

Unemployment Insurance Claims: U.S. and Regions Footprint

Initial Claims Data Through Week Ending March 14, 2026
Continuing Claims Data Through Week Ending February 21, 2026

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Notes On Initial and Continuing Claims: Regions Footprint

Initial Claims:

In the week ending March 14, a total of 57,379 people within the Regions footprint applied for unemployment insurance benefits, down slightly from 57,880 in the week ending March 7;

Nationally, 190,370 people applied for unemployment insurance benefits during the week ending March 14, down from 207,252 people in the week ending March 7;

Note that the data shown here are not seasonally adjusted, and that in any given year unadjusted initial claims typically increase as we get past winter and move into spring. The decreases in unadjusted weekly initial claims seen over recent weeks are in line with those typically seen in the first weeks of a year, suggesting that the "low fire" part of the low hire-low fire labor market narrative continues to hold.

Continuing Claims:

As of the week February 21, 506,748 people within the Regions footprint were collecting unemployment insurance benefits, up from 501,476 in the week ending February 14;

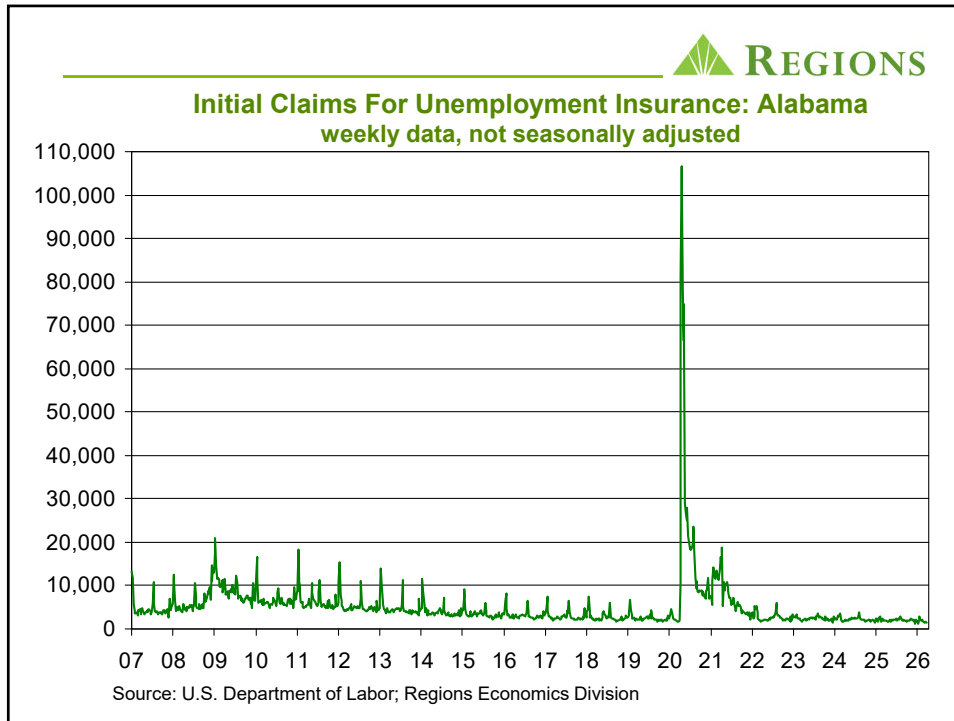
Nationally, we estimate 2,102,518 people were receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits as of the week ending March 7, down from 2,137,429 people in the week ending February 28;

Georgia and Kentucky saw sizable increases in continuing claims in the week ending October 18 and Texas saw a sizable decline, but continuing claims were little changed in the remaining states;

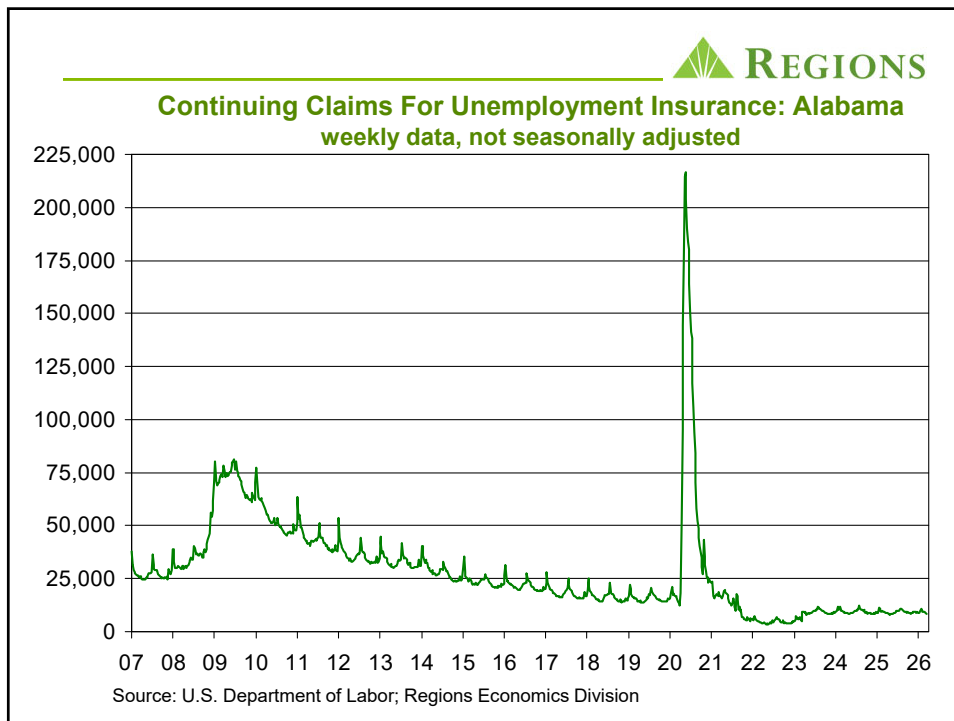
One implication of the "low hire" part of the low hire-low hire labor market narrative still holding is that the duration of unemployment has risen. As