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Media contact: 691-5902

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MASS LAYOFFS IN NOVEMBER 2007

In November, employers took 1,300 mass layoff actions, seasonally adjusted, as measured by new filings for unemployment insurance benefits during the month, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. Each action involved at least 50 persons from a single employer; the number of workers involved totaled 136,924, on a seasonally adjusted basis. The number of mass layoff events in November decreased by 20 from the prior month, while the number of associated initial claims rose by 5,144. Over the month, 402 mass layoff events were reported in the manufacturing sector, seasonally adjusted, resulting in 55,926 initial claims. Compared with October, mass layoff activity in manufacturing decreased by 22 events, and initial claims decreased by 367. (See table 1.)

Chart 1. Mass layoff events, seasonally adjusted, December 2002-November 2007

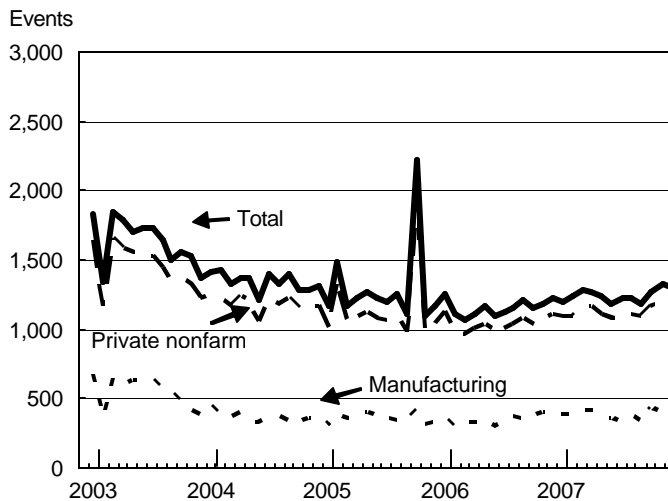
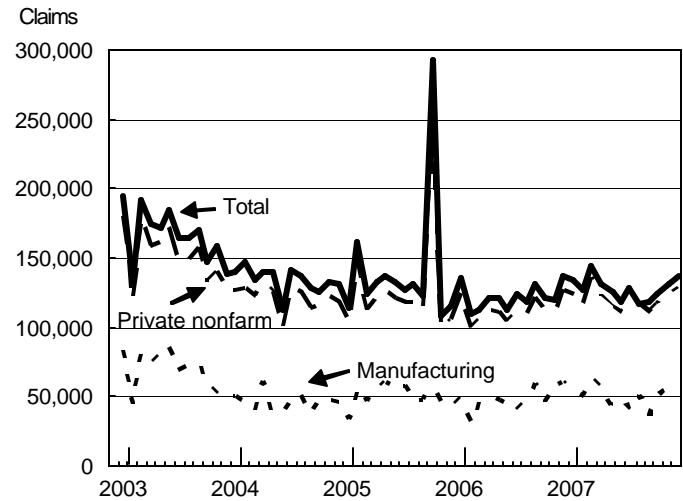


Chart 2. Mass layoff initial claims, seasonally adjusted, December 2002-November 2007



From January through November 2007, the total number of events (seasonally adjusted), at 13,734, and initial claims (seasonally adjusted), at 1,408,852, were higher than in January-November 2006 when the totals were 12,627 and 1,328,251, respectively.

The national unemployment rate was 4.7 percent in November, unchanged from the prior month and up from November 2006 (4.5 percent). Total nonfarm payroll employment increased by 94,000 in November 2007 and by 1.5 million from a year earlier.

