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MASS LAYOFFS IN DECEMBER 2005 AND ANNUAL AVERAGES FOR 2005

In December 2005, employers took 1,308 mass layoff actions, seasonally adjusted, as measured by new filings for unemployment insurance benefits during the month, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. Each action involved at least 50 persons from a single establishment, and the number of workers involved totaled 149,565. (See table 1.) The number of layoff events in December rose by 103 from November, and the number of associated initial claims increased by 28,782. In the manufacturing sector, 365 mass layoff events were reported during December 2005, seasonally adjusted, resulting in 49,641 initial claims. Both figures were higher than a month earlier. (See table 1.)

Chart 1. Mass-layoff events, seasonally adjusted, January 2001-December 2005

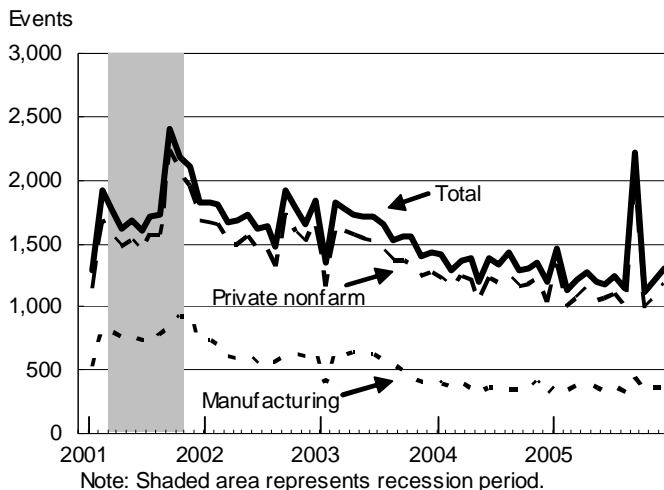
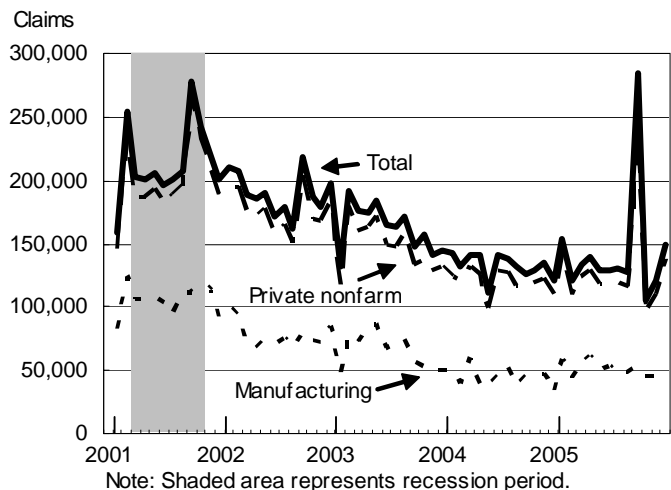


Chart 2. Mass-layoff initial claims, seasonally adjusted, January 2001-December 2005



Revision of Seasonally Adjusted Mass Layoff Data

Seasonally adjusted mass layoff data have been revised using updated seasonal adjustment factors that incorporate 2005 data. Seasonally adjusted estimates back to January 2001 were subject to revision. The totals for each of the six seasonally adjusted series for January-December 2005 (as originally published and as revised) will be available at <http://www.bls.gov/mls/home.htm>, along with additional information about the revisions.

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

Industry	Initial claims	December peak	
		Year	Initial claims
Highway, street, and bridge construction	20,088	2005	20,088
Temporary help services	16,656	2005	16,656
School and employee bus transportation	14,464	2005	14,464
Food service contractors	12,926	2005	12,926
Automobile manufacturing	9,021	2005	9,021
Motion picture and video production	5,286	1998	16,192
Professional employer organizations	3,534	2000	4,032
All other plastics product manufacturing	3,322	2002	5,563
Ready-mix concrete manufacturing	3,232	2005	3,232
Travel trailer and camper manufacturing	2,970	2005	2,970

p = preliminary.

