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## MASS LAYOFFS IN JANUARY 2009

Employers took 2,227 mass layoff actions in January that resulted in the separation of 237,902 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 January decreased by 48 from the prior month, while the number of associated initial claims increased by 11,785. Over the year, the number of mass layoff events increased by 751, and the number of associated initial claims increased by 88,834. In January, 738 mass layoff events were reported in the manufacturing sector, seasonally adjusted, resulting in 102,577 initial claims. Over the month, mass layoff events in manufacturing decreased by 133, and initial claims decreased by 2,825. (See table 1.)

Chart 1. Mass layoff events, seasonally adjusted,  
February 2004-January 2009

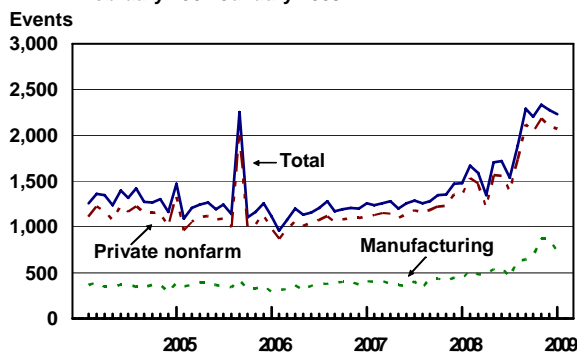
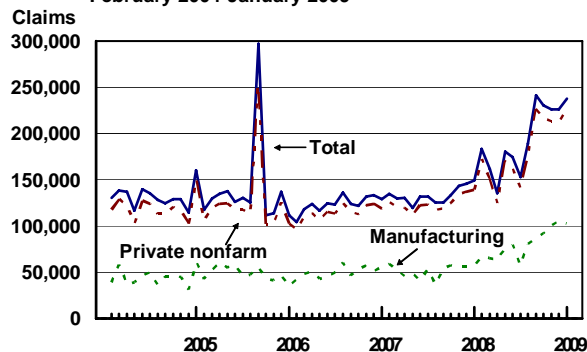


Chart 2. Mass layoff initial claims, seasonally adjusted,  
February 2004-January 2009



During the 14 months from December 2007 through January 2009, the total number of mass layoff events (seasonally adjusted) was 25,712, and the number of initial claims (seasonally adjusted) was 2,632,336. (December 2007 was the start of a recession as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research.)

The national unemployment rate was 7.6 percent in January 2009, seasonally adjusted, up from 7.2 percent the prior month and from 4.9 percent a year earlier. In January, total nonfarm payroll employment decreased by 598,000 over the month and by 3,500,000 from a year earlier.

**Table A. Industries with the largest number of mass layoff initial claims in January 2009**

Industry	Initial claims	January peak	
		Year	Initial claims
Temporary help services .....	25,467	1998	26,224
School and employee bus transportation .....	12,071	2005	14,526
Light truck and utility vehicle manufacturing .....	11,404	2009	11,404
Professional employer organizations .....	11,345	2009	11,345
Automobile manufacturing .....	7,770	2001	21,093
Hotels and motels, except casino hotels .....	6,592	2009	6,592
Motion picture and video production .....	6,020	1998	12,038
Discount department stores .....	5,561	2004	6,063
All other motor vehicle parts manufacturing .....	5,397	2009	5,397
All other plastics product manufacturing .....	4,478	2009	4,478

#### Industry Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

The number of mass layoff events in January was 3,806 on a not seasonally adjusted basis; the number of associated initial claims was 388,813. (See table 2.) Average weekly layoff events rose from 412 in January 2008 to 761 in January 2009, and average weekly initial claimants more than doubled from 38,626 to 77,763. This year, both average weekly events and initial claimants reached their highest January levels in program history (with data available back to 1996). Eleven major industry sectors reported program highs in terms of average weekly initial claimants for the month of January—mining; manufacturing; wholesale trade; retail trade; transportation and warehousing; finance and insurance; real estate and rental and leasing; administrative and waste services; educational services; health care and social assistance; and accommodation and food services.

The manufacturing sector accounted for 38 percent of all mass layoff events and 44 percent of initial claims filed in January 2009; a year earlier, manufacturing made up 30 percent of events and 35 percent of initial claims. This January, the number of manufacturing claimants was greatest in transportation equipment (57,173) and machinery (14,120). (See table 3.) The administrative and waste services industry accounted for 12 percent of mass layoff events and associated initial claims during the month.

