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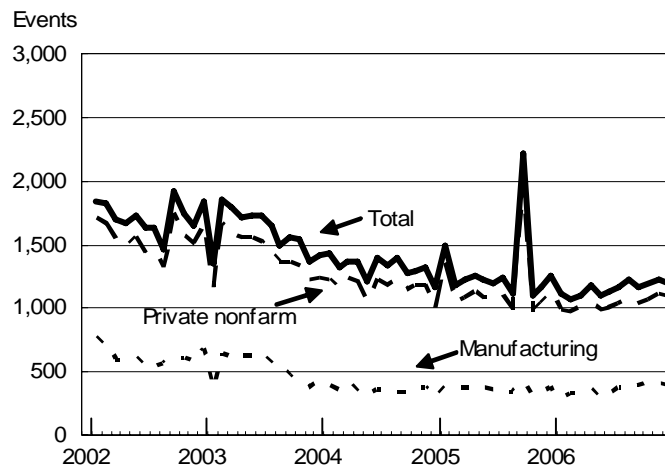
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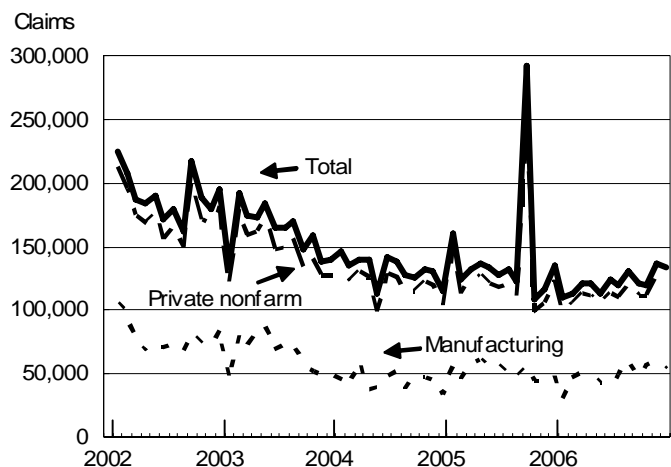
## MASS LAYOFFS IN DECEMBER 2006 AND ANNUAL TOTALS FOR 2006

In December, employers took 1,201 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 133,818, on a seasonally adjusted basis. The number of mass layoff events decreased by 19 from the prior month, and the number of associated initial claims decreased by 2,522. During December, 390 mass layoff events were reported in the manufacturing sector, seasonally adjusted, resulting

**Chart 1. Mass-layoff events, seasonally adjusted, January 2002-December 2006**



**Chart 2. Mass-layoff initial claims, seasonally adjusted, January 2002-December 2006**



### Revision of Seasonally Adjusted Mass Layoff Data

Seasonally adjusted mass layoff data have been revised using updated seasonal adjustment factors that incorporate 2006 data. Seasonally adjusted estimates back to January 2002 were subject to revision. Revised seasonally adjusted data from January 2003 forward are shown in table 1. The originally published and revised figures for January 2002-December 2006 are available at <http://www.bls.gov/mls/home.htm>, along with additional information about the revisions.

**Table A. Industries with the largest number of mass layoff initial claims in December 2006**

Industry	Initial claims	December peak	
		Year	Initial claims
Highway, street, and bridge construction .....	19,021	2005	20,088
School and employee bus transportation .....	14,747	2006	14,747
Food service contractors .....	13,903	2006	13,903
Temporary help services .....	12,647	2005	16,656
Heavy duty truck manufacturing .....	7,443	2006	7,443
Light truck and utility vehicle manufacturing .....	6,888	2000	7,338
Motion picture and video production .....	6,541	1998	16,192
Motor home manufacturing .....	4,257	2006	4,257
Automobile manufacturing .....	4,123	2005	9,021
Discount department stores .....	3,255	2006	3,255

in 53,828 initial claims. Both the number of events and the number of initial claims in manufacturing were lower in December than a month earlier. (See table 1.)

The national unemployment rate was 4.5 percent in December, seasonally adjusted, unchanged from the prior month and down from 4.9 percent a year earlier. Total nonfarm payroll employment, seasonally adjusted, increased by 167,000 over the month and by 1.8 million over the year.

