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MASS LAYOFFS — MAY 2011

Employers took 1,599 mass layoff actions in May involving 143,540 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 May increased by 35, or 2 percent, from April, while the number of associated initial claims decreased by 387, or less than 1 percent. In May, 373 mass layoff events were reported in the manufacturing sector, seasonally adjusted, resulting in 38,673 initial claims; both figures increased over the month. (See table 1.)

Chart 1. Mass layoff events, seasonally adjusted, June 2006-May 2011

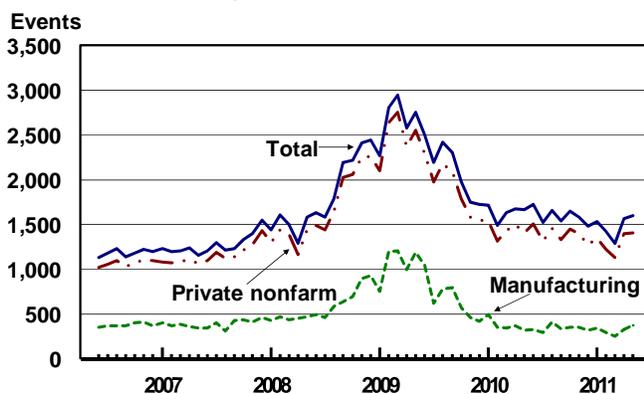
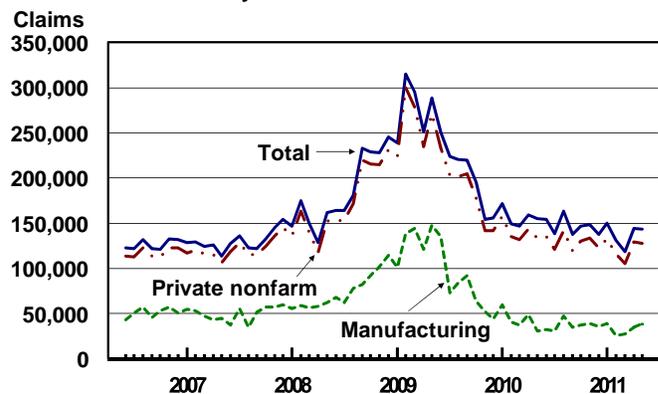


Chart 2. Mass layoff initial claims, seasonally adjusted, June 2006-May 2011



The national unemployment rate was 9.1 percent in May, essentially unchanged from the prior month but down from 9.6 percent a year earlier. In May, total nonfarm payroll employment increased by 54,000 over the month and by 870,000 over the year.

Industry Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

The number of mass layoff events in May was 1,367, not seasonally adjusted, resulting in 119,911 initial claims for unemployment insurance. The number of mass layoff events was about the same (1,354 events) as recorded in May 2010, while associated initial claims decreased by 3,422, or 3 percent. (See table 2.) Fourteen of the 19 major industry sectors in the private economy reported over-the-year declines in initial claims, with the largest decreases occurring in construction, retail trade, and professional and technical services. The six-digit industry with the largest number of initial claims in

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

Industry	Initial claims	May peak	
		Year	Initial claims
Temporary help services ¹	9,546	2002	16,992
Food service contractors	8,601	2009	11,216
Child day care services	7,120	2011	7,120
Motion picture and video production	4,142	1999	8,985
Colleges and universities	2,095	2011	2,095
Full-service restaurants	1,998	2009	2,437
Junior colleges	1,857	2010	2,049
Other individual and family services	1,824	2011	1,824
Nonresidential plumbing and HVAC contractors	1,705	2009	2,176
Casino hotels	1,694	2009	2,323

¹ See the Technical Note for more information on this industry.

May 2011 was temporary help services. (See table A. The table includes both publicly and privately owned entities.)

The manufacturing sector accounted for 20 percent of all mass layoff events and 21 percent of initial claims filed in May. A year earlier, manufacturing made up 16 percent of events and initial claims. Within this sector, the number of claimants in May 2011 was greatest in the food and transportation equipment subsectors. Twelve of the 21 manufacturing subsectors experienced over-the-year increases in initial claims, with the largest increases occurring in food and in transportation equipment. (See table 3.)

