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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 – NOVEMBER 2010

Employers took 1,586 mass layoff actions in November involving 152,816 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 persons from a single employer. The number of mass layoff events in November decreased by 65 from the prior month, while the number of associated initial claims increased by 4,757. In November, 354 mass layoff events were reported in the manufacturing sector, seasonally adjusted, resulting in 39,465 initial claims. Over the month, the number of manufacturing events decreased slightly, while associated initial claims increased by 2,027. (See table 1.)

Chart 1. Mass layoff events, seasonally adjusted, December 2005–November 2010

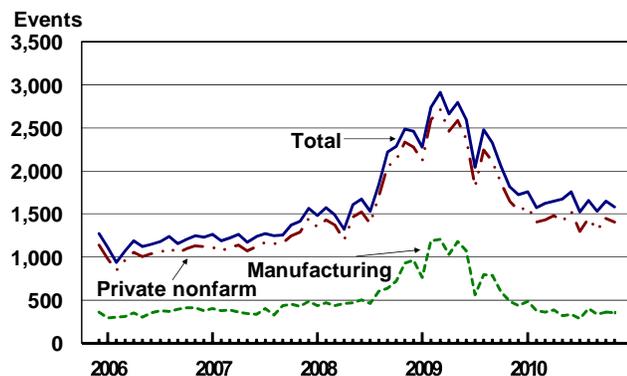
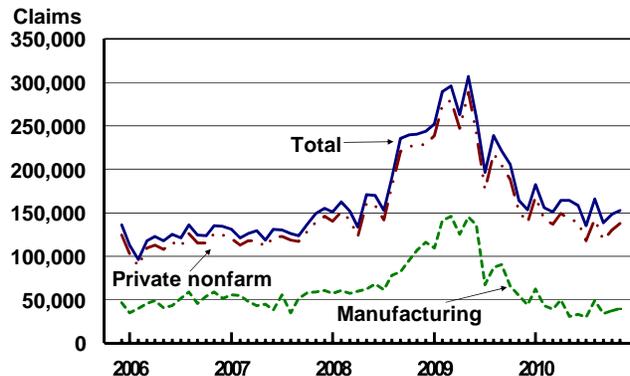


Chart 2. Mass layoff initial claims, seasonally adjusted, December 2005–November 2010



The national unemployment rate was 9.8 percent in November, up from 9.6 percent the prior month and down from 10.0 percent a year earlier. In November, total nonfarm payroll employment increased by 39,000 over the month and by 842,000 from a year earlier.

### Industry Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

The number of mass layoff events in November was 1,676 on a not seasonally adjusted basis; the number of associated initial claims was 158,048. Over the year, the number of mass layoff events decreased by 194, and associated initial claims decreased by 6,448. (See table 2.) Twelve of the 19 major industry sectors in the private economy reported over-the-year decreases in initial claims, led by manufacturing.

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

Industry	Initial claims	November peak	
		Year	Initial claims
Highway, street, and bridge construction .....	12,964	2001	14,805
Temporary help services <sup>1</sup> .....	11,714	2000	19,023
Motion picture and video production .....	7,419	2000	8,664
Food service contractors .....	4,404	2007	6,163
School and employee bus transportation .....	3,899	2007	4,547
Farm labor contractors and crew leaders .....	3,700	1999	11,613
Professional employer organizations <sup>1</sup> .....	3,400	2008	5,873
Hotels and motels, except casino hotels .....	2,180	2001	3,215
Landscaping services .....	1,973	2002	2,129
Payroll services .....	1,770	2002	6,598

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

The manufacturing sector accounted for 23 percent of all mass layoff events and 26 percent of initial claims filed in November. A year earlier, manufacturing made up 28 percent of events and 33 percent of initial claims. Within manufacturing, the number of claimants in November was greatest in transportation equipment and in food. Thirteen of the 21 manufacturing subsectors experienced over-the-year decreases in initial claims, with the largest declines in transportation equipment and in machinery. (See table 3.)

