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Technical information: (202) 691-6392 • mlsinfo@bls.gov • www.bls.gov/mls
Media contact: (202) 691-5902 • PressOffice@bls.gov

**MASS LAYOFFS – DECEMBER 2010
ANNUAL TOTALS – 2010**

Employers took 1,483 mass layoff actions in December involving 137,992 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 involved at least 50 persons from a single employer. The number of mass layoff events in December decreased by 96 from the prior month, and the number of associated initial claims decreased by 10,808. The number of events reached its lowest level since April 2008. In December, 319 mass layoff events were reported in the manufacturing sector, seasonally adjusted, resulting in 35,977 initial claims; both figures declined over the month. (See table 1.)

Chart 1. Mass layoff events, seasonally adjusted, January 2006-December 2010

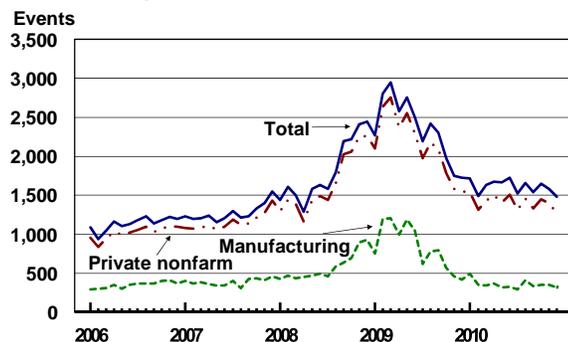
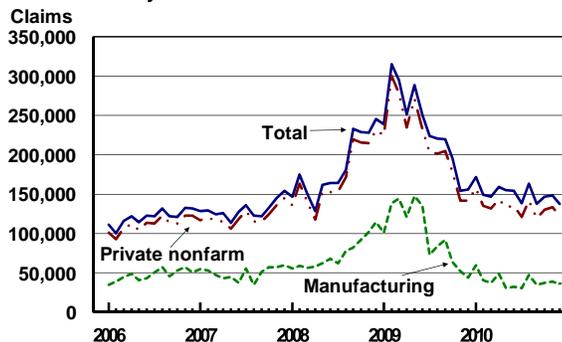


Chart 2. Mass layoff initial claims, seasonally adjusted, January 2006-December 2010



Revision of Seasonally Adjusted Mass Layoff Data

Seasonally adjusted mass layoffs data have been revised using updated seasonal adjustment factors that incorporate 2010 data. Seasonally adjusted estimates back to January 2006 were subject to revision. Revised seasonally adjusted data from January 2007 forward are shown in table 1. The originally published and revised figures for January 2006-November 2010 will be available at www.bls.gov/mls/mlssarevision.htm, along with additional information about the revisions.

Table A. Industries with the largest number of mass layoff initial claims in December 2010, not seasonally adjusted

Industry	Initial claims	December peak	
		Year	Initial claims
Food service contractors	18,725	2010	18,725
Highway, street, and bridge construction	12,682	2005	20,088
School and employee bus transportation	10,775	2006	14,747
Temporary help services ¹	8,309	2005	16,656
Automobile manufacturing	4,547	2005	9,021
Hotels and motels, except casino hotels	2,318	2008	3,528
Professional employer organizations ¹	2,280	2008	6,101
Supermarkets and other grocery stores	2,256	1996	2,297
Landscaping services	2,220	2005	2,691
Ready-mix concrete manufacturing	2,158	2005	3,232

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

The total number of mass layoff events in 2010, at 19,564, not seasonally adjusted, and initial claims, at 1,854,596, were lower than in 2009 when both events and claims reached their highest annual levels on record. (Data begin in 1996. See table B.) Among the 19 major industry sectors in the private economy, 17 reported over-the-year decreases in initial claims.

The national unemployment rate was 9.4 percent in December, down from 9.8 percent the prior month and 9.9 percent a year earlier. In December, total nonfarm payroll employment increased by 103,000 over the month and by 1,124,000 from a year earlier.

Industry Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

The number of mass layoff events in December was 1,931 on a not seasonally adjusted basis; the number of associated initial claims was 184,130. (See table 2.) The number of mass layoff events was down by 379 from December 2009, and associated initial claims decreased by 30,518. Twelve of the 19 major industry sectors in the private economy reported over-the-year decreases in initial claims, with manufacturing having the largest decrease.