Geographic Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Two of the 4 regions and 5 of the 9 divisions experienced over-the-year decreases in initial claims for unemployment insurance due to mass layoffs in May. Among the census regions, the West registered the largest over-the-year decrease in initial claims. Of the geographic divisions, the Pacific had the largest over-the-year decline in initial claims. The East South Central division registered the largest over-the-year increase in initial claims. (See table 5.)

California recorded the highest number of mass layoff initial claims in May, followed by Pennsylvania, Florida, and Mississippi. Twenty-nine states experienced over-the-year increases in initial claims, led by Mississippi. (See table 6.)

Note

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

information on the industry classification and location of the establishment and on the demographics of the laid-off workers. Because monthly figures include short-term layoffs of 30 days or less, the sum of the figures for the 3 months in a quarter will be higher than the quarterly figure for mass layoffs of more than 30 days. (See table 4.) See the Technical Note for more detailed definitions.

The Mass Layoffs news release for June is scheduled to be released on Friday, July 22, 2011, at 10:00 a.m. (EDT).

Technical Note

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

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

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

Seasonal adjustment

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

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

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

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

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2007						
June	1,207	127,776	1,097	119,007	342	37,552
July	1,295	136,168	1,193	128,208	401	55,906
August	1,217	122,450	1,126	115,305	312	34,877
September	1,233	121,998	1,140	115,675	430	51,731
October	1,330	133,063	1,210	124,455	439	56,970
November	1,397	145,339	1,269	135,651	408	56,985
December	1,553	154,275	1,435	144,785	463	59,445
2008						
January	1,437	146,900	1,302	135,622	431	55,562
February	1,604	175,128	1,441	163,475	471	59,118
March	1,500	150,502	1,388	140,424	435	56,156
April	1,292	128,901	1,162	118,016	449	58,402
May	1,582	161,944	1,444	152,230	468	62,452
June	1,631	164,508	1,488	153,014	491	68,198
July	1,581	164,497	1,443	153,720	463	62,425
August	1,791	181,107	1,653	171,705	583	77,874
September	2,192	233,034	2,024	219,532	635	82,471
October	2,221	229,254	2,062	215,787	697	92,408
November	2,415	228,107	2,256	214,631	900	102,284
December	2,443	245,661	2,264	231,138	927	114,280
2009						
January	2,272	238,717	2,103	224,850	756	100,927
February	2,801	315,507	2,636	300,042	1,194	138,583
March	2,950	295,543	2,758	279,027	1,205	144,713
April	2,579	251,032	2,368	234,796	997	121,435
May	2,758	288,319	2,557	271,425	1,187	147,548
June	2,506	250,275	2,293	232,814	1,048	135,389
July	2,192	223,697	1,977	203,365	620	72,932
August	2,419	220,262	2,177	201,951	778	83,837
September	2,305	219,924	2,095	204,596	799	91,665
October	1,975	195,347	1,780	177,977	570	63,646
November	1,754	154,223	1,585	141,439	464	51,891
December	1,725	156,274	1,545	141,649	420	43,584
2010						
January	1,716	171,633	1,541	157,597	494	60,059
February	1,492	149,369	1,318	135,490	351	40,564
March	1,635	146,901	1,436	131,953	347	37,273
April	1,675	159,358	1,498	143,814	371	48,646
May	1,665	155,352	1,405	133,913	314	30,967
June	1,729	153,937	1,504	134,837	326	32,646
July	1,528	138,581	1,316	121,378	296	30,752
August	1,658	163,325	1,453	141,489	409	47,668
September	1,541	137,941	1,331	119,654	336	34,641
October	1,649	147,204	1,445	130,264	353	37,394
November	1,579	148,800	1,397	133,845	350	39,072
December	1,483	137,992	1,272	122,688	319	35,977
2011						
January	1,534	149,799	1,344	132,730	341	39,189
February	1,421	130,818	1,220	116,190	291	26,060
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

