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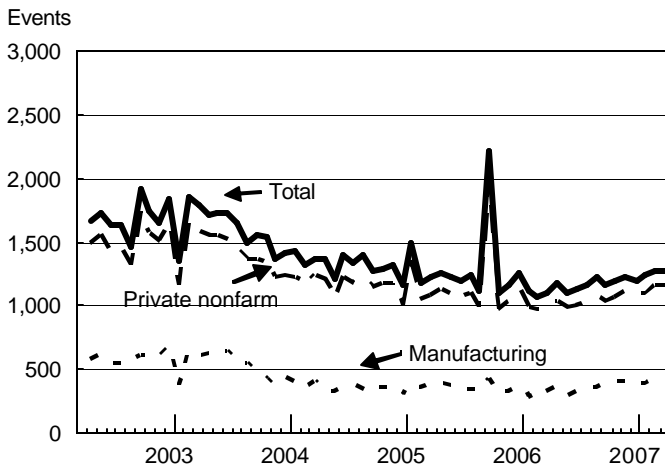
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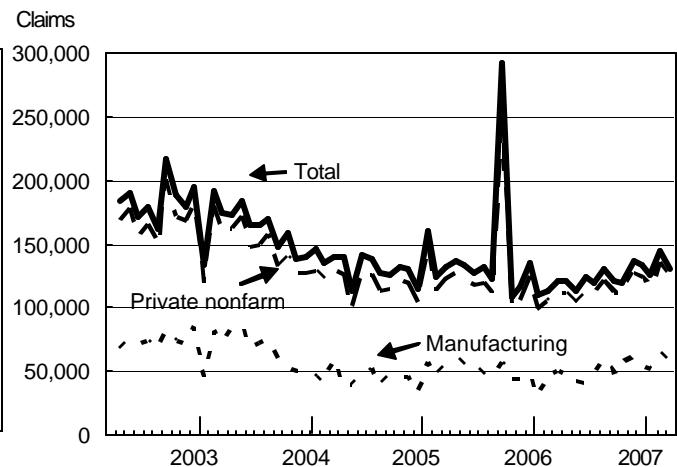
## MASS LAYOFFS IN MARCH 2007

In March, employers took 1,276 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; the number of workers involved totaled 130,687, on a seasonally adjusted basis. The number of mass layoff events decreased by 4 from the prior month, and the number of associated initial claims fell by 13,290. During March, 420 mass layoff events were reported in the manufacturing sector, seasonally adjusted, resulting in 54,441 initial claims. Compared with the prior month, mass layoff events in manufacturing remained about the same and initial claims decreased by 9,631. (See table 1.)

**Chart 1. Mass layoff events, seasonally adjusted, April 2002-March 2007**



**Chart 2. Mass layoff initial claims, seasonally adjusted, April 2002-March 2007**



The national unemployment rate was 4.4 percent in March, essentially unchanged from 4.5 percent the prior month and down from 4.7 percent a year earlier. Total nonfarm payroll employment increased by 180,000 over the month and by 2.0 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 36 percent of the total initial claims in March. The industry with the highest number of initial claims was temporary help services with 9,217, followed by food service contractors with 7,636, and automobile manufacturing with 5,746. Together, these three industries accounted for 18 percent of all initial claims due to mass layoffs during the month. (See table A.)

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

Industry	Initial claims	March peak	
		Year	Initial claims
Temporary help services .....	9,217	2002	14,338
Food service contractors .....	7,636	2007	7,636
Automobile manufacturing .....	5,746	1996	15,411
School and employee bus transportation .....	4,305	2002	6,064
Ship building and repairing .....	3,961	2007	3,961
Motion picture and video production .....	3,758	2005	7,192
Discount department stores .....	3,670	2007	3,670
Professional employer organizations .....	2,716	2002	2,987
Heavy duty truck manufacturing .....	( <sup>1</sup> )	1996	2,781
Motor vehicle body manufacturing .....	1,981	2007	1,981

<sup>1</sup>Data do not meet BLS or state agency disclosure standards.

