

For release 10:00 a.m. (EDT) Friday, September 21, 2012

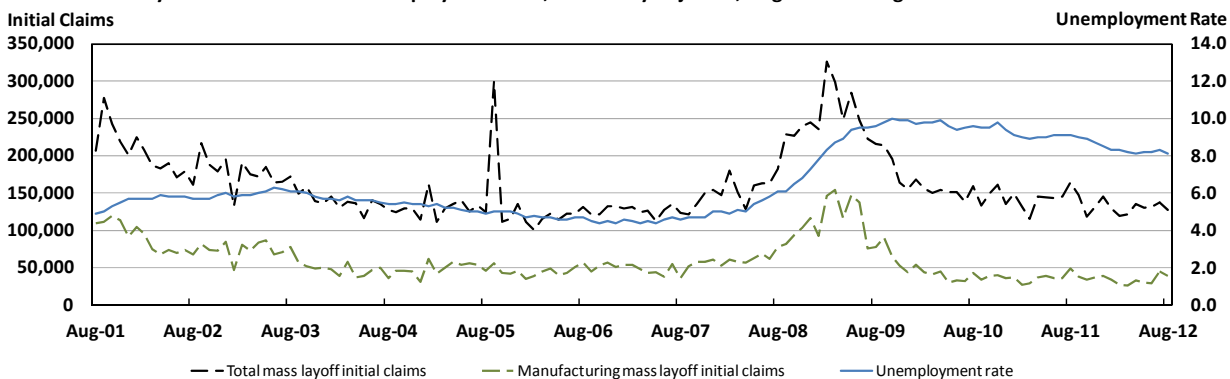
USDL-12-1889

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## MASS LAYOFFS — AUGUST 2012

Employers took 1,267 mass layoff actions in August involving 127,454 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 in August decreased by 73 from July, and the number of associated initial claims decreased by 9,966. Year-to-date mass layoff events (10,692) and initial claims (1,032,764) both recorded their lowest figures for a January-August period since 2007. In August, 314 mass layoff events were reported in the manufacturing sector resulting in 38,667 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.)

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



The national unemployment rate was 8.1 percent in August, down from 8.3 percent the prior month and from 9.1 percent a year earlier. Total nonfarm payroll employment increased by 96,000 over the month and by 1,808,000 over the year.

### Industry Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

The number of mass layoff events in August was 1,063, not seasonally adjusted, resulting in 104,045 initial claims for unemployment insurance. (See table 2.) Over the year, the number of average weekly mass layoff events for August decreased by 27 to 213, and associated average weekly initial claims decreased by 3,994 to 20,809. Six of the 19 major industry sectors in the private economy reported over-

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

Industry	Initial Claims	August peak	
		Year	Initial claims
Temporary help services <sup>1</sup> .....	8,257	1999	11,533
School and employee bus transportation .....	6,975	2012	6,975
Motion picture and video production .....	3,138	2003	6,812
Professional employer organizations <sup>1</sup> .....	2,236	2008	5,252
Rolled, drawn, extruded, and alloyed copper .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	2012	( <sup>2</sup> )
Motor vehicle metal stamping .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	2012	( <sup>2</sup> )
Automobile manufacturing .....	1,935	2001	8,166
Discount department stores .....	1,916	2007	2,953
Department stores, except discount .....	1,834	1996	2,151
Food service contractors .....	1,399	2011	1,826

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

<sup>2</sup> Data do not meet BLS or state agency disclosure standards.

the-year decreases in average weekly initial claims, with the largest decrease occurring in information. (See table 3.) In August 2012, the six-digit industry with the largest number of private nonfarm initial claims due to mass layoffs was temporary help services. (See table A.)

In August, the manufacturing sector accounted for 25 percent of mass layoff events and 31 percent of associated initial claims in the private economy. Within manufacturing, the numbers of mass layoff claimants were highest in transportation equipment and in food. Fourteen 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 South registered the largest number of initial claims due to mass layoffs in August. Three of the 4 regions experienced over-the-year decreases in average weekly initial claims, with the largest decrease occurring in the Northeast. (See table 4.)

Among the states, California recorded the highest number of mass layoff initial claims in August, followed by New York, Pennsylvania, Texas, and North Carolina. Twenty-seven states and the District of Columbia experienced over-the-year decreases in average weekly initial claims, led by Massachusetts, New Jersey, and South Carolina. (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 September is scheduled to be released on Tuesday, October 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, September 2008 to August 2012, seasonally adjusted**

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2008						
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
July .....	1,340	137,420	1,208	127,092	364	44,920
August .....	1,267	127,454	1,148	117,952	314	38,667

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

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
<b>2008</b>						
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
<b>2009</b>						
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
<b>2010</b>						
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
<b>2011</b>						
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
<b>2012</b>						
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

