



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

(202) 691-6392

USDL 06-319

Media contact:

691-5902

For release: 10:00 A.M. EST
Thursday, February 23, 2006

MASS LAYOFFS IN JANUARY 2006

In January 2006, employers took 1,113 mass layoff actions, seasonally adjusted, as measured by new filings for unemployment insurance benefits during the month, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. Each action involved at least 50 persons from a single establishment,

Chart 1. Mass-layoff events, seasonally adjusted, February 2001-January 2006

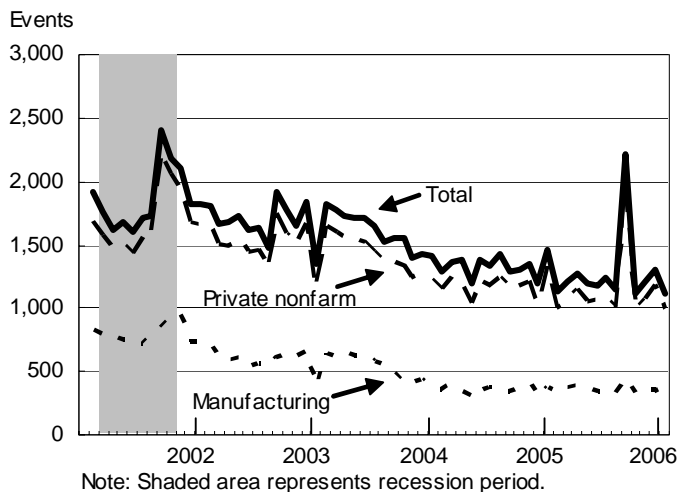
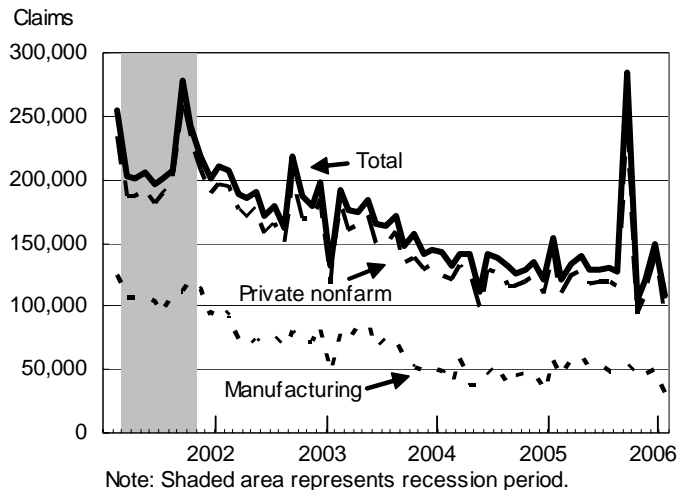


Chart 2. Mass-layoff initial claims, seasonally adjusted, February 2001-January 2006



and the number of workers involved totaled 108,378, on a seasonally adjusted basis. (See table 1.) The number of layoff events fell by 195 from December 2005, and was the lowest for any month since October 2000. The number of initial claims due to mass layoff actions declined by 41,187 over the month. In the manufacturing sector, 274 mass layoff events were reported during January 2006, seasonally adjusted, resulting in 29,541 initial claims. Both figures were the lowest ever recorded in the program. (See table 1.)

In January 2006, the national unemployment rate was 4.7 percent, seasonally adjusted, down from 4.9 percent in December 2005 and 5.2 percent in January 2005. Total nonfarm payroll employment, seasonally adjusted, increased by 193,000 over the month and by 2.1 million over the year.

Industry Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

The 10 industries reporting the highest number of mass-layoff initial claims, not seasonally adjusted, accounted for 40,900 initial claims in January, 35 percent of the total. (See table A.) Temporary help ser-

Table A. Industries with the largest mass-layoff initial claims in January 2006^p

Industry	Initial claims	January peak	
		Year	Initial claims
Temporary help services	8,579	1998	26,224
Motion picture and video production	7,640	1998	12,038
School and employee bus transportation	5,188	2005	14,526
Automobile manufacturing	4,399	2001	21,093
Discount department stores	4,361	2004	6,063
Department stores, except discount	2,982	1998	5,773
Hotels and motels, except casino hotels	2,194	1997	4,460
Farm labor contractors and crew leaders	1,868	1999	5,859
Highway, street, and bridge construction	1,858	2000	9,680
Payroll services	1,831	2002	8,686

p = preliminary.

vices, with 8,579 initial claims, and motion picture and video production, with 7,640, together accounted for 14 percent of all initial claims in January.

