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MASS LAYOFFS IN JANUARY 2008

In January, employers took 1,438 mass layoff actions, seasonally adjusted, as measured by new filings for unemployment insurance benefits during the month, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. Each action involved at least 50 persons from a single employer; the number of workers involved totaled 144,111, on a seasonally adjusted basis. The number of mass layoff events in January 2008 increased by 5 from the prior month, while the number of associated initial claims increased

Chart 1. Mass layoff events, seasonally adjusted, February 2003-January 2008

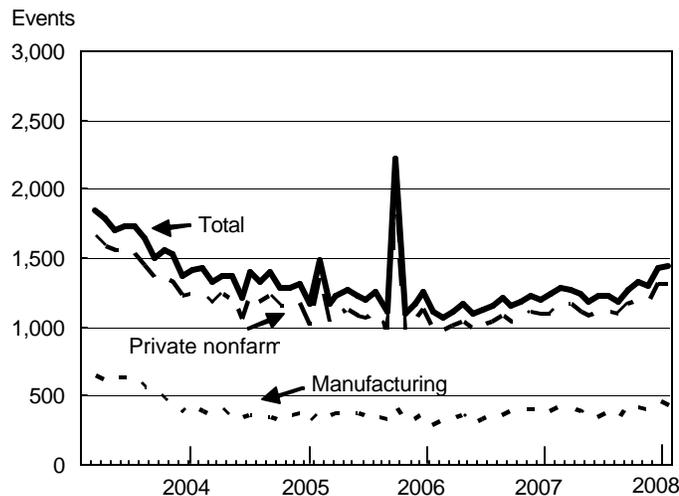
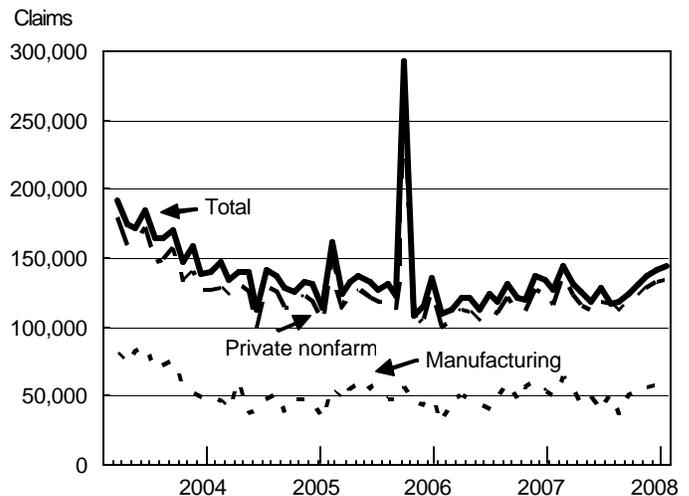


Chart 2. Mass layoff initial claims, seasonally adjusted, February 2003-January 2008



Changes to Mass Layoff Data

Effective with this news release, the Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program has switched the basis for their industry classification from the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) to the 2007 NAICS. The change in classification resulted in minor definitional changes within manufacturing; telecommunications; financial activities; and professional, scientific, and technical services. Several industry titles and descriptions also were updated. For more information on the impact of the change to the 2007 NAICS on the MLS program's data, see <http://www.bls.gov/mls/mls2007naics.htm>.

For additional information on the 2007 NAICS, see <http://www.census.gov/epcd/www/naics.html>.

Table A. Industries with the largest number of mass layoff initial claims in January 2008

Industry	Initial claims	January peak	
		Year	Initial claims
Temporary help services	12,509	1998	26,224
School and employee bus transportation.....	7,444	2005	14,526
Automobile manufacturing	4,575	2001	21,093
Professional employer organizations	3,705	2005	5,258
Discount department stores	3,560	2004	6,063
Light truck and utility vehicle manufacturing	3,191	2001	8,450
Highway, street, and bridge construction	2,858	2000	9,680
Motion picture and video production	2,844	1998	12,038
Wood kitchen cabinet and countertop manufacturing	2,602	2008	2,602
Farm labor contractors and crew leaders	2,354	1999	5,859

by 2,361. The number of initial claims due to mass layoffs have increased for five consecutive months. In January, 427 mass layoff events were reported in the manufacturing sector, seasonally adjusted, resulting in 55,488 initial claims. Over the month, mass layoff activity in manufacturing decreased by 35 events, and initial claims decreased by 2,620. (See table 1.)

