10	666	788	2	2	167	158
California .....	275	451	19,677	34,672	69	90	4,919	6,934
Colorado .....	16	10	1,358	992	4	2	340	198
Hawaii .....	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
Idaho .....	17	20	1,214	1,626	4	4	304	325
Montana .....	10	12	895	1,084	3	2	224	217
Nevada .....	15	25	1,754	2,281	4	5	439	456
New Mexico .....	( <sup>3</sup> )	13	( <sup>3</sup> )	730	( <sup>3</sup> )	3	( <sup>3</sup> )	146
Oregon .....	21	37	2,225	3,792	5	7	556	758
Utah .....	10	( <sup>3</sup> )	704	( <sup>3</sup> )	3	( <sup>3</sup> )	176	( <sup>3</sup> )
Washington .....	33	40	3,033	4,079	8	8	758	816
Wyoming .....	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
Puerto Rico .....	10	4	1,048	340	3	1	262	68

<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.