The manufacturing sector accounted for 34 percent of all mass layoff events and 40 percent of all related initial claims filed in March; a year earlier, manufacturing made up 31 percent of events and 40 percent of initial claims. In March 2007, the number of manufacturing claimants was highest in transportation equipment manufacturing (19,397, largely automobile manufacturing), followed by food manufacturing (6,087) and wood product manufacturing (2,674). (See table 3.)

Administrative and waste services accounted for 13 percent of mass layoff events and 12 percent of initial claims in March, mostly from temporary help services. Retail trade comprised 9 percent of events and initial claims filed over the month, with the majority of layoffs in general merchandise stores. Eight percent of all mass layoff events and 9 percent of related initial claims filed were from accommodation and food services, primarily from food service contractors. Construction made up 10 percent of events and 6 percent of associated initial claims, primarily from the heavy and civil engineering industry.

On a not seasonally adjusted basis, the number of mass layoff events in March at 1,082, was up by 161 from a year earlier, and the number of associated initial claims increased by 12,136 to 123,974. (See table 2.) The largest over-the-year increases in initial claims were reported in transportation equipment manufacturing (+4,439), general merchandise stores (+2,312), and professional and technical services (+1,972). The largest over-the-year decreases in mass layoff initial claims were reported in primary metal manufacturing (-1,691) and food manufacturing (-1,432).

#### Geographic Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Among the four census regions, the highest number of initial claims in March due to mass layoffs was in the West with 41,139. The administrative and support services, and motion picture and sound recording industries together accounted for 29 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, 34,812, followed by the Midwest, 33,410, and the Northeast, 14,613. (See table 5.)

The number of initial claimants in mass layoffs increased over the year in three of the four regions—the South (+13,811), the West (+3,838), and the Northeast (+1,658). The Midwest region experienced the only decrease (-7,171). Five geographic divisions had over-the-year increases in the number of initial claims associated with mass layoffs, with the largest increases in the East South Central (+10,418), the Pacific (+4,018), and the Middle Atlantic (+1,857). The division with the largest over-the-year decrease was the East North Central (-5,618).

Among the states, California recorded the highest number of initial claims filed due to mass layoff events in March (33,172), followed by Illinois (8,754), Kentucky (6,623), Michigan (6,508), and Wisconsin (5,585). These five states accounted for 49 percent of all mass layoff events and associated initial claims for unemployment insurance. (See table 6.)

Mississippi had the largest over-the-year increase in the number of initial claims (+4,288). States having the next largest increases in initial claims were California (+3,645), Kentucky (+3,313), North Carolina (+3,137), and Alabama (+2,713). The largest over-the-year decreases in claims occurred in Michigan (-2,887) and Ohio (-2,512).

#### 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.

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The report on Extended Mass Layoffs in the First Quarter of 2007 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, May 16. The report on Mass Layoffs in April 2007 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, May 23.

#### **Upcoming Changes to Extended Mass Layoff Data**

As previously published in the Extended Mass Layoffs news release issued on February 13, the collection and presentation of data on economic reasons for extended mass layoffs will be improved. Clearer definitions and titles for many of the current reasons will be introduced, and four new reasons will be added. Moreover, seven higher-level categories—business demand, disaster/safety, financial, organizational, production, seasonal, and other/miscellaneous—will be used to aggregate and report the detailed economic reasons for layoff.

For additional information on the changes to the MLS reasons, including detailed definitions of each reason and a crosswalk of the old to the new reasons, please see <http://www.bls.gov/mls/home.htm> or call (202) 691-6392.

