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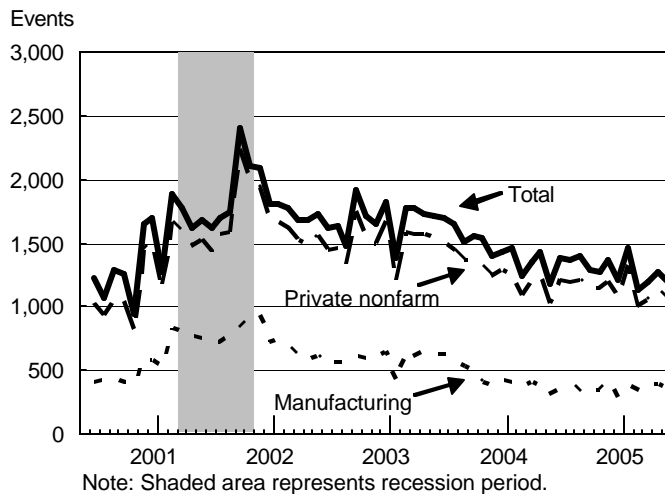
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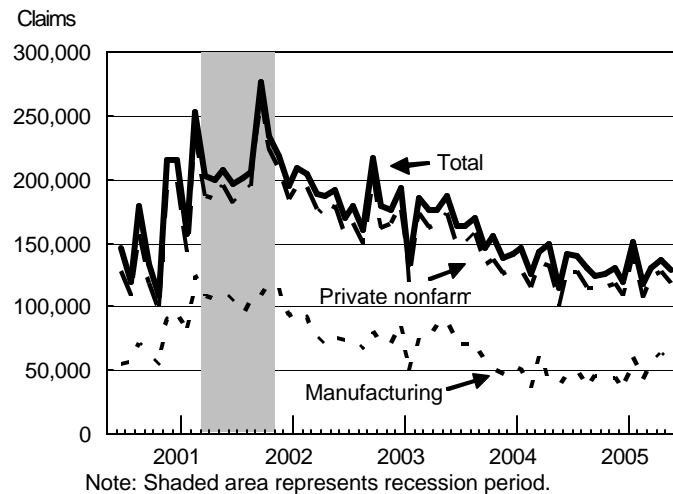
## MASS LAYOFFS IN MAY 2005

In May 2005, employers took 1,196 mass layoff actions, seasonally adjusted, as measured by new filings for unemployment insurance benefits during the month, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. Each action involved at least 50 persons from a single establishment, and the number of workers involved totaled 128,771, on a seasonally adjusted basis. (See table 1.) The number of layoff events fell by 78, and the number of associated initial claims decreased by 8,066 from April. In the manufacturing sector, 359 mass layoff events were reported during May 2005, seasonally adjusted, resulting in 53,243 initial claims. Both figures were lower than a month earlier. (See table 1.)

**Chart 1. Mass layoff events, seasonally adjusted, June 2000-May 2005**



**Chart 2. Mass layoff initial claims, seasonally adjusted, June 2000-May 2005**



From January through May 2005, the total number of events (seasonally adjusted), at 6,249, and initial claims (seasonally adjusted), at 665,130, were lower than in January-May 2004 (6,643 and 678,344, respectively).

### Industry Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

The 10 industries reporting the highest number of mass-layoff initial claims, not seasonally adjusted, accounted for 36,074 initial claims in May, 36 percent of the total. (See table A.) The two industries with the highest number of initial claims were motion picture and video production with 5,578 and temporary help services with 5,338. Together these two industries accounted for 11 percent of all initial claims in May.

**Table A. Industries with the largest mass-layoff initial claims in May 2005<sup>p</sup>**

Industry	Initial claims	May peak	
		Year	Initial claims
Motion picture and video production.....	5,578	1999	8,985
Temporary help services.....	5,338	2002	16,992
Food service contractors.....	5,180	1998	7,267
Automobile manufacturing.....	5,122	2003	7,851
School and employee bus transportation.....	4,122	2005	4,122
Child day care services.....	3,353	2002	3,894
Professional employer organizations.....	2,260	2003	3,446
Light truck and utility vehicle mfg.....	1,850	2005	1,850
Industrial building construction.....	1,688	2003	3,463
Other social advocacy organizations.....	1,583	2002	2,500

p=preliminary.

