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## MASS LAYOFFS IN JULY 2009

Employers took 2,157 mass layoff actions in July that resulted in the separation of 206,791 workers, 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 mass layoff events in July decreased by 606 from the prior month, and the number of associated initial claims decreased by 72,440. Over the year, the number of mass layoff events increased by 622, and associated initial claims increased by 54,292. In July, 621 mass layoff events were reported in the manufacturing sector, seasonally adjusted, resulting in 72,266 initial claims. Over the year, the number of manufacturing events increased by 166, and associated initial claims increased by 14,618. (See table 1.)

Chart 1. Mass layoff events, seasonally adjusted, August 2004-July 2009

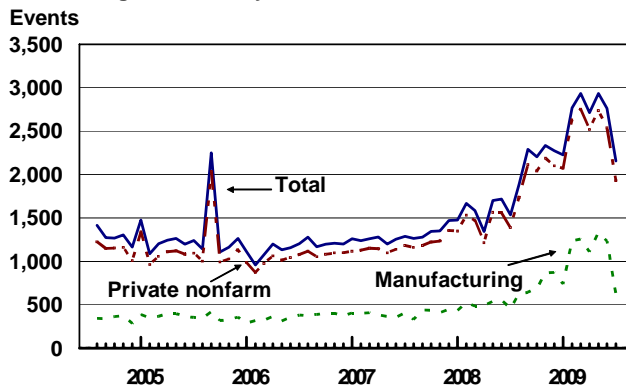
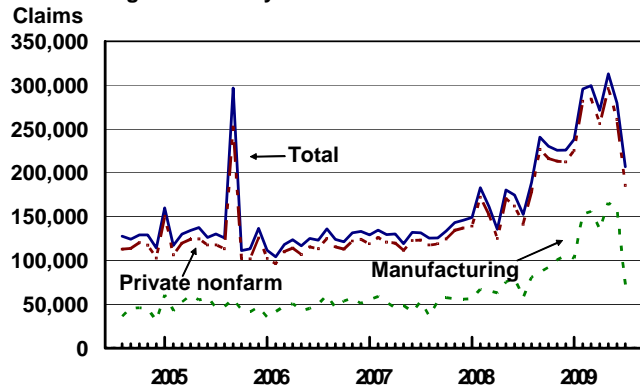


Chart 2. Mass layoff initial claims, seasonally adjusted, August 2004-July 2009



During the 20 months from December 2007 through July 2009, the total number of mass layoff events (seasonally adjusted) was 41,979, and the number of initial claims filed (seasonally adjusted) in those events was 4,297,329. (December 2007 was the start of a recession as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research.)

The national unemployment rate was 9.4 percent in July 2009, seasonally adjusted, little changed from 9.5 percent the prior month but up from 5.8 percent a year earlier. In July, total nonfarm payroll employment decreased by 247,000 over the month and by 5,740,000 from a year earlier.

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

Industry	Initial claims	July peak	
		Year	Initial claims
Elementary and secondary schools .....	20,769	2009	20,769
Temporary help services <sup>1</sup> .....	20,377	1998	24,601
Construction machinery manufacturing .....	13,914	2009	13,914
Professional employer organizations <sup>1</sup> .....	8,240	2009	8,240
Motion picture and video production .....	7,950	1998	12,310
Light truck and utility vehicle manufacturing .....	7,713	1997	14,618
All other plastics product manufacturing .....	6,015	2004	8,864
All other motor vehicle parts manufacturing .....	5,751	2004	9,691
School and employee bus transportation .....	5,553	1997	8,081
Motor vehicle metal stamping .....	4,504	2005	8,198

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

#### Industry Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

The number of mass layoff events in July was 3,054 on a not seasonally adjusted basis; the number of associated initial claims was 336,654. (See table 2.) Over the year, increases were recorded in both the number of mass layoff events (+1,163) and initial claims (+136,272). This year, average weekly events reached its highest July level in program history; data are available back to 1995. (Average weekly analysis mitigates the effect of differing lengths of months. See the Technical Note.) Nine of the 19 major industry sectors reported program highs in terms of average weekly initial claimants for the month of July—construction; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance and insurance; professional and technical services; management of companies and enterprises; administrative and waste services; health care and social assistance; and accommodation and food services. Government also reported a program high in terms of average weekly initial claimants for the month of July.

