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Technical information: (202) 691-6392 • mlsinfo@bls.gov • www.bls.gov/mls  
Media contact: (202) 691-5902 • PressOffice@bls.gov

## MASS LAYOFFS — MARCH 2011

Employers took 1,286 mass layoff actions in March involving 118,523 workers, seasonally adjusted, as measured by new filings for unemployment insurance benefits during the month, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Each mass layoff involved at least 50 workers from a single employer. The number of mass layoff events in March decreased by 135 from February, and the number of associated initial claims decreased by 12,295. These were their lowest levels since September 2007 and May 2007, respectively. In March 253 mass layoff events were reported in the manufacturing sector, seasonally adjusted, resulting in 27,619 initial claims. Manufacturing events decreased by 38 from the prior month to the lowest level on record, while associated initial claims increased by 1,559 from a program low in February (data begin in April 1995). (See table 1.)

Chart 1. Mass layoff events, seasonally adjusted, April 2006-March 2011

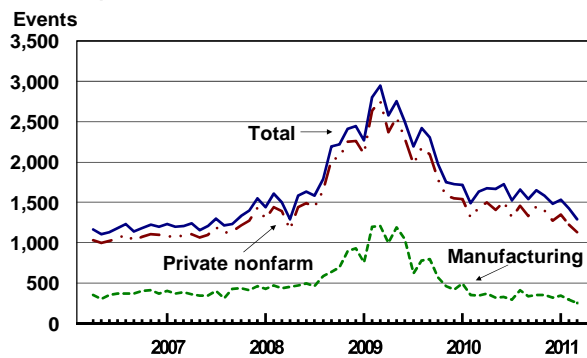
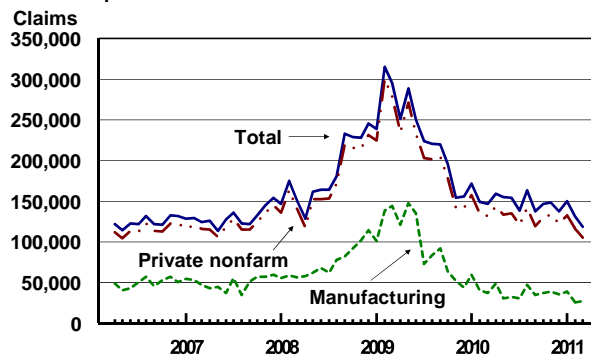


Chart 2. Mass layoff initial claims, seasonally adjusted, April 2006-March 2011



The national unemployment rate was 8.8 percent in March, essentially unchanged from the prior month and down from 9.7 percent a year earlier. In March total nonfarm payroll employment increased by 216,000 over the month and by 1,300,000 from a year earlier.

### Industry Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

The number of mass layoff events in March was 908, not seasonally adjusted, resulting in 85,095 initial claims. (See table 2.) The number of mass layoff events was down by 289 from March 2010, and associated initial claims decreased by 26,632. Fifteen of the 19 major industry sectors in the private

**Table A. Industries with the largest number of mass layoff initial claims in March 2011, not seasonally adjusted**

Industry	Initial claims	March peak	
		Year	Initial claims
Food service contractors .....	7,089	2007	7,636
Temporary help services <sup>1</sup> .....	6,424	2002	14,338
School and employee bus transportation .....	3,459	2008	8,073
Household refrigerator and home freezer mfg. ....	2,718	2011	2,718
Discount department stores .....	1,930	2007	3,670
Warehouse clubs and supercenters .....	1,575	2010	1,897
Motion picture and video production .....	1,488	2005	7,192
Process and logistics consulting services .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	2009	1,846
Highway, street, and bridge construction .....	1,283	2001	2,640
Professional employer organizations <sup>1</sup> .....	1,160	2009	4,892

<sup>1</sup> See the Technical Note for more information on these industries.