The six-digit industries with the largest number of initial claims in November were highway, street, and bridge construction and temporary help services. (See table A.) The table includes both publicly and privately owned entities.

**Geographic Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)**

Two of the 4 regions and 5 of the 9 divisions experienced over-the-year decreases in initial claims due to mass layoffs in November. Among the census regions, the Midwest registered the largest over-the-year decline in initial claims. Of the geographic divisions, the East North Central had the largest over-the-year decline in initial claims. (See table 5.)

California recorded the highest number of initial claims in November, followed by Wisconsin, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania. Twenty-eight states and the District of Columbia experienced over-the-year decreases in initial claims, led by Illinois, Pennsylvania, Florida, Kentucky, and New York. (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 Mass Layoffs news release for December 2010 and Annual Totals for 2010 is scheduled to be released on Thursday, January 27, 2011, at 10:00 a.m. (EST).**

**Revision of Seasonally Adjusted Mass Layoff Data**

In accordance with usual practice, the release of mass layoff data for December 2010, scheduled for January 27, 2011, will incorporate annual updating of seasonal adjustment factors. Seasonally adjusted estimates back to January 2006 are subject to revision.

## 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, December 2006 to November 2010, seasonally adjusted**

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2006						
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
February .....	1,570	155,718	1,406	142,240	376	43,100
March .....	1,628	150,864	1,432	136,446	356	39,290
April .....	1,646	164,325	1,478	149,621	388	50,083
May .....	1,676	164,115	1,416	142,594	320	30,729
June .....	1,757	158,479	1,529	139,029	332	33,012
July .....	1,520	135,389	1,301	117,546	286	29,826
August .....	1,655	165,528	1,448	143,056	400	48,858
September .....	1,530	138,220	1,317	118,741	334	34,096
October .....	1,651	148,059	1,445	130,448	356	37,438
November .....	1,586	152,816	1,405	137,695	354	39,465

