



Technical information: (202) 691-6392  
<http://www.bls.gov/mls/>

USDL 06-1998

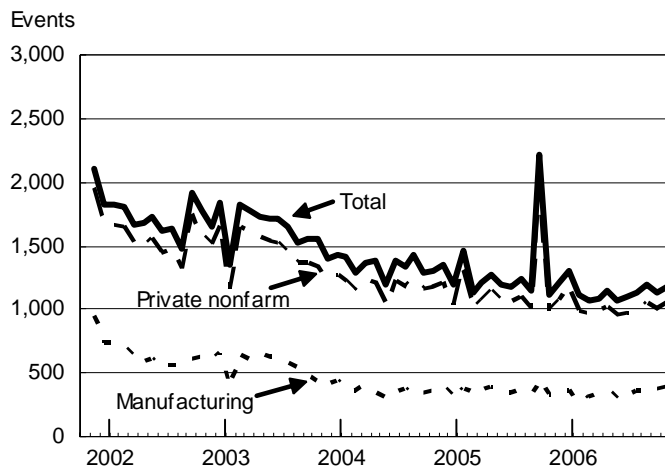
Media contact: 691-5902

For release: 10:00 A.M. EST  
Friday, November 24, 2006

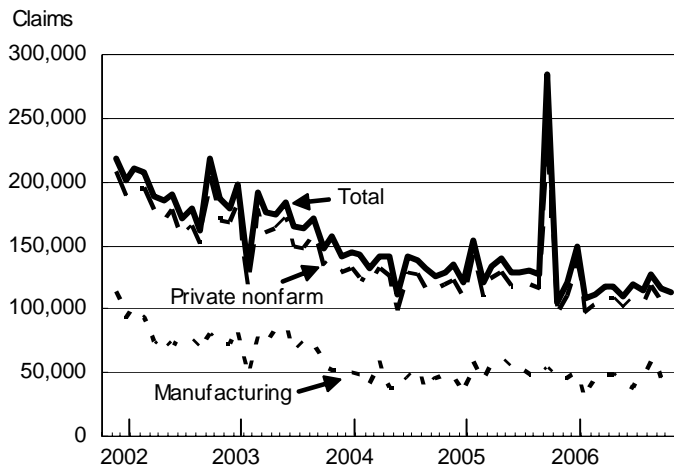
## MASS LAYOFFS IN OCTOBER 2006

In October 2006, employers took 1,171 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 113,724, on a seasonally adjusted basis. The number of layoff events increased by 39 from the prior month, while the number of associated initial claims decreased by 3,049. During October 2006, 398 mass layoff events were reported in the manufacturing sector, seasonally adjusted, resulting in 54,852 initial claims. Both the number of events and the number of initial claims in manufacturing were higher than a month earlier. (See table 1.)

**Chart 1. Mass layoff events, seasonally adjusted, November 2001-October 2006**



**Chart 2. Mass layoff initial claims, seasonally adjusted, November 2001-October 2006**



In October 2006, the national unemployment rate was 4.4 percent, seasonally adjusted, down from 4.6 percent the prior month and 4.9 percent in October 2005. Total nonfarm payroll employment, seasonally adjusted, increased by 92,000 over the month and by about 2.0 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 October. The industry with the highest number of mass layoff initial claims was temporary help services with 8,283, followed by heavy duty truck manufacturing and

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

Industry	Initial claims	October peak	
		Year	Initial claims
Temporary help services .....	8,283	1998	18,760
Heavy duty truck manufacturing .....	( <sup>1</sup> )	2006	( <sup>1</sup> )
Automobile manufacturing .....	( <sup>1</sup> )	2001	7,563
Farm labor contractors and crew leaders .....	3,255	1998	9,617
Farm machinery and equipment manufacturing .....	2,380	1999	3,986
Fruit and vegetable canning .....	2,060	2002	4,500
Motor vehicle power train components manufacturing .....	1,948	2006	1,948
Motion picture and video production .....	1,904	1997	7,692
Discount department stores .....	1,866	2002	4,959
Professional employer organizations .....	1,859	2001	3,523

<sup>1</sup>Data do not meet BLS or state agency disclosure standards.

automobile manufacturing. Together, these three industries accounted for 21 percent of all initial claims due to mass layoffs in October. (See table A.)