Industry Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

In December, the 10 industries reporting the highest number of mass-layoff initial claims, not seasonally adjusted, accounted for 91,499 initial claims, 36 percent of the total. (See table A.) Seven of these industries reached a series peak for December, on a not seasonally adjusted basis, in 2005. The two industries with the highest number of initial claims were highway, street, and bridge construction, with 20,088, and temporary help services, with 16,656. Together, these two industries accounted for 14 percent of the 254,258 initial claims filed during the month.

The manufacturing sector accounted for 30 percent of all mass layoff events and 38 percent of all initial claims filed in December 2005. A year earlier, manufacturing comprised 27 percent of events and 31 percent of initial claims. Within manufacturing, the number of claimants in December 2005 was highest in transportation equipment (34,508, largely automotive-related), followed by food manufacturing (10,681). (See table 3.)

Construction accounted for 21 percent of events and 16 percent of initial claims filed in December, with layoffs mainly from highway, street, and bridge construction. Eleven percent of all layoff events and initial claims filed during the month were from administrative and waste services, largely from temporary help services. Accommodation and food services accounted for 7 percent of events and 8 percent of initial claims in December, mostly from food service and drinking places. Transportation and warehousing accounted for 7 percent of events and 8 percent of initial claims during the month, largely in transit and ground passenger transportation. An additional 5 percent of events and 4 percent of initial claims were from retail trade, primarily from general merchandise stores.

Government establishments accounted for 4 percent of events and 3 percent of initial claims filed in December, mostly from educational services and executive, legislative, and general government agencies.

On a not seasonally adjusted basis, the number of layoff events in December 2005, at 2,323, was up by 709 from a year earlier, and the number of associated initial claims rose by 92,987 to 254,258. These were the highest event and initial claim totals for December since 2002. The largest over-the-year increases in initial claims were reported in transportation equipment manufacturing (+21,961), administrative and support services (+14,365), heavy and civil engineering construction (+8,849), and transit and ground passenger

Table B. Number of mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, 1996-2005

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 ^p	16,466	1,795,341

p = preliminary.

transportation (+5,684). The largest over-the-year decrease in initial claims was in motion picture and sound recording industries (-1,164).

Geographic Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Among the four census regions, the largest number of initial claims in December due to mass layoffs was in the Midwest (111,662). (See table 5.) Transportation equipment manufacturing and heavy and civil engineering construction accounted for 34 percent of the Midwest total. The West had the next largest number of initial claims (53,396), followed by the South (46,303) and the Northeast (42,897).

The number of initial claimants from mass layoffs increased over the year in all of the four regions. The largest increase occurred in the Midwest (+50,385), followed by the South (+16,355), the Northeast (+15,510), and the West (+10,737). 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 East North Central (+43,083), Middle Atlantic (+11,294), and the South Atlantic (+9,886) divisions.

Among the states, California recorded the highest number of initial claims filed due to mass layoff events in December (38,926), mostly in administrative and support services and in motion picture and sound recording industries. Michigan had the next highest initial claims total, with 30,456, followed by Illinois (16,869), Pennsylvania (16,249), and Wisconsin (13,071). These five states accounted for 46 percent of all mass layoff events and 45 percent of all initial claims for unemployment insurance. (See table 6.)

Michigan had the largest over-the-year increase in the number of initial claims (+19,615), followed by Ohio (+7,749) and Pennsylvania (+6,836). The largest over-the-year decrease occurred in Maryland (-924).

Review of 2005

During 2005, 16,466 layoff events occurred in the nation, resulting in 1,795,341 initial claims filings for unemployment insurance. In 2004, there were 15,980 events and 1,607,158 initial claimants. (See table B.)

