



Technical information: (202) 691-6392
<http://www.bls.gov/mls/>

USDL 08-0091

Media contact: (202) 691-5902

For release: 10:00 A.M. EST
Thursday, January 24, 2008

MASS LAYOFFS IN DECEMBER 2007 AND ANNUAL TOTALS FOR 2007

In December, employers took 1,433 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 141,750 on a seasonally adjusted basis. December layoff events were the highest since September 2005 (which reflected the impact of Hurricane Katrina) and were the highest for the month of December since 2002. The number of mass layoff events in December 2007 increased by 104 from the prior month, while the number of associated initial claims increased by 2,079. In December, 462 mass layoff

Chart 1. Mass layoff events, seasonally adjusted, January 2003-December 2007

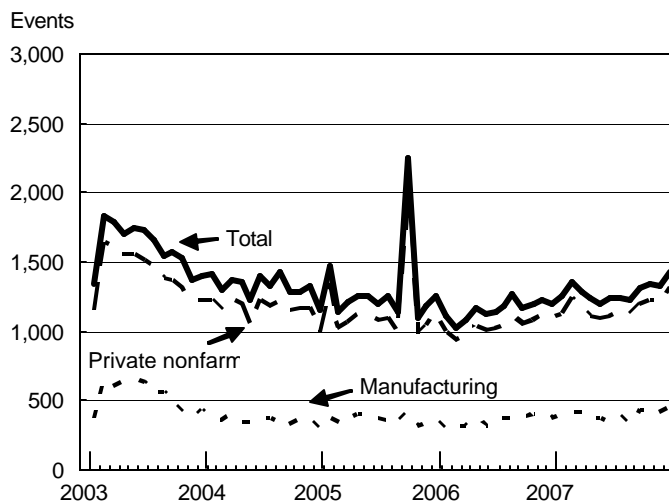
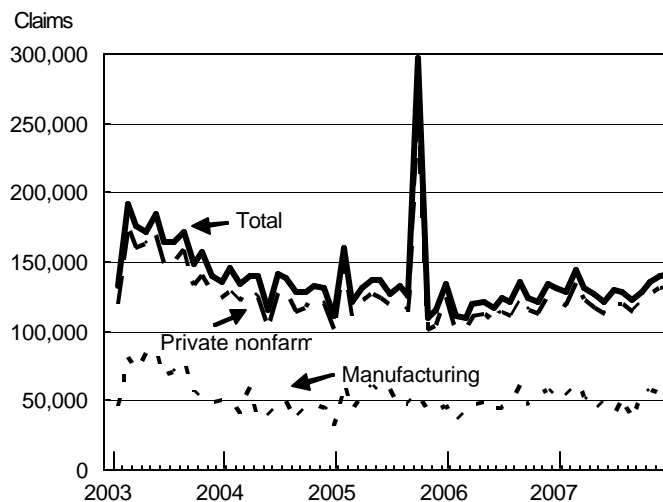


Chart 2. Mass layoff initial claims, seasonally adjusted, January 2003-December 2007



Revision of Seasonally Adjusted Mass Layoff Data

Seasonally adjusted mass layoffs data have been revised using updated seasonal adjustment factors that incorporate 2007 data. Seasonally adjusted estimates back to January 2003 were subject to revision. Revised seasonally adjusted data from January 2004 forward are shown in table 1. The originally published and revised figures for January 2003-December 2007 are available at <http://www.bls.gov/mls/home.htm>, along with additional information about the revisions.

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

Industry	Initial claims	December peak	
		Year	Initial claims
Highway, street, and bridge construction	14,684	2005	20,088
Food service contractors	12,518	2006	13,903
School and employee bus transportation.....	11,362	2006	14,747
Temporary help services.....	9,745	2005	16,656
Motion picture and video production.....	7,061	1998	16,192
Heavy duty truck manufacturing.....	6,875	2006	7,443
Automobile manufacturing.....	4,371	2005	9,021
All other motor vehicle parts manufacturing	3,847	2007	3,847
AC, refrigeration, and forced air heating.....	3,625	2007	3,625
Professional employer organizations	3,565	2000	4,032

events were reported in the manufacturing sector, seasonally adjusted, resulting in 58,108 initial claims. Over the month, mass layoff activity in manufacturing increased by 48 events, and initial claims increased by 1,143. (See table 1.)

