



Technical information:  
<http://www.bls.gov/mls/>

(202) 691-6392

USDL 05-1772

Media contact:

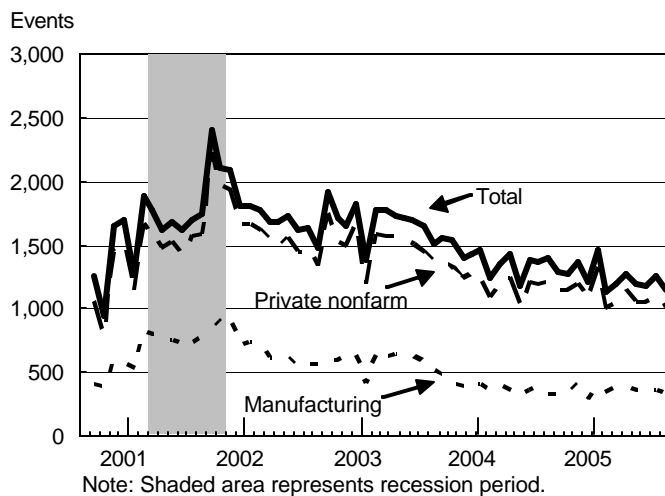
691-5902

For release: 10:00 A.M. EDT  
Friday, September 23, 2005

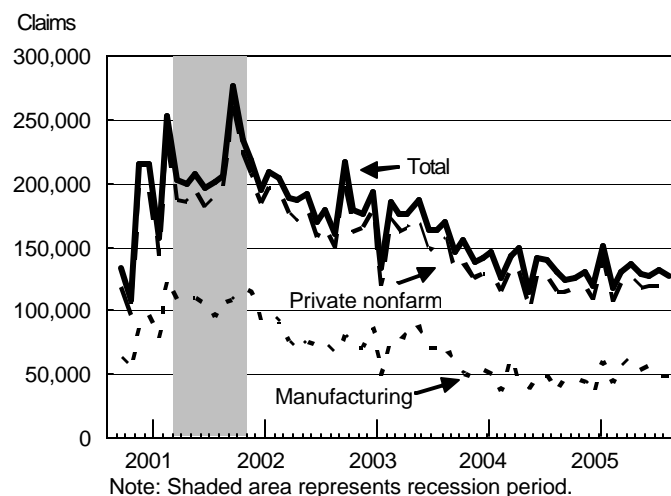
## MASS LAYOFFS IN AUGUST 2005

In August 2005, employers took 1,142 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,

**Chart 1. Mass layoff events, seasonally adjusted, September 2000-August 2005**



**Chart 2. Mass layoff initial claims, seasonally adjusted, September 2000-August 2005**



and the number of workers involved totaled 127,466, on a seasonally adjusted basis. (See table 1.) The number of layoff events in August fell by 107, and the number of associated initial claims decreased by 3,860 from July. In the manufacturing sector, 328 mass layoff events were reported during August 2005, seasonally adjusted, resulting in 48,155 initial claims. Both figures were lower than a month earlier. (See table 1.)

### Hurricane Katrina

The August 2005 reference period for the Mass Layoff Statistics program was prior to when Hurricane Katrina made landfall on the Gulf Coast states. Therefore, the August data do not reflect the impact of the storm.

**Table A. Industries with the largest mass-layoff initial claims in August 2005<sup>p</sup>**

Industry	Initial claims	August peak	
		Year	Initial claims
Motion picture and video production.....	6,233	2003	6,812
School and employee bus transportation.....	3,921	2003	6,538
Temporary help services.....	3,416	1999	11,533
Heavy duty truck manufacturing.....	2,452	2005	2,452
Automobile manufacturing.....	1,952	2001	8,166
Supermarkets and other grocery stores.....	1,685	2001	2,357
Household laundry equipment mfg. ....	1,518	2005	1,518
Payroll services.....	1,501	2001	8,173
Professional employer organizations.....	1,377	2002	2,855
All other personal services.....	1,048	2002	1,267

p=preliminary.

From January through August 2005, the total number of events (seasonally adjusted), at 9,815, and initial claims (seasonally adjusted), at 1,051,809, were lower than in January-August 2004 (10,773 and 1,089,501, respectively).

#### Industry Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

In August, the 10 industries reporting the highest number of mass-layoff initial claims, not seasonally adjusted, accounted for 25,103 initial claims, 37 percent of the total. (See table A.) The two industries with the highest number of initial claims were motion picture and video production, with 6,233, and school and employee bus transportation, with 3,921. Together, these two industries accounted for 15 percent of all initial claims during the month.

