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MASS LAYOFFS IN SEPTEMBER 2005

Mass layoff data for September 2005 reflect the impact of Hurricane Katrina on workers in Louisiana and Mississippi and, to a lesser extent, the impact of Hurricane Rita on workers in Texas. In September 2005, employers took 2,069 mass layoff actions, seasonally adjusted, as measured by new filings for

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

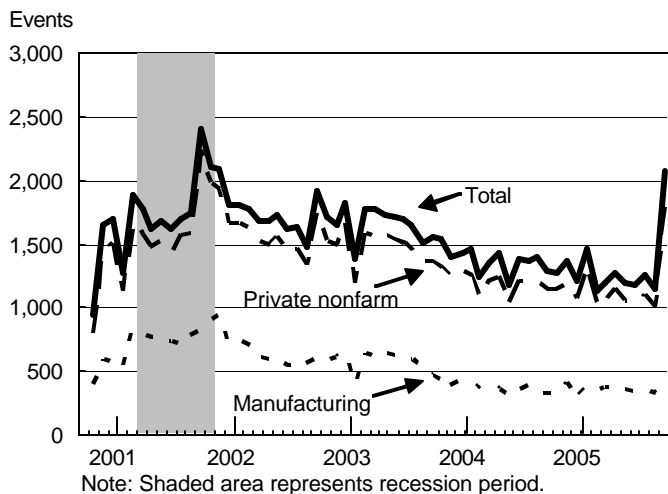
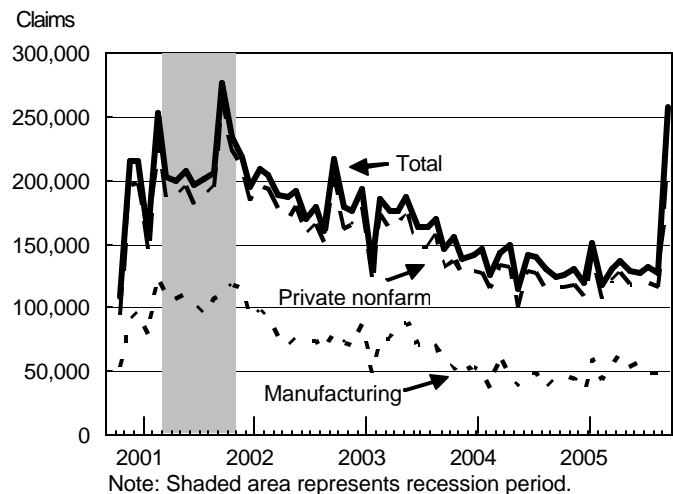


Chart 2. Mass layoff initial claims, seasonally adjusted, October 2000-September 2005



unemployment insurance benefits during the month, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. Each action involved at least 50 persons from a single establishment, and the number of workers involved totaled 257,454, on a seasonally adjusted basis. (See table 1.) The number of layoff

Hurricanes Katrina and Rita

Data for September are the first from the Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program to reflect the initial job losses associated with Hurricane Katrina, which struck the Gulf Coast on August 29, and Hurricane Rita, which made landfall on September 24. In the MLS program, the September 2005 reference period includes the Sunday through Saturday calendar weeks from August 28 through October 1.

For additional information on the storms' impacts on MLS data, including questions and answers on concepts and definitions, data collection, and future publication plans, please see <http://www.bls.gov/katrina/mlsquestions.htm> or call (202) 691-6392.

Table A. Industries with the largest mass-layoff initial claims in September 2005^p

Industry	Initial claims		September peak	
	Total U.S.	Percent in La. and Miss.	Year	Initial claims
Elementary and secondary schools	14,126	91.8	2005	14,126
Temporary help services	11,057	29.0	2001	12,752
General medical and surgical hospitals	9,943	92.6	2005	9,943
Casino hotels	6,404	90.0	2001	9,453
Ship building and repairing	6,168	98.0	2005	6,168
Hotels and motels, except casino hotels	5,148	87.7	2001	10,886
Limited-service restaurants	4,867	95.9	2005	4,867
Full-service restaurants	4,625	94.8	2005	4,625
Supermarkets and other grocery stores	4,325	68.9	2005	4,325
Casinos, except casino hotels	4,292	94.2	2005	4,292

p = preliminary.