For all of 2007, the total numbers of mass layoff events, at 15,493, and initial claims, at 1,598,875, were higher than in 2006, when the totals were 13,998 and 1,484,391, respectively. The finance and insurance industry registered series highs for mass layoff events and initial claims in 2007. This reflected increased layoffs in the credit intermediation and related activities industry, which includes real estate credit, commercial banking, and mortgage and nonmortgage lending brokers. For all of 2006, layoff events had hit a series low, and the number of initial claimants was the lowest reported since 1996.

The national unemployment rate was 5.0 percent in December, seasonally adjusted, up from 4.7 percent in the prior month and from 4.4 percent a year earlier. Total nonfarm payroll employment increased by 18,000 in December and by 1.3 million from a year earlier.

Industry Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

The 10 industries reporting the highest numbers of mass layoff initial claims, not seasonally adjusted, accounted for 35 percent of all such claims in December. The industry with the highest number of initial claims was highway, street, and bridge construction with 14,684, followed by food service contractors (12,518), school and employee bus transportation (11,362), and temporary help services (9,745). Together, these four industries accounted for 22 percent of all initial claims due to mass layoffs during the month. (See table A.)

The manufacturing sector accounted for 32 percent of all mass layoff events and 41 percent of all related initial claims filed in December; a year earlier, manufacturing made up 33 percent of events and 41 percent of initial claims. In December 2007, the number of manufacturing claimants was highest in transportation equipment manufacturing (31,910—largely in heavy duty truck manufacturing), followed by food manufacturing (10,267) and machinery manufacturing (6,864). (See table 3.)

Construction accounted for 21 percent of mass layoff events and 16 percent of initial claims in December, primarily from heavy and civil engineering construction. Administrative and waste services comprised 10 percent of events and 9 percent of initial claims, primarily from temporary help services and professional

Table B. Number of mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, 1996-2007

Year	Layoff events	Initial claimants for unemployment insurance
1996	14,111	1,437,628
1997	14,960	1,542,543
1998	15,904	1,771,069
1999	14,909	1,572,399
2000	15,738	1,835,592
2001	21,467	2,514,862
2002	20,277	2,245,051
2003	18,963	1,888,926
2004	15,980	1,607,158
2005	16,466	1,795,341
2006	13,998	1,484,391
2007	15,493	1,598,875

employer organizations. Accommodation and food services made up 7 percent of all mass layoff events and 8 percent of related initial claims, mainly from food service contractors. Seven percent of all mass layoff events and related initial claims filed were from transportation and warehousing, largely from the school and employee bus transportation industry.

Due, in part, to a calendar effect, the number of mass layoff events in December, at 2,167, was down by 82 from a year earlier, and the number of associated initial claims decreased by 30,289 to 224,214. (See table 2.) (December 2007 contained 4 weeks compared with 5 weeks in December 2006.) The average weekly number of events in December 2007 compared with December 2006 increased from 450 to 542, and the average weekly initial claimants increased from 50,901 to 56,054. Both weekly averages are at the highest levels for the month of December since 2002.

The largest over-the-year increases in December 2007 average weekly initial claims associated with mass layoffs occurred in food manufacturing (+855), specialty trade contractors (+804), machinery manufacturing (+581), motion picture and sound recording (+534), construction of buildings (+526), and food and drinking places (+513). The largest decrease occurred in electrical equipment and appliance manufacturing (-766).

Geographic Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Among the 4 census regions, the highest number of initial claims in December due to mass layoffs was in the Midwest, 97,346. Two industries—transportation equipment manufacturing and heavy and civil engineering construction—accounted for 32 percent of all mass layoff initial claims in that region during the month. The South had the second largest number of initial claims among the regions, 47,505, followed by the West with 42,504 and the Northeast with 36,859. (See table 5.)

