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## MASS LAYOFFS IN OCTOBER 2005

In October 2005, employers took 1,088 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,

Chart 1. Mass layoff events, seasonally
adjusted, November 2000-October 2005


Chart 2. Mass layoff initial claims, seasonally adjusted, November 2000-October 2005

and the number of workers involved totaled 106,238, on a seasonally adjusted basis. (See table 1.) The number of layoff events in October declined by 1,132 from September (as revised, see box note) to 1,088, the lowest number of events for any month since October 2000. The number of associated initial claims fell by 181,454 from September (as revised) to 106,238 and was at its lowest total for any month since August 1998. In the manufacturing sector, 316 mass layoff events were reported during October 2005, seasonally adjusted, resulting in 45,589 initial claims; both figures were sharply lower than a month earlier. (See table 1.)

## Revisions to September Data

Data for September have been revised to reflect additional layoff reports that came in after the cutoff date for the initial September release, Mass Layoffs in September 2005, issued October 25, 2005. MLS data are always preliminary when first released, but the monthly data are typically not revised. The decision to issue revised September data was based on the large number of additional events reported following Hurricanes Katrina and Rita.

Table A. Industries with the largest mass-layoff initial claims in October $2005^{\text {P }}$

| Industry | Initial claims | October peak |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Year | Initial claims |
| Automobile manufacturing | 6,029 | 2001 | 7,563 |
| Temporary help services | 5,036 | 1998 | 18,760 |
| Motion picture and video production . | 4,113 | 1997 | 7,692 |
| Light truck and utility vehicle mfg. | 3,252 | 2001 | 8,763 |
| Farm labor contractors and crew leaders | 2,991 | 1998 | 9,617 |
| Professional employer organizations .. | 2,638 | 2001 | 3,523 |
| Fruit and vegetable canning . | 1,937 | 2002 | 4,500 |
| Food service contractors | 1,895 | 2005 | 1,895 |
| Motor home manufacturing. | 1,846 | 2005 | 1,846 |
| Supermarkets and other grocery stores ................ | 1,575 | 2003 | 13,682 |

$\mathrm{p}=$ preliminary.

These over-the-month declines in the number of events and initial claims reflect the falloff from the large number of layoffs in Louisiana and Mississippi during September that followed Hurricanes Katrina and Rita.

In Louisiana and Mississippi, there were 817 layoff events identified as potentially related to Hurricanes Katrina and Rita for September. Thus far, about half of the employers involved have been contacted to learn more about the layoff, including the reason for it. The BLS has not had sufficient time to review and analyze the data from these employer interviews. As more data are collected and reviewed, BLS will provide the results in regularly scheduled MLS news releases. For additional information on the storms' impacts on MLS data, including questions and answers on concepts and definitions, data collection, and future publication plans, please see http://www.bls.gov/katrina/mlsquestions.htm or call (202) 691-6392.

From January through October 2005, the total number of events (seasonally adjusted), at 13,123, was lower than in January-October $2004(13,328)$, while the number of initial claims (seasonally adjusted), at $1,445,739$, was higher $(1,338,676)$.

## Industry Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

In October, the 10 industries reporting the highest number of mass-layoff initial claims, not seasonally adjusted, accounted for 31,312 initial claims, 34 percent of the total. (See table A.) The two industries with the highest number of initial claims were automobile manufacturing, with 6,029, and temporary help services, with 5,036 . Together, these two industries accounted for 12 percent of all initial claims during the month.

The manufacturing sector accounted for 28 percent of all mass layoff events and 41 percent of all initial claims filed in October 2005. A year earlier, manufacturing comprised 30 percent of events and 38 percent of initial claims. Within manufacturing, the number of claimants in October 2005 was highest in transportation equipment ( 15,841 , largely automotive-related), followed by food manufacturing ( 5,666 ). (See table 3 .)