such, those who do lose a job are taking longer to find a new job than had been the case over recent years. This is reflected in a modest upward drift in not seasonally adjusted continuing claims, nationally and within the Regions footprint.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor; Regions Economics Division

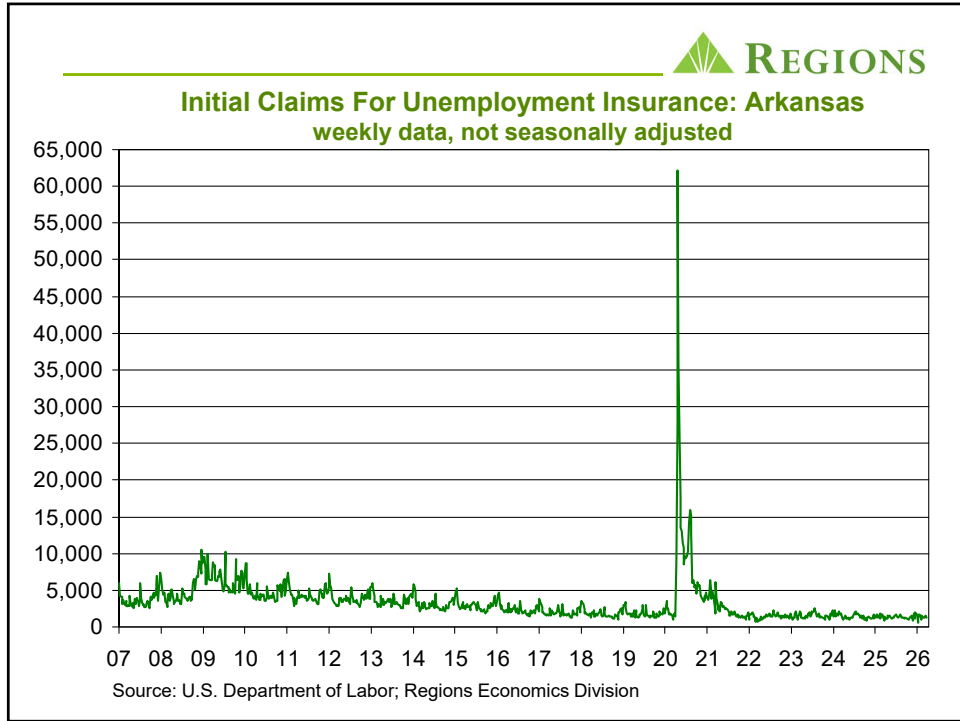
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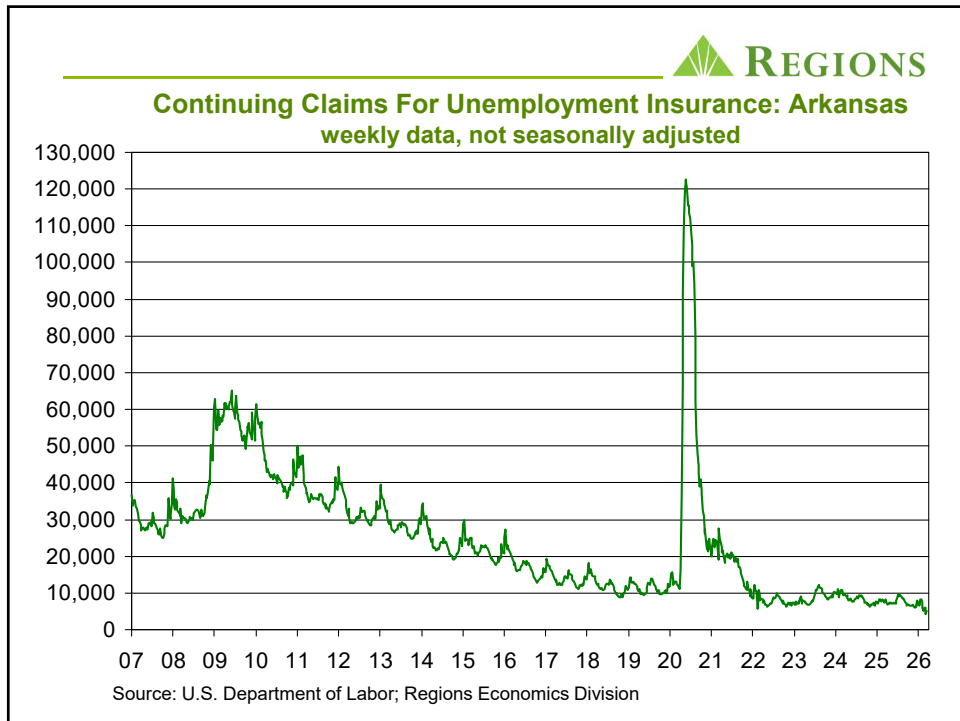
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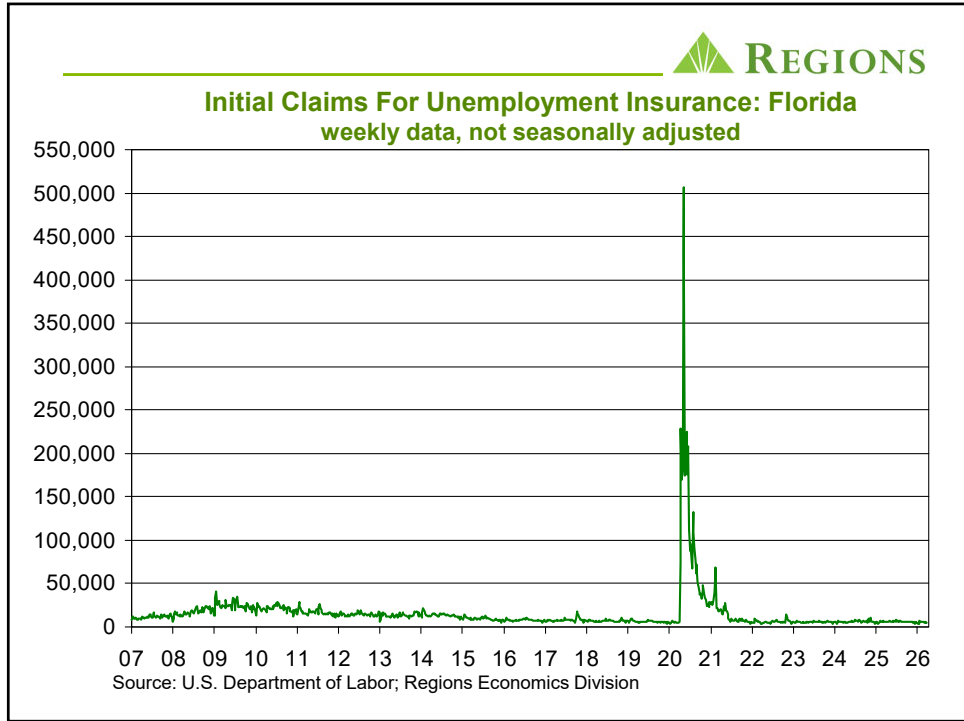
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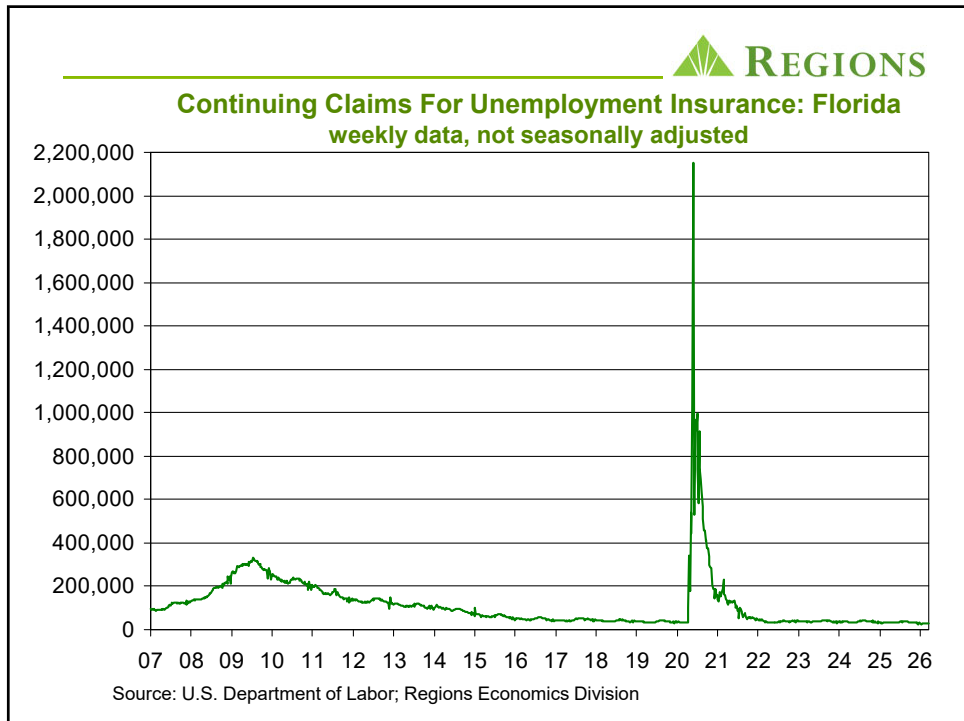