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

economy reported over-the-year declines in initial claims, with manufacturing and retail trade having the largest decreases. The six-digit industry with the largest number of initial claims in March 2011 was food service contractors. (See table A. The table includes both publicly and privately owned entities.)

The manufacturing sector accounted for 21 percent of all mass layoff events and 25 percent of initial claims filed in March. A year earlier, manufacturing made up 23 percent of events and 27 percent of initial claims. Within manufacturing, the number of claimants in March 2011 was greatest in the food subsector. (See table 3.) Fourteen of the 21 manufacturing subsectors experienced over-the-year decreases in initial claims, with the largest declines in transportation equipment and food.

### **Geographic Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)**

All 4 regions and 8 of the 9 divisions experienced over-the-year decreases in initial claims due to mass layoffs in March. Among the census regions, the West registered the largest over-the-year decrease in initial claims. Of the geographic divisions, the East North Central and the Pacific had the largest over-the-year declines in initial claims. (See table 5.)

California recorded the highest number of initial claims in March, followed by Texas, Pennsylvania, and New York. Thirty states experienced over-the-year decreases in initial claims, led by California, Illinois, and Michigan. (See table 6.)

### **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 Extended Mass Layoffs news release for the First Quarter 2011 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, May 11, 2011, at 10:00 a.m. (EDT). The Mass Layoffs news release for April is scheduled to be released on Friday, May 20, 2011, at 10:00 a.m. (EDT).**

## 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; Federal Relay Service: (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).

*Industry.* Employers are classified according to the 2007 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). For temporary help and professional employer organization industries, monthly MLS-related statistics generally reflect layoffs related to underlying client companies in other industries. An individual layoff action at a client company can be small, but when initial claimants

associated with many such layoffs are assigned to a temporary help or professional employer organization firm, a mass layoff event may trigger.

*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 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 1 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 2007 to March 2011, seasonally adjusted**

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2007						
April .....	1,238	126,334	1,102	115,271	358	42,989
May .....	1,159	113,578	1,064	106,573	347	44,637
June .....	1,207	127,776	1,097	119,007	342	37,552
July .....	1,295	136,168	1,193	128,208	401	55,906
August .....	1,217	122,450	1,126	115,305	312	34,877
September .....	1,233	121,998	1,140	115,675	430	51,731
October .....	1,330	133,063	1,210	124,455	439	56,970
November .....	1,397	145,339	1,269	135,651	408	56,985
December .....	1,553	154,275	1,435	144,785	463	59,445
2008						
January .....	1,437	146,900	1,302	135,622	431	55,562
February .....	1,604	175,128	1,441	163,475	471	59,118
March .....	1,500	150,502	1,388	140,424	435	56,156
April .....	1,292	128,901	1,162	118,016	449	58,402
May .....	1,582	161,944	1,444	152,230	468	62,452
June .....	1,631	164,508	1,488	153,014	491	68,198
July .....	1,581	164,497	1,443	153,720	463	62,425
August .....	1,791	181,107	1,653	171,705	583	77,874
September .....	2,192	233,034	2,024	219,532	635	82,471
October .....	2,221	229,254	2,062	215,787	697	92,408
November .....	2,415	228,107	2,256	214,631	900	102,284
December .....	2,443	245,661	2,264	231,138	927	114,280
2009						
January .....	2,272	238,717	2,103	224,850	756	100,927
February .....	2,801	315,507	2,636	300,042	1,194	138,583
March .....	2,950	295,543	2,758	279,027	1,205	144,713
April .....	2,579	251,032	2,368	234,796	997	121,435
May .....	2,758	288,319	2,557	271,425	1,187	147,548
June .....	2,506	250,275	2,293	232,814	1,048	135,389
July .....	2,192	223,697	1,977	203,365	620	72,932
August .....	2,419	220,262	2,177	201,951	778	83,837
September .....	2,305	219,924	2,095	204,596	799	91,665
October .....	1,975	195,347	1,780	177,977	570	63,646
November .....	1,754	154,223	1,585	141,439	464	51,891
December .....	1,725	156,274	1,545	141,649	420	43,584
2010						
January .....	1,716	171,633	1,541	157,597	494	60,059
February .....	1,492	149,369	1,318	135,490	351	40,564
March .....	1,635	146,901	1,436	131,953	347	37,273
April .....	1,675	159,358	1,498	143,814	371	48,646
May .....	1,665	155,352	1,405	133,913	314	30,967
June .....	1,729	153,937	1,504	134,837	326	32,646
July .....	1,528	138,581	1,316	121,378	296	30,752
August .....	1,658	163,325	1,453	141,489	409	47,668
September .....	1,541	137,941	1,331	119,654	336	34,641
October .....	1,649	147,204	1,445	130,264	353	37,394
November .....	1,579	148,800	1,397	133,845	350	39,072
December .....	1,483	137,992	1,272	122,688	319	35,977
2011						
January .....	1,534	149,799	1,344	132,730	341	39,189
February .....	1,421	130,818	1,220	116,190	291	26,060
March .....	1,286	118,523	1,128	105,636	253	27,619

