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MASS LAYOFFS IN JUNE 2009

Employers took 2,763 mass layoff actions in June that resulted in the separation of 279,231 workers, 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 employer. The number of mass layoff events decreased by 170 and associated initial claims decreased by 33,649. Both measures had been at record high levels in May. Over the year, the number of mass layoff events increased by 1,046, and associated initial claims increased by 104,483. In June, 1,235 mass layoff events were reported in the manufacturing sector, seasonally adjusted, resulting in 159,310 initial claims. Over the year, the number of manufacturing events increased by 680, and associated initial claims increased by 79,566. (See table 1.)

Chart 1. Mass layoff events, seasonally adjusted, July 2004-June 2009

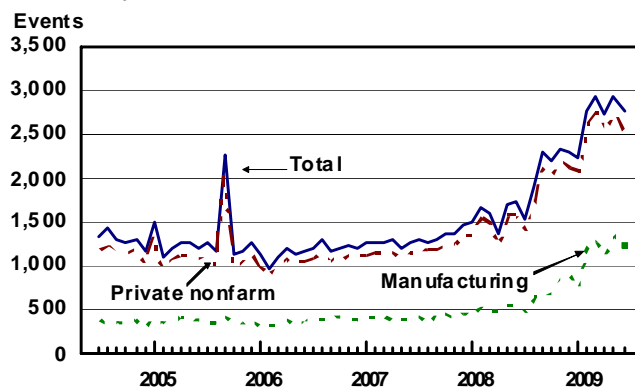
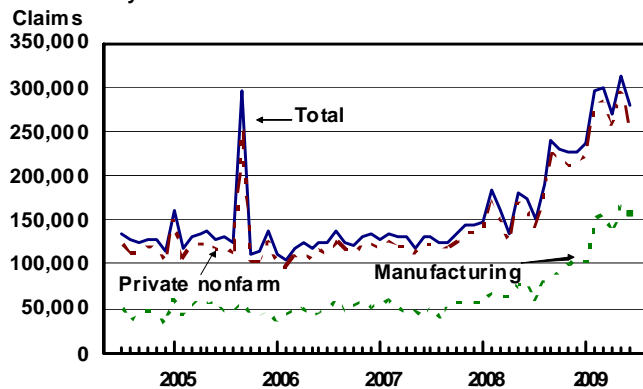


Chart 2. Mass layoff initial claims, seasonally adjusted, July 2004-June 2009



During the 19 months from December 2007 through June 2009, the total number of mass layoff events (seasonally adjusted) was 39,822, and the number of initial claims filed (seasonally adjusted) in those events was 4,090,538. (December 2007 was designated as the start of a recession by the National Bureau of Economic Research.)

The national unemployment rate was 9.5 percent in June 2009, seasonally adjusted, up slightly from 9.4 percent the prior month and up from 5.6 percent a year earlier. In June, total nonfarm payroll employment decreased by 467,000 over the month and by 5,664,000 from a year earlier.

Table A. Industries with the largest number of mass layoff initial claims in June 2009, not seasonally adjusted

Industry	Initial claims	June peak	
		Year	Initial claims
Elementary and secondary schools	28,751	2009	28,751
School and employee bus transportation	18,930	2007	21,611
Food service contractors	12,113	2007	14,527
Temporary help services ¹	8,567	2000	13,815
Child day care services	7,911	2007	9,115
Construction machinery manufacturing	7,454	2009	7,454
Light truck and utility vehicle manufacturing	7,034	1998	7,608
Professional employer organizations ¹	5,303	2009	5,303
Motion picture and video production	3,578	2000	9,435
Aircraft manufacturing	3,365	2009	3,365

¹ See the Technical Note for more information on these industries.