Administrative and waste services accounted for 15 percent of events and 12 percent of initial claims filed in October, with layoffs largely from temporary help services. Ten percent of all layoff events and 7 percent of initial claims filed during the month were from agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, mostly among farm labor contractors and crew leaders. Construction accounted for 10 percent of events and 6 percent of initial
claims in October, primarily among specialty trade contractors. Retail trade accounted for 8 percent of events and 6 percent of initial claims during the month, mainly from general merchandise stores. An additional 3 percent of events and 6 percent of initial claims were from the information sector, mostly from motion pic-ture and sound recording industries.

Government establishments accounted for 6 percent of events and 5 percent of initial claims filed in October, mostly among executive, legislative, and general government agencies.

On a not seasonally adjusted basis, the number of layoff events decreased by 337 over the year to 905, and the number of associated initial claims fell by 35,977 to 91,941 . This was the second lowest event total and the lowest initial claims total for any October on record. This may be due in part to a calendar effect; October 2005 contained 4 weeks for possible mass layoffs, compared with 5 weeks in each October of the prior 2 years. (See the Technical Note for an explanation of how the number of weeks for data collection can vary from month to month.) The largest over-the-year decreases in initial claims were reported in accommodation ( $-4,385$ ), administrative and support services $(-4,316)$, and food manufacturing ( $-3,383$ ). The largest over-the-year increase in initial claims was in transportation equipment manufacturing $(+3,108)$.

## Geographic Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Among the four census regions, the largest number of initial claims in October due to mass layoffs was in the West $(31,122)$. (See table 5.) Administrative and support services, agriculture and forestry support activities, and motion picture and sound recording industries accounted for 43 percent of the West total. The Midwest had the next largest number of initial claims $(27,841)$, followed by the South $(17,616)$ and the Northeast $(15,362)$.

The number of initial claimants from mass layoffs decreased over the year in each of the four regions. The largest decrease occurred in the West $(-13,128)$, followed by the South $(-12,630)$, the Midwest $(-8,018)$, and the Northeast $(-2,201)$. Each of the nine geographic divisions had over-the-year decreases in the number of initial claims associated with mass layoffs, with the largest in the Pacific $(-12,803)$, followed by the South Atlantic $(-6,334)$ and East North Central $(-5,561)$ divisions.

Among the states, California recorded the largest number of initial claims filed due to mass layoff events in October ( 25,317 ). Pennsylvania had the next highest initial claims total, with 7,075 initial claims, followed by Michigan $(6,276)$, Illinois $(5,717)$, Ohio $(4,820)$, and New York $(4,806)$. These six states accounted for 62 percent of all mass layoff events and 59 percent of all initial claims for unemployment insurance. (See table 6.)

California had the largest over-the-year decrease in the number of initial claims ( $-9,579$ ). Florida had the next largest over-the-year decrease ( $-7,031$ ), followed by Texas $(-3,484)$ and Ohio $(-3,373)$. The largest over-the-year increase occurred in Michigan (+2,508).

From January to October, California reported 299,888 mass-layoff initial claims, 21 percent of the national total. Louisiana had the next largest number of claims over this period (115,702), followed by Michigan $(95,969)$ and Ohio $(94,499)$.

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 Mass Layoffs in November 2005 is scheduled to be released on Thursday, December 22, 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-theyear 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-12ARIMA 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-12ARIMA program and are permanently removed from the final seasonally adjusted series.

Table 1. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, November 2001 to October 2005, seasonally adjusted

| Date | Total |  | Private nonfarm |  | Manufacturing |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Events | Initial claimants | Events | Initial claimants | Events | Initial claimants |
| November ....................... | $\begin{aligned} & 2,094 \\ & 1,799 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 218,273 \\ & 194,759 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,935 \\ & 1,658 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 207,129 \\ & 183,178 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 944 \\ & 722 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 114,556 \\ 93,193 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2002 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |
| 2003 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |
| 2004 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |
| 2005 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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. | 1,274 | 136,837 | 1,142 | 126,807 | 395 | 63,121 |
| May . | 1,196 | 128,771 | 1,060 | 117,036 | 359 | 53,243 |
| June | 1,175 | 127,887 | 1,059 | 118,736 | 347 | 55,820 |
| July . | 1,249 | 131,326 | 1,107 | 118,835 | 360 | 48,967 |
| August | 1,142 | 127,466 | 1,002 | 115,674 | 328 | 48,155 |
| September ${ }^{p}$ | 2,220 | 287,692 | 1,970 | 237,108 | 426 | 54,993 |
| October ${ }^{\text {p }}$. | 1,088 | 106,238 | 962 | 97,180 | 316 | 45,514 |