The manufacturing sector accounted for 37 percent of all mass layoff events and 46 percent of initial claims filed in July 2009; a year earlier, manufacturing made up 40 percent of events and 54 percent of initial claims. This July, the number of manufacturing claimants was greatest in transportation equipment (47,322) and machinery (29,528). (See table 3.) The administrative and waste services sector accounted for 11 percent of mass layoff events and associated initial claims during the month.

Of the 10 detailed industries with the largest number of mass layoff initial claims, 3 reached a series high for July: construction machinery manufacturing; professional employer organizations; and elementary and secondary schools. The industry with the largest number of initial claims was elementary and secondary schools (20,769), which includes both public and private entities. (See table A.)

#### Geographic Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Among the four census regions, the Midwest registered the highest number of initial claims in July due to mass layoffs (117,188), followed by the West (102,292) and the South (71,648). (See table 5.) Average weekly initial claims associated with mass layoffs increased over the year in all four regions,

with the West experiencing the largest increase. In 2009, the South and the West reported their highest July levels of average weekly initial claims in program history.

Of the nine geographic divisions, the East North Central (94,516) had the highest number of initial claims due to mass layoffs in July, followed by the Pacific (91,051) and the Middle Atlantic (38,332). (See table 5.) Eight of the 9 divisions experienced over-the-year increases in average weekly initial claims, led by the Pacific. This year, the Mountain and the Pacific divisions reached program highs for July in terms of average weekly initial claims.

California recorded the highest number of initial claims filed due to mass layoff events in July with 82,085. The states with the next highest number of mass layoff initial claims were Illinois (25,119), Michigan (23,929), and Ohio (19,704). (See table 6.) Over-the-year increases in average weekly initial claims were highest in California, Illinois, and Pennsylvania. In 2009, seven states reached program highs in average weekly initial claims for the month of July—Arizona, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Nevada, New Jersey, and Utah.

#### 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 Mass Layoffs in August 2009 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, September 23.

# 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).

*Industry.* Employers are classified according to the 2007 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). For temporary help and professional employer organization industries, monthly MLS-related statistics generally reflect layoffs related to underlying client companies in other industries. An individual layoff action at a client company can be small, but when initial claimants

associated with many such layoffs are assigned to a temporary help or professional employer organization firm, a mass layoff event may trigger.

*Initial claimant.* A person who files any notice of unemployment to initiate a request either for a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for compensation, or for a subsequent period of unemployment within a benefit year or period of eligibility.

*Mass layoff event.* Fifty or more initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits filed against an employer during a 5-week period, regardless of duration.

## Seasonal adjustment

Effective with the release of data for January 2005, BLS began publishing six seasonally adjusted monthly MLS series. The six series are the numbers of mass layoff events and mass layoff initial claims for the total, private nonfarm, and manufacturing sectors.

Seasonal adjustment is the process of estimating and removing the effect on time series data of regularly recurring seasonal events such as changes in the weather, holidays, and the beginning and ending of the school year. The use of seasonal adjustment makes it easier to observe fundamental changes in time series, particularly those associated with general economic expansions and contractions.

The MLS data are seasonally adjusted using the X-12-ARIMA seasonal adjustment method on a concurrent basis. Concurrent seasonal adjustment uses all available monthly estimates, including those for the current month, in developing seasonal adjustment factors. Revisions to the most recent 5 years of seasonally adjusted data will be made once a year with the issuance of December data. Before the data are seasonally adjusted, prior adjustments are made to the original data to adjust them for differences in the number of weeks used to calculate the monthly data. Because weekly unemployment insurance claims are aggregated to form monthly data, a particular month's value could be calculated with 5 weeks of data in 1 year and 4 weeks in another. The effects of these differences could seriously distort the seasonal factors if they were ignored in the seasonal adjustment process. These effects are modeled in the X-12-ARIMA program and are permanently removed from the final seasonally adjusted series.

