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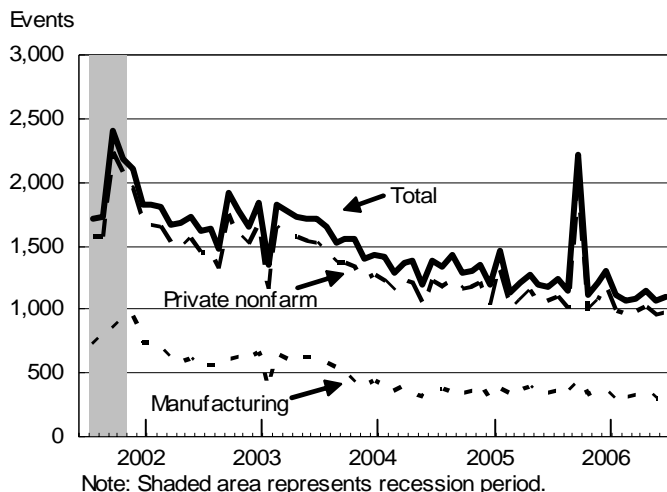
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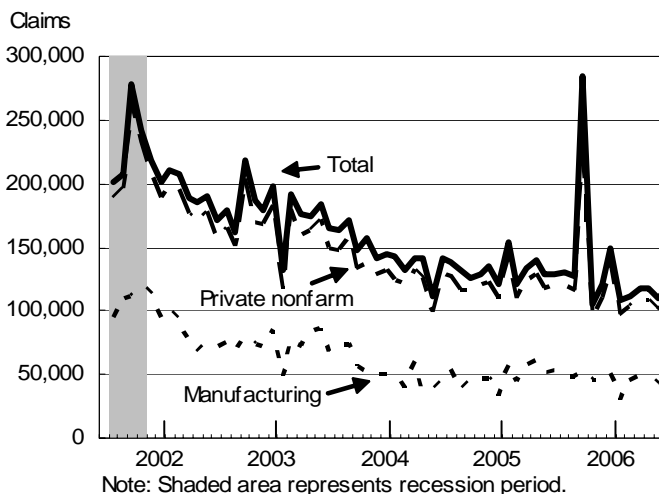
## MASS LAYOFFS IN JUNE 2006

In June 2006, employers took 1,097 mass layoff actions, seasonally adjusted, as measured by new filings for unemployment insurance benefits during the month, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. Each action involved at least 50 persons from a single establishment, and the number of workers involved totaled 119,662, on a seasonally adjusted basis. The number of layoff events increased by 23, and the number of associated initial claims rose by 9,804 from May 2006. In the manufacturing sector, 311 mass layoff events were reported during June 2006, seasonally adjusted, resulting in 37,570 initial claims. The number of events in manufacturing was higher than a month earlier, while the number of initial claims decreased. (See table 1.)

**Chart 1. Mass layoff events, seasonally adjusted, July 2001-June 2006**



**Chart 2. Mass layoff initial claims, seasonally adjusted, July 2001-June 2006**



In June 2006, the national unemployment rate was 4.6 percent, seasonally adjusted, unchanged from May 2006 and down from 5.0 percent in June 2005. Total nonfarm payroll employment, seasonally adjusted, increased by 121,000 over the month and by about 1.9 million over the year.

### Industry Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

The 10 industries reporting the highest number of mass layoff initial claims, not seasonally adjusted, accounted for 73,842 initial claims in June, 45 percent of the total. (See table A.) The two industries with the

**Table A. Industries with the largest mass layoff initial claims in June 2006**

Industry	Initial claims	June peak	
		Year	Initial claims
School and employee bus transportation .....	18,267	2006	18,267
Food service contractors .....	11,707	2006	11,707
Elementary and secondary schools .....	11,029	2003	17,360
Child day care services .....	7,973	1995	8,779
Motion picture and video production .....	7,261	2000	9,435
Temporary help services .....	5,607	2000	13,815
Automobile manufacturing .....	4,525	1998	41,501
Other individual and family services .....	2,744	2006	2,744
Other social advocacy organizations .....	2,555	2000	3,815
Nonupholstered wood household furniture mfg. ....	2,174	2006	2,174

highest number of initial claims were school and employee bus transportation with 18,267 and food service contractors with 11,707. Together, these two industries accounted for 18 percent of all initial claims in June.