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

Industry	Initial claims	November peak	
		Year	Initial claims
Highway, street, and bridge construction	13,305	2001	14,805
Temporary help services	12,079	2000	19,023
Automobile manufacturing	8,416	2007	8,416
Food service contractors	6,163	2007	6,163
Motion picture and video production	4,565	2000	8,664
School and employee bus transportation	4,547	2007	4,547
Farm labor contractors and crew leaders	4,062	1999	11,613
Air-conditioning, refrigeration, and forced air heating	3,768	2007	3,768
Professional employer organizations	3,419	2002	4,088
Household refrigerator and home freezer manufacturing	(¹)	1999	5,602

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

Industry Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

The 10 industries reporting the highest numbers of mass layoff initial claims, not seasonally adjusted, accounted for 32 percent of all such initial claims in November. The industry with the highest number of initial claims was highway, street, and bridge construction with 13,305, followed by temporary help services (12,079) and automobile manufacturing (8,416). Together, these three industries accounted for 17 percent of all initial claims due to mass layoffs during the month. (See table A.)

The manufacturing sector accounted for 29 percent of all mass layoff events and 38 percent of all related initial claims filed in November; a year earlier, manufacturing made up 35 percent of events and 43 percent of initial claims. In November 2007, the number of manufacturing claimants was highest in transportation equipment manufacturing (23,323, largely in automobile manufacturing), followed by wood product manufacturing (8,094) and food manufacturing (6,642). (See table 3.)

Construction accounted for 18 percent of events and 14 percent of initial claims in November, primarily from highway, street, and bridge construction. Administrative and waste services made up 12 percent of mass layoff events and 11 percent of initial claims, primarily from temporary help services and professional employer organizations. Accommodation and food services comprised 6 percent of all mass layoff events and 5 percent of related initial claims, mainly from food service contractors. Eight percent of all mass layoff events and 5 percent of related initial claims filed were from the agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting industry, largely from farm labor contractors and crew leaders.

On a not seasonally adjusted basis, the number of mass layoff events in November, at 1,799, was up by 484 from a year earlier, and the number of associated initial claims increased by 62,034 to 198,220. (See

table 2.) This is due in part to a calendar effect; November 2007 contained 5 weeks for possible mass layoffs compared with 4 weeks in November last year. (See the Technical Note for an explanation of how the number of weeks for data collection can vary from month to month. Also, note that adjustments are made for the calendar effects in the previously mentioned seasonally adjusted series.) The largest over-the-year increases in initial claims were reported in transportation equipment manufacturing (+9,971) and administrative and support services (+9,145). The largest over-the-year decrease in mass layoff initial claims was reported in fabricated metal product manufacturing (-1,369). Layoff activity in credit intermediation and related activities registered an over-the-year increase for the ninth consecutive month.

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, with 62,163. Transportation equipment manufacturing and heavy and civil engineering construction together accounted for 45 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 with 59,152, followed by the South with 42,139 and the Northeast with 34,766. (See table 5.)

The number of initial claimants in mass layoffs increased over the year in all four regions—the West (+20,292), the South (+14,603), the Northeast (+14,043), and the Midwest (+13,096)—although this may be due, in part, to the calendar effect. All 9 geographic divisions had over-the-year increases in the numbers of initial claims associated with mass layoffs, with the largest increases in the Pacific (+17,856), East North Central (+12,661), and Middle Atlantic (+12,379) divisions.

California recorded the highest number of initial claims filed due to mass layoff events in November (44,127), reflecting layoffs in administrative and support services and in agriculture and forestry support activities. Other states with large numbers of mass layoff related claims were Pennsylvania (17,120), Michigan (15,578), and Wisconsin (13,663). These four states accounted for 47 percent of all mass layoff events and 46 percent of all initial claims for unemployment insurance in November. (See table 6.)

California had the largest over-the-year increase in the number of initial claims (+16,694); this was partially due to more mass layoff activity in administrative and support services. States having the next largest increases in initial claims were Pennsylvania (+8,602), Michigan (+4,942), New York (+4,740), and Georgia (+3,596). The largest over-the-year decreases in claims occurred in North Carolina (-966) and New Jersey (-963).