#### Industry Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

The 10 industries reporting the highest numbers of mass layoff initial claims, not seasonally adjusted, accounted for 36 percent of the total initial claims in December. The industry with the highest number of initial claims was highway, street, and bridge construction with 19,021, followed by school and employee bus transportation with 14,747, and food service contractors with 13,903. Together, these three industries accounted for 19 percent of all initial claims due to mass layoffs during the month. (See table A.)

The manufacturing sector accounted for 33 percent of all mass layoff events and 41 percent of all related initial claims filed in December; a year earlier, manufacturing made up 30 percent of events and 38 percent of initial claims. In December 2006, the number of manufacturing claimants was highest in transportation equipment manufacturing (38,811, mostly in motor vehicle manufacturing), followed by food manufacturing (8,557), and wood products manufacturing (6,359). (See table 3.)

Construction accounted for 19 percent of mass layoff events and 14 percent of initial claims in December, mostly from heavy and civil engineering construction. Administrative and waste services comprised 11 percent of events and 9 percent of initial claims filed over the month, with the majority of layoffs in temporary help services. Accommodation and food services made up 8 percent of events and associated initial claims, mainly from food service contractors. Seven percent of all mass layoff events and 8 percent of related initial claims filed were from transportation and warehousing, primarily from the school and employee bus transportation industry. Government establishments accounted for 3 percent of events and 2 percent of initial claims filed, largely from educational services.

On a not seasonally adjusted basis, the number of mass layoff events in December, at 2,249, was down by 74 from a year earlier, and the number of associated initial claims increased by 245 to 254,503. (See

**Table B. Number of mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, 1996-2006**

Year	Layoff events	Initial claimants for unemployment insurance
1996 .....	14,111	1,437,628
1997 .....	14,960	1,542,543
1998 .....	15,904	1,771,069
1999 .....	14,909	1,572,399
2000 .....	15,738	1,835,592
2001 .....	21,467	2,514,862
2002 .....	20,277	2,245,051
2003 .....	18,963	1,888,926
2004 .....	15,980	1,607,158
2005 .....	16,466	1,795,341
2006 .....	13,998	1,484,391

table 2.) The largest over-the-year increases in initial claims were reported in transportation equipment manufacturing (+4,303), machinery manufacturing (+2,585), and electrical equipment and appliance manufacturing (+1,985). For transportation equipment manufacturing, states with the largest over-the-year increases in initial claims were Kentucky (+3,826), Iowa (+2,561), Minnesota (+2,423), Virginia (+2,109), and Ohio (+2,065). The largest over-the-year decreases in mass layoff initial claims were reported in administrative and support services (-5,409), food manufacturing (-2,124), and heavy and civil engineering construction (-1,709).

#### Geographic Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Among the four census regions, the highest number of initial claims in December due to mass layoffs was in the Midwest, 109,495. Transportation equipment manufacturing and heavy and civil engineering construction together accounted for 34 percent of all mass layoff initial claims in that region during the month. The South had the second largest number of initial claims among the regions, 54,023, followed by the West, 50,247, and the Northeast, 40,738. (See table 5.)

The number of initial claimants in mass layoffs decreased over the year in three of the four regions—the West (-3,149), the Midwest (-2,167), and the Northeast (-2,159). The South experienced the only regional increase (+7,720). Five geographic divisions had over-the-year decreases in the numbers of initial claims associated with mass layoffs, with the largest decrease in the East North Central division (-7,215), followed by the Pacific division (-2,989). Of the four divisions with over-the-year increases, the largest were in the East South Central (+7,523) and West North Central (+5,048).

Among the states, California recorded the highest number of initial claims filed due to mass layoff events in December (34,848), followed by Michigan (22,842), Illinois (17,195), Kentucky (15,975), and Ohio (15,848). These five states accounted for 40 percent of all mass layoff events and 42 percent of all associated initial claims for unemployment insurance. (See table 6.)