The manufacturing sector accounted for 32 percent of all mass layoff events and 47 percent of all related initial claims filed in October; a year earlier, manufacturing comprised 28 percent of events and 41 percent of initial claims. In the current month, the number of manufacturing claimants was highest in transportation equipment manufacturing (19,224, mostly in motor vehicle manufacturing), followed by food manufacturing (5,246) and machinery manufacturing (5,167). (See table 3.)

Administrative and waste services accounted for 15 percent of events and 13 percent of initial claims filed in October, with the majority of layoffs in temporary help services and professional employer organizations. Retail trade accounted for 8 percent of events and 7 percent of initial claims during the month, largely from general merchandise stores. Construction accounted for 10 percent of events and 7 percent of initial claims in October, largely from specialty trade contractors. Ten percent of all layoff events and 6 percent of initial claims filed during the month were from agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, mostly in the farm labor contractors and crew leaders industry.

Government establishments accounted for 5 percent of both mass layoff events and initial claims filed in the current month, largely from educational services and from executive, legislative, and general government.

On a not seasonally adjusted basis, the number of layoff events in October 2006, at 964, was up 59 from a year earlier, and the number of associated initial claims increased by 6,863 to 98,804. (See table 2.) The largest over-the-year increases in initial claims were reported in machinery manufacturing (+3,879), wood product manufacturing (+3,440), and transportation equipment manufacturing (+3,383). The largest over-the-year decreases in initial claims were reported in motion picture and sound recording industries (-2,224), apparel manufacturing (-1,922), and professional and technical services (-1,642).

From January through October 2006, the total number of initial claims, at 1,093,702, was the lowest reported for any January-October period in program history. Collection of comparable mass layoff data for the January-October period began in 1996.

### Geographic Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Among the four census regions, the highest number of initial claims in October due to mass layoffs was in the West, 32,780. Administrative and support services and agriculture and forestry support activities accounted for 32 percent of all mass layoff initial claims in that region during the month. The Midwest had the second largest number of initial claims, 28,833, followed by the South, 23,687. Transportation equipment manufacturing accounted for 35 percent of initial claims in both the Midwest and the South regions. The Northeast, with 13,504, had the lowest number of initial claims. (See table 5.)

The number of initial claimants in mass layoffs increased over the year in three of the four regions—the South (+6,071), the West (+1,658), and the Midwest (+992). The Northeast experienced the only regional decrease (-1,858). Four geographic divisions had over-the-year increases in the numbers of initial claims associated with mass layoffs. The largest increase was in the East South Central division (+7,323), followed by the Pacific (+1,763) and East North Central (+1,242). Of the five divisions with over-the-year decreases, the largest declines were in the Middle Atlantic (-1,591) and West South Central (-1,577).

Among the states, California recorded the highest number of initial claims filed due to mass layoff events in October (25,931), followed by Kentucky (9,645), Pennsylvania (6,920), Michigan (6,432), and Illinois (5,508). These five states accounted for 54 percent of all mass layoff events and 55 percent of all initial claims for unemployment insurance. (See table 6.)

Kentucky had the largest over-the-year increase in the number of initial claims (+6,935), largely due to layoffs in transportation equipment manufacturing. Indiana had the next largest increase in initial claims (+2,341), followed by South Carolina (+1,409). The largest over-the-year decreases in claims occurred in Ohio (-1,930) and Delaware (-1,583).

From January to October, California reported 255,626 mass layoff initial claims, 23 percent of the national total. The states with the next largest number of claims over this period were Michigan (94,486), Pennsylvania (66,594), New York (61,989), and Ohio (59,445).

### Note

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

---

The report on Mass Layoffs in November 2006 is scheduled to be released on Thursday, December 21, 2006.

