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## MASS LAYOFFS – NOVEMBER 2009

Employers took 1,797 mass layoff actions in November that resulted in the separation of 165,346 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 action involved at least 50 persons from a single employer. The number of mass layoff events in November decreased by 330 from the prior month, and the number of associated initial claims decreased by 51,836, to their lowest levels since July 2008. However, year-to-date mass layoff events (27,669) and initial claims (2,792,736) both recorded program highs for a January to November period. (Data begin in April 1995.) In November, 481 mass layoff events were reported in the manufacturing sector, seasonally adjusted, resulting in 56,243 initial claims. Both the number of events and initial claims in manufacturing decreased over the month. (See table 1.)

Chart 1. Mass layoff events, seasonally adjusted, December 2004–November 2009

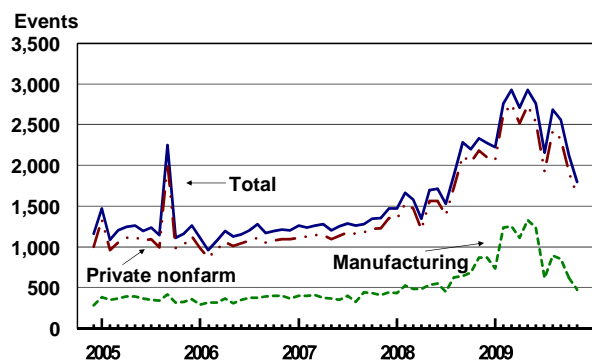
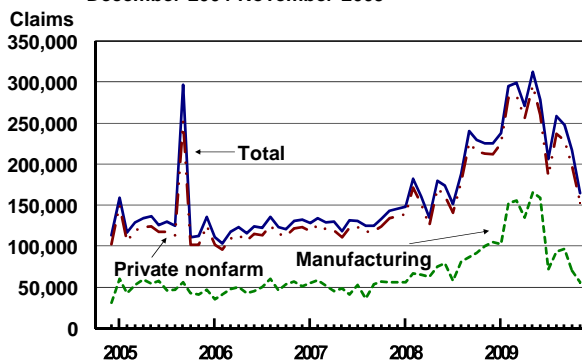


Chart 2. Mass layoff initial claims, seasonally adjusted, December 2004–November 2009



During the 24 months from December 2007 through November 2009, the total number of mass layoff events (seasonally adjusted) was 51,154, and the number of initial claims filed (seasonally adjusted) in those events was 5,187,170. (December 2007 was the start of a recession as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research.)

The national unemployment rate was 10.0 percent in November 2009, seasonally adjusted, down from 10.2 percent the prior month but up from 6.8 percent a year earlier. In November, total nonfarm payroll employment decreased by 11,000 over the month and by 4,759,000 from a year earlier.

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

Industry	Initial claims	November peak	
		Year	Initial claims
Highway, street, and bridge construction .....	8,933	2001	14,805
Temporary help services <sup>1</sup> .....	7,991	2000	19,023
Food service contractors .....	6,004	2007	6,163
School and employee bus transportation .....	3,447	2007	4,547
Automobile manufacturing .....	2,867	2007	8,416
Farm labor contractors and crew leaders .....	2,807	1999	11,613
Motorcycle, bicycle, and parts manufacturing .....	2,644	2009	2,644
Motion picture and video production .....	2,637	2000	8,664
Professional employer organizations <sup>1</sup> .....	2,506	2008	5,873
Casino hotels .....	2,436	2006	2,706

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

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

The number of mass layoff events in November was 1,870 on a not seasonally adjusted basis; the number of associated initial claims was 164,496. (See table 2.) Over the year, the number of mass layoff events decreased by 704, and associated initial claims decreased by 77,093. Thirteen of the 19 major industry sectors in the private economy reported over-the-year decreases in initial claimants for the month of November, led by manufacturing (-52,567), administrative and waste services (-8,122), retail trade (-6,346), and construction (-5,873).

Three of the 19 major industry sectors in the private economy reported program highs in terms of average weekly initial claimants for the month of November: arts, entertainment, and recreation; accommodation and food services; and other services, except public administration. (Average weekly analysis mitigates the effect of differing lengths of months. See the Technical Note.)