The manufacturing sector accounted for 21 percent of all mass layoff events and 25 percent of all initial claims filed in June; a year earlier, manufacturing comprised 19 percent of events and 27 percent of initial claims. In June 2006, the number of manufacturing claimants was highest in transportation equipment manufacturing (15,822, mostly automotive-related), followed by food manufacturing (5,008). (See table 3.)

Transportation and warehousing accounted for 10 percent of events and 14 percent of initial claims filed in June 2006, with layoffs mainly in school and employee bus transportation. Seven percent of all layoff events and 9 percent of initial claims filed during the month were from accommodation and food services, primarily in food service contractors. Health care and social assistance accounted for 10 percent of events and 8 percent of initial claims in June, mostly in child day care services.

Government establishments accounted for 14 percent of events and 12 percent of initial claims filed in June, largely in educational services as the school year ended.

On a not seasonally adjusted basis, the number of layoff events in June 2006, at 1,489, was up by 332 from a year earlier, and the number of associated initial claims increased by 44,298 to 164,761. These were the highest number of events reported for any June since 2003 and the highest initial claims totals since 2001. This is likely due in part to a calendar effect; June 2006 contained 5 weeks for possible mass layoffs compared with 4 weeks in each June of the prior 4 years. (See 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 increases in initial claims were reported in transit and ground passenger transportation (+7,710), food services and drinking places (+4,748), motion picture and sound recording industries (+4,626), and transportation equipment manufacturing (+3,554). The largest over-the-year decreases in initial claims were reported in electrical equipment and appliance manufacturing (-3,049) and telecommunications (-869).

### Geographic Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Among the four census regions, the highest number of initial claims in June due to mass layoffs was in the West, 46,445. (See table 5.) Motion picture and sound recording industries and educational services accounted for 26 percent of all mass layoff initial claims in that region during the month. The Midwest had the second largest number of initial claims, 44,200, followed by the Northeast, 37,376, and the South with 36,740.

The number of initial claimants in mass layoffs increased over the year in all four of the regions. The largest increase was in the Northeast (+14,655), followed by the West (+13,367), the South (+11,061) and the Midwest (+5,215). All nine geographic divisions had over-the-year increases in the number of initial claims associated with mass layoffs, with the largest increases in the Middle Atlantic (+12,004) and Pacific (+11,974).

Among the states, California recorded the highest number of initial claims filed due to mass layoff events in June (35,270), followed by Pennsylvania (13,932), New Jersey (13,182), Michigan (9,298), and Illinois (9,144). These five states accounted for 48 percent of all mass layoff events and 49 percent of all initial claims for unemployment insurance. (See table 6.)

California had the largest over-the-year increase in the number of initial claims (+10,618), largely due to layoffs in motion picture and sound recording industries and professional and technical services. New Jersey had the next largest increase in initial claims (+5,687), followed closely by Pennsylvania (+5,327). The largest over-the-year decrease in claims occurred in Ohio (-5,638).

From January to June, California reported 161,329 mass layoff initial claims, 24 percent of the national total. The states with the next largest number of claims over this period were Pennsylvania (43,038), New York (42,409), and Michigan (40,986).

### 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 report on Extended Mass Layoffs in the Second Quarter of 2006 is scheduled to be released on Thursday, August 10, 2006. The report on Mass Layoffs in July 2006 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, August 23, 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, July 2002 to June 2006, seasonally adjusted**

