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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 – JANUARY 2010

Employers took 1,761 mass layoff actions in January that resulted in the separation of 182,261 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 action involved at least 50 persons from a single employer. Both mass layoff events and initial claims increased from the prior month after four consecutive over-the-month decreases. In January, 486 mass layoff events were reported in the manufacturing sector, seasonally adjusted, resulting in 62,556 initial claims. Both figures increased over the month—the first increases since August 2009 for events and since September 2009 for initial claims. (See table 1.)

Chart 1. Mass layoff events, seasonally adjusted, February 2005-January 2010

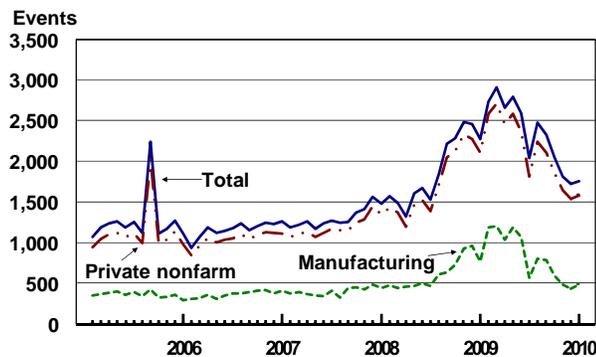
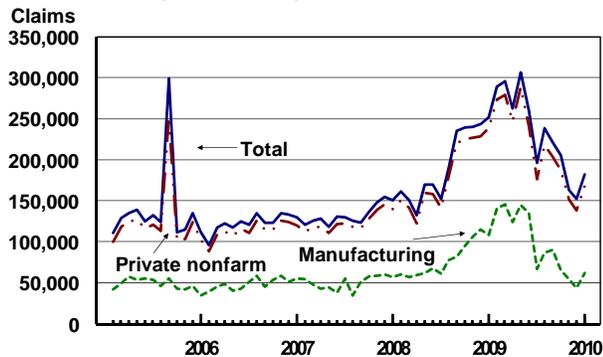


Chart 2. Mass layoff initial claims, seasonally adjusted, February 2005-January 2010



During the 26 months from December 2007 through January 2010, the total number of mass layoff events (seasonally adjusted) was 53,739, and the associated number of initial claims was 5,425,101. (December 2007 was the start of a recession as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research.)

The national unemployment rate was 9.7 percent in January 2010, seasonally adjusted, down from 10.0 percent the prior month but up from 7.7 percent a year earlier. In January, nonfarm payroll employment decreased by 20,000 over the month and by 4,022,000 from a year earlier.

**Table A. Industries with the largest number of mass layoff initial claims in January 2010, not seasonally adjusted**

Industry	Initial claims	January peak	
		Year	Initial claims
Temporary help services <sup>1</sup> .....	16,575	1998	26,224
School and employee bus transportation .....	15,131	2010	15,131
Discount department stores .....	8,065	2010	8,065
Motion picture and video production .....	7,966	1998	12,038
Professional employer organizations <sup>1</sup> .....	6,462	2009	11,345
Highway, street, and bridge construction .....	5,094	2000	9,680
Hotels and motels, except casino hotels .....	4,248	2009	6,592
Automobile manufacturing .....	4,173	2001	21,093
Supermarkets and other grocery stores .....	3,371	2009	3,978
Nonresidential electrical contractors .....	3,299	2010	3,299

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

### Industry Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

The number of mass layoff events in January was 2,860 on a not seasonally adjusted basis; the number of associated initial claims was 278,679. Over the year, the number of mass layoff events decreased by 946, and associated initial claims decreased by 110,134. (See table 2.) Sixteen of the 19 major industry sectors in the private economy reported over-the-year decreases in initial claimants, led by manufacturing (-67,911). (See table 3.) Management of companies and educational services reported January program highs in terms of average weekly initial claimants while utilities reached a January program low. (Average weekly analysis mitigates the effect of differing lengths of months. See the Technical Note.)