events in September rose by 927 to 2,069, the highest number of events for any month since November 2001 and the fourth highest number of events since the program began in April 1995. The number of associated initial claims increased by 129,988 from August to 257,544 and was at its highest total for any month since the series high in September 2001. In the manufacturing sector, 422 mass layoff events were reported during September 2005, seasonally adjusted, resulting in 54,245 initial claims; both figures were higher than a month earlier. (See table 1.)

From January through September 2005, the total number of events (seasonally adjusted), at 11,884, was lower than in January-September 2004 (12,054), while the number of initial claims (seasonally adjusted), at 1,309,263, was higher (1,213,262).

Industry Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

In September, the 10 industries reporting the highest number of mass-layoff initial claims, not seasonally adjusted, accounted for 70,955 initial claims, 37 percent of the total. (See table A.) More than 4 out of 5 of these claims were filed against employers located in Louisiana (59 percent) and Mississippi (23 percent). In 7 of these 10 industries, the share of initial claims accounted for by Louisiana or Mississippi employers was 90 percent or higher.

In the U.S. as a whole, the manufacturing sector accounted for 20 percent of all mass layoff events and 24 percent of all initial claims filed in September 2005. A year earlier, manufacturing comprised 27 percent of events and 37 percent of initial claims. Within manufacturing, the number of claimants in September 2005 was highest in transportation equipment (14,934, largely in the ship building and repairing industry in the Katrina-affected areas), followed by food manufacturing (5,584). (See table 3.)

Accommodation and food services accounted for 13 percent of events and 12 percent of initial claims filed in September, with layoffs mostly from restaurants. Twelve percent of all layoff events and 11 percent of initial claims filed during the month were from retail trade, primarily from general merchandise stores. Administrative and waste services accounted for 12 percent of events and 10 percent of initial claims in September, mainly from temporary help services. Healthcare and social assistance accounted for 8 percent

of events and initial claims during the month, largely from hospitals. An additional 7 percent of events and 4 percent of initial claims were from construction, largely among specialty trade contractors.

Government establishments accounted for 8 percent of events and 15 percent of initial claims filed in September, mostly from educational services.

Over the year, the number of layoff events increased by 840 to 1,548 and the number of associated initial claims rose by 121,934 to 190,906, the highest totals for any September on record (not seasonally adjusted). In addition to the impact of the hurricanes, September 2005 contained 5 weeks for possible mass layoffs, compared with 4 weeks in each September of the prior 2 years. (See the Technical Note for an explanation of how the number of weeks for data collection can vary from month to month.) The largest over-the-year increases in initial claims were reported in educational services (+15,186), hospitals (+10,839), food services and drinking places (+9,893), and accommodation (+9,534). The largest over-the-year decreases in initial claims were reported in agriculture and forestry support activities (-549).

Excluding layoffs in Louisiana and Mississippi, the number of mass layoff events rose over-the-year by 68, and the number of associated initial claims rose by 16,103. These increases were most likely due to the additional week present in September 2005. The over-the-year increases in initial claims excluding those in Louisiana and Mississippi were mostly in machinery manufacturing (+3,353), general merchandise stores (+2,863), and textile mills (+1,935). The largest over-the-year decrease was in food services and drinking places (-1,260).

Geographic Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Among the four census regions, the highest number of initial claims in September due to mass layoffs was in the South (129,647). (See table 5.) Eighty-one percent of events and 82 percent of initial claims in the South were from Louisiana and Mississippi. The number of mass layoff events and initial claims in the South was the highest for any September since the program began. Educational services, food services and drinking places, hospitals, and accommodation accounted for 37 percent of the South total. The West had the next largest number of initial claims (28,517), followed by the Midwest (22,952) and the Northeast (9,790).