**Table 2. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, April 2007 to March 2011, not seasonally adjusted**

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2007						
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
February .....	1,269	119,508	1,178	113,587	361	42,527
March .....	1,089	114,541	1,039	110,147	333	43,740
April .....	1,272	130,810	1,172	121,625	394	48,188
May .....	1,552	159,471	1,438	150,462	388	51,698
June .....	1,622	166,742	1,315	140,916	309	42,097
July .....	1,891	200,382	1,687	186,018	760	108,733
August .....	1,427	139,999	1,343	133,146	414	51,912
September .....	1,292	129,586	1,202	122,505	361	46,391
October .....	2,125	221,784	1,917	205,553	689	100,457
November .....	2,574	241,589	2,389	226,657	997	107,620
December .....	3,377	351,305	3,232	340,220	1,378	172,529
2009						
January .....	3,806	388,813	3,633	375,293	1,461	172,757
February .....	2,262	218,438	2,173	210,755	945	103,588
March .....	2,191	228,387	2,107	221,397	940	114,747
April .....	2,547	256,930	2,385	243,321	887	100,872
May .....	2,738	289,628	2,572	274,047	1,005	123,683
June .....	2,519	256,357	2,051	216,063	674	85,726
July .....	3,054	336,654	2,659	296,589	1,133	154,208
August .....	1,428	125,024	1,334	117,193	436	41,151
September .....	1,371	123,177	1,258	115,141	448	51,126
October .....	1,934	193,904	1,678	172,883	566	69,655
November .....	1,870	164,496	1,679	150,751	517	55,053
December .....	2,310	214,648	2,166	203,655	615	64,540
2010						
January .....	2,860	278,679	2,682	265,074	962	104,846
February .....	1,183	102,818	1,091	96,022	282	30,728
March .....	1,197	111,727	1,111	105,514	273	29,745
April .....	1,840	199,690	1,697	184,654	424	55,178
May .....	1,354	123,333	1,170	109,203	216	19,334
June .....	1,861	171,190	1,355	125,872	212	21,083
July .....	2,124	206,254	1,732	172,248	532	64,200
August .....	976	92,435	897	83,021	230	23,088
September .....	920	77,654	806	67,987	187	19,403
October .....	1,642	148,638	1,373	127,865	351	40,861
November .....	1,676	158,048	1,477	142,591	389	41,383
December .....	1,931	184,130	1,763	172,881	465	52,816
2011						
January .....	2,558	246,463	2,372	229,765	693	75,006
February .....	1,024	85,585	919	78,718	222	18,471
March .....	908	85,095	844	80,014	191	20,869

