



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

USDL 07-0421

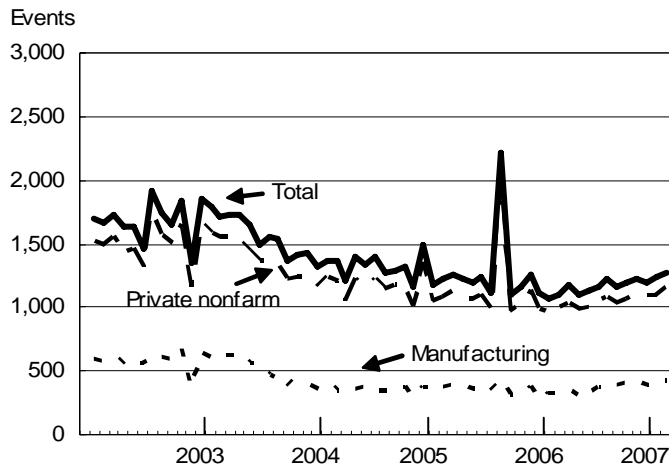
Media contact: 691-5902

For release: 10:00 A.M. EDT  
Thursday, March 22, 2007

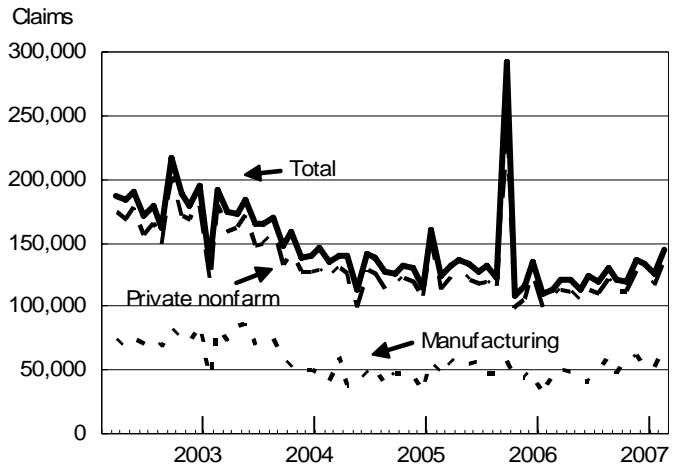
## MASS LAYOFFS IN FEBRUARY 2007

In February, employers took 1,280 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; the number of workers involved totaled 143,977, on a seasonally adjusted basis. The number of mass layoff events increased by 43 from January, and the number of associated initial claims rose by 17,609. During February, 419 mass layoff events were reported in the manufacturing sector, seasonally adjusted, resulting in 64,072 initial claims. Compared with the prior month, mass layoff activity in manufacturing increased by 30 events and by 12,931 initial claims. (See table 1.)

**Chart 1. Mass layoff events, seasonally adjusted, March 2002-February 2007**



**Chart 2. Mass layoff initial claims, seasonally adjusted, March 2002-February 2007**



The national unemployment rate was 4.5 percent in February, essentially unchanged from 4.6 percent the prior month and down from 4.8 percent a year earlier. Total nonfarm payroll employment increased by 97,000 over the month and by 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 33 percent of the total initial claims in February. The industry with the highest number of initial claims was temporary help services (with 5,581), followed by automobile manufacturing (5,561), and motorcycle, bicycle, and parts manufacturing (3,043). Together, these three industries accounted for 16 percent of all initial claims due to mass layoffs during the month. (See table A.)

**Table A. Industries with the largest number of mass layoff initial claims in February 2007**

Industry	Initial claims	February peak	
		Year	Initial claims
Temporary help services .....	5,581	2001	18,893
Automobile manufacturing .....	5,561	2001	13,977
Motorcycle, bicycle, and parts manufacturing .....	3,043	2007	3,043
School and employee bus transportation .....	2,618	2004	2,997
Heavy duty truck manufacturing .....	2,602	2005	2,627
Commercial building construction .....	2,137	2007	2,137
Professional employer organizations .....	2,008	2001	3,241
Highway, street, and bridge construction .....	1,841	2003	3,316
Farm labor contractors and crew leaders .....	1,813	2000	12,516
Food service contractors .....	1,792	2007	1,792

The manufacturing sector accounted for 29 percent of all mass layoff events and 42 percent of all related initial claims filed in February; a year earlier, manufacturing made up 29 percent of events and 37 percent of initial claims. In February 2007, the number of manufacturing claimants was highest in transportation equipment manufacturing (14,510, mostly in motor vehicle manufacturing), followed by wood product manufacturing (4,497) and food manufacturing (4,188). (See table 3.)