The six-digit NAICS industry with the largest number of initial claims was temporary help services (25,467). Among the 10 industries with the highest levels of initial claims, 5 reached program highs for the month of January—all other plastics product manufacturing; light truck and utility vehicle manufacturing; all other motor vehicle parts manufacturing; professional employer organizations; and hotels and motels, except casino hotels. (See table A.)

#### Geographic Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Of the 4 census regions, the South registered the highest number of initial claims in January due to mass layoffs (115,630), followed by the Midwest (114,195), the West (81,846), and the Northeast (77,142). (See table 5.) Average weekly initial claims associated with mass layoffs increased over the year in all 4 regions, with the South (+14,934) and the Midwest (+12,282) experiencing the largest

increases. In 2009, the Northeast, Midwest, and the South regions reported their highest January levels of average weekly initial claims in program history.

Of the 9 geographic divisions, the East North Central (93,852) had the highest number of initial claims due to mass layoffs in January, followed by the Pacific (69,189) and the Middle Atlantic (68,728). (See table 5.) All divisions experienced over-the-year increases in average weekly initial claims, led by the East North Central (+10,279) and the South Atlantic (+7,779). This year, 6 of the 9 divisions reached January program highs in terms of average weekly initial claims—New England, Middle Atlantic, East North Central, South Atlantic, West South Central, and Mountain.

California recorded the highest number of initial claims filed due to mass layoff events in January with 54,153. The states with the next highest number of mass layoff initial claims were New York (31,893), Pennsylvania (29,656), and Ohio (27,971). (See table 6.) In 2009, 18 states reached program highs in average weekly initial claims for the month of January—Arizona, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Montana, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, and West Virginia. Forty-eight states registered over-the-year increases in average weekly initial claims associated with mass layoffs, led by Michigan (+3,540), Pennsylvania (+3,520), and Ohio (+3,256).

#### 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 February 2009 is scheduled to be released on Friday, March 20.

# 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 unem-

ployment 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 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, February 2005 to January 2009, seasonally adjusted**

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2005						
February .....	1,087	117,129	964	106,399	350	42,747
March .....	1,204	129,993	1,056	119,466	368	52,667
April .....	1,244	134,425	1,111	123,958	396	60,052
May .....	1,264	137,475	1,121	124,468	397	54,998
June .....	1,196	126,416	1,082	117,568	367	58,003
July .....	1,241	130,331	1,094	117,510	354	46,056
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

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

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2005						
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
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

