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MASS LAYOFFS IN NOVEMBER 2006

In November, employers took 1,208 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 136,415, on a seasonally adjusted basis. The number of mass layoff events increased by 37 from the prior month, and the number of associated initial claims increased by 22,691. During November, 415 mass layoff events were reported in the manufacturing sector, seasonally adjusted, resulting in 60,827 initial claims. Both the number of events and the number of initial claims in manufacturing were higher in November than a month earlier. (See table 1.)

Chart 1. Mass layoff events, seasonally adjusted, December 2001-November 2006

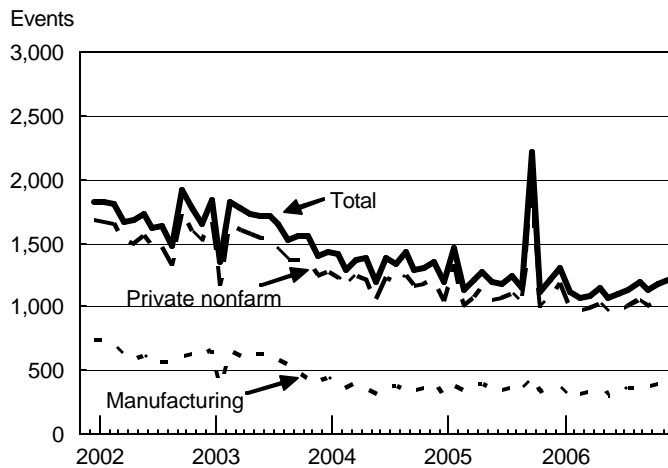
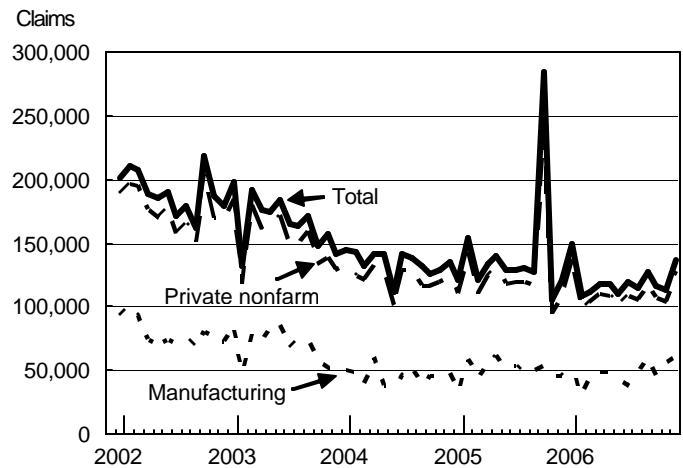


Chart 2. Mass layoff initial claims, seasonally adjusted, December 2001-November 2006



The national unemployment rate was 4.5 percent in November, seasonally adjusted, essentially unchanged from 4.4 percent the prior month and down from 5.0 percent a year earlier. Total nonfarm payroll employment, seasonally adjusted, increased by 132,000 over the month and by about 1.8 million over the year.

Industry Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

The 10 industries reporting the highest numbers of mass layoff initial claims, not seasonally adjusted, accounted for 30 percent of the total initial claims in November. The industry with the highest number of initial claims was highway, street, and bridge construction with 7,362, followed by temporary help services

Table A. Industries with the largest number of mass layoff initial claims in November 2006

Industry	Initial claims	November peak	
		Year	Initial claims
Highway, street, and bridge construction	7,362	2001	14,805
Temporary help services	6,511	2000	19,023
Motion picture and video production	5,379	2000	8,664
Food service contractors	4,483	2006	4,483
Travel trailer and camper manufacturing	3,548	2006	3,548
AC, refrigeration, and forced air heating	3,333	2006	3,333
Automobile manufacturing	3,031	2001	7,202
Casino hotels	2,706	2006	2,706
Farm labor contractors and crew leaders	2,475	1999	11,613
Professional employer organizations	2,099	2002	4,088

with 6,511, and motion picture and video production with 5,379. Together, these three industries accounted for 14 percent of all initial claims due to mass layoffs during the month. (See table A.)

The manufacturing sector accounted for 35 percent of all mass layoff events and 43 percent of all initial claims filed in November; a year earlier, manufacturing comprised 29 percent of events and 36 percent of initial claims. In November 2006, the number of manufacturing claimants was highest in transportation equipment manufacturing (13,352, mostly in motor vehicle manufacturing), followed by food manufacturing (7,222) and machinery manufacturing (6,563). (See table 3.)