The manufacturing sector accounted for 25 percent of all mass layoff events and 30 percent of all initial claims filed in May 2005. A year earlier, manufacturing comprised 22 percent of events and 25 percent of initial claims. Within manufacturing, the number of claimants in May 2005 was highest in transportation equipment (10,906, mostly automotive-related), followed by food processing (5,057). (See table 3.)

Administrative and waste services accounted for 11 percent of events and 9 percent of initial claims filed in May, with layoffs mainly from temporary help services. Eleven percent of all layoff events and 8 percent of initial claims filed during the month were from construction, mostly among specialty trade contractors. Accommodation and food services accounted for 8 percent of events and initial claims in May, primarily from food service contractors. Transportation and warehousing accounted for 7 percent of events and initial claims during the month, largely from school and employee bus transportation. An additional 2 percent of events and 6 percent of initial claims were from the information sector, mainly from motion picture and video production.

Government establishments accounted for 7 percent of events and 6 percent of initial claims filed in May, mostly in executive, legislative, and general government agencies and educational services.

Over the year, the number of layoff events was little changed, while the number of associated initial claims rose by 13,857 (not seasonally adjusted). The largest increases in initial claims were reported in transportation equipment manufacturing (+7,995) and motion picture and video production (+4,209). The largest over-the-year decreases in initial claims were reported in textile product mills (-2,560) and in performing arts and spectator sports (-1,054).

#### Geographic Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Among the four census regions, the highest number of initial claims in May due to mass layoffs was in the Midwest (30,688). (See table 5.) Transportation equipment manufacturing accounted for almost one-third of the this total, with food services and drinking places and administrative and support services together accounting for 16 percent of all mass-layoff initial claims in that region during the month. The West had the next largest number of initial claims (28,771), followed by the South (22,693) and the Northeast (19,206).

The number of initial claimants from mass layoffs increased over the year in three of the four regions. The largest increase occurred in the Midwest (+8,394), followed by the Northeast (+7,294) and the West (+3,142). The South had the only over-the-year decrease (-4,973). Six of the nine geographic divisions had over-the-year increases in the number of initial claims associated with mass layoffs, with the largest in the East North Central division (+6,420) and Middle Atlantic (+5,262). The largest over-the-year decreases occurred in the South Atlantic (-3,285) and East South Central (-2,166) divisions.

Among the states, California recorded the highest number of initial claims filed due to mass layoff events in May (22,741), mostly in motion picture and sound recording industries and in administrative and support services. Michigan had the next highest, with 9,725 initial claims reported, followed by New York (8,875), and Texas (6,229). These four states accounted for 44 percent of all mass layoff events and 47 percent of initial claims for unemployment insurance. (See table 6.)

Michigan had the largest over-the-year increase in the number of initial claims (+6,356), followed by New York (+5,527). The largest over-the-year decreases occurred in Florida (-1,960) and Illinois (-1,700).

From January to May, California reported 164,032 mass layoff initial claims, 24 percent of the national total, the lowest proportion for a January-to-May period since 1996. The states with the next largest number of claims over this period were Ohio (47,543), New York (45,666), and Michigan (42,479).

#### 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.

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The report on Mass Layoffs in June 2005 is scheduled to be released on Tuesday, July 26, 2005.

# 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 establishments which have at least 50 initial claims filed against them during a consecutive 5-week period. These establishments 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; TDD message referral phone number: 1-800-877-8339.

## Definitions

*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 establishment 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 one 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 2001 to May 2005, seasonally adjusted**