**Table 1. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, August 2005 to July 2009, seasonally adjusted**

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2005						
August .....	1,143	125,536	1,000	113,465	342	47,255
September .....	2,250	296,913	2,035	252,291	420	55,974
October .....	1,109	111,202	991	102,111	320	43,387
November .....	1,162	113,502	1,027	102,058	325	41,493
December .....	1,263	136,751	1,135	125,700	358	46,940
2006						
January .....	1,112	111,601	986	102,359	293	35,390
February .....	960	104,045	872	96,317	317	41,810
March .....	1,078	118,270	976	109,842	320	48,026
April .....	1,198	123,674	1,062	113,849	366	50,747
May .....	1,132	116,808	1,013	106,743	312	42,958
June .....	1,156	124,955	1,044	115,491	356	45,280
July .....	1,204	123,172	1,077	113,324	381	50,109
August .....	1,278	136,289	1,117	125,064	376	60,524
September .....	1,167	124,083	1,054	115,451	390	46,470
October .....	1,195	121,439	1,081	112,777	401	53,597
November .....	1,209	131,459	1,096	122,136	402	57,084
December .....	1,201	133,311	1,100	124,019	369	51,113
2007						
January .....	1,261	129,190	1,116	118,890	406	55,341
February .....	1,240	134,524	1,130	126,105	404	58,861
March .....	1,261	129,480	1,151	120,923	407	52,356
April .....	1,281	130,263	1,145	119,683	381	45,654
May .....	1,200	119,259	1,097	111,585	368	48,682
June .....	1,256	132,078	1,138	122,726	356	41,135
July .....	1,288	131,556	1,182	123,322	405	53,318
August .....	1,262	125,334	1,162	117,557	331	36,577
September .....	1,279	125,527	1,183	118,917	440	54,006
October .....	1,346	133,514	1,224	124,666	436	57,527
November .....	1,352	143,419	1,233	134,445	408	56,330
December .....	1,469	145,916	1,354	136,914	447	56,152
2008						
January .....	1,476	149,068	1,350	139,076	435	56,579
February .....	1,669	183,038	1,532	172,013	526	67,235
March .....	1,585	161,497	1,471	151,550	483	65,252
April .....	1,344	135,352	1,215	125,074	487	63,247
May .....	1,701	180,558	1,563	170,538	538	75,520
June .....	1,717	174,748	1,561	162,071	555	79,744
July .....	1,535	152,499	1,390	141,239	455	57,648
August .....	1,887	188,951	1,735	178,479	626	80,913
September .....	2,290	240,721	2,114	226,492	643	86,617
October .....	2,204	230,330	2,042	216,095	687	92,256
November .....	2,333	225,639	2,185	213,288	868	100,643
December .....	2,275	226,117	2,100	212,559	871	105,402
2009						
January .....	2,227	237,902	2,070	225,490	738	102,577
February .....	2,769	295,477	2,628	281,500	1,235	152,618
March .....	2,933	299,388	2,751	283,989	1,259	155,909
April .....	2,712	271,226	2,519	256,111	1,111	135,252
May .....	2,933	312,880	2,736	296,108	1,331	165,802
June .....	2,763	279,231	2,536	260,747	1,235	159,310
July .....	2,157	206,791	1,928	185,718	621	72,266

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

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2005						
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
October .....	1,083	108,455	929	97,716	338	50,918
November .....	1,799	198,220	1,593	181,184	514	75,413
December .....	2,167	224,214	2,071	216,898	699	91,754
2008						
January .....	1,647	154,503	1,520	144,191	488	54,418
February .....	1,269	119,508	1,178	113,587	361	42,527
March .....	1,089	114,541	1,039	110,147	333	43,740
April .....	1,272	130,810	1,172	121,625	394	48,188
May .....	1,552	159,471	1,438	150,462	388	51,698
June .....	1,622	166,742	1,315	140,916	309	42,097
July .....	1,891	200,382	1,687	186,018	760	108,733
August .....	1,427	139,999	1,343	133,146	414	51,912
September .....	1,292	129,586	1,202	122,505	361	46,391
October .....	2,125	221,784	1,917	205,553	689	100,457
November .....	2,574	241,589	2,389	226,657	997	107,620
December .....	3,377	351,305	3,232	340,220	1,378	172,529
2009						
January .....	3,806	388,813	3,633	375,293	1,461	172,757
February .....	2,262	218,438	2,173	210,755	945	103,588
March .....	2,191	228,387	2,107	221,397	940	114,747
April .....	2,547	256,930	2,385	243,321	887	100,872
May .....	2,738	289,628	2,572	274,047	1,005	123,683
June .....	2,519	256,357	2,051	216,063	674	85,726
July .....	3,054	336,654	2,659	296,589	1,133	154,208

