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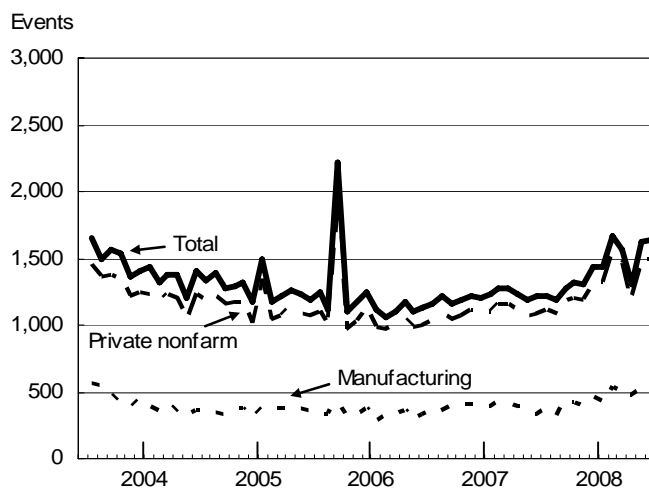
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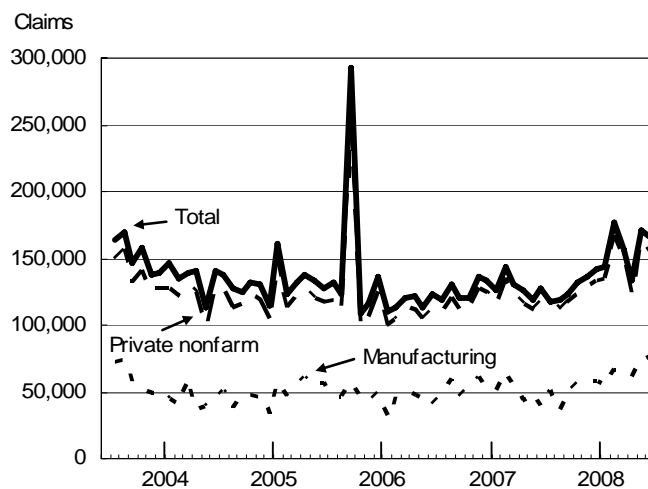
## MASS LAYOFFS IN JUNE 2008

In June, employers took 1,643 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 165,697, on a seasonally adjusted basis. Layoff events were the highest for the month of June since 2003, and associated initial claimants reached its highest level since 2002. The number of mass layoff events this June increased by 17 from the prior month, while the number of associated initial claims was 5,690 lower. In June, 541 mass layoff events were reported in the manufacturing sector, seasonally adjusted, resulting in 76,514 initial claims. Both measures were at their highest monthly levels since August 2003. Over the month, mass layoff events in manufacturing increased by 13 and initial claims increased by 4,456. (See table 1.)

**Chart 1. Mass layoff events, seasonally adjusted, July 2003-June 2008**



**Chart 2. Mass layoff initial claims, seasonally adjusted, July 2003-June 2008**



From January through June 2008, the total number of events (seasonally adjusted), at 9,258, and initial claims (seasonally adjusted), at 949,639, were considerably higher than in January-June 2007 (7,563 and 780,463, respectively).

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

Industry	Initial claims	June peak	
		Year	Initial claims
School and employee bus transportation .....	17,059	2007	21,611
Elementary and secondary schools .....	15,292	2003	17,360
Food service contractors .....	9,469	2007	14,527
Temporary help services .....	8,406	2000	13,815
Child day care services .....	7,552	2007	9,115
Heavy duty truck manufacturing .....	5,277	2008	5,277
Discount department stores .....	3,359	2008	3,359
Professional employer organizations .....	3,001	2001	3,358
Motion picture and video production .....	2,686	2000	9,435
Light truck and utility vehicle manufacturing .....	( <sup>1</sup> )	1998	7,608

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

The national unemployment rate was 5.5 percent in June, seasonally adjusted, unchanged from the prior month and up from 4.6 percent a year earlier. Total nonfarm payroll employment decreased by 62,000 in June from the previous month but increased by 15,000 from a year earlier.

#### Industry Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

The number of mass layoff events in June was 1,622 on a not seasonally adjusted basis; the number of associated initial claims was 166,742. (See table 2.) Average weekly layoff events rose from 320 in June 2007 to 406 in June 2008, while average weekly initial claimants increased from 34,562 to 41,686. In 2008, average weekly initial claimants reached its highest level for the month of June since 2001.