The national unemployment rate was 4.9 percent in January, seasonally adjusted, down from 5.0 percent in the prior month and up from 4.6 percent a year earlier. Total nonfarm payroll employment decreased by 17,000 in January from the previous month and increased by 994,000 from a year earlier.

Industry Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

The 10 industries reporting the highest numbers of mass layoff initial claims, not seasonally adjusted, accounted for 30 percent of all such claims in January. The industry with the highest number of initial claims was temporary help services with 12,509, followed by school and employee bus transportation (7,444), automobile manufacturing (4,575), and professional employer organizations (3,705). Together, these four industries accounted for 18 percent of all initial claims due to mass layoffs during the month. (See table A.)

The manufacturing sector accounted for 30 percent of all mass layoff events and 35 percent of all related initial claims filed in January; a year earlier, manufacturing made up 32 percent of events and 40 percent of initial claims. In January 2008, the number of manufacturing claimants was highest in transportation equipment manufacturing (17,920), followed by food manufacturing (5,024) and wood product manufacturing (4,780). (See table 3.)

Administrative and waste services accounted for 14 percent of mass layoff events and 13 percent of initial claims in January, primarily from administrative and support services. Construction comprised 12 percent of events and 9 percent of initial claims, primarily from specialty trade contractors and from heavy and civil engineering construction. Transportation and warehousing made up 8 percent of all mass layoff events and related initial claims, mainly from transit and ground passenger transportation. Seven percent of all mass layoff events and 8 percent of related initial claims filed were from retail trade, largely from general merchandise stores.

On a not seasonally adjusted basis, the number of mass layoff events in January 2008, at 1,647, was up by 240 from a year earlier, and the number of associated initial claims increased by 19,519 to 154,503. (See table 2.) The largest over-the-year increases in initial claims for all layoff events were reported in administrative and support services (+3,799) and transit and ground passenger transportation (+2,799). The largest over-the-year decrease in mass layoff initial claims was reported in transportation equipment manufacturing (-4,395). The average weekly numbers of events and initial claimants for the United States were at their highest levels (412 and 38,626, respectively) for the month of January since 2005.

Geographic Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Among the 4 census regions, the highest number of initial claims in January 2008 due to mass layoffs was in the West (46,556). Temporary help services accounted for 13 percent of all mass layoff initial claims in that region during the month. The Midwest had the second largest number of initial claims among the regions, 42,229, followed by the Northeast with 32,949 and the South with 32,769. (See table 5.)

The number of initial claimants in mass layoffs increased over the year in all four of the regions. The Northeast (+7,486) experienced the largest increase; the South reported the smallest over-the-year increase (+2,899). Seven of the 9 geographic divisions had over-the-year increases in the numbers of initial claims associated with mass layoffs, with the largest increases in the Middle Atlantic (+8,779) and Pacific (+5,068) divisions. The division with the largest over-the-year decrease was the West South Central (-2,198).

California recorded the highest number of initial claims filed due to mass layoff events in January (38,715), reflecting layoffs in administrative and support services. Other states with large numbers of mass layoff-related claims were New York (18,636), Alabama (10,160), Pennsylvania (9,644), Ohio (9,352), and Illinois (9,106). (See table 6.)

Twenty-three states reported over-the-year increases in initial claims associated with mass layoffs, led by Alabama (+8,368), New York (+7,958), and California (+5,155). For Alabama, the largest over-the-year increases in initial claims occurred in transportation equipment manufacturing, wood product manufacturing, and administrative and support services. For New York, transit and ground passenger transportation had the largest over-the-year increase. In California, general merchandise stores registered the largest increase in claims over the year. States with the largest over-the-year decreases in mass layoff claims were Kentucky (-3,782), Louisiana (-1,152), and Texas (-1,007).

