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MASS LAYOFFS IN SEPTEMBER 2006

In September 2006, employers took 1,132 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 116,773, on a seasonally adjusted basis. The number of lay-off events decreased by 61 from the prior month, and the number of associated initial claims decreased by 11,171. During September 2006, 381 mass layoff events were reported in the manufacturing sector, seasonally adjusted, resulting in 45,040 initial claims. The number of events in manufacturing was higher than a month earlier, while the number of initial claims decreased. (See table 1.)

Chart 1. Mass layoff events, seasonally adjusted, October 2001-September 2006

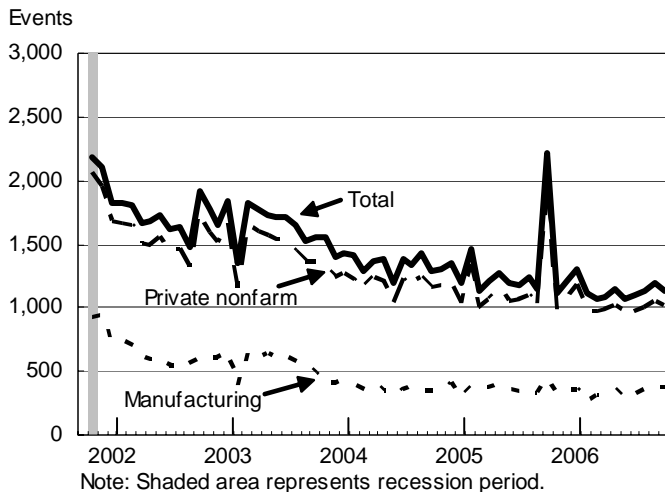
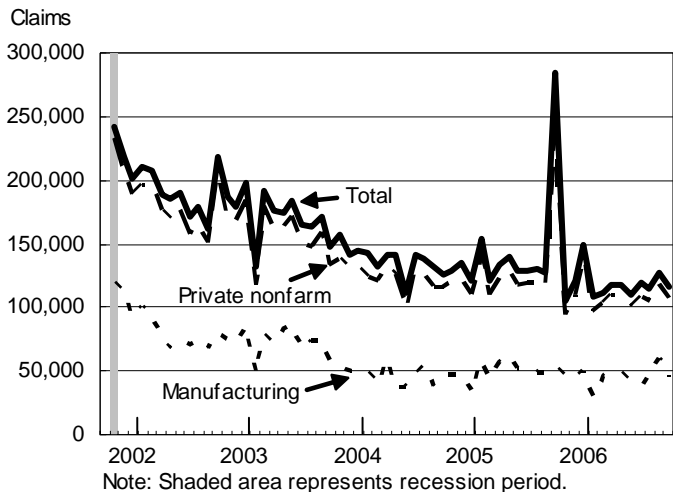


Chart 2. Mass layoff initial claims, seasonally adjusted, October 2001-September 2006



Compared with September 2005, which included the effects of Hurricane Katrina, September 2006 shows a sharp decrease in the number of events and associated initial claims. In September 2005, 2,219 layoff events and 283,772 associated initial claims, seasonally adjusted, were reported.

In September 2006, the national unemployment rate was 4.6 percent, seasonally adjusted, essentially unchanged from 4.7 percent in August 2006 and down from 5.1 percent a year earlier. Total nonfarm payroll employment, seasonally adjusted, increased by 51,000 over the month and by about 1.8 million over the year.

Table A. Industries with the largest mass layoff initial claims in September 2006

Industry	Initial claims	September peak	
		Year	Initial claims
Temporary help services	4,543	2001	12,752
Professional employer organizations	2,623	2006	2,623
Light truck and utility vehicle manufacturing	2,532	2000	3,688
AC, refrigeration, and forced air heating	2,381	2006	2,381
Motion picture and video production	2,226	1997	11,176
Motor vehicle seating and interior trim manufacturing	1,920	2006	1,920
General medical and surgical hospitals	1,876	2005	11,533
Supermarkets and other grocery stores	1,456	2005	4,873
Discount department stores	1,247	2005	3,550
Warehouse clubs and supercenters	1,124	2002	1,218

Industry Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

The 10 industries reporting the highest number of mass layoff initial claims, not seasonally adjusted, accounted for 21,928 initial claims in September, 25 percent of the total. The three industries with the highest number of initial claims were temporary help services with 4,543, professional employer organizations with 2,623, and light truck and utility vehicle manufacturing with 2,532. Together, these three industries accounted for 11 percent of all initial claims due to mass layoffs in September. (See table A.)