The largest over-the-year increase in June 2008 average weekly initial claims associated with private nonfarm mass layoffs occurred in transportation equipment manufacturing (+2,512), followed by administrative and support services (+974) and general merchandise stores (+830). The largest decreases occurred in food services and drinking places (-457) and in membership associations and organizations (-326).

The manufacturing sector accounted for 19 percent of all mass layoff events and 25 percent of initial claims filed in June; a year earlier, manufacturing made up 20 percent of events and 21 percent of initial claims. In June 2008, the number of manufacturing claimants was highest in transportation equipment manufacturing (17,597) and food manufacturing (6,065). (See table 3.) Government accounted for 16 percent of mass layoff events and 13 percent of associated initial claims in June, primarily from educational services.

The six-digit NAICS industry with the highest number of initial claims was school and employee bus transportation with 17,059, followed by elementary and secondary schools (15,292). Among the 10 industries with the highest levels of initial claims, 2 of the 10—heavy duty truck manufacturing and discount department stores—reached program highs in 2008 for the month of June (with data available back to 1995). (See table A.)

### Geographic Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Of the 4 census regions, the highest number of initial claims in June due to mass layoffs was in the West (56,177). The Midwest had the second largest number of initial claims among the regions (39,391), followed by the South with 38,453 and the Northeast with 32,721. (See table 5.) All 4 regions experienced over-the-year increases in average weekly initial claims—the West (+3,675), the South (+1,688), the Midwest (+907), and the Northeast (+854). All 9 of the divisions had over-the-year increases in average weekly initial claims, led by the Pacific (+3,578).

California recorded the highest number of initial claims filed due to mass layoff events in June with 44,754, largely due to layoffs in educational services and administrative and support services. The states reporting the next highest number of mass layoff initial claims were Pennsylvania (14,835), Florida (10,751), and New Jersey (9,512). (See table 6.)

Twenty-eight states and the District of Columbia reported over-the-year increases in average weekly initial claims associated with mass layoffs, led by California (+3,022) and Pennsylvania (+1,109). States with the largest over-the-year decreases in average weekly claims were Illinois (-439) and New York (-302). In 2008, six states reported program highs in terms of average weekly initial claims for the month of June (with data available back to 1995)—Florida, Iowa, Kentucky, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and Vermont.

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The report on Extended Mass Layoffs in the Second Quarter 2008 is scheduled to be released on Friday, August 15.

# 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 unem-

ployment 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 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, July 2004 to June 2008, seasonally adjusted**

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2004						
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
February .....	1,672	177,374	1,539	166,782	529	66,913
March .....	1,571	157,156	1,460	147,537	482	64,088
April .....	1,308	133,914	1,186	124,053	483	60,552
May .....	1,626	171,387	1,496	161,912	528	72,058
June .....	1,643	165,697	1,491	153,568	541	76,514

**Table 2. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, July 2004 to June 2008, not seasonally adjusted**

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2004						
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
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