**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	
	August 2011	August 2012	August 2011	August 2012	August 2011	August 2012	August 2011	August 2012
Total <sup>2</sup> .....	961	1,063	99,213	104,045	240	213	24,803	20,809
Total, private .....	904	1,016	94,711	99,596	226	203	23,678	19,919
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting .....	29	24	1,552	1,902	7	5	388	380
Total, private nonfarm .....	875	992	93,159	97,694	219	198	23,290	19,539
Mining .....	( <sup>3</sup> )	9	( <sup>3</sup> )	747	( <sup>3</sup> )	2	( <sup>3</sup> )	149
Utilities .....	-	( <sup>3</sup> )	-	( <sup>3</sup> )	-	( <sup>3</sup> )	-	( <sup>3</sup> )
Construction .....	65	96	4,628	6,554	16	19	1,157	1,311
Construction of buildings .....	9	20	903	1,387	2	4	226	277
Heavy and civil engineering construction .....	16	24	1,165	1,740	4	5	291	348
Specialty trade contractors .....	40	52	2,560	3,427	10	10	640	685
Manufacturing .....	228	251	26,916	31,193	57	50	6,729	6,239
Food .....	51	47	4,585	4,958	13	9	1,146	992
Beverage and tobacco products .....	6	3	472	254	2	1	118	51
Textile mills .....	8	11	944	1,308	2	2	236	262
Textile product mills .....	3	( <sup>3</sup> )	200	( <sup>3</sup> )	1	( <sup>3</sup> )	50	( <sup>3</sup> )
Apparel .....	10	9	1,024	767	3	2	256	153
Leather and allied products .....	-	( <sup>3</sup> )	-	( <sup>3</sup> )	-	( <sup>3</sup> )	-	( <sup>3</sup> )
Wood products .....	11	15	1,242	1,166	3	3	311	233
Paper .....	7	4	512	314	2	1	128	63
Printing and related support activities .....	6	( <sup>3</sup> )	569	( <sup>3</sup> )	2	( <sup>3</sup> )	142	( <sup>3</sup> )
Petroleum and coal products .....	-	( <sup>3</sup> )	-	( <sup>3</sup> )	-	( <sup>3</sup> )	-	( <sup>3</sup> )
Chemicals .....	6	4	303	267	2	1	76	53
Plastics and rubber products .....	8	13	705	1,198	2	3	176	240
Nonmetallic mineral products .....	11	6	685	377	3	1	171	75
Primary metals .....	5	8	415	2,760	1	2	104	552
Fabricated metal products .....	11	13	1,051	1,087	3	3	263	217
Machinery .....	16	27	4,407	3,405	4	5	1,102	681
Computer and electronic products .....	10	20	884	1,432	3	4	221	286
Electrical equipment and appliances .....	12	12	2,537	1,395	3	2	634	279
Transportation equipment .....	30	38	4,688	8,715	8	8	1,172	1,743
Furniture and related products .....	7	7	952	415	2	1	238	83
Miscellaneous manufacturing .....	10	7	741	736	3	1	185	147
Wholesale trade .....	17	21	1,347	2,178	4	4	337	436
Retail trade <sup>4</sup> .....	79	115	6,804	11,071	20	23	1,701	2,214
Building material and garden supply stores .....	5	14	436	1,395	1	3	109	279
Food and beverage stores .....	10	15	720	1,348	3	3	180	270
Clothing and clothing accessories stores .....	6	9	386	512	2	2	97	102
General merchandise stores .....	32	42	3,378	5,491	8	8	845	1,098
Transportation and warehousing <sup>4</sup> .....	74	94	7,181	9,728	19	19	1,795	1,946
Truck transportation .....	5	5	240	483	1	1	60	97
Transit and ground passenger transportation .....	56	67	5,697	7,332	14	13	1,424	1,466
Support activities for transportation .....	4	5	228	452	1	1	57	90
Information .....	58	33	18,813	4,653	15	7	4,703	931
Finance and insurance .....	26	28	1,647	2,359	7	6	412	472
Real estate and rental and leasing .....	4	5	235	657	1	1	59	131
Professional and technical services .....	24	31	1,737	2,608	6	6	434	522
Management of companies and enterprises .....	4	8	269	721	1	2	67	144
Administrative and waste services .....	162	167	13,158	14,043	41	33	3,290	2,809
Educational services .....	11	15	1,329	1,848	3	3	332	370
Health care and social assistance .....	30	31	2,279	2,010	8	6	570	402
Arts, entertainment, and recreation .....	17	23	1,438	1,884	4	5	360	377
Accommodation and food services .....	65	52	4,533	4,300	16	10	1,133	860
Accommodation .....	18	13	989	1,009	5	3	247	202
Food services and drinking places .....	47	39	3,544	3,291	12	8	886	658
Other services, except public administration .....	8	8	654	874	2	2	164	175
Unclassified .....	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
Government .....	57	47	4,502	4,449	14	9	1,126	890
Federal .....	10	6	833	580	3	1	208	116
State .....	15	8	1,267	900	4	2	317	180
State government education .....	7	4	684	429	2	1	171	86
Local .....	32	33	2,402	2,969	8	7	601	594
Local government education .....	13	12	1,172	1,026	3	2	293	205

