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## MASS LAYOFFS – JANUARY 2011

Employers took 1,534 mass layoff actions in January involving 149,799 workers, seasonally adjusted, as measured by new filings for unemployment insurance benefits during the month, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Each mass layoff event involved at least 50 workers from a single employer. The number of mass layoff events in January increased by 51 from December, and the number of associated initial claims increased by 11,807. In January, 341 mass layoff events were reported in the manufacturing sector, seasonally adjusted, resulting in 39,189 initial claims; both figures increased over the month. (See table 1.)

Chart 1. Mass layoff events, seasonally adjusted, February 2006-January 2011

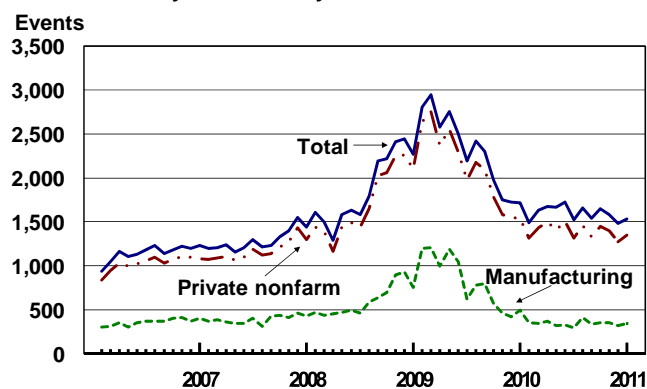
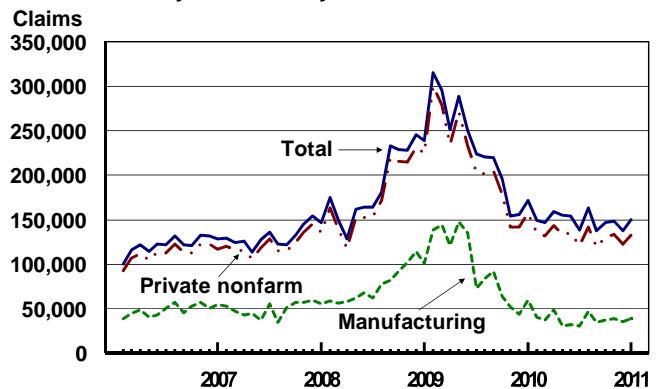


Chart 2. Mass layoff initial claims, seasonally adjusted, February 2006-January 2011



The national unemployment rate was 9.0 percent in January, down from 9.4 percent the prior month and 9.7 percent a year earlier. In January, total nonfarm payroll employment increased by 36,000 over the month and by 984,000 from a year earlier.

### Industry Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

The number of mass layoff events in January was 2,558 on a not seasonally adjusted basis; the number of associated initial claims was 246,463. (See table 2.) The number of mass layoff events was down by 302 from January 2010, and associated initial claims decreased by 32,216. Eleven of the 19 major industry sectors in the private economy reported over-the-year declines in initial claims, with manufacturing having the largest decrease. The six-digit industry with the largest number of initial claims in January 2011 was temporary help services. (See table A. The table includes both publicly and privately owned entities.)

**Table A. Industries with the largest number of mass layoff initial claims in January 2011, not seasonally adjusted**

Industry	Initial claims	January peak	
		Year	Initial claims
Temporary help services <sup>1</sup> .....	20,948	1998	26,224
School and employee bus transportation .....	14,754	2010	15,131
Discount department stores .....	6,722	2010	8,065
Motion picture and video production .....	5,818	1998	12,038
Highway, street, and bridge construction .....	5,310	2000	9,680
Professional employer organizations <sup>1</sup> .....	5,063	2009	11,345
Automobile manufacturing .....	4,503	2001	21,093
Hotels and motels, except casino hotels .....	3,593	2009	6,592
Warehouse clubs and supercenters .....	3,508	2011	3,508
Food service contractors .....	3,439	2011	3,439

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

The manufacturing sector accounted for 27 percent of all mass layoff events and 30 percent of initial claims filed in January. A year earlier, manufacturing made up 34 percent of events and 38 percent of initial claims. Within manufacturing, the number of claimants in January was greatest in transportation equipment and in food. (See table 3.) Eighteen of the 21 manufacturing subsectors experienced over-the-year decreases in initial claims, with the largest declines in machinery and fabricated metal products.

