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MASS LAYOFFS IN NOVEMBER 2005

In November 2005, employers took 1,183 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,

Chart 1. Mass-layoff events, seasonally adjusted, December 2000–November 2005

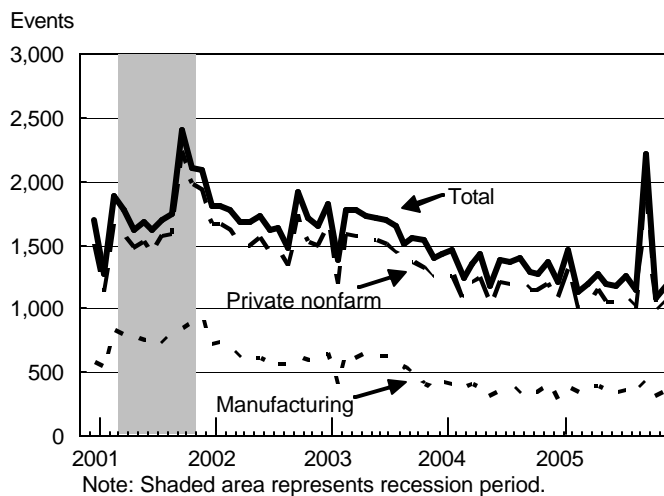
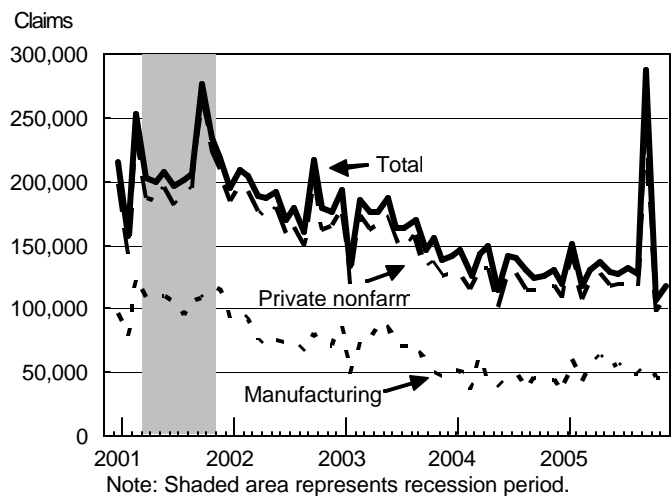


Chart 2. Mass-layoff initial claims, seasonally adjusted, December 2000–November 2005



and the number of workers involved totaled 118,098, on a seasonally adjusted basis. (See table 1.) The number of layoff events in November rose by 95 from October and the number of associated initial claims increased by 11,860. In the manufacturing sector, 353 mass layoff events were reported during November 2005, seasonally adjusted, resulting in 44,595 initial claims. The number of mass layoff events in manufacturing was somewhat higher than a month earlier, while the number of initial claims was lower. (See table 1.)

From January through November 2005, the total number of events (seasonally adjusted), at 14,306, was lower than in January–November 2004 (14,689), while the number of initial claims (seasonally adjusted), at 1,563,837, was higher (1,468,844).

Data have been tabulated on the results of employer interviews for 899 mass layoff events that were potentially related to Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. These layoff events occurred almost entirely in Louisiana and Mississippi during the period from August 28 to October 1. Of these events, 343 were identified by the employer as directly or indirectly due to the hurricanes and lasting more than 30 days. The number of workers in these extended mass layoffs totaled 49,480, not seasonally adjusted. For the remainder of the

Table A. Industries with the largest mass-layoff initial claims in November 2005^p

Industry	Initial claims	November peak	
		Year	Initial claims
Highway, street, and bridge construction	8,425	2001	14,805
Temporary help services	5,347	2000	19,023
Food service contractors	3,737	2004	4,356
Professional employer organizations	2,830	2002	4,088
Farm labor contractors and crew leaders	2,776	1999	11,613
School and employee bus transportation	2,039	2002	2,998
Motion picture and video production	1,912	2000	8,664
Motor vehicle seating and interior trim mfg.	1,807	2000	1,807
Hotels and motels, except casino hotels	1,641	2001	3,215
Broadwoven fabric mills	1,581	2000	4,068

p = preliminary.

private sector layoff events potentially related to the hurricanes, employers said that either any layoffs were temporary (30 days or less) or that there were no layoffs at all. Also included in the 899 potential hurricane-related events are layoffs at government agencies, for which employer interviews are not conducted. In these cases, a final determination about whether the event was hurricane related could not be made.