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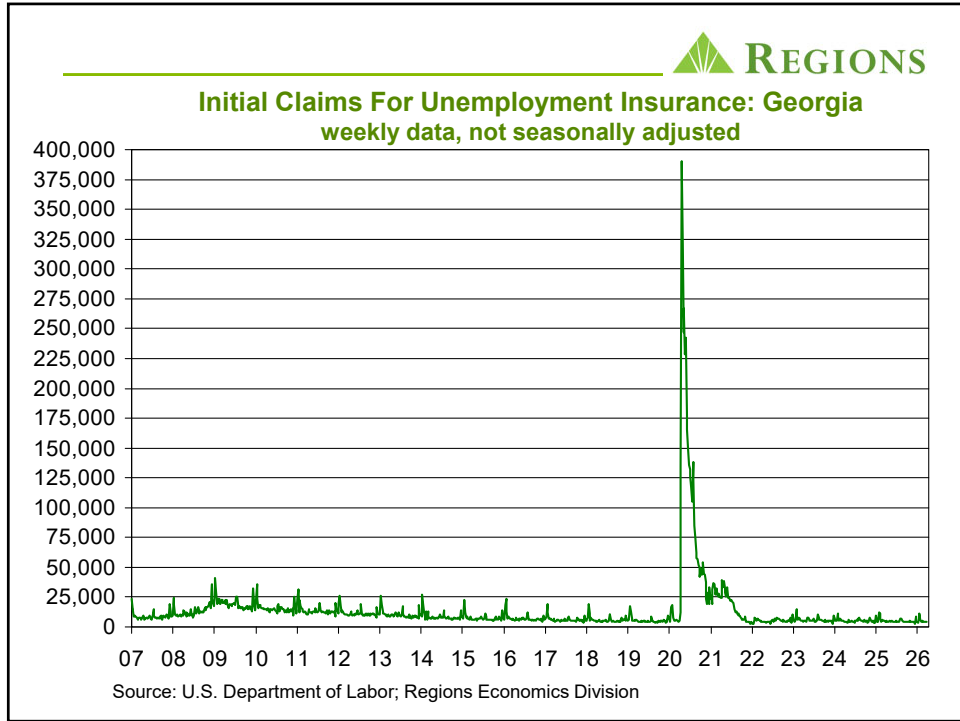
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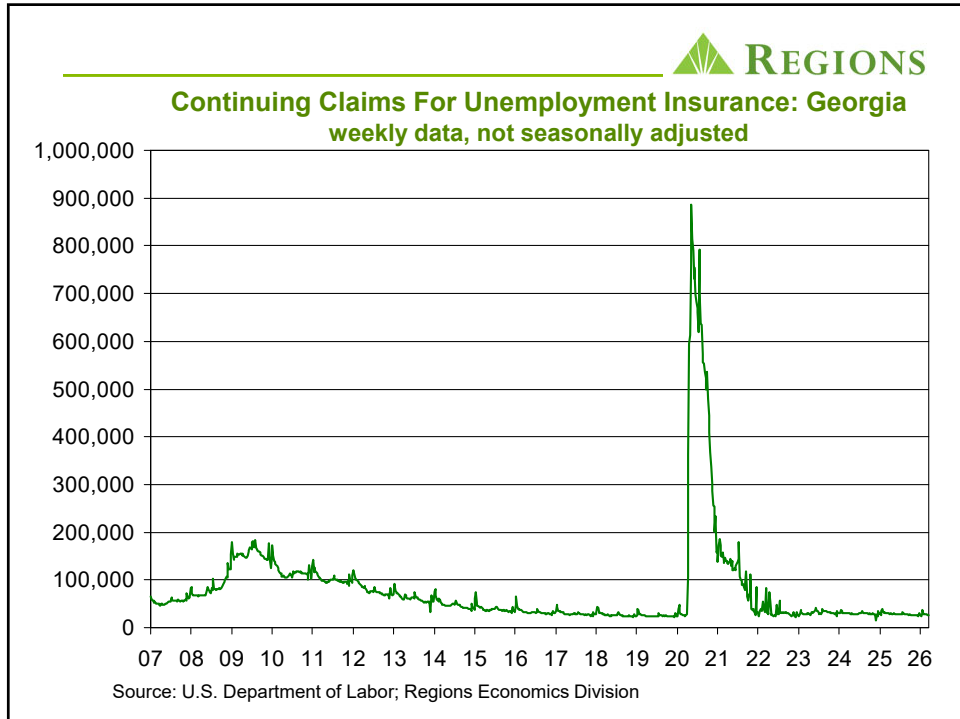
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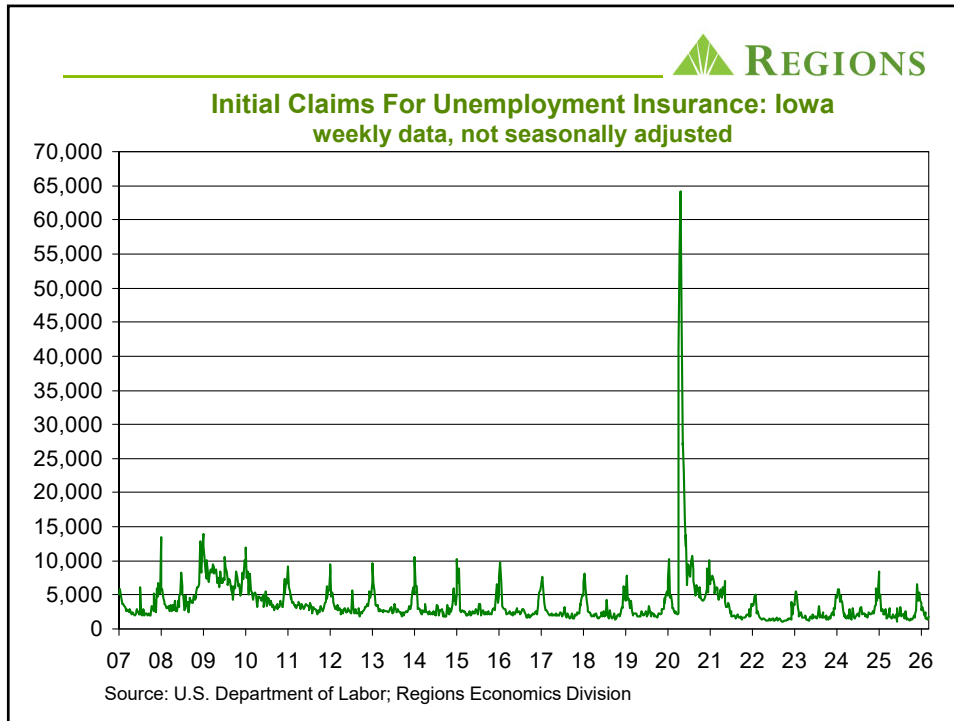
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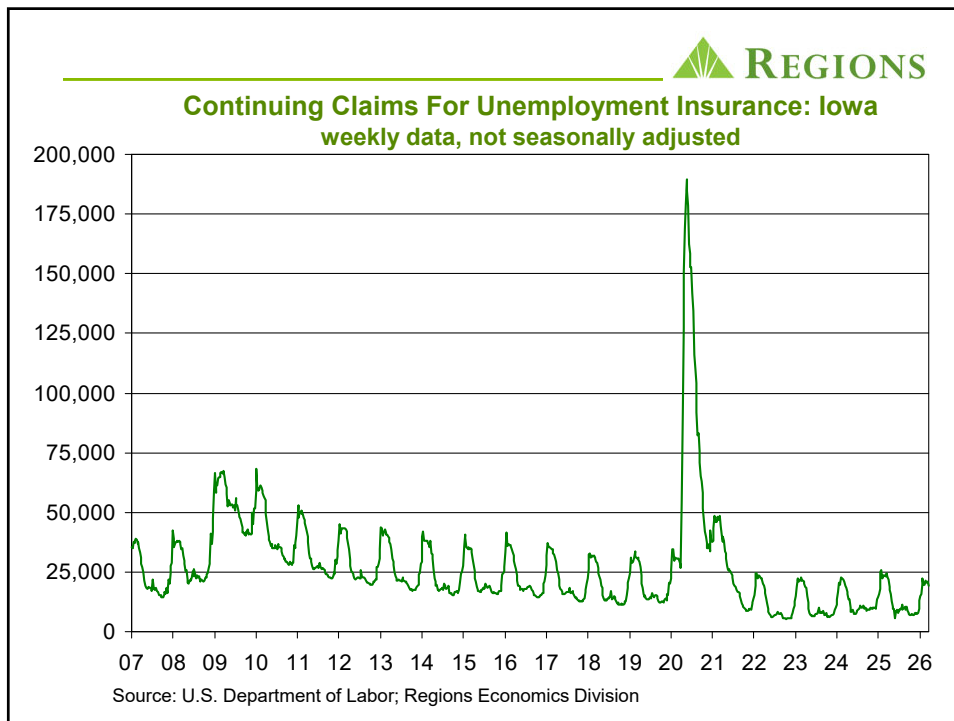
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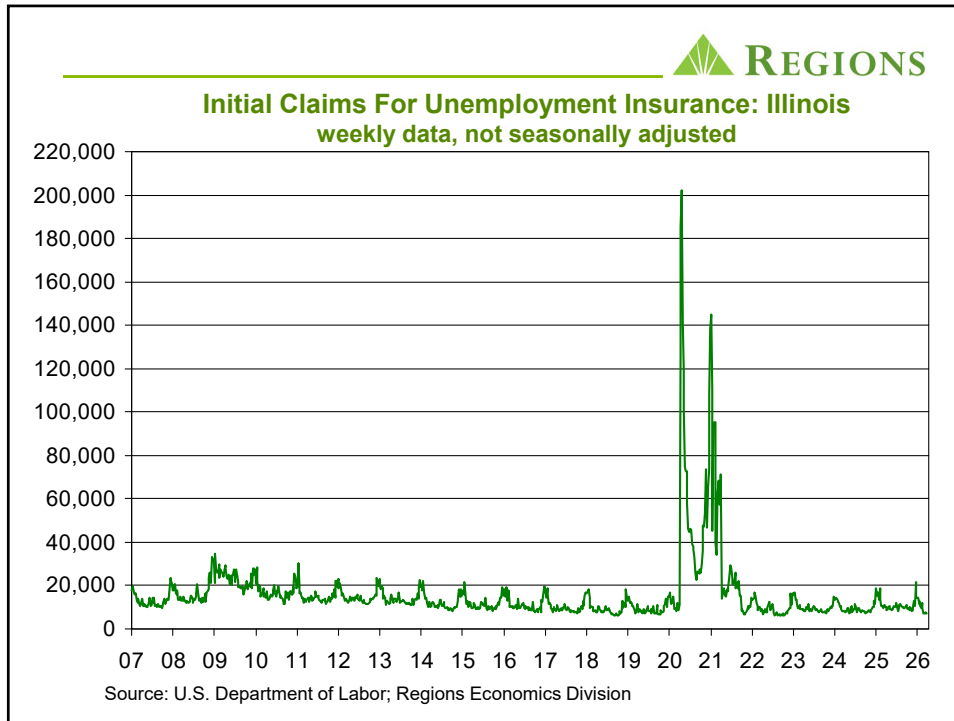
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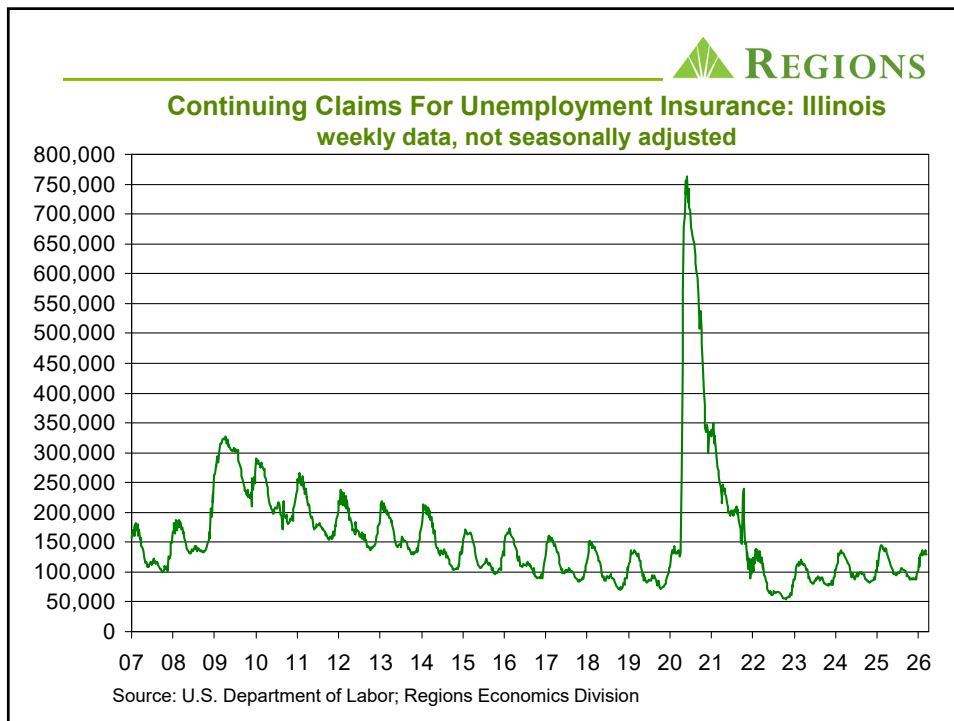