Industry Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

The number of mass layoff events in June was 2,519 on a not seasonally adjusted basis; the number of associated initial claims was 256,357. (See table 2.) Over the year, increases were recorded in both the number of mass layoff events (+897) and initial claims (+89,615). This year, both average weekly events and initial claimants reached their highest June levels in program history; data are available back to 1995. (Average weekly analysis mitigates the effect of differing lengths of months. See the Technical Note.) Ten of the 19 major industry sectors reported program highs in terms of average weekly initial claimants for the month of June—construction; wholesale trade; retail trade; transportation and warehousing; real estate and rental and leasing; management of companies and enterprises; administrative and waste services; health care and social assistance; arts, entertainment, and recreation; and accommodation and food services. Government also reported a program high in terms of average weekly initial claimants for the month of June.

The manufacturing sector accounted for 27 percent of all mass layoff events and 33 percent of initial claims filed in June 2009; a year earlier, manufacturing made up 19 percent of events and 25 percent of initial claims. This June, the number of manufacturing claimants was greatest in transportation equipment (24,865) and machinery (14,644). (See table 3.) The transportation and warehousing sector accounted for 7 percent of mass layoff events and 9 percent of the associated initial claims during the month.

Of the 10 detailed industries with the largest number of mass layoff initial claims, 4 reached a series high for June: construction machinery manufacturing; aircraft manufacturing; professional employer organizations; and elementary and secondary schools. The industry with the largest number of initial claims was elementary and secondary schools (28,751), which includes both publicly- and privately-owned entities. (See table A.)

Geographic Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Among the 4 census regions, the Midwest registered the highest number of initial claims in June due to mass layoffs (76,301), followed by the West (71,501) and the South (61,962). (See table 5.) Initial claims associated with mass layoffs increased over the year in all 4 regions, with the Midwest (+36,910) and the South (+23,509) experiencing the largest increases. In 2009, all regions except the Midwest reported their highest June levels of average weekly initial claims in program history.

Of the 9 geographic divisions, the Pacific (64,317) had the highest number of initial claims due to mass layoffs in June, followed by the East North Central (59,347) and the Middle Atlantic (40,077). (See table 5.) All divisions experienced over-the-year increases in initial claims, led by the East North Central (+30,798), the Pacific (+13,043), and the South Atlantic (+13,016). This year, 4 of the 9 divisions—Middle Atlantic, South Atlantic, East South Central, and Pacific—reached program highs for June in terms of average weekly initial claims.

California recorded the highest number of initial claims filed due to mass layoff events in June with 56,138. The states with the next highest number of mass layoff initial claims were Illinois (20,576), Pennsylvania (18,363), and Florida (15,785). (See table 6.) Forty-three states registered over-the-year increases in initial claims associated with mass layoffs, led by Illinois (+15,809), California (+11,384), Michigan (+5,895), and Alabama (+5,746). In 2009, 16 states reached program highs in average weekly initial claims for the month of June—Alabama, California, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Note

The monthly data series in this release cover mass layoffs of 50 or more workers beginning in a given month, regardless of the duration of the layoffs. For private nonfarm establishments, information on the length of the layoff is obtained later and issued in a quarterly release that reports on mass layoffs lasting more than 30 days (referred to as “extended mass layoffs”). The quarterly release provides more information on the industry classification and location of the establishment and on the demographics of the laid-off workers. Because monthly figures include short-term layoffs of 30 days or less, the sum of the figures for the 3 months in a quarter will be higher than the quarterly figure for mass layoffs of more than 30 days. (See table 4.) See the Technical Note for more detailed definitions.

The report on Extended Mass Layoffs in the Second Quarter of 2009 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, August 12. The report on Mass Layoffs in July 2009 is scheduled to be released on Friday, August 21.

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; TDD message referral phone number: 1-800-877-8339.