Industry Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

In November, the 10 industries reporting the highest number of mass-layoff initial claims, not seasonally adjusted, accounted for 32,095 initial claims, 28 percent of the total. (See table A.) The two industries with the highest number of initial claims were highway, street, and bridge construction, with 8,425, and temporary help services, with 5,347. Together, these two industries accounted for 12 percent of all initial claims during the month.

The manufacturing sector accounted for 29 percent of all mass layoff events and 36 percent of all initial claims filed in November 2005. A year earlier, manufacturing comprised 29 percent of events and 34 percent of initial claims. Within manufacturing, the number of claimants in November 2005 was highest in transportation equipment (11,665, largely automotive-related), followed by food manufacturing (7,092). (See table 3.)

Construction accounted for 15 percent of events and 14 percent of initial claims filed in November, with layoffs mainly from highway, street, and bridge construction. Eleven percent of all layoff events and 10 percent of initial claims filed during the month were from administrative and waste services, largely from temporary help services. Accommodation and food services accounted for 7 percent of events and initial claims in November, mostly from food service and drinking places. Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting accounted for 9 percent of events and 6 percent of initial claims during the month, largely among farm labor contractors and crew leaders. An additional 5 percent of events and 4 percent of initial claims were from retail trade, primarily from general merchandise stores.

Government establishments accounted for 5 percent of events and 6 percent of initial claims filed in November, mostly from executive, legislative, and general government agencies and educational services.

On a not seasonally adjusted basis, the number of layoff events decreased by 145 over the year to 1,254, and the number of associated initial claims fell by 14,296 to 116,127. These were the lowest event and initial claim totals for any November since 1997. The largest over-the-year decreases in initial claims were reported in administrative and support services (-6,306), machinery manufacturing (-1,673), computer and electronic products manufacturing (-1,533), and motion picture and sound recording industries (-1,530). The largest over-the-year increase in initial claims was in transportation equipment manufacturing (+4,704).

Geographic Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Among the four census regions, the largest number of initial claims in November due to mass layoffs was in the Midwest (34,901). (See table 5.) Transportation equipment manufacturing and heavy and civil engineering construction accounted for 35 percent of the Midwest total. The South had the next largest number of initial claims (31,437), followed by the West (30,664) and the Northeast (19,125).

The number of initial claimants from mass layoffs decreased over the year in three of the four regions. The largest decrease occurred in the West (-16,190), followed by the Midwest (-4,749) and the Northeast (-221). The South had the only over-the-year increase (+6,864). Five of the nine geographic divisions had over-the-year decreases in the number of initial claims associated with mass layoffs, with the largest in the Pacific (-14,272), followed by the East North Central (-2,806) division. The South Atlantic (+4,263) and West South Central (+1,956) divisions reported the largest over-the-year increases.

Among the states, California recorded the highest number of initial claims filed due to mass layoff events in November (21,324). Wisconsin had the next highest initial claims total, with 10,176 initial claims, followed by Pennsylvania (9,986), Florida (7,138), and Ohio (5,607). These five states accounted for 54 percent of all mass layoff events and 47 percent of all initial claims for unemployment insurance. (See table 6.)

California had the largest over-the-year decrease in the number of initial claims (-12,765). Illinois had the next largest over-the-year decrease (-2,862), followed by Indiana (-2,318) and New Jersey (-2,147). The largest over-the-year increases occurred in Florida (+4,031), Pennsylvania (+2,386), and Louisiana (+2,241).

From January to November, California reported 321,212 mass-layoff initial claims, 21 percent of the national total. Louisiana had the next largest number of claims over this period (119,732), followed by Michigan (100,995) and Ohio (100,106).

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 December 2005 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, January 25, 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, December 2001 to November 2005, seasonally adjusted