Note

The monthly data series in this release cover mass layoffs of 50 or more workers beginning in a given month, regardless of the duration of the layoffs. For private nonfarm employers, information on the length of the layoff is obtained later and issued in a quarterly release that reports on mass layoffs lasting more than 30 days (referred to as “extended mass layoffs”). The quarterly release provides more information on the nature of the layoff and the location of the employer, and on the demographics of the laid-off workers. Because monthly figures include short-term layoffs of 30 days or less, the sum of the figures for the 3 months in

a quarter will be higher than the quarterly figure for mass layoffs of more than 30 days. (See table 4.) See the Technical Note for more detailed definitions.

The report on Mass Layoffs in December 2007 is scheduled to be released on Thursday, January 24, 2008. The reference months and release dates for the balance of 2008 are as follows:

Jan. – Feb. 27	April – May 22	July – Aug. 22	Oct. – Nov. 21
Feb. – March 21	May – June 20	Aug. – Sept. 23	Nov. – Dec. 19
March – April 23	June – July 23	Sept. – Oct. 22	

Revision of Seasonally Adjusted Mass Layoff Data

In accordance with usual practice, the Mass Layoffs release for December 2007, scheduled for January 24, 2008, will incorporate annual updating of seasonal adjustment factors. Seasonally adjusted estimates back to January 2003 are subject to revision.

Upcoming Changes to Mass Layoff Data

With the release of January 2008 data on February 27, 2008, the Mass Layoff Statistics program will revise the basis for industry classification from the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) to the 2007 NAICS. The new classification reflects minor definitional changes within manufacturing, telecommunications, financial activities, and professional, scientific, and technical services. Several industry titles and descriptions will also be updated.

For additional information on the 2007 NAICS, see <http://www.census.gov/epcd/www/naics.html>.

Technical Note

The Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program is a federal-state program that uses a standardized automated approach to identifying, describing, and tracking the effects of major job cutbacks, using data from each state's unemployment insurance database. Each month, states report on employers which have at least 50 initial claims filed against them during a consecutive 5-week period. These employers then are contacted by the state agency to determine whether these separations lasted 31 days or longer, and, if so, other information concerning the layoff is collected. States report on layoffs lasting more than 1 month on a quarterly basis.

A given month contains an aggregation of the weekly unemployment insurance claims filings for the Sunday through Saturday weeks in that month. All weeks are included for the particular month, except if the first day of the month falls on Saturday. In this case, the week is included in the prior month's tabulations. This means that some months will contain 4 weeks and others, 5 weeks, the number of weeks in a given month may be different from year to year, and the number of weeks in a year may vary. Therefore, analysis of over-the-month and over-the-year change in not seasonally adjusted series should take this calendar effect into consideration.

The MLS program resumed operations in April 1995 after it had been terminated in November 1992 due to lack of funding. Prior to April 1995, monthly layoff statistics were not available.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 202-691-5200; TDD message referral phone number: 1-800-877-8339.

Definitions

Employer. Employers in the MLS program include those covered by state unemployment insurance laws. Information on employers is obtained from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program, which is administered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

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

entitlement to and eligibility for compensation, or for a subsequent period of unemployment within a benefit year or period of eligibility.

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

Seasonal adjustment

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

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

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

Table 1. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, December 2003 to November 2007, seasonally adjusted