The manufacturing sector accounted for 34 percent of all mass layoff events and 45 percent of all initial claims filed in September; a year earlier, manufacturing comprised 19 percent of events and 22 percent of initial claims. Manufacturing accounted for a smaller percentage of events and initial claims in September 2005 because of the significant impact of Hurricane Katrina on all industries located in the affected areas. In September 2006, the number of manufacturing claimants was highest in transportation equipment manufacturing (13,330, mostly automotive-related), followed by machinery manufacturing (4,772). (See table 3.)

Administrative and waste services accounted for 13 percent of events and 11 percent of initial claims filed in September, with layoffs mostly in temporary help services and professional employer organizations. Construction accounted for 11 percent of events and 8 percent of initial claims during the month, with the majority from specialty trade contractors. Retail trade accounted for 8 percent of both events and initial claims in September, primarily from general merchandise stores.

Government establishments accounted for 5 percent of both events and initial claims filed in September, mostly from educational services and executive, legislative, and general government.

On a not seasonally adjusted basis, the number of layoff events in September 2006, at 865, was down by 797 from a year earlier, and the number of associated initial claims decreased by 125,582 to 87,699. (See table 2.) The largest over-the-year decreases in initial claims were reported in industries that were particularly affected by Hurricane Katrina including: educational services (-18,180), accommodation (-13,898), and food services and drinking places (-12,948). The largest over-the-year increases in initial claims were reported in furniture and related product manufacturing (+1,320) and fabricated metal product manufacturing (+925).

From January through September 2006, the total number of initial claims, at 994,898, was the lowest reported for any January-September period since 1996.

Geographic Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Among the four census regions, the highest number of initial claims in September due to mass layoffs was in the West, 25,910. Administrative and support services and specialty trade contractors accounted for 27 percent of all mass layoff initial claims in that region during the month. The Midwest had the second largest number of initial claims, 25,348, followed by the South, 23,990, and the Northeast, 12,451. (See table 5.)

The number of initial claimants in mass layoffs increased over the year in two of the four regions—the Midwest (+4,324) and the Northeast (+2,461). The regional decreases were in the South (-130,009) and the West (-2,358). In September 2005, the South had experienced a substantial increase of initial claimants in Louisiana and Mississippi as a result of Hurricane Katrina. Six geographic divisions had over-the-year increases in the number of initial claims associated with mass layoffs, with the largest increases in East North Central (+2,162) and West North Central (+2,162). Of the three divisions with over-the-year decreases, the largest were in West South Central (-104,453) and East South Central (-26,116).

Among the states, California recorded the highest number of initial claims filed due to mass layoff events in September (21,642), followed by Ohio (5,276), Kentucky (5,133), Pennsylvania (4,895), and Michigan (4,072). These five states accounted for 51 percent of all mass layoff events and 47 percent of all initial claims for unemployment insurance. (See table 6.)

Ohio had the largest over-the-year increase in the number of initial claims (+2,868), largely due to layoffs in transportation equipment manufacturing. Minnesota had the next largest increase in initial claims (+1,636), followed by Pennsylvania (+1,432). The largest over-the-year decreases in claims occurred in Louisiana (-102,347) and Mississippi (-25,970).

From January to September, California reported 229,695 mass layoff initial claims, 23 percent of the national total. The states with the next largest number of claims over this period were Michigan (88,054), Pennsylvania (59,674), New York (57,414), and Ohio (56,555).

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 report on Extended Mass Layoffs in the Third Quarter of 2006 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, November 15, 2006. The report on Mass Layoffs in October 2006 is scheduled to be released on Friday, November 24, 2006.

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, October 2002 to September 2006, seasonally adjusted