# 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, April 2003 to March 2007, seasonally adjusted**

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
<b>2003</b>						
April .....	1,707	172,348	1,557	162,117	634	82,756
May .....	1,731	184,479	1,550	170,984	635	87,049
June .....	1,733	164,442	1,523	147,609	638	68,976
July .....	1,649	164,146	1,443	148,650	567	72,023
August .....	1,498	169,799	1,362	156,687	546	74,509
September .....	1,562	147,054	1,370	132,262	479	57,332
October .....	1,536	158,137	1,328	140,298	420	52,105
November .....	1,366	138,079	1,223	126,597	377	49,716
December .....	1,412	139,423	1,243	127,356	445	50,923
<b>2004</b>						
January .....	1,428	146,692	1,232	128,191	394	45,544
February .....	1,320	134,626	1,170	122,329	367	40,849
March .....	1,372	139,716	1,237	130,737	401	59,987
April .....	1,374	140,190	1,202	124,962	349	38,197
May .....	1,209	113,091	1,047	99,615	330	38,965
June .....	1,403	141,048	1,231	128,137	366	47,015
July .....	1,330	137,484	1,180	126,106	372	51,424
August .....	1,394	127,671	1,224	113,376	345	36,963
September .....	1,277	125,351	1,154	115,343	338	46,955
October .....	1,288	132,250	1,172	122,831	362	47,571
November .....	1,314	130,558	1,171	118,904	378	46,276
December .....	1,170	114,641	1,013	103,434	301	33,022
<b>2005</b>						
January .....	1,489	160,986	1,353	150,640	383	56,133
February .....	1,172	123,377	1,045	112,752	358	45,794
March .....	1,219	132,035	1,079	122,013	377	55,061
April .....	1,263	137,381	1,132	126,747	398	60,826
May .....	1,226	133,221	1,085	120,899	382	54,886
June .....	1,194	126,834	1,074	117,712	359	57,018
July .....	1,248	131,500	1,101	118,800	353	47,136
August .....	1,109	123,125	986	111,879	338	46,915
September .....	2,217	292,177	1,998	246,227	419	56,289
October .....	1,098	108,665	977	99,402	321	44,666
November .....	1,167	115,803	1,036	104,576	330	43,307
December .....	1,253	135,721	1,125	124,632	372	48,592
<b>2006</b>						
January .....	1,112	109,429	984	99,277	282	29,911
February .....	1,065	112,742	973	105,055	329	46,548
March .....	1,105	120,954	1,003	112,730	335	50,149
April .....	1,175	121,376	1,041	111,369	365	48,038
May .....	1,098	113,195	982	103,839	297	42,993
June .....	1,130	123,558	1,007	113,037	331	40,500
July .....	1,160	118,843	1,038	109,509	372	49,069
August .....	1,218	131,105	1,083	120,923	367	58,983
September .....	1,158	120,795	1,043	111,876	392	46,802
October .....	1,186	119,914	1,069	111,036	401	55,795
November .....	1,220	136,340	1,111	127,286	411	60,599
December .....	1,201	133,818	1,099	124,526	390	53,828
<b>2007</b>						
January .....	1,237	126,368	1,095	115,615	389	51,141
February .....	1,280	143,977	1,166	135,252	419	64,072
March .....	1,276	130,687	1,165	122,150	420	54,441

**Table 2. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, April 2003 to March 2007, not seasonally adjusted**

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
<b>2003</b>						
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
<b>2004</b>						
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
<b>2005</b>						
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
<b>2006</b>						
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
<b>2007</b>						
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