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 employers, 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 nature of the layoff and the location of the employer, 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 2008 is scheduled to be released on Friday, March 21.

Technical Note

The Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program is a federal-state program that uses a standardized automated approach to identifying, describing, and tracking the effects of major job cutbacks, using data from each state's unemployment insurance database. Each month, states report on employers which have at least 50 initial claims filed against them during a consecutive 5-week period. These employers then are contacted by the state agency to determine whether these separations lasted 31 days or longer, and, if so, other information concerning the layoff is collected. States report on layoffs lasting more than 1 month on a quarterly basis.

A given month contains an aggregation of the weekly unemployment insurance claims filings for the Sunday through Saturday weeks in that month. All weeks are included for the particular month, except if the first day of the month falls on Saturday. In this case, the week is included in the prior month's tabulations. This means that some months will contain 4 weeks and others, 5 weeks, the number of weeks in a given month may be different from year to year, and the number of weeks in a year may vary. Therefore, analysis of over-the-month and over-the-year change in not seasonally adjusted series should take this calendar effect into consideration.

The MLS program resumed operations in April 1995 after it had been terminated in November 1992 due to lack of funding. Prior to April 1995, monthly layoff statistics were not available.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 202-691-5200; TDD message referral phone number: 1-800-877-8339.

Definitions

Employer. Employers in the MLS program include those covered by state unemployment insurance laws. Information on employers is obtained from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program, which is administered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

Initial claimant. A person who files any notice of unemployment to initiate a request either for a determination

entitlement to and eligibility for compensation, or for a subsequent period of unemployment within a benefit year or period of eligibility.

Mass layoff event. Fifty or more initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits filed against an employer during a 5-week period, regardless of duration.

Seasonal adjustment

Effective with the release of data for January 2005, BLS began publishing six seasonally adjusted monthly MLS series. The six series are the numbers of mass layoff events and mass layoff initial claims for the total, private nonfarm, and manufacturing sectors.

Seasonal adjustment is the process of estimating and removing the effect on time series data of regularly recurring seasonal events such as changes in the weather, holidays, and the beginning and ending of the school year. The use of seasonal adjustment makes it easier to observe fundamental changes in time series, particularly those associated with general economic expansions and contractions.

The MLS data are seasonally adjusted using the X-12-ARIMA seasonal adjustment method on a concurrent basis. Concurrent seasonal adjustment uses all available monthly estimates, including those for the current month, in developing seasonal adjustment factors. Revisions to the most recent 5 years of seasonally adjusted data will be made once a year with the issuance of December data. Before the data are seasonally adjusted, prior adjustments are made to the original data to adjust them for differences in the number of weeks used to calculate the monthly data. Because weekly unemployment insurance claims are aggregated to form monthly data, a particular month's value could be calculated with 5 weeks of data in one year and 4 weeks in another. The effects of these differences could seriously distort the seasonal factors if they were ignored in the seasonal adjustment process. These effects are modeled in the X-12-ARIMA program and are permanently removed from the final seasonally adjusted series.

Table 1. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, February 2004 to January 2008, seasonally adjusted