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2003						
December	1,412	139,423	1,243	127,356	445	50,923
2004						
January	1,428	146,692	1,232	128,191	394	45,544
February	1,320	134,626	1,170	122,329	367	40,849
March	1,372	139,716	1,237	130,737	401	59,987
April	1,374	140,190	1,202	124,962	349	38,197
May	1,209	113,091	1,047	99,615	330	38,965
June	1,403	141,048	1,231	128,137	366	47,015
July	1,330	137,484	1,180	126,106	372	51,424
August	1,394	127,671	1,224	113,376	345	36,963
September	1,277	125,351	1,154	115,343	338	46,955
October	1,288	132,250	1,172	122,831	362	47,571
November	1,314	130,558	1,171	118,904	378	46,276
December	1,170	114,641	1,013	103,434	301	33,022
2005						
January	1,489	160,986	1,353	150,640	383	56,133
February	1,172	123,377	1,045	112,752	358	45,794
March	1,219	132,035	1,079	122,013	377	55,061
April	1,263	137,381	1,132	126,747	398	60,826
May	1,226	133,221	1,085	120,899	382	54,886
June	1,194	126,834	1,074	117,712	359	57,018
July	1,248	131,500	1,101	118,800	353	47,136
August	1,109	123,125	986	111,879	338	46,915
September	2,217	292,177	1,998	246,227	419	56,289
October	1,098	108,665	977	99,402	321	44,666
November	1,167	115,803	1,036	104,576	330	43,307
December	1,253	135,721	1,125	124,632	372	48,592
2006						
January	1,112	109,429	984	99,277	282	29,911
February	1,065	112,742	973	105,055	329	46,548
March	1,105	120,954	1,003	112,730	335	50,149
April	1,175	121,376	1,041	111,369	365	48,038
May	1,098	113,195	982	103,839	297	42,993
June	1,130	123,558	1,007	113,037	331	40,500
July	1,160	118,843	1,038	109,509	372	49,069
August	1,218	131,105	1,083	120,923	367	58,983
September	1,158	120,795	1,043	111,876	392	46,802
October	1,186	119,914	1,069	111,036	401	55,795
November	1,220	136,340	1,111	127,286	411	60,599
December	1,201	133,818	1,099	124,526	390	53,828
2007						
January	1,237	126,368	1,095	115,615	389	51,141
February	1,280	143,977	1,166	135,252	419	64,072
March	1,276	130,687	1,165	122,150	420	54,441
April	1,239	126,194	1,109	115,870	387	43,939
May	1,182	118,414	1,079	110,880	365	48,872
June	1,219	127,897	1,094	117,787	340	39,273
July	1,221	124,835	1,115	116,744	383	50,036
August	1,189	118,120	1,092	110,946	325	35,676
September	1,271	123,656	1,173	116,775	428	50,636
October	1,320	131,780	1,201	123,051	424	56,293
November	1,300	136,924	1,188	128,807	402	55,926

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

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2003						
December	1,929	192,633	1,793	182,750	648	77,915
2004						
January	2,428	239,454	2,226	220,687	848	89,551
February	941	84,201	832	76,577	240	23,043
March	920	92,554	847	87,782	258	34,686
April	1,458	157,314	1,316	142,657	343	36,172
May	988	87,501	878	78,786	219	22,141
June	1,379	134,588	1,077	110,804	222	27,307
July	2,094	253,929	1,860	234,877	885	145,895
August	809	69,033	745	63,876	194	17,698
September	708	68,972	637	63,102	189	25,808
October	1,242	127,918	1,101	117,375	372	48,265
November	1,399	130,423	1,201	115,549	412	44,243
December	1,614	161,271	1,487	152,092	436	50,726
2005						
January	2,564	263,952	2,421	253,409	823	108,985
February	810	74,644	722	68,372	230	24,931
March	806	88,937	733	83,793	246	33,030
April	1,373	158,582	1,263	148,133	395	59,129
May	986	101,358	891	93,332	249	30,424
June	1,157	120,463	941	103,307	216	32,783
July	1,981	244,216	1,745	222,377	856	136,210
August	645	67,582	598	63,484	188	22,531
September	1,662	213,281	1,505	179,042	318	47,497
October	905	91,941	757	80,694	249	37,276
November	1,254	116,127	1,079	102,182	363	41,442
December	2,323	254,258	2,168	242,753	706	96,382
2006						
January	1,245	117,946	1,123	108,701	331	35,097
February	719	66,555	658	62,208	210	24,892
March	921	111,838	856	106,177	285	44,688
April	1,140	121,589	1,038	112,964	296	39,538
May	872	84,809	794	78,663	192	23,570
June	1,489	164,761	1,224	140,687	319	41,095
July	1,511	166,857	1,335	154,342	648	96,152
August	708	72,844	656	69,054	203	28,494
September	865	87,699	785	81,274	296	39,076
October	964	98,804	820	88,133	311	46,737
November	1,315	136,186	1,172	125,009	455	58,473
December	2,249	254,503	2,126	244,783	735	105,462
2007						
January	1,407	134,984	1,263	124,475	456	53,615
February	935	86,696	861	82,097	273	36,170
March	1,082	123,974	1,015	118,431	367	49,886
April	1,219	127,444	1,115	118,040	309	35,229
May	923	85,816	856	81,153	224	26,527
June	1,599	172,810	1,318	148,669	313	36,571
July	1,599	175,419	1,450	164,939	684	101,390
August	963	93,458	908	88,345	220	23,361
September	717	67,385	667	64,026	246	29,381
October	1,083	108,455	929	97,716	338	50,918
November	1,799	198,220	1,593	181,184	514	75,413