[^0]Table 2. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, November 2001 to October 2005, not seasonally adjusted

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Date} \& \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Total} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Private nonfarm} \& \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Manufacturing} \\
\hline \& Events \& Initial claimants \& Events \& Initial claimants \& Events \& Initial claimants \\
\hline \multicolumn{7}{|l|}{2001} \\
\hline November \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 2,721 \\
\& 2,440
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 295,956 \\
\& 268,893
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 2,373 \\
\& 2,319
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 270,268 \\
\& 259,497
\end{aligned}
\]} \& 1,122 \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 151,969 \\
\& 136,820
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline December \& \& \& \& \& 1,103 \& \\
\hline 2002 \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline January . \& 2,146 \& 263,777 \& 2,028 \& 252,245 \& 892 \& 128,825 \\
\hline February \& 1,382 \& 138,808 \& 1,253 \& 129,849 \& 481 \& 58,784 \\
\hline March \& 1,460 \& 161,316 \& 1,335 \& 151,305 \& 500 \& 59,613 \\
\hline April \& 1,506 \& 165,814 \& 1,378 \& 153,216 \& 461 \& 50,897 \\
\hline May \& 1,723 \& 179,799 \& 1,571 \& 166,801 \& 488 \& 52,720 \\
\hline June \& 1,584 \& 162,189 \& 1,266 \& 136,424 \& 336 \& 42,130 \\
\hline July \& 2,042 \& 245,294 \& 1,819 \& 226,892 \& 907 \& 135,271 \\
\hline August \& 1,248 \& 128,103 \& 1,151 \& 119,874 \& 427 \& 48,668 \\
\hline September \& 1,062 \& 124,522 \& 957 \& 114,736 \& 352 \& 43,755 \\
\hline October \& 1,497 \& 171,100 \& 1,270 \& 149,327 \& 493 \& 64,655 \\
\hline November \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 2,153 \\
\& 2,474
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 240,171 \\
\& 264,158
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1,860 \\
\& 2,324
\end{aligned}
\]} \& 216,237 \& 719 \& 92,712 \\
\hline December \& \& \& \& 252,807 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{984} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{126,826} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{2003} \& \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{2,130} \& \& \& \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
January \(\qquad\) \\
February
\end{tabular}} \& \& 225,430 \& \& 210,918 \& 822 \& 90,244 \\
\hline \& 1,363 \& 124,965 \& 1,222 \& 116,264 \& 435 \& 48,161 \\
\hline March \& 1,207 \& 113,026 \& 1,099 \& 104,468 \& 390 \& 41,063 \\
\hline April \& 1,581 \& 161,412 \& 1,470 \& 152,937 \& 499 \& 62,349 \\
\hline May \& 1,703 \& 174,204 \& 1,538 \& 160,729 \& 499 \& 61,278 \\
\hline June \& 1,691 \& 157,552 \& 1,336 \& 127,743 \& 389 \& 40,845 \\
\hline July . \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 2,087 \\
\& 1,258
\end{aligned}
\]} \& 226,435 \& 1,815 \& 206,901 \& 946 \& 136,410 \\
\hline August \& \& 133,839 \& 1,163 \& \[
124,131
\] \& 405 \& 52,620 \\
\hline September \& 868 \& 82,647 \& 756 \& \[
73,914
\] \& 271 \& 31,428 \\
\hline October .... \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1,523 \\
\& 1,438
\end{aligned}
\]} \& 158,240 \& 1,265 \& 137,706 \& 438 \& 53,741 \\
\hline November \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 138,543 \\
\& 192,633
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1,234 \\
\& 1,793
\end{aligned}
\]} \& 123,524 \& 408 \& 48,419 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{December ..............................

