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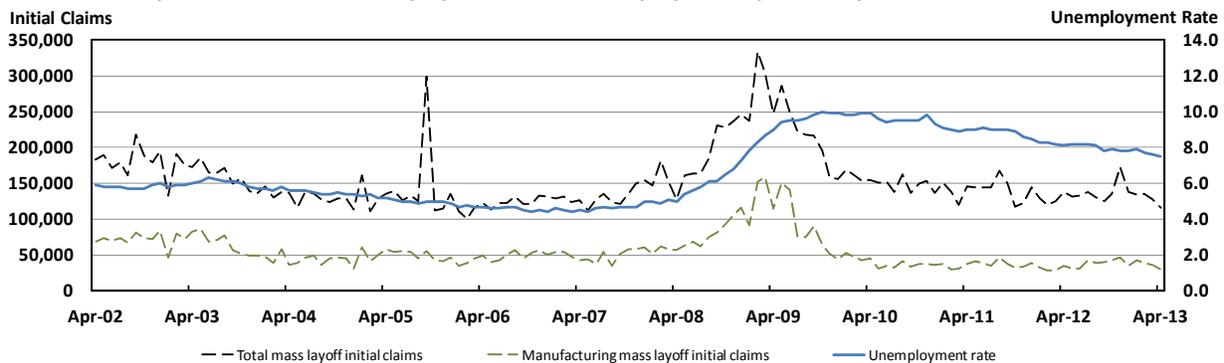
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## MASS LAYOFFS — APRIL 2013

Employers took 1,199 mass layoff actions in April involving 116,849 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 decreased by 138 from March, and the number of associated initial claims decreased by 11,090. In April, 293 mass layoff events occurred in the manufacturing sector resulting in 29,744 initial claims. Monthly mass layoff events 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, April 2002-April 2013



The national unemployment rate was 7.5 percent in April, essentially unchanged from the prior month and down from 8.1 percent a year earlier. Total nonfarm payroll employment increased by 165,000 over the month, and increased by 2,077,000 over the year.

### Industry Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

The number of mass layoff events in April was 1,174, not seasonally adjusted, resulting in 119,196 initial claims for unemployment insurance. (See table 2.) Over the year, the number of average weekly mass layoff events for April decreased by 61 to 294, and associated average weekly initial claims decreased by 6,791 to 29,799. Fourteen of the 19 major industry sectors in the private economy

**Table A. Six-digit NAICS industries with the largest number of mass layoff initial claims in April 2013, private nonfarm, not seasonally adjusted**

Industry	Initial claims	April peak	
		Year	Initial claims
School and employee bus transportation .....	10,210	2011	23,573
Temporary help services <sup>1</sup> .....	8,778	2001	17,507
Motion picture and video production .....	7,632	1997	15,908
Tax preparation services .....	3,997	2010	6,514
Food service contractors .....	3,723	2011	10,948
Hotels and motels, except casino hotels .....	2,580	2010	4,130
Discount department stores .....	2,253	2009	4,462
Skiing facilities .....	2,077	2010	2,640
Payroll services .....	1,980	2000	5,165
Warehouse clubs and supercenters .....	1,885	2010	2,466

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

reported over-the-year decreases in average weekly initial claims, with the largest decrease occurring in transportation and warehousing. (See table 3.) School and employee bus transportation was the six-digit industry with the largest number of private nonfarm initial claims due to mass layoffs in April. (See table A.)

The manufacturing sector accounted for 22 percent of mass layoff events and associated initial claims in the private economy in April. Within manufacturing, the numbers of mass layoff claimants were highest in food and in machinery. 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 had the largest number of initial claims due to mass layoffs in April. 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 had the highest number of mass layoff initial claims in April, followed by New York, Pennsylvania, and North Carolina. Thirty-one states experienced over-the-year decreases in average weekly initial claims, led by New York and New Jersey. (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 May 2013 is scheduled to be released on Friday, June 21, 2013, at 10:00 a.m. (EDT).**

### **Mass Layoffs Data Discontinued**

On March 1, 2013, President Obama ordered into effect the across-the-board spending cuts (commonly referred to as sequestration) required by the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, as amended. Under the order, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) must cut its current budget by more than \$30 million, 5 percent of the current 2013 appropriation, by September 30, 2013. In order to help achieve these savings and protect core programs, the BLS will eliminate two programs, including Mass Layoff Statistics, and all "measuring green jobs" products. The final release of Mass Layoffs Statistics data will occur on June 21st, with publication of the May 2013 data.