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

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2007						
June	1,599	172,810	1,318	148,669	313	36,571
July	1,599	175,419	1,450	164,939	684	101,390
August	963	93,458	908	88,345	220	23,361
September	717	67,385	667	64,026	246	29,381
October	1,083	108,455	929	97,716	338	50,918
November	1,799	198,220	1,593	181,184	514	75,413
December	2,167	224,214	2,071	216,898	699	91,754
2008						
January	1,647	154,503	1,520	144,191	488	54,418
February	1,269	119,508	1,178	113,587	361	42,527
March	1,089	114,541	1,039	110,147	333	43,740
April	1,272	130,810	1,172	121,625	394	48,188
May	1,552	159,471	1,438	150,462	388	51,698
June	1,622	166,742	1,315	140,916	309	42,097
July	1,891	200,382	1,687	186,018	760	108,733
August	1,427	139,999	1,343	133,146	414	51,912
September	1,292	129,586	1,202	122,505	361	46,391
October	2,125	221,784	1,917	205,553	689	100,457
November	2,574	241,589	2,389	226,657	997	107,620
December	3,377	351,305	3,232	340,220	1,378	172,529
2009						
January	3,806	388,813	3,633	375,293	1,461	172,757
February	2,262	218,438	2,173	210,755	945	103,588
March	2,191	228,387	2,107	221,397	940	114,747
April	2,547	256,930	2,385	243,321	887	100,872
May	2,738	289,628	2,572	274,047	1,005	123,683
June	2,519	256,357	2,051	216,063	674	85,726
July	3,054	336,654	2,659	296,589	1,133	154,208
August	1,428	125,024	1,334	117,193	436	41,151
September	1,371	123,177	1,258	115,141	448	51,126
October	1,934	193,904	1,678	172,883	566	69,655
November	1,870	164,496	1,679	150,751	517	55,053
December	2,310	214,648	2,166	203,655	615	64,540
2010						
January	2,860	278,679	2,682	265,074	962	104,846
February	1,183	102,818	1,091	96,022	282	30,728
March	1,197	111,727	1,111	105,514	273	29,745
April	1,840	199,690	1,697	184,654	424	55,178
May	1,354	123,333	1,170	109,203	216	19,334
June	1,861	171,190	1,355	125,872	212	21,083
July	2,124	206,254	1,732	172,248	532	64,200
August	976	92,435	897	83,021	230	23,088
September	920	77,654	806	67,987	187	19,403
October	1,642	148,638	1,373	127,865	351	40,861
November	1,676	158,048	1,477	142,591	389	41,383
December	1,931	184,130	1,763	172,881	465	52,816
2011						
January	2,558	246,463	2,372	229,765	693	75,006
February	1,024	85,585	919	78,718	222	18,471
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