The manufacturing sector accounted for 34 percent of all mass layoff events and 38 percent of initial claims filed in January 2010. A year earlier, manufacturing made up 38 percent of events and 44 percent of initial claims. Within manufacturing, the number of claimants in January was greatest in transportation equipment, followed by food, fabricated metal products, and machinery. Eighteen of the 21 manufacturing subsectors experienced over-the-year decreases in initial claims, led by transportation equipment (-34,023). (See table 3.)

The six-digit industry with the largest number of initial claims in January 2010 was temporary help services. Of the 10 detailed industries with the largest number of mass layoff initial claims, school and employee bus transportation, discount department stores, and nonresidential electrical contractors reached program highs for the month of January. (See table A.)

### Geographic Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

All regions and all divisions experienced over-the-year decreases in initial claims due to mass layoffs in January. Among the 4 census regions, the South (-41,525) and Midwest (-31,010) registered the largest over-the-year decreases in initial claims. Of the 9 geographic divisions, the East North Central (-30,146) and the South Atlantic (-21,046) had the largest over-the-year decreases of initial claims. (See table 5.)

California recorded the highest number of initial claims in January, followed by New York and Pennsylvania. Forty states experienced over-the-year decreases in initial claims, led by Ohio (-13,850), Pennsylvania (-13,226), and Michigan (-10,418). (See table 6.) In 2010, three states reached January program highs for average weekly initial claims: North Dakota, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin.

### **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 Mass Layoffs in February 2010 news release is scheduled to be released on Tuesday, March 23, 2010, 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, February 2006 to January 2010, seasonally adjusted**

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2006						
February .....	938	96,542	846	88,629	304	40,029
March .....	1,069	117,725	965	109,241	312	45,687
April .....	1,189	123,056	1,055	112,922	352	48,731
May .....	1,121	117,834	1,003	107,929	302	40,703
June .....	1,150	125,318	1,039	115,883	349	43,476
July .....	1,182	121,056	1,056	111,432	373	51,691
August .....	1,238	135,707	1,104	125,704	372	58,962
September .....	1,154	124,200	1,043	115,261	393	45,972
October .....	1,208	123,691	1,094	115,102	409	53,957
November .....	1,244	135,465	1,128	125,976	413	58,509
December .....	1,227	134,176	1,123	124,570	376	51,403
2007						
January .....	1,264	130,834	1,113	119,874	404	55,217
February .....	1,191	121,289	1,075	112,607	374	54,581
March .....	1,225	126,391	1,113	117,760	386	48,298
April .....	1,268	129,098	1,135	118,175	362	43,205
May .....	1,172	118,648	1,070	111,103	345	44,391
June .....	1,241	131,394	1,125	122,123	338	37,931
July .....	1,274	130,331	1,169	122,381	403	55,973
August .....	1,247	126,108	1,158	118,575	323	34,902
September .....	1,255	123,632	1,160	116,744	436	51,814
October .....	1,370	137,108	1,248	128,387	449	58,360
November .....	1,415	148,952	1,289	139,665	424	58,543
December .....	1,569	155,095	1,448	145,666	483	60,368
2008						
January .....	1,481	151,269	1,348	140,570	436	57,147
February .....	1,578	162,152	1,432	150,712	470	60,276
March .....	1,487	151,539	1,372	141,574	436	56,919
April .....	1,327	133,318	1,201	122,651	460	59,377
May .....	1,604	170,619	1,465	160,529	468	62,345
June .....	1,674	170,329	1,523	158,084	501	68,403
July .....	1,531	152,447	1,389	141,707	461	61,417
August .....	1,845	189,798	1,711	179,737	607	78,172
September .....	2,222	235,755	2,049	220,832	634	81,989
October .....	2,287	239,768	2,125	226,098	721	95,301
November .....	2,489	240,181	2,334	227,368	929	107,072
December .....	2,461	243,505	2,277	229,171	962	115,961
2009						
January .....	2,279	251,807	2,115	238,990	764	109,124
February .....	2,737	289,162	2,592	274,040	1,186	141,264
March .....	2,913	295,970	2,715	279,671	1,202	146,381
April .....	2,663	263,162	2,461	247,329	1,033	125,093
May .....	2,794	306,788	2,589	289,012	1,183	145,166
June .....	2,598	260,596	2,371	241,864	1,072	135,844
July .....	2,039	196,578	1,818	176,542	565	66,918
August .....	2,480	238,911	2,244	218,425	798	87,201
September .....	2,326	221,639	2,109	204,462	783	90,440
October .....	2,055	205,502	1,856	187,880	594	65,801
November .....	1,813	163,823	1,650	151,810	485	54,858
December .....	1,726	153,127	1,542	138,747	433	44,072
2010						
January .....	1,761	182,261	1,585	168,466	486	62,556