The manufacturing sector accounted for 24 percent of all mass layoff events and 29 percent of initial claims filed in December. A year earlier, manufacturing made up 27 percent of events and 30 percent of initial claims. Within manufacturing, the number of claimants in December was greatest in transportation equipment and in food. (See table 3.) Thirteen of the 21 manufacturing subsectors experienced over-the-year decreases in initial claims, with the largest declines in machinery, furniture and related products, and fabricated metal products.

The six-digit industry with the largest number of initial claims in December was food service contractors, which reached a program high number of claims for the month of December. (See table A.) The table includes both publicly and privately owned entities.

Table B. Number of mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, 1996-2010, not seasonally adjusted

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
2007	15,493	1,598,875
2008	21,137	2,130,220
2009	28,030	2,796,456
2010	19,564	1,854,596

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 December. Among the census regions, the Midwest registered the largest over-the-year declines 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 December, followed by Illinois, New York, and Pennsylvania. Thirty-nine states and the District of Columbia experienced over-the-year decreases in initial claims, led by California, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and Missouri. (See table 6.)

Review of 2010

For all of 2010, on a not seasonally adjusted basis, the total numbers of mass layoff events, at 19,564, and initial claims, at 1,854,596, were lower than in 2009 when totals reached their highest annual levels on record. (Data begin in 1996. See table B.) Among the 19 major industry sectors in the private economy, 17 reported over-the-year decreases in initial claims, led by manufacturing, which declined to its lowest annual level on record. Of the 17 sectors reporting over-the-year declines in claims, 9 decreased by record amounts.

The manufacturing sector accounted for 25 percent of all mass layoff events and 29 percent of initial claims filed in the private economy in 2010; in 2009 manufacturing made up 36 percent of events and 43 percent of initial claims. The number of manufacturing claimants in 2010 was highest in transporta-

Table C. Industries with the largest number of mass layoff initial claims in 2010, not seasonally adjusted

Industry	2009		2010	
	Initial claims	Rank	Initial claims	Rank
Temporary help services ¹	151,957	1	117,391	1
School and employee bus transportation	92,324	2	91,066	2
Food service contractors	68,888	3	75,004	3
Elementary and secondary schools	62,774	5	64,755	4
Motion picture and video production	53,275	7	45,856	5
Highway, street, and bridge construction	40,186	10	42,096	6
Professional employer organizations ¹	65,280	4	40,396	7
Automobile manufacturing	46,306	8	35,416	8
Discount department stores	35,577	11	29,986	9
Supermarkets and other grocery stores	24,883	14	24,534	10

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

tion equipment and in food. Total initial claims for all 21 manufacturing subsectors decreased between 2009 and 2010, with transportation equipment and machinery experiencing the largest declines.

The six-digit industry with the greatest number of initial claims in 2010 was temporary help services. Discount department stores and supermarkets and other grocery stores entered the highest 10 industries in terms of initial claims for the entire year, displacing construction machinery manufacturing and light truck and utility vehicle manufacturing. Among the highest 10 industries, food service contractors and elementary and secondary schools reached annual program highs in 2010. (See table C.) The table includes both publicly and privately owned entities.

All census regions and divisions experienced over-the-year decreases in initial claims from 2009 to 2010. The Midwest recorded the largest over-the-year decline among the regions. Of the geographic divisions, the East North Central and the Pacific experienced the greatest decreases in initial claims from 2009 to 2010.

Among the states, California, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Florida recorded the greatest numbers of initial claims during 2010. Forty-eight states and the District of Columbia experienced over-the-year decreases in total initial claims for the year, led by California, Illinois, Michigan, and Ohio.

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 Extended Mass Layoffs news release for the Fourth Quarter 2010 is scheduled to be released on Friday, February 11, 2011, at 10:00 a.m. (EST). The Mass Layoffs news release for January is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, February 23, 2011, at 10:00 a.m. (EST).

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, January 2007 to December 2010, seasonally adjusted

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2007						
January	1,235	128,523	1,082	117,096	403	54,843
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

Table 2. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, January 2007 to December 2010, not seasonally adjusted

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
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
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