# 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, November 2002 to October 2006, seasonally adjusted**

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2002						
November .....	1,652	178,402	1,507	167,335	613	71,693
December .....	1,841	198,678	1,659	184,368	661	84,048
2003						
January .....	1,358	131,963	1,168	117,636	387	48,685
February .....	1,825	190,928	1,647	178,363	646	78,819
March .....	1,782	175,671	1,595	160,170	617	72,409
April .....	1,722	174,608	1,564	163,607	640	83,303
May .....	1,719	184,003	1,542	170,961	625	86,535
June .....	1,716	164,299	1,524	148,542	636	68,143
July .....	1,642	163,179	1,442	148,299	580	74,070
August .....	1,517	171,861	1,367	158,049	551	74,602
September .....	1,562	147,383	1,374	133,383	484	56,472
October .....	1,558	156,814	1,336	138,691	427	52,009
November .....	1,393	141,383	1,244	129,231	401	50,460
December .....	1,426	144,456	1,265	132,324	434	50,994
2004						
January .....	1,421	142,704	1,223	124,192	395	48,519
February .....	1,293	132,640	1,145	120,811	362	39,360
March .....	1,364	140,957	1,234	132,152	407	60,296
April .....	1,381	141,909	1,207	126,106	341	37,686
May .....	1,189	111,173	1,030	98,230	314	37,405
June .....	1,390	141,948	1,226	129,344	360	45,398
July .....	1,329	137,724	1,185	126,945	371	53,248
August .....	1,436	131,807	1,243	116,672	342	38,192
September .....	1,283	125,344	1,155	115,499	344	45,691
October .....	1,302	129,237	1,181	119,653	369	47,888
November .....	1,350	135,036	1,202	122,954	407	47,517
December .....	1,188	120,602	1,038	109,508	293	33,123
2005						
January .....	1,465	153,676	1,330	143,295	380	58,778
February .....	1,135	120,190	1,010	109,964	350	43,966
March .....	1,204	133,935	1,071	124,273	384	56,253
April .....	1,278	139,575	1,145	128,478	390	60,726
May .....	1,194	129,214	1,059	117,660	359	52,055
June .....	1,184	128,430	1,065	119,271	349	53,930
July .....	1,248	131,136	1,107	118,994	356	49,070
August .....	1,145	127,592	1,006	116,011	334	48,904
September .....	2,219	283,772	1,975	237,831	438	53,399
October .....	1,114	104,584	986	94,798	328	45,475
November .....	1,205	120,783	1,074	109,680	359	45,069
December .....	1,308	149,565	1,185	138,234	365	49,641
2006						
January .....	1,113	108,378	985	97,832	274	29,541
February .....	1,073	111,468	973	103,268	321	45,073
March .....	1,082	118,555	984	110,275	328	49,023
April .....	1,148	118,504	1,023	109,150	358	48,086
May .....	1,074	109,858	963	101,080	293	42,006
June .....	1,097	119,662	974	109,041	311	37,570
July .....	1,125	114,895	1,009	105,829	363	47,287
August .....	1,193	127,944	1,060	117,993	357	59,256
September .....	1,132	116,773	1,008	107,431	381	45,040
October .....	1,171	113,724	1,045	104,126	398	54,852

**Table 2. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, November 2002 to October 2006, not seasonally adjusted**

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2002						
November .....	2,153	240,171	1,860	216,237	719	92,712
December .....	2,474	264,158	2,324	252,807	984	126,826
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

