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MASS LAYOFFS IN SEPTEMBER 2007

In September, employers took 1,271 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 employer; the number of workers involved totaled 123,656, on a seasonally adjusted basis. The number of mass layoff events in September increased by 82 from the prior month, and the number of associated initial claims rose by 5,536. Over the month, 428 mass layoff events were reported in the manufacturing sector, seasonally adjusted, resulting in 50,636 initial claims. Compared with August, mass layoff activity in manufacturing increased by 103 events, and initial claims increased by 14,960. (See table 1.)

Chart 1. Mass layoff events, seasonally adjusted, October 2002-September 2007

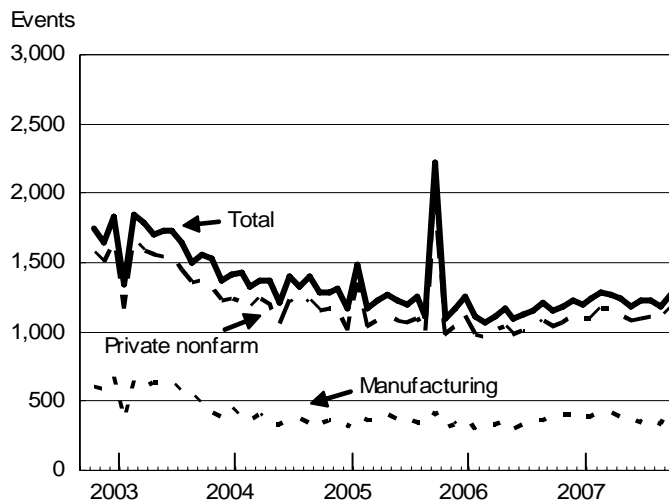
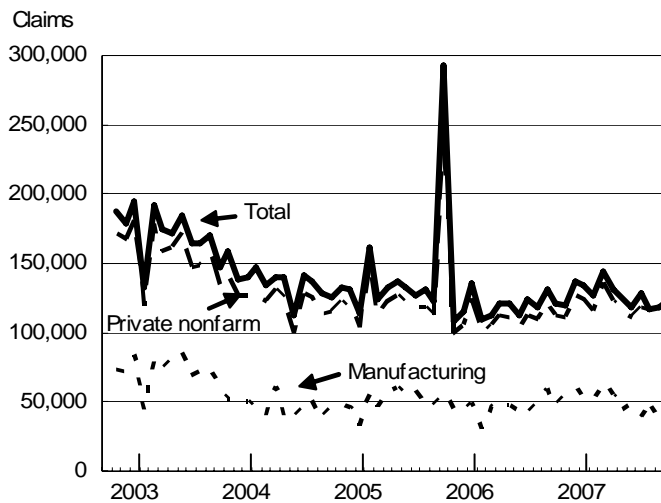


Chart 2. Mass layoff initial claims, seasonally adjusted, October 2002-September 2007



From January through September 2007, the total number of events (seasonally adjusted), at 11,114, and initial claims (seasonally adjusted), at 1,140,148, were higher than in January-September 2006 when the totals were 10,221 and 1,071,997, respectively.

The national unemployment rate was 4.7 percent in September, essentially unchanged from the prior month (4.6 percent) and from September 2006 (4.6 percent). Total nonfarm payroll employment increased by 110,000 in September 2007 and by 1.6 million from a year earlier.

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

Industry	Initial claims	September peak	
		Year	Initial claims
Motion picture and video production	4,615	1997	11,176
Temporary help services	3,647	2001	12,752
Household refrigerator and home freezer manu- facturing	(¹)	2004	2,981
Discount department stores	1,593	2005	3,550
Professional employer organizations	1,590	2006	2,623
Motor vehicle power train components manu- facturing	(¹)	2007	(¹)
Motor vehicle seating and interior trim manu- facturing	1,323	2006	1,920
Payroll services	1,195	1999	4,737
All other motor vehicle parts manufacturing	1,070	2007	1,070
Real estate credit	979	2007	979

¹ Data do not meet BLS or state agency disclosure standards.

Industry Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

The 10 industries reporting the highest numbers of mass layoff initial claims, not seasonally adjusted, accounted for 29 percent of all such initial claims in September. The industry with the highest number of initial claims was motion picture and video production, followed by temporary help services and household refrigerator and home freezer manufacturing. (See table A.)

The manufacturing sector accounted for 34 percent of all mass layoff events and 44 percent of all related initial claims filed in September; a year earlier, manufacturing made up 34 percent of events and 45 percent of initial claims. In September 2007, the number of manufacturing claimants was highest in transportation equipment manufacturing (7,759, largely in motor vehicle power train components manufacturing, motor vehicle seating and interior trim manufacturing, and all other motor vehicle parts manufacturing), followed by machinery manufacturing (3,021) and electrical equipment and appliance manufacturing (2,881). (See table 3.)