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
<b>2001</b>						
June .....	1,610	195,617	1,433	180,821	739	104,155
July .....	1,704	200,376	1,568	188,468	719	93,867
August .....	1,744	206,528	1,586	195,051	788	106,632
September .....	2,409	277,214	2,235	263,192	834	108,615
October .....	2,109	233,569	1,986	223,808	897	118,136
November .....	2,094	218,273	1,935	207,129	944	114,556
December .....	1,799	194,759	1,658	183,178	722	93,193
<b>2002</b>						
January .....	1,801	208,835	1,659	195,862	739	96,689
February .....	1,773	204,089	1,620	192,450	701	91,285
March .....	1,674	187,924	1,517	175,998	610	75,367
April .....	1,685	186,574	1,497	169,228	591	69,481
May .....	1,720	191,841	1,558	178,993	611	74,809
June .....	1,615	170,307	1,438	156,759	551	73,064
July .....	1,637	179,165	1,457	164,398	568	73,230
August .....	1,475	160,855	1,330	149,148	562	65,564
September .....	1,909	217,475	1,742	202,640	607	79,413
October .....	1,716	178,860	1,524	162,411	598	71,765
November .....	1,644	176,462	1,500	165,578	607	70,640
December .....	1,825	193,627	1,661	179,368	638	86,714
<b>2003</b>						
January .....	1,383	134,258	1,193	120,033	402	49,440
February .....	1,771	185,502	1,589	173,392	643	75,331
March .....	1,773	176,540	1,577	161,662	618	75,289
April .....	1,735	176,645	1,574	165,416	646	86,857
May .....	1,709	186,158	1,532	173,123	624	87,615
June .....	1,704	163,646	1,515	148,547	636	70,888
July .....	1,653	163,061	1,444	147,883	590	71,203
August .....	1,502	170,353	1,364	156,731	540	71,944
September .....	1,559	145,961	1,370	132,233	471	56,274
October .....	1,541	154,908	1,312	136,604	412	49,518
November .....	1,400	137,651	1,241	125,115	397	46,955
December .....	1,425	141,780	1,281	129,464	420	53,436
<b>2004</b>						
January .....	1,458	146,147	1,257	127,917	413	50,074
February .....	1,237	126,421	1,091	115,302	358	36,783
March .....	1,348	142,480	1,211	134,118	409	63,380
April .....	1,422	149,049	1,239	132,180	360	43,158
May .....	1,178	114,247	1,016	100,499	314	37,950
June .....	1,375	141,300	1,215	129,466	361	47,548
July .....	1,363	139,374	1,200	127,011	390	49,276
August .....	1,392	130,483	1,208	115,035	330	36,422
September .....	1,281	123,761	1,153	114,223	332	45,917
October .....	1,274	125,414	1,145	116,042	350	44,908
November .....	1,361	130,168	1,201	117,545	402	43,504
December .....	1,211	119,649	1,064	108,157	283	34,940
<b>2005</b>						
January .....	1,457	150,990	1,321	140,826	379	58,908
February .....	1,128	117,684	1,001	107,415	345	43,186
March .....	1,194	130,848	1,060	121,408	371	55,377
April <sup>p</sup> .....	1,274	136,837	1,142	126,807	395	63,121
May <sup>p</sup> .....	1,196	128,771	1,060	117,036	359	53,243

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.

**Table 2. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, June 2001 to May 2005, not seasonally adjusted**

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
<b>2001</b>						
June .....	2,107	253,826	1,784	226,022	737	116,005
July .....	2,117	273,807	1,952	259,128	1,144	168,877
August .....	1,490	166,148	1,386	158,307	603	79,515
September .....	1,327	160,402	1,214	151,161	485	58,544
October .....	1,831	215,483	1,676	202,053	742	107,030
November .....	2,721	295,956	2,373	270,268	1,122	151,969
December .....	2,440	268,893	2,319	259,497	1,103	136,820
<b>2002</b>						
January .....	2,146	263,777	2,028	252,245	892	128,825
February .....	1,382	138,808	1,253	129,849	481	58,784
March .....	1,460	161,316	1,335	151,305	500	59,613
April .....	1,506	165,814	1,378	153,216	461	50,897
May .....	1,723	179,799	1,571	166,801	488	52,720
June .....	1,584	162,189	1,266	136,424	336	42,130
July .....	2,042	245,294	1,819	226,892	907	135,271
August .....	1,248	128,103	1,151	119,874	427	48,668
September .....	1,062	124,522	957	114,736	352	43,755
October .....	1,497	171,100	1,270	149,327	493	64,655
November .....	2,153	240,171	1,860	216,237	719	92,712
December .....	2,474	264,158	2,324	252,807	984	126,826
<b>2003</b>						
January .....	2,315	225,430	2,130	210,918	822	90,244
February .....	1,363	124,965	1,222	116,264	435	48,161
March .....	1,207	113,026	1,099	104,468	390	41,063
April .....	1,581	161,412	1,470	152,937	499	62,349
May .....	1,703	174,204	1,538	160,729	499	61,278
June .....	1,691	157,552	1,336	127,743	389	40,845
July .....	2,087	226,435	1,815	206,901	946	136,410
August .....	1,258	133,839	1,163	124,131	405	52,620
September .....	868	82,647	756	73,914	271	31,428
October .....	1,523	158,240	1,265	137,706	438	53,741
November .....	1,438	138,543	1,234	123,524	408	48,419
December .....	1,929	192,633	1,793	182,750	648	77,915
<b>2004</b>						
January .....	2,428	239,454	2,226	220,687	848	89,551
February .....	941	84,201	832	76,577	240	23,043
March .....	920	92,554	847	87,782	258	34,686
April .....	1,458	157,314	1,316	142,657	343	36,172
May .....	988	87,501	878	78,786	219	22,141
June .....	1,379	134,588	1,077	110,804	222	27,307
July .....	2,094	253,929	1,860	234,877	885	145,895
August .....	809	69,033	745	63,876	194	17,698
September .....	708	68,972	637	63,102	189	25,808
October .....	1,242	127,918	1,101	117,375	372	48,265
November .....	1,399	130,423	1,201	115,549	412	44,243
December .....	1,614	161,271	1,487	152,092	436	50,726
<b>2005</b>						
January .....	2,564	263,952	2,421	253,409	823	108,985
February .....	810	74,644	722	68,372	230	24,931
March .....	806	88,937	733	83,793	246	33,030
April <sup>p</sup> .....	1,373	158,582	1,263	148,133	395	59,129
May <sup>p</sup> .....	986	101,358	891	93,332	249	30,424