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2002						
October	1,774	186,940	1,582	169,660	625	73,904
November	1,652	178,402	1,507	167,335	613	71,693
December	1,841	198,678	1,659	184,368	661	84,048
2003						
January	1,358	131,963	1,168	117,636	387	48,685
February	1,825	190,928	1,647	178,363	646	78,819
March	1,782	175,671	1,595	160,170	617	72,409
April	1,722	174,608	1,564	163,607	640	83,303
May	1,719	184,003	1,542	170,961	625	86,535
June	1,716	164,299	1,524	148,542	636	68,143
July	1,642	163,179	1,442	148,299	580	74,070
August	1,517	171,861	1,367	158,049	551	74,602
September	1,562	147,383	1,374	133,383	484	56,472
October	1,558	156,814	1,336	138,691	427	52,009
November	1,393	141,383	1,244	129,231	401	50,460
December	1,426	144,456	1,265	132,324	434	50,994
2004						
January	1,421	142,704	1,223	124,192	395	48,519
February	1,293	132,640	1,145	120,811	362	39,360
March	1,364	140,957	1,234	132,152	407	60,296
April	1,381	141,909	1,207	126,106	341	37,686
May	1,189	111,173	1,030	98,230	314	37,405
June	1,390	141,948	1,226	129,344	360	45,398
July	1,329	137,724	1,185	126,945	371	53,248
August	1,436	131,807	1,243	116,672	342	38,192
September	1,283	125,344	1,155	115,499	344	45,691
October	1,302	129,237	1,181	119,653	369	47,888
November	1,350	135,036	1,202	122,954	407	47,517
December	1,188	120,602	1,038	109,508	293	33,123
2005						
January	1,465	153,676	1,330	143,295	380	58,778
February	1,135	120,190	1,010	109,964	350	43,966
March	1,204	133,935	1,071	124,273	384	56,253
April	1,278	139,575	1,145	128,478	390	60,726
May	1,194	129,214	1,059	117,660	359	52,055
June	1,184	128,430	1,065	119,271	349	53,930
July	1,248	131,136	1,107	118,994	356	49,070
August	1,145	127,592	1,006	116,011	334	48,904
September	2,219	283,772	1,975	237,831	438	53,399
October	1,114	104,584	986	94,798	328	45,475
November	1,205	120,783	1,074	109,680	359	45,069
December	1,308	149,565	1,185	138,234	365	49,641
2006						
January	1,113	108,378	985	97,832	274	29,541
February	1,073	111,468	973	103,268	321	45,073
March	1,082	118,555	984	110,275	328	49,023
April	1,148	118,504	1,023	109,150	358	48,086
May	1,074	109,858	963	101,080	293	42,006
June	1,097	119,662	974	109,041	311	37,570
July	1,125	114,895	1,009	105,829	363	47,287
August	1,193	127,944	1,060	117,993	357	59,256
September	1,132	116,773	1,008	107,431	381	45,040

Table 2. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, October 2002 to September 2006, not seasonally adjusted

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2002						
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
2003						
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
2004						
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
2005						
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	1,373	158,582	1,263	148,133	395	59,129
May	986	101,358	891	93,332	249	30,424
June	1,157	120,463	941	103,307	216	32,783
July	1,981	244,216	1,745	222,377	856	136,210
August	645	67,582	598	63,484	188	22,531
September	1,662	213,281	1,505	179,042	318	47,497
October	905	91,941	757	80,694	249	37,276
November	1,254	116,127	1,079	102,182	363	41,442
December	2,323	254,258	2,168	242,753	706	96,382
2006						
January	1,245	117,946	1,123	108,701	331	35,097
February	719	66,555	658	62,208	210	24,892
March	921	111,838	856	106,177	285	44,688
April	1,140	121,589	1,038	112,964	296	39,538
May	872	84,809	794	78,663	192	23,570
June	1,489	164,761	1,224	140,687	319	41,095
July	1,511	166,857	1,335	154,342	648	96,152
August	708	72,844	656	69,054	203	28,494
September	865	87,699	785	81,274	296	39,076