January ...................................} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1,438 \\
& 1,929
\end{aligned}
$$} \& \& \& 182,750 \& 648 \& 77,915 <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& 2,428 \& 239,454 \& 2,226 \& 220,687 \& 848 \& 89,551 <br>
\hline February \& 941 \& 84,201 \& 832 \& 76,577 \& 240 \& 23,043 <br>
\hline March \& 920 \& 92,554 \& 847 \& 87,782 \& 258 \& 34,686 <br>
\hline April \& 1,458 \& 157,314 \& 1,316 \& 142,657 \& 343 \& 36,172 <br>
\hline May \& 988 \& 87,501 \& 878 \& 78,786 \& 219 \& 22,141 <br>
\hline June \& 1,379 \& 134,588 \& 1,077 \& 110,804 \& 222 \& 27,307 <br>
\hline July .. \& 2,094 \& 253,929 \& 1,860 \& 234,877 \& 885 \& 145,895 <br>
\hline August \& 809 \& 69,033 \& 745 \& 63,876 \& 194 \& 17,698 <br>
\hline September \& 708 \& 68,972 \& 637 \& 63,102 \& 189 \& 25,808 <br>
\hline October \& 1,242 \& 127,918 \& 1,101 \& 117,375 \& 372 \& 48,265 <br>
\hline November \& 1,399 \& 130,423 \& 1,201 \& 115,549 \& 412 \& 44,243 <br>
\hline December \& 1,614 \& 161,271 \& 1,487 \& 152,092 \& 436 \& 50,726 <br>
\hline 2005 \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline January . \& 2,564 \& 263,952 \& 2,421 \& 253,409 \& 823 \& 108,985 <br>
\hline February \& 810 \& 74,644 \& 722 \& 68,372 \& 230 \& 24,931 <br>
\hline March \& 806 \& 88,937 \& 733 \& 83,793 \& 246 \& 33,030 <br>
\hline April ........ \& 1,373 \& 158,582 \& 1,263 \& 148,133 \& 395 \& 59,129 <br>
\hline May . \& 986 \& 101,358 \& 891 \& 93,332 \& 249 \& 30,424 <br>
\hline June \& 1,157 \& 120,463 \& 941 \& 103,307 \& 216 \& 32,783 <br>
\hline July .. \& 1,981 \& 244,216 \& 1,745 \& 222,377 \& 856 \& 136,210 <br>
\hline August. \& 645 \& 67,582 \& 598 \& 63,484 \& 188 \& 22,531 <br>
\hline September ${ }^{p}$ \& 1,662 \& 213,281 \& 1,505 \& 179,042 \& 318 \& 47,497 <br>
\hline October ${ }^{p}$ \& 905 \& 91,941 \& 757 \& 80,694 \& 249 \& 37,276 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

[^1]Table 3. Industry distribution: Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance


Table 4. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, October 2003 to October 2005, 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 |
| 2003 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |
| 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 | 254,063 | 41.5 | 76.5 |
| 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 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 148,575$ | 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 |
| 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 | ${ }^{r} 1,142$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 185,374$ | 29.5 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 45.7$ |
| 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 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1,203$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 212,671$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 38.9$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 61.7$ |
| July ..... | 1,981 | 244,216 | 1,745 | 222,377 |  |  |  |  |
| August.. | 645 | 67,582 | 598 | 63,484 |  |  |  |  |
| September ${ }^{\text {p }}$ | 1,662 | 213,281 | 1,505 | 179,042 |  |  |  |  |
| Third Quarter ${ }^{\mathrm{p}}$ | 4,288 | 525,079 | 3,848 | 464,903 | ${ }^{2} 742$ | ${ }^{2} 108,647$ | 19.3 | 23.4 |
| October ${ }^{p}$ | 905 | 91,941 | 757 | 80,694 |  |  |  |  |

[^2]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.