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

Industry	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	November 2006	September 2007	October 2007	November 2007	November 2006	September 2007	October 2007	November 2007
Seasonally adjusted								
Total	1,220	1,271	1,320	1,300	136,340	123,656	131,780	136,924
Total, private nonfarm	1,111	1,173	1,201	1,188	127,286	116,775	123,051	128,807
Manufacturing	411	428	424	402	60,599	50,636	56,293	55,926
Not seasonally adjusted								
Total ¹	1,315	717	1,083	1,799	136,186	67,385	108,455	198,220
Total, private	1,273	688	1,033	1,729	132,337	65,205	103,897	191,917
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	101	21	104	136	7,328	1,179	6,181	10,733
Total, private nonfarm	1,172	667	929	1,593	125,009	64,026	97,716	181,184
Mining	7	(²)	(²)	11	648	(²)	(²)	928
Utilities	3	–	–	(²)	161	–	–	(²)
Construction	212	70	114	324	17,364	4,283	7,126	28,277
Manufacturing	455	246	338	514	58,473	29,381	50,918	75,413
Food	59	31	50	62	7,222	2,873	5,264	6,642
Beverage and tobacco products	8	(²)	8	9	502	(²)	603	746
Textile mills	14	4	8	27	2,247	448	732	5,381
Textile product mills	9	4	4	5	1,325	410	232	608
Apparel	6	12	6	10	820	1,180	408	625
Leather and allied products	(²)	–	(²)	4	(²)	–	(²)	376
Wood products	53	27	31	69	5,044	2,461	3,582	8,094
Paper	9	5	10	9	854	389	708	696
Printing and related support activities	(²)	(²)	7	11	(²)	(²)	434	763
Petroleum and coal products	8	–	(²)	8	635	–	(²)	624
Chemicals	6	3	6	6	489	186	907	668
Plastics and rubber products	24	13	11	27	2,716	1,066	1,133	2,568
Nonmetallic mineral products	17	9	8	24	1,991	941	440	2,493
Primary metals	28	15	16	27	3,154	1,678	1,579	2,955
Fabricated metal products	35	16	18	24	3,710	1,473	1,367	2,341
Machinery	34	19	18	40	6,563	3,021	5,459	6,289
Computer and electronic products	21	15	10	13	1,711	1,381	674	987
Electrical equipment and appliances	11	10	12	15	2,588	2,881	1,516	5,418
Transportation equipment	79	51	88	93	13,352	7,759	23,399	23,323
Furniture and related products	21	7	18	23	2,075	791	1,504	3,164
Miscellaneous manufacturing	9	(²)	5	8	1,145	(²)	538	652
Wholesale trade	17	17	13	40	1,328	1,053	1,571	3,095
Retail trade	54	67	66	93	4,681	5,657	5,881	8,199
Transportation and warehousing	48	17	31	82	3,583	1,415	3,153	7,499
Information	20	32	33	28	6,096	5,420	3,645	5,386
Finance and insurance	23	40	60	43	1,376	2,649	4,640	3,898
Real estate and rental and leasing	5	3	8	7	270	285	616	539
Professional and technical services	27	23	26	51	3,137	2,683	1,968	7,435
Management of companies and enterprises	5	(²)	5	(²)	387	(²)	382	(²)
Administrative and waste services	158	85	140	217	12,907	6,325	10,778	22,050
Educational services	3	(²)	(²)	–	200	(²)	(²)	–
Health care and social assistance	21	13	20	24	1,696	998	1,708	2,522
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	27	11	21	36	2,266	716	1,521	3,543
Accommodation and food services	81	37	47	107	9,883	2,681	3,346	10,865
Other services, except public administration	6	(²)	3	10	553	(²)	175	1,062
Unclassified	–	–	1	1	–	–	74	57
Government	42	29	50	70	3,849	2,180	4,558	6,303
Federal	10	5	16	19	970	408	1,412	1,928
State	12	7	16	20	1,057	777	1,431	1,786
Local	20	17	18	31	1,822	995	1,715	2,589