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2001						
December	1,799	194,759	1,658	183,178	722	93,193
2002						
January	1,801	208,835	1,659	195,862	739	96,689
February	1,773	204,089	1,620	192,450	701	91,285
March	1,674	187,924	1,517	175,998	610	75,367
April	1,685	186,574	1,497	169,228	591	69,481
May	1,720	191,841	1,558	178,993	611	74,809
June	1,615	170,307	1,438	156,759	551	73,064
July	1,637	179,165	1,457	164,398	568	73,230
August	1,475	160,855	1,330	149,148	562	65,564
September	1,909	217,475	1,742	202,640	607	79,413
October	1,716	178,860	1,524	162,411	598	71,765
November	1,644	176,462	1,500	165,578	607	70,640
December	1,825	193,627	1,661	179,368	638	86,714
2003						
January	1,383	134,258	1,193	120,033	402	49,440
February	1,771	185,502	1,589	173,392	643	75,331
March	1,773	176,540	1,577	161,662	618	75,289
April	1,735	176,645	1,574	165,416	646	86,857
May	1,709	186,158	1,532	173,123	624	87,615
June	1,704	163,646	1,515	148,547	636	70,888
July	1,653	163,061	1,444	147,883	590	71,203
August	1,502	170,353	1,364	156,731	540	71,944
September	1,559	145,961	1,370	132,233	471	56,274
October	1,541	154,908	1,312	136,604	412	49,518
November	1,400	137,651	1,241	125,115	397	46,955
December	1,425	141,780	1,281	129,464	420	53,436
2004						
January	1,458	146,147	1,257	127,917	413	50,074
February	1,237	126,421	1,091	115,302	358	36,783
March	1,348	142,480	1,211	134,118	409	63,380
April	1,422	149,049	1,239	132,180	360	43,158
May	1,178	114,247	1,016	100,499	314	37,950
June	1,375	141,300	1,215	129,466	361	47,548
July	1,363	139,374	1,200	127,011	390	49,276
August	1,392	130,483	1,208	115,035	330	36,422
September	1,281	123,761	1,153	114,223	332	45,917
October	1,274	125,414	1,145	116,042	350	44,908
November	1,361	130,168	1,201	117,545	402	43,504
December	1,211	119,649	1,064	108,157	283	34,940
2005						
January	1,457	150,990	1,321	140,826	379	58,908
February	1,128	117,684	1,001	107,415	345	43,186
March	1,194	130,848	1,060	121,408	371	55,377
April	1,274	136,837	1,142	126,807	395	63,121
May	1,196	128,771	1,060	117,036	359	53,243
June	1,175	127,887	1,059	118,736	347	55,820
July	1,249	131,326	1,107	118,835	360	48,967
August	1,142	127,466	1,002	115,674	328	48,155
September	2,220	287,692	1,970	237,108	426	54,993
October ^p	1,088	106,238	962	97,180	316	45,589
November ^p	1,183	118,098	1,053	107,293	353	44,595

^p = preliminary.

Table 2. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, December 2001 to November 2005, not seasonally adjusted

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2001						
December	2,440	268,893	2,319	259,497	1,103	136,820
2002						
January	2,146	263,777	2,028	252,245	892	128,825
February	1,382	138,808	1,253	129,849	481	58,784
March	1,460	161,316	1,335	151,305	500	59,613
April	1,506	165,814	1,378	153,216	461	50,897
May	1,723	179,799	1,571	166,801	488	52,720
June	1,584	162,189	1,266	136,424	336	42,130
July	2,042	245,294	1,819	226,892	907	135,271
August	1,248	128,103	1,151	119,874	427	48,668
September	1,062	124,522	957	114,736	352	43,755
October	1,497	171,100	1,270	149,327	493	64,655
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 ^p	905	91,941	757	80,694	249	37,276
November ^p	1,254	116,127	1,079	102,182	363	41,442

^p = preliminary.