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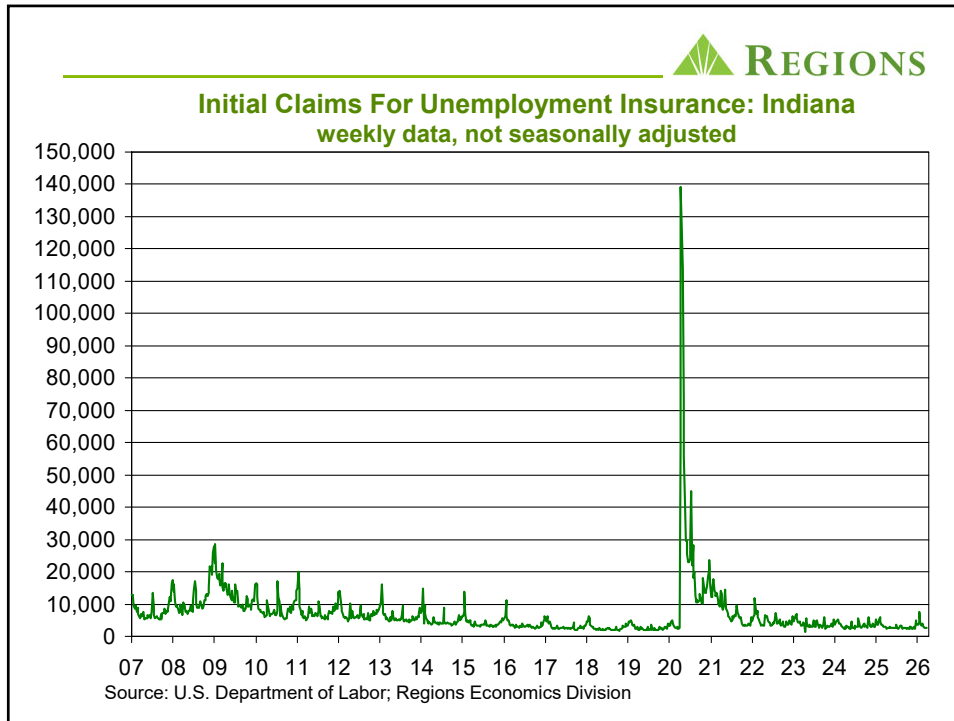
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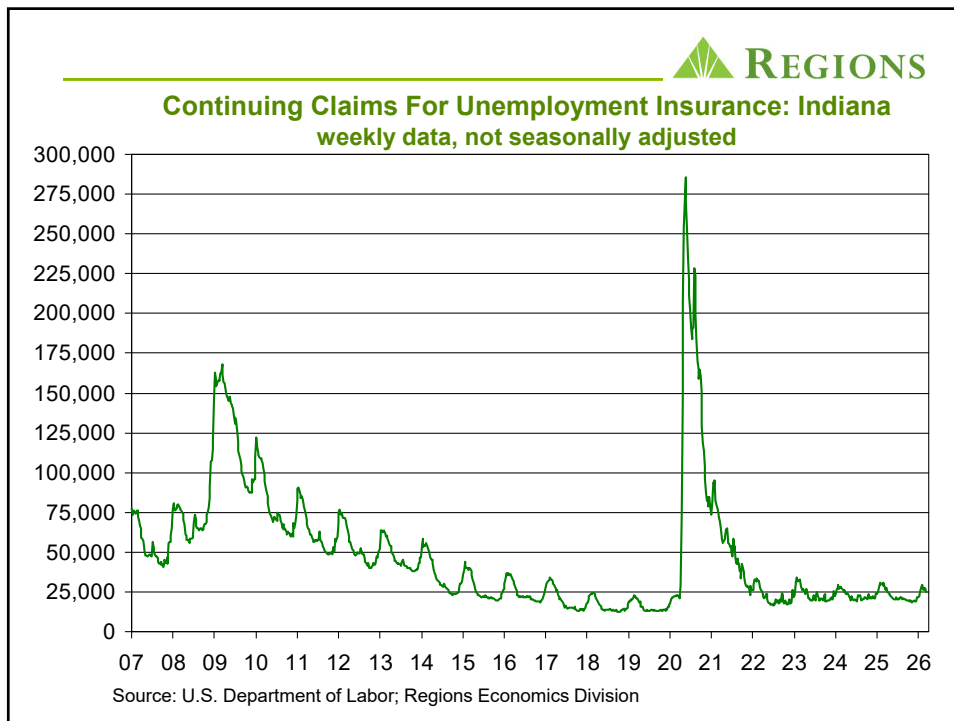
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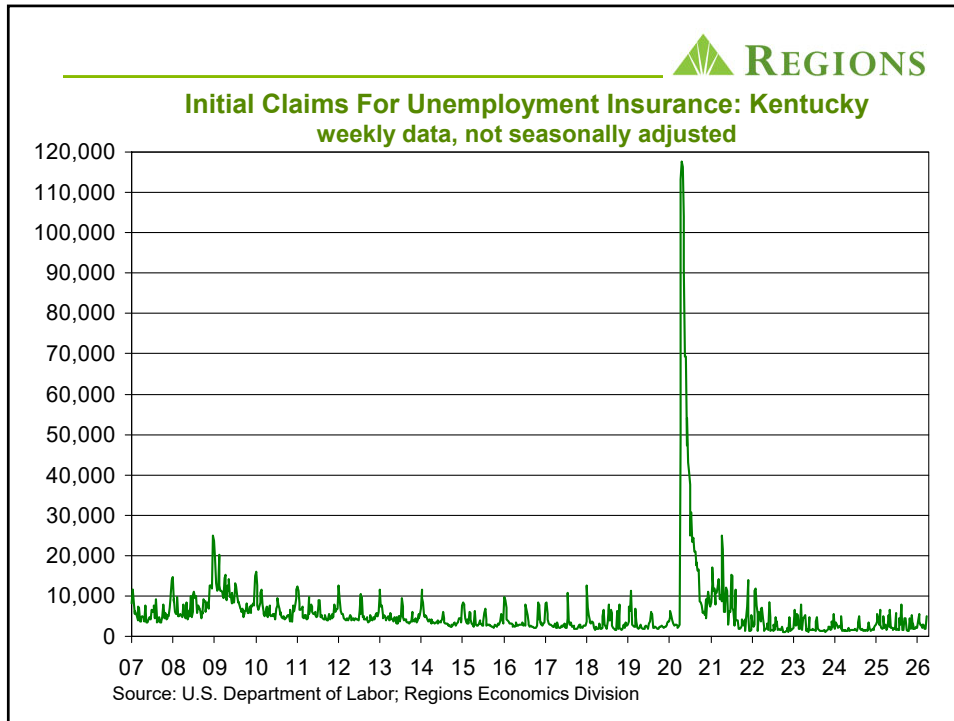
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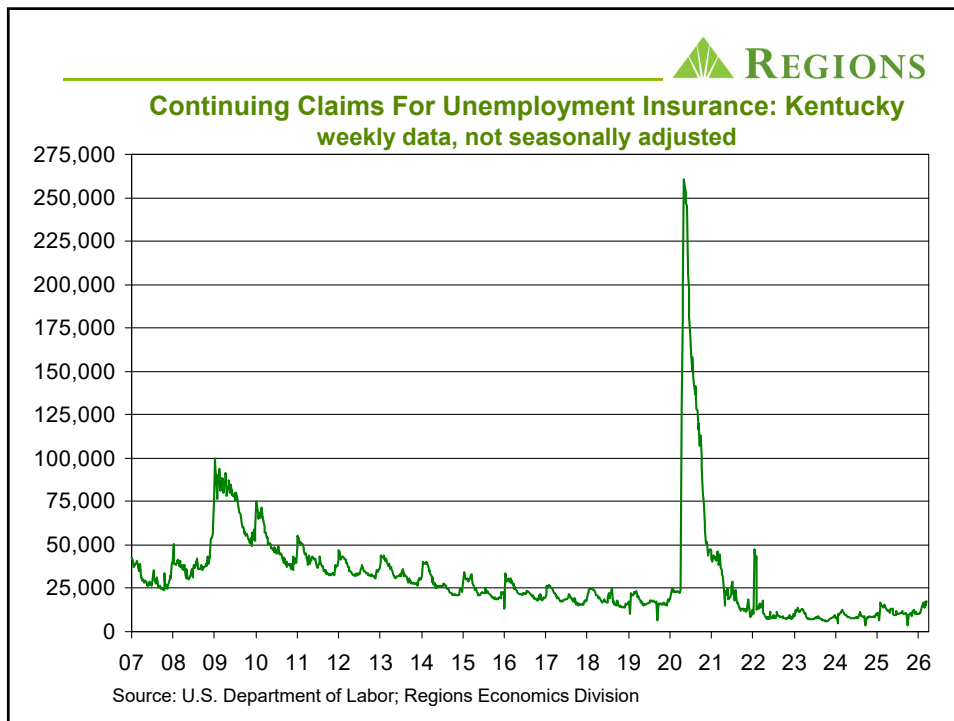
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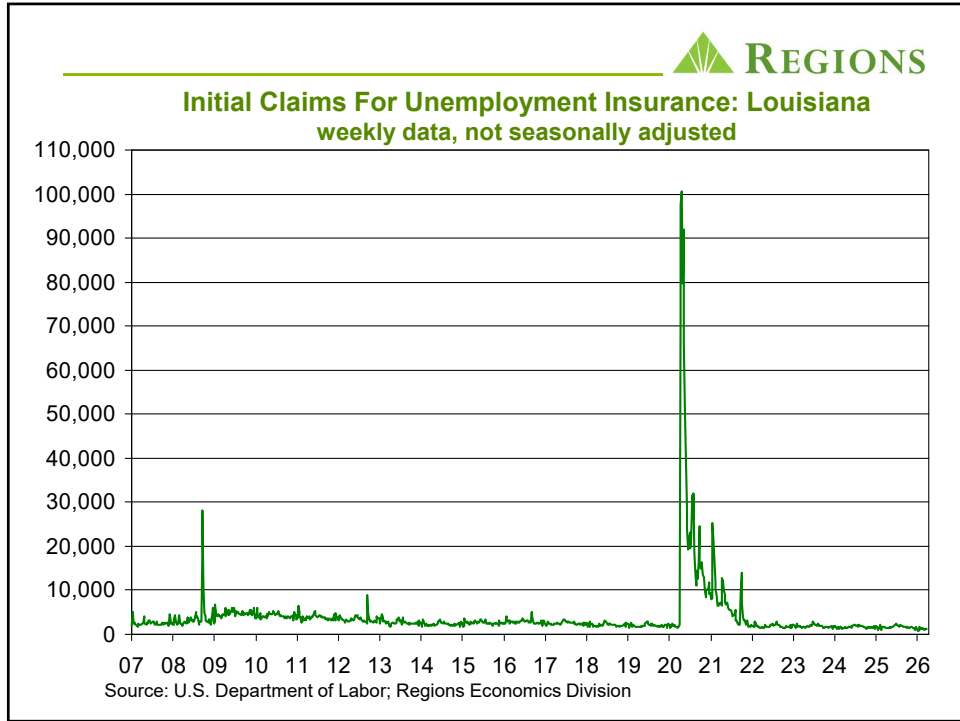
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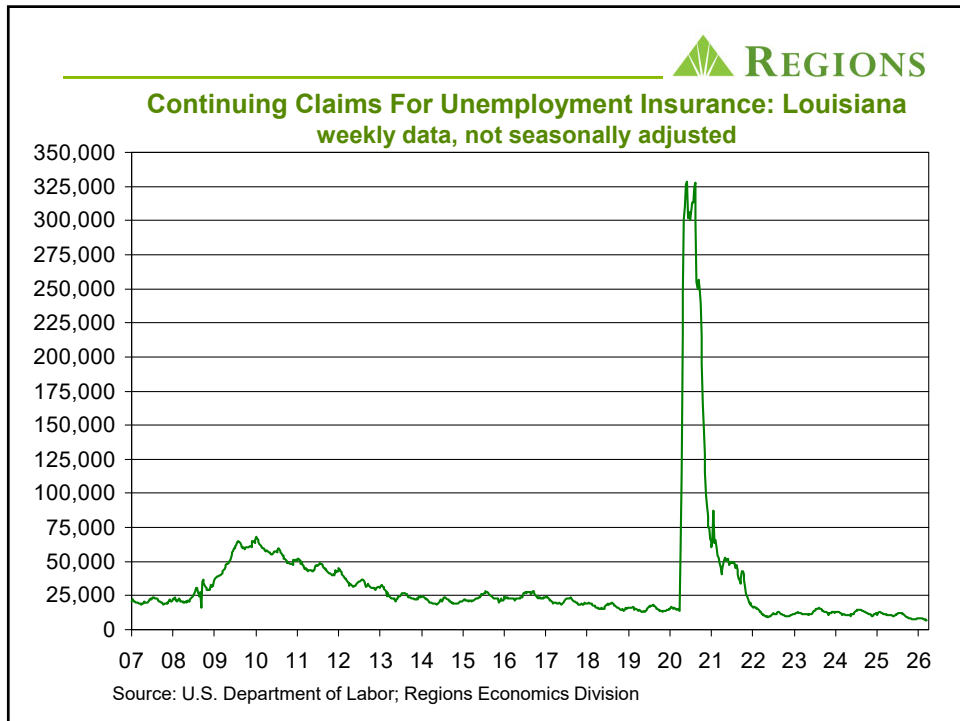
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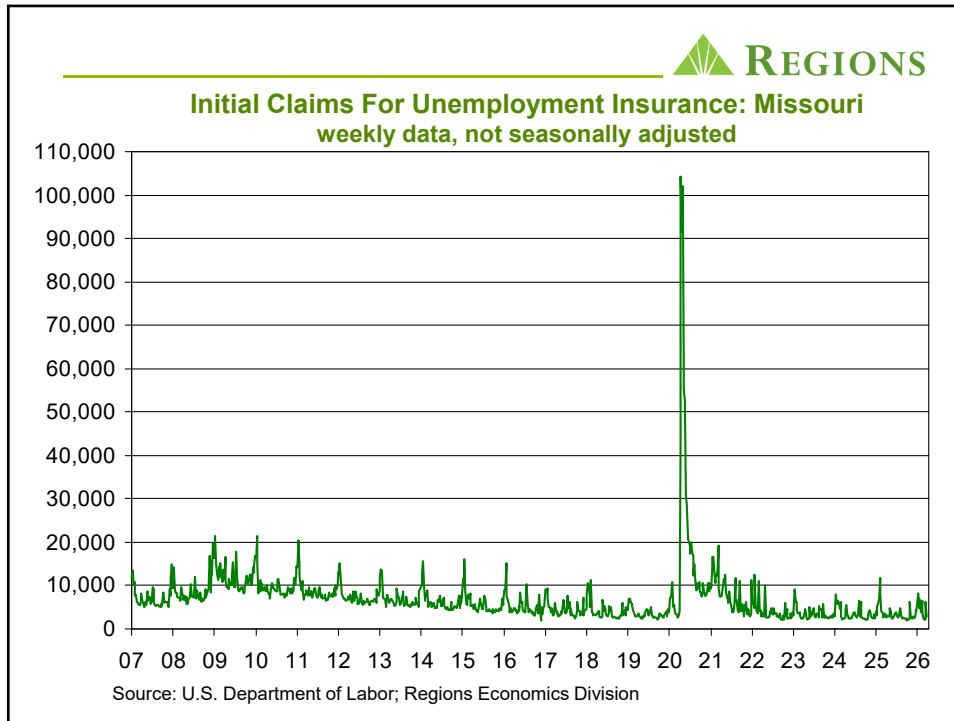