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

Industry	2005		2004	
	Initial claims	Rank	Initial claims	Rank
Temporary help services	111,110	1	103,868	1
School and employee bus transportation	73,797	2	64,663	2
Automobile manufacturing	54,800	3	35,520	6
Motion picture and video production	54,769	4	50,030	3
Food service contractors	49,942	5	42,920	4
Highway, street, and bridge construction	45,581	6	36,853	5
Elementary and secondary schools	36,743	7	27,648	8
Light truck and utility vehicle mfg.	34,378	8	18,742	13
Professional employer organizations	30,882	9	31,434	7
Motor vehicle seating and interior trim mfg.	22,329	10	14,459	18

p = preliminary.

The 10 industries with the highest number of mass-layoff initial claims accounted for 29 percent of the total in 2005. (See table C.) In 2004, they comprised 27 percent of the total. Temporary help services and school and employee bus transportation were ranked one and two among the 10 industries in both 2005 and 2004. Automobile manufacturing ranked three in 2005, as compared to six in the previous year.

Manufacturing accounted for 29 percent of all mass layoff events and 37 percent of initial claims filed during 2005. A year earlier, manufacturing accounted for 29 percent of events and 35 percent of initial claims. Initial claim filings were most numerous in transportation equipment, 253,681, followed by food manufacturing, 76,926, and machinery manufacturing, 33,713. During 2005, the largest increase in initial claims occurred in transportation equipment manufacturing (+90,655) and wood product manufacturing (+6,370). The largest over-the-year decrease in initial claims occurred in food manufacturing (-5,188).

The number of initial claims filed in 2005 due to mass layoffs was higher in the Midwest (571,950) than in any other region. Layoffs in transportation equipment manufacturing accounted for 30 percent of the claims in the Midwest. Administrative and support services, heavy and civil engineering construction, and food manufacturing accounted for an additional 16 percent of layoffs in that region in 2005. The fewest number of mass-layoff initial claims was reported in the Northeast region (280,628). In 2005, increases in mass-layoff initial claims occurred in three of the four regions. The largest increases were in the South (+129,944) and Midwest (+86,695). The West had the only over-the-year decrease (-38,296).

Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, California recorded the largest number of initial claims filed in mass layoff events in 2005 (360,138), 20 percent of the national total. The states with the next highest numbers of initial claims were Michigan (131,411), Louisiana (120,600), Ohio (113,165), and Pennsylvania (99,183). Forty-eight percent of events and 46 percent of all initial claims were from these five states.

Louisiana reported the largest over-the-year increase in initial claims (+104,081), largely due to the impacts of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. The next largest increase occurred in Michigan (+32,287), followed by Ohio (+26,315) and Mississippi (+25,587). The largest over-the-year decreases were reported in California (-33,976) and Florida (-11,552).

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 of 2005 is scheduled to be released on Thursday, February 9, 2006. The report on Mass Layoffs in January 2006 is scheduled to be released on Thursday, February 23, 2006.

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, January 2002 to December 2005, seasonally adjusted