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

Industry	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	January 2008	November 2008	December 2008	January 2009	January 2008	November 2008	December 2008	January 2009
<b>Seasonally adjusted</b>								
Total .....	1,476	2,333	2,275	2,227	149,068	225,639	226,117	237,902
Total, private nonfarm .....	1,350	2,185	2,100	2,070	139,076	213,288	212,559	225,490
Manufacturing .....	435	868	871	738	56,579	100,643	105,402	102,577
<b>Not seasonally adjusted</b>								
Total <sup>1</sup> .....	1,647	2,574	3,377	3,806	154,503	241,589	351,305	388,813
Total, private .....	1,592	2,502	3,278	3,709	148,901	235,560	343,963	380,158
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting .....	72	113	46	76	4,710	8,903	3,743	4,865
Total, private nonfarm .....	1,520	2,389	3,232	3,633	144,191	226,657	340,220	375,293
Mining .....	8	22	43	50	550	2,004	4,191	4,538
Utilities .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	3	6	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	332	355	( <sup>2</sup> )
Construction .....	198	382	544	388	13,532	29,775	40,579	27,762
Manufacturing .....	488	997	1,378	1,461	54,418	107,620	172,529	172,757
Food .....	57	71	77	84	5,024	7,123	7,797	8,083
Beverage and tobacco products .....	7	9	12	6	531	620	1,222	511
Textile mills .....	13	19	44	35	1,258	2,558	4,725	4,322
Textile product mills .....	8	10	7	19	950	669	672	2,811
Apparel .....	17	16	22	33	1,630	1,783	2,479	3,189
Leather and allied products .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	3	4	6	( <sup>2</sup> )	270	800	504
Wood products .....	46	93	86	104	4,780	9,439	8,465	9,870
Paper .....	6	28	34	38	469	2,645	4,384	3,977
Printing and related support activities .....	11	14	20	38	766	1,527	1,904	4,187
Petroleum and coal products .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	11	12	8	( <sup>2</sup> )	929	1,124	515
Chemicals .....	10	20	23	26	898	2,042	2,046	1,883
Plastics and rubber products .....	37	74	136	110	2,855	7,013	14,215	11,156
Nonmetallic mineral products .....	38	55	89	56	2,602	4,937	9,104	4,441
Primary metals .....	16	74	83	98	1,491	7,813	8,558	9,660
Fabricated metal products .....	40	104	145	151	3,144	8,905	12,576	13,746
Machinery .....	23	62	75	121	2,901	9,019	7,531	14,120
Computer and electronic products .....	18	40	53	76	1,222	3,592	5,245	6,747
Electrical equipment and appliances .....	7	27	51	53	784	2,891	9,049	5,807
Transportation equipment .....	86	190	352	316	17,920	25,042	64,336	57,173
Furniture and related products .....	34	55	37	48	4,127	6,716	4,764	6,928
Miscellaneous manufacturing .....	9	22	16	35	721	2,087	1,533	3,127
Wholesale trade .....	30	65	60	86	2,848	4,779	5,374	7,612
Retail trade .....	119	155	142	329	12,839	13,429	12,104	33,622
Transportation and warehousing .....	124	99	196	236	13,031	7,749	22,751	25,081
Information .....	43	48	71	69	4,668	5,390	9,138	9,405
Finance and insurance .....	50	48	40	88	4,285	3,591	2,998	7,683
Real estate and rental and leasing .....	8	18	16	26	462	1,084	1,382	1,870
Professional and technical services .....	41	66	76	87	3,829	6,695	6,280	7,032
Management of companies and enterprises .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	10	17	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	656	2,433	( <sup>2</sup> )
Administrative and waste services .....	232	280	348	473	20,639	26,341	31,069	46,646
Educational services .....	7	5	11	14	851	365	634	1,952
Health care and social assistance .....	27	33	36	41	1,767	2,775	2,626	4,279
Arts, entertainment, and recreation .....	38	33	23	49	2,445	2,642	1,503	4,421
Accommodation and food services .....	88	115	199	197	6,064	10,682	22,312	17,360
Other services, except public administration .....	13	10	24	25	1,381	748	1,821	2,155
Unclassified .....	-	-	2	1	-	-	141	49
Government .....	55	72	99	97	5,602	6,029	7,342	8,655
Federal .....	13	11	10	13	1,106	860	1,011	1,302
State .....	9	21	19	25	804	1,797	1,296	2,155
Local .....	33	40	70	59	3,692	3,372	5,035	5,198

<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, January 2007 to January 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								
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	1,110	199,250	35.4	61.3
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	1,421	259,234	43.2	74.5
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	<sup>r</sup> 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	<sup>r</sup> 259,084	35.9	<sup>r</sup> 70.4
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> 339,184	44.7	<sup>r</sup> 82.1
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	<sup>r</sup> 1,582	<sup>r</sup> 300,337	<sup>r</sup> 37.4	<sup>r</sup> 68.0
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>2,p</sup> 3,140	<sup>2,p</sup> 463,715	<sup>p</sup> 41.7	<sup>p</sup> 60.0
2009								
January .....	3,806	388,813	3,633	375,293				

<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			
	January 2008	November 2008	December 2008	January 2009	January 2008	November 2008	December 2008	January 2009
United States <sup>1</sup> .....	1,647	2,574	3,377	3,806	154,503	241,589	351,305	388,813
Northeast .....	349	314	491	787	32,949	28,791	44,901	77,142
New England .....	30	40	70	97	2,056	3,505	7,024	8,414
Middle Atlantic .....	319	274	421	690	30,893	25,286	37,877	68,728
South .....	324	616	815	1,052	32,769	56,608	94,307	115,630
South Atlantic .....	157	304	362	574	15,997	25,648	33,456	58,892
East South Central .....	129	196	296	279	13,585	19,725	42,388	32,215
West South Central .....	38	116	157	199	3,187	11,235	18,463	24,523
Midwest .....	416	824	1,278	1,024	42,229	85,730	146,155	114,195
East North Central .....	324	645	961	821	33,964	65,287	108,017	93,852
West North Central .....	92	179	317	203	8,265	20,443	38,138	20,343
West .....	558	820	793	943	46,556	70,460	65,942	81,846
Mountain .....	44	126	139	149	3,757	11,050	12,780	12,657
Pacific .....	514	694	654	794	42,799	59,410	53,162	69,189