**Table 2. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, February 2006 to January 2010, not seasonally adjusted**

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2006						
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
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

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

Industry	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	January 2009	November 2009	December 2009	January 2010	January 2009	November 2009	December 2009	January 2010
<b>Seasonally adjusted</b>								
Total .....	2,279	1,813	1,726	1,761	251,807	163,823	153,127	182,261
Total, private nonfarm .....	2,115	1,650	1,542	1,585	238,990	151,810	138,747	168,466
Manufacturing .....	764	485	433	486	109,124	54,858	44,072	62,556
<b>Not seasonally adjusted</b>								
Total <sup>1</sup> .....	3,806	1,870	2,310	2,860	388,813	164,496	214,648	278,679
Total, private .....	3,709	1,791	2,219	2,739	380,158	158,146	206,930	268,595
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting .....	76	112	53	57	4,865	7,395	3,275	3,521
Total, private nonfarm .....	3,633	1,679	2,166	2,682	375,293	150,751	203,655	265,074
Mining .....	50	22	34	20	4,538	1,551	2,807	1,561
Utilities .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	3	6	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	206	444	( <sup>2</sup> )
Construction .....	388	308	485	328	27,762	23,902	35,718	24,148
Manufacturing .....	1,461	517	615	962	172,757	55,053	64,540	104,846
Food .....	84	61	63	93	8,083	6,631	6,447	9,134
Beverage and tobacco products .....	6	9	5	13	511	682	396	839
Textile mills .....	35	12	14	28	4,322	1,337	2,242	3,807
Textile product mills .....	19	–	3	18	2,811	–	300	2,503
Apparel .....	33	17	19	23	3,189	1,361	1,661	2,128
Leather and allied products .....	6	( <sup>2</sup> )	5	3	504	( <sup>2</sup> )	324	499
Wood products .....	104	40	40	62	9,870	3,505	3,218	6,657
Paper .....	38	( <sup>2</sup> )	12	16	3,977	( <sup>2</sup> )	850	1,421
Printing and related support activities .....	38	10	14	23	4,187	888	1,659	2,415
Petroleum and coal products .....	8	11	10	7	515	852	866	469
Chemicals .....	26	13	10	23	1,883	1,239	768	2,058
Plastics and rubber products .....	110	29	35	62	11,156	2,802	3,487	5,466
Nonmetallic mineral products .....	56	30	59	44	4,441	2,514	4,990	3,131
Primary metals .....	98	38	34	56	9,660	3,426	3,456	5,734
Fabricated metal products .....	151	36	54	99	13,746	2,764	4,387	9,256
Machinery .....	121	44	53	89	14,120	5,080	6,827	12,322
Computer and electronic products .....	76	25	23	37	6,747	2,788	1,429	4,239
Electrical equipment and appliances .....	53	18	19	33	5,807	1,379	2,191	3,360
Transportation equipment .....	316	86	106	175	57,173	13,806	13,537	23,150
Furniture and related products .....	48	19	28	48	6,928	2,407	4,617	5,088
Miscellaneous manufacturing .....	35	11	9	10	3,127	931	888	1,170
Wholesale trade .....	86	33	50	67	7,612	2,389	3,858	5,310
Retail trade .....	329	99	121	259	33,622	7,083	12,300	28,109
Transportation and warehousing .....	236	83	157	212	25,081	6,651	17,909	23,788
Information .....	69	52	51	84	9,405	5,414	7,042	12,581
Finance and insurance .....	88	33	30	47	7,683	2,691	2,357	3,681
Real estate and rental and leasing .....	26	13	12	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,870	963	763	( <sup>2</sup> )
Professional and technical services .....	87	55	47	71	7,032	4,651	3,746	6,390
Management of companies and enterprises .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	3	5	15	( <sup>2</sup> )	290	545	1,462
Administrative and waste services .....	473	220	253	326	46,646	18,219	21,653	30,020
Educational services .....	14	6	12	18	1,952	453	755	2,460
Health care and social assistance .....	41	38	38	46	4,279	2,886	2,653	3,019
Arts, entertainment, and recreation .....	49	45	19	35	4,421	3,705	1,734	2,860
Accommodation and food services .....	197	129	214	163	17,360	13,264	23,507	12,838
Other services, except public administration .....	25	20	16	20	2,155	1,380	1,171	1,458
Unclassified .....	1	–	1	–	49	–	153	–
Government .....	97	79	91	121	8,655	6,350	7,718	10,084
Federal .....	13	12	11	8	1,302	1,155	921	698
State .....	25	25	26	37	2,155	2,213	2,560	3,278
Local .....	59	42	54	76	5,198	2,982	4,237	6,108