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

Industry	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	March 2010	January 2011	February 2011	March 2011	March 2010	January 2011	February 2011	March 2011
<b>Seasonally adjusted</b>								
Total .....	1,635	1,534	1,421	1,286	146,901	149,799	130,818	118,523
Total, private nonfarm .....	1,436	1,344	1,220	1,128	131,953	132,730	116,190	105,636
Manufacturing .....	347	341	291	253	37,273	39,189	26,060	27,619
<b>Not seasonally adjusted</b>								
Total <sup>1</sup> .....	1,197	2,558	1,024	908	111,727	246,463	85,585	85,095
Total, private .....	1,149	2,438	976	874	107,880	234,708	82,230	82,046
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting .....	38	66	57	30	2,366	4,943	3,512	2,032
Total, private nonfarm .....	1,111	2,372	919	844	105,514	229,765	78,718	80,014
Mining .....	5	15	4	3	374	1,188	322	247
Utilities .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	5	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	390	( <sup>2</sup> )	547
Construction .....	117	325	104	99	8,206	23,906	7,003	7,569
Manufacturing .....	273	693	222	191	29,745	75,006	18,471	20,869
Food .....	53	94	58	45	6,122	9,313	5,115	4,338
Beverage and tobacco products .....	4	5	5	4	716	752	287	242
Textile mills .....	4	31	5	3	350	4,455	468	328
Textile product mills .....	3	9	4	3	172	793	270	481
Apparel .....	10	20	5	4	578	1,776	693	374
Leather and allied products .....	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-
Wood products .....	16	43	22	24	1,445	4,930	1,872	2,354
Paper .....	5	14	12	7	313	1,049	750	622
Printing and related support activities .....	14	12	6	5	1,224	983	679	359
Petroleum and coal products .....	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	185	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Chemicals .....	13	18	7	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,064	1,612	759	( <sup>2</sup> )
Plastics and rubber products .....	9	51	5	4	686	4,569	262	321
Nonmetallic mineral products .....	11	56	16	5	785	4,239	1,141	404
Primary metals .....	8	23	8	8	773	3,046	794	536
Fabricated metal products .....	18	51	8	12	1,361	4,174	446	916
Machinery .....	22	46	11	11	2,373	5,446	897	1,077
Computer and electronic products .....	16	14	13	10	1,278	1,020	847	808
Electrical equipment and appliances .....	6	15	4	8	1,195	1,572	1,078	2,886
Transportation equipment .....	43	128	19	19	7,128	19,478	1,275	2,887
Furniture and related products .....	10	44	9	10	1,625	4,263	533	1,099
Miscellaneous manufacturing .....	5	14	( <sup>2</sup> )	5	372	1,073	( <sup>2</sup> )	530
Wholesale trade .....	29	32	24	18	2,016	2,839	2,187	1,393
Retail trade .....	124	241	114	89	13,337	27,038	9,346	9,012
Transportation and warehousing .....	62	212	49	44	6,444	22,440	5,630	5,133
Information .....	52	53	58	36	5,715	7,915	8,959	3,788
Finance and insurance .....	43	31	22	19	3,636	2,758	1,407	1,354
Real estate and rental and leasing .....	8	17	7	6	409	1,150	369	452
Professional and technical services .....	45	52	43	35	4,610	4,019	3,729	3,771
Management of companies and enterprises .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	6	( <sup>2</sup> )	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	439	( <sup>2</sup> )	194
Administrative and waste services .....	163	381	166	151	13,281	34,996	13,894	11,303
Educational services .....	10	19	8	4	824	2,672	474	265
Health care and social assistance .....	33	56	28	33	2,066	3,880	1,685	2,038
Arts, entertainment, and recreation .....	20	55	11	13	1,558	5,494	629	893
Accommodation and food services .....	112	158	50	88	12,269	12,107	4,088	10,491
Other services, except public administration .....	10	21	4	8	670	1,528	161	695
Unclassified .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government .....	48	120	48	34	3,847	11,755	3,355	3,049
Federal .....	8	23	5	5	636	2,922	384	532
State .....	15	32	17	10	1,324	3,272	1,029	1,389
Local .....	25	65	26	19	1,887	5,561	1,942	1,128