### **Geographic Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)**

Three of the 4 regions and 7 of the 9 divisions experienced over-the-year decreases in initial claims due to mass layoffs in January. Among the census regions, the Midwest registered the largest over-the-year decrease in initial claims. Of the geographic divisions, the East North Central had the largest over-the-year decline in initial claims. (See table 5.)

California recorded the highest number of initial claims in January, followed by New York and Pennsylvania. Thirty-two states experienced over-the-year decreases in initial claims, led by Michigan, Ohio, and Illinois. (See table 6.)

### **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 Mass Layoffs news release for February is scheduled to be released on Tuesday, March 22, 2011, at 10:00 a.m. (EDT).**

## Technical Note

The Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program is a federal-state program that uses a standardized automated approach to identifying, describing, and tracking the effects of major job cutbacks, using data from each state's unemployment insurance database. Each month, states report on employers which have at least 50 initial claims filed against them during a consecutive 5-week period. These employers then are contacted by the state agency to determine whether these separations lasted 31 days or longer, and, if so, other information concerning the layoff is collected. States report on layoffs lasting more than 1 month on a quarterly basis.

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; Federal Relay Service: (800) 877-8339

### Definitions

*Employer.* Employers in the MLS program include those covered by state unemployment insurance laws. Information on employers is obtained from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program, which is administered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

*Industry.* Employers are classified according to the 2007 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). For temporary help and professional employer organization industries, monthly MLS-related statistics generally reflect layoffs related to underlying client companies in other industries. An individual layoff action at a client company can be small, but when initial claimants

associated with many such layoffs are assigned to a temporary help or professional employer organization firm, a mass layoff event may trigger.

*Initial claimant.* A person who files any notice of unemployment to initiate a request either for a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for compensation, or for a subsequent period of unemployment within a benefit year or period of eligibility.

*Mass layoff event.* Fifty or more initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits filed against an employer during a 5-week period, regardless of duration.

### Seasonal adjustment

Effective with the release of data for January 2005, BLS began publishing six seasonally adjusted monthly MLS series. The six series are the numbers of mass layoff events and mass layoff initial claims for the total, private nonfarm, and manufacturing sectors.

Seasonal adjustment is the process of estimating and removing the effect on time series data of regularly recurring seasonal events such as changes in the weather, holidays, and the beginning and ending of the school year. The use of seasonal adjustment makes it easier to observe fundamental changes in time series, particularly those associated with general economic expansions and contractions.

The MLS data are seasonally adjusted using the X-12-ARIMA seasonal adjustment method on a concurrent basis. Concurrent seasonal adjustment uses all available monthly estimates, including those for the current month, in developing seasonal adjustment factors. Revisions to the most recent 5 years of seasonally adjusted data will be made once a year with the issuance of December data. Before the data are seasonally adjusted, prior adjustments are made to the original data to adjust them for differences in the number of weeks used to calculate the monthly data. Because weekly unemployment insurance claims are aggregated to form monthly data, a particular month's value could be calculated with 5 weeks of data in 1 year and 4 weeks in another. The effects of these differences could seriously distort the seasonal factors if they were ignored in the seasonal adjustment process. These effects are modeled in the X-12-ARIMA program and are permanently removed from the final seasonally adjusted series.