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, July 2005 to June 2009, seasonally adjusted

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2005						
July	1,241	130,331	1,094	117,510	354	46,056
August	1,143	125,536	1,000	113,465	342	47,255
September	2,250	296,913	2,035	252,291	420	55,974
October	1,109	111,202	991	102,111	320	43,387
November	1,162	113,502	1,027	102,058	325	41,493
December	1,263	136,751	1,135	125,700	358	46,940
2006						
January	1,112	111,601	986	102,359	293	35,390
February	960	104,045	872	96,317	317	41,810
March	1,078	118,270	976	109,842	320	48,026
April	1,198	123,674	1,062	113,849	366	50,747
May	1,132	116,808	1,013	106,743	312	42,958
June	1,156	124,955	1,044	115,491	356	45,280
July	1,204	123,172	1,077	113,324	381	50,109
August	1,278	136,289	1,117	125,064	376	60,524
September	1,167	124,083	1,054	115,451	390	46,470
October	1,195	121,439	1,081	112,777	401	53,597
November	1,209	131,459	1,096	122,136	402	57,084
December	1,201	133,311	1,100	124,019	369	51,113
2007						
January	1,261	129,190	1,116	118,890	406	55,341
February	1,240	134,524	1,130	126,105	404	58,861
March	1,261	129,480	1,151	120,923	407	52,356
April	1,281	130,263	1,145	119,683	381	45,654
May	1,200	119,259	1,097	111,585	368	48,682
June	1,256	132,078	1,138	122,726	356	41,135
July	1,288	131,556	1,182	123,322	405	53,318
August	1,262	125,334	1,162	117,557	331	36,577
September	1,279	125,527	1,183	118,917	440	54,006
October	1,346	133,514	1,224	124,666	436	57,527
November	1,352	143,419	1,233	134,445	408	56,330
December	1,469	145,916	1,354	136,914	447	56,152
2008						
January	1,476	149,068	1,350	139,076	435	56,579
February	1,669	183,038	1,532	172,013	526	67,235
March	1,585	161,497	1,471	151,550	483	65,252
April	1,344	135,352	1,215	125,074	487	63,247
May	1,701	180,558	1,563	170,538	538	75,520
June	1,717	174,748	1,561	162,071	555	79,744
July	1,535	152,499	1,390	141,239	455	57,648
August	1,887	188,951	1,735	178,479	626	80,913
September	2,290	240,721	2,114	226,492	643	86,617
October	2,204	230,330	2,042	216,095	687	92,256
November	2,333	225,639	2,185	213,288	868	100,643
December	2,275	226,117	2,100	212,559	871	105,402
2009						
January	2,227	237,902	2,070	225,490	738	102,577
February	2,769	295,477	2,628	281,500	1,235	152,618
March	2,933	299,388	2,751	283,989	1,259	155,909
April	2,712	271,226	2,519	256,111	1,111	135,252
May	2,933	312,880	2,736	296,108	1,331	165,802
June	2,763	279,231	2,536	260,747	1,235	159,310

Table 2. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, July 2005 to June 2009, not seasonally adjusted

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2005						
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
2007						
January	1,407	134,984	1,263	124,475	456	53,615
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