The manufacturing sector accounted for 29 percent of all mass layoff events and 33 percent of all initial claims filed in August 2005. A year earlier, manufacturing comprised 24 percent of events and 26 percent of initial claims. Within manufacturing, the number of claimants in August 2005 was highest in transportation equipment (6,855, mostly automotive-related), followed by food manufacturing (2,762). (See table 3.)

Administrative and waste services accounted for 13 percent of events and 10 percent of initial claims filed in August, with layoffs mostly from temporary help services. Three percent of all layoff events and 10 percent of initial claims filed during the month were from the information sector, mainly from motion picture and video production. Transportation and warehousing accounted for 8 percent of events and 9 percent of initial claims in August, primarily from school and employee bus transportation. Retail trade accounted for 11 percent of events and 8 percent of initial claims during the month, primarily from general merchandise stores. An additional 8 percent of events and 5 percent of initial claims were from construction, largely among specialty trade contractors.

Government establishments accounted for 5 percent of events and initial claims filed in August, mostly from executive, legislative, and general government agencies.

Over the year, the number of layoff events declined by 164 and the number of associated initial claims fell by 1,451 (not seasonally adjusted). The largest decreases in initial claims were reported in administrative

and support services (-3,460) and general merchandise stores (-1,841). The largest over-the-year increases in initial claims were reported in transportation equipment manufacturing (+4,009) and in motion picture and sound recording industries (+3,794).

#### Geographic Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Among the four census regions, the highest number of initial claims in August due to mass layoffs was in the West (22,183). (See table 5.) Motion picture and sound recording industries and administrative and support services accounted for 40 percent of the West total. The South had the next largest number of initial claims (18,286), followed by the Midwest (14,023) and the Northeast (13,090).

The number of initial claimants from mass layoffs decreased over the year in two of the four regions. The largest decrease occurred in the Northeast (-4,073), followed by the Midwest (-630). The South (+1,935) and the West (+1,317) reported over-the-year increases in initial claims. Three of the nine geographic divisions had over-the-year decreases in the number of initial claims associated with mass layoffs, with the largest in the Middle Atlantic division (-4,667). The East South Central division reported the largest over-the-year increase in initial claims (+2,229).

Among the states, California recorded the highest number of initial claims filed due to mass layoff events in August (19,530), mostly in motion picture and sound recording industries and professional and technical services. New York had the next highest, with 6,164 initial claims, followed by Kentucky (3,954) and Georgia (3,488). These four states accounted for 40 percent of all mass layoff events and 49 percent of all initial claims for unemployment insurance. (See table 6.)

Florida had the largest over-the-year decrease in the number of initial claims (-2,811), followed by New York (-1,899). The largest over-the-year increases occurred in Kentucky (+2,772) and Georgia (+1,661).

From January to August, California reported 249,955 mass layoff initial claims due to mass layoffs, 22 percent of the national total. Ohio had the next largest number of claims over this period (87,271), followed by Michigan (86,458), New York (67,429), and Pennsylvania (62,410).

#### 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 September 2005 is scheduled to be released on Tuesday, October 25, 2005.