**Table C. Industries with the largest number of mass layoff initial claims in 2006**

Industry	2006		2005	
	Initial claims	Rank	Initial claims	Rank
Temporary help services.....	93,740	1	111,110	1
School and employee bus transportation.....	74,116	2	73,797	2
Automobile manufacturing.....	59,711	3	54,800	3
Food service contractors.....	52,428	4	49,942	5
Motion picture and video production.....	50,553	5	54,769	4
Highway, street, and bridge construction.....	36,264	6	45,581	6
Professional employer organizations.....	25,291	7	30,882	9
Heavy duty truck manufacturing.....	25,280	8	18,142	16
Light truck and utility vehicle manufacturing.....	24,181	9	34,378	8
Discount department stores.....	22,372	10	20,896	12

Kentucky had the largest over-the-year increase in the number of initial claims (+6,109), mostly due to layoffs in transportation equipment manufacturing. States having the next largest increases in initial claims were Iowa (+2,981), Maryland (+2,825), New York (+2,824), and Ohio (+2,789). The largest over-the-year decreases in claims occurred in Michigan (-7,614), Georgia (-4,553), and California (-4,078).

#### Review of 2006

During 2006, 13,998 mass layoff events occurred in the nation, resulting in 1,484,391 initial claims filings for unemployment insurance. In 2005, there were 16,466 events and 1,795,341 initial claimants. The total number of initial claims for 2006 was the lowest reported for any January-December period since 1996. (See table B.)

The 10 industries with the highest number of mass layoff initial claims accounted for 31 percent of the total in 2006. (See table C.) Temporary help services and school and employee bus transportation ranked 1 and 2 among these 10 industries in both 2006 and 2005. Heavy duty truck manufacturing and discount department stores entered the top 10 industries in terms of initial claims. These industries replaced motor vehicle seating and trim manufacturing and elementary and secondary schools.

Manufacturing accounted for 31 percent of all mass layoff events and 39 percent of initial claims filed during 2006. A year earlier, manufacturing accounted for 29 percent of events and 37 percent of initial claims. Initial claim filings were most numerous in transportation equipment (221,383) followed by food manufacturing (62,927) and machinery manufacturing, (40,069). During 2006, the largest declines in initial claims occurred in transportation equipment manufacturing (-32,351) and food manufacturing (-13,999). The largest over-the-year increase in initial claims occurred in machinery manufacturing (+6,356).

The number of initial claims filed in 2006 due to mass layoffs was higher in the Midwest (508,798) than in any other region. Layoffs in transportation equipment manufacturing accounted for 31 percent of the claims in the Midwest. Administrative and support services, machinery manufacturing, and heavy and civil engineering construction accounted for an additional 16 percent of layoffs in that region in 2006. The fewest number of mass layoff initial claims was reported in the Northeast region (254,684). In 2006, mass layoff initial claims decreased in all four of the regions. The largest declines were in the South (-172,613) and

Midwest (-63,152). In 2005, the South experienced a substantial increase of initial claimants in Louisiana and Mississippi as a result of Hurricane Katrina.

Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, California recorded the largest number of initial claims filed in mass layoff events in 2006 (317,907), 21 percent of the national total. The states with the next highest numbers of initial claims were Michigan (127,964), Pennsylvania (89,559), Ohio (80,291), and New York (76,638). Fifty percent of events and 47 percent of all initial claims were from these five states.

Louisiana reported the largest over-the-year decrease in initial claims (-107,685), followed by California (-42,231) and Ohio (-32,874). The largest over-the-year increases were reported in Maryland (+6,773) and Kentucky (+6,168).

#### 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 Extended Mass Layoffs in the Fourth Quarter of 2006 is scheduled to be released on Tuesday, February 13. The report on Mass Layoffs in January 2007 is scheduled to be released on Friday, February 23.