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

Industry	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	June 2008	April 2009	May 2009	June 2009	June 2008	April 2009	May 2009	June 2009
Seasonally adjusted								
Total	1,717	2,712	2,933	2,763	174,748	271,226	312,880	279,231
Total, private nonfarm	1,561	2,519	2,736	2,536	162,071	256,111	296,108	260,747
Manufacturing	555	1,111	1,331	1,235	79,744	135,252	165,802	159,310
Not seasonally adjusted								
Total ¹	1,622	2,547	2,738	2,519	166,742	256,930	289,628	256,357
Total, private	1,363	2,464	2,599	2,101	144,732	250,548	276,113	219,548
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	48	79	27	50	3,816	7,227	2,066	3,485
Total, private nonfarm	1,315	2,385	2,572	2,051	140,916	243,321	274,047	216,063
Mining	(²)	39	32	15	(²)	3,267	3,057	1,147
Utilities	(²)	(²)	4	4	(²)	(²)	466	246
Construction	114	194	255	136	7,713	13,490	19,684	9,343
Manufacturing	309	887	1,005	674	42,097	100,872	123,683	85,726
Food	58	81	65	48	6,065	8,371	7,211	4,395
Beverage and tobacco products	(²)	(²)	7	(²)	(²)	(²)	607	(²)
Textile mills	5	16	13	11	730	2,409	1,059	1,563
Textile product mills	(²)	9	8	4	(²)	765	775	214
Apparel	7	19	17	16	534	1,610	1,360	1,683
Leather and allied products	3	(²)	(²)	(²)	862	(²)	(²)	(²)
Wood products	22	39	43	29	2,314	3,437	4,219	2,435
Paper	6	26	30	13	411	2,584	3,854	968
Printing and related support activities	10	25	34	18	1,116	2,275	3,521	1,552
Petroleum and coal products	-	(²)	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	(²)
Chemicals	4	21	23	13	228	1,453	2,146	1,013
Plastics and rubber products	8	51	52	35	960	6,393	5,187	3,697
Nonmetallic mineral products	9	34	35	25	516	3,192	2,388	1,645
Primary metals	12	70	77	45	1,012	8,636	8,785	6,496
Fabricated metal products	19	97	100	74	1,716	7,698	9,483	6,846
Machinery	22	100	118	74	2,611	18,614	12,472	14,644
Computer and electronic products	13	69	60	63	1,091	5,770	5,732	6,145
Electrical equipment and appliances	8	43	37	30	2,128	5,169	3,506	4,344
Transportation equipment	74	148	238	139	17,597	19,246	46,816	24,865
Furniture and related products	12	21	24	24	1,076	1,783	2,568	2,337
Miscellaneous manufacturing	13	14	17	9	909	1,118	1,402	644
Wholesale trade	15	55	64	50	908	4,343	6,022	4,858
Retail trade	89	153	202	155	10,567	16,211	18,360	15,318
Transportation and warehousing	160	231	89	184	20,647	28,962	7,835	23,792
Information	47	75	67	53	5,078	7,934	9,132	6,018
Finance and insurance	40	67	71	34	2,968	6,220	6,374	2,239
Real estate and rental and leasing	7	13	14	20	798	1,078	985	1,590
Professional and technical services	32	97	83	53	3,903	10,085	7,030	4,503
Management of companies and enterprises ...	4	10	12	8	257	854	1,329	1,164
Administrative and waste services	164	300	310	239	15,635	25,498	32,973	19,150
Educational services	18	(²)	10	28	1,275	(²)	758	2,295
Health care and social assistance	151	49	87	173	11,867	3,343	8,402	13,948
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	26	47	37	45	1,462	4,074	2,676	2,671
Accommodation and food services	102	134	189	136	12,931	13,168	21,484	18,499
Other services, except public administration ...	33	23	41	42	2,507	2,168	3,797	3,424
Unclassified	1	1	-	2	57	86	-	132
Government	259	83	139	418	22,010	6,382	13,515	36,809
Federal	11	6	37	15	928	461	4,585	1,124
State	12	20	25	38	953	1,631	2,185	2,821
Local	236	57	77	365	20,129	4,290	6,745	32,864

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

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

Table 4. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, April 2007 to June 2009, 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
2007								
April	1,219	127,444	1,115	118,040				
May	923	85,816	856	81,153				
June	1,599	172,810	1,318	148,669				
Second Quarter	3,741	386,070	3,289	347,862	1,421	259,234	43.2	74.5
July	1,599	175,419	1,450	164,939				
August	963	93,458	908	88,345				
September	717	67,385	667	64,026				
Third Quarter	3,279	336,262	3,025	317,310	1,018	173,077	33.7	54.5
October	1,083	108,455	929	97,716				
November	1,799	198,220	1,593	181,184				
December	2,167	224,214	2,071	216,898				
Fourth Quarter	5,049	530,889	4,593	495,798	1,814	347,151	39.5	70.0
2008								
January	1,647	154,503	1,520	144,191				
February	1,269	119,508	1,178	113,587				
March	1,089	114,541	1,039	110,147				
First Quarter	4,005	388,552	3,737	367,925	1,340	259,292	35.9	70.5
April	1,272	130,810	1,172	121,625				
May	1,552	159,471	1,438	150,462				
June	1,622	166,742	1,315	140,916				
Second Quarter	4,446	457,023	3,925	413,003	1,756	339,574	44.7	82.2
July	1,891	200,382	1,687	186,018				
August	1,427	139,999	1,343	133,146				
September	1,292	129,586	1,202	122,505				
Third Quarter	4,610	469,967	4,232	441,669	1,582	303,774	37.4	68.8
October	2,125	221,784	1,917	205,553				
November	2,574	241,589	2,389	226,657				
December	3,377	351,305	3,232	340,220				
Fourth Quarter	8,076	814,678	7,538	772,430	3,585	762,737	47.6	98.7
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	^{2,p} 3,489	^{2,p} 542,023	^p 44.1	^p 67.1
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				