**Table 1. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, February 2007 to January 2011, seasonally adjusted**

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2007						
February .....	1,198	129,244	1,072	120,459	371	53,420
March .....	1,202	124,521	1,092	115,835	384	47,658
April .....	1,238	126,334	1,102	115,271	358	42,989
May .....	1,159	113,578	1,064	106,573	347	44,637
June .....	1,207	127,776	1,097	119,007	342	37,552
July .....	1,295	136,168	1,193	128,208	401	55,906
August .....	1,217	122,450	1,126	115,305	312	34,877
September .....	1,233	121,998	1,140	115,675	430	51,731
October .....	1,330	133,063	1,210	124,455	439	56,970
November .....	1,397	145,339	1,269	135,651	408	56,985
December .....	1,553	154,275	1,435	144,785	463	59,445
2008						
January .....	1,437	146,900	1,302	135,622	431	55,562
February .....	1,604	175,128	1,441	163,475	471	59,118
March .....	1,500	150,502	1,388	140,424	435	56,156
April .....	1,292	128,901	1,162	118,016	449	58,402
May .....	1,582	161,944	1,444	152,230	468	62,452
June .....	1,631	164,508	1,488	153,014	491	68,198
July .....	1,581	164,497	1,443	153,720	463	62,425
August .....	1,791	181,107	1,653	171,705	583	77,874
September .....	2,192	233,034	2,024	219,532	635	82,471
October .....	2,221	229,254	2,062	215,787	697	92,408
November .....	2,415	228,107	2,256	214,631	900	102,284
December .....	2,443	245,661	2,264	231,138	927	114,280
2009						
January .....	2,272	238,717	2,103	224,850	756	100,927
February .....	2,801	315,507	2,636	300,042	1,194	138,583
March .....	2,950	295,543	2,758	279,027	1,205	144,713
April .....	2,579	251,032	2,368	234,796	997	121,435
May .....	2,758	288,319	2,557	271,425	1,187	147,548
June .....	2,506	250,275	2,293	232,814	1,048	135,389
July .....	2,192	223,697	1,977	203,365	620	72,932
August .....	2,419	220,262	2,177	201,951	778	83,837
September .....	2,305	219,924	2,095	204,596	799	91,665
October .....	1,975	195,347	1,780	177,977	570	63,646
November .....	1,754	154,223	1,585	141,439	464	51,891
December .....	1,725	156,274	1,545	141,649	420	43,584
2010						
January .....	1,716	171,633	1,541	157,597	494	60,059
February .....	1,492	149,369	1,318	135,490	351	40,564
March .....	1,635	146,901	1,436	131,953	347	37,273
April .....	1,675	159,358	1,498	143,814	371	48,646
May .....	1,665	155,352	1,405	133,913	314	30,967
June .....	1,729	153,937	1,504	134,837	326	32,646
July .....	1,528	138,581	1,316	121,378	296	30,752
August .....	1,658	163,325	1,453	141,489	409	47,668
September .....	1,541	137,941	1,331	119,654	336	34,641
October .....	1,649	147,204	1,445	130,264	353	37,394
November .....	1,579	148,800	1,397	133,845	350	39,072
December .....	1,483	137,992	1,272	122,688	319	35,977
2011						
January .....	1,534	149,799	1,344	132,730	341	39,189

**Table 2. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, February 2007 to January 2011, not seasonally adjusted**

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2007						
February .....	935	86,696	861	82,097	273	36,170
March .....	1,082	123,974	1,015	118,431	367	49,886
April .....	1,219	127,444	1,115	118,040	309	35,229
May .....	923	85,816	856	81,153	224	26,527
June .....	1,599	172,810	1,318	148,669	313	36,571
July .....	1,599	175,419	1,450	164,939	684	101,390
August .....	963	93,458	908	88,345	220	23,361
September .....	717	67,385	667	64,026	246	29,381
October .....	1,083	108,455	929	97,716	338	50,918
November .....	1,799	198,220	1,593	181,184	514	75,413
December .....	2,167	224,214	2,071	216,898	699	91,754
2008						
January .....	1,647	154,503	1,520	144,191	488	54,418
February .....	1,269	119,508	1,178	113,587	361	42,527
March .....	1,089	114,541	1,039	110,147	333	43,740
April .....	1,272	130,810	1,172	121,625	394	48,188
May .....	1,552	159,471	1,438	150,462	388	51,698
June .....	1,622	166,742	1,315	140,916	309	42,097
July .....	1,891	200,382	1,687	186,018	760	108,733
August .....	1,427	139,999	1,343	133,146	414	51,912
September .....	1,292	129,586	1,202	122,505	361	46,391
October .....	2,125	221,784	1,917	205,553	689	100,457
November .....	2,574	241,589	2,389	226,657	997	107,620
December .....	3,377	351,305	3,232	340,220	1,378	172,529
2009						
January .....	3,806	388,813	3,633	375,293	1,461	172,757
February .....	2,262	218,438	2,173	210,755	945	103,588
March .....	2,191	228,387	2,107	221,397	940	114,747
April .....	2,547	256,930	2,385	243,321	887	100,872
May .....	2,738	289,628	2,572	274,047	1,005	123,683
June .....	2,519	256,357	2,051	216,063	674	85,726
July .....	3,054	336,654	2,659	296,589	1,133	154,208
August .....	1,428	125,024	1,334	117,193	436	41,151
September .....	1,371	123,177	1,258	115,141	448	51,126
October .....	1,934	193,904	1,678	172,883	566	69,655
November .....	1,870	164,496	1,679	150,751	517	55,053
December .....	2,310	214,648	2,166	203,655	615	64,540
2010						
January .....	2,860	278,679	2,682	265,074	962	104,846
February .....	1,183	102,818	1,091	96,022	282	30,728
March .....	1,197	111,727	1,111	105,514	273	29,745
April .....	1,840	199,690	1,697	184,654	424	55,178
May .....	1,354	123,333	1,170	109,203	216	19,334
June .....	1,861	171,190	1,355	125,872	212	21,083
July .....	2,124	206,254	1,732	172,248	532	64,200
August .....	976	92,435	897	83,021	230	23,088
September .....	920	77,654	806	67,987	187	19,403
October .....	1,642	148,638	1,373	127,865	351	40,861
November .....	1,676	158,048	1,477	142,591	389	41,383
December .....	1,931	184,130	1,763	172,881	465	52,816
2011						
January .....	2,558	246,463	2,372	229,765	693	75,006