Administrative and waste services accounted for 12 percent of mass layoff events and 9 percent of initial claims in September, primarily from temporary help services and professional employer organizations. Retail trade made up 9 percent of events and 8 percent of initial claims, mostly from general merchandise stores. Four percent of all mass layoff events and 8 percent of related initial claims filed were from the information industry, primarily from motion picture and sound recording industries. Construction comprised 10 percent of all mass layoff events and 6 percent of related initial claims, mainly from the specialty trade contractors industry.

On a not seasonally adjusted basis, the number of mass layoff events in September, at 717, was down by 148 from a year earlier, and the number of associated initial claims decreased by 20,314 to 67,385. (See table 2.) This is due in part to a calendar effect; September 2007 contained 4 weeks for possible mass layoffs, compared with 5 weeks in each September of the prior 2 years. (See the Technical Note for an explanation of how the number of weeks for data collection can vary from month to month. Also, note that adjustments are made for the calendar effects in the previously mentioned seasonally adjusted series.)

The largest over-the-year decreases in initial claims were reported in transportation equipment manufacturing (-5,571), administrative and support services (-3,625), and machinery manufacturing (-1,751). The largest over-the-year increase in mass layoff initial claims was reported in motion picture and sound recording industries (+2,315). The number of initial claimants in mass layoffs also increased in credit intermediation and related activities (+664).

Geographic Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Among the four census regions, the highest number of initial claims in September due to mass layoffs was in the West with 25,539. Motion picture and sound recording industries, administrative and support services, and specialty trade contractors together accounted for 37 percent of all mass layoff initial claims in that region during the month. The Midwest had the second largest number of initial claims among the regions with 17,273, followed by the South with 15,913, and the Northeast with 8,660. (See table 5.)

The number of initial claimants in mass layoffs decreased over the year in all four regions—the South (-8,077), the Midwest (-8,075), the Northeast (-3,791), and the West (-371). Eight of the 9 geographic divisions had over-the-year decreases in the numbers of initial claims associated with mass layoffs, with the largest decreases in the East North Central (-5,274) and South Atlantic (-4,504) divisions. The only division with an over-the-year increase in mass layoff initial claims was the Mountain (+74).

Reflecting motion picture and sound recording industry layoffs, California recorded the highest number of initial claims filed due to mass layoff events in September (21,144). Other states with large numbers of mass layoff related claims were Pennsylvania (4,005), Illinois (3,486), Florida (2,985), and Michigan (2,844). These five states accounted for 56 percent of all mass layoff events and 51 percent of all initial claims for unemployment insurance in September. (See table 6.)

Ohio had the largest over-the-year decrease in the number of initial claims (-2,697), primarily concentrated in transportation equipment manufacturing. States having the next largest decreases in initial claims were Kentucky (-2,522), Minnesota (-1,853), Virginia (-1,556), and Louisiana (-1,478). The largest over-the-year increases in claims occurred in Alabama (+821), Oklahoma (+589), and New Mexico (+469).

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 employers, 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 nature of the layoff and the location of the employer, 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 October 2007 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, November 21.

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; TDD message referral phone number: 1-800-877-8339.

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).

Initial claimant. A person who files any notice of unemployment to initiate a request either for a determination

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 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, October 2003 to September 2007, seasonally adjusted

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2003						
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
March	1,276	130,687	1,165	122,150	420	54,441
April	1,239	126,194	1,109	115,870	387	43,939
May	1,182	118,414	1,079	110,880	365	48,872
June	1,219	127,897	1,094	117,787	340	39,273
July	1,221	124,835	1,115	116,744	383	50,036
August	1,189	118,120	1,092	110,946	325	35,676
September	1,271	123,656	1,173	116,775	428	50,636

Table 2. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, October 2003 to September 2007, not seasonally adjusted