# 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, January 2003 to December 2006, seasonally adjusted**

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2003						
January .....	1,347	133,398	1,166	119,292	382	45,042
February .....	1,848	192,197	1,664	178,963	650	81,370
March .....	1,787	174,936	1,592	159,242	610	73,015
April .....	1,707	172,348	1,557	162,117	634	82,756
May .....	1,731	184,479	1,550	170,984	635	87,049
June .....	1,733	164,442	1,523	147,609	638	68,976
July .....	1,649	164,146	1,443	148,650	567	72,023
August .....	1,498	169,799	1,362	156,687	546	74,509
September .....	1,562	147,054	1,370	132,262	479	57,332
October .....	1,536	158,137	1,328	140,298	420	52,105
November .....	1,366	138,079	1,223	126,597	377	49,716
December .....	1,412	139,423	1,243	127,356	445	50,923
2004						
January .....	1,428	146,692	1,232	128,191	394	45,544
February .....	1,320	134,626	1,170	122,329	367	40,849
March .....	1,372	139,716	1,237	130,737	401	59,987
April .....	1,374	140,190	1,202	124,962	349	38,197
May .....	1,209	113,091	1,047	99,615	330	38,965
June .....	1,403	141,048	1,231	128,137	366	47,015
July .....	1,330	137,484	1,180	126,106	372	51,424
August .....	1,394	127,671	1,224	113,376	345	36,963
September .....	1,277	125,351	1,154	115,343	338	46,955
October .....	1,288	132,250	1,172	122,831	362	47,571
November .....	1,314	130,558	1,171	118,904	378	46,276
December .....	1,170	114,641	1,013	103,434	301	33,022
2005						
January .....	1,489	160,986	1,353	150,640	383	56,133
February .....	1,172	123,377	1,045	112,752	358	45,794
March .....	1,219	132,035	1,079	122,013	377	55,061
April .....	1,263	137,381	1,132	126,747	398	60,826
May .....	1,226	133,221	1,085	120,899	382	54,886
June .....	1,194	126,834	1,074	117,712	359	57,018
July .....	1,248	131,500	1,101	118,800	353	47,136
August .....	1,109	123,125	986	111,879	338	46,915
September .....	2,217	292,177	1,998	246,227	419	56,289
October .....	1,098	108,665	977	99,402	321	44,666
November .....	1,167	115,803	1,036	104,576	330	43,307
December .....	1,253	135,721	1,125	124,632	372	48,592
2006						
January .....	1,112	109,429	984	99,277	282	29,911
February .....	1,065	112,742	973	105,055	329	46,548
March .....	1,105	120,954	1,003	112,730	335	50,149
April .....	1,175	121,376	1,041	111,369	365	48,038
May .....	1,098	113,195	982	103,839	297	42,993
June .....	1,130	123,558	1,007	113,037	331	40,500
July .....	1,160	118,843	1,038	109,509	372	49,069
August .....	1,218	131,105	1,083	120,923	367	58,983
September .....	1,158	120,795	1,043	111,876	392	46,802
October .....	1,186	119,914	1,069	111,036	401	55,795
November .....	1,220	136,340	1,111	127,286	411	60,599
December .....	1,201	133,818	1,099	124,526	390	53,828

NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect updated seasonal adjustment factors.

**Table 2. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, January 2003 to December 2006, not seasonally adjusted**

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
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
October .....	964	98,804	820	88,133	311	46,737
November .....	1,315	136,186	1,172	125,009	455	58,473
December .....	2,249	254,503	2,126	244,783	735	105,462



