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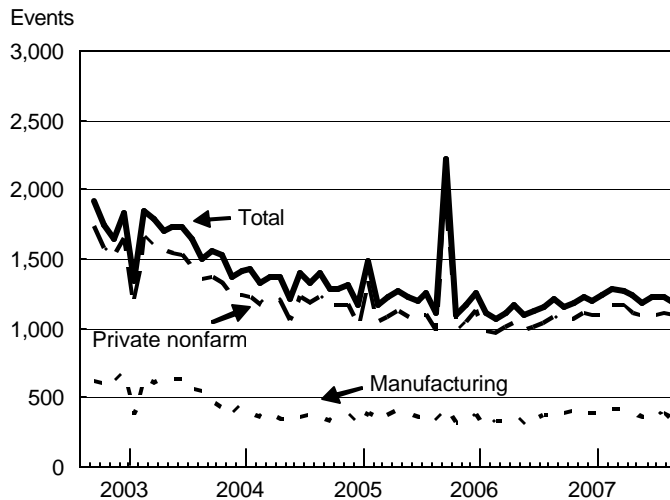
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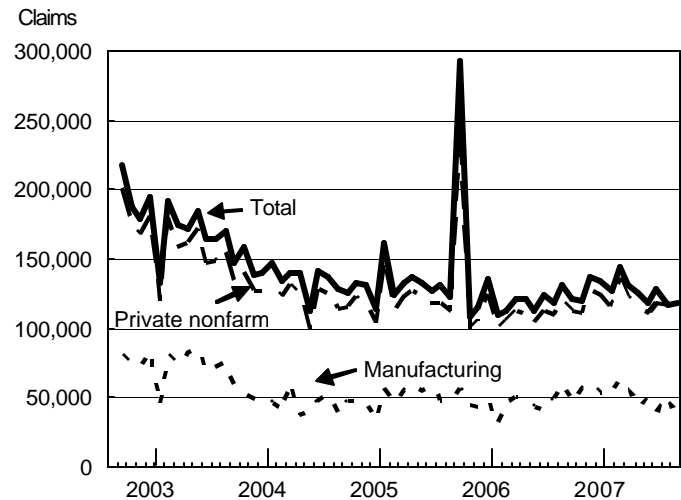
## MASS LAYOFFS IN AUGUST 2007

In August, employers took 1,189 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 118,120, on a seasonally adjusted basis. The number of mass layoff events in August decreased by 32 from the prior month, and the number of associated initial claims fell by 6,715. Over the month, 325 mass layoff events were reported in the manufacturing sector, seasonally adjusted, resulting in 35,676 initial claims. Compared with July, mass layoff activity in manufacturing decreased by 58 events, and initial claims declined by 14,360. (See table 1.)

**Chart 1. Mass layoff events, seasonally adjusted, September 2002-August 2007**



**Chart 2. Mass layoff initial claims, seasonally adjusted, September 2002-August 2007**



From January through August 2007, the total number of events (seasonally adjusted), at 9,843, and initial claims (seasonally adjusted), at 1,016,492, were higher than in January-August 2006 (9,063 and 951,202, respectively).

The national unemployment rate was 4.6 percent in August, unchanged from the prior month and little changed from a year earlier. Total nonfarm payroll employment decreased by 4,000 over the month; over the year, payroll employment increased by 1.6 million.

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

Industry	Initial claims	August peak	
		Year	Initial claims
Temporary help services .....	8,621	1999	11,533
School and employee bus transportation.....	5,134	2003	6,538
Real estate credit .....	5,126	2007	5,126
Discount department stores .....	2,953	2007	2,953
Motion picture and video production.....	2,913	2003	6,812
Professional employer organizations .....	2,550	2002	2,855
Mortgage and nonmortgage loan brokers .....	1,864	2007	1,864
Payroll services.....	1,348	2001	8,173
Employment placement agencies .....	1,284	2007	1,284
Department stores, except discount .....	1,203	1996	2,151

Industry Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

The 10 industries reporting the highest numbers of mass layoff initial claims, not seasonally adjusted, accounted for 35 percent of the total initial claims in August. The industry with the highest number of initial claims was temporary help services with 8,621, followed by school and employee bus transportation with 5,134, and real estate credit with 5,126. Together, these three industries accounted for 20 percent of all initial claims due to mass layoffs during the month. (See table A.) Real estate credit and mortgage and non-mortgage loan brokers from the credit intermediation industry had the third and seventh highest number of mass layoff initial claims, respectively, in August. This month, credit intermediation and related activities reported its highest number of events and initial claims in program history.