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.

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

Industry	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	May 2004	March 2005	April 2005 <sup>p</sup>	May 2005 <sup>p</sup>	May 2004	March 2005	April 2005 <sup>p</sup>	May 2005 <sup>p</sup>
<b>Seasonally adjusted</b>								
Total .....	1,178	1,194	1,274	1,196	114,247	130,848	136,837	128,771
Total, private nonfarm .....	1,016	1,060	1,142	1,060	100,499	121,408	126,807	117,036
Manufacturing .....	314	371	395	359	37,950	55,377	63,121	53,243
<b>Not seasonally adjusted</b>								
Total <sup>1</sup> .....	988	806	1,373	986	87,501	88,937	158,582	101,358
Total, private .....	915	777	1,324	915	81,381	86,306	154,339	95,006
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting .....	37	44	61	24	2,595	2,513	6,206	1,674
Total, private nonfarm.....	878	733	1,263	891	78,786	83,793	148,133	93,332
Mining .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	187	( <sup>2</sup> )
Utilities .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	277	( <sup>2</sup> )
Construction .....	76	91	126	104	5,424	6,648	9,652	7,885
Manufacturing.....	219	246	395	249	22,141	33,030	59,129	30,424
Food .....	41	50	84	52	3,897	5,049	9,653	5,057
Beverage and tobacco products .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	5	9	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	308	660	( <sup>2</sup> )
Textile mills .....	12	8	15	5	1,099	1,162	2,912	507
Textile product mills .....	13	4	6	4	2,820	337	626	260
Apparel .....	18	9	14	14	1,382	1,351	1,346	1,007
Leather and allied products .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	634	( <sup>2</sup> )	-
Wood products .....	5	17	17	15	389	1,361	3,252	2,191
Paper .....	7	( <sup>2</sup> )	9	9	665	( <sup>2</sup> )	769	737
Printing and related support activities .....	13	8	10	11	985	493	789	764
Petroleum and coal products .....	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-
Chemicals .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Plastics and rubber products .....	8	9	18	9	508	851	1,931	686
Nonmetallic mineral products .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	8	13	7	( <sup>2</sup> )	372	1,252	537
Primary metals .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	10	16	6	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,655	2,644	456
Fabricated metal products .....	9	15	28	19	660	1,245	2,220	1,363
Machinery .....	14	9	16	14	1,359	1,101	2,028	1,129
Computer and electronic products .....	13	11	21	17	1,081	1,266	1,959	1,678
Electrical equipment and appliances .....	10	10	16	12	1,572	785	3,888	1,715
Transportation equipment .....	28	48	77	40	2,911	13,543	20,879	10,906
Furniture and related products .....	12	9	14	6	1,098	576	1,270	603
Miscellaneous manufacturing .....	5	5	6	4	376	363	503	262
Wholesale trade .....	11	7	17	13	819	481	1,406	1,158
Retail trade .....	91	64	109	69	7,851	5,811	12,287	5,519
Transportation and warehousing .....	40	44	92	67	3,822	5,340	11,395	6,782
Information .....	32	30	38	24	2,966	8,303	8,630	6,479
Finance and insurance .....	23	22	32	14	1,944	1,506	2,107	1,048
Real estate and rental and leasing .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	6	9	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	277	793	( <sup>2</sup> )
Professional and technical services .....	44	22	65	35	4,116	3,709	7,778	4,895
Management of companies and enterprises .....	4	3	6	( <sup>2</sup> )	232	315	540	( <sup>2</sup> )
Administrative and waste services .....	119	89	206	113	9,839	6,572	19,862	9,384
Educational services.....	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	6	309	( <sup>2</sup> )	260	460
Health care and social assistance .....	67	16	27	61	5,500	1,097	1,921	5,205
Arts, entertainment, and recreation .....	23	7	32	15	2,006	516	2,689	806
Accommodation and food services .....	82	78	75	78	8,145	9,666	7,253	7,719
Other services, except public administration.....	35	( <sup>2</sup> )	21	32	3,112	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,838	3,290
Unclassified .....	1	2	2	1	62	100	129	42
Government .....	73	29	49	71	6,120	2,631	4,243	6,352
Federal .....	8	7	9	12	1,033	704	696	1,235
State .....	17	8	12	12	1,389	802	1,054	712
Local .....	48	14	28	47	3,698	1,125	2,493	4,405