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

Industry	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	January 2010	November 2010	December 2010	January 2011	January 2010	November 2010	December 2010	January 2011
<b>Seasonally adjusted</b>								
Total .....	1,716	1,579	1,483	1,534	171,633	148,800	137,992	149,799
Total, private nonfarm .....	1,541	1,397	1,272	1,344	157,597	133,845	122,688	132,730
Manufacturing .....	494	350	319	341	60,059	39,072	35,977	39,189
<b>Not seasonally adjusted</b>								
Total <sup>1</sup> .....	2,860	1,676	1,931	2,558	278,679	158,048	184,130	246,463
Total, private .....	2,739	1,614	1,830	2,438	268,595	152,651	176,405	234,708
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting .....	57	137	67	66	3,521	10,060	3,524	4,943
Total, private nonfarm .....	2,682	1,477	1,763	2,372	265,074	142,591	172,881	229,765
Mining .....	20	13	29	15	1,561	943	2,439	1,188
Utilities .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	5	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	390
Construction .....	328	325	379	325	24,148	26,767	29,458	23,906
Manufacturing .....	962	389	465	693	104,846	41,383	52,816	75,006
Food .....	93	69	52	94	9,134	7,242	6,590	9,313
Beverage and tobacco products .....	13	7	8	5	839	655	856	752
Textile mills .....	28	15	21	31	3,807	1,631	2,239	4,455
Textile product mills .....	18	( <sup>2</sup> )	8	9	2,503	( <sup>2</sup> )	981	793
Apparel .....	23	8	18	20	2,128	993	1,294	1,776
Leather and allied products .....	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	499	( <sup>2</sup> )	850	( <sup>2</sup> )
Wood products .....	62	28	39	43	6,657	2,568	3,623	4,930
Paper .....	16	8	14	14	1,421	653	1,055	1,049
Printing and related support activities .....	23	14	13	12	2,415	1,312	934	983
Petroleum and coal products .....	7	8	10	( <sup>2</sup> )	469	796	892	( <sup>2</sup> )
Chemicals .....	23	9	8	18	2,058	685	561	1,612
Plastics and rubber products .....	62	20	25	51	5,466	1,912	2,392	4,569
Nonmetallic mineral products .....	44	21	48	56	3,131	1,839	4,212	4,239
Primary metals .....	56	17	21	23	5,734	1,352	1,919	3,046
Fabricated metal products .....	99	21	29	51	9,256	1,766	2,380	4,174
Machinery .....	89	24	18	46	12,322	2,980	2,724	5,446
Computer and electronic products .....	37	12	13	14	4,239	990	1,214	1,020
Electrical equipment and appliances .....	33	11	12	15	3,360	1,808	2,372	1,572
Transportation equipment .....	175	60	78	128	23,150	7,754	12,534	19,478
Furniture and related products .....	48	23	20	44	5,088	2,945	2,521	4,263
Miscellaneous manufacturing .....	10	9	7	14	1,170	775	673	1,073
Wholesale trade .....	67	28	23	32	5,310	2,347	1,706	2,839
Retail trade .....	259	99	105	241	28,109	8,433	9,985	27,038
Transportation and warehousing .....	212	68	114	212	23,788	6,236	13,341	22,440
Information .....	84	48	25	53	12,581	10,136	2,818	7,915
Finance and insurance .....	47	22	29	31	3,681	1,742	2,151	2,758
Real estate and rental and leasing .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	5	13	17	( <sup>2</sup> )	287	1,408	1,150
Professional and technical services .....	71	57	44	52	6,390	6,284	3,549	4,019
Management of companies and enterprises ...	15	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	6	1,462	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	439
Administrative and waste services .....	326	225	225	381	30,020	20,778	17,203	34,996
Educational services .....	18	3	9	19	2,460	147	958	2,672
Health care and social assistance .....	46	31	46	56	3,019	2,523	3,904	3,880
Arts, entertainment, and recreation .....	35	32	24	55	2,860	2,703	1,843	5,494
Accommodation and food services .....	163	112	208	158	12,838	10,219	27,239	12,107
Other services, except public administration ...	20	15	15	21	1,458	1,168	1,153	1,528
Unclassified .....	–	1	1	–	–	79	92	–
Government .....	121	62	101	120	10,084	5,397	7,725	11,755
Federal .....	8	10	10	23	698	945	1,215	2,922
State .....	37	17	22	32	3,278	1,472	1,724	3,272
Local .....	76	35	69	65	6,108	2,980	4,786	5,561