Construction accounted for 22 percent of mass layoff events and 15 percent of initial claims in February, largely from specialty trade contractors. Administrative and waste services comprised 12 percent of events and 11 percent of initial claims filed over the month, with the majority of layoffs in temporary help services. Eight percent of all mass layoff events and 7 percent of related initial claims filed were from retail trade, primarily from general merchandise stores. Transportation and warehousing made up 4 percent of events and 5 percent of associated initial claims, primarily from the school and employee bus transportation industry.

On a not seasonally adjusted basis, the number of mass layoff events in February, at 935, was up by 216 from a year earlier, and the number of associated initial claims increased by 20,141 to 86,696. (See table 2.) The February level of all mass layoff initial claims, on a not seasonally adjusted basis, was the highest for that month since 2003. The largest over-the-year increases in initial claims were reported in transportation equipment manufacturing (+5,397), wood product manufacturing (+3,267), and specialty trade contractors (+3,198). The largest over-the-year decreases in mass layoff initial claims were reported in apparel manufacturing (-1,358) and motion picture and sound recording industries (-1,268).

#### Geographic Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Among the four census regions, the highest number of initial claims in February due to mass layoffs was in the Midwest, 26,603. Transportation equipment manufacturing and specialty trade contractors industries together accounted for 37 percent of all mass layoff initial claims in that region during the month. The West had the second largest number of initial claims among the regions, 23,971, followed by the Northeast, 18,272, and the South, 17,850. (See table 5.)

The number of initial claimants in mass layoffs increased over the year in all four regions—the Midwest (+9,981), the Northeast (+6,020), the South (+2,909), and the West (+1,231). Six geographic divisions had over-the-year increases in the numbers of initial claims associated with mass layoffs, with the largest increases in the East North Central (+10,662), the Middle Atlantic (+7,402), and the South Atlantic (+2,745). The division with the largest over-the-year decrease was New England (-1,382).

Among the states, California recorded the highest number of initial claims filed due to mass layoff events in February (19,809), followed by Pennsylvania (10,928), Michigan (6,507), Wisconsin (6,035), and Illinois (4,684). These five states accounted for 58 percent of all mass layoff events and 55 percent of all associated initial claims for unemployment insurance. (See table 6.)

Pennsylvania had the largest over-the-year increase in the number of initial claims (+7,919), mostly due to layoffs in transportation equipment manufacturing. States having the next largest increases in initial claims were Michigan (+4,219), Wisconsin (+3,514), Ohio (+1,403), and Illinois (+1,299). The largest over-the-year decreases in claims occurred in Minnesota (-1,685) and Kentucky (-1,320).

#### 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 March 2007 is scheduled to be released on Friday, April 20.

#### **Upcoming Changes to Extended Mass Layoff Data**

As previously published in the Extended Mass Layoffs news release issued on February 13, the collection and presentation of data on economic reasons for extended mass layoffs will be improved. Clearer definitions and titles for many of the current reasons will be introduced, and four new reasons will be added. Moreover, seven higher-level categories—business demand, disaster/safety, financial, organizational, production, seasonal, and other/miscellaneous—will be used to aggregate and report the detailed economic reasons for layoff.

For additional information on the changes to the MLS reasons, including detailed definitions of each reason and a crosswalk of the old to the new reasons, please see <http://www.bls.gov/mls/home.htm> or call (202) 691-6392.