¹ The event realization rate is the percentage of all private nonfarm mass layoff events lasting more than 30 days. The initial claimant realization rate is the percentage of all private nonfarm mass layoff initial claimants associated with layoffs lasting more than 30 days.

² These quarterly numbers are provisional and will be revised as more

data on these layoffs become available. Experience suggests that the number of extended mass layoff events is generally revised upwards by less than 10 percent and the number of initial claimants associated with such events increases by 25-40 percent.

^p = preliminary.

Table 5. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance by census region and division, not seasonally adjusted

Census region and division	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	June 2008	April 2009	May 2009	June 2009	June 2008	April 2009	May 2009	June 2009
United States ¹	1,622	2,547	2,738	2,519	166,742	256,930	289,628	256,357
Northeast	282	504	451	428	32,721	56,253	41,413	46,593
New England	49	88	67	63	4,929	9,192	5,865	6,516
Middle Atlantic	233	416	384	365	27,792	47,061	35,548	40,077
South	365	655	742	620	38,453	62,714	72,375	61,962
South Atlantic	207	368	370	354	18,972	33,338	34,117	31,988
East South Central	63	160	171	128	10,974	16,166	18,081	16,589
West South Central	95	127	201	138	8,507	13,210	20,177	13,385
Midwest	345	608	826	592	39,391	72,383	105,264	76,301
East North Central	257	482	649	469	28,549	60,241	84,281	59,347
West North Central	88	126	177	123	10,842	12,142	20,983	16,954
West	630	780	719	879	56,177	65,580	70,576	71,501
Mountain	63	125	135	90	4,903	11,993	13,290	7,184
Pacific	567	655	584	789	51,274	53,587	57,286	64,317

¹ See footnote 1, table 3.

NOTE: The States (including the District of Columbia) that comprise the census divisions are: New England: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; Middle Atlantic: New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; South Atlantic: Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia; East South Central: Alabama,

Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee; West South Central: Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; East North Central: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin; West North Central: Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; Mountain: Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; and Pacific: Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington.

Table 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			
	June 2008	April 2009	May 2009	June 2009	June 2008	April 2009	May 2009	June 2009
United States ¹	1,622	2,547	2,738	2,519	166,742	256,930	289,628	256,357
Northeast	282	504	451	428	32,721	56,253	41,413	46,593
New England	49	88	67	63	4,929	9,192	5,865	6,516
Middle Atlantic	233	416	384	365	27,792	47,061	35,548	40,077
South	365	655	742	620	38,453	62,714	72,375	61,962
South Atlantic	207	368	370	354	18,972	33,338	34,117	31,988
East South Central	63	160	171	128	10,974	16,166	18,081	16,589
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Midwest	345	608	826	592	39,391	72,383	105,264	76,301
East North Central	257	482	649	469	28,549	60,241	84,281	59,347
West North Central	88	126	177	123	10,842	12,142	20,983	16,954
West	630	780	719	879	56,177	65,580	70,576	71,501
Mountain	63	125	135	90	4,903	11,993	13,290	7,184
Pacific	567	655	584	789	51,274	53,587	57,286	64,317

¹ See footnote 1, table 3.

NOTE: The States (including the District of Columbia) that comprise the census divisions are: New England: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; Middle Atlantic: New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; South Atlantic: Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia; East South Central: Alabama,

Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee; West South Central: Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; East North Central: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin; West North Central: Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; Mountain: Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; and Pacific: Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington.