The manufacturing sector accounted for 23 percent of all mass layoff events and 25 percent of all related initial claims filed in August; a year earlier, manufacturing made up 29 percent of events and 39 percent of initial claims. In August 2007, the number of manufacturing claimants was highest in transportation equipment manufacturing (5,596, largely in truck trailer manufacturing, automobile manufacturing, and heavy duty truck manufacturing), followed by food manufacturing (2,912) and machinery manufacturing (1,846). (See table 3.)

Administrative and waste services accounted for 16 percent of mass layoff events and initial claims in August, primarily from temporary help services and professional employer organizations. Retail trade made up 10 percent of events and 11 percent of initial claims, mostly from general merchandise stores. Finance and insurance comprised 10 percent of events and initial claims filed over the month, with the majority of layoffs in credit intermediation and related activities. Eleven percent of all mass layoff events and 8 percent of related initial claims filed were in construction, mainly from the specialty trade contractors industry.

On a not seasonally adjusted basis, the number of mass layoff events in August, at 963, was up by 255 from a year earlier, and the number of associated initial claims increased by 20,614 to 93,458. (See table 2.) While these were the highest number of events and initial claims reported for any August since 2003, this is due in part to a calendar effect. August 2007 contained 5 weeks for possible mass layoffs, compared with 4 weeks in each August 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 increases

in initial claims were reported in credit intermediation and related activities (+7,910), administrative and support services (+4,204), and general merchandise stores (+2,871). The largest over-the-year decrease in mass layoff initial claims was reported in transportation equipment manufacturing (-6,832).

#### Geographic Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Among the four census regions, the highest number of initial claims in August due to mass layoffs was in the West, with 37,291. Administrative and support services, credit intermediation and related activities, and motion picture and sound recording industries together accounted for 40 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 with 21,452, followed by the Midwest with 18,319 and the Northeast with 16,396. (See table 5.)

The number of initial claimants in mass layoffs increased over the year in all four regions—the West (+13,150), the Midwest (+5,235), the Northeast (+1,890), and the South (+339). 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 Pacific (+11,006), East North Central (+4,610), and Mountain (+2,144) divisions. The division with the largest over-the-year decrease was the East South Central (-800).

Reflecting administrative and support services layoffs, California recorded the highest number of initial claims filed due to mass layoff events in August (31,066). Other states with large numbers of mass layoff related claims were New York (8,776), Florida (5,175), Wisconsin (4,214), and Pennsylvania (4,094). These five states accounted for 58 percent of all mass layoff events and 57 percent of all initial claims for unemployment insurance in August. (See table 6.)

California had the largest over-the-year increase in the number of initial claims (+10,727); this was partially due to more mass layoff activity in credit intermediation and related activities. States having the next largest increases in initial claims were Florida (+2,678), Wisconsin (+2,641), New York (+1,734), and Alabama (+1,671). The largest over-the-year decreases in claims occurred in Virginia (-2,806), Kentucky (-2,737), and North Carolina (-1,076).

#### 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.

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The report on Mass Layoffs in September 2007 is scheduled to be released on Tuesday, October 23.

# 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, September 2003 to August 2007, seasonally adjusted**

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2003						
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
2004						
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
2005						
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
2006						
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
2007						
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
April .....	1,239	126,194	1,109	115,870	387	43,939
May .....	1,182	118,414	1,079	110,880	365	48,872
June .....	1,219	127,897	1,094	117,787	340	39,273
July .....	1,221	124,835	1,115	116,744	383	50,036
August .....	1,189	118,120	1,092	110,946	325	35,676

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

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2003						
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 .....	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