# 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, March 2003 to February 2007, seasonally adjusted**

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2003						
March .....	1,787	174,936	1,592	159,242	610	73,015
April .....	1,707	172,348	1,557	162,117	634	82,756
May .....	1,731	184,479	1,550	170,984	635	87,049
June .....	1,733	164,442	1,523	147,609	638	68,976
July .....	1,649	164,146	1,443	148,650	567	72,023
August .....	1,498	169,799	1,362	156,687	546	74,509
September .....	1,562	147,054	1,370	132,262	479	57,332
October .....	1,536	158,137	1,328	140,298	420	52,105
November .....	1,366	138,079	1,223	126,597	377	49,716
December .....	1,412	139,423	1,243	127,356	445	50,923
2004						
January .....	1,428	146,692	1,232	128,191	394	45,544
February .....	1,320	134,626	1,170	122,329	367	40,849
March .....	1,372	139,716	1,237	130,737	401	59,987
April .....	1,374	140,190	1,202	124,962	349	38,197
May .....	1,209	113,091	1,047	99,615	330	38,965
June .....	1,403	141,048	1,231	128,137	366	47,015
July .....	1,330	137,484	1,180	126,106	372	51,424
August .....	1,394	127,671	1,224	113,376	345	36,963
September .....	1,277	125,351	1,154	115,343	338	46,955
October .....	1,288	132,250	1,172	122,831	362	47,571
November .....	1,314	130,558	1,171	118,904	378	46,276
December .....	1,170	114,641	1,013	103,434	301	33,022
2005						
January .....	1,489	160,986	1,353	150,640	383	56,133
February .....	1,172	123,377	1,045	112,752	358	45,794
March .....	1,219	132,035	1,079	122,013	377	55,061
April .....	1,263	137,381	1,132	126,747	398	60,826
May .....	1,226	133,221	1,085	120,899	382	54,886
June .....	1,194	126,834	1,074	117,712	359	57,018
July .....	1,248	131,500	1,101	118,800	353	47,136
August .....	1,109	123,125	986	111,879	338	46,915
September .....	2,217	292,177	1,998	246,227	419	56,289
October .....	1,098	108,665	977	99,402	321	44,666
November .....	1,167	115,803	1,036	104,576	330	43,307
December .....	1,253	135,721	1,125	124,632	372	48,592
2006						
January .....	1,112	109,429	984	99,277	282	29,911
February .....	1,065	112,742	973	105,055	329	46,548
March .....	1,105	120,954	1,003	112,730	335	50,149
April .....	1,175	121,376	1,041	111,369	365	48,038
May .....	1,098	113,195	982	103,839	297	42,993
June .....	1,130	123,558	1,007	113,037	331	40,500
July .....	1,160	118,843	1,038	109,509	372	49,069
August .....	1,218	131,105	1,083	120,923	367	58,983
September .....	1,158	120,795	1,043	111,876	392	46,802
October .....	1,186	119,914	1,069	111,036	401	55,795
November .....	1,220	136,340	1,111	127,286	411	60,599
December .....	1,201	133,818	1,099	124,526	390	53,828
2007						
January .....	1,237	126,368	1,095	115,615	389	51,141
February .....	1,280	143,977	1,166	135,252	419	64,072

**Table 2. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, March 2003 to February 2007, not seasonally adjusted**

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2003						
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
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