The number of initial claimants from mass layoffs increased over the year in each of the four regions. The largest increase occurred in the South (+110,180), followed by the Midwest (+6,572), the West (+4,193), and the Northeast (+989). Each of the nine geographic divisions had over-the-year increases in the number of initial claims associated with mass layoffs, with the largest in the West South Central (+89,195), which includes Louisiana, followed by the East South Central division (+20,890), which includes Mississippi.

Among the states, Louisiana recorded the highest number of initial claims filed due to mass layoff events in September (87,449). Fifteen detailed industries in the state each had more than 1,000 initial claims; five had more than 4,000 each. California had the next highest initial claims total, with 24,865 initial claims, followed by Mississippi (19,098). Four detailed industries in Mississippi each had more than 1,000 initial claims. These three states accounted for 67 percent of all mass layoff events and 69 percent of all initial claims for unemployment insurance. (See table 6.)

The weekly initial claims data by state provide a clearer picture of the impact of the two hurricanes. As shown in table B, mass layoff initial claims in Louisiana were highest in the first week of the September 2005 reference period, the first week following Hurricane Katrina's landfall. In Mississippi, they peaked in the second week. The significant rise in initial claims in Texas occurred in the last week of the reporting period, which followed Hurricane Rita's landfall. Louisiana also reported an increase in that week.

Table B. Mass-layoff initial claims by week, selected states, September 2005^p

Week ending	Initial claims		
	Louisiana	Mississippi	Texas
Sept. 3	73,101	7,936	353
Sept. 10	8,010	10,482	381
Sept. 17	1,282	399	568
Sept. 24	214	201	809
Oct. 1	4,842	80	2,947
Total	87,449	19,098	5,058

p = preliminary.

Louisiana had the largest over-the-year increase in the number of initial claims (+87,047), with the greatest rises occurring in educational services, food services and drinking places, hospitals, and administrative and support services. Mississippi had the next highest over-the-year increase (+18,784). The largest over-the-year decreases occurred in Florida (-3,035) and Michigan (-2,762).

From January to September, California reported 274,820 mass-layoff initial claims, 21 percent of the national total. Louisiana had the next largest number of claims over this period (98,548), followed by Ohio (91,624) and Michigan (89,693).

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 Third Quarter of 2005 is scheduled to be released on Thursday, November 17, 2005. The report on Mass Layoffs in October 2005 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, November 23, 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, October 2001 to September 2005, seasonally adjusted

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2001						
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	1,249	131,326	1,107	118,835	360	48,967
August ^p	1,142	127,466	1,002	115,674	328	48,155
September ^p	2,069	257,454	1,833	212,725	422	54,245

^p = preliminary.

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

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2001						
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	1,981	244,216	1,745	222,377	856	136,210
August ^p	645	67,582	598	63,484	188	22,531
September ^p	1,548	190,906	1,400	160,630	315	46,353

^p = preliminary.