The manufacturing sector accounted for 28 percent of all mass layoff events and 33 percent of initial claims filed in November 2009. A year earlier, manufacturing made up 39 percent of events and 45 percent of initial claims. Within manufacturing, the number of claimants in November was greatest in transportation equipment and food. Transportation equipment manufacturing had the largest over-the-year decrease in initial claims (-11,236), while food services and drinking places had the highest increase (+2,862) among all three-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industries. (See table 3.)

The six-digit NAICS industry with the largest number of initial claims in November 2009 was highway, street, and bridge construction. Of the 10 detailed industries with the largest number of mass layoff initial claims, only the motorcycle, bicycle, and parts manufacturing industry reached a series high for the month of November. (See table A.)

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

Among the four census regions, the Midwest registered the highest number of initial claims in November due to mass layoffs, followed by the West and the South. (See table 5.) Initial claims associated with mass layoffs decreased over the year in all of the regions, with the Midwest experiencing the largest decrease (-33,741), mostly in transportation equipment manufacturing.

Of the nine geographic divisions, the East North Central had the highest number of initial claims due to mass layoffs in November, followed by the Pacific, the Middle Atlantic, and the South Atlantic. (See table 5.) Seven of the 9 divisions experienced over-the-year decreases in initial claims, led by the East North Central (-26,022).

California recorded the highest number of initial claims in November, followed by Pennsylvania, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan. (See table 6.) Thirty-seven states experienced over-the-year decreases in initial claims, led by California (-15,768), Indiana (-9,097), Ohio (-6,447), and Michigan (-6,108). In 2009, three states reached program highs in average weekly initial claims for the month of November: Nevada, North Carolina, and Wyoming.

### **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 in December 2009 and Annual Totals for 2009 news release is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, January 27, 2010, at 10:00 a.m. (EST).**

### **Revision of Seasonally Adjusted Mass Layoff Data**

In accordance with usual practice, the release of mass layoff data for December 2009, scheduled for January 27, 2010, will incorporate annual updating of seasonal adjustment factors. Seasonally adjusted estimates back to January 2005 are subject to revision.

## 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, December 2005 to November 2009, seasonally adjusted**

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2005						
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
July .....	2,157	206,791	1,928	185,718	621	72,266
August .....	2,690	259,307	2,428	237,302	900	93,892
September .....	2,561	248,006	2,324	229,371	856	97,066
October .....	2,127	217,182	1,918	198,453	619	70,572
November .....	1,797	165,346	1,636	153,297	481	56,243

**Table 2. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, December 2005 to November 2009, not seasonally adjusted**

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2005						
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
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

