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MASS LAYOFFS IN JANUARY 2005

In January 2005, employers took 1,457 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 establishment,

Chart 1. Mass layoff events, seasonally adjusted,
February 2000-January 2005

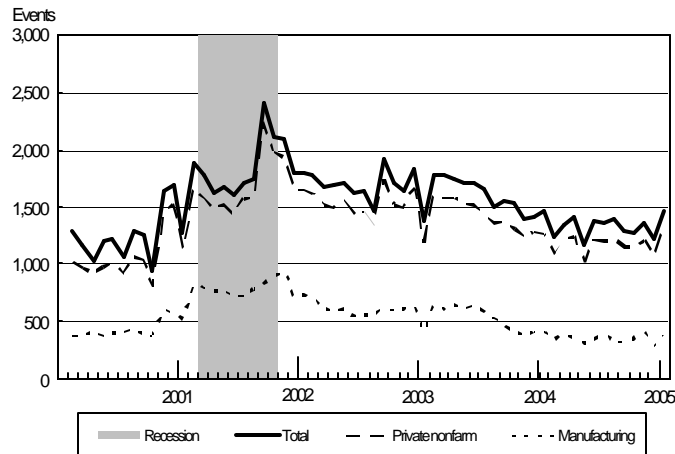
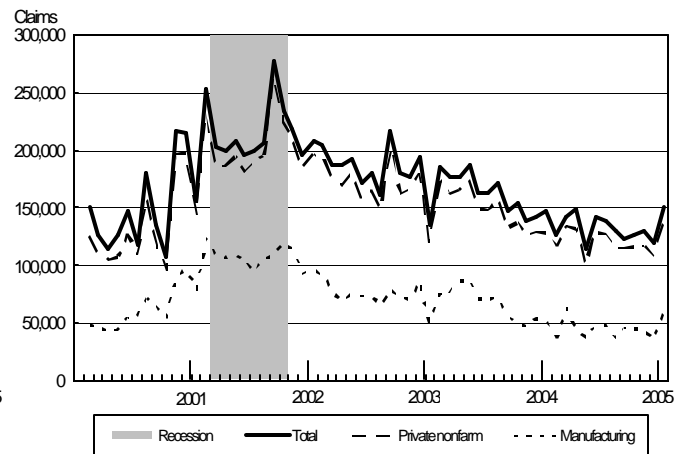


Chart 2. Mass layoff initial claims, seasonally adjusted,
February 2000-January 2005



and the number of workers involved totaled 150,990, on a seasonally adjusted basis. (See table 1.) The number of layoff events rose by 246 from December and was the highest for any month since January 2004. The number of initial claims due to mass layoff actions grew by 31,341 over the month and was the highest

Addition of Seasonally Adjusted Data

Beginning with this release, the Bureau of Labor Statistics is publishing seasonally adjusted mass layoff data series as well as an analysis of significant over-the-month changes in those series. Seasonal adjustment accounts for the effects of events that follow a more or less regular pattern each year, making it easier to observe the cyclical and other nonseasonal movements. Six mass layoff series are being seasonally adjusted—the number of layoff events and the number of associated initial claims for unemployment insurance for the U.S. total, the private nonfarm sector, and the manufacturing sector. With this release, historical data for each of these series are available from April 1995 forward at <http://data.bls.gov/PDQ/outside.jsp?survey=ml>. Additional information is contained in the Technical Note. Staff may be reached at 202-691-6392.

Table A. Industries with the largest mass-layoff initial claims in January 2005^p

Industry	Initial claims	January peak	
		Year	Initial claims
Temporary help services	17,160	1998	26,224
School and employee bus transportation	14,526	2005	14,526
Highway, street, and bridge construction	9,040	2000	9,680
Automobile manufacturing	6,071	2001	21,093
Professional employer organizations	5,258	2005	5,258
Light truck and utility vehicle mfg.	5,110	2001	8,450
Motor home manufacturing	4,261	2005	4,261
All other plastics product manufacturing	4,078	2005	4,078
Discount department stores	3,569	2004	6,063
Motor vehicle seating and interior trim mfg.	3,552	2005	3,552

p=preliminary.

for any month since October 2003. There were 379 mass layoff events in the manufacturing sector during January 2005, seasonally adjusted, resulting in 58,908 initial claims, both higher than a month earlier.

The number of mass layoff events and initial claims reached their respective highs, on a seasonally adjusted basis, of 2,409 and 277,214 in September 2001. The numbers of seasonally adjusted events and initial claims were also highest for the private nonfarm sector in September 2001 (2,235 and 263,192). The seasonally adjusted number of manufacturing events reached its peak, (944) in November 2001, while the seasonally adjusted number of initial claims for manufacturing reached its high point in June 1998, at 190,810. (See table 1.)

Industry Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

The 10 industries reporting the highest number of mass-layoff initial claims, not seasonally adjusted, accounted for 72,625 initial claims in January, 28 percent of the total. (See table A.) Temporary help services, with 17,160 initial claims, and school and employee bus transportation, with 14,526, together accounted for 12 percent of all initial claims in January. Five of these industries reached a series peak for January, on a not seasonally adjusted basis, in 2005.