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

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

Industry	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	September 2006	July 2007	August 2007	September 2007	September 2006	July 2007	August 2007	September 2007
Seasonally adjusted								
Total	1,158	1,221	1,189	1,271	120,795	124,835	118,120	123,656
Total, private nonfarm	1,043	1,115	1,092	1,173	111,876	116,744	110,946	116,775
Manufacturing	392	383	325	428	46,802	50,036	35,676	50,636
Not seasonally adjusted								
Total ¹	865	1,599	963	717	87,699	175,419	93,458	67,385
Total, private	819	1,503	927	688	83,317	168,280	89,793	65,205
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	34	53	19	21	2,043	3,341	1,448	1,179
Total, private nonfarm	785	1,450	908	667	81,274	164,939	88,345	64,026
Mining	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Utilities	(²)	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	(²)	-
Construction	99	88	106	70	6,643	5,844	7,282	4,283
Manufacturing	296	684	220	246	39,076	101,390	23,361	29,381
Food	32	46	27	31	2,763	4,927	2,912	2,873
Beverage and tobacco products	6	5	3	(²)	581	316	243	(²)
Textile mills	12	19	7	4	1,751	2,272	805	448
Textile product mills	5	8	5	4	465	857	376	410
Apparel	9	19	10	12	1,073	1,678	1,362	1,180
Leather and allied products	(²)	7	(²)	-	(²)	1,212	(²)	-
Wood products	28	27	19	27	2,645	2,901	1,562	2,461
Paper	6	4	(²)	5	741	259	(²)	389
Printing and related support activities	(²)	5	6	(²)	(²)	499	389	(²)
Petroleum and coal products	4	-	-	-	235	-	-	-
Chemicals	4	8	4	3	284	826	228	186
Plastics and rubber products	16	65	11	13	1,786	7,487	898	1,066
Nonmetallic mineral products	6	10	5	9	835	1,373	309	941
Primary metals	7	36	11	15	876	6,318	1,399	1,678
Fabricated metal products	22	63	10	16	2,149	6,364	689	1,473
Machinery	24	49	16	19	4,772	6,994	1,846	3,021
Computer and electronic products	8	20	16	15	451	2,549	1,252	1,381
Electrical equipment and appliances	11	20	10	10	1,395	3,271	1,238	2,881
Transportation equipment	69	249	39	51	13,330	48,795	5,596	7,759
Furniture and related products	15	14	12	7	1,919	1,394	855	791
Miscellaneous manufacturing	7	10	6	(²)	571	1,098	745	(²)
Wholesale trade	12	18	16	17	908	1,347	1,247	1,053
Retail trade	72	83	101	67	6,619	6,663	10,680	5,657
Transportation and warehousing	24	90	63	17	1,965	9,132	5,968	1,415
Information	31	37	19	32	3,337	4,253	3,432	5,420
Finance and insurance	26	39	93	40	1,937	2,499	9,631	2,649
Real estate and rental and leasing	4	7	6	3	311	605	625	285
Professional and technical services	22	45	25	23	3,222	4,072	3,037	2,683
Management of companies and enterprises ...	(²)	5	5	(²)	(²)	329	390	(²)
Administrative and waste services	110	216	153	85	9,950	18,257	15,114	6,325
Educational services	6	7	7	(²)	436	486	579	(²)
Health care and social assistance	21	49	15	13	2,383	3,911	914	998
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	15	17	16	11	944	1,007	1,218	716
Accommodation and food services	36	50	46	37	2,728	3,967	3,346	2,681
Other services, except public administration ...	6	7	12	(²)	453	578	1,064	(²)
Unclassified	-	3	1	-	-	218	78	-
Government	46	96	36	29	4,382	7,139	3,665	2,180
Federal	8	8	15	5	852	925	1,642	408
State	10	10	3	7	1,272	901	248	777
Local	28	78	18	17	2,258	5,313	1,775	995

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

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

Table 4. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, July 2005 to September 2007, 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
2005								
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	193,510	36.5	69.8
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	264,927	44.3	79.7
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	161,743	33.5	53.1
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	1,640	330,848	39.8	72.2
2007								
January	1,407	134,984	1,263	124,475				
February	935	86,696	861	82,097				
March	1,082	123,974	1,015	118,431				
First Quarter	3,424	345,654	3,139	325,003	1,111	197,623	35.4	60.8
April	1,219	127,444	1,115	118,040				
May	923	85,816	856	81,153				
June	1,599	172,810	1,318	148,669				
Second Quarter	3,741	386,070	3,289	347,862	^{2,p} 1,249	^{2,p} 173,487	^p 38.0	^p 49.9
July	1,599	175,419	1,450	164,939				
August	963	93,458	908	88,345				
September	717	67,385	667	64,026				
Third Quarter	3,279	336,262	3,025	317,310				

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			
	September 2006	July 2007	August 2007	September 2007	September 2006	July 2007	August 2007	September 2007
United States ¹	865	1,599	963	717	87,699	175,419	93,458	67,385
Northeast	126	241	173	96	12,451	21,035	16,396	8,660
New England	20	39	15	10	2,532	3,608	1,128	756
Middle Atlantic	106	202	158	86	9,919	17,427	15,268	7,904
South	209	360	227	160	23,990	35,763	21,452	15,913
South Atlantic	98	180	128	78	10,807	15,861	10,632	6,303
East South Central	50	122	54	38	7,830	14,074	6,426	5,018
West South Central	61	58	45	44	5,353	5,828	4,394	4,592
Midwest	208	573	181	156	25,348	85,557	18,319	17,273
East North Central	167	485	149	119	19,269	72,514	15,584	13,995
West North Central	41	88	32	37	6,079	13,043	2,735	3,278
West	322	425	382	305	25,910	33,064	37,291	25,539
Mountain	18	44	29	23	2,092	4,698	3,162	2,166
Pacific	304	381	353	282	23,818	28,366	34,129	23,373

¹ See footnote 1, table 3.