# 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, May 2009 to April 2013, seasonally adjusted**

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2009						
May .....	2,712	286,089	2,522	270,051	1,206	151,114
June .....	2,470	248,680	2,261	231,529	1,063	140,105
July .....	2,184	222,776	1,976	203,347	639	76,345
August .....	2,358	218,380	2,119	198,877	743	75,387
September .....	2,274	216,959	2,054	200,863	754	90,250
October .....	1,970	196,370	1,775	178,648	567	64,681
November .....	1,764	159,283	1,598	146,802	469	51,887
December .....	1,720	155,738	1,549	141,699	425	44,455
2010						
January .....	1,699	169,561	1,522	155,298	461	53,303
February .....	1,647	161,694	1,480	147,259	387	47,272
March .....	1,703	153,784	1,501	138,188	373	43,022
April .....	1,622	154,962	1,442	138,849	378	44,860
May .....	1,585	150,959	1,345	131,482	317	31,677
June .....	1,701	152,080	1,481	133,366	335	34,653
July .....	1,521	137,750	1,315	121,313	303	32,064
August .....	1,612	162,455	1,409	138,849	384	41,123
September .....	1,526	137,074	1,303	117,582	310	33,906
October .....	1,661	149,985	1,454	132,373	349	38,157
November .....	1,584	153,394	1,407	138,925	353	38,097
December .....	1,476	136,252	1,277	121,849	322	36,611
2011						
January .....	1,522	150,406	1,335	132,659	327	37,431
February .....	1,456	137,938	1,263	123,141	312	30,036
March .....	1,307	119,691	1,156	106,721	269	31,699
April .....	1,526	145,315	1,366	130,841	352	37,177
May .....	1,573	144,824	1,387	129,296	399	42,238
June .....	1,522	144,060	1,342	129,136	359	38,630
July .....	1,566	144,543	1,347	123,815	342	35,458
August .....	1,585	168,266	1,364	153,081	374	46,267
September .....	1,463	150,165	1,319	136,564	346	37,505
October .....	1,349	118,135	1,220	106,478	335	32,310
November .....	1,312	123,078	1,177	113,239	312	33,715
December .....	1,392	144,661	1,247	129,994	346	38,469
2012						
January .....	1,435	129,169	1,298	118,127	325	32,503
February .....	1,275	120,199	1,134	109,458	283	28,236
March .....	1,290	125,195	1,141	112,889	269	28,300
April .....	1,403	138,164	1,235	122,236	294	34,929
May .....	1,370	131,603	1,220	119,788	277	31,873
June .....	1,320	133,080	1,178	120,857	282	31,737
July .....	1,354	138,694	1,217	128,186	355	43,427
August .....	1,297	130,266	1,172	120,391	322	39,389
September .....	1,346	125,692	1,223	116,792	365	40,287
October .....	1,400	136,153	1,249	125,026	346	42,927
November .....	1,749	172,879	1,574	159,872	412	47,171
December .....	1,509	137,839	1,334	125,505	330	35,211
2013						
January .....	1,328	134,026	1,197	123,088	357	43,068
February .....	1,422	135,468	1,218	119,856	295	39,407
March .....	1,337	127,939	1,183	115,664	311	36,696
April .....	1,199	116,849	1,051	104,746	293	29,744

**Table 2. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, May 2009 to April 2013, not seasonally adjusted**

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2009						
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
December .....	1,973	187,137	1,822	177,452	477	50,686
2013						
January .....	1,528	144,517	1,424	135,970	455	50,793
February .....	960	79,786	846	72,391	192	21,630
March .....	1,132	114,897	1,048	108,200	268	28,923
April .....	1,174	119,196	1,068	109,105	248	25,780