<sup>1</sup> Average weekly analysis mitigates the effect of differing lengths of months. There were 4 weeks in August 2011 and 5 weeks in August 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	
	August 2011	August 2012	August 2011	August 2012	August 2011	August 2012	August 2011	August 2012
Total <sup>2</sup> .....	961	1,063	99,213	104,045	240	213	24,803	20,809
Northeast .....	187	242	29,937	25,277	47	48	7,484	5,055
Connecticut .....	3	7	280	540	1	1	70	108
Maine .....	( <sup>3</sup> )	3	( <sup>3</sup> )	353	( <sup>3</sup> )	1	( <sup>3</sup> )	71
Massachusetts .....	12	10	6,030	896	3	2	1,508	179
New Hampshire .....	( <sup>3</sup> )	5	( <sup>3</sup> )	578	( <sup>3</sup> )	1	( <sup>3</sup> )	116
New Jersey .....	23	25	6,817	1,960	6	5	1,704	392
New York .....	71	99	7,506	12,317	18	20	1,877	2,463
Pennsylvania .....	70	90	7,830	8,172	18	18	1,958	1,634
Rhode Island .....	4	( <sup>3</sup> )	882	( <sup>3</sup> )	1	( <sup>3</sup> )	221	( <sup>3</sup> )
Vermont .....	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
South .....	277	287	25,771	30,553	69	57	6,443	6,111
Alabama .....	14	13	1,310	1,071	4	3	328	214
Arkansas .....	10	12	909	1,276	3	2	227	255
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 .....	78	60	5,176	4,677	20	12	1,294	935
Georgia .....	30	12	2,447	953	8	2	612	191
Kentucky .....	13	28	1,935	2,933	3	6	484	587
Louisiana .....	7	5	378	318	2	1	95	64
Maryland <sup>4</sup> .....	4	16	812	1,257	1	3	203	251
Mississippi .....	10	13	613	842	3	3	153	168
North Carolina .....	21	35	1,624	5,651	5	7	406	1,130
Oklahoma .....	( <sup>3</sup> )	4	( <sup>3</sup> )	266	( <sup>3</sup> )	1	( <sup>3</sup> )	53
South Carolina .....	20	9	2,871	870	5	2	718	174
Tennessee .....	10	8	1,021	650	3	2	255	130
Texas .....	37	52	3,836	7,586	9	10	959	1,517
Virginia .....	17	13	1,988	1,453	4	3	497	291
West Virginia .....	( <sup>3</sup> )	4	( <sup>3</sup> )	433	( <sup>3</sup> )	1	( <sup>3</sup> )	87
Midwest .....	181	172	20,541	18,179	45	34	5,135	3,636
Illinois .....	35	52	5,514	4,589	9	10	1,379	918
Indiana .....	13	13	1,215	3,425	3	3	304	685
Iowa .....	9	8	1,796	742	2	2	449	148
Kansas .....	9	( <sup>3</sup> )	1,497	( <sup>3</sup> )	2	( <sup>3</sup> )	374	( <sup>3</sup> )
Michigan .....	21	20	1,986	1,460	5	4	497	292
Minnesota .....	7	4	607	561	2	1	152	112
Missouri .....	17	18	1,145	1,625	4	4	286	325
Nebraska .....	4	3	247	377	1	1	62	75
North Dakota .....	3	( <sup>3</sup> )	410	( <sup>3</sup> )	1	( <sup>3</sup> )	103	( <sup>3</sup> )
Ohio .....	25	21	2,420	2,576	6	4	605	515
South Dakota .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin .....	38	28	3,704	2,449	10	6	926	490
West .....	316	362	22,964	30,036	79	72	5,741	6,007
Alaska .....	4	8	307	792	1	2	77	158
Arizona .....	5	14	341	994	1	3	85	199
California .....	251	291	17,552	23,157	63	58	4,388	4,631
Colorado .....	6	3	547	224	2	1	137	45
Hawaii .....	( <sup>3</sup> )	-	( <sup>3</sup> )	-	( <sup>3</sup> )	-	( <sup>3</sup> )	-
Idaho .....	4	9	255	1,129	1	2	64	226
Montana .....	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
Nevada .....	11	7	1,158	597	3	1	290	119
New Mexico .....	5	( <sup>3</sup> )	338	( <sup>3</sup> )	1	( <sup>3</sup> )	85	( <sup>3</sup> )
Oregon .....	10	13	836	1,347	3	3	209	269
Utah .....	3	3	218	169	1	1	55	34
Washington .....	14	11	1,170	1,261	4	2	293	252
Wyoming .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico .....	12	13	1,282	1,266	3	3	321	253

<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.