The manufacturing sector accounted for 27 percent of all mass layoff events and 30 percent of all initial claims filed in January; a year earlier, in January 2005, manufacturing comprised 32 percent of events and 41 percent of initial claims. In January 2006, the number of manufacturing claimants was highest in transportation equipment (11,421, mostly automotive-related), followed by food processing (3,589). (See table 3.)

Retail trade accounted for 11 percent of events and 13 percent of initial claims filed in January 2006, with layoffs mainly in general merchandise stores. Twelve percent of all layoff events and 10 percent of initial claims filed during the month were from administrative and waste services, primarily among temporary help services. Transportation and warehousing accounted for 8 percent of events and 9 percent of initial claims in January, mostly in transit and ground passenger transportation.

Government establishments accounted for 5 percent of events and 4 percent of initial claims filed in January, largely in executive, legislative, and general government agencies.

On a not seasonally adjusted basis, the number of layoff events in January 2006, at 1,245, was down by 1,319 from a year earlier, and the number of associated initial claims decreased by 146,006 to 117,946. These were the lowest event and initial claim totals for any January on record. This may be due in part to a calendar effect; January 2006 contained 4 weeks for possible mass layoffs, compared with 5 weeks in each January of the prior 3 years. (See the Technical Note for an explanation of how the number of weeks for data collection can vary from month to month. Also, note that adjustments are made for the calendar effects in the previously mentioned seasonally adjusted series.) The largest over-the-year decreases in initial claims were reported in transportation equipment manufacturing (-23,903), administrative and support services (-16,766), heavy and civil engineering construction (-11,240), and specialty trade contractors (-11,039). The largest over-the-year increases in initial claims were reported in motion picture and sound recording (+4,828) and general merchandise stores (+1,754).

Geographic Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Among the four census regions, the highest number of initial claims in January due to mass layoffs was in the West, 36,225. (See table 5.) Motion picture and sound recording industries, administrative and sup-

port services, and agriculture and forestry support activities accounted for 39 percent of all mass-layoff initial claims in that region during the month. The Midwest had the second largest number of initial claims, 33,750, followed by the Northeast, with 25,777, and the South, with 22,194.

The number of initial claimants in mass layoffs declined over the year in each of the four regions. The largest decrease was in the Midwest (-57,225), followed by the South (-34,932), the Northeast (-29,089), and the West (-24,760). Each of the nine geographic divisions had over-the-year decreases in the number of initial claims associated with mass layoffs, with the largest in the East North Central (-43,958), Middle Atlantic (-22,845), and Pacific (-21,630) divisions. (These declines also may be due in part to January 2006 containing 4 weeks for possible mass layoffs and January 2005 containing 5 weeks.)

Among the states, California recorded the highest number of initial claims filed due to mass layoff events in January (30,388), followed by New York (13,290), Michigan (8,786), Pennsylvania (8,172), and Ohio (6,484). These five states accounted for 57 percent of all mass layoff events and initial claims for unemployment insurance. (See table 6.)

California had the largest over-the-year decrease in the number of initial claims (-16,834), largely due to fewer layoffs in administrative and support services, specialty trade contractors, and heavy and civil engineering construction. Ohio had the next largest decline in initial claims (-11,648), followed by Alabama (-11,489) and Michigan (-11,341).

Note

The monthly data series in this release cover mass layoffs of 50 or more workers beginning in a given month, regardless of the duration of the layoffs. For private nonfarm establishments, information on the length of the layoff is obtained later and issued in a quarterly release that reports on mass layoffs lasting more than 30 days (referred to as "extended mass layoffs"). The quarterly release provides more information on the industry classification and location of the establishment and on the demographics of the laid-off workers. Because monthly figures include short-term layoffs of 30 days or less, the sum of the figures for the 3 months in a quarter will be higher than the quarterly figure for mass layoffs of more than 30 days. (See table 4.) See the Technical Note for more detailed definitions.

The report on Mass Layoffs in February 2006 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, March 22, 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, February 2002 to January 2006, seasonally adjusted

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2002						
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	1,205	120,783	1,074	109,680	359	45,069
December ^p	1,308	149,565	1,185	138,234	365	49,641
2006						
January ^p	1,113	108,378	985	97,832	274	29,541

^p = preliminary.

Table 2. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, February 2002 to January 2006, not seasonally adjusted

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2002						
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	1,254	116,127	1,079	102,182	363	41,442
December ^p	2,323	254,258	2,168	242,753	706	96,382
2006						
January ^p	1,245	117,946	1,123	108,701	331	35,097

^p = preliminary.