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

Industry	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	August 2006	June 2007	July 2007	August 2007	August 2006	June 2007	July 2007	August 2007
<b>Seasonally adjusted</b>								
Total .....	1,218	1,219	1,221	1,189	131,105	127,897	124,835	118,120
Total, private nonfarm .....	1,083	1,094	1,115	1,092	120,923	117,787	116,744	110,946
Manufacturing .....	367	340	383	325	58,983	39,273	50,036	35,676
<b>Not seasonally adjusted</b>								
Total <sup>1</sup> .....	708	1,599	1,599	963	72,844	172,810	175,419	93,458
Total, private .....	675	1,372	1,503	927	70,352	152,740	168,280	89,793
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting .....	19	54	53	19	1,298	4,071	3,341	1,448
Total, private nonfarm .....	656	1,318	1,450	908	69,054	148,669	164,939	88,345
Mining .....	—	—	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	—	—	( <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 .....	50	106	88	106	3,473	8,157	5,844	7,282
Manufacturing .....	203	313	684	220	28,494	36,571	101,390	23,361
Food .....	26	50	46	27	1,559	5,901	4,927	2,912
Beverage and tobacco products .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	5	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	316	243
Textile mills .....	11	7	19	7	1,302	871	2,272	805
Textile product mills .....	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	8	5	328	( <sup>2</sup> )	857	376
Apparel .....	4	9	19	10	264	770	1,678	1,362
Leather and allied products .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	7	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	435	1,212	( <sup>2</sup> )
Wood products .....	19	22	27	19	2,240	2,063	2,901	1,562
Paper .....	6	8	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	425	592	259	( <sup>2</sup> )
Printing and related support activities .....	5	11	5	6	325	1,033	499	389
Petroleum and coal products .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemicals .....	4	5	8	4	373	367	826	228
Plastics and rubber products .....	9	10	65	11	645	971	7,487	898
Nonmetallic mineral products .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	12	10	5	( <sup>2</sup> )	899	1,373	309
Primary metals .....	9	15	36	11	816	1,613	6,318	1,399
Fabricated metal products .....	10	15	63	10	673	1,377	6,364	689
Machinery .....	14	24	49	16	2,210	4,268	6,994	1,846
Computer and electronic products .....	16	20	20	16	1,590	1,668	2,549	1,252
Electrical equipment and appliances .....	8	13	20	10	1,517	1,540	3,271	1,238
Transportation equipment .....	44	59	249	39	12,428	9,438	48,795	5,596
Furniture and related products .....	6	19	14	12	935	1,840	1,394	855
Miscellaneous manufacturing .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	10	6	( <sup>2</sup> )	314	1,098	745
Wholesale trade .....	17	21	18	16	1,076	1,398	1,347	1,247
Retail trade .....	69	77	83	101	5,975	8,548	6,663	10,680
Transportation and warehousing .....	61	173	90	63	5,513	24,861	9,132	5,968
Information .....	29	39	37	19	4,477	6,323	4,253	3,432
Finance and insurance .....	15	31	39	93	1,007	2,323	2,499	9,631
Real estate and rental and leasing .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	8	7	6	( <sup>2</sup> )	570	605	625
Professional and technical services .....	24	29	45	25	2,202	4,960	4,072	3,037
Management of companies and enterprises .....	—	( <sup>2</sup> )	5	5	—	( <sup>2</sup> )	329	390
Administrative and waste services .....	113	146	216	153	10,961	14,846	18,257	15,114
Educational services .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	17	7	7	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,144	486	579
Health care and social assistance .....	17	166	49	15	1,133	15,124	3,911	914
Arts, entertainment, and recreation .....	12	30	17	16	649	1,620	1,007	1,218
Accommodation and food services .....	33	109	50	46	2,281	17,231	3,967	3,346
Other services, except public administration .....	7	47	7	12	854	4,441	578	1,064
Unclassified .....	1	—	3	1	54	—	218	78
Government .....	33	227	96	36	2,492	20,070	7,139	3,665
Federal .....	8	12	8	15	839	1,337	925	1,642
State .....	6	20	10	3	339	1,438	901	248
Local .....	19	195	78	18	1,314	17,295	5,313	1,775

<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, July 2005 to August 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								
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	193,510	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	161,743	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	330,848	39.8	72.2
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	197,623	35.4	60.8
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	<sup>2,p</sup> 1,249	<sup>2,p</sup> 173,487	<sup>p</sup> 38.0	<sup>p</sup> 49.9
July .....	1,599	175,419	1,450	164,939				
August .....	963	93,458	908	88,345				

<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			
	August 2006	June 2007	July 2007	August 2007	August 2006	June 2007	July 2007	August 2007
United States <sup>1</sup> .....	708	1,599	1,599	963	72,844	172,810	175,419	93,458
Northeast .....	150	297	241	173	14,506	36,633	21,035	16,396
New England .....	10	44	39	15	783	5,098	3,608	1,128
Middle Atlantic .....	140	253	202	158	13,723	31,535	17,427	15,268
South .....	163	386	360	227	21,113	39,627	35,763	21,452
South Atlantic .....	96	216	180	128	10,808	18,926	15,861	10,632
East South Central .....	31	82	122	54	7,226	10,813	14,074	6,426
West South Central .....	36	88	58	45	3,079	9,888	5,828	4,394
Midwest .....	117	386	573	181	13,084	44,703	85,557	18,319
East North Central .....	94	296	485	149	10,974	35,106	72,514	15,584
West North Central .....	23	90	88	32	2,110	9,597	13,043	2,735
West .....	278	530	425	382	24,141	51,847	33,064	37,291
Mountain .....	16	67	44	29	1,018	5,642	4,698	3,162
Pacific .....	262	463	381	353	23,123	46,205	28,366	34,129