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

<sup>2</sup> 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 2009 to March 2011, 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
2009								
January .....	3,806	388,813	3,633	375,293				
February .....	2,262	218,438	2,173	210,755				
March .....	2,191	228,387	2,107	221,397				
First Quarter .....	8,259	835,638	7,913	807,445	3,979	835,551	50.3	103.5
April .....	2,547	256,930	2,385	243,321				
May .....	2,738	289,628	2,572	274,047				
June .....	2,519	256,357	2,051	216,063				
Second Quarter .....	7,804	802,915	7,008	733,431	3,395	731,049	48.4	99.7
July .....	3,054	336,654	2,659	296,589				
August .....	1,428	125,024	1,334	117,193				
September .....	1,371	123,177	1,258	115,141				
Third Quarter .....	5,853	584,855	5,251	528,923	2,034	406,823	38.7	76.9
October .....	1,934	193,904	1,678	172,883				
November .....	1,870	164,496	1,679	150,751				
December .....	2,310	214,648	2,166	203,655				
Fourth Quarter .....	6,114	573,048	5,523	527,289	2,416	468,577	43.7	88.9
2010								
January .....	2,860	278,679	2,682	265,074				
February .....	1,183	102,818	1,091	96,022				
March .....	1,197	111,727	1,111	105,514				
First Quarter .....	5,240	493,224	4,884	466,610	1,870	368,459	38.3	79.0
April .....	1,840	199,690	1,697	184,654				
May .....	1,354	123,333	1,170	109,203				
June .....	1,861	171,190	1,355	125,872				
Second Quarter .....	5,055	494,213	4,222	419,729	2,008	395,224	47.6	94.2
July .....	2,124	206,254	1,732	172,248				
August .....	976	92,435	897	83,021				
September .....	920	77,654	806	67,987				
Third Quarter .....	4,020	376,343	3,435	323,256	1,370	256,636	39.9	79.4
October .....	1,642	148,638	1,373	127,865				
November .....	1,676	158,048	1,477	142,591				
December .....	1,931	184,130	1,763	172,881				
Fourth Quarter .....	5,249	490,816	4,613	443,337	<sup>2,p</sup> 1,910	<sup>2,p</sup> 268,431	<sup>p</sup> 41.4	<sup>p</sup> 60.5
2011								
January .....	2,558	246,463	2,372	229,765				
February .....	1,024	85,585	919	78,718				
March .....	908	85,095	844	80,014				
First Quarter .....	4,490	417,143	4,135	388,497				

<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 2010	January 2011	February 2011	March 2011	March 2010	January 2011	February 2011	March 2011
United States <sup>1</sup> .....	1,197	2,558	1,024	908	111,727	246,463	85,585	85,095
Northeast .....	195	591	173	169	19,419	58,802	16,047	15,540
New England .....	26	81	32	22	2,168	7,047	4,259	1,883
Middle Atlantic .....	169	510	141	147	17,251	51,755	11,788	13,657
South .....	262	687	260	250	26,591	66,552	19,998	26,112
South Atlantic .....	136	431	166	116	10,762	40,880	11,371	9,765
East South Central .....	54	156	44	61	5,470	16,508	4,343	6,539
West South Central .....	72	100	50	73	10,359	9,164	4,284	9,808
Midwest .....	252	613	180	172	27,591	63,468	15,075	17,168
East North Central .....	184	464	130	124	21,613	45,790	11,550	11,640
West North Central .....	68	149	50	48	5,978	17,678	3,525	5,528
West .....	488	667	411	317	38,126	57,641	34,465	26,275
Mountain .....	77	66	35	46	6,324	6,046	2,440	4,292
Pacific .....	411	601	376	271	31,802	51,595	32,025	21,983