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

Industry	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	November 2008	September 2009	October 2009	November 2009	November 2008	September 2009	October 2009	November 2009
<b>Seasonally adjusted</b>								
Total .....	2,333	2,561	2,127	1,797	225,639	248,006	217,182	165,346
Total, private nonfarm .....	2,185	2,324	1,918	1,636	213,288	229,371	198,453	153,297
Manufacturing .....	868	856	619	481	100,643	97,066	70,572	56,243
<b>Not seasonally adjusted</b>								
Total <sup>1</sup> .....	2,574	1,371	1,934	1,870	241,589	123,177	193,904	164,496
Total, private .....	2,502	1,285	1,806	1,791	235,560	116,813	181,476	158,146
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting .....	113	27	128	112	8,903	1,672	8,593	7,395
Total, private nonfarm .....	2,389	1,258	1,678	1,679	226,657	115,141	172,883	150,751
Mining .....	22	10	15	22	2,004	918	1,038	1,551
Utilities .....	3	6	6	3	332	448	550	206
Construction .....	382	167	205	308	29,775	10,637	15,258	23,902
Manufacturing .....	997	448	566	517	107,620	51,126	69,655	55,053
Food .....	71	50	91	61	7,123	5,044	8,999	6,631
Beverage and tobacco products .....	9	5	12	9	620	306	1,001	682
Textile mills .....	19	12	9	12	2,558	1,197	1,407	1,337
Textile product mills .....	10	( <sup>2</sup> )	3	-	669	( <sup>2</sup> )	419	-
Apparel .....	16	7	7	17	1,783	572	438	1,361
Leather and allied products .....	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	270	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )
Wood products .....	93	36	41	40	9,439	2,653	4,326	3,505
Paper .....	28	15	14	( <sup>2</sup> )	2,645	1,287	1,216	( <sup>2</sup> )
Printing and related support activities .....	14	10	17	10	1,527	828	1,337	888
Petroleum and coal products .....	11	-	3	11	929	-	312	852
Chemicals .....	20	9	8	13	2,042	540	533	1,239
Plastics and rubber products .....	74	13	35	29	7,013	1,195	2,672	2,802
Nonmetallic mineral products .....	55	12	16	30	4,937	763	1,172	2,514
Primary metals .....	74	30	44	38	7,813	3,330	4,703	3,426
Fabricated metal products .....	104	44	49	36	8,905	3,856	4,702	2,764
Machinery .....	62	63	51	44	9,019	12,389	10,892	5,080
Computer and electronic products .....	40	28	29	25	3,592	1,986	2,169	2,788
Electrical equipment and appliances .....	27	23	29	18	2,891	2,740	3,394	1,379
Transportation equipment .....	190	53	72	86	25,042	7,331	17,069	13,806
Furniture and related products .....	55	22	22	19	6,716	3,481	1,865	2,407
Miscellaneous manufacturing .....	22	11	14	11	2,087	1,117	1,029	931
Wholesale trade .....	65	32	50	33	4,779	2,422	4,645	2,389
Retail trade .....	155	139	124	99	13,429	13,094	12,914	7,083
Transportation and warehousing .....	99	47	61	83	7,749	4,807	5,541	6,651
Information .....	48	45	57	52	5,390	4,572	9,567	5,414
Finance and insurance .....	48	43	49	33	3,591	3,308	3,716	2,691
Real estate and rental and leasing .....	18	( <sup>2</sup> )	13	13	1,084	( <sup>2</sup> )	870	963
Professional and technical services .....	66	31	57	55	6,695	1,998	5,974	4,651
Management of companies and enterprises .....	10	5	6	3	656	495	812	290
Administrative and waste services .....	280	142	260	220	26,341	11,525	25,694	18,219
Educational services .....	5	7	3	6	365	371	226	453
Health care and social assistance .....	33	23	37	38	2,775	1,573	2,165	2,886
Arts, entertainment, and recreation .....	33	29	34	45	2,642	2,209	2,435	3,705
Accommodation and food services .....	115	73	126	129	10,682	4,981	11,346	13,264
Other services, except public administration .....	10	7	9	20	748	409	477	1,380
Unclassified .....	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-
Government .....	72	86	128	79	6,029	6,364	12,428	6,350
Federal .....	11	8	28	12	860	603	2,550	1,155
State .....	21	28	32	25	1,797	2,082	3,433	2,213
Local .....	40	50	68	42	3,372	3,679	6,445	2,982

<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 2007 to November 2009, 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
2007								
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	339,630	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	1,581	304,340	37.4	68.9
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	766,592	47.5	99.2
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	835,017	50.3	103.4
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	3,396	727,494	48.5	99.2
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	<sup>2,p</sup> 1,776	<sup>2,p</sup> 266,938	<sup>p</sup> 33.8	<sup>p</sup> 50.5
October .....	1,934	193,904	1,678	172,883				
November .....	1,870	164,496	1,679	150,751				

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

<sup>2</sup> These quarterly numbers are provisional and will be revised as more

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

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.



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

Census region and division	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	November 2008	September 2009	October 2009	November 2009	November 2008	September 2009	October 2009	November 2009
United States <sup>1</sup> .....	2,574	1,371	1,934	1,870	241,589	123,177	193,904	164,496
Northeast .....	314	233	260	285	28,791	18,617	22,709	26,974
New England .....	40	29	30	40	3,505	2,762	2,134	3,750
Middle Atlantic .....	274	204	230	245	25,286	15,855	20,575	23,224
South .....	616	334	499	413	56,608	28,943	45,772	37,708
South Atlantic .....	304	182	279	207	25,648	14,927	23,144	19,029
East South Central .....	196	71	87	83	19,725	6,844	9,545	6,656
West South Central .....	116	81	133	123	11,235	7,172	13,083	12,023
Midwest .....	824	309	483	530	85,730	38,137	60,792	51,989
East North Central .....	645	240	375	382	65,287	30,304	49,277	39,265
West North Central .....	179	69	108	148	20,443	7,833	11,515	12,724
West .....	820	495	692	642	70,460	37,480	64,631	47,825
Mountain .....	126	53	103	98	11,050	3,924	9,020	9,393
Pacific .....	694	442	589	544	59,410	33,556	55,611	38,432