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

Industry	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	June 2007	April 2008	May 2008	June 2008	June 2007	April 2008	May 2008	June 2008
<b>Seasonally adjusted</b>								
Total .....	1,238	1,308	1,626	1,643	129,858	133,914	171,387	165,697
Total, private nonfarm .....	1,116	1,186	1,496	1,491	120,165	124,053	161,912	153,568
Manufacturing .....	351	483	528	541	40,670	60,552	72,058	76,514
<b>Not seasonally adjusted</b>								
Total <sup>1</sup> .....	1,599	1,272	1,552	1,622	172,810	130,810	159,471	166,742
Total, private .....	1,372	1,234	1,467	1,363	152,740	127,631	152,510	144,732
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting .....	54	62	29	48	4,071	6,006	2,048	3,816
Total, private nonfarm .....	1,318	1,172	1,438	1,315	148,669	121,625	150,462	140,916
Mining .....	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	5	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	458	( <sup>2</sup> )
Utilities .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	475	( <sup>2</sup> )
Construction .....	106	112	167	114	8,157	8,106	12,411	7,713
Manufacturing .....	313	394	388	309	36,571	48,188	51,698	42,097
Food .....	50	66	48	58	5,901	7,085	4,800	6,065
Beverage and tobacco products .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	5	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	422	273	( <sup>2</sup> )
Textile mills .....	7	10	6	5	871	1,065	520	730
Textile product mills .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	5	8	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	700	580	( <sup>2</sup> )
Apparel .....	9	10	14	7	770	872	1,171	534
Leather and allied products .....	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	3	435	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	862
Wood products .....	22	33	24	22	2,063	3,973	2,455	2,314
Paper .....	8	7	11	6	592	419	1,091	411
Printing and related support activities .....	11	11	9	10	1,033	1,136	833	1,116
Petroleum and coal products .....	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	–
Chemicals .....	5	8	9	4	367	621	696	228
Plastics and rubber products .....	10	28	21	8	971	2,522	1,793	960
Nonmetallic mineral products .....	12	14	14	9	899	1,251	1,175	516
Primary metals .....	15	14	9	12	1,613	1,386	1,217	1,012
Fabricated metal products .....	15	22	29	19	1,377	1,612	2,596	1,716
Machinery .....	24	19	25	22	4,268	2,393	3,758	2,611
Computer and electronic products .....	20	15	14	13	1,668	1,544	1,250	1,091
Electrical equipment and appliances .....	13	13	13	8	1,540	1,153	1,845	2,128
Transportation equipment .....	59	89	101	74	9,438	17,617	21,667	17,597
Furniture and related products .....	19	18	20	12	1,840	1,746	3,285	1,076
Miscellaneous manufacturing .....	4	3	5	13	314	395	445	909
Wholesale trade .....	21	26	21	15	1,398	2,649	1,513	908
Retail trade .....	77	95	109	89	8,548	7,933	10,090	10,567
Transportation and warehousing .....	173	108	99	160	24,861	12,228	11,176	20,647
Information .....	39	33	56	47	6,323	3,446	9,251	5,078
Finance and insurance .....	31	43	38	40	2,323	2,978	2,666	2,968
Real estate and rental and leasing .....	8	7	6	7	570	864	407	798
Professional and technical services .....	29	59	66	32	4,960	7,282	6,924	3,903
Management of companies and enterprises ...	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	383	257
Administrative and waste services .....	146	168	192	164	14,846	16,831	16,175	15,635
Educational services .....	17	5	6	18	1,144	464	383	1,275
Health care and social assistance .....	166	16	85	151	15,124	1,016	7,643	11,867
Arts, entertainment, and recreation .....	30	28	32	26	1,620	2,078	1,993	1,462
Accommodation and food services .....	109	68	122	102	17,231	6,743	13,212	12,931
Other services, except public administration ...	47	5	38	33	4,441	310	3,604	2,507
Unclassified .....	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	57
Government .....	227	38	85	259	20,070	3,179	6,961	22,010
Federal .....	12	7	16	11	1,337	490	1,656	928
State .....	20	10	14	12	1,438	748	867	953
Local .....	195	21	55	236	17,295	1,941	4,438	20,129

<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, April 2006 to June 2008, 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
2006								
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	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	1,110	199,250	35.4	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	259,082	43.2	74.5
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	1,019	173,518	33.7	54.7
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	1,814	346,030	39.5	69.8
2008								
January .....	1,647	154,503	1,520	144,191				
February .....	1,269	119,508	1,178	113,587				
March .....	1,089	114,541	1,039	110,147				
First Quarter .....	4,005	388,552	3,737	367,925	<sup>2,p</sup> 1,111	<sup>2,p</sup> 165,933	<sup>p</sup> 29.7	<sup>p</sup> 45.1
April .....	1,272	130,810	1,172	121,625				
May .....	1,552	159,471	1,438	150,462				
June .....	1,622	166,742	1,315	140,916				
Second Quarter .....	4,446	457,023	3,925	413,003				

<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			
	June 2007	April 2008	May 2008	June 2008	June 2007	April 2008	May 2008	June 2008
United States <sup>1</sup> .....	1,599	1,272	1,552	1,622	172,810	130,810	159,471	166,742
Northeast .....	297	244	266	282	36,633	24,621	25,619	32,721
New England .....	44	59	32	49	5,098	6,506	3,218	4,929
Middle Atlantic .....	253	185	234	233	31,535	18,115	22,401	27,792
South .....	386	256	402	365	39,627	27,299	42,832	38,453
South Atlantic .....	216	139	199	207	18,926	11,989	15,761	18,972
East South Central .....	82	59	116	63	10,813	8,783	16,810	10,974
West South Central .....	88	58	87	95	9,888	6,527	10,261	8,507
Midwest .....	386	330	390	345	44,703	37,169	45,462	39,391
East North Central .....	296	267	312	257	35,106	31,172	36,332	28,549
West North Central .....	90	63	78	88	9,597	5,997	9,130	10,842
West .....	530	442	494	630	51,847	41,721	45,558	56,177
Mountain .....	67	67	62	63	5,642	7,701	5,548	4,903
Pacific .....	463	375	432	567	46,205	34,020	40,010	51,274