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

Industry	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	July 2008	May 2009	June 2009	July 2009	July 2008	May 2009	June 2009	July 2009
<b>Seasonally adjusted</b>								
Total .....	1,535	2,933	2,763	2,157	152,499	312,880	279,231	206,791
Total, private nonfarm .....	1,390	2,736	2,536	1,928	141,239	296,108	260,747	185,718
Manufacturing .....	455	1,331	1,235	621	57,648	165,802	159,310	72,266
<b>Not seasonally adjusted</b>								
Total <sup>1</sup> .....	1,891	2,738	2,519	3,054	200,382	289,628	256,357	336,654
Total, private .....	1,765	2,599	2,101	2,752	191,309	276,113	219,548	304,108
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting .....	78	27	50	93	5,291	2,066	3,485	7,519
Total, private nonfarm .....	1,687	2,572	2,051	2,659	186,018	274,047	216,063	296,589
Mining .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	32	15	22	( <sup>2</sup> )	3,057	1,147	1,816
Utilities .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	4	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	466	246	446
Construction .....	72	255	136	170	4,941	19,684	9,343	12,415
Manufacturing .....	760	1,005	674	1,133	108,733	123,683	85,726	154,208
Food .....	49	65	48	67	4,844	7,211	4,395	8,076
Beverage and tobacco products .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	7	( <sup>2</sup> )	8	( <sup>2</sup> )	607	( <sup>2</sup> )	624
Textile mills .....	15	13	11	21	1,286	1,059	1,563	2,424
Textile product mills .....	5	8	4	8	560	775	214	875
Apparel .....	24	17	16	26	2,048	1,360	1,683	2,926
Leather and allied products .....	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	184	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	306
Wood products .....	38	43	29	42	4,044	4,219	2,435	3,453
Paper .....	10	30	13	17	1,239	3,854	968	1,439
Printing and related support activities .....	12	34	18	16	947	3,521	1,552	1,950
Petroleum and coal products .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	6	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	373
Chemicals .....	13	23	13	19	999	2,146	1,013	1,722
Plastics and rubber products .....	62	52	35	74	6,804	5,187	3,697	9,776
Nonmetallic mineral products .....	16	35	25	29	1,412	2,388	1,645	3,044
Primary metals .....	41	77	45	89	4,606	8,785	6,496	9,850
Fabricated metal products .....	71	100	74	114	7,007	9,483	6,846	10,798
Machinery .....	45	118	74	132	5,042	12,472	14,644	29,528
Computer and electronic products .....	30	60	63	77	2,498	5,732	6,145	7,823
Electrical equipment and appliances .....	21	37	30	45	3,052	3,506	4,344	5,992
Transportation equipment .....	269	238	139	275	57,761	46,816	24,865	47,322
Furniture and related products .....	18	24	24	35	2,397	2,568	2,337	3,311
Miscellaneous manufacturing .....	15	17	9	29	1,751	1,402	644	2,596
Wholesale trade .....	22	64	50	78	1,926	6,022	4,858	6,201
Retail trade .....	116	202	155	161	9,450	18,360	15,318	17,388
Transportation and warehousing .....	107	89	184	131	11,182	7,835	23,792	11,279
Information .....	42	67	53	90	4,069	9,132	6,018	13,941
Finance and insurance .....	55	71	34	84	4,256	6,374	2,239	6,700
Real estate and rental and leasing .....	11	14	20	12	792	985	1,590	819
Professional and technical services .....	40	83	53	95	3,147	7,030	4,503	10,555
Management of companies and enterprises .....	4	12	8	14	313	1,329	1,164	2,289
Administrative and waste services .....	259	310	239	351	22,921	32,973	19,150	35,419
Educational services .....	18	10	28	31	1,388	758	2,295	2,540
Health care and social assistance .....	65	87	173	101	4,263	8,402	13,948	7,010
Arts, entertainment, and recreation .....	27	37	45	38	2,136	2,676	2,671	2,611
Accommodation and food services .....	78	189	136	124	5,803	21,484	18,499	9,651
Other services, except public administration .....	7	41	42	19	419	3,797	3,424	1,212
Unclassified .....	-	-	2	2	-	-	132	89
Government .....	126	139	418	302	9,073	13,515	36,809	32,546
Federal .....	4	37	15	10	306	4,585	1,124	845
State .....	26	25	38	39	2,179	2,185	2,821	3,297
Local .....	96	77	365	253	6,588	6,745	32,864	28,404

<sup>1</sup> Data were reported by all states and the District of Columbia.