<sup>1</sup> Data were reported by all states and the District of Columbia.

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.

<sup>2</sup> 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 2003 to May 2005, not seasonally adjusted**

Date	Total mass layoffs		Private nonfarm					
			Mass layoffs		Extended mass layoffs lasting more than 30 days		Realization rates <sup>1</sup>	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2003								
April .....	1,581	161,412	1,470	152,937				
May .....	1,703	174,204	1,538	160,729				
June .....	1,691	157,552	1,336	127,743				
Second Quarter .....	4,975	493,168	4,344	441,409	1,799	348,966	41.4	79.1
July .....	2,087	226,435	1,815	206,901				
August .....	1,258	133,839	1,163	124,131				
September .....	868	82,647	756	73,914				
Third Quarter .....	4,213	442,921	3,734	404,946	1,190	227,909	31.9	56.3
October .....	1,523	158,240	1,265	137,706				
November .....	1,438	138,543	1,234	123,524				
December .....	1,929	192,633	1,793	182,750				
Fourth Quarter .....	4,890	489,416	4,292	443,980	1,690	326,328	39.4	73.5
2004								
January .....	2,428	239,454	2,226	220,687				
February .....	941	84,201	832	76,577				
March .....	920	92,554	847	87,782				
First Quarter .....	4,289	416,209	3,905	385,046	1,339	238,392	34.3	61.9
April .....	1,458	157,314	1,316	142,657				
May .....	988	87,501	878	78,786				
June .....	1,379	134,588	1,077	110,804				
Second Quarter .....	3,825	379,403	3,271	332,247	1,358	253,787	41.5	76.4
July .....	2,094	253,929	1,860	234,877				
August .....	809	69,033	745	63,876				
September .....	708	68,972	637	63,102				
Third Quarter .....	3,611	391,934	3,242	361,855	886	148,180	27.3	41.0
October .....	1,242	127,918	1,101	117,375				
November .....	1,399	130,423	1,201	115,549				
December .....	1,614	161,271	1,487	152,092				
Fourth Quarter .....	4,255	419,612	3,789	385,016	1,427	262,006	37.7	68.1
2005								
January .....	2,564	263,952	2,421	253,409				
February .....	810	74,644	722	68,372				
March .....	806	88,937	733	83,793				
First Quarter .....	4,180	427,533	3,876	405,574	<sup>2p</sup> 989	<sup>2p</sup> 127,950	<sup>p</sup> 25.5	<sup>p</sup> 31.5
April <sup>p</sup> .....	1,373	158,582	1,263	148,133				
May <sup>p</sup> .....	986	101,358	891	93,332				

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>p</sup> = 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 2004	March 2005	April 2005 <sup>p</sup>	May 2005 <sup>p</sup>	May 2004	March 2005	April 2005 <sup>p</sup>	May 2005 <sup>p</sup>
United States <sup>1</sup> .....	988	806	1,373	986	87,501	88,937	158,582	101,358
Northeast .....	128	105	255	186	11,912	10,919	28,268	19,206
New England .....	21	14	54	27	2,007	1,147	6,114	4,039
Middle Atlantic .....	107	91	201	159	9,905	9,772	22,154	15,167
South .....	285	154	268	232	27,666	17,171	35,412	22,693
South Atlantic .....	138	78	142	114	12,730	6,642	14,586	9,445
East South Central .....	63	30	55	51	7,512	4,926	9,490	5,346
West South Central .....	84	46	71	67	7,424	5,603	11,336	7,902
Midwest .....	237	214	314	248	22,294	28,413	42,151	30,688
East North Central .....	172	166	269	193	17,057	22,547	36,185	23,477
West North Central .....	65	48	45	55	5,237	5,866	5,966	7,211
West .....	338	333	536	320	25,629	32,434	52,751	28,771
Mountain .....	39	37	64	36	3,580	3,386	7,514	2,859
Pacific .....	299	296	472	284	22,049	29,048	45,237	25,912

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

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.