The number of initial claimants in mass layoffs decreased over the year in all 4 regions and in 8 of the 9 divisions, due, in part, to a calendar effect. However, all 4 regions experienced over-the-year increases in average weekly initial claims—the Midwest (+2,438), the South (+1,072), the Northeast (+1,067), and the

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

Industry	2007		2006	
	Initial claims	Rank	Initial claims	Rank
Temporary help services	96,991	1	93,740	1
School and employee bus transportation.....	76,230	2	74,116	2
Food service contractors	57,131	3	52,428	4
Automobile manufacturing	51,746	4	59,711	3
Motion picture and video production	51,133	5	50,553	5
Highway, street, and bridge construction	40,804	6	36,264	6
Heavy duty truck manufacturing	31,076	7	25,280	8
Professional employer organizations	31,062	8	25,291	7
Discount department stores	20,887	9	22,372	10
Elementary and secondary schools	20,385	10	20,132	11

West (+577). Seven of the 9 divisions had over-the-year increases in average weekly initial claims, led by the East North Central (+2,900).

California recorded the highest number of initial claims in December due to mass layoff events (30,590), reflecting layoffs in motion picture and sound recording industries and in administrative and support services. Other states with large numbers of mass layoff-related claims were Michigan (25,005), Pennsylvania (15,993), Illinois (15,012), and Ohio (14,909). These five states accounted for 48 percent of all mass layoff events and 45 percent of all initial claims for unemployment insurance in December. (See table 6.)

The number of initial claimants in mass layoffs decreased over the year in 33 states and the District of Columbia, due, in part, to a calendar effect. Twenty-five states reported over-the-year increases in average weekly initial claims associated with mass layoffs, led by Michigan (+1,683) and Pennsylvania (+1,109). For Michigan, the highest average initial claims occurred in transportation equipment manufacturing, and for Pennsylvania, food manufacturing had the highest activity. States with the largest over-the-year decreases were New York (-671) and Virginia (-596).

Review of 2007

For all of 2007, the total numbers of mass layoff events, at 15,493, and initial claims, at 1,598,875, were higher than in 2006, when the totals were 13,998 and 1,484,391, respectively. For all of 2006, layoff events had hit a series low, and the number of initial claimants was the lowest reported since 1996. (See table B.)

The 10 detailed industries with the highest number of mass layoff initial claims in 2007 accounted for 30 percent of the total for the year. (See table C.) Temporary help services and school and employee bus transportation ranked first and second among the 10 industries in both 2007 and 2006. In 2007, elementary and secondary schools entered the top 10 industries in terms of initial claims, displacing light truck and utility vehicle manufacturing.

Manufacturing accounted for 30 percent of all mass layoff events and 38 percent of initial claims filed during 2007, about the same as 2006 (31 and 39 percent, respectively). The number of manufacturing

claimants was highest in transportation equipment manufacturing, 228,213, followed by food manufacturing, 62,141, and machinery manufacturing, 45,831.

Among the major industry sectors, manufacturing had the largest over-the-year increase in mass layoff-related initial claims (+26,941) from 2006 to 2007. Within manufacturing, transportation equipment (+6,956), wood products (+6,876), machinery (+5,762), and primary metals (+5,150) experienced the largest increases from the previous year. Construction had the second largest increase (+26,335) among the major industry sectors, due to more layoff activity in specialty trade contractors (+11,445), heavy civil engineering (+10,076), and construction of buildings (+4,814).

Finance and insurance registered series highs for mass layoff events and initial claims in 2007. This reflected increased layoffs in the credit intermediation and related activities industry, which includes real estate credit, commercial banking, and mortgage and nonmortgage lending brokers. For the second straight year, mining had a series low in mass layoff initial claimants during 2007.

The Midwest reported the highest number of initial claims filed due to mass layoffs during 2007 than any other region with 509,431. Layoffs in transportation equipment manufacturing accounted for 31 percent of the claims in the Midwest. Administrative and support services, heavy and civil engineering construction, and machinery manufacturing accounted for an additional 17 percent of layoffs in that region in 2007. The fewest number of mass layoff initial claims was reported in the Northeast (273,079).

From 2006 to 2007, all 4 regions had over-the-year increases in the number of initial claims from mass layoffs, led by the West (+51,536) and South (+43,920). Seven of the 9 divisions also experienced higher claimant activity in mass layoffs when compared with 2006, with the largest increases occurring in the Pacific (+43,924), the Middle Atlantic (+20,894), and the East South Central (+19,253) divisions.

Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, California recorded the largest number of initial claims filed in mass layoff events during 2007 (357,994), 22 percent of the national total. The states with the next highest numbers of initial claims were Michigan (125,942), Pennsylvania (108,128), Ohio (83,429), and Illinois (80,477). Forty-nine percent of events and 47 percent of all initial claims during 2007 were from these five states. New Mexico was the only state to report a series high in mass layoff claimant activity, while five states—Alaska, Massachusetts, Minnesota, North Carolina, and Virginia—recorded series lows.