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

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

**Table 4. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, January 2008 to January 2010, 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
<b>2008</b>								
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	1,340	259,292	35.9	70.5
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	1,756	339,630	44.7	82.2
July .....	1,891	200,382	1,687	186,018				
August .....	1,427	139,999	1,343	133,146				
September .....	1,292	129,586	1,202	122,505				
Third Quarter .....	4,610	469,967	4,232	441,669	1,581	304,340	37.4	68.9
October .....	2,125	221,784	1,917	205,553				
November .....	2,574	241,589	2,389	226,657				
December .....	3,377	351,305	3,232	340,220				
Fourth Quarter .....	8,076	814,678	7,538	772,430	3,582	<sup>r</sup> 766,780	47.5	<sup>r</sup> 99.3
<b>2009</b>								
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	<sup>r</sup> 835,420	50.3	<sup>r</sup> 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	<sup>r</sup> 3,395	<sup>r</sup> 730,946	<sup>r</sup> 48.4	<sup>r</sup> 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	<sup>r</sup> 2,035	<sup>r</sup> 402,927	<sup>r</sup> 38.8	<sup>r</sup> 76.2
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	<sup>2,p</sup> 2,043	<sup>2,p</sup> 292,696	<sup>p</sup> 37.0	<sup>p</sup> 55.5
<b>2010</b>								
January .....	2,860	278,679	2,682	265,074				

<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>r</sup> = revised.

<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			
	January 2009	November 2009	December 2009	January 2010	January 2009	November 2009	December 2009	January 2010
United States <sup>1</sup> .....	3,806	1,870	2,310	2,860	388,813	164,496	214,648	278,679
Northeast .....	787	285	461	593	77,142	26,974	41,913	58,748
New England .....	97	40	71	70	8,414	3,750	6,743	6,503
Middle Atlantic .....	690	245	390	523	68,728	23,224	35,170	52,245
South .....	1,052	413	494	753	115,630	37,708	48,248	74,105
South Atlantic .....	574	207	284	404	58,892	19,029	25,236	37,846
East South Central .....	279	83	115	220	32,215	6,656	13,749	23,085
West South Central .....	199	123	95	129	24,523	12,023	9,263	13,174
Midwest .....	1,024	530	739	807	114,195	51,989	76,826	83,185
East North Central .....	821	382	508	604	93,852	39,265	51,903	63,706
West North Central .....	203	148	231	203	20,343	12,724	24,923	19,479
West .....	943	642	616	707	81,846	47,825	47,661	62,641
Mountain .....	149	98	126	94	12,657	9,393	10,700	8,992
Pacific .....	794	544	490	613	69,189	38,432	36,961	53,649