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2004						
February	1,300	133,526	1,151	120,918	366	39,682
March	1,364	139,304	1,228	130,123	398	58,980
April	1,360	139,185	1,193	124,432	351	37,760
May	1,224	114,810	1,059	100,854	339	39,045
June	1,400	141,168	1,231	128,245	371	47,243
July	1,329	137,805	1,178	126,301	376	50,799
August	1,426	128,759	1,233	113,809	343	36,539
September	1,285	127,833	1,154	116,843	336	45,690
October	1,283	132,766	1,169	123,471	363	47,046
November	1,320	130,873	1,174	119,029	380	45,416
December	1,148	111,060	991	99,784	287	31,935
2005						
January	1,475	160,725	1,346	151,028	382	61,324
February	1,146	121,455	1,020	110,480	353	43,568
March	1,207	131,271	1,066	120,945	372	53,673
April	1,252	136,752	1,125	126,550	401	60,681
May	1,248	136,420	1,104	123,495	398	54,999
June	1,196	127,084	1,078	118,012	368	58,300
July	1,250	132,445	1,103	119,566	357	46,602
August	1,144	125,686	1,000	113,762	341	47,598
September	2,248	297,544	2,028	251,185	417	55,304
October	1,101	110,035	982	100,934	321	43,230
November	1,176	114,965	1,042	103,535	332	42,071
December	1,261	134,461	1,132	123,418	360	46,863
2006						
January	1,107	110,800	988	101,494	283	34,037
February	1,031	109,798	940	101,828	322	43,147
March	1,084	119,049	983	110,668	323	48,119
April	1,171	121,580	1,043	112,175	368	49,568
May	1,124	117,115	1,005	107,181	314	43,087
June	1,146	123,827	1,030	114,080	352	44,869
July	1,179	121,017	1,051	111,336	372	48,534
August	1,270	135,400	1,107	124,427	377	60,906
September	1,173	123,767	1,056	114,677	385	45,767
October	1,191	121,827	1,076	113,123	399	53,601
November	1,232	133,803	1,121	124,559	414	58,385
December	1,194	131,062	1,092	121,796	374	51,408
2007						
January	1,254	128,223	1,118	117,824	391	52,858
February	1,352	143,837	1,238	135,066	416	61,749
March	1,277	130,981	1,169	122,488	412	52,606
April	1,243	126,977	1,116	116,926	382	43,930
May	1,199	120,587	1,096	113,069	370	48,910
June	1,238	129,858	1,116	120,165	351	40,670
July	1,247	127,687	1,140	119,614	392	51,333
August	1,228	121,886	1,128	114,628	335	36,518
September	1,307	128,487	1,204	121,294	430	53,432
October	1,347	136,124	1,224	127,163	430	57,695
November	1,329	139,671	1,215	131,390	414	56,965
December	1,433	141,750	1,315	133,024	462	58,108
2008						
January	1,438	144,111	1,317	134,347	427	55,488

Table 2. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, February 2004 to January 2008, not seasonally adjusted

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2004						
February	941	84,201	832	76,577	240	23,043
March	920	92,554	847	87,782	258	34,686
April	1,458	157,314	1,316	142,657	343	36,172
May	988	87,501	878	78,786	219	22,141
June	1,379	134,588	1,077	110,804	222	27,307
July	2,094	253,929	1,860	234,877	885	145,895
August	809	69,033	745	63,876	194	17,698
September	708	68,972	637	63,102	189	25,808
October	1,242	127,918	1,101	117,375	372	48,265
November	1,399	130,423	1,201	115,549	412	44,243
December	1,614	161,271	1,487	152,092	436	50,726
2005						
January	2,564	263,952	2,421	253,409	823	108,985
February	810	74,644	722	68,372	230	24,931
March	806	88,937	733	83,793	246	33,030
April	1,373	158,582	1,263	148,133	395	59,129
May	986	101,358	891	93,332	249	30,424
June	1,157	120,463	941	103,307	216	32,783
July	1,981	244,216	1,745	222,377	856	136,210
August	645	67,582	598	63,484	188	22,531
September	1,662	213,281	1,505	179,042	318	47,497
October	905	91,941	757	80,694	249	37,276
November	1,254	116,127	1,079	102,182	363	41,442
December	2,323	254,258	2,168	242,753	706	96,382
2006						
January	1,245	117,946	1,123	108,701	331	35,097
February	719	66,555	658	62,208	210	24,892
March	921	111,838	856	106,177	285	44,688
April	1,140	121,589	1,038	112,964	296	39,538
May	872	84,809	794	78,663	192	23,570
June	1,489	164,761	1,224	140,687	319	41,095
July	1,511	166,857	1,335	154,342	648	96,152
August	708	72,844	656	69,054	203	28,494
September	865	87,699	785	81,274	296	39,076
October	964	98,804	820	88,133	311	46,737
November	1,315	136,186	1,172	125,009	455	58,473
December	2,249	254,503	2,126	244,783	735	105,462
2007						
January	1,407	134,984	1,263	124,475	456	53,615
February	935	86,696	861	82,097	273	36,170
March	1,082	123,974	1,015	118,431	367	49,886
April	1,219	127,444	1,115	118,040	309	35,229
May	923	85,816	856	81,153	224	26,527
June	1,599	172,810	1,318	148,669	313	36,571
July	1,599	175,419	1,450	164,939	684	101,390
August	963	93,458	908	88,345	220	23,361
September	717	67,385	667	64,026	246	29,381
October	1,083	108,455	929	97,716	338	50,918
November	1,799	198,220	1,593	181,184	514	75,413
December	2,167	224,214	2,071	216,898	699	91,754
2008						
January	1,647	154,503	1,520	144,191	488	54,418