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

Industry	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	September 2005	July 2006	August 2006	September 2006	September 2005	July 2006	August 2006	September 2006
Seasonally adjusted								
Total	2,219	1,125	1,193	1,132	283,772	114,895	127,944	116,773
Total, private nonfarm	1,975	1,009	1,060	1,008	237,831	105,829	117,993	107,431
Manufacturing	438	363	357	381	53,399	47,287	59,256	45,040
Not seasonally adjusted								
Total ¹	1,662	1,511	708	865	213,281	166,857	72,844	87,699
Total, private	1,528	1,414	675	819	180,425	160,148	70,352	83,317
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	23	79	19	34	1,383	5,806	1,298	2,043
Total, private nonfarm	1,505	1,335	656	785	179,042	154,342	69,054	81,274
Mining	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	(²)	-	(²)
Utilities	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Construction	116	69	50	99	8,885	4,457	3,473	6,643
Manufacturing	318	648	203	296	47,497	96,152	28,494	39,076
Food	59	60	26	32	5,907	5,607	1,559	2,763
Beverage and tobacco products	4	(²)	(²)	6	274	(²)	(²)	581
Textile mills	20	16	11	12	2,636	2,217	1,302	1,751
Textile product mills	6	9	4	5	958	663	328	465
Apparel	10	19	4	9	2,183	2,009	264	1,073
Leather and allied products	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Wood products	22	35	19	28	2,253	3,480	2,240	2,645
Paper	10	7	6	6	1,218	522	425	741
Printing and related support activities	5	5	5	(²)	318	418	325	(²)
Petroleum and coal products	(²)	(²)	-	4	(²)	(²)	-	235
Chemicals	6	11	4	4	822	1,503	373	284
Plastics and rubber products	13	57	9	16	1,833	6,842	645	1,786
Nonmetallic mineral products	9	19	(²)	6	657	2,070	(²)	835
Primary metals	11	32	9	7	1,112	3,645	816	876
Fabricated metal products	17	54	10	22	1,224	5,549	673	2,149
Machinery	30	33	14	24	4,967	4,716	2,210	4,772
Computer and electronic products	18	20	16	8	1,438	1,979	1,590	451
Electrical equipment and appliances	11	19	8	11	2,959	1,943	1,517	1,395
Transportation equipment	52	233	44	69	15,584	51,048	12,428	13,330
Furniture and related products	9	7	6	15	599	490	935	1,919
Miscellaneous manufacturing	3	7	(²)	7	242	508	(²)	571
Wholesale trade	33	17	17	12	2,351	1,218	1,076	908
Retail trade	203	85	69	72	22,358	7,540	5,975	6,619
Transportation and warehousing	51	88	61	24	6,218	8,327	5,513	1,965
Information	41	37	29	31	6,046	4,274	4,477	3,337
Finance and insurance	32	26	15	26	2,580	1,695	1,007	1,937
Real estate and rental and leasing	19	8	(²)	4	1,125	895	(²)	311
Professional and technical services	31	40	24	22	2,655	4,530	2,202	3,222
Management of companies and enterprises	(²)	3	-	(²)	(²)	204	-	(²)
Administrative and waste services	206	190	113	110	20,616	16,115	10,961	9,950
Educational services	12	8	(²)	6	1,667	533	(²)	436
Health care and social assistance	150	40	17	21	17,259	3,068	1,133	2,383
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	37	18	12	15	7,164	1,018	649	944
Accommodation and food services	220	46	33	36	29,522	3,419	2,281	2,728
Other services, except public administration	29	8	7	6	2,352	442	854	453
Unclassified	-	1	1	-	-	192	54	-
Government	134	97	33	46	32,856	6,709	2,492	4,382
Federal	10	7	8	8	966	685	839	852
State	37	12	6	10	5,905	826	339	1,272
Local	87	78	19	28	25,985	5,198	1,314	2,258

¹ Data were reported by all states and the District of Columbia.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

² Data do not meet BLS or state agency disclosure standards.

Table 4. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, July 2004 to September 2006, 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
2004								
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	148,575	27.3	41.1
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	262,049	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	1,142	185,486	29.5	45.7
April	1,373	158,582	1,263	148,133				
May	986	101,358	891	93,332				
June	1,157	120,463	941	103,307				
Second Quarter	3,516	380,403	3,095	344,772	1,203	212,673	38.9	61.7
July	1,981	244,216	1,745	222,377				
August	645	67,582	598	63,484				
September	1,662	213,281	1,505	179,042				
Third Quarter	4,288	525,079	3,848	464,903	1,136	190,180	29.5	40.9
October	905	91,941	757	80,694				
November	1,254	116,127	1,079	102,182				
December	2,323	254,258	2,168	242,753				
Fourth Quarter	4,482	462,326	4,004	425,629	1,400	246,169	35.0	57.8
2006								
January	1,245	117,946	1,123	108,701				
February	719	66,555	658	62,208				
March	921	111,838	856	106,177				
First Quarter	2,885	296,339	2,637	277,086	963	189,634	36.5	68.4
April	1,140	121,589	1,038	112,964				
May	872	84,809	794	78,663				
June	1,489	164,761	1,224	140,687				
Second Quarter	3,501	371,159	3,056	332,314	^{2,p} 1,213	^{2,p} 184,534	^p 39.7	^p 55.5
July	1,511	166,857	1,335	154,342				
August	708	72,844	656	69,054				
September	865	87,699	785	81,274				
Third Quarter	3,084	327,400	2,776	304,670				