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

Industry	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	September	July	August	September	September	July	August	September
	2004	2005	2005 ^P	2005 ^P	2004	2005	2005 ^P	2005 ^P
Seasonally adjusted								
Total	1,281	1,249	1,142	2,069	123,761	131,326	127,466	257,454
Total, private nonfarm	1,153	1,107	1,002	1,833	114,223	118,835	115,674	212,725
Manufacturing	332	360	328	422	45,917	48,967	48,155	54,245
Not seasonally adjusted								
Total ¹	708	1,981	645	1,548	68,972	244,216	67,582	190,906
Total, private	669	1,849	610	1,423	64,917	231,250	64,211	162,013
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	32	104	12	23	1,815	8,873	727	1,383
Total, private nonfarm.....	637	1,745	598	1,400	63,102	222,377	63,484	160,630
Mining	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Utilities	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Construction	65	80	51	109	4,160	6,252	3,458	8,203
Manufacturing.....	189	856	188	315	25,808	136,210	22,531	46,353
Food	56	72	28	56	4,848	6,874	2,762	5,584
Beverage and tobacco products	3	7	(²)	4	271	377	(²)	261
Textile mills	6	16	13	20	701	1,682	1,177	2,636
Textile product mills	4	12	3	6	438	1,597	268	956
Apparel	9	27	10	12	1,878	2,666	560	2,286
Leather and allied products	(²)	7	(²)	(²)	(²)	1,426	(²)	(²)
Wood products	4	39	7	20	268	5,109	547	2,058
Paper	4	9	7	10	369	582	615	1,206
Printing and related support activities	-	4	5	5	-	271	452	312
Petroleum and coal products	-	-	(²)	-	-	-	(²)	-
Chemicals	(²)	18	(²)	6	(²)	2,164	(²)	787
Plastics and rubber products	12	77	7	13	976	9,202	588	1,824
Nonmetallic mineral products	8	16	6	9	759	2,178	420	637
Primary metals	(²)	53	7	11	(²)	7,984	852	1,112
Fabricated metal products	11	67	13	18	794	7,052	1,012	1,297
Machinery	11	44	20	30	1,118	5,426	1,815	4,947
Computer and electronic products	11	32	12	17	742	3,729	1,235	1,330
Electrical equipment and appliances	5	24	6	12	3,211	3,409	1,693	3,127
Transportation equipment	21	286	27	52	7,400	69,393	6,855	14,934
Furniture and related products	10	26	3	9	912	2,917	383	567
Miscellaneous manufacturing	10	20	8	(²)	842	2,172	910	(²)
Wholesale trade	14	33	15	29	1,028	2,889	1,259	2,073
Retail trade	68	102	72	190	5,974	10,765	5,434	20,202
Transportation and warehousing	21	123	50	46	1,692	11,543	5,878	5,641
Information	26	32	21	40	3,455	5,599	6,889	5,871
Finance and insurance	16	18	14	29	1,211	1,416	1,493	2,242
Real estate and rental and leasing	(²)	12	(²)	13	(²)	1,083	(²)	782
Professional and technical services	19	51	18	28	1,709	7,387	3,104	2,495
Management of companies and enterprises	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	(²)	-	(²)
Administrative and waste services	106	239	84	192	10,255	23,794	6,764	18,794
Educational services.....	(²)	16	6	10	(²)	1,118	454	1,467
Health care and social assistance	15	56	19	128	975	4,000	1,227	14,460
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	21	34	7	33	1,366	2,517	486	5,528
Accommodation and food services	61	73	35	200	4,173	5,857	2,436	23,548
Other services, except public administration.....	8	10	9	28	525	619	1,400	2,101
Unclassified	1	4	1	3	71	354	96	154
Government	39	132	35	125	4,055	12,966	3,371	28,893
Federal	5	19	8	10	364	2,243	1,041	957
State	3	20	11	34	233	1,553	862	4,895
Local	31	93	16	81	3,458	9,170	1,468	23,041

¹ Data were reported by all states and the District of Columbia.

^P = preliminary.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 4. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, July 2003 to September 2005, 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
2003								
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
2004								
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
2005								
January	2,564	263,952	2,421	253,409				
February	810	74,644	722	68,372				
March	806	88,937	733	83,793				
First Quarter	4,180	427,533	3,876	405,574	1,144	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	^{2,p} 1,056	^{2,p} 150,140	^p 34.1	^p 43.5
July	1,981	244,216	1,745	222,377				
August ^p	645	67,582	598	63,484				
September ^p	1,548	190,906	1,400	160,630				
Third Quarter ^p	4,174	502,704	3,743	446,491				

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			
	September 2004	July 2005	August 2005 ^p	September 2005 ^p	September 2004	July 2005	August 2005 ^p	September 2005 ^p
United States ¹	708	1,981	645	1,548	68,972	244,216	67,582	190,906
Northeast	101	319	126	118	8,801	32,958	13,090	9,790
New England	9	45	23	14	637	4,353	1,868	1,247
Middle Atlantic	92	274	103	104	8,164	28,605	11,222	8,543
South	204	415	170	965	19,467	44,995	18,286	129,647
South Atlantic	123	193	92	81	10,152	18,350	8,771	10,247
East South Central	41	136	34	147	5,643	17,428	5,988	26,533
West South Central	40	86	44	737	3,672	9,217	3,527	92,867
Midwest	125	695	138	164	16,380	114,158	14,023	22,952
East North Central	99	581	111	136	13,827	94,359	10,618	19,035
West North Central	26	114	27	28	2,553	19,799	3,405	3,917
West	278	552	211	301	24,324	52,105	22,183	28,517
Mountain	15	56	17	22	1,163	5,836	1,717	1,901
Pacific	263	496	194	279	23,161	46,269	20,466	26,616

¹ See footnote 1, table 3.