[^3]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 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | October $2004$ | August $2005$ | September $2005^{\text { }}$ | October $2005^{p}$ | October $2004$ | August $2005$ | September $2005^{\text {p }}$ | October $2005^{\text {p }}$ |
| United States ${ }^{1}$. | 1,242 | 645 | 1,662 | 905 | 127,918 | 67,582 | 213,281 | 91,941 |
| Northeast . | 189 | 126 | 118 | 175 | 17,563 | 13,090 | 9,990 | 15,362 |
| New England . | 17 | 23 | 13 | 12 | 1,345 | 1,868 | 1,204 | 1,233 |
| Middle Atlantic | 172 | 103 | 105 | 163 | 16,218 | 11,222 | 8,786 | 14,129 |
| South | 323 | 170 | 1,086 | 158 | 30,246 | 18,286 | 153,999 | 17,616 |
| South Atlantic .. | 190 | 92 | 81 | 85 | 15,237 | 8,771 | 10,247 | 8,903 |
| East South Central | 58 | 34 | 161 | 25 | 5,750 | 5,988 | 33,946 | 4,194 |
| West South Central | 75 | 44 | 844 | 48 | 9,259 | 3,527 | 109,806 | 4,519 |
| Midwest . | 280 | 138 | 161 | 199 | 35,859 | 14,023 | 21,024 | 27,841 |
| East North Central .. | 219 | 111 | 133 | 154 | 26,965 | 10,618 | 17,107 | 21,404 |
| West North Central | 61 | 27 | 28 | 45 | 8,894 | 3,405 | 3,917 | 6,437 |
| West | 450 | 211 | 297 | 373 | 44,250 | 22,183 | 28,268 | 31,122 |
| Mountain . | 43 | 17 | 22 | 32 | 3,610 | 1,717 | 1,901 | 3,285 |
| Pacific .. | 407 | 194 | 275 | 341 | 40,640 | 20,466 | 26,367 | 27,837 |