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

Industry	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	December 2009	October 2010	November 2010	December 2010	December 2009	October 2010	November 2010	December 2010
Seasonally adjusted								
Total	1,725	1,649	1,579	1,483	156,274	147,204	148,800	137,992
Total, private nonfarm	1,545	1,445	1,397	1,272	141,649	130,264	133,845	122,688
Manufacturing	420	353	350	319	43,584	37,394	39,072	35,977
Not seasonally adjusted								
Total ¹	2,310	1,642	1,676	1,931	214,648	148,638	158,048	184,130
Total, private	2,219	1,493	1,614	1,830	206,930	136,178	152,651	176,405
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	53	120	137	67	3,275	8,313	10,060	3,524
Total, private nonfarm	2,166	1,373	1,477	1,763	203,655	127,865	142,591	172,881
Mining	34	6	13	29	2,807	390	943	2,439
Utilities	6	(²)	(²)	(²)	444	(²)	(²)	(²)
Construction	485	175	325	379	35,718	13,500	26,767	29,458
Manufacturing	615	351	389	465	64,540	40,861	41,383	52,816
Food	63	80	69	52	6,447	8,639	7,242	6,590
Beverage and tobacco products	5	15	7	8	396	1,166	655	856
Textile mills	14	7	15	21	2,242	1,019	1,631	2,239
Textile product mills	3	4	(²)	8	300	271	(²)	981
Apparel	19	10	8	18	1,661	1,399	993	1,294
Leather and allied products	5	(²)	(²)	3	324	(²)	(²)	850
Wood products	40	26	28	39	3,218	2,570	2,568	3,623
Paper	12	4	8	14	850	334	653	1,055
Printing and related support activities	14	6	14	13	1,659	435	1,312	934
Petroleum and coal products	10	(²)	8	10	866	(²)	796	892
Chemicals	10	8	9	8	768	723	685	561
Plastics and rubber products	35	9	20	25	3,487	656	1,912	2,392
Nonmetallic mineral products	59	15	21	48	4,990	1,460	1,839	4,212
Primary metals	34	16	17	21	3,456	1,358	1,352	1,919
Fabricated metal products	54	20	21	29	4,387	1,667	1,766	2,380
Machinery	53	26	24	18	6,827	4,968	2,980	2,724
Computer and electronic products	23	13	12	13	1,429	851	990	1,214
Electrical equipment and appliances	19	15	11	12	2,191	1,935	1,808	2,372
Transportation equipment	106	50	60	78	13,537	8,581	7,754	12,534
Furniture and related products	28	17	23	20	4,617	1,929	2,945	2,521
Miscellaneous manufacturing	9	6	9	7	888	596	775	673
Wholesale trade	50	30	28	23	3,858	2,079	2,347	1,706
Retail trade	121	126	99	105	12,300	13,260	8,433	9,985
Transportation and warehousing	157	45	68	114	17,909	3,948	6,236	13,341
Information	51	52	48	25	7,042	5,640	10,136	2,818
Finance and insurance	30	31	22	29	2,357	2,342	1,742	2,151
Real estate and rental and leasing	12	9	5	13	763	455	287	1,408
Professional and technical services	47	43	57	44	3,746	3,447	6,284	3,549
Management of companies and enterprises	5	(²)	(²)	(²)	545	(²)	(²)	(²)
Administrative and waste services	253	275	225	225	21,653	23,531	20,778	17,203
Educational services	12	11	3	9	755	657	147	958
Health care and social assistance	38	54	31	46	2,653	4,056	2,523	3,904
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	19	31	32	24	1,734	2,674	2,703	1,843
Accommodation and food services	214	118	112	208	23,507	10,024	10,219	27,239
Other services, except public administration	16	10	15	15	1,171	506	1,168	1,153
Unclassified	1	1	1	1	153	73	79	92
Government	91	149	62	101	7,718	12,460	5,397	7,725
Federal	11	41	10	10	921	4,336	945	1,215
State	26	32	17	22	2,560	2,967	1,472	1,724
Local	54	76	35	69	4,237	5,157	2,980	4,786

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

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

Table 4. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, October 2008 to December 2010, 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
2008								
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	3,582	766,780	47.5	99.3
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	468,560	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	367,930	38.3	78.9
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	2,011	393,435	47.6	93.7
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	^{2,p} 1,297	^{2,p} 177,807	^p 37.8	^p 55.0
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				