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

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

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

Industry	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	November 2009	September 2010	October 2010	November 2010	November 2009	September 2010	October 2010	November 2010
<b>Seasonally adjusted</b>								
Total .....	1,813	1,530	1,651	1,586	163,823	138,220	148,059	152,816
Total, private nonfarm .....	1,650	1,317	1,445	1,405	151,810	118,741	130,448	137,695
Manufacturing .....	485	334	356	354	54,858	34,096	37,438	39,465
<b>Not seasonally adjusted</b>								
Total <sup>1</sup> .....	1,870	920	1,642	1,676	164,496	77,654	148,638	158,048
Total, private .....	1,791	823	1,493	1,614	158,146	68,913	136,178	152,651
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting .....	112	17	120	137	7,395	926	8,313	10,060
Total, private nonfarm .....	1,679	806	1,373	1,477	150,751	67,987	127,865	142,591
Mining .....	22	4	6	13	1,551	447	390	943
Utilities .....	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	206	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Construction .....	308	89	175	325	23,902	6,137	13,500	26,767
Manufacturing .....	517	187	351	389	55,053	19,403	40,861	41,383
Food .....	61	31	80	69	6,631	3,216	8,639	7,242
Beverage and tobacco products .....	9	( <sup>2</sup> )	15	7	682	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,166	655
Textile mills .....	12	3	7	15	1,337	277	1,019	1,631
Textile product mills .....	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	271	( <sup>2</sup> )
Apparel .....	17	3	10	8	1,361	194	1,399	993
Leather and allied products .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Wood products .....	40	22	26	28	3,505	1,726	2,570	2,568
Paper .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	4	8	( <sup>2</sup> )	239	334	653
Printing and related support activities .....	10	3	6	14	888	277	435	1,312
Petroleum and coal products .....	11	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	8	852	180	( <sup>2</sup> )	796
Chemicals .....	13	( <sup>2</sup> )	8	9	1,239	( <sup>2</sup> )	723	685
Plastics and rubber products .....	29	( <sup>2</sup> )	9	20	2,802	( <sup>2</sup> )	656	1,912
Nonmetallic mineral products .....	30	7	15	21	2,514	609	1,460	1,839
Primary metals .....	38	13	16	17	3,426	1,381	1,358	1,352
Fabricated metal products .....	36	13	20	21	2,764	1,006	1,667	1,766
Machinery .....	44	11	26	24	5,080	1,787	4,968	2,980
Computer and electronic products .....	25	8	13	12	2,788	562	851	990
Electrical equipment and appliances .....	18	10	15	11	1,379	1,793	1,935	1,808
Transportation equipment .....	86	30	50	60	13,806	4,166	8,581	7,754
Furniture and related products .....	19	11	17	23	2,407	792	1,929	2,945
Miscellaneous manufacturing .....	11	8	6	9	931	573	596	775
Wholesale trade .....	33	16	30	28	2,389	1,011	2,079	2,347
Retail trade .....	99	99	126	99	7,083	9,764	13,260	8,433
Transportation and warehousing .....	83	31	45	68	6,651	2,268	3,948	6,236
Information .....	52	24	52	48	5,414	2,365	5,640	10,136
Finance and insurance .....	33	29	31	22	2,691	2,602	2,342	1,742
Real estate and rental and leasing .....	13	4	9	5	963	267	455	287
Professional and technical services .....	55	23	43	57	4,651	1,504	3,447	6,284
Management of companies and enterprises ...	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	290	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Administrative and waste services .....	220	133	275	225	18,219	10,059	23,531	20,778
Educational services .....	6	13	11	3	453	786	657	147
Health care and social assistance .....	38	26	54	31	2,886	1,660	4,056	2,523
Arts, entertainment, and recreation .....	45	39	31	32	3,705	2,799	2,674	2,703
Accommodation and food services .....	129	72	118	112	13,264	5,735	10,024	10,219
Other services, except public administration ...	20	12	10	15	1,380	864	506	1,168
Unclassified .....	-	1	1	1	-	78	73	79
Government .....	79	97	149	62	6,350	8,741	12,460	5,397
Federal .....	12	19	41	10	1,155	1,898	4,336	945
State .....	25	22	32	17	2,213	1,575	2,967	1,472
Local .....	42	56	76	35	2,982	5,268	5,157	2,980

<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, October 2008 to November 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
2008								
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	766,780	47.5	99.3
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	468,560	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	367,930	38.3	78.9
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	2,011	393,435	47.6	93.7
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	<sup>2,p</sup> 1,297	<sup>2,p</sup> 177,807	<sup>p</sup> 37.8	<sup>p</sup> 55.0
October .....	1,642	148,638	1,373	127,865				
November .....	1,676	158,048	1,477	142,591				

<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			
	November 2009	September 2010	October 2010	November 2010	November 2009	September 2010	October 2010	November 2010
United States <sup>1</sup> .....	1,870	920	1,642	1,676	164,496	77,654	148,638	158,048
Northeast .....	285	160	246	223	26,974	14,411	20,922	20,305
New England .....	40	15	25	41	3,750	1,357	1,940	3,878
Middle Atlantic .....	245	145	221	182	23,224	13,054	18,982	16,427
South .....	413	259	368	426	37,708	21,507	35,853	38,416
South Atlantic .....	207	153	213	245	19,029	11,811	21,191	20,773
East South Central .....	83	41	70	83	6,656	3,633	7,095	7,182
West South Central .....	123	65	85	98	12,023	6,063	7,567	10,461
Midwest .....	530	155	316	431	51,989	14,964	34,290	43,401
East North Central .....	382	115	227	317	39,265	11,280	25,674	31,834
West North Central .....	148	40	89	114	12,724	3,684	8,616	11,567
West .....	642	346	712	596	47,825	26,772	57,573	55,926
Mountain .....	98	47	99	101	9,393	4,461	9,563	8,789
Pacific .....	544	299	613	495	38,432	22,311	48,010	47,137