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

Industry	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	November 2004	September 2005	October 2005 ^P	November 2005 ^P	November 2004	September 2005	October 2005 ^P	November 2005 ^P
Seasonally adjusted								
Total	1,361	2,220	1,088	1,183	130,168	287,692	106,238	118,098
Total, private nonfarm	1,201	1,970	962	1,053	117,545	237,108	97,180	107,293
Manufacturing	402	426	316	353	43,504	54,993	45,589	44,595
Not seasonally adjusted								
Total ¹	1,399	1,662	905	1,254	130,423	213,281	91,941	116,127
Total, private	1,336	1,528	850	1,187	125,008	180,425	87,226	109,395
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	135	23	93	108	9,459	1,383	6,532	7,213
Total, private nonfarm	1,201	1,505	757	1,079	115,549	179,042	80,694	102,182
Mining	7	(²)	(²)	7	701	(²)	(²)	509
Utilities	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Construction	231	116	88	192	17,884	8,885	5,755	15,824
Manufacturing	412	318	249	363	44,243	47,497	37,276	41,442
Food	77	59	61	66	7,717	5,907	5,666	7,092
Beverage and tobacco products	6	4	4	6	387	274	261	416
Textile mills	15	20	11	19	1,767	2,636	1,296	2,734
Textile product mills	7	6	5	6	638	958	531	444
Apparel	20	10	11	13	2,154	2,183	2,589	2,125
Leather and allied products	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	(²)	-	(²)
Wood products	32	22	(²)	20	3,437	2,253	(²)	2,353
Paper	7	10	9	8	530	1,218	748	479
Printing and related support activities	9	5	-	8	610	318	-	574
Petroleum and coal products	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Chemicals	7	6	8	7	525	822	682	510
Plastics and rubber products	17	13	11	19	1,385	1,833	1,097	1,469
Nonmetallic mineral products	24	9	8	11	2,126	657	759	1,005
Primary metals	18	11	9	17	1,616	1,112	1,037	1,475
Fabricated metal products	28	17	12	20	2,548	1,224	863	1,751
Machinery	25	30	9	24	4,583	4,967	1,288	2,910
Computer and electronic products	27	18	20	12	2,534	1,438	1,764	1,001
Electrical equipment and appliances	13	11	4	5	1,757	2,959	1,061	554
Transportation equipment	53	52	49	76	6,961	15,584	15,841	11,665
Furniture and related products	16	9	8	15	1,548	599	762	1,804
Miscellaneous manufacturing	5	3	6	6	975	242	688	676
Wholesale trade	24	33	10	21	2,196	2,351	812	1,687
Retail trade	65	203	72	61	6,498	22,358	5,666	5,176
Transportation and warehousing	32	51	29	45	2,900	6,218	2,697	3,479
Information	45	41	26	21	5,492	6,046	5,300	2,395
Finance and insurance	22	32	24	14	1,442	2,580	1,656	1,307
Real estate and rental and leasing	(²)	19	4	3	(²)	1,125	244	122
Professional and technical services	22	31	28	34	2,303	2,655	2,967	3,056
Management of companies and enterprises	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Administrative and waste services	187	206	132	138	17,370	20,616	11,017	11,350
Educational services	(²)	12	(²)	(²)	(²)	1,667	(²)	(²)
Health care and social assistance	27	150	7	34	2,012	17,259	621	2,555
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	25	37	22	40	2,126	7,164	1,568	3,623
Accommodation and food services	81	220	53	88	8,995	29,522	4,168	8,204
Other services, except public administration	10	29	3	8	647	2,352	173	668
Unclassified	1	-	5	6	40	-	356	436
Government	63	134	55	67	5,415	32,856	4,715	6,732
Federal	12	10	16	15	1,290	966	1,551	1,608
State	25	37	12	24	2,342	5,905	992	2,527
Local	26	87	27	28	1,783	25,985	2,172	2,597

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

^P = preliminary.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 4. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, October 2003 to November 2005, 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
2003								
October	1,523	158,240	1,265	137,706				
November	1,438	138,543	1,234	123,524				
December	1,929	192,633	1,793	182,750				
Fourth Quarter	4,890	489,416	4,292	443,980	1,690	326,328	39.4	73.5
2004								
January	2,428	239,454	2,226	220,687				
February	941	84,201	832	76,577				
March	920	92,554	847	87,782				
First Quarter	4,289	416,209	3,905	385,046	1,339	238,392	34.3	61.9
April	1,458	157,314	1,316	142,657				
May	988	87,501	878	78,786				
June	1,379	134,588	1,077	110,804				
Second Quarter	3,825	379,403	3,271	332,247	1,358	254,063	41.5	76.5
July	2,094	253,929	1,860	234,877				
August	809	69,033	745	63,876				
September	708	68,972	637	63,102				
Third Quarter	3,611	391,934	3,242	361,855	886	148,575	27.3	41.1
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
2005								
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	185,374	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	212,671	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	^{2,p} 742	^{2,p} 108,647	^p 19.3	^p 23.4
October ^p	905	91,941	757	80,694				
November ^p	1,254	116,127	1,079	102,182				