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

Industry	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	January 2007	November 2007	December 2007	January 2008	January 2007	November 2007	December 2007	January 2008
Seasonally adjusted								
Total	1,254	1,329	1,433	1,438	128,223	139,671	141,750	144,111
Total, private nonfarm	1,118	1,215	1,315	1,317	117,824	131,390	133,024	134,347
Manufacturing	391	414	462	427	52,858	56,965	58,108	55,488
Not seasonally adjusted								
Total ¹	1,407	1,799	2,167	1,647	134,984	198,220	224,214	154,503
Total, private	1,344	1,729	2,102	1,592	129,715	191,917	219,227	148,901
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	81	136	31	72	5,240	10,733	2,329	4,710
Total, private nonfarm	1,263	1,593	2,071	1,520	124,475	181,184	216,898	144,191
Mining	10	11	28	8	769	928	2,136	550
Utilities	(²)	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	(²)	225	(²)
Construction	194	324	461	198	12,426	28,277	35,564	13,532
Manufacturing	456	514	699	488	53,615	75,413	91,754	54,418
Food	59	62	68	57	4,525	6,642	10,267	5,024
Beverage and tobacco products	6	9	7	7	456	746	640	531
Textile mills	16	27	12	13	1,703	5,381	2,281	1,258
Textile product mills ³	9	5	8	8	1,132	608	848	950
Apparel ³	12	10	16	17	1,020	625	1,311	1,630
Leather and allied products	(²)	4	4	(²)	(²)	376	435	(²)
Wood products	46	69	59	46	4,342	8,094	5,698	4,780
Paper	7	9	5	6	572	696	571	469
Printing and related support activities	13	11	11	11	1,110	763	830	766
Petroleum and coal products	(²)	8	12	(²)	(²)	624	1,163	(²)
Chemicals	9	6	12	10	771	668	995	898
Plastics and rubber products ³	22	27	57	37	1,513	2,568	5,069	2,855
Nonmetallic mineral products	28	24	61	38	2,059	2,493	5,979	2,602
Primary metals	13	27	37	16	1,687	2,955	4,022	1,491
Fabricated metal products	32	24	55	40	2,581	2,341	5,252	3,144
Machinery ³	24	40	37	23	2,309	6,289	6,864	2,901
Computer and electronic products	15	13	21	18	1,351	987	1,559	1,222
Electrical equipment and appliances	8	15	16	7	514	5,418	1,495	784
Transportation equipment ³	104	93	171	86	22,315	23,323	31,910	17,920
Furniture and related products ³	23	23	19	34	2,948	3,164	2,868	4,127
Miscellaneous manufacturing ³	6	8	11	9	454	652	1,697	721
Wholesale trade	22	40	24	30	1,603	3,095	1,762	2,848
Retail trade	112	93	103	119	9,587	8,199	8,839	12,839
Transportation and warehousing	88	82	150	124	9,275	7,499	15,573	13,031
Information	32	28	51	43	6,296	5,386	8,770	4,668
Finance and insurance ³	29	43	36	50	2,197	3,898	2,311	4,285
Real estate and rental and leasing ³	6	7	6	8	307	539	322	462
Professional and technical services ³	28	51	50	41	3,088	7,435	5,303	3,829
Management of companies and enterprises	(²)	(²)	5	(²)	(²)	(²)	448	(²)
Administrative and waste services ³	172	217	218	232	16,699	22,050	19,367	20,639
Educational services	5	—	8	7	647	—	487	851
Health care and social assistance	14	24	31	27	776	2,522	2,484	1,767
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	26	36	20	38	1,897	3,543	1,238	2,445
Accommodation and food services	56	107	158	88	4,124	10,865	18,717	6,064
Other services, except public administration	8	10	19	13	772	1,062	1,598	1,381
Unclassified	2	1	—	—	104	57	—	—
Government	63	70	65	55	5,269	6,303	4,987	5,602
Federal	21	19	10	13	2,311	1,928	841	1,106
State	15	20	12	9	1,272	1,786	1,016	804
Local	27	31	43	33	1,686	2,589	3,130	3,692