<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			
	August 2006	June 2007	July 2007	August 2007	August 2006	June 2007	July 2007	August 2007
Total <sup>1</sup> .....	708	1,599	1,599	963	72,844	172,810	175,419	93,458
Alabama .....	6	19	59	16	762	2,148	6,510	2,433
Alaska .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	–	( <sup>2</sup> )
Arizona .....	3	16	10	8	196	1,605	808	1,192
Arkansas .....	3	8	10	( <sup>2</sup> )	577	776	1,133	( <sup>2</sup> )
California .....	227	416	351	320	20,339	40,833	25,054	31,066
Colorado .....	–	11	( <sup>2</sup> )	3	–	978	( <sup>2</sup> )	220
Connecticut .....	3	11	5	( <sup>2</sup> )	232	1,452	357	( <sup>2</sup> )
Delaware .....	–	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	–	181	( <sup>2</sup> )	–
District of Columbia .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	–
Florida .....	40	116	79	70	2,497	9,348	5,214	5,175
Georgia .....	11	37	50	25	1,255	3,641	5,133	2,493
Hawaii .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	5	( <sup>2</sup> )	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	413	( <sup>2</sup> )	169
Idaho .....	4	9	6	5	237	696	1,395	393
Illinois .....	23	66	53	35	2,128	8,155	8,175	3,702
Indiana .....	14	30	55	18	2,227	4,348	7,836	1,911
Iowa .....	4	17	20	5	306	2,499	3,631	526
Kansas .....	5	9	14	3	279	971	2,294	538
Kentucky .....	15	31	43	23	5,785	5,288	5,958	3,048
Louisiana .....	4	22	9	5	282	2,112	604	902
Maine .....	–	6	4	–	–	447	266	–
Maryland .....	5	22	4	10	547	1,999	455	828
Massachusetts .....	4	6	20	8	277	373	2,173	569
Michigan .....	14	73	211	28	1,274	9,041	36,356	2,693
Minnesota .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	22	10	8	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,923	1,558	553
Mississippi .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	9	8	6	( <sup>2</sup> )	725	822	371
Missouri .....	11	36	38	13	930	3,217	3,619	941
Montana .....	–	6	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	361	379	( <sup>2</sup> )
Nebraska .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	682	( <sup>2</sup> )
Nevada .....	6	11	15	7	392	942	1,438	819
New Hampshire .....	–	4	5	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	581	391	( <sup>2</sup> )
New Jersey .....	24	70	42	32	1,866	12,720	3,176	2,398
New Mexico .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	11	6	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	756	392	( <sup>2</sup> )
New York .....	63	47	88	74	7,042	5,818	8,175	8,776
North Carolina .....	14	11	3	6	1,712	1,011	219	636
North Dakota .....	–	3	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	344	1,259	( <sup>2</sup> )
Ohio .....	23	68	86	29	3,772	7,301	10,435	3,064
Oklahoma .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	4	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,375	307	300
Oregon .....	15	26	20	13	1,130	3,507	2,463	1,502
Pennsylvania .....	53	136	72	52	4,815	12,997	6,076	4,094
Rhode Island .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	10	3	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,541	222	337
South Carolina .....	12	7	24	10	1,267	652	3,094	940
South Dakota .....	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	( <sup>2</sup> )
Tennessee .....	8	23	12	9	501	2,652	784	574
Texas .....	28	54	35	36	2,127	5,625	3,784	3,085
Utah .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	304	( <sup>2</sup> )	327
Vermont .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	7	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	704	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Virginia .....	12	17	15	7	3,366	1,834	1,400	560
Washington .....	18	16	8	16	1,517	1,452	722	1,341
West Virginia .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	–
Wisconsin .....	20	59	80	39	1,573	6,261	9,712	4,214
Wyoming .....	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Puerto Rico .....	14	17	13	15	1,555	2,417	1,221	1,751

<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.