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2002						
January	1,815	210,217	1,670	197,065	733	100,182
February	1,805	207,097	1,657	195,251	704	93,234
March	1,670	187,811	1,515	175,831	615	74,351
April	1,681	186,095	1,494	168,902	590	68,210
May	1,723	190,797	1,559	177,743	610	73,953
June	1,620	170,724	1,443	156,813	550	70,936
July	1,635	179,806	1,460	164,944	564	74,834
August	1,478	162,040	1,324	150,118	569	67,779
September	1,911	218,875	1,747	203,849	617	80,528
October	1,774	186,940	1,582	169,660	625	73,904
November	1,652	178,402	1,507	167,335	613	71,693
December	1,841	198,678	1,659	184,368	661	84,048
2003						
January	1,358	131,963	1,168	117,636	387	48,685
February	1,825	190,928	1,647	178,363	646	78,819
March	1,782	175,671	1,595	160,170	617	72,409
April	1,722	174,608	1,564	163,607	640	83,303
May	1,719	184,003	1,542	170,961	625	86,535
June	1,716	164,299	1,524	148,542	636	68,143
July	1,642	163,179	1,442	148,299	580	74,070
August	1,517	171,861	1,367	158,049	551	74,602
September	1,562	147,383	1,374	133,383	484	56,472
October	1,558	156,814	1,336	138,691	427	52,009
November	1,393	141,383	1,244	129,231	401	50,460
December	1,426	144,456	1,265	132,324	434	50,994
2004						
January	1,421	142,704	1,223	124,192	395	48,519
February	1,293	132,640	1,145	120,811	362	39,360
March	1,364	140,957	1,234	132,152	407	60,296
April	1,381	141,909	1,207	126,106	341	37,686
May	1,189	111,173	1,030	98,230	314	37,405
June	1,390	141,948	1,226	129,344	360	45,398
July	1,329	137,724	1,185	126,945	371	53,248
August	1,436	131,807	1,243	116,672	342	38,192
September	1,283	125,344	1,155	115,499	344	45,691
October	1,302	129,237	1,181	119,653	369	47,888
November	1,350	135,036	1,202	122,954	407	47,517
December	1,188	120,602	1,038	109,508	293	33,123
2005						
January	1,465	153,676	1,330	143,295	380	58,778
February	1,135	120,190	1,010	109,964	350	43,966
March	1,204	133,935	1,071	124,273	384	56,253
April	1,278	139,575	1,145	128,478	390	60,726
May	1,194	129,214	1,059	117,660	359	52,055
June	1,184	128,430	1,065	119,271	349	53,930
July	1,248	131,136	1,107	118,994	356	49,070
August	1,145	127,592	1,006	116,011	334	48,904
September	2,219	283,772	1,975	237,831	438	53,399
October	1,114	104,584	986	94,798	328	45,475
November ^p	1,205	120,783	1,074	109,680	359	45,069
December ^p	1,308	149,565	1,185	138,234	365	49,641

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect updated seasonal adjustment factors.

Table 2. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, January 2002 to December 2005, not seasonally adjusted

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
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	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 ^p	1,254	116,127	1,079	102,182	363	41,442
December ^p	2,323	254,258	2,168	242,753	706	96,382

^p = preliminary.

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

Industry	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	December 2004	October 2005	November 2005 ^P	December 2005 ^P	December 2004	October 2005	November 2005 ^P	December 2005 ^P
Seasonally adjusted								
Total	1,188	1,114	1,205	1,308	120,602	104,584	120,783	149,565
Total, private nonfarm	1,038	986	1,074	1,185	109,508	94,798	109,680	138,234
Manufacturing	293	328	359	365	33,123	45,475	45,069	49,641
Not seasonally adjusted								
Total ¹	1,614	905	1,254	2,323	161,271	91,941	116,127	254,258
Total, private	1,527	850	1,187	2,237	154,496	87,226	109,395	246,748
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	40	93	108	69	2,404	6,532	7,213	3,995
Total, private nonfarm	1,487	757	1,079	2,168	152,092	80,694	102,182	242,753
Mining	18	(²)	7	33	1,492	(²)	509	2,802
Utilities	6	(²)	(²)	(²)	1,395	(²)	(²)	(²)
Construction	342	88	192	478	27,433	5,755	15,824	40,395
Manufacturing	436	249	363	706	50,726	37,276	41,442	96,382
Food	59	61	66	88	6,309	5,666	7,092	10,681
Beverage and tobacco products	7	4	6	11	497	261	416	800
Textile mills	15	11	19	23	1,249	1,296	2,734	3,823
Textile product mills	8	5	6	7	932	531	444	743
Apparel	16	11	13	19	2,720	2,589	2,125	2,297
Leather and allied products	4	-	(²)	9	757	-	(²)	1,032
Wood products	25	(²)	20	54	2,346	(²)	2,353	5,319
Paper	7	9	8	8	575	748	479	943
Printing and related support activities	3	-	8	16	331	-	574	1,870
Petroleum and coal products	11	(²)	(²)	14	1,126	(²)	(²)	1,478
Chemicals	8	8	7	10	669	682	510	862
Plastics and rubber products	30	11	19	60	2,327	1,097	1,469	5,605
Nonmetallic mineral products	32	8	11	58	3,168	759	1,005	5,756
Primary metals	23	9	17	40	2,246	1,037	1,475	4,265
Fabricated metal products	34	12	20	38	2,546	863	1,751	3,815
Machinery	16	9	24	31	2,218	1,288	2,910	3,091
Computer and electronic products	19	20	12	16	2,039	1,764	1,001	1,290
Electrical equipment and appliances	13	4	5	18	3,741	1,061	554	3,716
Transportation equipment	85	49	76	144	12,547	15,841	11,665	34,508
Furniture and related products	13	8	15	27	1,096	762	1,804	2,769
Miscellaneous manufacturing	8	6	6	15	1,287	688	676	1,719
Wholesale trade	18	10	21	37	1,853	812	1,687	3,214
Retail trade	80	72	61	113	8,092	5,666	5,176	10,856
Transportation and warehousing	96	29	45	161	10,687	2,697	3,479	19,173
Information	30	26	21	36	8,002	5,300	2,395	6,572
Finance and insurance	18	24	14	20	1,455	1,656	1,307	1,284
Real estate and rental and leasing	4	4	3	9	249	244	122	1,203
Professional and technical services	48	28	34	64	5,955	2,967	3,056	6,663
Management of companies and enterprises	3	(²)	(²)	(²)	296	(²)	(²)	(²)
Administrative and waste services	163	132	138	259	13,192	11,017	11,350	27,527
Educational services	4	(²)	(²)	5	245	(²)	(²)	353
Health care and social assistance	28	7	34	35	2,539	621	2,555	2,731
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	30	22	40	26	1,967	1,568	3,623	1,869
Accommodation and food services	146	53	88	158	14,923	4,168	8,204	19,293
Other services, except public administration	13	3	8	19	1,342	173	668	1,527
Unclassified	4	5	6	4	249	356	436	295
Government	87	55	67	86	6,775	4,715	6,732	7,510
Federal	8	16	15	18	842	1,551	1,608	1,568
State	16	12	24	16	1,472	992	2,527	1,750
Local	63	27	28	52	4,461	2,172	2,597	4,192