<sup>2</sup> 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, July 2007 to July 2009, not seasonally adjusted**

Date	Total mass layoffs		Private nonfarm					
			Mass layoffs		Extended mass layoffs lasting more than 30 days		Realization rates <sup>1</sup>	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2007								
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	1,018	173,077	33.7	54.5
October .....	1,083	108,455	929	97,716				
November .....	1,799	198,220	1,593	181,184				
December .....	2,167	224,214	2,071	216,898				
Fourth Quarter .....	5,049	530,889	4,593	495,798	1,814	347,151	39.5	70.0
2008								
January .....	1,647	154,503	1,520	144,191				
February .....	1,269	119,508	1,178	113,587				
March .....	1,089	114,541	1,039	110,147				
First Quarter .....	4,005	388,552	3,737	367,925	1,340	259,292	35.9	70.5
April .....	1,272	130,810	1,172	121,625				
May .....	1,552	159,471	1,438	150,462				
June .....	1,622	166,742	1,315	140,916				
Second Quarter .....	4,446	457,023	3,925	413,003	1,756	<sup>r</sup> 339,629	44.7	82.2
July .....	1,891	200,382	1,687	186,018				
August .....	1,427	139,999	1,343	133,146				
September .....	1,292	129,586	1,202	122,505				
Third Quarter .....	4,610	469,967	4,232	441,669	1,582	<sup>r</sup> 304,316	37.4	<sup>r</sup> 68.9
October .....	2,125	221,784	1,917	205,553				
November .....	2,574	241,589	2,389	226,657				
December .....	3,377	351,305	3,232	340,220				
Fourth Quarter .....	8,076	814,678	7,538	772,430	<sup>r</sup> 3,582	<sup>r</sup> 765,019	<sup>r</sup> 47.5	<sup>r</sup> 99.0
2009								
January .....	3,806	388,813	3,633	375,293				
February .....	2,262	218,438	2,173	210,755				
March .....	2,191	228,387	2,107	221,397				
First Quarter .....	8,259	835,638	7,913	807,445	<sup>r</sup> 3,979	<sup>r</sup> 830,028	<sup>r</sup> 50.3	<sup>r</sup> 102.8
April .....	2,547	256,930	2,385	243,321				
May .....	2,738	289,628	2,572	274,047				
June .....	2,519	256,357	2,051	216,063				
Second Quarter .....	7,804	802,915	7,008	733,431	<sup>2,p</sup> 2,994	<sup>2,p</sup> 506,533	<sup>p</sup> 42.7	<sup>p</sup> 69.1
July .....	3,054	336,654	2,659	296,589				

<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>r</sup> = revised.

<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			
	July 2008	May 2009	June 2009	July 2009	July 2008	May 2009	June 2009	July 2009
United States <sup>1</sup> .....	1,891	2,738	2,519	3,054	200,382	289,628	256,357	336,654
Northeast .....	281	451	428	511	25,506	41,413	46,593	45,526
New England .....	34	67	63	82	2,658	5,865	6,516	7,194
Middle Atlantic .....	247	384	365	429	22,848	35,548	40,077	38,332
South .....	450	742	620	725	48,440	72,375	61,962	71,648
South Atlantic .....	218	370	354	389	17,556	34,117	31,988	34,220
East South Central .....	161	171	128	213	21,721	18,081	16,589	25,153
West South Central .....	71	201	138	123	9,163	20,177	13,385	12,275
Midwest .....	606	826	592	805	84,535	105,264	76,301	117,188
East North Central .....	528	649	469	635	75,373	84,281	59,347	94,516
West North Central .....	78	177	123	170	9,162	20,983	16,954	22,672
West .....	554	719	879	1,013	41,901	70,576	71,501	102,292
Mountain .....	49	135	90	112	4,519	13,290	7,184	11,241
Pacific .....	505	584	789	901	37,382	57,286	64,317	91,051