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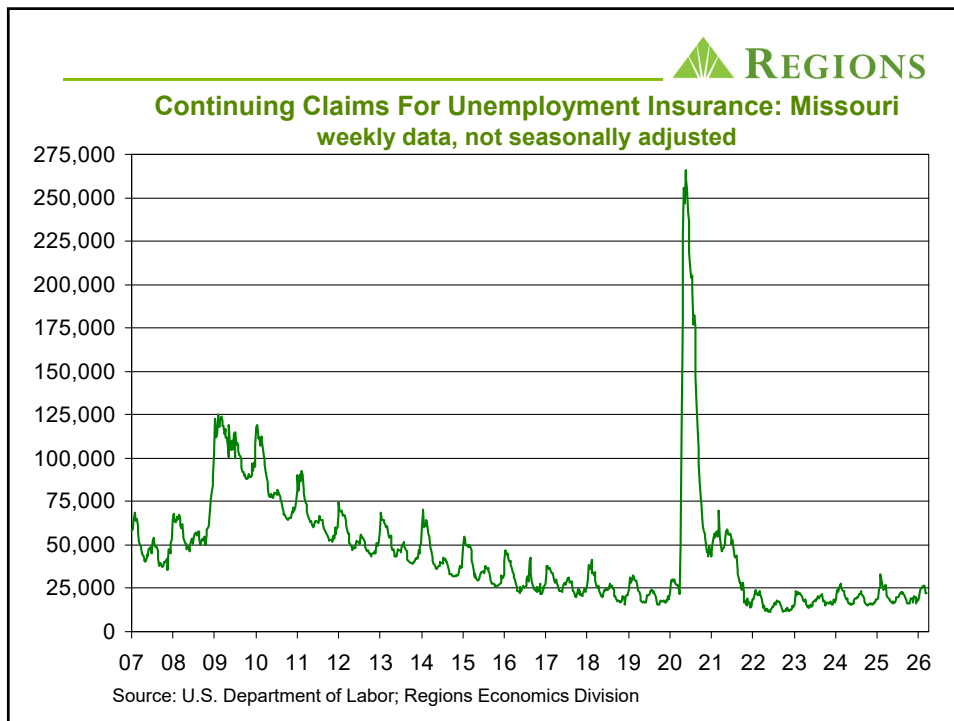
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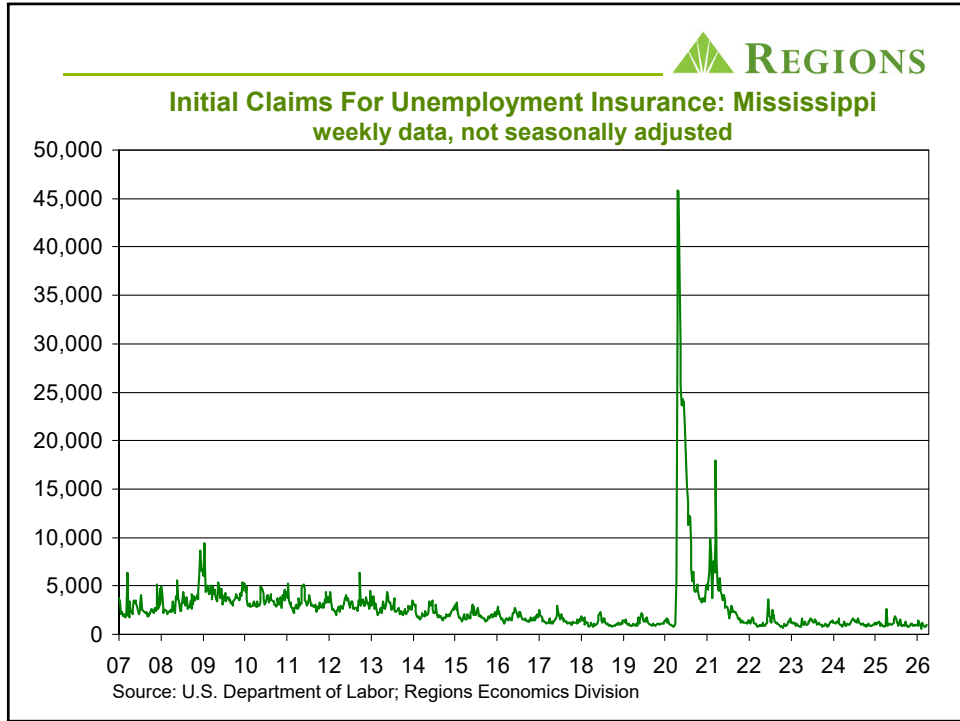
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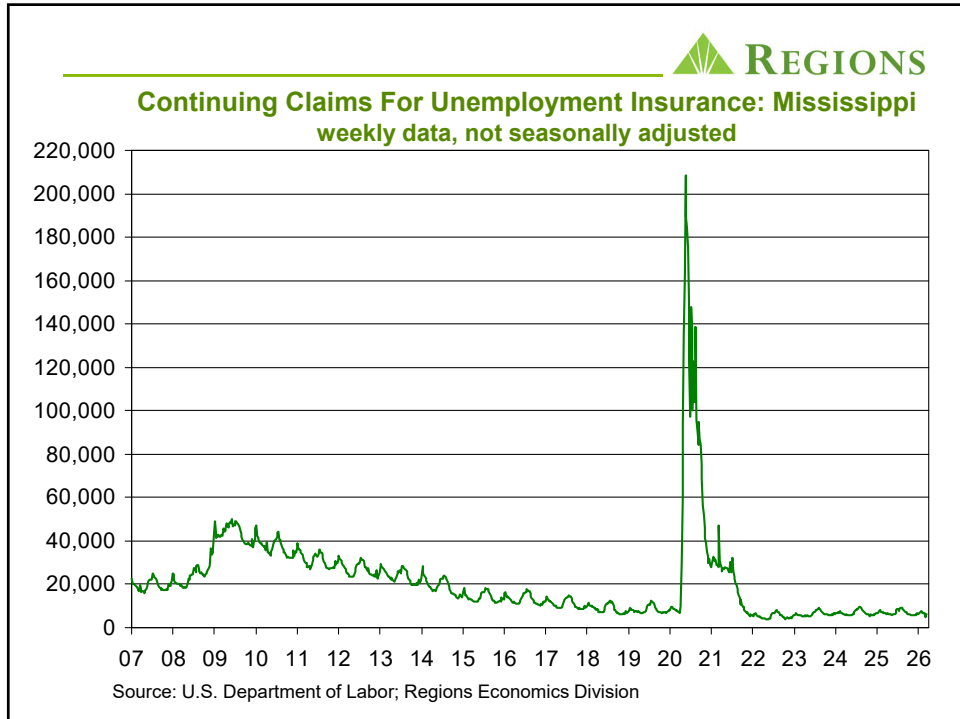
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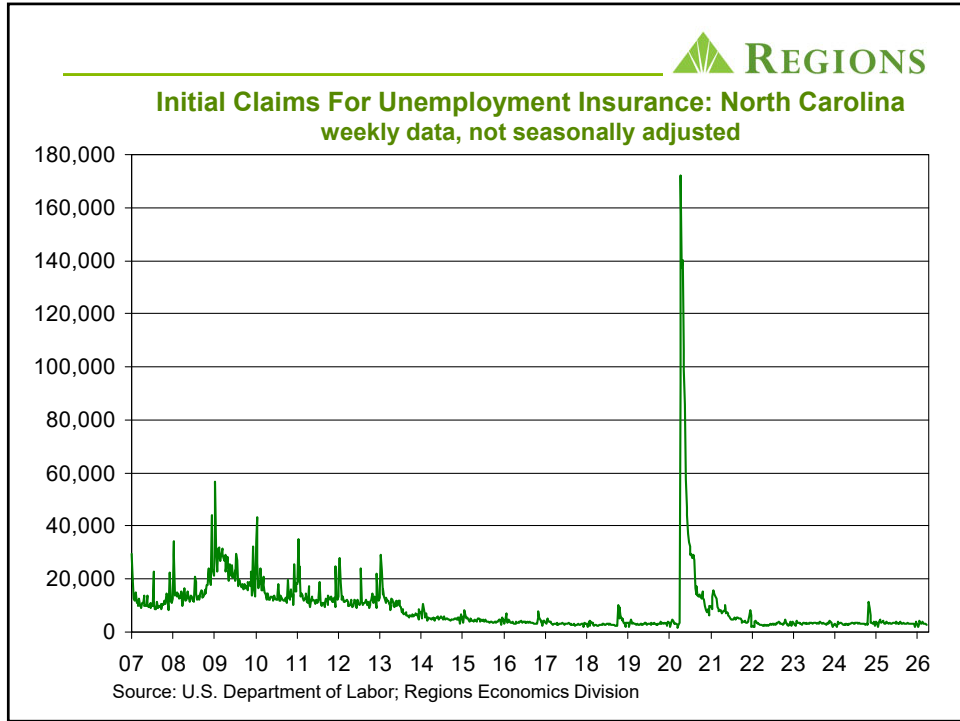
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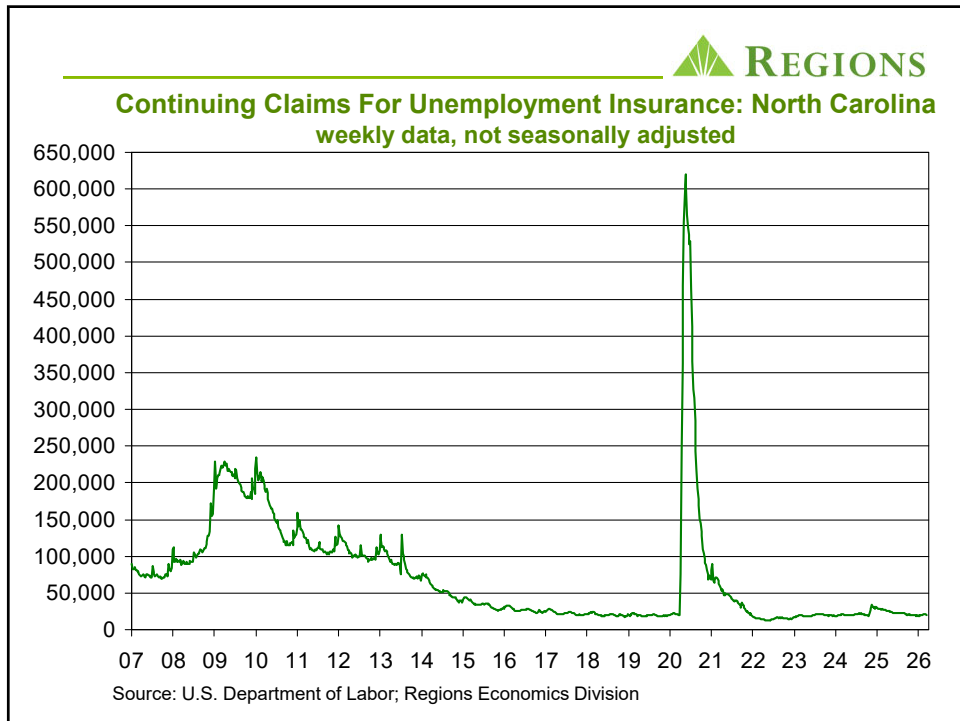
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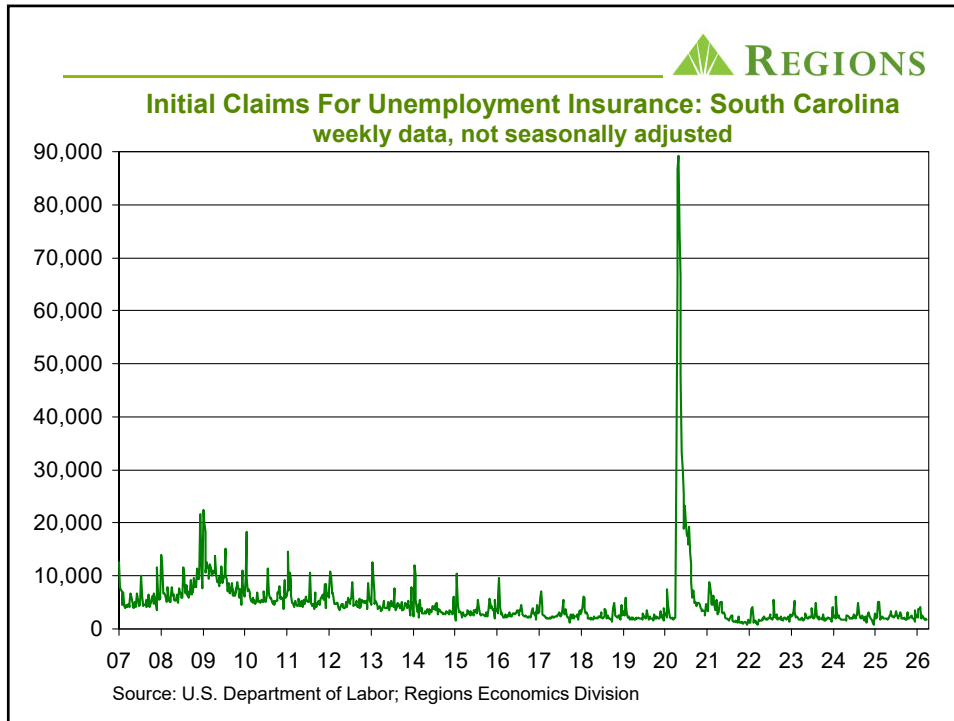
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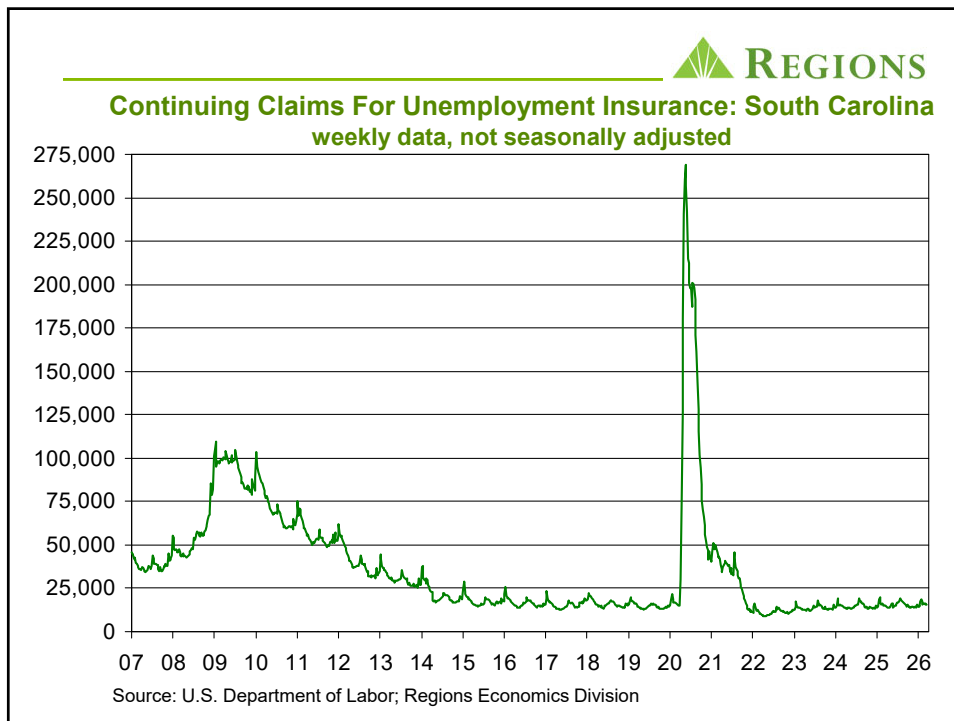