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

Industry	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	January 2005	November 2005	December 2005 ^P	January 2006 ^P	January 2005	November 2005	December 2005 ^P	January 2006 ^P
Seasonally adjusted								
Total	1,465	1,205	1,308	1,113	153,676	120,783	149,565	108,378
Total, private nonfarm	1,330	1,074	1,185	985	143,295	109,680	138,234	97,832
Manufacturing	380	359	365	274	58,778	45,069	49,641	29,541
Not seasonally adjusted								
Total ¹	2,564	1,254	2,323	1,245	263,952	116,127	254,258	117,946
Total, private	2,488	1,187	2,237	1,185	257,761	109,395	246,748	112,837
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	67	108	69	62	4,352	7,213	3,995	4,136
Total, private nonfarm	2,421	1,079	2,168	1,123	253,409	102,182	242,753	108,701
Mining	17	7	33	4	1,272	509	2,802	309
Utilities	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Construction	470	192	478	125	33,590	15,824	40,395	7,942
Manufacturing	823	363	706	331	108,985	41,442	96,382	35,097
Food	88	66	88	46	8,703	7,092	10,681	3,589
Beverage and tobacco products	11	6	11	9	888	416	800	599
Textile mills	17	19	23	13	2,635	2,734	3,823	1,214
Textile product mills	19	6	7	7	2,677	444	743	655
Apparel	38	13	19	11	3,893	2,125	2,297	769
Leather and allied products	(²)	(²)	9	(²)	(²)	(²)	1,032	(²)
Wood products	61	20	54	27	8,243	2,353	5,319	2,995
Paper	13	8	8	6	1,048	479	943	405
Printing and related support activities	15	8	16	(²)	1,237	574	1,870	(²)
Petroleum and coal products	(²)	(²)	14	-	(²)	(²)	1,478	-
Chemicals	15	7	10	8	1,294	510	862	531
Plastics and rubber products	58	19	60	17	6,006	1,469	5,605	1,305
Nonmetallic mineral products	55	11	58	20	4,815	1,005	5,756	1,318
Primary metals	39	17	40	11	4,359	1,475	4,265	946
Fabricated metal products	59	20	38	32	5,796	1,751	3,815	2,305
Machinery	48	24	31	12	6,828	2,910	3,091	899
Computer and electronic products	30	12	16	22	2,918	1,001	1,290	1,678
Electrical equipment and appliances	39	5	18	10	5,662	554	3,716	1,965
Transportation equipment	165	76	144	52	35,324	11,665	34,508	11,421
Furniture and related products	30	15	27	13	4,757	1,804	2,769	1,253
Miscellaneous manufacturing	14	6	15	9	1,154	676	1,719	821
Wholesale trade	35	21	37	24	2,954	1,687	3,214	1,903
Retail trade	198	61	113	142	18,822	5,176	10,856	14,773
Transportation and warehousing	197	45	161	102	22,226	3,479	19,173	10,634
Information	47	21	36	33	6,141	2,395	6,572	8,998
Finance and insurance	35	14	20	24	3,289	1,307	1,284	1,592
Real estate and rental and leasing	16	3	9	(²)	1,491	122	1,203	(²)
Professional and technical services	48	34	64	22	4,729	3,056	6,663	3,258
Management of companies and enterprises	5	(²)	(²)	4	358	(²)	(²)	287
Administrative and waste services	302	138	259	155	28,865	11,350	27,527	12,157
Educational services	(²)	(²)	5	7	(²)	(²)	353	456
Health care and social assistance	35	34	35	21	2,739	2,555	2,731	1,385
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	40	40	26	28	4,558	3,623	1,869	1,888
Accommodation and food services	117	88	158	81	9,364	8,204	19,293	5,898
Other services, except public administration	28	8	19	13	3,408	668	1,527	1,704
Unclassified	3	6	4	3	264	436	295	179
Government	76	67	86	60	6,191	6,732	7,510	5,109
Federal	23	15	18	16	1,920	1,608	1,568	1,596
State	18	24	16	10	1,736	2,527	1,750	1,210
Local	35	28	52	34	2,535	2,597	4,192	2,303

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, January 2004 to January 2006, 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
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	^r 185,420	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	^r 212,364	38.9	^r 61.6
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	^r 1,136	^r 189,443	^r 29.5	^r 40.7
October	905	91,941	757	80,694				
November	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	² 1,299	² 178,896	32.4	42.0
2006								
January ^p	1,245	117,946	1,123	108,701				

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.

^r = revised.