<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			
	June 2007	April 2008	May 2008	June 2008	June 2007	April 2008	May 2008	June 2008
Total <sup>1</sup> .....	1,599	1,272	1,552	1,622	172,810	130,810	159,471	166,742
Alabama .....	19	21	35	13	2,148	2,789	4,044	2,091
Alaska .....	-	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	499	( <sup>2</sup> )	-
Arizona .....	16	30	9	17	1,605	4,424	872	1,520
Arkansas .....	8	3	7	6	776	330	648	414
California .....	416	321	382	516	40,833	28,172	34,085	44,754
Colorado .....	11	5	8	3	978	455	930	177
Connecticut .....	11	7	11	9	1,452	535	924	758
Delaware .....	3	3	3	3	181	920	203	159
District of Columbia .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	236
Florida .....	116	65	125	132	9,348	4,130	8,841	10,751
Georgia .....	37	29	32	32	3,641	2,606	3,170	3,304
Hawaii .....	5	5	11	6	413	1,583	1,118	783
Idaho .....	9	3	12	9	696	206	1,131	684
Illinois .....	66	47	59	48	8,155	4,646	8,058	4,767
Indiana .....	30	40	44	40	4,348	4,031	4,943	4,916
Iowa .....	17	13	12	27	2,499	1,474	3,033	3,682
Kansas .....	9	5	12	12	971	359	893	927
Kentucky .....	31	21	39	26	5,288	4,651	8,666	6,706
Louisiana .....	22	5	22	23	2,112	396	3,101	1,767
Maine .....	6	3	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	447	184	-	( <sup>2</sup> )
Maryland .....	22	6	4	8	1,999	531	318	754
Massachusetts .....	6	18	9	17	373	1,936	946	1,467
Michigan .....	73	65	85	61	9,041	11,156	8,139	6,323
Minnesota .....	22	15	10	16	1,923	1,148	1,075	1,506
Mississippi .....	9	9	18	5	725	773	1,682	300
Missouri .....	36	24	35	28	3,217	2,205	3,298	4,320
Montana .....	6	3	6	4	361	212	437	299
Nebraska .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	3	5	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	453	413	( <sup>2</sup> )
Nevada .....	11	16	14	17	942	1,558	1,057	1,323
New Hampshire .....	4	5	5	4	581	451	384	657
New Jersey .....	70	34	38	60	12,720	3,070	3,813	9,512
New Mexico .....	11	4	9	8	756	316	690	465
New York .....	47	64	95	38	5,818	7,539	9,613	3,445
North Carolina .....	11	6	9	10	1,011	555	1,163	1,875
North Dakota .....	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	3	344	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	248
Ohio .....	68	67	67	55	7,301	6,951	7,621	6,678
Oklahoma .....	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	3	6	1,375	( <sup>2</sup> )	624	502
Oregon .....	26	20	24	24	3,507	1,563	3,449	3,863
Pennsylvania .....	136	87	101	135	12,997	7,506	8,975	14,835
Rhode Island .....	10	11	3	11	1,541	1,641	243	1,141
South Carolina .....	7	22	11	12	652	2,563	809	1,139
South Dakota .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-
Tennessee .....	23	8	24	19	2,652	570	2,418	1,877
Texas .....	54	48	55	60	5,625	5,594	5,888	5,824
Utah .....	3	5	4	5	304	464	431	435
Vermont .....	7	15	4	6	704	1,759	721	683
Virginia .....	17	6	11	5	1,834	494	904	628
Washington .....	16	25	13	21	1,452	2,203	1,211	1,874
West Virginia .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	277	( <sup>2</sup> )
Wisconsin .....	59	48	57	53	6,261	4,388	7,571	5,865
Wyoming .....	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-
Puerto Rico .....	17	17	17	13	2,417	1,437	2,626	1,265

<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.