California reported the largest over-the-year increase in initial claims (+40,087), followed by Pennsylvania (+18,569) and Alabama (+16,013). The largest over-the-year decreases were reported in Indiana (-8,472), Virginia (-8,146), and Minnesota (-6,498).

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 Extended Mass Layoffs in the Fourth Quarter 2007 is scheduled to be released on Thursday, February 14, 2008. The report on Mass Layoffs in January 2008 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, February 27.

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, January 2004 to December 2007, seasonally adjusted

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2004						
January	1,413	145,872	1,225	128,287	393	48,671
February	1,300	133,526	1,151	120,918	366	39,682
March	1,364	139,304	1,228	130,123	398	58,980
April	1,360	139,185	1,193	124,432	351	37,760
May	1,224	114,810	1,059	100,854	339	39,045
June	1,400	141,168	1,231	128,245	371	47,243
July	1,329	137,805	1,178	126,301	376	50,799
August	1,426	128,759	1,233	113,809	343	36,539
September	1,285	127,833	1,154	116,843	336	45,690
October	1,283	132,766	1,169	123,471	363	47,046
November	1,320	130,873	1,174	119,029	380	45,416
December	1,148	111,060	991	99,784	287	31,935
2005						
January	1,475	160,725	1,346	151,028	382	61,324
February	1,146	121,455	1,020	110,480	353	43,568
March	1,207	131,271	1,066	120,945	372	53,673
April	1,252	136,752	1,125	126,550	401	60,681
May	1,248	136,420	1,104	123,495	398	54,999
June	1,196	127,084	1,078	118,012	368	58,300
July	1,250	132,445	1,103	119,566	357	46,602
August	1,144	125,686	1,000	113,762	341	47,598
September	2,248	297,544	2,028	251,185	417	55,304
October	1,101	110,035	982	100,934	321	43,230
November	1,176	114,965	1,042	103,535	332	42,071
December	1,261	134,461	1,132	123,418	360	46,863
2006						
January	1,107	110,800	988	101,494	283	34,037
February	1,031	109,798	940	101,828	322	43,147
March	1,084	119,049	983	110,668	323	48,119
April	1,171	121,580	1,043	112,175	368	49,568
May	1,124	117,115	1,005	107,181	314	43,087
June	1,146	123,827	1,030	114,080	352	44,869
July	1,179	121,017	1,051	111,336	372	48,534
August	1,270	135,400	1,107	124,427	377	60,906
September	1,173	123,767	1,056	114,677	385	45,767
October	1,191	121,827	1,076	113,123	399	53,601
November	1,232	133,803	1,121	124,559	414	58,385
December	1,194	131,062	1,092	121,796	374	51,408
2007						
January	1,254	128,223	1,118	117,824	391	52,858
February	1,352	143,837	1,238	135,066	416	61,749
March	1,277	130,981	1,169	122,488	412	52,606
April	1,243	126,977	1,116	116,926	382	43,930
May	1,199	120,587	1,096	113,069	370	48,910
June	1,238	129,858	1,116	120,165	351	40,670
July	1,247	127,687	1,140	119,614	392	51,333
August	1,228	121,886	1,128	114,628	335	36,518
September	1,307	128,487	1,204	121,294	430	53,432
October	1,347	136,124	1,224	127,163	430	57,695
November	1,329	139,671	1,215	131,390	414	56,965
December	1,433	141,750	1,315	133,024	462	58,108

Table 2. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, January 2004 to December 2007, not seasonally adjusted

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
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
December	2,167	224,214	2,071	216,898	699	91,754