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			
	December 2009	October 2010	November 2010	December 2010	December 2009	October 2010	November 2010	December 2010
United States ¹	2,310	1,642	1,676	1,931	214,648	148,638	158,048	184,130
Northeast	461	246	223	356	41,913	20,922	20,305	35,601
New England	71	25	41	50	6,743	1,940	3,878	5,278
Middle Atlantic	390	221	182	306	35,170	18,982	16,427	30,323
South	494	368	426	493	48,248	35,853	38,416	51,554
South Atlantic	284	213	245	287	25,236	21,191	20,773	27,744
East South Central	115	70	83	110	13,749	7,095	7,182	12,784
West South Central	95	85	98	96	9,263	7,567	10,461	11,026
Midwest	739	316	431	565	76,826	34,290	43,401	58,560
East North Central	508	227	317	394	51,903	25,674	31,834	42,375
West North Central	231	89	114	171	24,923	8,616	11,567	16,185
West	616	712	596	517	47,661	57,573	55,926	38,415
Mountain	126	99	101	90	10,700	9,563	8,789	7,274
Pacific	490	613	495	427	36,961	48,010	47,137	31,141

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			
	December 2009	October 2010	November 2010	December 2010	December 2009	October 2010	November 2010	December 2010
Total ¹	2,310	1,642	1,676	1,931	214,648	148,638	158,048	184,130
Alabama	36	20	26	34	4,592	2,244	2,499	3,758
Alaska	7	5	4	9	650	430	266	915
Arizona	9	24	5	9	817	2,392	365	940
Arkansas	7	7	10	6	581	790	1,224	563
California	412	559	424	365	30,229	42,458	40,704	25,602
Colorado	24	17	17	14	1,941	1,675	1,379	964
Connecticut	8	7	9	7	890	523	837	576
Delaware	5	5	3	6	266	403	153	429
District of Columbia	4	(²)	(²)	(²)	301	(²)	(²)	(²)
Florida	96	105	72	92	7,715	9,277	3,911	7,554
Georgia	56	32	28	42	5,244	2,969	3,012	4,306
Hawaii	7	5	(²)	-	637	401	(²)	-
Idaho	16	5	21	15	1,099	362	2,085	1,006
Illinois	142	60	59	110	17,639	7,281	5,386	13,672
Indiana	57	26	30	49	6,256	4,349	3,799	5,314
Iowa	51	14	24	39	6,087	1,397	3,716	3,897
Kansas	28	6	8	23	4,878	737	1,205	2,923
Kentucky	44	20	21	38	5,013	2,828	1,744	5,003
Louisiana	22	19	17	21	1,641	1,554	1,351	1,741
Maine	3	-	6	6	204	-	528	431
Maryland	16	9	7	9	1,251	796	529	611
Massachusetts	28	11	17	19	2,990	858	1,449	2,372
Michigan	119	34	74	67	10,913	3,010	7,199	8,985
Minnesota	45	26	39	34	3,690	3,056	3,316	2,932
Mississippi	12	15	25	19	1,000	1,017	1,964	2,128
Missouri	86	37	29	54	8,373	2,866	2,159	4,763
Montana	12	9	12	8	896	831	1,074	470
Nebraska	12	6	8	14	1,166	560	643	1,157
Nevada	36	26	28	26	3,677	2,396	2,186	2,449
New Hampshire	11	3	3	3	867	302	218	326
New Jersey	67	31	33	49	6,716	2,517	4,247	6,036
New Mexico	12	7	8	8	954	545	636	640
New York	126	61	54	115	12,704	5,443	4,471	12,383
North Carolina ³	18	21	78	80	1,455	1,697	8,019	8,876
North Dakota	7	-	6	5	595	-	528	375
Ohio	91	45	64	87	8,888	4,734	6,234	7,826
Oklahoma	10	7	5	6	893	484	441	1,410
Oregon	29	22	28	25	2,617	2,540	2,676	2,234
Pennsylvania	197	129	95	142	15,750	11,022	7,709	11,904
Rhode Island	6	(²)	(²)	10	713	(²)	(²)	1,264
South Carolina	45	21	19	26	4,780	3,479	1,501	2,648
South Dakota	(²)	-	-	(²)	(²)	-	-	(²)
Tennessee	23	15	11	19	3,144	1,006	975	1,895
Texas	56	52	66	63	6,148	4,739	7,445	7,312
Utah	16	7	9	10	1,256	758	977	805
Vermont	15	(²)	5	5	1,079	(²)	736	309
Virginia	40	19	32	30	3,903	2,444	3,111	3,177
Washington	35	22	37	28	2,828	2,181	3,294	2,390
West Virginia	4	-	5	-	321	-	457	-
Wisconsin	99	62	90	81	8,207	6,300	9,216	6,578
Wyoming	(²)	4	(²)	-	(²)	604	(²)	-
Puerto Rico	11	22	11	10	1,093	2,191	1,046	940

¹ See footnote 1, table 3.

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

³ 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.