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

Industry	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	March 2006	January 2007	February 2007	March 2007	March 2006	January 2007	February 2007	March 2007
<b>Seasonally adjusted</b>								
Total .....	1,105	1,237	1,280	1,276	120,954	126,368	143,977	130,687
Total, private nonfarm .....	1,003	1,095	1,166	1,165	112,730	115,615	135,252	122,150
Manufacturing .....	335	389	419	420	50,149	51,141	64,072	54,441
<b>Not seasonally adjusted</b>								
Total <sup>1</sup> .....	921	1,407	935	1,082	111,838	134,984	86,696	123,974
Total, private .....	897	1,344	913	1,046	109,302	129,715	85,170	120,544
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting .....	41	81	52	31	3,125	5,240	3,073	2,113
Total, private nonfarm .....	856	1,263	861	1,015	106,177	124,475	82,097	118,431
Mining .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	10	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	769	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Utilities .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Construction .....	123	194	203	107	9,007	12,426	13,191	7,815
Manufacturing .....	285	456	273	367	44,688	53,615	36,170	49,886
Food .....	73	59	40	67	7,519	4,525	4,188	6,087
Beverage and tobacco products .....	7	6	4	7	776	456	280	778
Textile mills .....	8	16	6	16	951	1,703	998	1,882
Textile product mills .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	9	4	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,132	383	350
Apparel .....	10	12	5	15	1,012	1,020	286	1,355
Leather and allied products .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-
Wood products .....	18	46	47	30	2,430	4,342	4,497	2,674
Paper .....	7	7	7	10	668	572	397	779
Printing and related support activities .....	9	13	4	8	616	1,110	358	637
Petroleum and coal products .....	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-
Chemicals .....	5	9	4	5	436	771	348	310
Plastics and rubber products .....	15	22	9	18	1,492	1,513	469	1,682
Nonmetallic mineral products .....	12	28	24	16	837	2,059	1,624	1,483
Primary metals .....	11	13	13	17	3,667	1,687	1,411	1,976
Fabricated metal products .....	9	32	14	14	894	2,581	1,315	1,567
Machinery .....	20	24	17	11	2,024	2,309	2,946	2,013
Computer and electronic products .....	11	15	9	26	1,296	1,351	667	2,562
Electrical equipment and appliances .....	11	8	4	15	3,570	514	281	2,502
Transportation equipment .....	42	104	43	68	14,958	22,315	14,510	19,397
Furniture and related products .....	5	23	15	16	436	2,948	994	1,571
Miscellaneous manufacturing .....	7	6	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	712	454	( <sup>2</sup> )	281
Wholesale trade .....	11	22	5	17	688	1,603	278	1,828
Retail trade .....	65	112	71	93	7,315	9,587	5,869	11,407
Transportation and warehousing .....	47	88	40	55	6,326	9,275	4,254	5,896
Information .....	28	32	24	30	5,779	6,296	2,966	4,843
Finance and insurance .....	22	29	21	39	1,610	2,197	1,511	2,883
Real estate and rental and leasing .....	5	6	4	7	411	307	275	400
Professional and technical services .....	22	28	25	29	2,467	3,088	2,403	4,391
Management of companies and enterprises .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	5	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	324
Administrative and waste services .....	120	172	114	140	14,361	16,699	9,156	15,153
Educational services .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	5	4	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	647	322	192
Health care and social assistance .....	18	14	18	16	1,167	776	1,099	1,160
Arts, entertainment, and recreation .....	14	26	5	10	1,187	1,897	289	680
Accommodation and food services .....	79	56	42	86	9,792	4,124	3,555	10,895
Other services, except public administration .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	8	5	6	( <sup>2</sup> )	772	310	364
Unclassified .....	7	2	1	-	556	104	71	-
Government .....	24	63	22	36	2,536	5,269	1,526	3,430
Federal .....	6	21	5	6	757	2,311	339	501
State .....	7	15	6	11	844	1,272	482	820
Local .....	11	27	11	19	935	1,686	705	2,109

<sup>1</sup> Data were reported by all states and the District of Columbia.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

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

**Table 4. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, January 2005 to March 2007, not seasonally adjusted**

Date	Total mass layoffs		Private nonfarm					
			Mass layoffs		Extended mass layoffs lasting more than 30 days		Realization rates <sup>1</sup>	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
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	185,486	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	212,673	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	1,136	190,186	29.5	40.9
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	193,102	36.5	69.7
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	264,494	44.3	79.6
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	160,813	33.5	52.8
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	<sup>2,p</sup> 1,444	<sup>2,p</sup> 217,742	<sup>p</sup> 35.1	<sup>p</sup> 47.5
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				

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

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

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

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.



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

Census region and division	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	March 2006	January 2007	February 2007	March 2007	March 2006	January 2007	February 2007	March 2007
United States <sup>1</sup> .....	921	1,407	935	1,082	111,838	134,984	86,696	123,974
Northeast .....	124	299	179	137	12,955	25,463	18,272	14,613
New England .....	22	41	25	17	1,849	3,349	2,602	1,650
Middle Atlantic .....	102	258	154	120	11,106	22,114	15,670	12,963
South .....	176	283	168	238	21,001	29,870	17,850	34,812
South Atlantic .....	95	163	84	115	11,298	14,996	9,938	13,072
East South Central .....	39	71	42	77	4,819	9,489	4,336	15,237
West South Central .....	42	49	42	46	4,884	5,385	3,576	6,503
Midwest .....	259	373	239	283	40,581	38,412	26,603	33,410
East North Central .....	199	295	198	225	32,836	31,681	23,364	27,218
West North Central .....	60	78	41	58	7,745	6,731	3,239	6,192
West .....	362	452	349	424	37,301	41,239	23,971	41,139
Mountain .....	34	46	25	41	3,380	3,508	1,833	3,200
Pacific .....	328	406	324	383	33,921	37,731	22,138	37,939