${ }^{1}$ See footnote 1, table 3.
${ }^{p}=$ 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 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | October 2004 | August <br> 2005 | September $2005^{p}$ | October $2005^{\text {p }}$ | October 2004 | August 2005 | $\begin{gathered} \text { September } \\ 2005^{\mathrm{p}} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } \\ & 2005^{\mathrm{p}} \end{aligned}$ |
| Total ${ }^{1}$ | 1,242 | 645 | 1,662 | 905 | 127,918 | 67,582 | 213,281 | 91,941 |
| Alabama . | 12 | 5 | 20 | 4 | 1,477 | 709 | 1,968 | 569 |
| Alaska | 5 | - | 3 | 4 | 423 | - | 280 | 264 |
| Arizona | 11 | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | 6 | 868 | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | 606 |
| Arkansas | 3 | 3 | - | 4 | 642 | 201 | - | 767 |
| California | 346 | 182 | 256 | 315 | 34,896 | 19,530 | 24,616 | 25,317 |
| Colorado | 10 | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | 3 | 6 | 829 | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | 185 | 510 |
| Connecticut | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | 4 | 3 | - | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | 397 | 258 | - |
| Delaware . | - | - | - | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | - | - | - | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ |
| District of Columbia | - | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | - | - | - | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | - | - |
| Florida | 143 | 35 | 40 | 36 | 9,737 | 2,031 | 3,314 | 2,706 |
| Georgia | 16 | 22 | 14 | 16 | 1,977 | 3,488 | 3,230 | 1,739 |
| Hawaii | 4 | - | 3 | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | 260 | - | 249 | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ |
| Idaho . | 3 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 281 | 684 | 239 | 476 |
| Illinois | 56 | 27 | 46 | 35 | 8,019 | 2,128 | 5,793 | 5,717 |
| Indiana | 24 | 10 | 13 | 14 | 2,235 | 1,000 | 2,339 | 1,940 |
| lowa | 12 | 6 | 3 | 13 | 1,645 | 1,755 | 996 | 2,473 |
| Kansas | 5 | 5 | 3 | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | 398 | 487 | 259 | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ |
| Kentucky | 27 | 13 | 21 | 10 | 2,792 | 3,954 | 4,473 | 2,710 |
| Louisiana | 11 | 11 | 791 | 3 | 714 | 596 | 104,388 | 215 |
| Maine | 3 | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | 207 | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ |
| Maryland | 5 | 3 | ) | 5 | 544 | 219 | - | 451 |
| Massachusetts | 6 | 12 | 4 | 6 | 437 | 873 | 503 | 669 |
| Michigan | 40 | 29 | 23 | 41 | 3,768 | 2,838 | 3,235 | 6,276 |
| Minnesota | 15 | 6 | 7 | 18 | 1,390 | 502 | 741 | 1,579 |
| Mississippi | 10 | 6 | 113 | 4 | 615 | 481 | 26,817 | 356 |
| Missouri | 21 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 4,723 | 404 | 981 | 1,773 |
| Montana | 5 | - | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | 6 | 545 | - | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | 695 |
| Nebraska | 7 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 666 | 200 | 811 | 447 |
| Nevada | 10 | 5 | 12 | 6 | 755 | 648 | 997 | 764 |
| New Hampshire | 4 | - | 3 | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | 292 | - | 217 | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ |
| New Jersey | 35 | 20 | 20 | 30 | 3,294 | 1,786 | 2,013 | 2,248 |
| New Mexico | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ |
| New York | 52 | 42 | 40 | 52 | 5,263 | 6,164 | 3,310 | 4,806 |
| North Carolina | 5 | 10 | 6 | 16 | 417 | 1,323 | 601 | 1,423 |
| North Dakota | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | - | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | - |
| Ohio | 54 | 26 | 21 | 33 | 8,193 | 2,881 | 2,408 | 4,820 |
| Oklahoma | 6 | - | 3 | 3 | 1,382 | - | 360 | 500 |
| Oregon | 29 | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | 3 | 5 | 2,536 | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | 342 | 675 |
| Pennsylvania | 85 | 41 | 45 | 81 | 7,661 | 3,272 | 3,463 | 7,075 |
| Rhode Island | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | 4 | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | 326 | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ |
| South Carolina | 10 | 9 | 14 | 4 | 688 | 678 | 1,907 | 428 |
| South Dakota . | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Tennessee . | 9 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 866 | 844 | 688 | 559 |
| Texas. | 55 | 30 | 50 | 38 | 6,521 | 2,730 | 5,058 | 3,037 |
| Utah . | - | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | - | - | - | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | - | - |
| Vermont | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | - | 3 | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | - | 212 |
| Virginia | 9 | 11 | 6 | 7 | 1,555 | 918 | 1,086 | 573 |
| Washington ... | 23 | 10 | 10 | 16 | 2,525 | 730 | 880 | 1,527 |
| West Virginia | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | - | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | - |
| Wisconsin | 45 | 19 | 30 | 31 | 4,750 | 1,771 | 3,332 | 2,651 |
| Wyoming . | 3 | - | - | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | 268 | - | - | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ |
| Puerto Rico . | 8 | 8 | 20 | 11 | 693 | 1,210 | 2,268 | 854 |

${ }^{1}$ See footnote 1, table 3.
${ }^{2}$ Data do not meet BLS or state agency disclosure standards.
${ }^{\mathrm{p}}=$ preliminary.
NOTE: Dash represents zero.


[^0]:    ${ }^{\mathrm{p}}=$ preliminary.

[^1]:    ${ }^{\mathrm{p}}=$ preliminary.

[^2]:    ${ }^{1}$ 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

[^3]:    ${ }^{r}=$ revised.
    ${ }^{\mathrm{p}}=$ preliminary.