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			
	September 2005	July 2006	August 2006	September 2006	September 2005	July 2006	August 2006	September 2006
United States ¹	1,662	1,511	708	865	213,281	166,857	72,844	87,699
Northeast	118	218	150	126	9,990	17,043	14,506	12,451
New England	13	23	10	20	1,204	1,618	783	2,532
Middle Atlantic	105	195	140	106	8,786	15,425	13,723	9,919
South	1,086	313	163	209	153,999	30,866	21,113	23,990
South Atlantic	81	178	96	98	10,247	15,176	10,808	10,807
East South Central	161	82	31	50	33,946	8,541	7,226	7,830
West South Central	844	53	36	61	109,806	7,149	3,079	5,353
Midwest	161	569	117	208	21,024	86,786	13,084	25,348
East North Central	133	487	94	167	17,107	77,161	10,974	19,269
West North Central	28	82	23	41	3,917	9,625	2,110	6,079
West	297	411	278	322	28,268	32,162	24,141	25,910
Mountain	22	32	16	18	1,901	2,324	1,018	2,092
Pacific	275	379	262	304	26,367	29,838	23,123	23,818

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			
	September 2005	July 2006	August 2006	September 2006	September 2005	July 2006	August 2006	September 2006
Total ¹	1,662	1,511	708	865	213,281	166,857	72,844	87,699
Alabama	20	12	6	13	1,968	1,510	762	1,015
Alaska	3	3	(²)	(²)	280	217	(²)	(²)
Arizona	(²)	14	3	(²)	(²)	1,101	196	(²)
Arkansas	-	4	3	(²)	-	414	577	(²)
California	256	341	227	281	24,616	26,385	20,339	21,642
Colorado	3	5	-	3	185	375	-	294
Connecticut	3	5	3	4	258	297	232	414
Delaware	-	(²)	-	(²)	-	(²)	-	(²)
District of Columbia	-	-	(²)	-	-	-	(²)	-
Florida	40	81	40	46	3,314	5,371	2,497	3,627
Georgia	14	39	11	20	3,230	4,104	1,255	1,555
Hawaii	3	3	(²)	(²)	249	183	(²)	(²)
Idaho	3	3	4	(²)	239	262	237	(²)
Illinois	46	46	23	38	5,793	7,333	2,128	3,578
Indiana	13	66	14	25	2,339	10,104	2,227	3,166
Iowa	3	22	4	8	996	2,846	306	817
Kansas	3	8	5	8	259	1,757	279	986
Kentucky	21	53	15	23	4,473	5,767	5,785	5,133
Louisiana	791	12	4	26	104,388	2,629	282	2,041
Maine	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	(²)	-	(²)
Maryland	-	13	5	4	-	1,421	547	433
Massachusetts	4	7	4	10	503	441	277	937
Michigan	23	228	14	34	3,235	41,722	1,274	4,072
Minnesota	7	11	(²)	9	741	922	(²)	2,377
Mississippi	113	6	(²)	7	26,817	364	(²)	847
Missouri	10	32	11	12	981	2,979	930	1,254
Montana	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	(²)	-	(²)
Nebraska	4	5	(²)	4	811	685	(²)	645
Nevada	12	7	6	7	997	439	392	1,018
New Hampshire	3	(²)	-	(²)	217	(²)	-	(²)
New Jersey	20	42	24	12	2,013	3,662	1,866	1,898
New Mexico	(²)	(²)	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	(²)	175
New York	40	62	63	33	3,310	4,837	7,042	3,126
North Carolina	6	11	14	7	601	1,233	1,712	842
North Dakota	(²)	4	-	-	(²)	436	-	-
Ohio	21	79	23	39	2,408	10,108	3,772	5,276
Oklahoma	3	8	(²)	3	360	1,290	(²)	269
Oregon	3	20	15	9	342	2,186	1,130	958
Pennsylvania	45	91	53	61	3,463	6,926	4,815	4,895
Rhode Island	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	(²)	272	(²)	(²)
South Carolina	14	13	12	9	1,907	1,143	1,267	1,645
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	7	11	8	7	688	900	501	835
Texas	50	29	28	30	5,058	2,816	2,127	2,916
Utah	-	-	(²)	-	-	-	(²)	-
Vermont	-	3	(²)	(²)	-	235	(²)	(²)
Virginia	6	18	12	8	1,086	1,666	3,366	1,748
Washington	10	12	18	10	880	867	1,517	909
West Virginia	(²)	(²)	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	(²)	207
Wisconsin	30	68	20	31	3,332	7,894	1,573	3,177
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	20	10	14	12	2,268	860	1,555	1,714

¹ See footnote 1, table 3.

² Data do not meet BLS or state agency disclosure standards.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.