**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	
	April 2012	April 2013	April 2012	April 2013	April 2012	April 2013	April 2012	April 2013
Total <sup>2</sup> .....	1,421	1,174	146,358	119,196	355	294	36,590	29,799
Total, private .....	1,378	1,125	140,376	114,638	345	281	35,094	28,660
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting .....	85	57	7,679	5,533	21	14	1,920	1,383
Total, private nonfarm .....	1,293	1,068	132,697	109,105	323	267	33,174	27,276
Mining .....	7	8	774	687	2	2	194	172
Utilities .....	( <sup>3</sup> )	-	( <sup>3</sup> )	-	( <sup>3</sup> )	-	( <sup>3</sup> )	-
Construction .....	138	97	9,720	7,185	35	24	2,430	1,796
Construction of buildings .....	28	15	1,845	1,047	7	4	461	262
Heavy and civil engineering construction .....	45	34	3,066	2,527	11	9	767	632
Specialty trade contractors .....	65	48	4,809	3,611	16	12	1,202	903
Manufacturing .....	256	248	32,518	25,780	64	62	8,130	6,445
Food .....	86	75	8,735	8,477	22	19	2,184	2,119
Beverage and tobacco products .....	5	( <sup>3</sup> )	293	( <sup>3</sup> )	1	( <sup>3</sup> )	73	( <sup>3</sup> )
Textile mills .....	24	8	3,246	760	6	2	812	190
Textile product mills .....	3	4	260	499	1	1	65	125
Apparel .....	12	9	1,329	845	3	2	332	211
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 .....	10	8	780	721	3	2	195	180
Paper .....	3	3	335	213	1	1	84	53
Printing and related support activities .....	7	10	436	719	2	3	109	180
Petroleum and coal products .....	-	3	-	202	-	1	-	51
Chemicals .....	3	7	343	626	1	2	86	157
Plastics and rubber products .....	9	4	2,645	330	2	1	661	83
Nonmetallic mineral products .....	7	6	546	619	2	2	137	155
Primary metals .....	8	14	839	1,519	2	4	210	380
Fabricated metal products .....	7	15	788	1,596	2	4	197	399
Machinery .....	17	18	1,649	2,113	4	5	412	528
Computer and electronic products .....	14	17	1,366	1,184	4	4	342	296
Electrical equipment and appliances .....	5	11	722	1,509	1	3	181	377
Transportation equipment .....	26	17	7,093	1,432	7	4	1,773	358
Furniture and related products .....	6	10	634	1,422	2	3	159	356
Miscellaneous manufacturing .....	( <sup>3</sup> )	6	( <sup>3</sup> )	640	( <sup>3</sup> )	2	( <sup>3</sup> )	160
Wholesale trade .....	29	19	2,498	1,364	7	5	625	341
Retail trade <sup>4</sup> .....	105	96	9,491	9,833	26	24	2,373	2,458
Building material and garden supply stores .....	9	8	640	884	2	2	160	221
Food and beverage stores .....	14	16	1,259	1,462	4	4	315	366
Clothing and clothing accessories stores .....	9	8	625	392	2	2	156	98
General merchandise stores .....	45	42	5,018	5,568	11	11	1,255	1,392
Transportation and warehousing <sup>4</sup> .....	171	116	23,008	12,688	43	29	5,752	3,172
Truck transportation .....	4	4	243	209	1	1	61	52
Transit and ground passenger transportation .....	151	93	21,409	10,908	38	23	5,352	2,727
Support activities for transportation .....	( <sup>3</sup> )	7	( <sup>3</sup> )	606	( <sup>3</sup> )	2	( <sup>3</sup> )	152
Information .....	35	38	4,024	9,107	9	10	1,006	2,277
Finance and insurance .....	33	27	2,095	1,960	8	7	524	490
Real estate and rental and leasing .....	8	4	601	201	2	1	150	50
Professional and technical services .....	55	78	6,288	9,919	14	20	1,572	2,480
Management of companies and enterprises .....	( <sup>3</sup> )	5	( <sup>3</sup> )	434	( <sup>3</sup> )	1	( <sup>3</sup> )	109
Administrative and waste services .....	220	155	17,166	13,493	55	39	4,292	3,373
Educational services .....	18	11	2,778	939	5	3	695	235
Health care and social assistance .....	41	41	3,133	3,460	10	10	783	865
Arts, entertainment, and recreation .....	40	34	3,344	3,320	10	9	836	830
Accommodation and food services .....	110	80	13,707	7,939	28	20	3,427	1,985
Accommodation .....	39	35	3,332	2,865	10	9	833	716
Food services and drinking places .....	71	45	10,375	5,074	18	11	2,594	1,269
Other services, except public administration .....	9	9	521	699	2	2	130	175
Unclassified .....	10	2	452	97	3	1	113	24
Government .....	43	49	5,982	4,558	11	12	1,496	1,140
Federal .....	5	9	395	1,074	1	2	99	269
State .....	13	13	3,164	1,257	3	3	791	314
State government education .....	5	2	406	109	1	1	102	27
Local .....	25	27	2,423	2,227	6	7	606	557
Local government education .....	7	8	1,032	877	2	2	258	219