# 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, September 2001 to August 2005, seasonally adjusted**

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2001						
September .....	2,409	277,214	2,235	263,192	834	108,615
October .....	2,109	233,569	1,986	223,808	897	118,136
November .....	2,094	218,273	1,935	207,129	944	114,556
December .....	1,799	194,759	1,658	183,178	722	93,193
2002						
January .....	1,801	208,835	1,659	195,862	739	96,689
February .....	1,773	204,089	1,620	192,450	701	91,285
March .....	1,674	187,924	1,517	175,998	610	75,367
April .....	1,685	186,574	1,497	169,228	591	69,481
May .....	1,720	191,841	1,558	178,993	611	74,809
June .....	1,615	170,307	1,438	156,759	551	73,064
July .....	1,637	179,165	1,457	164,398	568	73,230
August .....	1,475	160,855	1,330	149,148	562	65,564
September .....	1,909	217,475	1,742	202,640	607	79,413
October .....	1,716	178,860	1,524	162,411	598	71,765
November .....	1,644	176,462	1,500	165,578	607	70,640
December .....	1,825	193,627	1,661	179,368	638	86,714
2003						
January .....	1,383	134,258	1,193	120,033	402	49,440
February .....	1,771	185,502	1,589	173,392	643	75,331
March .....	1,773	176,540	1,577	161,662	618	75,289
April .....	1,735	176,645	1,574	165,416	646	86,857
May .....	1,709	186,158	1,532	173,123	624	87,615
June .....	1,704	163,646	1,515	148,547	636	70,888
July .....	1,653	163,061	1,444	147,883	590	71,203
August .....	1,502	170,353	1,364	156,731	540	71,944
September .....	1,559	145,961	1,370	132,233	471	56,274
October .....	1,541	154,908	1,312	136,604	412	49,518
November .....	1,400	137,651	1,241	125,115	397	46,955
December .....	1,425	141,780	1,281	129,464	420	53,436
2004						
January .....	1,458	146,147	1,257	127,917	413	50,074
February .....	1,237	126,421	1,091	115,302	358	36,783
March .....	1,348	142,480	1,211	134,118	409	63,380
April .....	1,422	149,049	1,239	132,180	360	43,158
May .....	1,178	114,247	1,016	100,499	314	37,950
June .....	1,375	141,300	1,215	129,466	361	47,548
July .....	1,363	139,374	1,200	127,011	390	49,276
August .....	1,392	130,483	1,208	115,035	330	36,422
September .....	1,281	123,761	1,153	114,223	332	45,917
October .....	1,274	125,414	1,145	116,042	350	44,908
November .....	1,361	130,168	1,201	117,545	402	43,504
December .....	1,211	119,649	1,064	108,157	283	34,940
2005						
January .....	1,457	150,990	1,321	140,826	379	58,908
February .....	1,128	117,684	1,001	107,415	345	43,186
March .....	1,194	130,848	1,060	121,408	371	55,377
April .....	1,274	136,837	1,142	126,807	395	63,121
May .....	1,196	128,771	1,060	117,036	359	53,243
June .....	1,175	127,887	1,059	118,736	347	55,820
July <sup>p</sup> .....	1,249	131,326	1,107	118,835	360	48,967
August <sup>p</sup> .....	1,142	127,466	1,002	115,674	328	48,155

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.

**Table 2. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, September 2001 to August 2005, not seasonally adjusted**

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2001						
September .....	1,327	160,402	1,214	151,161	485	58,544
October .....	1,831	215,483	1,676	202,053	742	107,030
November .....	2,721	295,956	2,373	270,268	1,122	151,969
December .....	2,440	268,893	2,319	259,497	1,103	136,820
2002						
January .....	2,146	263,777	2,028	252,245	892	128,825
February .....	1,382	138,808	1,253	129,849	481	58,784
March .....	1,460	161,316	1,335	151,305	500	59,613
April .....	1,506	165,814	1,378	153,216	461	50,897
May .....	1,723	179,799	1,571	166,801	488	52,720
June .....	1,584	162,189	1,266	136,424	336	42,130
July .....	2,042	245,294	1,819	226,892	907	135,271
August .....	1,248	128,103	1,151	119,874	427	48,668
September .....	1,062	124,522	957	114,736	352	43,755
October .....	1,497	171,100	1,270	149,327	493	64,655
November .....	2,153	240,171	1,860	216,237	719	92,712
December .....	2,474	264,158	2,324	252,807	984	126,826
2003						
January .....	2,315	225,430	2,130	210,918	822	90,244
February .....	1,363	124,965	1,222	116,264	435	48,161
March .....	1,207	113,026	1,099	104,468	390	41,063
April .....	1,581	161,412	1,470	152,937	499	62,349
May .....	1,703	174,204	1,538	160,729	499	61,278
June .....	1,691	157,552	1,336	127,743	389	40,845
July .....	2,087	226,435	1,815	206,901	946	136,410
August .....	1,258	133,839	1,163	124,131	405	52,620
September .....	868	82,647	756	73,914	271	31,428
October .....	1,523	158,240	1,265	137,706	438	53,741
November .....	1,438	138,543	1,234	123,524	408	48,419
December .....	1,929	192,633	1,793	182,750	648	77,915
2004						
January .....	2,428	239,454	2,226	220,687	848	89,551
February .....	941	84,201	832	76,577	240	23,043
March .....	920	92,554	847	87,782	258	34,686
April .....	1,458	157,314	1,316	142,657	343	36,172
May .....	988	87,501	878	78,786	219	22,141
June .....	1,379	134,588	1,077	110,804	222	27,307
July .....	2,094	253,929	1,860	234,877	885	145,895
August .....	809	69,033	745	63,876	194	17,698
September .....	708	68,972	637	63,102	189	25,808
October .....	1,242	127,918	1,101	117,375	372	48,265
November .....	1,399	130,423	1,201	115,549	412	44,243
December .....	1,614	161,271	1,487	152,092	436	50,726
2005						
January .....	2,564	263,952	2,421	253,409	823	108,985
February .....	810	74,644	722	68,372	230	24,931
March .....	806	88,937	733	83,793	246	33,030
April .....	1,373	158,582	1,263	148,133	395	59,129
May .....	986	101,358	891	93,332	249	30,424
June .....	1,157	120,463	941	103,307	216	32,783
July <sup>p</sup> .....	1,981	244,216	1,745	222,377	856	136,210
August <sup>p</sup> .....	645	67,582	598	63,484	188	22,531