^p = 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			
	September 2004	July 2005	August 2005 ^P	September 2005 ^P	September 2004	July 2005	August 2005 ^P	September 2005 ^P
Total ¹	708	1,981	645	1,548	68,972	244,216	67,582	190,906
Alabama	18	58	5	20	1,793	6,449	709	1,968
Alaska	(²)	(²)	—	3	(²)	(²)	—	280
Arizona	—	22	(²)	(²)	—	2,288	(²)	(²)
Arkansas	(²)	8	3	—	(²)	698	201	—
California	246	445	182	260	21,752	41,741	19,530	24,865
Colorado	3	5	(²)	3	199	434	(²)	185
Connecticut	(²)	7	4	3	(²)	553	397	254
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	—	(²)	(²)	—	—	(²)	(²)	—
Florida	86	86	35	40	6,349	6,526	2,031	3,314
Georgia	11	46	22	14	815	4,374	3,488	3,230
Hawaii	(²)	3	—	3	(²)	246	—	249
Idaho	3	7	6	3	331	981	684	239
Illinois	26	57	27	46	2,567	6,808	2,128	5,779
Indiana	19	82	10	13	2,767	15,176	1,000	2,336
Iowa	6	23	6	3	764	5,154	1,755	996
Kansas	4	8	5	3	380	720	487	259
Kentucky	11	62	13	24	2,892	9,576	3,954	4,779
Louisiana	5	20	11	684	402	1,916	596	87,449
Maine	—	4	(²)	3	—	303	(²)	224
Maryland	5	8	3	—	529	811	219	—
Massachusetts	6	24	12	4	439	2,333	873	493
Michigan	23	248	29	23	5,997	34,561	2,838	3,235
Minnesota	6	27	6	7	441	4,573	502	741
Mississippi	3	5	6	96	314	374	481	19,098
Missouri	3	49	6	10	195	8,285	404	981
Montana	—	(²)	—	(²)	—	(²)	—	(²)
Nebraska	6	6	3	4	646	991	200	811
Nevada	7	13	5	12	471	1,084	648	997
New Hampshire	—	5	—	3	—	497	—	217
New Jersey	11	37	20	19	1,630	3,325	1,786	1,867
New Mexico	(²)	5	(²)	(²)	(²)	287	(²)	(²)
New York	31	107	42	40	2,950	12,136	6,164	3,213
North Carolina	10	19	10	6	712	2,121	1,323	601
North Dakota	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Ohio	16	115	26	24	1,352	25,306	2,881	4,353
Oklahoma	(²)	7	—	3	(²)	1,303	—	360
Oregon	6	26	(²)	3	370	2,399	(²)	342
Pennsylvania	50	130	41	45	3,584	13,144	3,272	3,463
Rhode Island	(²)	3	4	(²)	(²)	419	326	(²)
South Carolina	6	11	9	14	921	1,627	678	1,907
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	9	11	10	7	644	1,029	844	688
Texas	32	51	30	50	2,965	5,300	2,730	5,058
Utah	(²)	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	(²)	—
Vermont	—	(²)	(²)	—	—	(²)	(²)	—
Virginia	5	20	11	6	826	2,589	918	1,086
Washington	7	21	10	10	819	1,809	730	880
West Virginia	—	(²)	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	(²)
Wisconsin	15	79	19	30	1,144	12,508	1,771	3,332
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerto Rico	30	12	8	20	4,059	1,270	1,210	2,245

¹ See footnote 1, table 3.

^P = preliminary.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.