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

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

^P = preliminary.

NOTE: Dash represents zero. Seasonally adjusted data have been revised to reflect updated seasonal adjustment factors.

Table 4. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, October 2003 to December 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								
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	148,575	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	1,142	185,374	29.5	45.7
April	1,373	158,582	1,263	148,133				
May	986	101,358	891	93,332				
June	1,157	120,463	941	103,307				
Second Quarter	3,516	380,403	3,095	344,772	1,203	212,671	38.9	61.7
July	1,981	244,216	1,745	222,377				
August	645	67,582	598	63,484				
September	1,662	213,281	1,505	179,042				
Third Quarter	4,288	525,079	3,848	464,903	^{2,p} 742	^{2,p} 108,647	^p 19.3	^p 23.4
October	905	91,941	757	80,694				
November ^p	1,254	116,127	1,079	102,182				
December ^p	2,323	254,258	2,168	242,753				
Fourth Quarter ^p	4,482	462,326	4,004	425,629				

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 2004	October 2005	November 2005 ^p	December 2005 ^p	December 2004	October 2005	November 2005 ^p	December 2005 ^p
United States ¹	1,614	905	1,254	2,323	161,271	91,941	116,127	254,258
Northeast	285	175	218	445	27,387	15,362	19,125	42,897
New England	47	12	24	83	4,894	1,233	2,703	9,110
Middle Atlantic	238	163	194	362	22,493	14,129	16,422	33,787
South	288	158	279	371	29,948	17,616	31,437	46,303
South Atlantic	140	85	165	180	13,620	8,903	14,596	23,506
East South Central	76	25	42	113	8,995	4,194	5,296	14,562
West South Central	72	48	72	78	7,333	4,519	11,545	8,235
Midwest	588	199	355	942	61,277	27,841	34,901	111,662
East North Central	414	154	279	708	42,598	21,404	27,180	85,681
West North Central	174	45	76	234	18,679	6,437	7,721	25,981
West	453	373	402	565	42,659	31,122	30,664	53,396
Mountain	60	32	50	88	5,295	3,285	4,552	7,995
Pacific	393	341	352	477	37,364	27,837	26,112	45,401