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.

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

Industry	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	August 2004	June 2005	July 2005 <sup>P</sup>	August 2005 <sup>P</sup>	August 2004	June 2005	July 2005 <sup>P</sup>	August 2005 <sup>P</sup>
<b>Seasonally adjusted</b>								
Total .....	1,392	1,175	1,249	1,142	130,483	127,887	131,326	127,466
Total, private nonfarm .....	1,208	1,059	1,107	1,002	115,035	118,736	118,835	115,674
Manufacturing .....	330	347	360	328	36,422	55,820	48,967	48,155
<b>Not seasonally adjusted</b>								
Total <sup>1</sup> .....	809	1,157	1,981	645	69,033	120,463	244,216	67,582
Total, private .....	769	990	1,849	610	65,294	106,219	231,250	64,211
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting .....	24	49	104	12	1,418	2,912	8,873	727
Total, private nonfarm.....	745	941	1,745	598	63,876	103,307	222,377	63,484
Mining .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Utilities .....	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Construction .....	75	61	80	51	5,266	4,304	6,252	3,458
Manufacturing.....	194	216	856	188	17,698	32,783	136,210	22,531
Food .....	28	43	72	28	2,797	4,245	6,874	2,762
Beverage and tobacco products .....	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	7	( <sup>2</sup> )	216	( <sup>2</sup> )	377	( <sup>2</sup> )
Textile mills .....	10	8	16	13	1,313	1,089	1,682	1,177
Textile product mills .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	12	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	486	1,597	268
Apparel .....	12	7	27	10	898	789	2,666	560
Leather and allied products .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	7	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,426	( <sup>2</sup> )
Wood products .....	7	( <sup>2</sup> )	39	7	566	( <sup>2</sup> )	5,109	547
Paper .....	3	7	9	7	193	633	582	615
Printing and related support activities .....	6	7	4	5	447	569	271	452
Petroleum and coal products .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )
Chemicals .....	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	18	( <sup>2</sup> )	189	( <sup>2</sup> )	2,164	( <sup>2</sup> )
Plastics and rubber products .....	9	6	77	7	614	544	9,202	588
Nonmetallic mineral products .....	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	16	6	369	( <sup>2</sup> )	2,178	420
Primary metals .....	10	11	53	7	740	1,478	7,984	852
Fabricated metal products .....	21	12	67	13	2,031	963	7,052	1,012
Machinery .....	15	18	44	20	1,946	2,365	5,426	1,815
Computer and electronic products .....	12	13	32	12	963	1,074	3,729	1,235
Electrical equipment and appliances .....	4	16	24	6	293	4,010	3,409	1,693
Transportation equipment .....	30	41	286	27	2,846	12,268	69,393	6,855
Furniture and related products .....	4	9	26	3	394	1,084	2,917	383
Miscellaneous manufacturing .....	7	( <sup>2</sup> )	20	8	534	( <sup>2</sup> )	2,172	910
Wholesale trade .....	11	12	33	15	749	1,340	2,889	1,259
Retail trade .....	98	58	102	72	8,752	4,656	10,765	5,434
Transportation and warehousing .....	52	126	123	50	5,130	15,593	11,543	5,878
Information .....	37	41	32	21	4,909	4,687	5,599	6,889
Finance and insurance .....	29	23	18	14	2,117	1,637	1,416	1,493
Real estate and rental and leasing .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	5	12	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	239	1,083	( <sup>2</sup> )
Professional and technical services .....	21	17	51	18	1,641	1,978	7,387	3,104
Management of companies and enterprises .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-
Administrative and waste services .....	124	102	239	84	10,220	9,051	23,794	6,764
Educational services.....	5	10	16	6	368	551	1,118	454
Health care and social assistance .....	32	133	56	19	2,117	11,354	4,000	1,227
Arts, entertainment, and recreation .....	7	25	34	7	459	1,338	2,517	486
Accommodation and food services .....	41	71	73	35	2,581	10,150	5,857	2,436
Other services, except public administration.....	12	35	10	9	1,486	3,079	619	1,400
Unclassified .....	2	-	4	1	72	-	354	96
Government .....	40	167	132	35	3,739	14,244	12,966	3,371
Federal .....	8	10	19	8	602	964	2,243	1,041
State .....	8	15	20	11	800	1,009	1,553	862
Local .....	24	142	93	16	2,337	12,271	9,170	1,468