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 2005 to November 2007, not seasonally adjusted

Date	Total mass layoffs		Private nonfarm					
			Mass layoffs		Extended mass layoffs lasting more than 30 days		Realization rates ¹	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2005								
October	905	91,941	757	80,694				
November	1,254	116,127	1,079	102,182				
December	2,323	254,258	2,168	242,753				
Fourth Quarter	4,482	462,326	4,004	425,629	1,400	246,188	35.0	57.8
2006								
January	1,245	117,946	1,123	108,701				
February	719	66,555	658	62,208				
March	921	111,838	856	106,177				
First Quarter	2,885	296,339	2,637	277,086	963	193,510	36.5	69.8
April	1,140	121,589	1,038	112,964				
May	872	84,809	794	78,663				
June	1,489	164,761	1,224	140,687				
Second Quarter	3,501	371,159	3,056	332,314	1,353	264,927	44.3	79.7
July	1,511	166,857	1,335	154,342				
August	708	72,844	656	69,054				
September	865	87,699	785	81,274				
Third Quarter	3,084	327,400	2,776	304,670	929	161,764	33.5	53.1
October	964	98,804	820	88,133				
November	1,315	136,186	1,172	125,009				
December	2,249	254,503	2,126	244,783				
Fourth Quarter	4,528	489,493	4,118	457,925	1,640	330,887	39.8	72.3
2007								
January	1,407	134,984	1,263	124,475				
February	935	86,696	861	82,097				
March	1,082	123,974	1,015	118,431				
First Quarter	3,424	345,654	3,139	325,003	1,111	198,991	35.4	61.2
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	258,256	43.2	74.2
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	^{2,p} 931	^{2,p} 115,742	^p 30.8	^p 36.5
October	1,083	108,455	929	97,716				
November	1,799	198,220	1,593	181,184				

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 2006	September 2007	October 2007	November 2007	November 2006	September 2007	October 2007	November 2007
United States ¹	1,315	717	1,083	1,799	136,186	67,385	108,455	198,220
Northeast	207	96	141	355	20,723	8,660	12,152	34,766
New England	25	10	9	38	2,090	756	614	3,754
Middle Atlantic	182	86	132	317	18,633	7,904	11,538	31,012
South	227	160	230	350	27,536	15,913	23,180	42,139
South Atlantic	113	78	131	180	12,800	6,303	11,952	19,924
East South Central	54	38	51	91	6,109	5,018	6,791	9,831
West South Central	60	44	48	79	8,627	4,592	4,437	12,384
Midwest	429	156	261	483	49,067	17,273	38,853	62,163
East North Central	333	119	215	389	39,291	13,995	32,840	51,952
West North Central	96	37	46	94	9,776	3,278	6,013	10,211
West	452	305	451	611	38,860	25,539	34,270	59,152
Mountain	49	23	38	76	4,457	2,166	2,905	6,893
Pacific	403	282	413	535	34,403	23,373	31,365	52,259