<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.

**Table 4. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, January 2009 to January 2011, 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
2009								
January .....	3,806	388,813	3,633	375,293				
February .....	2,262	218,438	2,173	210,755				
March .....	2,191	228,387	2,107	221,397				
First Quarter .....	8,259	835,638	7,913	807,445	3,979	835,551	50.3	103.5
April .....	2,547	256,930	2,385	243,321				
May .....	2,738	289,628	2,572	274,047				
June .....	2,519	256,357	2,051	216,063				
Second Quarter .....	7,804	802,915	7,008	733,431	3,395	731,049	48.4	99.7
July .....	3,054	336,654	2,659	296,589				
August .....	1,428	125,024	1,334	117,193				
September .....	1,371	123,177	1,258	115,141				
Third Quarter .....	5,853	584,855	5,251	528,923	2,034	406,823	38.7	76.9
October .....	1,934	193,904	1,678	172,883				
November .....	1,870	164,496	1,679	150,751				
December .....	2,310	214,648	2,166	203,655				
Fourth Quarter .....	6,114	573,048	5,523	527,289	2,416	<sup>r</sup> 468,577	43.7	88.9
2010								
January .....	2,860	278,679	2,682	265,074				
February .....	1,183	102,818	1,091	96,022				
March .....	1,197	111,727	1,111	105,514				
First Quarter .....	5,240	493,224	4,884	466,610	1,870	<sup>r</sup> 368,459	38.3	<sup>r</sup> 79.0
April .....	1,840	199,690	1,697	184,654				
May .....	1,354	123,333	1,170	109,203				
June .....	1,861	171,190	1,355	125,872				
Second Quarter .....	5,055	494,213	4,222	419,729	<sup>r</sup> 2,008	<sup>r</sup> 395,224	47.6	<sup>r</sup> 94.2
July .....	2,124	206,254	1,732	172,248				
August .....	976	92,435	897	83,021				
September .....	920	77,654	806	67,987				
Third Quarter .....	4,020	376,343	3,435	323,256	<sup>r</sup> 1,370	<sup>r</sup> 256,636	<sup>r</sup> 39.9	<sup>r</sup> 79.4
October .....	1,642	148,638	1,373	127,865				
November .....	1,676	158,048	1,477	142,591				
December .....	1,931	184,130	1,763	172,881				
Fourth Quarter .....	5,249	490,816	4,613	443,337	<sup>2,p</sup> 1,910	<sup>2,p</sup> 268,431	<sup>p</sup> 41.4	<sup>p</sup> 60.5
2011								
January .....	2,558	246,463	2,372	229,765				

<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>r</sup> = revised.

<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			
	January 2010	November 2010	December 2010	January 2011	January 2010	November 2010	December 2010	January 2011
United States <sup>1</sup> .....	2,860	1,676	1,931	2,558	278,679	158,048	184,130	246,463
Northeast .....	593	223	356	591	58,748	20,305	35,601	58,802
New England .....	70	41	50	81	6,503	3,878	5,278	7,047
Middle Atlantic .....	523	182	306	510	52,245	16,427	30,323	51,755
South .....	753	426	493	687	74,105	38,416	51,554	66,552
South Atlantic .....	404	245	287	431	37,846	20,773	27,744	40,880
East South Central .....	220	83	110	156	23,085	7,182	12,784	16,508
West South Central .....	129	98	96	100	13,174	10,461	11,026	9,164
Midwest .....	807	431	565	613	83,185	43,401	58,560	63,468
East North Central .....	604	317	394	464	63,706	31,834	42,375	45,790
West North Central .....	203	114	171	149	19,479	11,567	16,185	17,678
West .....	707	596	517	667	62,641	55,926	38,415	57,641
Mountain .....	94	101	90	66	8,992	8,789	7,274	6,046
Pacific .....	613	495	427	601	53,649	47,137	31,141	51,595