Construction accounted for 16 percent of events and 13 percent of initial claims in November, mostly from heavy and civil engineering construction. Administrative and waste services comprised 12 percent of events and 9 percent of initial claims filed over the month, with the majority of layoffs in temporary help services and professional employer organizations. Accommodation and food services reported 6 percent of events and 7 percent of initial claims, mainly from food service contractors. Eight percent of all layoff events and 5 percent of initial claims filed were from agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, primarily from the farm labor contractors and crew leaders industry.

Government establishments accounted for 3 percent of both events and initial claims filed, largely from executive, legislative, and general government and administration of economic programs.

On a not seasonally adjusted basis, the number of mass layoff events in November, at 1,315, was up by 61 from a year earlier, and the number of associated initial claims increased by 20,059 to 136,186. (See table 2.) The largest over-the-year increases in initial claims were reported in machinery manufacturing (+3,653), motion picture and sound recording industries (+3,487), and wood products manufacturing (+2,691). The largest over-the-year decreases in mass layoff initial claims were reported in apparel manufacturing (-1,305), general merchandise stores (-1,176), and amusements, gambling, and recreation (-1,118).

From January through November 2006, the total number of initial claims due to mass layoffs, at 1,229,888, was the lowest reported for any January-November period in program history. Collection of comparable mass layoff data for the January-November period began in 1996.

Geographic Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Among the four census regions, the highest number of initial claims in November due to mass layoffs was in the Midwest, 49,067. Transportation equipment manufacturing and administrative and support services together accounted for 33 percent of all mass layoff initial claims in that region during the month. The West had the second largest number of initial claims among the regions, 38,860, followed by the South, 27,536, and the Northeast 20,723. (See table 5.)

The number of initial claimants in mass layoffs increased over the year in three of the four regions—the Midwest (+14,166), the West (+8,196), and the Northeast (+1,598). The South experienced the only regional decrease (-3,901). Five geographic divisions had over-the-year increases in the numbers of initial claims associated with mass layoffs, with the largest increase in the East North Central division (+12,111), followed by the Pacific division (+8,291). Of the four divisions with over-the-year decreases, the largest were in the West South Central (-2,918) and South Atlantic (-1,796).

Among the states, California recorded the highest number of initial claims filed due to mass layoff events in November (27,433), followed by Michigan (10,636), Wisconsin (10,523), Pennsylvania (8,518), and Indiana (7,285). These five states accounted for 50 percent of all mass layoff events and 47 percent of all associated initial claims for unemployment insurance. (See table 6.)

California had the largest over-the-year increase in the number of initial claims (+6,109), mostly due to layoffs in motion picture and sound recording industries. Michigan had the next largest increase in initial claims (+5,650), followed by Indiana (+4,474). The largest over-the-year decreases in claims occurred in Florida (-4,931) and Louisiana (-2,801).

From January to November, California reported 283,059 mass layoff initial claims, 23 percent of the national total. The states with the next largest number of claims over this period were Michigan (105,122), Pennsylvania (75,112), New York (64,907), and Ohio (64,443).

Note

The monthly data series in this release cover mass layoffs of 50 or more workers beginning in a given month, regardless of the duration of the layoffs. For private nonfarm establishments, information on the length of the layoff is obtained later and issued in a quarterly release that reports on mass layoffs lasting more than 30 days (referred to as “extended mass layoffs”). The quarterly release provides more information on the industry classification and location of the establishment and on the demographics of the laid-off workers. Because monthly figures include short-term layoffs of 30 days or less, the sum of the figures for the 3 months in a quarter will be higher than the quarterly figure for mass layoffs of more than 30 days. (See table 4.) See the Technical Note for more detailed definitions.

The report on Mass Layoffs in December 2006 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, January 24, 2007. Monthly release dates for the balance of 2007 are as follows:

February 23	May 23	August 23	November 21
March 22	June 22	September 21	December 21
April 20	July 20	October 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 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, December 2002 to November 2006, seasonally adjusted

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2002						
December	1,841	198,678	1,659	184,368	661	84,048
2003						
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
2004						
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
2005						
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
2006						
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
July	1,125	114,895	1,009	105,829	363	47,287
August	1,193	127,944	1,060	117,993	357	59,256
September	1,132	116,773	1,008	107,431	381	45,040
October	1,171	113,724	1,045	104,126	398	54,852
November	1,208	136,415	1,099	127,657	415	60,827

Table 2. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, December 2002 to November 2006, not seasonally adjusted