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 2004	March 2005	April 2005 <sup>p</sup>	May 2005 <sup>p</sup>	May 2004	March 2005	April 2005 <sup>p</sup>	May 2005 <sup>p</sup>
Total <sup>1</sup> .....	988	806	1,373	986	87,501	88,937	158,582	101,358
Alabama .....	11	7	10	9	2,586	725	1,314	1,204
Alaska .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	5	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	719	( <sup>2</sup> )
Arizona .....	14	10	32	12	1,438	929	4,574	1,015
Arkansas .....	7	4	5	6	525	269	309	514
California .....	272	274	421	252	20,148	26,727	39,775	22,741
Colorado .....	5	3	8	6	502	643	753	458
Connecticut .....	5	( <sup>2</sup> )	3	10	327	( <sup>2</sup> )	234	847
Delaware .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia .....	-	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )
Florida .....	67	36	62	53	5,152	2,669	5,192	3,192
Georgia .....	25	15	27	22	2,674	1,324	3,444	1,998
Hawaii .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	241
Idaho .....	4	5	5	4	347	460	503	223
Illinois .....	48	21	55	39	5,640	2,035	6,502	3,940
Indiana .....	22	20	33	23	2,155	2,177	4,251	2,327
Iowa .....	6	10	11	6	515	804	1,466	485
Kansas .....	5	3	4	9	348	202	315	764
Kentucky .....	26	13	28	18	2,452	1,912	6,696	1,601
Louisiana .....	21	4	16	10	1,869	267	1,437	998
Maine .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	7	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	665	234
Maryland .....	7	-	8	( <sup>2</sup> )	488	-	748	( <sup>2</sup> )
Massachusetts .....	11	8	16	10	1,333	684	1,339	2,676
Michigan .....	33	46	49	49	3,369	5,002	5,355	9,725
Minnesota .....	12	12	14	9	959	1,110	2,273	1,314
Mississippi .....	10	-	3	5	879	-	201	562
Missouri .....	27	19	10	21	2,227	3,469	1,349	3,858
Montana .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	3	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	299	358
Nebraska .....	8	4	3	6	556	281	272	397
Nevada .....	3	9	6	3	291	590	567	191
New Hampshire .....	-	-	4	3	-	-	379	227
New Jersey .....	25	14	44	30	2,768	1,326	4,232	2,650
New Mexico .....	9	5	4	4	715	413	319	348
New York .....	40	35	65	80	3,348	3,150	8,072	8,875
North Carolina .....	16	11	25	9	1,346	879	2,588	1,094
North Dakota .....	4	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	290	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )
Ohio .....	38	31	80	42	3,305	8,919	15,288	3,349
Oklahoma .....	4	3	5	( <sup>2</sup> )	347	939	2,174	( <sup>2</sup> )
Oregon .....	9	10	22	12	562	1,337	2,349	1,502
Pennsylvania .....	42	42	92	49	3,789	5,296	9,850	3,642
Rhode Island .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	12	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	2,191	( <sup>2</sup> )
South Carolina .....	7	5	11	16	1,429	498	1,659	1,566
South Dakota .....	3	-	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	342	-	291	( <sup>2</sup> )
Tennessee .....	16	10	14	19	1,595	2,289	1,279	1,979
Texas .....	52	35	45	49	4,683	4,128	7,416	6,229
Utah .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	3	5	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	235	428	266
Vermont .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	12	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,306	-
Virginia .....	14	11	7	11	1,536	1,272	716	1,365
Washington .....	15	11	22	16	1,146	910	2,221	1,365
West Virginia .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-
Wisconsin .....	31	48	52	40	2,588	4,414	4,789	4,136
Wyoming .....	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-
Puerto Rico .....	4	10	19	15	640	1,303	2,342	1,308

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

p = preliminary.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.