<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			
	January 2010	November 2010	December 2010	January 2011	January 2010	November 2010	December 2010	January 2011
Total <sup>1</sup> .....	2,860	1,676	1,931	2,558	278,679	158,048	184,130	246,463
Alabama .....	93	26	34	70	11,204	2,499	3,758	7,730
Alaska .....	9	4	9	4	713	266	915	392
Arizona .....	17	5	9	13	1,502	365	940	1,075
Arkansas .....	9	10	6	6	1,433	1,224	563	768
California .....	533	424	365	530	46,474	40,704	25,602	44,274
Colorado .....	13	17	14	11	1,301	1,379	964	1,126
Connecticut .....	6	9	7	11	406	837	576	1,048
Delaware .....	4	3	6	5	287	153	429	411
District of Columbia .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	452
Florida .....	141	72	92	128	9,909	3,911	7,554	9,464
Georgia .....	83	28	42	84	8,861	3,012	4,306	8,952
Hawaii .....	9	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	6	735	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	388
Idaho .....	11	21	15	8	1,068	2,085	1,006	698
Illinois .....	112	59	110	86	11,615	5,386	13,672	7,516
Indiana .....	59	30	49	43	6,470	3,799	5,314	6,487
Iowa .....	54	24	39	39	6,647	3,716	3,897	4,007
Kansas .....	27	8	23	23	2,432	1,205	2,923	5,440
Kentucky .....	76	21	38	47	8,044	1,744	5,003	5,472
Louisiana .....	18	17	21	29	1,566	1,351	1,741	2,309
Maine .....	8	6	6	11	789	528	431	900
Maryland .....	29	7	9	25	2,586	529	611	1,888
Massachusetts .....	27	17	19	34	2,341	1,449	2,372	3,225
Michigan .....	144	74	67	127	16,035	7,199	8,985	10,398
Minnesota .....	36	39	34	19	3,614	3,316	2,932	1,988
Mississippi .....	11	25	19	13	735	1,964	2,128	1,163
Missouri .....	74	29	54	55	5,567	2,159	4,763	4,713
Montana .....	9	12	8	6	1,012	1,074	470	560
Nebraska .....	7	8	14	9	548	643	1,157	1,086
Nevada .....	26	28	26	12	2,463	2,186	2,449	1,299
New Hampshire .....	12	3	3	9	962	218	326	722
New Jersey .....	87	33	49	109	7,506	4,247	6,036	9,853
New Mexico .....	8	8	8	7	560	636	640	467
New York .....	236	54	115	207	28,309	4,471	12,383	24,950
North Carolina <sup>3</sup> .....	27	78	80	100	2,072	8,019	8,876	9,865
North Dakota .....	4	6	5	3	595	528	375	390
Ohio .....	145	64	87	93	14,121	6,234	7,826	9,241
Oklahoma .....	17	5	6	11	1,666	441	1,410	1,048
Oregon .....	35	28	25	36	3,730	2,676	2,234	4,390
Pennsylvania .....	200	95	142	194	16,430	7,709	11,904	16,952
Rhode Island .....	13	( <sup>2</sup> )	10	8	1,696	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,264	555
South Carolina .....	67	19	26	41	7,274	1,501	2,648	5,124
South Dakota .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Tennessee .....	40	11	19	26	3,102	975	1,895	2,143
Texas .....	85	66	63	54	8,509	7,445	7,312	5,039
Utah .....	10	9	10	7	1,086	977	805	720
Vermont .....	4	5	5	8	309	736	309	597
Virginia .....	49	32	30	42	6,570	3,111	3,177	4,497
Washington .....	27	37	28	25	1,997	3,294	2,390	2,151
West Virginia .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	5	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	457	-	( <sup>2</sup> )
Wisconsin .....	144	90	81	115	15,465	9,216	6,578	12,148
Wyoming .....	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )
Puerto Rico .....	19	11	10	25	1,892	1,046	940	2,854

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

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

<sup>3</sup> Data starting in November 2010 may not be comparable to prior

data due to a change in MLS unemployment insurance input procedures.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.