<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			
	January 2008	November 2008	December 2008	January 2009	January 2008	November 2008	December 2008	January 2009
Total <sup>1</sup> .....	1,647	2,574	3,377	3,806	154,503	241,589	351,305	388,813
Alabama .....	82	48	88	100	10,160	5,289	14,160	10,588
Alaska .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	10	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	788
Arizona .....	4	20	13	24	290	1,603	1,213	1,941
Arkansas .....	4	21	25	13	293	2,026	2,517	1,462
California .....	468	580	546	651	38,715	47,690	43,265	54,153
Colorado .....	7	15	24	24	654	1,162	2,023	1,814
Connecticut .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	3	10	14	( <sup>2</sup> )	186	799	1,349
Delaware .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	6	8	5	( <sup>2</sup> )	415	817	1,052
District of Columbia .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Florida .....	70	151	104	235	5,366	10,582	6,931	19,301
Georgia .....	51	51	83	137	4,718	4,970	8,508	16,654
Hawaii .....	3	9	15	14	217	641	1,650	998
Idaho .....	7	27	25	21	496	2,298	2,347	1,746
Illinois .....	68	126	202	130	9,106	11,564	25,885	13,443
Indiana .....	34	111	156	117	2,955	13,420	16,762	10,734
Iowa .....	26	49	82	64	3,163	8,213	10,005	7,353
Kansas .....	8	14	38	21	490	1,321	7,949	2,447
Kentucky .....	28	78	131	80	2,304	9,210	21,570	12,492
Louisiana .....	7	13	17	29	739	1,093	2,430	3,396
Maine .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	7	18	( <sup>2</sup> )	451	530	1,618
Maryland .....	9	7	15	31	708	828	1,002	2,535
Massachusetts .....	11	18	38	33	791	1,459	4,289	2,782
Michigan .....	86	157	248	229	7,004	14,657	24,508	26,453
Minnesota .....	19	60	67	41	1,751	5,442	7,374	3,289
Mississippi .....	6	34	27	25	324	2,736	2,399	2,353
Missouri .....	37	44	107	62	2,664	3,087	10,625	5,239
Montana .....	6	11	8	14	579	1,226	630	1,491
Nebraska .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	12	5	( <sup>2</sup> )	450	1,334	1,070
Nevada .....	15	33	41	33	1,151	2,992	4,303	2,805
New Hampshire .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	4	7	( <sup>2</sup> )	311	255	465
New Jersey .....	35	46	80	90	2,613	5,665	6,910	7,179
New Mexico .....	4	9	16	13	473	554	1,170	822
New York .....	152	79	111	279	18,636	7,366	10,511	31,893
North Carolina .....	3	34	33	41	350	3,410	3,314	4,149
North Dakota .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	5	8	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,631	666	( <sup>2</sup> )
Ohio .....	71	120	224	199	9,352	11,680	27,836	27,971
Oklahoma .....	4	18	20	21	317	1,708	3,210	2,772
Oregon .....	28	60	51	76	2,769	7,259	4,413	9,005
Pennsylvania .....	132	149	230	321	9,644	12,255	20,456	29,656
Rhode Island .....	9	–	7	17	562	–	820	1,526
South Carolina .....	12	36	84	102	1,991	3,916	9,381	10,703
South Dakota .....	–	3	3	6	–	299	185	530
Tennessee .....	13	36	50	74	797	2,490	4,259	6,782
Texas .....	23	64	95	136	1,838	6,408	10,306	16,893
Utah .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	10	12	19	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,161	1,094	1,978
Vermont .....	4	11	4	8	248	1,098	331	674
Virginia .....	8	16	27	15	1,027	1,316	2,782	3,313
Washington .....	14	44	40	43	1,047	3,724	3,663	4,245
West Virginia .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	6	7	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	416	1,127
Wisconsin .....	65	131	131	146	5,547	13,966	13,026	15,251
Wyoming .....	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	( <sup>2</sup> )
Puerto Rico .....	10	14	16	29	1,120	1,686	1,285	2,992

<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.