NOTE: The states (including the District of Columbia) that comprise the census divisions are: New England: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; Middle Atlantic: New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; South Atlantic: Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia; East South Central: Alabama,

Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee; West South Central: Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; East North Central: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin; West North Central: Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; Mountain: Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; and Pacific: Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington.

Table 6. State distribution: Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, not seasonally adjusted

State	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	September 2006	July 2007	August 2007	September 2007	September 2006	July 2007	August 2007	September 2007
Total ¹	865	1,599	963	717	87,699	175,419	93,458	67,385
Alabama	13	59	16	18	1,015	6,510	2,433	1,836
Alaska	(²)	–	(²)	(²)	(²)	–	(²)	(²)
Arizona	(²)	10	8	(²)	(²)	808	1,192	(²)
Arkansas	(²)	10	(²)	6	(²)	1,133	(²)	565
California	281	351	320	256	21,642	25,054	31,066	21,144
Colorado	3	(²)	3	3	294	(²)	220	261
Connecticut	4	5	(²)	(²)	414	357	(²)	(²)
Delaware	(²)	(²)	–	(²)	(²)	(²)	–	(²)
District of Columbia	–	(²)	–	–	–	(²)	–	–
Florida	46	79	70	47	3,627	5,214	5,175	2,985
Georgia	20	50	25	18	1,555	5,133	2,493	1,633
Hawaii	(²)	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	(²)	169	(²)
Idaho	(²)	6	5	3	(²)	1,395	393	222
Illinois	38	53	35	31	3,578	8,175	3,702	3,486
Indiana	25	55	18	11	3,166	7,836	1,911	2,826
Iowa	8	20	5	8	817	3,631	526	840
Kansas	8	14	3	4	986	2,294	538	295
Kentucky	23	43	23	14	5,133	5,958	3,048	2,611
Louisiana	26	9	5	8	2,041	604	902	563
Maine	(²)	4	–	(²)	(²)	266	–	(²)
Maryland	4	4	10	6	433	455	828	431
Massachusetts	10	20	8	3	937	2,173	569	196
Michigan	34	211	28	24	4,072	36,356	2,693	2,844
Minnesota	9	10	8	4	2,377	1,558	553	524
Mississippi	7	8	6	4	847	822	371	471
Missouri	12	38	13	16	1,254	3,619	941	1,141
Montana	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	(²)	379	(²)	(²)
Nebraska	4	3	(²)	5	645	682	(²)	478
Nevada	7	15	7	7	1,018	1,438	819	529
New Hampshire	(²)	5	(²)	–	(²)	391	(²)	–
New Jersey	12	42	32	19	1,898	3,176	2,398	1,985
New Mexico	3	6	(²)	3	175	392	(²)	644
New York	33	88	74	24	3,126	8,175	8,776	1,914
North Carolina	7	3	6	(²)	842	219	636	(²)
North Dakota	–	3	(²)	–	–	1,259	(²)	–
Ohio	39	86	29	29	5,276	10,435	3,064	2,579
Oklahoma	3	4	3	5	269	307	300	858
Oregon	9	20	13	15	958	2,463	1,502	1,324
Pennsylvania	61	72	52	43	4,895	6,076	4,094	4,005
Rhode Island	(²)	3	3	–	(²)	222	337	–
South Carolina	9	24	10	3	1,645	3,094	940	242
South Dakota	–	–	(²)	–	–	–	(²)	–
Tennessee	7	12	9	(²)	835	784	574	(²)
Texas	30	35	36	25	2,916	3,784	3,085	2,606
Utah	–	(²)	3	3	–	(²)	327	220
Vermont	(²)	(²)	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	(²)	331
Virginia	8	15	7	(²)	1,748	1,400	560	(²)
Washington	10	8	16	8	909	722	1,341	616
West Virginia	3	(²)	–	–	207	(²)	–	–
Wisconsin	31	80	39	24	3,177	9,712	4,214	2,260
Wyoming	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Puerto Rico	12	13	15	8	1,714	1,221	1,751	750

¹ See footnote 1, table 3.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.