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			
	December 2004	October 2005	November 2005 ^P	December 2005 ^P	December 2004	October 2005	November 2005 ^P	December 2005 ^P
Total ¹	1,614	905	1,254	2,323	161,271	91,941	116,127	254,258
Alabama	22	4	6	24	2,244	569	783	2,119
Alaska	(²)	4	4	—	(²)	264	401	—
Arizona	5	6	4	4	358	606	350	387
Arkansas	3	4	7	6	218	767	1,866	989
California	344	315	302	415	32,279	25,317	21,324	38,926
Colorado	13	6	7	16	1,347	510	758	1,536
Connecticut	5	—	3	9	510	—	235	897
Delaware	—	(²)	—	—	—	(²)	—	—
District of Columbia	(²)	—	—	(²)	(²)	—	—	(²)
Florida	44	36	100	61	3,567	2,706	7,138	5,288
Georgia	37	16	24	42	3,082	1,739	2,511	8,974
Hawaii	—	(²)	(²)	6	—	(²)	(²)	510
Idaho	10	5	11	17	736	476	976	1,240
Illinois	99	35	34	144	10,222	5,717	3,600	16,869
Indiana	68	14	29	98	9,331	1,940	2,811	12,226
Iowa	36	13	20	61	3,442	2,473	1,636	7,058
Kansas	16	(²)	6	18	1,864	(²)	647	1,779
Kentucky	38	10	23	62	5,474	2,710	3,521	9,866
Louisiana	16	3	36	13	1,297	215	4,030	868
Maine	7	(²)	(²)	7	570	(²)	(²)	449
Maryland	7	5	(²)	—	924	451	(²)	—
Massachusetts	15	6	10	29	2,085	669	650	3,229
Michigan	115	41	62	222	10,841	6,276	4,986	30,456
Minnesota	55	18	27	64	6,064	1,579	2,503	6,016
Mississippi	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	(²)	356	(²)	(²)
Missouri	41	8	19	63	5,231	1,773	2,640	7,912
Montana	6	6	7	9	474	695	770	682
Nebraska	18	4	(²)	20	1,375	447	(²)	2,605
Nevada	17	6	13	24	1,630	764	1,144	2,315
New Hampshire	5	(²)	(²)	12	423	(²)	(²)	1,386
New Jersey	46	30	32	96	4,979	2,248	3,239	8,631
New Mexico	5	(²)	3	7	319	(²)	201	766
New York	88	52	36	91	8,101	4,806	3,197	8,907
North Carolina	16	16	10	19	1,187	1,423	841	1,999
North Dakota	6	—	(²)	4	526	—	(²)	320
Ohio	67	33	52	133	5,310	4,820	5,607	13,059
Oklahoma	13	3	4	9	1,041	500	596	780
Oregon	23	5	16	32	2,798	675	1,610	3,830
Pennsylvania	104	81	126	175	9,413	7,075	9,986	16,249
Rhode Island	7	(²)	(²)	17	628	(²)	(²)	2,441
South Carolina	11	4	18	20	1,679	428	2,251	3,376
South Dakota	(²)	—	—	4	(²)	—	—	291
Tennessee	15	7	11	25	1,219	559	905	2,408
Texas	40	38	25	50	4,777	3,037	5,053	5,598
Utah	4	—	3	11	431	—	218	1,069
Vermont	8	3	7	9	678	212	1,285	708
Virginia	21	7	10	35	2,836	573	1,570	3,638
Washington	24	16	29	24	2,149	1,527	2,695	2,135
West Virginia	3	—	(²)	(²)	276	—	(²)	(²)
Wisconsin	65	31	102	111	6,894	2,651	10,176	13,071
Wyoming	—	(²)	(²)	—	—	(²)	(²)	—
Puerto Rico	10	11	12	10	706	854	1,202	1,698

¹ See footnote 1, table 3.

^P = preliminary.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.