<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			
	July 2008	May 2009	June 2009	July 2009	July 2008	May 2009	June 2009	July 2009
Total <sup>1</sup> .....	1,891	2,738	2,519	3,054	200,382	289,628	256,357	336,654
Alabama .....	67	40	49	75	7,072	4,037	7,837	8,324
Alaska .....	-	12	6	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	1,230	431	( <sup>2</sup> )
Arizona .....	15	28	27	35	1,422	2,484	2,137	3,469
Arkansas .....	13	18	8	11	1,606	2,319	583	1,033
California .....	460	487	714	812	33,250	47,091	56,138	82,085
Colorado .....	4	15	11	15	343	1,762	832	1,536
Connecticut .....	6	17	15	15	579	1,389	1,487	1,056
Delaware .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	3	8	5	( <sup>2</sup> )	172	882	347
District of Columbia .....	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-
Florida .....	123	181	182	192	7,555	12,446	15,785	14,929
Georgia .....	39	56	43	62	3,949	5,187	3,809	7,636
Hawaii .....	4	8	10	9	271	900	992	670
Idaho .....	7	9	5	8	619	680	342	759
Illinois .....	56	135	116	110	7,674	19,717	20,576	25,119
Indiana .....	67	86	45	87	8,787	10,416	4,643	10,131
Iowa .....	16	31	33	48	2,068	4,379	3,765	8,730
Kansas .....	8	31	15	22	731	3,551	4,071	2,088
Kentucky .....	63	85	49	97	11,907	9,894	6,240	14,128
Louisiana .....	10	35	26	21	1,645	3,160	3,005	1,768
Maine .....	5	7	3	4	359	644	280	256
Maryland .....	5	10	13	11	443	1,201	1,325	987
Massachusetts .....	16	23	20	31	1,107	2,281	1,777	2,972
Michigan .....	212	180	121	185	27,672	26,344	12,218	23,929
Minnesota .....	12	38	26	31	1,452	4,224	2,318	3,229
Mississippi .....	13	9	11	14	1,330	726	895	803
Missouri .....	39	54	39	61	3,763	6,336	5,446	7,647
Montana .....	4	7	6	5	234	856	476	481
Nebraska .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	13	3	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,306	658	418
Nevada .....	15	52	18	37	1,637	5,297	1,686	3,212
New Hampshire .....	4	7	5	17	426	526	630	1,564
New Jersey .....	56	45	88	101	4,110	4,394	14,033	8,366
New Mexico .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	13	15	5	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,089	1,013	252
New York .....	103	112	83	126	10,764	10,762	7,681	11,886
North Carolina .....	12	33	28	23	1,128	5,351	2,505	1,950
North Dakota .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	8	6	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	869	640	560
Ohio .....	117	145	94	138	19,402	16,920	10,818	19,704
Oklahoma .....	5	13	11	16	575	1,772	1,052	2,013
Oregon .....	25	41	43	49	2,498	4,775	5,525	5,492
Pennsylvania .....	88	227	194	202	7,974	20,392	18,363	18,080
Rhode Island .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	7	10	10	( <sup>2</sup> )	563	1,377	965
South Carolina .....	29	31	38	59	2,958	3,021	4,087	5,359
South Dakota .....	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-
Tennessee .....	18	37	19	27	1,412	3,424	1,617	1,898
Texas .....	43	135	93	75	5,337	12,926	8,745	7,461
Utah .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	10	8	7	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,020	698	1,532
Vermont .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	6	10	5	( <sup>2</sup> )	462	965	381
Virginia .....	9	49	31	35	1,475	6,168	2,817	2,873
Washington .....	16	36	16	29	1,363	3,290	1,231	2,549
West Virginia .....	-	5	8	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	429	583	( <sup>2</sup> )
Wisconsin .....	76	103	93	115	11,838	10,884	11,092	15,633
Wyoming .....	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-
Puerto Rico .....	12	23	17	22	1,227	2,830	1,280	1,826

<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.