<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			
	November 2009	September 2010	October 2010	November 2010	November 2009	September 2010	October 2010	November 2010
Total <sup>1</sup> .....	1,870	920	1,642	1,676	164,496	77,654	148,638	158,048
Alabama .....	16	13	20	26	1,266	1,021	2,244	2,499
Alaska .....	3	4	5	4	361	492	430	266
Arizona .....	9	6	24	5	709	477	2,392	365
Arkansas .....	9	3	7	10	973	301	790	1,224
California .....	472	264	559	424	31,922	19,288	42,458	40,704
Colorado .....	14	10	17	17	1,064	827	1,675	1,379
Connecticut .....	5	( <sup>2</sup> )	7	9	424	( <sup>2</sup> )	523	837
Delaware .....	6	( <sup>2</sup> )	5	3	347	( <sup>2</sup> )	403	153
District of Columbia .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Florida .....	86	91	105	72	6,010	6,001	9,277	3,911
Georgia .....	26	24	32	28	3,225	2,438	2,969	3,012
Hawaii .....	7	3	5	( <sup>2</sup> )	488	182	401	( <sup>2</sup> )
Idaho .....	19	7	5	21	2,071	1,011	362	2,085
Illinois .....	101	35	60	59	10,794	5,053	7,281	5,386
Indiana .....	43	10	26	30	4,323	846	4,349	3,799
Iowa .....	25	3	14	24	2,648	362	1,397	3,716
Kansas .....	8	8	6	8	741	1,245	737	1,205
Kentucky .....	41	10	20	21	3,649	1,454	2,828	1,744
Louisiana .....	35	11	19	17	2,795	688	1,554	1,351
Maine .....	6	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	6	674	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	528
Maryland .....	6	6	9	7	486	528	796	529
Massachusetts .....	11	7	11	17	803	476	858	1,449
Michigan .....	78	11	34	74	8,549	758	3,010	7,199
Minnesota .....	55	5	26	39	4,905	412	3,056	3,316
Mississippi .....	9	12	15	25	512	741	1,017	1,964
Missouri .....	48	19	37	29	3,195	1,115	2,866	2,159
Montana .....	10	4	9	12	758	332	831	1,074
Nebraska .....	6	5	6	8	611	550	560	643
Nevada .....	33	13	26	28	3,891	1,238	2,396	2,186
New Hampshire .....	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	3	3	279	( <sup>2</sup> )	302	218
New Jersey .....	52	22	31	33	5,277	1,665	2,517	4,247
New Mexico .....	7	3	7	8	476	238	545	636
New York .....	75	52	61	54	6,281	5,499	5,443	4,471
North Carolina <sup>3</sup> .....	30	13	21	78	4,273	1,372	1,697	8,019
North Dakota .....	5	-	-	6	557	-	-	528
Ohio .....	59	22	45	64	5,233	1,638	4,734	6,234
Oklahoma .....	10	( <sup>2</sup> )	7	5	1,438	( <sup>2</sup> )	484	441
Oregon .....	35	17	22	28	3,464	1,635	2,540	2,676
Pennsylvania .....	118	71	129	95	11,666	5,890	11,022	7,709
Rhode Island .....	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	297	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
South Carolina .....	20	7	21	19	1,456	724	3,479	1,501
South Dakota .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-
Tennessee .....	17	6	15	11	1,229	417	1,006	975
Texas .....	69	49	52	66	6,817	4,814	4,739	7,445
Utah .....	4	4	7	9	256	338	758	977
Vermont .....	11	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	5	1,273	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	736
Virginia .....	31	11	19	32	3,021	689	2,444	3,111
Washington .....	27	11	22	37	2,197	714	2,181	3,294
West Virginia .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	5	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	457
Wisconsin .....	101	37	62	90	10,366	2,985	6,300	9,216
Wyoming .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	604	( <sup>2</sup> )
Puerto Rico .....	22	16	22	11	2,177	1,382	2,191	1,046

<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.