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

due to a change in NAICS versions.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

³ Data beginning in 2008 are not strictly comparable to prior years

Table 4. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, January 2006 to January 2008, 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
2006								
January	1,245	117,946	1,123	108,701				
February	719	66,555	658	62,208				
March	921	111,838	856	106,177				
First Quarter	2,885	296,339	2,637	277,086	963	193,510	36.5	69.8
April	1,140	121,589	1,038	112,964				
May	872	84,809	794	78,663				
June	1,489	164,761	1,224	140,687				
Second Quarter	3,501	371,159	3,056	332,314	1,353	264,927	44.3	79.7
July	1,511	166,857	1,335	154,342				
August	708	72,844	656	69,054				
September	865	87,699	785	81,274				
Third Quarter	3,084	327,400	2,776	304,670	929	161,764	33.5	53.1
October	964	98,804	820	88,133				
November	1,315	136,186	1,172	125,009				
December	2,249	254,503	2,126	244,783				
Fourth Quarter	4,528	489,493	4,118	457,925	1,640	^r 330,901	39.8	72.3
2007								
January	1,407	134,984	1,263	124,475				
February	935	86,696	861	82,097				
March	1,082	123,974	1,015	118,431				
First Quarter	3,424	345,654	3,139	325,003	1,111	^r 199,295	35.4	^r 61.3
April	1,219	127,444	1,115	118,040				
May	923	85,816	856	81,153				
June	1,599	172,810	1,318	148,669				
Second Quarter	3,741	386,070	3,289	347,862	1,421	^r 258,812	43.2	^r 74.4
July	1,599	175,419	1,450	164,939				
August	963	93,458	908	88,345				
September	717	67,385	667	64,026				
Third Quarter	3,279	336,262	3,025	317,310	^r 1,019	^r 172,508	^r 33.7	^r 54.4
October	1,083	108,455	929	97,716				
November	1,799	198,220	1,593	181,184				
December	2,167	224,214	2,071	216,898				
Fourth Quarter	5,049	530,889	4,593	495,798	^{2,p} 1,619	^{2,p} 234,612	^p 35.2	^p 47.3
2008								
January	1,647	154,503	1,520	144,191				

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 2007	November 2007	December 2007	January 2008	January 2007	November 2007	December 2007	January 2008
United States ¹	1,407	1,799	2,167	1,647	134,984	198,220	224,214	154,503
Northeast	299	355	392	349	25,463	34,766	36,859	32,949
New England	41	38	56	30	3,349	3,754	5,777	2,056
Middle Atlantic	258	317	336	319	22,114	31,012	31,082	30,893
South	283	350	388	324	29,870	42,139	47,505	32,769
South Atlantic	163	180	192	157	14,996	19,924	18,797	15,997
East South Central	71	91	120	129	9,489	9,831	18,538	13,585
West South Central	49	79	76	38	5,385	12,384	10,170	3,187
Midwest	373	483	884	416	38,412	62,163	97,346	42,229
East North Central	295	389	667	324	31,681	51,952	74,374	33,964
West North Central	78	94	217	92	6,731	10,211	22,972	8,265
West	452	611	503	558	41,239	59,152	42,504	46,556
Mountain	46	76	67	44	3,508	6,893	4,968	3,757
Pacific	406	535	436	514	37,731	52,259	37,536	42,799