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

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

Industry	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	November 2005	September 2006	October 2006	November 2006	November 2005	September 2006	October 2006	November 2006
Seasonally adjusted								
Total	1,205	1,132	1,171	1,208	120,783	116,773	113,724	136,415
Total, private nonfarm	1,074	1,008	1,045	1,099	109,680	107,431	104,126	127,657
Manufacturing	359	381	398	415	45,069	45,040	54,852	60,827
Not seasonally adjusted								
Total ¹	1,254	865	964	1,315	116,127	87,699	98,804	136,186
Total, private	1,187	819	913	1,273	109,395	83,317	93,939	132,337
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	108	34	93	101	7,213	2,043	5,806	7,328
Total, private nonfarm	1,079	785	820	1,172	102,182	81,274	88,133	125,009
Mining	7	(²)	(²)	7	509	(²)	(²)	648
Utilities	(²)	(²)	-	3	(²)	(²)	-	161
Construction	192	99	100	212	15,824	6,643	6,445	17,364
Manufacturing	363	296	311	455	41,442	39,076	46,737	58,473
Food	66	32	56	59	7,092	2,763	5,246	7,222
Beverage and tobacco products	6	6	9	8	416	581	711	502
Textile mills	19	12	11	14	2,734	1,751	1,388	2,247
Textile product mills	6	5	(²)	9	444	465	(²)	1,325
Apparel	13	9	9	6	2,125	1,073	667	820
Leather and allied products	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Wood products	20	28	35	53	2,353	2,645	3,548	5,044
Paper	8	6	6	9	479	741	456	854
Printing and related support activities	8	(²)	5	(²)	574	(²)	315	(²)
Petroleum and coal products	(²)	4	(²)	8	(²)	235	(²)	635
Chemicals	7	4	4	6	510	284	332	489
Plastics and rubber products	19	16	13	24	1,469	1,786	1,295	2,716
Nonmetallic mineral products	11	6	11	17	1,005	835	787	1,991
Primary metals	17	7	15	28	1,475	876	1,349	3,154
Fabricated metal products	20	22	16	35	1,751	2,149	1,395	3,710
Machinery	24	24	24	34	2,910	4,772	5,167	6,563
Computer and electronic products	12	8	8	21	1,001	451	631	1,711
Electrical equipment and appliances	5	11	9	11	554	1,395	1,879	2,588
Transportation equipment	76	69	55	79	11,665	13,330	19,224	13,352
Furniture and related products	15	15	11	21	1,804	1,919	1,040	2,075
Miscellaneous manufacturing	6	7	6	9	676	571	629	1,145
Wholesale trade	21	12	13	17	1,687	908	829	1,328
Retail trade	61	72	75	54	5,176	6,619	6,557	4,681
Transportation and warehousing	45	24	31	48	3,479	1,965	3,053	3,583
Information	21	31	23	20	2,395	3,337	2,516	6,096
Finance and insurance	14	26	26	23	1,307	1,937	2,123	1,376
Real estate and rental and leasing	3	4	3	5	122	311	416	270
Professional and technical services	34	22	17	27	3,056	3,222	1,325	3,137
Management of companies and enterprises	(²)	(²)	(²)	5	(²)	(²)	(²)	387
Administrative and waste services	138	110	140	158	11,350	9,950	12,596	12,907
Educational services	(²)	6	(²)	3	(²)	436	(²)	200
Health care and social assistance	34	21	9	21	2,555	2,383	546	1,696
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	40	15	22	27	3,623	944	1,475	2,266
Accommodation and food services	88	36	40	81	8,204	2,728	2,583	9,883
Other services, except public administration	8	6	5	6	668	453	287	553
Unclassified	6	-	-	-	436	-	-	-
Government	67	46	51	42	6,732	4,382	4,865	3,849
Federal	15	8	16	10	1,608	852	1,721	970
State	24	10	17	12	2,527	1,272	1,489	1,057
Local	28	28	18	20	2,597	2,258	1,655	1,822

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, October 2004 to November 2006, 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
2004								
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
2005								
January	2,564	263,952	2,421	253,409				
February	810	74,644	722	68,372				
March	806	88,937	733	83,793				
First Quarter	4,180	427,533	3,876	405,574	1,142	185,486	29.5	45.7
April	1,373	158,582	1,263	148,133				
May	986	101,358	891	93,332				
June	1,157	120,463	941	103,307				
Second Quarter	3,516	380,403	3,095	344,772	1,203	212,673	38.9	61.7
July	1,981	244,216	1,745	222,377				
August	645	67,582	598	63,484				
September	1,662	213,281	1,505	179,042				
Third Quarter	4,288	525,079	3,848	464,903	1,136	190,186	29.5	40.9
October	905	91,941	757	80,694				
November	1,254	116,127	1,079	102,182				
December	2,323	254,258	2,168	242,753				
Fourth Quarter	4,482	462,326	4,004	425,629	1,400	246,181	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	192,793	36.5	69.6
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	263,787	44.3	79.4
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	^{2,p} 836	^{2,p} 104,458	^p 30.1	^p 34.3
October	964	98,804	820	88,133				
November	1,315	136,186	1,172	125,009				