<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.

<sup>P</sup> = preliminary.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

**Table 4. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, July 2003 to August 2005, not seasonally adjusted**

Date	Total mass layoffs		Private nonfarm					
			Mass layoffs		Extended mass layoffs lasting more than 30 days		Realization rates <sup>1</sup>	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
<b>2003</b>								
July .....	2,087	226,435	1,815	206,901				
August .....	1,258	133,839	1,163	124,131				
September .....	868	82,647	756	73,914				
Third Quarter .....	4,213	442,921	3,734	404,946	1,190	227,909	31.9	56.3
October .....	1,523	158,240	1,265	137,706				
November .....	1,438	138,543	1,234	123,524				
December .....	1,929	192,633	1,793	182,750				
Fourth Quarter .....	4,890	489,416	4,292	443,980	1,690	326,328	39.4	73.5
<b>2004</b>								
January .....	2,428	239,454	2,226	220,687				
February .....	941	84,201	832	76,577				
March .....	920	92,554	847	87,782				
First Quarter .....	4,289	416,209	3,905	385,046	1,339	238,392	34.3	61.9
April .....	1,458	157,314	1,316	142,657				
May .....	988	87,501	878	78,786				
June .....	1,379	134,588	1,077	110,804				
Second Quarter .....	3,825	379,403	3,271	332,247	1,358	254,063	41.5	76.5
July .....	2,094	253,929	1,860	234,877				
August .....	809	69,033	745	63,876				
September .....	708	68,972	637	63,102				
Third Quarter .....	3,611	391,934	3,242	361,855	886	148,549	27.3	41.1
October .....	1,242	127,918	1,101	117,375				
November .....	1,399	130,423	1,201	115,549				
December .....	1,614	161,271	1,487	152,092				
Fourth Quarter .....	4,255	419,612	3,789	385,016	1,427	262,049	37.7	68.1
<b>2005</b>								
January .....	2,564	263,952	2,421	253,409				
February .....	810	74,644	722	68,372				
March .....	806	88,937	733	83,793				
First Quarter .....	4,180	427,533	3,876	405,574	1,144	186,030	29.5	45.9
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	<sup>2,p</sup> 1,056	<sup>2,p</sup> 150,140	<sup>p</sup> 34.1	<sup>p</sup> 43.5
July <sup>p</sup> .....	1,981	244,216	1,745	222,377				
August <sup>p</sup> .....	645	67,582	598	63,484				

<sup>1</sup> The event realization rate is the percentage of all private nonfarm mass layoff events lasting more than 30 days. The initial claimant realization rate is the percentage of all private nonfarm mass layoff initial claimants associated with layoffs lasting more than 30 days.

<sup>2</sup> These quarterly numbers are provisional and will be revised as more

data on these layoffs become available. Experience suggests that the number of extended mass layoff events is generally revised upwards by less than 10 percent and the number of initial claimants associated with such events increases by 25-40 percent.

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.



**Table 5. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance by census region and division, not seasonally adjusted**

Census region and division	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	August 2004	June 2005	July 2005 <sup>P</sup>	August 2005 <sup>P</sup>	August 2004	June 2005	July 2005 <sup>P</sup>	August 2005 <sup>P</sup>
United States <sup>1</sup> .....	809	1,157	1,981	645	69,033	120,463	244,216	67,582
Northeast .....	166	183	319	126	17,163	22,721	32,958	13,090
New England .....	14	26	45	23	1,274	3,158	4,353	1,868
Middle Atlantic .....	152	157	274	103	15,889	19,563	28,605	11,222
South .....	217	269	415	170	16,351	25,679	44,995	18,286
South Atlantic .....	116	164	193	92	7,914	15,133	18,350	8,771
East South Central .....	41	41	136	34	3,759	3,656	17,428	5,988
West South Central .....	60	64	86	44	4,678	6,890	9,217	3,527
Midwest .....	151	299	695	138	14,653	38,985	114,158	14,023
East North Central .....	125	246	581	111	11,886	33,393	94,359	10,618
West North Central .....	26	53	114	27	2,767	5,592	19,799	3,405
West .....	275	406	552	211	20,866	33,078	52,105	22,183
Mountain .....	17	44	56	17	1,099	4,003	5,836	1,717
Pacific .....	258	362	496	194	19,767	29,075	46,269	20,466

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table 3.