<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 2010	January 2011	February 2011	March 2011	March 2010	January 2011	February 2011	March 2011
Total <sup>1</sup> .....	1,197	2,558	1,024	908	111,727	246,463	85,585	85,095
Alabama .....	18	70	12	18	1,517	7,730	1,583	2,072
Alaska .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	392	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Arizona .....	17	13	12	11	1,417	1,075	838	1,045
Arkansas .....	3	6	3	3	214	768	283	232
California .....	373	530	349	230	28,180	44,274	29,769	17,478
Colorado .....	7	11	4	5	626	1,126	383	557
Connecticut .....	9	11	4	5	746	1,048	331	410
Delaware .....	-	5	3	-	-	411	239	-
District of Columbia .....	-	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	452	( <sup>2</sup> )	-
Florida .....	68	128	85	56	4,311	9,464	5,071	4,060
Georgia .....	13	84	28	16	1,202	8,952	2,221	1,593
Hawaii .....	7	6	3	5	534	388	232	659
Idaho .....	9	8	4	10	661	698	225	886
Illinois .....	60	86	35	37	7,479	7,516	3,508	3,495
Indiana .....	22	43	15	12	3,057	6,487	1,471	1,336
Iowa .....	13	39	9	10	2,135	4,007	870	2,060
Kansas .....	4	23	5	5	313	5,440	308	727
Kentucky .....	25	47	13	20	3,276	5,472	1,682	2,387
Louisiana .....	16	29	6	11	1,615	2,309	518	1,239
Maine .....	3	11	( <sup>2</sup> )	5	233	900	( <sup>2</sup> )	575
Maryland .....	6	25	4	4	557	1,888	306	431
Massachusetts .....	7	34	6	7	725	3,225	534	624
Michigan .....	29	127	17	21	4,729	10,398	1,091	2,359
Minnesota .....	13	19	10	9	921	1,988	675	707
Mississippi .....	5	13	8	14	241	1,163	446	1,413
Missouri .....	31	55	17	21	2,112	4,713	1,038	1,755
Montana .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	6	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	560	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Nebraska .....	6	9	9	3	409	1,086	634	279
Nevada .....	26	12	5	7	2,131	1,299	394	524
New Hampshire .....	5	9	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	297	722	537	( <sup>2</sup> )
New Jersey .....	28	109	19	19	3,024	9,853	2,243	1,494
New Mexico .....	9	7	3	7	847	467	164	640
New York .....	60	207	45	49	6,046	24,950	4,161	5,159
North Carolina <sup>3</sup> .....	16	100	27	18	1,610	9,865	1,984	1,917
North Dakota .....	-	3	-	-	-	390	-	-
Ohio .....	34	93	30	22	2,927	9,241	2,473	1,891
Oklahoma .....	4	11	9	5	1,287	1,048	1,015	367
Oregon .....	18	36	9	20	2,080	4,390	896	2,337
Pennsylvania .....	81	194	77	79	8,181	16,952	5,384	7,004
Rhode Island .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	8	10	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	555	2,125	( <sup>2</sup> )
South Carolina .....	14	41	5	7	1,513	5,124	340	489
South Dakota .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-
Tennessee .....	6	26	11	9	436	2,143	632	667
Texas .....	49	54	32	54	7,243	5,039	2,468	7,970
Utah .....	5	7	6	3	393	720	370	423
Vermont .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	8	6	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	597	558	( <sup>2</sup> )
Virginia .....	18	42	10	13	1,416	4,497	899	1,102
Washington .....	12	25	13	14	949	2,151	955	1,099
West Virginia .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	216	( <sup>2</sup> )
Wisconsin .....	39	115	33	32	3,421	12,148	3,007	2,559
Wyoming .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )
Puerto Rico .....	21	25	16	11	1,702	2,854	1,808	1,114

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

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

<sup>3</sup> Data starting in November 2010 may not be comparable to prior

data due to a change in MLS unemployment insurance input procedures.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.