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			
	November 2005	September 2006	October 2006	November 2006	November 2005	September 2006	October 2006	November 2006
United States ¹	1,254	865	964	1,315	116,127	87,699	98,804	136,186
Northeast	218	126	143	207	19,125	12,451	13,504	20,723
New England	24	20	14	25	2,703	2,532	966	2,090
Middle Atlantic	194	106	129	182	16,422	9,919	12,538	18,633
South	279	209	183	227	31,437	23,990	23,687	27,536
South Atlantic	165	98	111	113	14,596	10,807	9,228	12,800
East South Central	42	50	46	54	5,296	7,830	11,517	6,109
West South Central	72	61	26	60	11,545	5,353	2,942	8,627
Midwest	355	208	223	429	34,901	25,348	28,833	49,067
East North Central	279	167	177	333	27,180	19,269	22,646	39,291
West North Central	76	41	46	96	7,721	6,079	6,187	9,776
West	402	322	415	452	30,664	25,910	32,780	38,860
Mountain	50	18	35	49	4,552	2,092	3,180	4,457
Pacific	352	304	380	403	26,112	23,818	29,600	34,403

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			
	November 2005	September 2006	October 2006	November 2006	November 2005	September 2006	October 2006	November 2006
Total ¹	1,254	865	964	1,315	116,127	87,699	98,804	136,186
Alabama	6	13	5	12	783	1,015	467	1,512
Alaska	4	(²)	4	6	401	(²)	266	716
Arizona	4	(²)	3	(²)	350	(²)	295	(²)
Arkansas	7	(²)	—	5	1,866	(²)	—	1,014
California	302	281	336	327	21,324	21,642	25,931	27,433
Colorado	7	3	6	9	758	294	517	691
Connecticut	3	4	(²)	3	235	414	(²)	318
Delaware	—	(²)	—	—	—	(²)	—	—
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	100	46	56	35	7,138	3,627	3,289	2,207
Georgia	24	20	16	28	2,511	1,555	2,207	3,904
Hawaii	(²)	(²)	5	(²)	(²)	(²)	422	(²)
Idaho	11	(²)	6	12	976	(²)	664	963
Illinois	34	38	39	55	3,600	3,578	5,508	5,849
Indiana	29	25	19	44	2,811	3,166	4,281	7,285
Iowa	20	8	15	19	1,636	817	2,664	2,352
Kansas	6	8	3	7	647	986	176	822
Kentucky	23	23	24	24	3,521	5,133	9,645	3,341
Louisiana	36	26	4	13	4,030	2,041	365	1,229
Maine	(²)	(²)	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	(²)	322
Maryland	(²)	4	6	9	(²)	433	574	1,236
Massachusetts	10	10	10	9	650	937	707	665
Michigan	62	34	43	82	4,986	4,072	6,432	10,636
Minnesota	27	9	10	39	2,503	2,377	880	3,360
Mississippi	(²)	7	3	8	(²)	847	202	443
Missouri	19	12	13	26	2,640	1,254	901	2,448
Montana	7	(²)	5	7	770	(²)	672	789
Nebraska	(²)	4	4	(²)	(²)	645	345	(²)
Nevada	13	7	4	15	1,144	1,018	274	1,704
New Hampshire	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	(²)	—	(²)
New Jersey	32	12	15	47	3,239	1,898	1,043	7,197
New Mexico	3	3	6	5	201	175	465	258
New York	36	33	39	33	3,197	3,126	4,575	2,918
North Carolina	10	7	7	13	841	842	592	1,423
North Dakota	(²)	—	(²)	4	(²)	—	(²)	406
Ohio	52	39	35	48	5,607	5,276	2,890	4,998
Oklahoma	4	3	4	5	596	269	691	890
Oregon	16	9	19	32	1,610	958	1,818	2,668
Pennsylvania	126	61	75	102	9,986	4,895	6,920	8,518
Rhode Island	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	(²)	—	(²)
South Carolina	18	9	16	16	2,251	1,645	1,837	1,994
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	11	7	14	10	905	835	1,203	813
Texas	25	30	18	37	5,053	2,916	1,886	5,494
Utah	3	—	(²)	—	218	—	(²)	—
Vermont	7	(²)	(²)	6	1,285	(²)	(²)	582
Virginia	10	8	9	11	1,570	1,748	598	1,979
Washington	29	10	16	36	2,695	909	1,163	3,390
West Virginia	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	(²)	207	(²)	(²)
Wisconsin	102	31	41	104	10,176	3,177	3,535	10,523
Wyoming	(²)	—	3	—	(²)	—	179	—
Puerto Rico	12	12	6	7	1,202	1,714	729	626

¹ See footnote 1, table 3.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

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