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

Industry	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	December 2006	October 2007	November 2007	December 2007	December 2006	October 2007	November 2007	December 2007
Seasonally adjusted								
Total	1,194	1,347	1,329	1,433	131,062	136,124	139,671	141,750
Total, private nonfarm	1,092	1,224	1,215	1,315	121,796	127,163	131,390	133,024
Manufacturing	374	430	414	462	51,408	57,695	56,965	58,108
Not seasonally adjusted								
Total ¹	2,249	1,083	1,799	2,167	254,503	108,455	198,220	224,214
Total, private	2,176	1,033	1,729	2,102	248,383	103,897	191,917	219,227
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	50	104	136	31	3,600	6,181	10,733	2,329
Total, private nonfarm	2,126	929	1,593	2,071	244,783	97,716	181,184	216,898
Mining	28	(²)	11	28	3,048	(²)	928	2,136
Utilities	3	–	(²)	4	154	–	(²)	225
Construction	423	114	324	461	36,426	7,126	28,277	35,564
Manufacturing	735	338	514	699	105,462	50,918	75,413	91,754
Food	80	50	62	68	8,557	5,264	6,642	10,267
Beverage and tobacco products	6	8	9	7	468	603	746	640
Textile mills	18	8	27	12	2,480	732	5,381	2,281
Textile product mills	9	4	5	8	758	232	608	848
Apparel	21	6	10	16	2,323	408	625	1,311
Leather and allied products	5	(²)	4	4	493	(²)	376	435
Wood products	59	31	69	59	6,359	3,582	8,094	5,698
Paper	13	10	9	5	1,415	708	696	571
Printing and related support activities	12	7	11	11	1,178	434	763	830
Petroleum and coal products	14	(²)	8	12	1,396	(²)	624	1,163
Chemicals	7	6	6	12	608	907	668	995
Plastics and rubber products	48	11	27	57	5,674	1,133	2,568	5,069
Nonmetallic mineral products	56	8	24	61	5,824	440	2,493	5,979
Primary metals	38	16	27	37	4,714	1,579	2,955	4,022
Fabricated metal products	57	18	24	55	5,346	1,367	2,341	5,252
Machinery	38	18	40	37	5,676	5,459	6,289	6,864
Computer and electronic products	24	10	13	21	2,085	674	987	1,559
Electrical equipment and appliances	25	12	15	16	5,701	1,516	5,418	1,495
Transportation equipment	159	88	93	171	38,811	23,399	23,323	31,910
Furniture and related products	34	18	23	19	4,510	1,504	3,164	2,868
Miscellaneous manufacturing	12	5	8	11	1,086	538	652	1,697
Wholesale trade	26	13	40	24	2,119	1,571	3,095	1,762
Retail trade	109	66	93	103	13,055	5,881	8,199	8,839
Transportation and warehousing	165	31	82	150	19,172	3,153	7,499	15,573
Information	33	33	28	51	7,949	3,645	5,386	8,770
Finance and insurance	34	60	43	36	2,687	4,640	3,898	2,311
Real estate and rental and leasing	8	8	7	6	442	616	539	322
Professional and technical services	50	26	51	50	5,572	1,968	7,435	5,303
Management of companies and enterprises	3	5	(²)	5	130	382	(²)	448
Administrative and waste services	258	140	217	218	22,076	10,778	22,050	19,367
Educational services	4	(²)	–	8	288	(²)	–	487
Health care and social assistance	31	20	24	31	2,450	1,708	2,522	2,484
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	26	21	36	20	1,760	1,521	3,543	1,238
Accommodation and food services	175	47	107	158	20,735	3,346	10,865	18,717
Other services, except public administration	14	3	10	19	1,198	175	1,062	1,598
Unclassified	1	1	1	–	60	74	57	–
Government	73	50	70	65	6,120	4,558	6,303	4,987
Federal	12	16	19	10	1,215	1,412	1,928	841
State	16	16	20	12	1,517	1,431	1,786	1,016
Local	45	18	31	43	3,388	1,715	2,589	3,130

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 December 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				
December	2,167	224,214	2,071	216,898				
Fourth Quarter	5,049	530,889	4,593	495,798				

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			
	December 2006	October 2007	November 2007	December 2007	December 2006	October 2007	November 2007	December 2007
United States ¹	2,249	1,083	1,799	2,167	254,503	108,455	198,220	224,214
Northeast	412	141	355	392	40,738	12,152	34,766	36,859
New England	60	9	38	56	6,612	614	3,754	5,777
Middle Atlantic	352	132	317	336	34,126	11,538	31,012	31,082
South	416	230	350	388	54,023	23,180	42,139	47,505
South Atlantic	202	131	180	192	22,765	11,952	19,924	18,797
East South Central	126	51	91	120	22,085	6,791	9,831	18,538
West South Central	88	48	79	76	9,173	4,437	12,384	10,170
Midwest	898	261	483	884	109,495	38,853	62,163	97,346
East North Central	674	215	389	667	78,466	32,840	51,952	74,374
West North Central	224	46	94	217	31,029	6,013	10,211	22,972
West	523	451	611	503	50,247	34,270	59,152	42,504
Mountain	82	38	76	67	7,835	2,905	6,893	4,968
Pacific	441	413	535	436	42,412	31,365	52,259	37,536