<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			
	November 2008	September 2009	October 2009	November 2009	November 2008	September 2009	October 2009	November 2009
Total <sup>1</sup> .....	2,574	1,371	1,934	1,870	241,589	123,177	193,904	164,496
Alabama .....	48	22	27	16	5,289	2,044	3,179	1,266
Alaska .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	7	8	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	849	755	361
Arizona .....	20	7	20	9	1,603	463	1,666	709
Arkansas .....	21	( <sup>2</sup> )	17	9	2,026	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,954	973
California .....	580	395	514	472	47,690	28,797	48,169	31,922
Colorado .....	15	14	19	14	1,162	1,036	1,554	1,064
Connecticut .....	3	4	9	5	186	323	671	424
Delaware .....	6	( <sup>2</sup> )	3	6	415	( <sup>2</sup> )	251	347
District of Columbia .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	—	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	—	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Florida .....	151	91	167	86	10,582	5,975	11,851	6,010
Georgia .....	51	35	39	26	4,970	2,817	3,880	3,225
Hawaii .....	9	6	7	7	641	465	630	488
Idaho .....	27	4	10	19	2,298	306	1,088	2,071
Illinois .....	126	71	93	101	11,564	10,743	12,917	10,794
Indiana .....	111	21	37	43	13,420	2,895	4,759	4,323
Iowa .....	49	18	35	25	8,213	2,384	4,732	2,648
Kansas .....	14	15	13	8	1,321	2,880	1,562	741
Kentucky .....	78	32	36	41	9,210	3,394	4,656	3,649
Louisiana .....	13	10	24	35	1,093	887	2,169	2,795
Maine .....	4	3	3	6	451	268	177	674
Maryland .....	7	7	6	6	828	463	479	486
Massachusetts .....	18	12	9	11	1,459	985	596	803
Michigan .....	157	40	70	78	14,657	6,167	9,543	8,549
Minnesota .....	60	15	24	55	5,442	1,122	1,985	4,905
Mississippi .....	34	5	10	9	2,736	323	602	512
Missouri .....	44	16	31	48	3,087	1,018	2,556	3,195
Montana .....	11	3	11	10	1,226	227	1,062	758
Nebraska .....	4	3	4	6	450	210	559	611
Nevada .....	33	15	19	33	2,992	1,201	1,361	3,891
New Hampshire .....	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	3	4	311	( <sup>2</sup> )	263	279
New Jersey .....	46	31	37	52	5,665	2,844	2,850	5,277
New Mexico .....	9	7	11	7	554	487	761	476
New York .....	79	58	68	75	7,366	4,424	6,961	6,281
North Carolina .....	34	8	19	30	3,410	918	1,672	4,273
North Dakota .....	5	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	5	1,631	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	557
Ohio .....	120	47	75	59	11,680	4,745	10,569	5,233
Oklahoma .....	18	4	7	10	1,708	401	582	1,438
Oregon .....	60	15	35	35	7,259	1,402	3,936	3,464
Pennsylvania .....	149	115	125	118	12,255	8,587	10,764	11,666
Rhode Island .....	—	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	3	—	260	( <sup>2</sup> )	297
South Carolina .....	36	18	19	20	3,916	2,831	2,692	1,456
South Dakota .....	3	—	—	( <sup>2</sup> )	299	—	—	( <sup>2</sup> )
Tennessee .....	36	12	14	17	2,490	1,083	1,108	1,229
Texas .....	64	65	85	69	6,408	5,715	8,378	6,817
Utah .....	10	3	9	4	1,161	204	1,058	256
Vermont .....	11	5	3	11	1,098	507	254	1,273
Virginia .....	16	22	22	31	1,316	1,868	1,955	3,021
Washington .....	44	19	25	27	3,724	2,043	2,121	2,197
West Virginia .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	—	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	—	250	( <sup>2</sup> )
Wisconsin .....	131	61	100	101	13,966	5,754	11,489	10,366
Wyoming .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	—	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	—	470	( <sup>2</sup> )
Puerto Rico .....	14	17	12	22	1,686	1,563	1,079	2,177

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

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