Table 6. State distribution: Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, not seasonally adjusted

State	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	June 2008	April 2009	May 2009	June 2009	June 2008	April 2009	May 2009	June 2009
Total ¹	1,622	2,547	2,738	2,519	166,742	256,930	289,628	256,357
Alabama	13	27	40	49	2,091	2,745	4,037	7,837
Alaska	-	5	12	6	-	828	1,230	431
Arizona	17	41	28	27	1,520	4,985	2,484	2,137
Arkansas	6	12	18	8	414	1,057	2,319	583
California	516	567	487	714	44,754	43,675	47,091	56,138
Colorado	3	19	15	11	177	1,696	1,762	832
Connecticut	9	11	17	15	758	884	1,389	1,487
Delaware	3	11	3	8	159	988	172	882
District of Columbia	3	(²)	(²)	(²)	236	(²)	(²)	(²)
Florida	132	152	181	182	10,751	11,010	12,446	15,785
Georgia	32	50	56	43	3,304	6,006	5,187	3,809
Hawaii	6	10	8	10	783	934	900	992
Idaho	9	10	9	5	684	754	680	342
Illinois	48	105	135	116	4,767	17,550	19,717	20,576
Indiana	40	80	86	45	4,916	9,659	10,416	4,643
Iowa	27	30	31	33	3,682	2,636	4,379	3,765
Kansas	12	7	31	15	927	737	3,551	4,071
Kentucky	26	83	85	49	6,706	9,194	9,894	6,240
Louisiana	23	27	35	26	1,767	2,670	3,160	3,005
Maine	(²)	6	7	3	(²)	493	644	280
Maryland	8	12	10	13	754	1,115	1,201	1,325
Massachusetts	17	38	23	20	1,467	3,770	2,281	1,777
Michigan	61	74	180	121	6,323	7,139	26,344	12,218
Minnesota	16	35	38	26	1,506	3,103	4,224	2,318
Mississippi	5	15	9	11	300	1,350	726	895
Missouri	28	46	54	39	4,320	4,719	6,336	5,446
Montana	4	4	7	6	299	335	856	476
Nebraska	(²)	4	13	3	(²)	390	1,306	658
Nevada	17	26	52	18	1,323	2,123	5,297	1,686
New Hampshire	4	10	7	5	657	848	526	630
New Jersey	60	66	45	88	9,512	7,334	4,394	14,033
New Mexico	8	14	13	15	465	909	1,089	1,013
New York	38	182	112	83	3,445	24,349	10,762	7,681
North Carolina	10	28	33	28	1,875	2,582	5,351	2,505
North Dakota	3	(²)	8	6	248	(²)	869	640
Ohio	55	115	145	94	6,678	14,791	16,920	10,818
Oklahoma	6	14	13	11	502	2,464	1,772	1,052
Oregon	24	43	41	43	3,863	5,554	4,775	5,525
Pennsylvania	135	168	227	194	14,835	15,378	20,392	18,363
Rhode Island	11	8	7	10	1,141	1,649	563	1,377
South Carolina	12	60	31	38	1,139	6,482	3,021	4,087
South Dakota	-	(²)	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	(²)
Tennessee	19	35	37	19	1,877	2,877	3,424	1,617
Texas	60	74	135	93	5,824	7,019	12,926	8,745
Utah	5	10	10	8	435	1,055	1,020	698
Vermont	6	15	6	10	683	1,548	462	965
Virginia	5	42	49	31	628	4,052	6,168	2,817
Washington	21	30	36	16	1,874	2,596	3,290	1,231
West Virginia	(²)	12	5	8	(²)	1,028	429	583
Wisconsin	53	108	103	93	5,865	11,102	10,884	11,092
Wyoming	-	(²)	(²)	-	-	(²)	(²)	-
Puerto Rico	13	13	23	17	1,265	1,321	2,830	1,280

¹ See footnote 1, table 3.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

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