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 2007	November 2007	December 2007	January 2008	January 2007	November 2007	December 2007	January 2008
Total ¹	1,407	1,799	2,167	1,647	134,984	198,220	224,214	154,503
Alabama	19	29	33	82	1,792	2,917	3,677	10,160
Alaska	(²)	8	(²)	(²)	(²)	780	(²)	(²)
Arizona	4	3	4	4	409	197	263	290
Arkansas	(²)	12	8	4	(²)	2,678	680	293
California	366	455	370	468	33,560	44,127	30,590	38,715
Colorado	11	14	12	7	818	1,244	767	654
Connecticut	8	3	10	(²)	819	232	854	(²)
Delaware	(²)	3	4	(²)	(²)	356	241	(²)
District of Columbia	(²)	–	(²)	(²)	(²)	–	(²)	(²)
Florida	60	73	62	70	3,537	4,499	5,088	5,366
Georgia	48	39	36	51	4,802	7,500	3,111	4,718
Hawaii	5	5	12	3	562	390	1,161	217
Idaho	10	21	12	7	646	2,101	844	496
Illinois	48	67	140	68	5,524	7,704	15,012	9,106
Indiana	38	52	64	34	3,388	7,638	7,654	2,955
Iowa	15	23	52	26	1,772	2,503	6,337	3,163
Kansas	11	(²)	27	8	689	(²)	3,441	490
Kentucky	27	34	62	28	6,086	4,747	12,727	2,304
Louisiana	7	6	15	7	1,891	1,672	1,274	739
Maine	7	6	4	(²)	495	467	278	(²)
Maryland	11	11	29	9	1,000	1,446	2,628	708
Massachusetts	16	18	22	11	1,235	1,495	2,131	791
Michigan	88	92	213	86	7,914	15,578	25,005	7,004
Minnesota	15	41	46	19	1,474	4,315	4,386	1,751
Mississippi	3	12	9	6	236	839	640	324
Missouri	34	19	77	37	2,593	2,312	7,517	2,664
Montana	5	8	4	6	452	760	264	579
Nebraska	(²)	4	9	(²)	(²)	402	864	(²)
Nevada	7	18	19	15	547	1,713	1,370	1,151
New Hampshire	(²)	(²)	6	(²)	(²)	(²)	560	(²)
New Jersey	38	50	93	35	2,737	6,234	8,389	2,613
New Mexico	(²)	(²)	7	4	(²)	(²)	702	473
New York	113	82	72	152	10,678	7,658	6,700	18,636
North Carolina	10	4	7	3	1,013	457	789	350
North Dakota	(²)	4	5	(²)	(²)	444	356	(²)
Ohio	61	68	149	71	8,883	7,369	14,909	9,352
Oklahoma	7	6	13	4	436	1,198	1,732	317
Oregon	20	37	32	28	2,006	3,866	3,763	2,769
Pennsylvania	107	185	171	132	8,699	17,120	15,993	9,644
Rhode Island	7	–	10	9	489	–	1,465	562
South Carolina	14	28	29	12	1,466	3,038	4,236	1,991
South Dakota	(²)	(²)	(²)	–	(²)	(²)	(²)	–
Tennessee	22	16	16	13	1,375	1,328	1,494	797
Texas	33	55	40	23	2,845	6,836	6,484	1,838
Utah	7	9	8	(²)	494	658	706	(²)
Vermont	(²)	10	4	4	(²)	1,500	489	248
Virginia	17	18	21	8	1,706	2,384	2,390	1,027
Washington	14	30	21	14	1,528	3,096	1,940	1,047
West Virginia	–	4	(²)	(²)	–	244	(²)	(²)
Wisconsin	60	110	101	65	5,972	13,663	11,794	5,547
Wyoming	–	(²)	(²)	–	–	(²)	(²)	–
Puerto Rico	12	15	3	10	1,257	1,385	279	1,120

¹ See footnote 1, table 3.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.