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

Industry	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	October 2005	August 2006	September 2006	October 2006	October 2005	August 2006	September 2006	October 2006
<b>Seasonally adjusted</b>								
Total .....	1,114	1,193	1,132	1,171	104,584	127,944	116,773	113,724
Total, private nonfarm .....	986	1,060	1,008	1,045	94,798	117,993	107,431	104,126
Manufacturing .....	328	357	381	398	45,475	59,256	45,040	54,852
<b>Not seasonally adjusted</b>								
Total <sup>1</sup> .....	905	708	865	964	91,941	72,844	87,699	98,804
Total, private .....	850	675	819	913	87,226	70,352	83,317	93,939
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting .....	93	19	34	93	6,532	1,298	2,043	5,806
Total, private nonfarm .....	757	656	785	820	80,694	69,054	81,274	88,133
Mining .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Utilities .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	–
Construction .....	88	50	99	100	5,755	3,473	6,643	6,445
Manufacturing .....	249	203	296	311	37,276	28,494	39,076	46,737
Food .....	61	26	32	56	5,666	1,559	2,763	5,246
Beverage and tobacco products .....	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	6	9	261	( <sup>2</sup> )	581	711
Textile mills .....	11	11	12	11	1,296	1,302	1,751	1,388
Textile product mills .....	5	4	5	( <sup>2</sup> )	531	328	465	( <sup>2</sup> )
Apparel .....	11	4	9	9	2,589	264	1,073	667
Leather and allied products .....	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Wood products .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	19	28	35	( <sup>2</sup> )	2,240	2,645	3,548
Paper .....	9	6	6	6	748	425	741	456
Printing and related support activities .....	–	5	( <sup>2</sup> )	5	–	325	( <sup>2</sup> )	315
Petroleum and coal products .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	235	( <sup>2</sup> )
Chemicals .....	8	4	4	4	682	373	284	332
Plastics and rubber products .....	11	9	16	13	1,097	645	1,786	1,295
Nonmetallic mineral products .....	8	( <sup>2</sup> )	6	11	( <sup>2</sup> )	140	835	787
Primary metals .....	9	9	7	15	1,037	816	876	1,349
Fabricated metal products .....	12	10	22	16	863	673	2,149	1,395
Machinery .....	9	14	24	24	1,288	2,210	4,772	5,167
Computer and electronic products .....	20	16	8	8	1,764	1,590	451	631
Electrical equipment and appliances .....	4	8	11	9	1,061	1,517	1,395	1,879
Transportation equipment .....	49	44	69	55	15,841	12,428	13,330	19,224
Furniture and related products .....	8	6	15	11	762	935	1,919	1,040
Miscellaneous manufacturing .....	6	( <sup>2</sup> )	7	6	688	( <sup>2</sup> )	571	629
Wholesale trade .....	10	17	12	13	812	1,076	908	829
Retail trade .....	72	69	72	75	5,666	5,975	6,619	6,557
Transportation and warehousing .....	29	61	24	31	2,697	5,513	1,965	3,053
Information .....	26	29	31	23	5,300	4,477	3,337	2,516
Finance and insurance .....	24	15	26	26	1,656	1,007	1,937	2,123
Real estate and rental and leasing .....	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	3	244	( <sup>2</sup> )	311	416
Professional and technical services .....	28	24	22	17	2,967	2,202	3,222	1,325
Management of companies and enterprises .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Administrative and waste services .....	132	113	110	140	11,017	10,961	9,950	12,596
Educational services .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	6	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	436	( <sup>2</sup> )
Health care and social assistance .....	7	17	21	9	621	1,133	2,383	546
Arts, entertainment, and recreation .....	22	12	15	22	1,568	649	944	1,475
Accommodation and food services .....	53	33	36	40	4,168	2,281	2,728	2,583
Other services, except public administration .....	3	7	6	5	173	854	453	287
Unclassified .....	5	1	–	–	356	54	–	–
Government .....	55	33	46	51	4,715	2,492	4,382	4,865
Federal .....	16	8	8	16	1,551	839	852	1,721
State .....	12	6	10	17	992	339	1,272	1,489
Local .....	27	19	28	18	2,172	1,314	2,258	1,655

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

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

**Table 4. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, October 2004 to October 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	<sup>r</sup> 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	<sup>r</sup> 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	<sup>r</sup> 192,793	36.5	<sup>r</sup> 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	<sup>r</sup> 1,353	<sup>r</sup> 263,787	<sup>r</sup> 44.3	<sup>r</sup> 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>2,p</sup> 836	<sup>2,p</sup> 104,458	<sup>p</sup> 30.1	<sup>p</sup> 34.3
October .....	964	98,804	820	88,133				