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

Industry	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	May 2010	March 2011	April 2011	May 2011	May 2010	March 2011	April 2011	May 2011
Seasonally adjusted								
Total	1,665	1,286	1,564	1,599	155,352	118,523	143,927	143,540
Total, private nonfarm	1,405	1,128	1,401	1,405	133,913	105,636	129,702	127,494
Manufacturing	314	253	327	373	30,967	27,619	35,022	38,673
Not seasonally adjusted								
Total ¹	1,354	908	1,750	1,367	123,333	85,095	189,919	119,911
Total, private	1,197	874	1,685	1,243	110,968	82,046	183,436	109,881
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	27	30	60	22	1,765	2,032	6,958	1,350
Total, private nonfarm	1,170	844	1,625	1,221	109,203	80,014	176,478	108,531
Mining	(²)	3	4	5	(²)	247	270	308
Utilities	5	4	(²)	(²)	449	547	(²)	(²)
Construction	159	99	161	137	12,129	7,569	12,121	9,875
Manufacturing	216	191	397	270	19,334	20,869	47,104	25,199
Food	47	45	84	64	4,015	4,338	9,064	6,036
Beverage and tobacco products	5	4	6	(²)	386	242	438	(²)
Textile mills	3	3	5	12	391	328	792	1,045
Textile product mills	3	3	6	(²)	407	481	536	(²)
Apparel	8	4	10	10	498	374	964	1,174
Leather and allied products	-	-	-	(²)	-	-	-	(²)
Wood products	11	24	19	10	913	2,354	1,681	755
Paper	3	7	6	9	277	622	590	934
Printing and related support activities	12	5	8	14	1,065	359	858	1,182
Petroleum and coal products	3	(²)	-	(²)	205	(²)	-	(²)
Chemicals	8	(²)	5	8	530	(²)	453	503
Plastics and rubber products	6	4	21	14	329	321	2,113	1,082
Nonmetallic mineral products	5	5	9	6	342	404	926	635
Primary metals	12	8	12	11	1,147	536	944	1,053
Fabricated metal products	12	12	21	11	910	916	1,758	848
Machinery	20	11	16	12	1,971	1,077	2,552	2,054
Computer and electronic products	13	10	18	12	1,015	808	1,675	731
Electrical equipment and appliances	11	8	16	7	865	2,886	1,736	1,049
Transportation equipment	20	19	117	45	2,860	2,887	18,328	4,146
Furniture and related products	5	10	9	12	409	1,099	831	888
Miscellaneous manufacturing	9	5	9	5	799	530	865	456
Wholesale trade	18	18	27	21	1,183	1,393	2,005	1,777
Retail trade	121	89	147	108	9,982	9,012	16,501	8,244
Transportation and warehousing	47	44	194	38	4,781	5,133	26,537	3,371
Information	41	36	42	36	6,310	3,788	5,689	5,394
Finance and insurance	23	19	42	24	1,761	1,354	3,482	1,616
Real estate and rental and leasing	9	6	15	7	698	452	1,389	457
Professional and technical services	61	35	80	50	5,534	3,771	8,572	4,062
Management of companies and enterprises	(²)	3	7	(²)	(²)	194	550	(²)
Administrative and waste services	175	151	262	203	17,363	11,303	23,380	15,938
Educational services	10	4	17	15	766	265	2,522	1,201
Health care and social assistance	84	33	46	102	7,337	2,038	3,397	11,059
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	32	13	45	24	2,063	893	4,650	1,835
Accommodation and food services	129	88	127	148	16,045	10,491	17,269	15,483
Other services, except public administration	34	8	9	28	2,933	695	845	2,361
Unclassified	-	-	(²)	-	-	-	(²)	-
Government	157	34	65	124	12,365	3,049	6,483	10,030
Federal	19	5	6	12	1,864	532	582	1,160
State	39	10	18	32	2,904	1,389	1,714	2,136
Local	99	19	41	80	7,597	1,128	4,187	6,734

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, April 2009 to May 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								
April	2,547	256,930	2,385	243,321				
May	2,738	289,628	2,572	274,047				
June	2,519	256,357	2,051	216,063				
Second Quarter	7,804	802,915	7,008	733,431	3,395	731,049	48.4	99.7
July	3,054	336,654	2,659	296,589				
August	1,428	125,024	1,334	117,193				
September	1,371	123,177	1,258	115,141				
Third Quarter	5,853	584,855	5,251	528,923	2,034	406,823	38.7	76.9
October	1,934	193,904	1,678	172,883				
November	1,870	164,496	1,679	150,751				
December	2,310	214,648	2,166	203,655				
Fourth Quarter	6,114	573,048	5,523	527,289	2,416	468,577	43.7	88.9
2010								
January	2,860	278,679	2,682	265,074				
February	1,183	102,818	1,091	96,022				
March	1,197	111,727	1,111	105,514				
First Quarter	5,240	493,224	4,884	466,610	1,870	368,642	38.3	79.0
April	1,840	199,690	1,697	184,654				
May	1,354	123,333	1,170	109,203				
June	1,861	171,190	1,355	125,872				
Second Quarter	5,055	494,213	4,222	419,729	2,008	395,573	47.6	94.2
July	2,124	206,254	1,732	172,248				
August	976	92,435	897	83,021				
September	920	77,654	806	67,987				
Third Quarter	4,020	376,343	3,435	323,256	1,370	259,886	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	388,285	43.3	87.6
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	^{2,p} 1,397	^{2,p} 179,686	^p 33.8	^p 46.3
April	1,750	189,919	1,625	176,478				
May	1,367	119,911	1,221	108,531				

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			
	May 2010	March 2011	April 2011	May 2011	May 2010	March 2011	April 2011	May 2011
United States ¹	1,354	908	1,750	1,367	123,333	85,095	189,919	119,911
Northeast	203	169	402	210	17,575	15,540	54,129	17,726
New England	29	22	67	30	2,421	1,883	8,926	2,505
Middle Atlantic	174	147	335	180	15,154	13,657	45,203	15,221
South	428	250	431	468	38,299	26,112	42,685	43,457
South Atlantic	216	116	210	234	19,282	9,765	17,371	18,785
East South Central	94	61	125	131	8,431	6,539	16,048	14,830
West South Central	118	73	96	103	10,586	9,808	9,266	9,842
Midwest	261	172	383	288	26,176	17,168	44,126	26,017
East North Central	175	124	310	217	17,981	11,640	37,250	18,948
West North Central	86	48	73	71	8,195	5,528	6,876	7,069
West	462	317	534	401	41,283	26,275	48,979	32,711
Mountain	73	46	118	68	6,357	4,292	12,547	5,948
Pacific	389	271	416	333	34,926	21,983	36,432	26,763