<sup>1</sup> 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			
	March 2006	January 2007	February 2007	March 2007	March 2006	January 2007	February 2007	March 2007
Total <sup>1</sup> .....	921	1,407	935	1,082	111,838	134,984	86,696	123,974
Alabama .....	7	19	16	26	660	1,792	1,757	3,373
Alaska .....	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-
Arizona .....	7	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	6	804	409	( <sup>2</sup> )	362
Arkansas .....	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	189	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
California .....	283	366	299	333	29,527	33,560	19,809	33,172
Colorado .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	11	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	818	( <sup>2</sup> )	458
Connecticut .....	6	8	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	390	819	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Delaware .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-
District of Columbia .....	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-
Florida .....	44	60	39	51	4,033	3,537	2,616	4,562
Georgia .....	20	48	15	14	1,880	4,802	1,831	1,635
Hawaii .....	9	5	-	4	814	562	-	323
Idaho .....	7	10	10	8	523	646	615	537
Illinois .....	44	48	44	54	7,478	5,524	4,684	8,754
Indiana .....	20	38	21	19	2,559	3,388	1,963	1,927
Iowa .....	7	15	14	11	1,866	1,772	1,469	1,285
Kansas .....	6	11	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	751	689	( <sup>2</sup> )	930
Kentucky .....	21	27	16	32	3,310	6,086	1,333	6,623
Louisiana .....	8	7	8	5	520	1,891	492	446
Maine .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	7	( <sup>2</sup> )	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	495	( <sup>2</sup> )	233
Maryland .....	5	11	8	6	497	1,000	747	462
Massachusetts .....	4	16	7	4	253	1,235	442	268
Michigan .....	50	88	38	51	9,395	7,914	6,507	6,508
Minnesota .....	10	15	9	15	882	1,474	615	1,231
Mississippi .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	3	4	10	( <sup>2</sup> )	236	254	4,428
Missouri .....	31	34	14	22	3,297	2,593	801	2,347
Montana .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	5	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	452	( <sup>2</sup> )	319
Nebraska .....	5	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	3	774	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	218
Nevada .....	9	7	6	11	1,251	547	638	842
New Hampshire .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	462
New Jersey .....	15	38	27	35	1,817	2,737	2,558	3,529
New Mexico .....	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	6	161	( <sup>2</sup> )	229	548
New York .....	36	113	20	40	3,566	10,678	2,184	4,636
North Carolina .....	8	10	5	22	849	1,013	518	3,986
North Dakota .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Ohio .....	32	61	41	43	6,956	8,883	4,175	4,444
Oklahoma .....	6	7	13	4	966	436	1,377	1,178
Oregon .....	22	20	12	30	2,430	2,006	1,264	3,272
Pennsylvania .....	51	107	107	45	5,723	8,699	10,928	4,798
Rhode Island .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	7	7	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	489	1,249	( <sup>2</sup> )
South Carolina .....	10	14	7	10	1,359	1,466	641	1,210
South Dakota .....	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )
Tennessee .....	10	22	6	9	709	1,375	992	813
Texas .....	25	33	20	35	3,209	2,845	1,656	4,762
Utah .....	4	7	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	274	494	-	( <sup>2</sup> )
Vermont .....	8	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	4	848	( <sup>2</sup> )	240	465
Virginia .....	6	17	8	10	805	1,706	3,476	1,091
Washington .....	14	14	13	16	1,150	1,528	1,065	1,172
West Virginia .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Wisconsin .....	53	60	54	58	6,448	5,972	6,035	5,585
Wyoming .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )
Puerto Rico .....	17	12	8	15	1,742	1,257	535	1,355

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

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.