<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			
	October 2005	August 2006	September 2006	October 2006	October 2005	August 2006	September 2006	October 2006
United States <sup>1</sup> .....	905	708	865	964	91,941	72,844	87,699	98,804
Northeast .....	175	150	126	143	15,362	14,506	12,451	13,504
New England .....	12	10	20	14	1,233	783	2,532	966
Middle Atlantic .....	163	140	106	129	14,129	13,723	9,919	12,538
South .....	158	163	209	183	17,616	21,113	23,990	23,687
South Atlantic .....	85	96	98	111	8,903	10,808	10,807	9,228
East South Central .....	25	31	50	46	4,194	7,226	7,830	11,517
West South Central .....	48	36	61	26	4,519	3,079	5,353	2,942
Midwest .....	199	117	208	223	27,841	13,084	25,348	28,833
East North Central .....	154	94	167	177	21,404	10,974	19,269	22,646
West North Central .....	45	23	41	46	6,437	2,110	6,079	6,187
West .....	373	278	322	415	31,122	24,141	25,910	32,780
Mountain .....	32	16	18	35	3,285	1,018	2,092	3,180
Pacific .....	341	262	304	380	27,837	23,123	23,818	29,600

<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			
	October 2005	August 2006	September 2006	October 2006	October 2005	August 2006	September 2006	October 2006
Totat <sup>1</sup>	905	708	865	964	91,941	72,844	87,699	98,804
Alabama	4	6	13	5	569	762	1,015	467
Alaska	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	264	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	266
Arizona	6	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	3	606	196	( <sup>2</sup> )	295
Arkansas	4	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	767	577	( <sup>2</sup> )	–
California	315	227	281	336	25,317	20,339	21,642	25,931
Colorado	6	–	3	6	510	–	294	517
Connecticut	–	3	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	232	414	( <sup>2</sup> )
Delaware	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	–
District of Columbia	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	–	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	–
Florida	36	40	46	56	2,706	2,497	3,627	3,289
Georgia	16	11	20	16	1,739	1,255	1,555	2,207
Hawaii	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	5	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	422
Idaho	5	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	6	476	237	( <sup>2</sup> )	664
Illinois	35	23	38	39	5,717	2,128	3,578	5,508
Indiana	14	14	25	19	1,940	2,227	3,166	4,281
Iowa	13	4	8	15	2,473	306	817	2,664
Kansas	( <sup>2</sup> )	5	8	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	279	986	176
Kentucky	10	15	23	24	2,710	5,785	5,133	9,645
Louisiana	3	4	26	4	215	282	2,041	365
Maine	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Maryland	5	5	4	6	451	547	433	574
Massachusetts	6	4	10	10	669	277	937	707
Michigan	41	14	34	43	6,276	1,274	4,072	6,432
Minnesota	18	( <sup>2</sup> )	9	10	1,579	( <sup>2</sup> )	2,377	880
Mississippi	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	7	3	356	( <sup>2</sup> )	847	202
Missouri	8	11	12	13	1,773	930	1,254	901
Montana	6	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	5	695	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	672
Nebraska	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	4	447	( <sup>2</sup> )	645	345
Nevada	6	6	7	4	764	392	1,018	274
New Hampshire	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	–
New Jersey	30	24	12	15	2,248	1,866	1,898	1,043
New Mexico	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	3	6	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	175	465
New York	52	63	33	39	4,806	7,042	3,126	4,575
North Carolina	16	14	7	7	1,423	1,712	842	592
North Dakota	–	–	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	–	–	( <sup>2</sup> )
Ohio	33	23	39	35	4,820	3,772	5,276	2,890
Oklahoma	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	3	4	500	( <sup>2</sup> )	269	691
Oregon	5	15	9	19	675	1,130	958	1,818
Pennsylvania	81	53	61	75	7,075	4,815	4,895	6,920
Rhode Island	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	–
South Carolina	4	12	9	16	428	1,267	1,645	1,837
South Dakota	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tennessee	7	8	7	14	559	501	835	1,203
Texas	38	28	30	18	3,037	2,127	2,916	1,886
Utah	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	( <sup>2</sup> )
Vermont	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	212	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Virginia	7	12	8	9	573	3,366	1,748	598
Washington	16	18	10	16	1,527	1,517	909	1,163
West Virginia	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	207	( <sup>2</sup> )
Wisconsin	31	20	31	41	2,651	1,573	3,177	3,535
Wyoming	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	–	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	–	179
Puerto Rico	11	14	12	6	854	1,555	1,714	729

<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.