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			
	December 2006	October 2007	November 2007	December 2007	December 2006	October 2007	November 2007	December 2007
Total ¹	2,249	1,083	1,799	2,167	254,503	108,455	198,220	224,214
Alabama	30	10	29	33	3,438	1,037	2,917	3,677
Alaska	3	–	8	(²)	206	–	780	(²)
Arizona	5	7	3	4	406	610	197	263
Arkansas	7	10	12	8	836	1,486	2,678	680
California	374	380	455	370	34,848	28,004	44,127	30,590
Colorado	15	4	14	12	1,483	322	1,244	767
Connecticut	4	(²)	3	10	452	(²)	232	854
Delaware	–	(²)	3	4	–	(²)	356	241
District of Columbia	3	–	–	(²)	188	–	–	(²)
Florida	57	79	73	62	4,697	5,082	4,499	5,088
Georgia	42	21	39	36	4,421	2,835	7,500	3,111
Hawaii	(²)	(²)	5	12	(²)	(²)	390	1,161
Idaho	11	3	21	12	1,191	192	2,101	844
Illinois	149	39	67	140	17,195	7,710	7,704	15,012
Indiana	82	29	52	64	10,123	5,129	7,638	7,654
Iowa	62	15	23	52	10,039	1,662	2,503	6,337
Kansas	23	3	(²)	27	2,626	347	(²)	3,441
Kentucky	64	28	34	62	15,975	3,449	4,747	12,727
Louisiana	9	7	6	15	901	453	1,672	1,274
Maine	6	–	6	4	452	–	467	278
Maryland	28	7	11	29	2,825	702	1,446	2,628
Massachusetts	22	4	18	22	2,256	234	1,495	2,131
Michigan	184	51	92	213	22,842	5,187	15,578	25,005
Minnesota	52	9	41	46	7,545	745	4,315	4,386
Mississippi	6	(²)	12	9	569	(²)	839	640
Missouri	75	18	19	77	9,687	3,165	2,312	7,517
Montana	6	5	8	4	513	430	760	264
Nebraska	8	(²)	4	9	815	(²)	402	864
Nevada	26	14	18	19	2,076	1,027	1,713	1,370
New Hampshire	8	–	(²)	6	793	–	(²)	560
New Jersey	91	16	50	93	7,948	1,327	6,234	8,389
New Mexico	10	(²)	(²)	7	1,180	(²)	(²)	702
New York	106	28	82	72	11,731	3,202	7,658	6,700
North Carolina	16	3	4	7	1,511	212	457	789
North Dakota	(²)	–	4	5	(²)	–	444	356
Ohio	137	53	68	149	15,848	10,896	7,369	14,909
Oklahoma	11	(²)	6	13	1,152	(²)	1,198	1,732
Oregon	41	17	37	32	4,862	2,106	3,866	3,763
Pennsylvania	155	88	185	171	14,447	7,009	17,120	15,993
Rhode Island	11	3	–	10	1,885	249	–	1,465
South Carolina	17	13	28	29	2,836	2,504	3,038	4,236
South Dakota	(²)	–	(²)	(²)	(²)	–	(²)	(²)
Tennessee	26	11	16	16	2,103	2,122	1,328	1,494
Texas	61	30	55	40	6,284	2,414	6,836	6,484
Utah	9	(²)	9	8	986	(²)	658	706
Vermont	9	(²)	10	4	774	(²)	1,500	489
Virginia	35	6	18	21	5,969	465	2,384	2,390
Washington	21	14	30	21	2,350	1,058	3,096	1,940
West Virginia	4	(²)	4	3	318	(²)	244	250
Wisconsin	122	43	110	101	12,458	3,918	13,663	11,794
Wyoming	–	(²)	(²)	(²)	–	(²)	(²)	(²)
Puerto Rico	17	11	15	3	1,977	894	1,385	279

¹ See footnote 1, table 3.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.