<sup>P</sup> = preliminary.

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			
	August 2004	June 2005	July 2005 <sup>P</sup>	August 2005 <sup>P</sup>	August 2004	June 2005	July 2005 <sup>P</sup>	August 2005 <sup>P</sup>
Total <sup>1</sup> .....	809	1,157	1,981	645	69,033	120,463	244,216	67,582
Alabama .....	10	8	58	5	1,080	833	6,449	709
Alaska .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	238	( <sup>2</sup> )	–
Arizona .....	5	7	22	( <sup>2</sup> )	353	475	2,288	( <sup>2</sup> )
Arkansas .....	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	8	3	261	( <sup>2</sup> )	698	201
California .....	246	319	445	182	18,768	24,652	41,741	19,530
Colorado .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	5	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	434	( <sup>2</sup> )
Connecticut .....	4	6	7	4	268	734	553	397
Delaware .....	–	4	–	–	–	1,674	–	–
District of Columbia .....	–	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Florida .....	78	93	86	35	4,842	6,661	6,526	2,031
Georgia .....	21	19	46	22	1,827	1,924	4,374	3,488
Hawaii .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	3	3	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	210	246	–
Idaho .....	5	4	7	6	266	301	981	684
Illinois .....	30	56	57	27	3,358	5,273	6,808	2,128
Indiana .....	19	34	82	10	1,707	5,771	15,176	1,000
Iowa .....	5	7	23	6	491	847	5,154	1,755
Kansas .....	4	6	8	5	587	822	720	487
Kentucky .....	15	11	62	13	1,182	962	9,576	3,954
Louisiana .....	16	21	20	11	1,155	1,965	1,916	596
Maine .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	303	( <sup>2</sup> )
Maryland .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	8	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	478	811	219
Massachusetts .....	7	7	24	12	678	592	2,333	873
Michigan .....	25	55	248	29	2,409	6,580	34,561	2,838
Minnesota .....	7	14	27	6	897	1,314	4,573	502
Mississippi .....	6	7	5	6	613	391	374	481
Missouri .....	6	16	49	6	540	1,719	8,285	404
Montana .....	–	6	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	–	378	( <sup>2</sup> )	–
Nebraska .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	7	6	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	556	991	200
Nevada .....	4	12	13	5	302	1,713	1,084	648
New Hampshire .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	3	5	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	661	497	–
New Jersey .....	26	39	37	20	2,979	7,495	3,325	1,786
New Mexico .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	8	5	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	623	287	( <sup>2</sup> )
New York .....	73	37	107	42	8,063	3,463	12,136	6,164
North Carolina .....	9	13	19	10	577	1,127	2,121	1,323
North Dakota .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Ohio .....	23	62	115	26	1,822	11,541	25,306	2,881
Oklahoma .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	7	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	296	1,303	–
Oregon .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	20	26	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	2,253	2,399	( <sup>2</sup> )
Pennsylvania .....	53	81	130	41	4,847	8,605	13,144	3,272
Rhode Island .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	7	3	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	948	419	326
South Carolina .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	17	11	9	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,564	1,627	678
South Dakota .....	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	–	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	–
Tennessee .....	10	15	11	10	884	1,470	1,029	844
Texas .....	40	37	51	30	3,201	3,329	5,300	2,730
Utah .....	–	5	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	338	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Vermont .....	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Virginia .....	4	11	20	11	272	1,495	2,589	918
Washington .....	8	17	21	10	753	1,722	1,809	730
West Virginia .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	210	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Wisconsin .....	28	39	79	19	2,590	4,228	12,508	1,771
Wyoming .....	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Puerto Rico .....	9	12	12	8	803	2,023	1,270	1,210

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table 3.

<sup>P</sup> = preliminary.

<sup>2</sup> Data do not meet BLS or state agency disclosure standards.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.