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

Industry	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	December	October	November	December	December	October	November	December
	2005	2006	2006	2006	2005	2006	2006	2006
<b>Seasonally adjusted</b>								
Total .....	1,253	1,186	1,220	1,201	135,721	119,914	136,340	133,818
Total, private nonfarm .....	1,125	1,069	1,111	1,099	124,632	111,036	127,286	124,526
Manufacturing .....	372	401	411	390	48,592	55,795	60,599	53,828
<b>Not seasonally adjusted</b>								
Total <sup>1</sup> .....	2,323	964	1,315	2,249	254,258	98,804	136,186	254,503
Total, private .....	2,237	913	1,273	2,176	246,748	93,939	132,337	248,383
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting .....	69	93	101	50	3,995	5,806	7,328	3,600
Total, private nonfarm .....	2,168	820	1,172	2,126	242,753	88,133	125,009	244,783
Mining .....	33	( <sup>2</sup> )	7	28	2,802	( <sup>2</sup> )	648	3,048
Utilities .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	3	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	161	154
Construction .....	478	100	212	423	40,395	6,445	17,364	36,426
Manufacturing .....	706	311	455	735	96,382	46,737	58,473	105,462
Food .....	88	56	59	80	10,681	5,246	7,222	8,557
Beverage and tobacco products .....	11	9	8	6	800	711	502	468
Textile mills .....	23	11	14	18	3,823	1,388	2,247	2,480
Textile product mills .....	7	( <sup>2</sup> )	9	9	743	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,325	758
Apparel .....	19	9	6	21	2,297	667	820	2,323
Leather and allied products .....	9	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	5	1,032	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	493
Wood products .....	54	35	53	59	5,319	3,548	5,044	6,359
Paper .....	8	6	9	13	943	456	854	1,415
Printing and related support activities .....	16	5	( <sup>2</sup> )	12	1,870	315	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,178
Petroleum and coal products .....	14	( <sup>2</sup> )	8	14	1,478	( <sup>2</sup> )	635	1,396
Chemicals .....	10	4	6	7	862	332	489	608
Plastics and rubber products .....	60	13	24	48	5,605	1,295	2,716	5,674
Nonmetallic mineral products .....	58	11	17	56	5,756	787	1,991	5,824
Primary metals .....	40	15	28	38	4,265	1,349	3,154	4,714
Fabricated metal products .....	38	16	35	57	3,815	1,395	3,710	5,346
Machinery .....	31	24	34	38	3,091	5,167	6,563	5,676
Computer and electronic products .....	16	8	21	24	1,290	631	1,711	2,085
Electrical equipment and appliances .....	18	9	11	25	3,716	1,879	2,588	5,701
Transportation equipment .....	144	55	79	159	34,508	19,224	13,352	38,811
Furniture and related products .....	27	11	21	34	2,769	1,040	2,075	4,510
Miscellaneous manufacturing .....	15	6	9	12	1,719	629	1,145	1,086
Wholesale trade .....	37	13	17	26	3,214	829	1,328	2,119
Retail trade .....	113	75	54	109	10,856	6,557	4,681	13,055
Transportation and warehousing .....	161	31	48	165	19,173	3,053	3,583	19,172
Information .....	36	23	20	33	6,572	2,516	6,096	7,949
Finance and insurance .....	20	26	23	34	1,284	2,123	1,376	2,687
Real estate and rental and leasing .....	9	3	5	8	1,203	416	270	442
Professional and technical services .....	64	17	27	50	6,663	1,325	3,137	5,572
Management of companies and enterprises .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	5	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	387	130
Administrative and waste services .....	259	140	158	258	27,527	12,596	12,907	22,076
Educational services .....	5	( <sup>2</sup> )	3	4	353	( <sup>2</sup> )	200	288
Health care and social assistance .....	35	9	21	31	2,731	546	1,696	2,450
Arts, entertainment, and recreation .....	26	22	27	26	1,869	1,475	2,266	1,760
Accommodation and food services .....	158	40	81	175	19,293	2,583	9,883	20,735
Other services, except public administration .....	19	5	6	14	1,527	287	553	1,198
Unclassified .....	4	-	-	1	295	-	-	60
Government .....	86	51	42	73	7,510	4,865	3,849	6,120
Federal .....	18	16	10	12	1,568	1,721	970	1,215
State .....	16	17	12	16	1,750	1,489	1,057	1,517
Local .....	52	18	20	45	4,192	1,655	1,822	3,388

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

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero. Seasonally adjusted data have been revised to reflect updated seasonal adjustment factors.

**Table 4. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, October 2004 to December 2006, 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
<b>2004</b>								
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
<b>2005</b>								
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	190,186	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	246,181	35.0	57.8
<b>2006</b>								
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	192,793	36.5	69.6
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	1,353	263,787	44.3	79.4
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	<sup>2p</sup> 836	<sup>2p</sup> 104,458	<sup>p</sup> 30.1	<sup>p</sup> 34.3
October .....	964	98,804	820	88,133				
November .....	1,315	136,186	1,172	125,009				
December .....	2,249	254,503	2,126	244,783				
Fourth Quarter .....	4,528	489,493	4,118	457,925				

<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			
	December 2005	October 2006	November 2006	December 2006	December 2005	October 2006	November 2006	December 2006
United States <sup>1</sup> .....	2,323	964	1,315	2,249	254,258	98,804	136,186	254,503
Northeast .....	445	143	207	412	42,897	13,504	20,723	40,738
New England .....	83	14	25	60	9,110	966	2,090	6,612
Middle Atlantic .....	362	129	182	352	33,787	12,538	18,633	34,126
South .....	371	183	227	416	46,303	23,687	27,536	54,023
South Atlantic .....	180	111	113	202	23,506	9,228	12,800	22,765
East South Central .....	113	46	54	126	14,562	11,517	6,109	22,085
West South Central .....	78	26	60	88	8,235	2,942	8,627	9,173
Midwest .....	942	223	429	898	111,662	28,833	49,067	109,495
East North Central .....	708	177	333	674	85,681	22,646	39,291	78,466
West North Central .....	234	46	96	224	25,981	6,187	9,776	31,029
West .....	565	415	452	523	53,396	32,780	38,860	50,247
Mountain .....	88	35	49	82	7,995	3,180	4,457	7,835
Pacific .....	477	380	403	441	45,401	29,600	34,403	42,412