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
<b>2002</b>						
July .....	1,635	179,806	1,460	164,944	564	74,834
August .....	1,478	162,040	1,324	150,118	569	67,779
September .....	1,911	218,875	1,747	203,849	617	80,528
October .....	1,774	186,940	1,582	169,660	625	73,904
November .....	1,652	178,402	1,507	167,335	613	71,693
December .....	1,841	198,678	1,659	184,368	661	84,048
<b>2003</b>						
January .....	1,358	131,963	1,168	117,636	387	48,685
February .....	1,825	190,928	1,647	178,363	646	78,819
March .....	1,782	175,671	1,595	160,170	617	72,409
April .....	1,722	174,608	1,564	163,607	640	83,303
May .....	1,719	184,003	1,542	170,961	625	86,535
June .....	1,716	164,299	1,524	148,542	636	68,143
July .....	1,642	163,179	1,442	148,299	580	74,070
August .....	1,517	171,861	1,367	158,049	551	74,602
September .....	1,562	147,383	1,374	133,383	484	56,472
October .....	1,558	156,814	1,336	138,691	427	52,009
November .....	1,393	141,383	1,244	129,231	401	50,460
December .....	1,426	144,456	1,265	132,324	434	50,994
<b>2004</b>						
January .....	1,421	142,704	1,223	124,192	395	48,519
February .....	1,293	132,640	1,145	120,811	362	39,360
March .....	1,364	140,957	1,234	132,152	407	60,296
April .....	1,381	141,909	1,207	126,106	341	37,686
May .....	1,189	111,173	1,030	98,230	314	37,405
June .....	1,390	141,948	1,226	129,344	360	45,398
July .....	1,329	137,724	1,185	126,945	371	53,248
August .....	1,436	131,807	1,243	116,672	342	38,192
September .....	1,283	125,344	1,155	115,499	344	45,691
October .....	1,302	129,237	1,181	119,653	369	47,888
November .....	1,350	135,036	1,202	122,954	407	47,517
December .....	1,188	120,602	1,038	109,508	293	33,123
<b>2005</b>						
January .....	1,465	153,676	1,330	143,295	380	58,778
February .....	1,135	120,190	1,010	109,964	350	43,966
March .....	1,204	133,935	1,071	124,273	384	56,253
April .....	1,278	139,575	1,145	128,478	390	60,726
May .....	1,194	129,214	1,059	117,660	359	52,055
June .....	1,184	128,430	1,065	119,271	349	53,930
July .....	1,248	131,136	1,107	118,994	356	49,070
August .....	1,145	127,592	1,006	116,011	334	48,904
September .....	2,219	283,772	1,975	237,831	438	53,399
October .....	1,114	104,584	986	94,798	328	45,475
November .....	1,205	120,783	1,074	109,680	359	45,069
December .....	1,308	149,565	1,185	138,234	365	49,641
<b>2006</b>						
January .....	1,113	108,378	985	97,832	274	29,541
February .....	1,073	111,468	973	103,268	321	45,073
March .....	1,082	118,555	984	110,275	328	49,023
April .....	1,148	118,504	1,023	109,150	358	48,086
May .....	1,074	109,858	963	101,080	293	42,006
June .....	1,097	119,662	974	109,041	311	37,570

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

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2002						
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 .....	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