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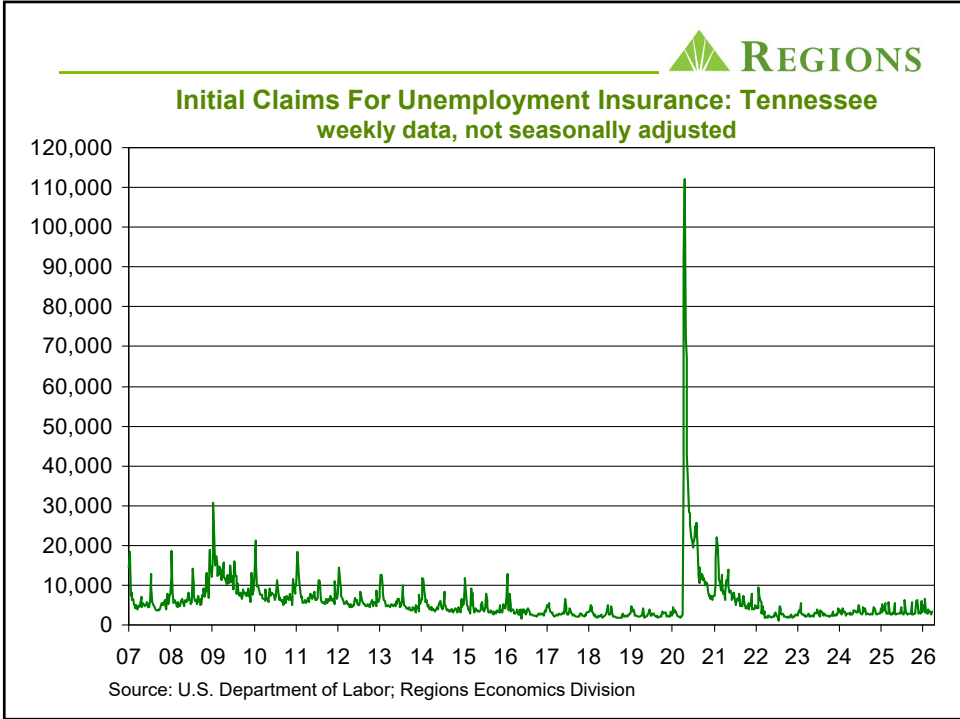
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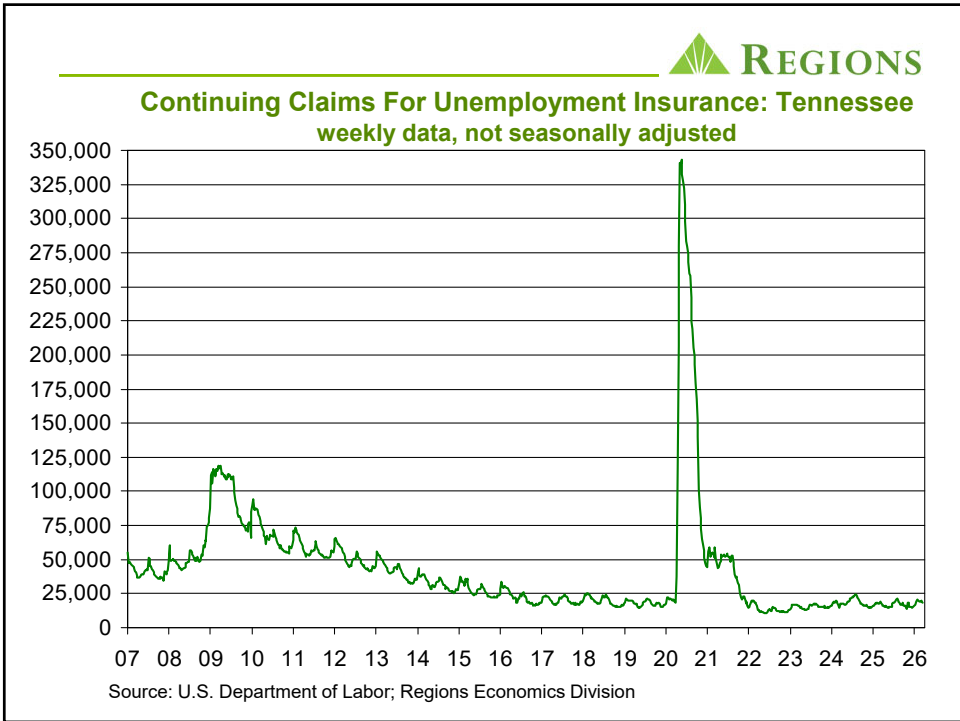
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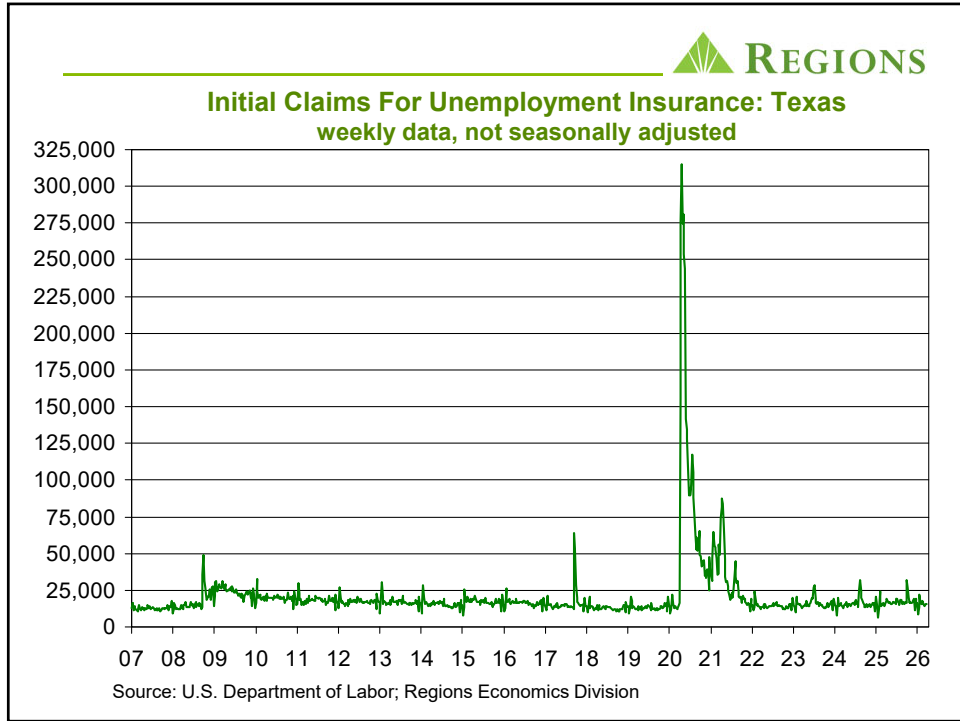
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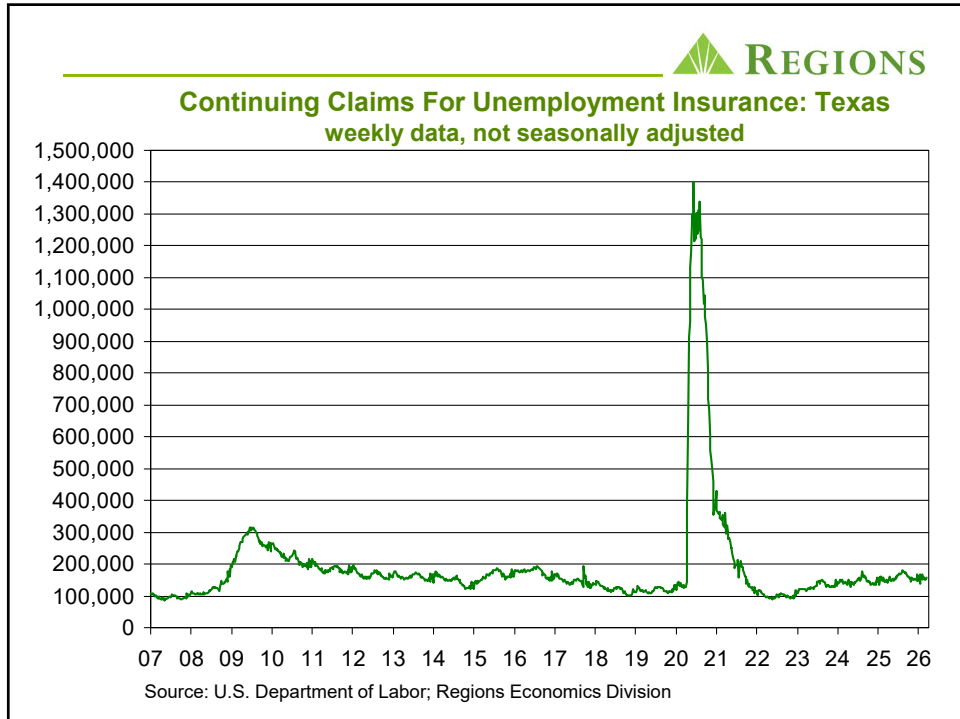
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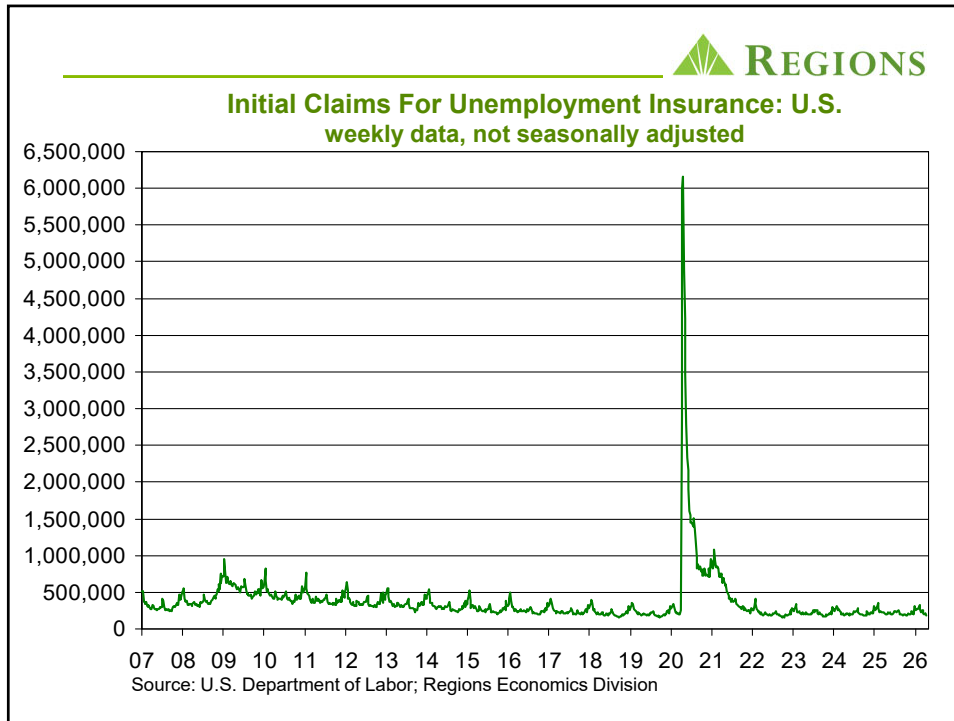
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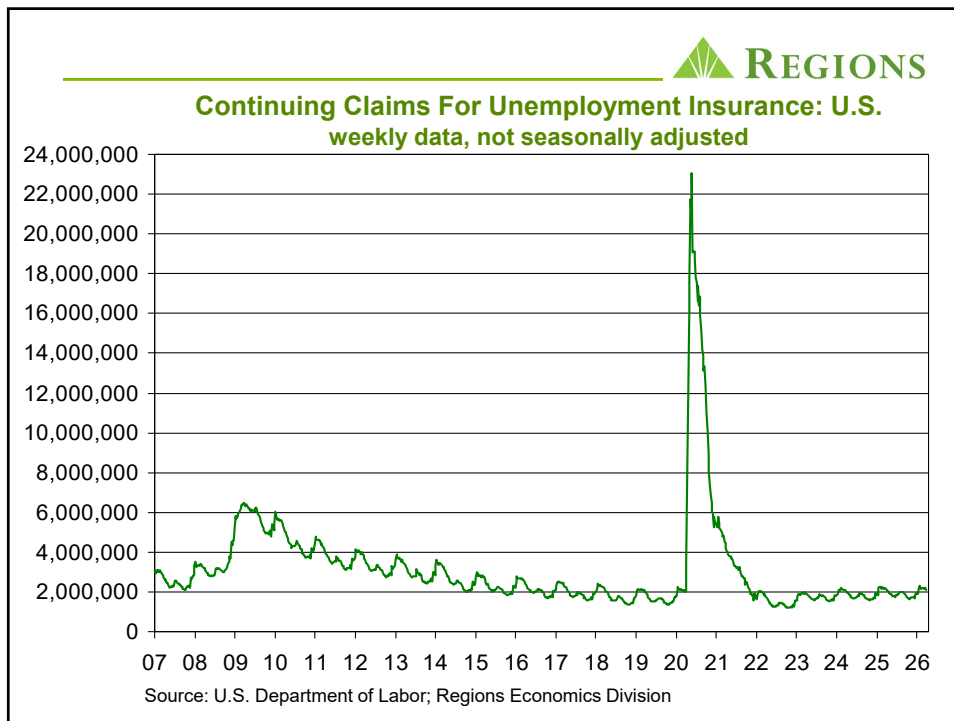
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