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			
	November 2004	September 2005	October 2005 ^p	November 2005 ^p	November 2004	September 2005	October 2005 ^p	November 2005 ^p
United States ¹	1,399	1,662	905	1,254	130,423	213,281	91,941	116,127
Northeast	198	118	175	218	19,346	9,990	15,362	19,125
New England	26	13	12	24	1,998	1,204	1,233	2,703
Middle Atlantic	172	105	163	194	17,348	8,786	14,129	16,422
South	255	1,086	158	279	24,573	153,999	17,616	31,437
South Atlantic	116	81	85	165	10,333	10,247	8,903	14,596
East South Central	42	161	25	42	4,651	33,946	4,194	5,296
West South Central	97	844	48	72	9,589	109,806	4,519	11,545
Midwest	389	161	199	355	39,650	21,024	27,841	34,901
East North Central	306	133	154	279	29,986	17,107	21,404	27,180
West North Central	83	28	45	76	9,664	3,917	6,437	7,721
West	557	297	373	402	46,854	28,268	31,122	30,664
Mountain	59	22	32	50	6,470	1,901	3,285	4,552
Pacific	498	275	341	352	40,384	26,367	27,837	26,112

¹ See footnote 1, table 3.

^p = preliminary.

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 2004	September 2005	October 2005 ^P	November 2005 ^P	November 2004	September 2005	October 2005 ^P	November 2005 ^P
Total ¹	1,399	1,662	905	1,254	130,423	213,281	91,941	116,127
Alabama	9	20	4	6	915	1,968	569	783
Alaska	7	3	4	4	686	280	264	401
Arizona	3	(²)	6	4	255	(²)	606	350
Arkansas	11	—	4	7	1,477	—	767	1,866
California	429	256	315	302	34,089	24,616	25,317	21,324
Colorado	7	3	6	7	533	185	510	758
Connecticut	(²)	3	—	3	(²)	258	—	235
Delaware	—	—	(²)	—	—	—	(²)	—
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	43	40	36	100	3,107	3,314	2,706	7,138
Georgia	19	14	16	24	1,809	3,230	1,739	2,511
Hawaii	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	(²)	249	(²)	(²)
Idaho	16	3	5	11	1,888	239	476	976
Illinois	63	46	35	34	6,462	5,793	5,717	3,600
Indiana	40	13	14	29	5,129	2,339	1,940	2,811
Iowa	14	3	13	20	1,159	996	2,473	1,636
Kansas	6	3	(²)	6	1,090	259	(²)	647
Kentucky	19	21	10	23	2,160	4,473	2,710	3,521
Louisiana	19	791	3	36	1,789	104,388	215	4,030
Maine	4	(²)	(²)	(²)	328	(²)	(²)	(²)
Maryland	4	—	5	(²)	347	—	451	(²)
Massachusetts	15	4	6	10	1,108	503	669	650
Michigan	63	23	41	62	5,032	3,235	6,276	4,986
Minnesota	35	7	18	27	4,260	741	1,579	2,503
Mississippi	—	113	4	(²)	—	26,817	356	(²)
Missouri	23	10	8	19	2,773	981	1,773	2,640
Montana	7	(²)	6	7	1,023	(²)	695	770
Nebraska	(²)	4	4	(²)	(²)	811	447	(²)
Nevada	19	12	6	13	2,219	997	764	1,144
New Hampshire	—	3	(²)	(²)	—	217	(²)	(²)
New Jersey	42	20	30	32	5,386	2,013	2,248	3,239
New Mexico	4	(²)	(²)	3	384	(²)	(²)	201
New York	55	40	52	36	4,362	3,310	4,806	3,197
North Carolina	24	6	16	10	2,294	601	1,423	841
North Dakota	3	(²)	—	(²)	238	(²)	—	(²)
Ohio	49	21	33	52	4,219	2,408	4,820	5,607
Oklahoma	9	3	3	4	845	360	500	596
Oregon	31	3	5	16	2,886	342	675	1,610
Pennsylvania	75	45	81	126	7,600	3,463	7,075	9,986
Rhode Island	4	(²)	(²)	(²)	372	(²)	(²)	(²)
South Carolina	13	14	4	18	1,619	1,907	428	2,251
South Dakota	(²)	—	—	—	(²)	—	—	—
Tennessee	14	7	7	11	1,576	688	559	905
Texas	58	50	38	25	5,478	5,058	3,037	5,053
Utah	(²)	—	—	3	(²)	—	—	218
Vermont	(²)	—	3	7	(²)	—	212	1,285
Virginia	10	6	7	10	976	1,086	573	1,570
Washington	29	10	16	29	2,536	880	1,527	2,695
West Virginia	3	(²)	—	(²)	181	(²)	—	(²)
Wisconsin	91	30	31	102	9,144	3,332	2,651	10,176
Wyoming	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)
Puerto Rico	6	20	11	12	562	2,268	854	1,202

¹ See footnote 1, table 3.

^P = preliminary.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.