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

Industry	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	June 2005	April 2006	May 2006	June 2006	June 2005	April 2006	May 2006	June 2006
<b>Seasonally adjusted</b>								
Total .....	1,184	1,148	1,074	1,097	128,430	118,504	109,858	119,662
Total, private nonfarm .....	1,065	1,023	963	974	119,271	109,150	101,080	109,041
Manufacturing .....	349	358	293	311	53,930	48,086	42,006	37,570
<b>Not seasonally adjusted</b>								
Total <sup>1</sup> .....	1,157	1,140	872	1,489	120,463	121,589	84,809	164,761
Total, private .....	990	1,098	813	1,286	106,219	118,236	79,738	145,567
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting .....	49	60	19	62	2,912	5,272	1,075	4,880
Total, private nonfarm .....	941	1,038	794	1,224	103,307	112,964	78,663	140,687
Mining .....	-	5	3	4	-	385	213	347
Utilities .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Construction .....	61	98	90	75	4,304	6,324	6,116	6,089
Manufacturing .....	216	296	192	319	32,783	39,538	23,570	41,095
Food .....	43	80	39	55	4,245	8,192	3,335	5,008
Beverage and tobacco products .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Textile mills .....	8	14	8	12	1,089	2,935	780	1,432
Textile product mills .....	4	9	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	486	773	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Apparel .....	7	12	6	11	789	1,724	525	1,340
Leather and allied products .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Wood products .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	24	12	17	( <sup>2</sup> )	2,342	853	1,562
Paper .....	7	5	7	10	633	333	527	725
Printing and related support activities .....	7	9	10	4	569	804	860	382
Petroleum and coal products .....	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Chemicals .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	8	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	272	464	557
Plastics and rubber products .....	6	12	5	25	544	912	341	2,526
Nonmetallic mineral products .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	14	5	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	914	526	( <sup>2</sup> )
Primary metals .....	11	11	4	11	1,478	731	448	997
Fabricated metal products .....	12	16	8	17	963	1,083	508	1,506
Machinery .....	18	10	9	23	2,365	1,387	2,432	3,194
Computer and electronic products .....	13	13	11	13	1,074	946	1,058	1,278
Electrical equipment and appliances .....	16	7	6	10	4,010	762	1,449	961
Transportation equipment .....	41	39	35	79	12,268	14,093	7,657	15,822
Furniture and related products .....	9	8	8	15	1,084	709	709	2,742
Miscellaneous manufacturing .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	5	5	6	( <sup>2</sup> )	394	615	552
Wholesale trade .....	12	19	11	9	1,340	1,933	847	591
Retail trade .....	58	86	77	78	4,656	7,780	7,570	8,353
Transportation and warehousing .....	126	152	30	155	15,593	19,558	2,270	23,033
Information .....	41	30	33	25	4,687	4,570	4,360	8,398
Finance and insurance .....	23	26	24	38	1,637	1,670	1,864	2,900
Real estate and rental and leasing .....	5	( <sup>2</sup> )	6	6	239	( <sup>2</sup> )	424	392
Professional and technical services .....	17	41	35	28	1,978	5,776	3,019	4,107
Management of companies and enterprises .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Administrative and waste services .....	102	134	122	135	9,051	10,725	12,323	10,992
Educational services .....	10	5	5	16	551	572	384	1,057
Health care and social assistance .....	133	21	49	152	11,354	1,676	4,598	12,932
Arts, entertainment, and recreation .....	25	25	21	30	1,338	1,895	1,257	1,735
Accommodation and food services .....	71	74	69	104	10,150	7,937	7,535	14,670
Other services, except public administration .....	35	17	23	44	3,079	2,000	2,078	3,577
Unclassified .....	-	4	1	2	-	240	39	102
Government .....	167	42	59	203	14,244	3,353	5,071	19,194
Federal .....	10	9	9	14	964	796	767	1,521
State .....	15	10	6	17	1,009	909	308	1,758
Local .....	142	23	44	172	12,271	1,648	3,996	15,915

<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, April 2004 to June 2006, not seasonally adjusted**

Date	Total mass layoffs		Private nonfarm					
			Mass layoffs		Extended mass layoffs lasting more than 30 days		Realization rates <sup>1</sup>	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
<b>2004</b>								
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
<b>2005</b>								
January .....	2,564	263,952	2,421	253,409				
February .....	810	74,644	722	68,372				
March .....	806	88,937	733	83,793				
First Quarter .....	4,180	427,533	3,876	405,574	1,142	185,486	29.5	45.7
April .....	1,373	158,582	1,263	148,133				
May .....	986	101,358	891	93,332				
June .....	1,157	120,463	941	103,307				
Second Quarter .....	3,516	380,403	3,095	344,772	1,203	212,452	38.9	61.6
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	190,119	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	244,943	35.0	57.5
<b>2006</b>								
January .....	1,245	117,946	1,123	108,701				
February .....	719	66,555	658	62,208				
March .....	921	111,838	856	106,177				
First Quarter .....	2,885	296,339	2,637	277,086	<sup>2,p</sup> 892	<sup>2,p</sup> 129,607	<sup>P</sup> 33.8	<sup>P</sup> 46.8
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				

<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			
	June 2005	April 2006	May 2006	June 2006	June 2005	April 2006	May 2006	June 2006
United States <sup>1</sup> .....	1,157	1,140	872	1,489	120,463	121,589	84,809	164,761
Northeast .....	183	308	134	296	22,721	34,615	12,744	37,376
New England .....	26	52	30	48	3,158	6,268	3,083	5,809
Middle Atlantic .....	157	256	104	248	19,563	28,347	9,661	31,567
South .....	269	177	204	344	25,679	18,283	18,518	36,740
South Atlantic .....	164	98	100	190	15,133	10,728	8,321	20,426
East South Central .....	41	41	51	80	3,656	4,108	5,259	8,564
West South Central .....	64	38	53	74	6,890	3,447	4,938	7,750
Midwest .....	299	243	220	378	38,985	34,494	26,538	44,200
East North Central .....	246	203	157	292	33,393	30,704	17,516	36,225
West North Central .....	53	40	63	86	5,592	3,790	9,022	7,975
West .....	406	412	314	471	33,078	34,197	27,009	46,445
Mountain .....	44	47	28	55	4,003	5,769	2,637	5,396
Pacific .....	362	365	286	416	29,075	28,428	24,372	41,049