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

Industry	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	February 2006	December 2006	January 2007	February 2007	February 2006	December 2006	January 2007	February 2007
<b>Seasonally adjusted</b>								
Total .....	1,065	1,201	1,237	1,280	112,742	133,818	126,368	143,977
Total, private nonfarm .....	973	1,099	1,095	1,166	105,055	124,526	115,615	135,252
Manufacturing .....	329	390	389	419	46,548	53,828	51,141	64,072
<b>Not seasonally adjusted</b>								
Total <sup>1</sup> .....	719	2,249	1,407	935	66,555	254,503	134,984	86,696
Total, private .....	689	2,176	1,344	913	64,296	248,383	129,715	85,170
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting .....	31	50	81	52	2,088	3,600	5,240	3,073
Total, private nonfarm .....	658	2,126	1,263	861	62,208	244,783	124,475	82,097
Mining .....	-	28	10	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	3,048	769	( <sup>2</sup> )
Utilities .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	154	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Construction .....	82	423	194	203	5,997	36,426	12,426	13,191
Manufacturing .....	210	735	456	273	24,892	105,462	53,615	36,170
Food .....	42	80	59	40	4,255	8,557	4,525	4,188
Beverage and tobacco products .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	6	6	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	468	456	280
Textile mills .....	6	18	16	6	373	2,480	1,703	998
Textile product mills .....	4	9	9	4	301	758	1,132	383
Apparel .....	10	21	12	5	1,644	2,323	1,020	286
Leather and allied products .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	5	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	493	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Wood products .....	12	59	46	47	1,230	6,359	4,342	4,497
Paper .....	4	13	7	7	397	1,415	572	397
Printing and related support activities .....	6	12	13	4	519	1,178	1,110	358
Petroleum and coal products .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	14	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,396	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Chemicals .....	4	7	9	4	315	608	771	348
Plastics and rubber products .....	9	48	22	9	564	5,674	1,513	469
Nonmetallic mineral products .....	9	56	28	24	694	5,824	2,059	1,624
Primary metals .....	7	38	13	13	523	4,714	1,687	1,411
Fabricated metal products .....	12	57	32	14	972	5,346	2,581	1,315
Machinery .....	14	38	24	17	1,029	5,676	2,309	2,946
Computer and electronic products .....	6	24	15	9	623	2,085	1,351	667
Electrical equipment and appliances .....	9	25	8	4	773	5,701	514	281
Transportation equipment .....	39	159	104	43	9,113	38,811	22,315	14,510
Furniture and related products .....	7	34	23	15	681	4,510	2,948	994
Miscellaneous manufacturing .....	4	12	6	( <sup>2</sup> )	457	1,086	454	( <sup>2</sup> )
Wholesale trade .....	8	26	22	5	416	2,119	1,603	278
Retail trade .....	79	109	112	71	6,781	13,055	9,587	5,869
Transportation and warehousing .....	31	165	88	40	3,274	19,172	9,275	4,254
Information .....	28	33	32	24	3,611	7,949	6,296	2,966
Finance and insurance .....	26	34	29	21	1,752	2,687	2,197	1,511
Real estate and rental and leasing .....	3	8	6	4	194	442	307	275
Professional and technical services .....	24	50	28	25	2,124	5,572	3,088	2,403
Management of companies and enterprises .....	4	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	274	130	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Administrative and waste services .....	106	258	172	114	8,492	22,076	16,699	9,156
Educational services .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	5	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	288	647	322
Health care and social assistance .....	15	31	14	18	938	2,450	776	1,099
Arts, entertainment, and recreation .....	7	26	26	5	457	1,760	1,897	289
Accommodation and food services .....	26	175	56	42	2,486	20,735	4,124	3,555
Other services, except public administration .....	3	14	8	5	197	1,198	772	310
Unclassified .....	3	1	2	1	162	60	104	71
Government .....	30	73	63	22	2,259	6,120	5,269	1,526
Federal .....	4	12	21	5	238	1,215	2,311	339
State .....	7	16	15	6	764	1,517	1,272	482
Local .....	19	45	27	11	1,257	3,388	1,686	705

<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, January 2005 to February 2007, 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
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	185,486	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	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	246,188	35.0	57.8
2006								
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	193,102	36.5	69.7
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	1,353	264,494	44.3	79.6
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	929	160,813	33.5	52.8
October .....	964	98,804	820	88,133				
November .....	1,315	136,186	1,172	125,009				
December .....	2,249	254,503	2,126	244,783				
Fourth Quarter .....	4,528	489,493	4,118	457,925	<sup>2,p</sup> 1,444	<sup>2,p</sup> 217,742	<sup>p</sup> 35.1	<sup>p</sup> 47.5
2007								
January .....	1,407	134,984	1,263	124,475				
February .....	935	86,696	861	82,097				

<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			
	February 2006	December 2006	January 2007	February 2007	February 2006	December 2006	January 2007	February 2007
United States <sup>1</sup> .....	719	2,249	1,407	935	66,555	254,503	134,984	86,696
Northeast .....	115	412	299	179	12,252	40,738	25,463	18,272
New England .....	23	60	41	25	3,984	6,612	3,349	2,602
Middle Atlantic .....	92	352	258	154	8,268	34,126	22,114	15,670
South .....	149	416	283	168	14,941	54,023	29,870	17,850
South Atlantic .....	66	202	163	84	7,193	22,765	14,996	9,938
East South Central .....	38	126	71	42	4,136	22,085	9,489	4,336
West South Central .....	45	88	49	42	3,612	9,173	5,385	3,576
Midwest .....	168	898	373	239	16,622	109,495	38,412	26,603
East North Central .....	136	674	295	198	12,702	78,466	31,681	23,364
West North Central .....	32	224	78	41	3,920	31,029	6,731	3,239
West .....	287	523	452	349	22,740	50,247	41,239	23,971
Mountain .....	16	82	46	25	1,271	7,835	3,508	1,833
Pacific .....	271	441	406	324	21,469	42,412	37,731	22,138