<sup>1</sup> 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			
	December 2005	October 2006	November 2006	December 2006	December 2005	October 2006	November 2006	December 2006
Total <sup>1</sup> .....	2,323	964	1,315	2,249	254,258	98,804	136,186	254,503
Alabama .....	24	5	12	30	2,119	467	1,512	3,438
Alaska .....	-	4	6	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	266	716	( <sup>2</sup> )
Arizona .....	4	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	5	387	295	( <sup>2</sup> )	406
Arkansas .....	6	-	5	7	989	-	1,014	836
California .....	415	336	327	374	38,926	25,931	27,433	34,848
Colorado .....	16	6	9	15	1,536	517	691	1,483
Connecticut .....	9	( <sup>2</sup> )	3	4	897	( <sup>2</sup> )	318	452
Delaware .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )
Florida .....	61	56	35	57	5,288	3,289	2,207	4,697
Georgia .....	42	16	28	42	8,974	2,207	3,904	4,421
Hawaii .....	6	5	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	510	422	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Idaho .....	17	6	12	11	1,240	664	963	1,191
Illinois .....	144	39	55	149	16,869	5,508	5,849	17,195
Indiana .....	98	19	44	82	12,226	4,281	7,285	10,123
Iowa .....	61	15	19	62	7,058	2,664	2,352	10,039
Kansas .....	18	3	7	23	1,779	176	822	2,626
Kentucky .....	62	24	24	64	9,866	9,645	3,341	15,975
Louisiana .....	13	4	13	9	868	365	1,229	901
Maine .....	7	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	6	449	( <sup>2</sup> )	322	452
Maryland .....	-	6	9	28	-	574	1,236	2,825
Massachusetts .....	29	10	9	22	3,229	707	665	2,256
Michigan .....	222	43	82	184	30,456	6,432	10,636	22,842
Minnesota .....	64	10	39	52	6,016	880	3,360	7,545
Mississippi .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	3	8	6	( <sup>2</sup> )	202	443	569
Missouri .....	63	13	26	75	7,912	901	2,448	9,687
Montana .....	9	5	7	6	682	672	789	513
Nebraska .....	20	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	8	2,605	345	( <sup>2</sup> )	815
Nevada .....	24	4	15	26	2,315	274	1,704	2,076
New Hampshire .....	12	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	8	1,386	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	793
New Jersey .....	96	15	47	91	8,631	1,043	7,197	7,948
New Mexico .....	7	6	5	10	766	465	258	1,180
New York .....	91	39	33	106	8,907	4,575	2,918	11,731
North Carolina .....	19	7	13	16	1,999	592	1,423	1,511
North Dakota .....	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	320	( <sup>2</sup> )	406	( <sup>2</sup> )
Ohio .....	133	35	48	137	13,059	2,890	4,998	15,848
Oklahoma .....	9	4	5	11	780	691	890	1,152
Oregon .....	32	19	32	41	3,830	1,818	2,668	4,862
Pennsylvania .....	175	75	102	155	16,249	6,920	8,518	14,447
Rhode Island .....	17	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	11	2,441	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,885
South Carolina .....	20	16	16	17	3,376	1,837	1,994	2,836
South Dakota .....	4	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	291	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )
Tennessee .....	25	14	10	26	2,408	1,203	813	2,103
Texas .....	50	18	37	61	5,598	1,886	5,494	6,284
Utah .....	11	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	9	1,069	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	986
Vermont .....	9	( <sup>2</sup> )	6	9	708	( <sup>2</sup> )	582	774
Virginia .....	35	9	11	35	3,638	598	1,979	5,969
Washington .....	24	16	36	21	2,135	1,163	3,390	2,350
West Virginia .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	318
Wisconsin .....	111	41	104	122	13,071	3,535	10,523	12,458
Wyoming .....	-	3	-	-	-	179	-	-
Puerto Rico .....	10	6	7	17	1,698	729	626	1,977

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

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.