<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			
	June 2005	April 2006	May 2006	June 2006	June 2005	April 2006	May 2006	June 2006
Total <sup>1</sup> .....	1,157	1,140	872	1,489	120,463	121,589	84,809	164,761
Alabama .....	8	9	13	15	833	741	1,347	1,636
Alaska .....	3	5	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	238	694	( <sup>2</sup> )	375
Arizona .....	7	17	5	12	475	2,709	625	1,262
Arkansas .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	5	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	432	( <sup>2</sup> )	819
California .....	319	321	259	361	24,652	24,551	22,138	35,270
Colorado .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	6	5	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	768	443	355
Connecticut .....	6	8	6	14	734	673	461	1,735
Delaware .....	4	-	-	5	1,674	-	-	1,671
District of Columbia .....	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-
Florida .....	93	34	48	92	6,661	2,363	3,165	7,581
Georgia .....	19	20	17	40	1,924	4,191	1,734	4,456
Hawaii .....	3	6	4	6	210	422	359	408
Idaho .....	4	3	4	5	301	349	255	393
Illinois .....	56	29	43	61	5,273	3,380	6,641	9,144
Indiana .....	34	22	22	40	5,771	2,260	1,815	6,786
Iowa .....	7	7	12	12	847	987	3,239	813
Kansas .....	6	( <sup>2</sup> )	9	10	822	( <sup>2</sup> )	685	880
Kentucky .....	11	17	17	26	962	2,174	2,065	3,246
Louisiana .....	21	( <sup>2</sup> )	12	22	1,965	( <sup>2</sup> )	973	2,361
Maine .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	314	287
Maryland .....	4	15	5	16	478	1,277	414	1,455
Massachusetts .....	7	17	13	10	592	2,001	1,692	795
Michigan .....	55	41	40	88	6,580	7,191	4,028	9,298
Minnesota .....	14	12	11	21	1,314	814	2,678	1,971
Mississippi .....	7	6	7	13	391	430	495	1,023
Missouri .....	16	13	25	33	1,719	1,008	1,957	3,017
Montana .....	6	3	3	7	378	220	182	559
Nebraska .....	7	4	4	6	556	495	324	615
Nevada .....	12	11	( <sup>2</sup> )	14	1,713	1,053	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,597
New Hampshire .....	3	5	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	661	504	( <sup>2</sup> )	625
New Jersey .....	39	53	16	85	7,495	6,259	1,591	13,182
New Mexico .....	8	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	10	623	( <sup>2</sup> )	570	891
New York .....	37	102	40	44	3,463	13,386	4,570	4,453
North Carolina .....	13	7	12	14	1,127	568	1,355	1,332
North Dakota .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Ohio .....	62	53	30	59	11,541	12,182	3,102	5,903
Oklahoma .....	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	296	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	288
Oregon .....	20	16	16	26	2,253	1,296	1,242	3,275
Pennsylvania .....	81	101	48	119	8,605	8,702	3,500	13,932
Rhode Island .....	7	7	( <sup>2</sup> )	11	948	1,528	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,825
South Carolina .....	17	11	10	11	1,564	1,314	988	1,190
South Dakota .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Tennessee .....	15	9	14	26	1,470	763	1,352	2,659
Texas .....	37	30	37	44	3,329	2,354	3,688	4,282
Utah .....	5	4	5	( <sup>2</sup> )	338	381	447	( <sup>2</sup> )
Vermont .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	13	4	5	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,311	404	542
Virginia .....	11	9	7	9	1,495	830	593	2,480
Washington .....	17	17	6	19	1,722	1,465	570	1,721
West Virginia .....	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	210	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )
Wisconsin .....	39	58	22	44	4,228	5,691	1,930	5,094
Wyoming .....	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-
Puerto Rico .....	12	8	60	19	2,023	767	14,229	2,071

<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.