<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			
	February 2006	December 2006	January 2007	February 2007	February 2006	December 2006	January 2007	February 2007
Total <sup>1</sup> .....	719	2,249	1,407	935	66,555	254,503	134,984	86,696
Alabama .....	7	30	19	16	621	3,438	1,792	1,757
Alaska .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	–
Arizona .....	–	5	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	406	409	( <sup>2</sup> )
Arkansas .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	7	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	836	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
California .....	246	374	366	299	19,455	34,848	33,560	19,809
Colorado .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	15	11	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,483	818	( <sup>2</sup> )
Connecticut .....	3	4	8	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,353	452	819	( <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> )	–	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	–
Florida .....	30	57	60	39	2,055	4,697	3,537	2,616
Georgia .....	10	42	48	15	1,081	4,421	4,802	1,831
Hawaii .....	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	5	–	199	( <sup>2</sup> )	562	–
Idaho .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	11	10	10	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,191	646	615
Illinois .....	36	149	48	44	3,385	17,195	5,524	4,684
Indiana .....	16	82	38	21	1,736	10,123	3,388	1,963
Iowa .....	8	62	15	14	620	10,039	1,772	1,469
Kansas .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	23	11	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	2,626	689	( <sup>2</sup> )
Kentucky .....	20	64	27	16	2,653	15,975	6,086	1,333
Louisiana .....	10	9	7	8	624	901	1,891	492
Maine .....	3	6	7	( <sup>2</sup> )	338	452	495	( <sup>2</sup> )
Maryland .....	3	28	11	8	233	2,825	1,000	747
Massachusetts .....	3	22	16	7	163	2,256	1,235	442
Michigan .....	29	184	88	38	2,288	22,842	7,914	6,507
Minnesota .....	11	52	15	9	2,300	7,545	1,474	615
Mississippi .....	5	6	3	4	364	569	236	254
Missouri .....	7	75	34	14	541	9,687	2,593	801
Montana .....	3	6	5	( <sup>2</sup> )	173	513	452	( <sup>2</sup> )
Nebraska .....	4	8	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	280	815	( <sup>2</sup> )	–
Nevada .....	6	26	7	6	487	2,076	547	638
New Hampshire .....	3	8	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	265	793	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
New Jersey .....	24	91	38	27	2,115	7,948	2,737	2,558
New Mexico .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	10	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,180	( <sup>2</sup> )	229
New York .....	30	106	113	20	3,144	11,731	10,678	2,184
North Carolina .....	10	16	10	5	786	1,511	1,013	518
North Dakota .....	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Ohio .....	23	137	61	41	2,772	15,848	8,883	4,175
Oklahoma .....	4	11	7	13	437	1,152	436	1,377
Oregon .....	9	41	20	12	802	4,862	2,006	1,264
Pennsylvania .....	38	155	107	107	3,009	14,447	8,699	10,928
Rhode Island .....	9	11	7	7	1,746	1,885	489	1,249
South Carolina .....	6	17	14	7	514	2,836	1,466	641
South Dakota .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	–
Tennessee .....	6	26	22	6	498	2,103	1,375	992
Texas .....	29	61	33	20	2,375	6,284	2,845	1,656
Utah .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	9	7	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	986	494	–
Vermont .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	9	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	774	( <sup>2</sup> )	240
Virginia .....	7	35	17	8	2,524	5,969	1,706	3,476
Washington .....	12	21	14	13	951	2,350	1,528	1,065
West Virginia .....	–	4	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	318	–	( <sup>2</sup> )
Wisconsin .....	32	122	60	54	2,521	12,458	5,972	6,035
Wyoming .....	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Puerto Rico .....	19	17	12	8	1,962	1,977	1,257	535

<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.