^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			
	January 2005	November 2005	December 2005 ^p	January 2006 ^p	January 2005	November 2005	December 2005 ^p	January 2006 ^p
United States ¹	2,564	1,254	2,323	1,245	263,952	116,127	254,258	117,946
Northeast	556	218	445	281	54,866	19,125	42,897	25,777
New England	88	24	83	25	8,009	2,703	9,110	1,765
Middle Atlantic	468	194	362	256	46,857	16,422	33,787	24,012
South	490	279	371	228	57,126	31,437	46,303	22,194
South Atlantic	216	165	180	128	22,965	14,596	23,506	12,893
East South Central	173	42	113	61	20,528	5,296	14,562	5,667
West South Central	101	72	78	39	13,633	11,545	8,235	3,634
Midwest	774	355	942	314	90,975	34,901	111,662	33,750
East North Central	601	279	708	264	72,600	27,180	85,681	28,642
West North Central	173	76	234	50	18,375	7,721	25,981	5,108
West	744	402	565	422	60,985	30,664	53,396	36,225
Mountain	60	50	88	31	5,467	4,552	7,995	2,337
Pacific	684	352	477	391	55,518	26,112	45,401	33,888

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			
	January 2005	November 2005	December 2005 ^P	January 2006 ^P	January 2005	November 2005	December 2005 ^P	January 2006 ^P
Total ¹	2,564	1,254	2,323	1,245	263,952	116,127	254,258	117,946
Alabama	85	6	24	9	12,310	783	2,119	821
Alaska	(²)	4	—	—	(²)	401	—	—
Arizona	7	4	4	4	642	350	387	362
Arkansas	6	7	6	3	622	1,866	989	346
California	602	302	415	346	47,222	21,324	38,926	30,388
Colorado	10	7	16	8	871	758	1,536	603
Connecticut	7	3	9	3	629	235	897	215
Delaware	(²)	—	—	(²)	(²)	—	—	(²)
District of Columbia	(²)	—	(²)	—	(²)	—	(²)	—
Florida	62	100	61	30	4,800	7,138	5,288	1,708
Georgia	62	24	42	54	6,433	2,511	8,974	5,159
Hawaii	7	(²)	6	5	643	(²)	510	282
Idaho	9	11	17	6	719	976	1,240	427
Illinois	91	34	144	37	8,596	3,600	16,869	3,499
Indiana	72	29	98	33	11,308	2,811	12,226	4,053
Iowa	48	20	61	12	7,250	1,636	7,058	1,255
Kansas	34	6	18	6	3,061	647	1,779	459
Kentucky	52	23	62	26	5,222	3,521	9,866	2,152
Louisiana	24	36	13	13	3,417	4,030	868	936
Maine	10	(²)	7	(²)	776	(²)	449	(²)
Maryland	23	(²)	—	11	1,902	(²)	—	859
Massachusetts	44	10	29	14	4,116	650	3,229	1,001
Michigan	182	62	222	89	20,127	4,986	30,456	8,786
Minnesota	33	27	64	17	2,857	2,503	6,016	1,834
Mississippi	(²)	(²)	(²)	7	(²)	(²)	(²)	469
Missouri	44	19	63	11	3,711	2,640	7,912	1,305
Montana	6	7	9	(²)	511	770	682	(²)
Nebraska	10	(²)	20	(²)	1,212	(²)	2,605	(²)
Nevada	25	13	24	10	2,481	1,144	2,315	724
New Hampshire	7	(²)	12	(²)	741	(²)	1,386	(²)
New Jersey	94	32	96	28	8,505	3,239	8,631	2,550
New Mexico	(²)	3	7	—	(²)	201	766	—
New York	180	36	91	129	22,185	3,197	8,907	13,290
North Carolina	21	10	19	10	1,897	841	1,999	1,113
North Dakota	(²)	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	(²)	320	(²)
Ohio	140	52	133	50	18,132	5,607	13,059	6,484
Oklahoma	14	4	9	5	2,735	596	780	400
Oregon	50	16	32	21	5,427	1,610	3,830	1,719
Pennsylvania	194	126	175	99	16,167	9,986	16,249	8,172
Rhode Island	14	(²)	17	4	1,357	(²)	2,441	311
South Carolina	13	18	20	9	1,371	2,251	3,376	822
South Dakota	(²)	—	4	(²)	(²)	—	291	(²)
Tennessee	33	11	25	19	2,771	905	2,408	2,225
Texas	57	25	50	18	6,859	5,053	5,598	1,952
Utah	—	3	11	(²)	—	218	1,069	(²)
Vermont	6	7	9	(²)	390	1,285	708	(²)
Virginia	30	10	35	12	4,620	1,570	3,638	3,084
Washington	22	29	24	19	1,939	2,695	2,135	1,499
West Virginia	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Wisconsin	116	102	111	55	14,437	10,176	13,071	5,820
Wyoming	—	(²)	—	—	—	(²)	—	—
Puerto Rico	25	12	10	12	3,080	1,202	1,698	964

¹ See footnote 1, table 3.

^P = preliminary.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.