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 2006	September 2007	October 2007	November 2007	November 2006	September 2007	October 2007	November 2007
Total ¹	1,315	717	1,083	1,799	136,186	67,385	108,455	198,220
Alabama	12	18	10	29	1,512	1,836	1,037	2,917
Alaska	6	(²)	–	8	716	(²)	–	780
Arizona	(²)	(²)	7	3	(²)	(²)	610	197
Arkansas	5	6	10	12	1,014	565	1,486	2,678
California	327	256	380	455	27,433	21,144	28,004	44,127
Colorado	9	3	4	14	691	261	322	1,244
Connecticut	3	(²)	(²)	3	318	(²)	(²)	232
Delaware	–	(²)	(²)	3	–	(²)	(²)	356
District of Columbia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Florida	35	47	79	73	2,207	2,985	5,082	4,499
Georgia	28	18	21	39	3,904	1,633	2,835	7,500
Hawaii	(²)	(²)	(²)	5	(²)	(²)	(²)	390
Idaho	12	3	3	21	963	222	192	2,101
Illinois	55	31	39	67	5,849	3,486	7,710	7,704
Indiana	44	11	29	52	7,285	2,826	5,129	7,638
Iowa	19	8	15	23	2,352	840	1,662	2,503
Kansas	7	4	3	(²)	822	295	347	(²)
Kentucky	24	14	28	34	3,341	2,611	3,449	4,747
Louisiana	13	8	7	6	1,229	563	453	1,672
Maine	4	(²)	–	6	322	(²)	–	467
Maryland	9	6	7	11	1,236	431	702	1,446
Massachusetts	9	3	4	18	665	196	234	1,495
Michigan	82	24	51	92	10,636	2,844	5,187	15,578
Minnesota	39	4	9	41	3,360	524	745	4,315
Mississippi	8	4	(²)	12	443	471	183	839
Missouri	26	16	18	19	2,448	1,141	3,165	2,312
Montana	7	(²)	5	8	789	(²)	430	760
Nebraska	(²)	5	(²)	4	(²)	478	(²)	402
Nevada	15	7	14	18	1,704	529	1,027	1,713
New Hampshire	(²)	–	–	(²)	(²)	–	–	(²)
New Jersey	47	19	16	50	7,197	1,985	1,327	6,234
New Mexico	5	3	(²)	(²)	258	644	(²)	(²)
New York	33	24	28	82	2,918	1,914	3,202	7,658
North Carolina	13	(²)	3	4	1,423	(²)	212	457
North Dakota	4	–	–	4	406	–	–	444
Ohio	48	29	53	68	4,998	2,579	10,896	7,369
Oklahoma	5	5	(²)	6	890	858	(²)	1,198
Oregon	32	15	17	37	2,668	1,324	2,106	3,866
Pennsylvania	102	43	88	185	8,518	4,005	7,009	17,120
Rhode Island	(²)	–	3	–	(²)	–	249	–
South Carolina	16	3	13	28	1,994	242	2,504	3,038
South Dakota	–	–	–	(²)	–	–	–	(²)
Tennessee	10	(²)	11	16	813	(²)	2,122	1,328
Texas	37	25	30	55	5,494	2,606	2,414	6,836
Utah	–	3	(²)	9	–	220	(²)	658
Vermont	6	4	(²)	10	582	331	(²)	1,500
Virginia	11	(²)	6	18	1,979	(²)	465	2,384
Washington	36	8	14	30	3,390	616	1,058	3,096
West Virginia	(²)	–	(²)	4	(²)	–	(²)	244
Wisconsin	104	24	43	110	10,523	2,260	3,918	13,663
Wyoming	–	–	(²)	(²)	–	–	(²)	(²)
Puerto Rico	7	8	11	15	626	750	894	1,385

¹ See footnote 1, table 3.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.