<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			
	January 2009	November 2009	December 2009	January 2010	January 2009	November 2009	December 2009	January 2010
Total <sup>1</sup> .....	3,806	1,870	2,310	2,860	388,813	164,496	214,648	278,679
Alabama .....	100	16	36	93	10,588	1,266	4,592	11,204
Alaska .....	10	3	7	9	788	361	650	713
Arizona .....	24	9	9	17	1,941	709	817	1,502
Arkansas .....	13	9	7	9	1,462	973	581	1,433
California .....	651	472	412	533	54,153	31,922	30,229	46,474
Colorado .....	24	14	24	13	1,814	1,064	1,941	1,301
Connecticut .....	14	5	8	6	1,349	424	890	406
Delaware .....	5	6	5	4	1,052	347	266	287
District of Columbia .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	301	( <sup>2</sup> )
Florida .....	235	86	96	141	19,301	6,010	7,715	9,909
Georgia .....	137	26	56	83	16,654	3,225	5,244	8,861
Hawaii .....	14	7	7	9	998	488	637	735
Idaho .....	21	19	16	11	1,746	2,071	1,099	1,068
Illinois .....	130	101	142	112	13,443	10,794	17,639	11,615
Indiana .....	117	43	57	59	10,734	4,323	6,256	6,470
Iowa .....	64	25	51	54	7,353	2,648	6,087	6,647
Kansas .....	21	8	28	27	2,447	741	4,878	2,432
Kentucky .....	80	41	44	76	12,492	3,649	5,013	8,044
Louisiana .....	29	35	22	18	3,396	2,795	1,641	1,566
Maine .....	18	6	3	8	1,618	674	204	789
Maryland .....	31	6	16	29	2,535	486	1,251	2,586
Massachusetts .....	33	11	28	27	2,782	803	2,990	2,341
Michigan .....	229	78	119	144	26,453	8,549	10,913	16,035
Minnesota .....	41	55	45	36	3,289	4,905	3,690	3,614
Mississippi .....	25	9	12	11	2,353	512	1,000	735
Missouri .....	62	48	86	74	5,239	3,195	8,373	5,567
Montana .....	14	10	12	9	1,491	758	896	1,012
Nebraska .....	5	6	12	7	1,070	611	1,166	548
Nevada .....	33	33	36	26	2,805	3,891	3,677	2,463
New Hampshire .....	7	4	11	12	465	279	867	962
New Jersey .....	90	52	67	87	7,179	5,277	6,716	7,506
New Mexico .....	13	7	12	8	822	476	954	560
New York .....	279	75	126	236	31,893	6,281	12,704	28,309
North Carolina .....	41	30	18	27	4,149	4,273	1,455	2,072
North Dakota .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	5	7	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	557	595	595
Ohio .....	199	59	91	145	27,971	5,233	8,888	14,121
Oklahoma .....	21	10	10	17	2,772	1,438	893	1,666
Oregon .....	76	35	29	35	9,005	3,464	2,617	3,730
Pennsylvania .....	321	118	197	200	29,656	11,666	15,750	16,430
Rhode Island .....	17	3	6	13	1,526	297	713	1,696
South Carolina .....	102	20	45	67	10,703	1,456	4,780	7,274
South Dakota .....	6	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	530	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Tennessee .....	74	17	23	40	6,782	1,229	3,144	3,102
Texas .....	136	69	56	85	16,893	6,817	6,148	8,509
Utah .....	19	4	16	10	1,978	256	1,256	1,086
Vermont .....	8	11	15	4	674	1,273	1,079	309
Virginia .....	15	31	40	49	3,313	3,021	3,903	6,570
Washington .....	43	27	35	27	4,245	2,197	2,828	1,997
West Virginia .....	7	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,127	( <sup>2</sup> )	321	( <sup>2</sup> )
Wisconsin .....	146	101	99	144	15,251	10,366	8,207	15,465
Wyoming .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-
Puerto Rico .....	29	22	11	19	2,992	2,177	1,093	1,892

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

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