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			
	May 2010	March 2011	April 2011	May 2011	May 2010	March 2011	April 2011	May 2011
Total ¹	1,354	908	1,750	1,367	123,333	85,095	189,919	119,911
Alabama	24	18	28	37	2,171	2,072	3,080	3,604
Alaska	11	(²)	9	6	1,259	(²)	1,137	489
Arizona	24	11	40	15	2,369	1,045	5,635	1,394
Arkansas	6	3	(²)	15	553	232	(²)	1,647
California	345	230	348	285	31,197	17,478	29,264	22,874
Colorado	10	5	15	10	1,024	557	1,750	1,171
Connecticut	10	5	10	11	823	410	1,056	769
Delaware	(²)	-	8	5	(²)	-	551	334
District of Columbia	4	-	(²)	5	301	-	(²)	276
Florida	104	56	98	102	7,027	4,060	7,600	6,363
Georgia	39	16	40	40	4,227	1,593	3,380	4,038
Hawaii	4	5	6	5	264	659	420	351
Idaho	6	10	10	6	367	886	896	370
Illinois	56	37	56	47	6,699	3,495	6,701	4,749
Indiana	21	12	41	28	1,931	1,336	4,689	2,189
Iowa	16	10	17	6	1,984	2,060	2,143	1,069
Kansas	15	5	5	12	1,464	727	381	1,365
Kentucky	28	20	56	33	2,758	2,387	9,722	3,431
Louisiana	29	11	22	29	2,646	1,239	1,669	2,531
Maine	3	5	7	4	204	575	818	318
Maryland	12	4	5	5	816	431	365	462
Massachusetts	9	7	17	10	865	624	2,040	1,068
Michigan	24	21	50	38	2,924	2,359	6,813	3,368
Minnesota	11	9	16	10	965	707	1,023	932
Mississippi	11	14	27	40	922	1,413	1,987	5,957
Missouri	30	21	23	32	2,396	1,755	2,259	2,620
Montana	4	(²)	7	4	267	(²)	438	414
Nebraska	6	3	9	8	593	279	768	860
Nevada	13	7	23	13	994	524	1,703	1,133
New Hampshire	3	(²)	7	3	264	(²)	1,107	233
New Jersey	34	19	70	34	2,685	1,494	11,776	2,937
New Mexico	8	7	9	10	673	640	711	783
New York	67	49	153	56	6,338	5,159	22,636	4,743
North Carolina ³	13	18	14	40	2,462	1,917	1,240	3,928
North Dakota	7	-	(²)	(²)	681	-	(²)	(²)
Ohio	47	22	87	63	3,909	1,891	11,082	5,170
Oklahoma	6	5	6	9	350	367	392	902
Oregon	18	20	25	21	1,324	2,337	2,886	1,586
Pennsylvania	73	79	112	90	6,131	7,004	10,791	7,541
Rhode Island	4	(²)	9	(²)	265	(²)	2,105	(²)
South Carolina	10	7	19	11	839	489	1,913	949
South Dakota	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)
Tennessee	31	9	14	21	2,580	667	1,259	1,838
Texas	77	54	67	50	7,037	7,970	7,118	4,762
Utah	8	3	13	8	663	423	1,232	554
Vermont	-	(²)	17	(²)	-	(²)	1,800	(²)
Virginia	26	13	23	21	3,151	1,102	2,063	2,050
Washington	11	14	28	16	882	1,099	2,725	1,463
West Virginia	5	(²)	(²)	5	297	(²)	(²)	385
Wisconsin	27	32	76	41	2,518	2,559	7,965	3,472
Wyoming	-	(²)	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	(²)
Puerto Rico	19	11	17	24	1,735	1,114	1,676	2,815

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.