<sup>1</sup> Average weekly analysis mitigates the effect of differing lengths of months. There were 4 weeks in April 2012 and 4 weeks in April 2013. 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	
	April 2012	April 2013	April 2012	April 2013	April 2012	April 2013	April 2012	April 2013
Total <sup>2</sup> .....	1,421	1,174	146,358	119,196	355	294	36,590	29,799
Northeast .....	363	272	48,882	28,395	91	68	12,221	7,099
Connecticut .....	6	7	530	742	2	2	133	186
Maine .....	7	6	696	780	2	2	174	195
Massachusetts .....	17	20	3,291	3,021	4	5	823	755
New Hampshire .....	6	5	928	902	2	1	232	226
New Jersey .....	65	46	10,222	4,217	16	12	2,556	1,054
New York .....	152	86	22,367	9,093	38	22	5,592	2,273
Pennsylvania .....	91	85	7,943	6,591	23	21	1,986	1,648
Rhode Island .....	9	7	2,081	2,024	2	2	520	506
Vermont .....	10	10	824	1,025	3	3	206	256
South .....	318	310	30,733	29,555	80	78	7,683	7,389
Alabama .....	17	11	2,706	1,238	4	3	677	310
Arkansas .....	6	16	851	1,442	2	4	213	361
Delaware .....	7	8	542	582	2	2	136	146
District of Columbia .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida .....	70	54	4,913	4,148	18	14	1,228	1,037
Georgia .....	24	21	2,879	2,756	6	5	720	689
Kentucky .....	25	21	2,946	2,209	6	5	737	552
Louisiana .....	13	14	1,067	942	3	4	267	236
Maryland <sup>4</sup> .....	3	12	256	984	1	3	64	246
Mississippi .....	13	14	835	1,030	3	4	209	258
North Carolina .....	51	45	4,782	5,411	13	11	1,196	1,353
Oklahoma .....	4	( <sup>3</sup> )	621	( <sup>3</sup> )	1	( <sup>3</sup> )	155	( <sup>3</sup> )
South Carolina .....	12	8	1,321	1,004	3	2	330	251
Tennessee .....	9	10	752	879	2	3	188	220
Texas .....	45	57	4,621	5,113	11	14	1,155	1,278
Virginia .....	14	12	1,141	1,249	4	3	285	312
West Virginia .....	5	( <sup>3</sup> )	500	( <sup>3</sup> )	1	( <sup>3</sup> )	125	( <sup>3</sup> )
Midwest .....	216	203	26,205	19,909	54	51	6,551	4,977
Illinois .....	38	49	5,969	5,272	10	12	1,492	1,318
Indiana .....	17	10	4,867	807	4	3	1,217	202
Iowa .....	13	14	1,388	1,348	3	4	347	337
Kansas .....	9	( <sup>3</sup> )	726	( <sup>3</sup> )	2	( <sup>3</sup> )	182	( <sup>3</sup> )
Michigan .....	23	24	2,313	2,354	6	6	578	589
Minnesota .....	8	7	455	561	2	2	114	140
Missouri .....	27	14	1,770	1,101	7	4	443	275
Nebraska .....	3	( <sup>3</sup> )	289	( <sup>3</sup> )	1	( <sup>3</sup> )	72	( <sup>3</sup> )
North Dakota .....	-	( <sup>3</sup> )	-	( <sup>3</sup> )	-	( <sup>3</sup> )	-	( <sup>3</sup> )
Ohio .....	34	45	3,651	4,459	9	11	913	1,115
South Dakota .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin .....	44	35	4,777	3,648	11	9	1,194	912
West .....	524	389	40,538	41,337	131	97	10,135	10,334
Alaska .....	9	4	1,008	545	2	1	252	136
Arizona .....	30	30	4,627	3,820	8	8	1,157	955
California .....	391	273	26,375	29,242	98	68	6,594	7,311
Colorado .....	12	12	1,401	1,379	3	3	350	345
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 .....	7	4	771	711	2	1	193	178
Montana .....	6	5	526	437	2	1	132	109
Nevada .....	13	7	1,051	460	3	2	263	115
New Mexico .....	4	5	327	445	1	1	82	111
Oregon .....	17	14	1,276	1,080	4	4	319	270
Utah .....	5	9	482	837	1	2	121	209
Washington .....	26	22	2,301	2,029	7	6	575	507
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 .....	12	7	1,169	659	3	2	292	165

<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.