The manufacturing sector accounted for 32 percent of all mass layoff events and 41 percent of all initial claims filed in January. A year earlier, in January 2004, manufacturing comprised 35 percent of events and 37 percent of initial claims. Within manufacturing, almost one-third of the claimants were in transportation equipment (35,324), mostly automotive-related. The next largest numbers of claimants in this sector were in food processing (8,703) and wood product manufacturing (8,243). (See table 3.)

Construction accounted for 18 percent of events and 13 percent of initial claims filed in January 2005, with layoffs mainly in highway, street, and bridge construction. Twelve percent of all layoff events and 11 percent of initial claims filed during the month were from administrative and waste services, largely in temporary help services. Transportation and warehousing accounted for 8 percent each of events and initial claims in January, mostly from school and employee bus transportation. Retail trade accounted for 8 percent of events and 7 percent of initial claims, primarily in discount department stores. An additional 5 percent of events and 4 percent of initial claims were from accommodation and food services, mostly among food service contractors.

Government establishments accounted for 3 percent of events and 2 percent of initial claims filed in January, mostly in executive, legislative, and general government agencies.

Compared with January 2004, the largest increases in initial claims were reported in transportation equipment manufacturing (+20,217), transit and ground passenger transportation (+5,926), specialty trade contractors (+5,087), and heavy and civil engineering construction (+5,004). The largest over-the-year decreases in initial claims were reported in general merchandise stores (-4,221) and textile mills (-3,741).

Geographic Distribution (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Among the four census regions, the highest number of initial claims in January due to mass layoffs was in the Midwest, 90,975. (See table 5.) Transportation equipment manufacturing and administrative and support services accounted for 32 percent of all mass-layoff initial claims in that region during the month. The West had the second largest number of initial claims, 60,985, followed by the South, with 57,126, and the Northeast, with 54,886.

The number of initial claimants in mass layoffs rose over the year in three of the four regions. The largest increase was in the Midwest (+22,571), followed by the Northeast (+4,216) and the South (+4,011). The West had an over-the-year decrease in initial claims (-6,300). Six of the nine geographic divisions had over-the-year increases in the number of initial claims associated with mass layoffs, with the largest increases in the East North Central (+13,926) and West North Central (+8,645) divisions. Over-the-year decreases occurred in the Pacific (-5,475) and South Atlantic (-2,525) divisions.

Among the states, California recorded the highest number of initial claims filed due to mass layoff events in January (47,222), mostly in administrative and support services and specialty trade contractors. New York had the next highest with 22,185 initial claims reported, followed by Michigan (20,127), Ohio (18,132), Pennsylvania (16,167), and Wisconsin (14,437). These six states accounted for 55 percent of all mass layoff events and 52 percent of all initial claims for unemployment insurance. (See table 6.)

Indiana had the largest over-the-year increase in the number of initial claims (+5,809), followed by Iowa (+4,983) and Kentucky (+4,192). The largest over-the-year decreases occurred in California (-4,173) and Georgia (-4,092).

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.

The report on Mass Layoffs in February 2005 is scheduled to be released on Thursday, March 24, 2005.

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 establishments which have at least 50 initial claims filed against them during a consecutive 5-week period. These establishments 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

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 establishment during a 5-week period, regardless of duration.

Seasonal adjustment

Effective with the release of data for January 2005, BLS begins 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, February 2001 to January 2005, seasonally adjusted

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2001						
February	1,891	252,895	1,662	232,501	826	123,757
March	1,771	202,154	1,578	186,283	797	108,244
April	1,620	199,764	1,483	186,013	773	106,045
May	1,679	207,811	1,523	193,998	755	110,133
June	1,610	195,617	1,433	180,821	739	104,155
July	1,704	200,376	1,568	188,468	719	93,867
August	1,744	206,528	1,586	195,051	788	106,632
September	2,409	277,214	2,235	263,192	834	108,615
October	2,109	233,569	1,986	223,808	897	118,136
November	2,094	218,273	1,935	207,129	944	114,556
December	1,799	194,759	1,658	183,178	722	93,193
2002						
January	1,801	208,835	1,659	195,862	739	96,689
February	1,773	204,089	1,620	192,450	701	91,285
March	1,674	187,924	1,517	175,998	610	75,367
April	1,685	186,574	1,497	169,228	591	69,481
May	1,720	191,841	1,558	178,993	611	74,809
June	1,615	170,307	1,438	156,759	551	73,064
July	1,637	179,165	1,457	164,398	568	73,230
August	1,475	160,855	1,330	149,148	562	65,564
September	1,909	217,475	1,742	202,640	607	79,413
October	1,716	178,860	1,524	162,411	598	71,765
November	1,644	176,462	1,500	165,578	607	70,640
December	1,825	193,627	1,661	179,368	638	86,714
2003						
January	1,383	134,258	1,193	120,033	402	49,440
February	1,771	185,502	1,589	173,392	643	75,331
March	1,773	176,540	1,577	161,662	618	75,289
April	1,735	176,645	1,574	165,416	646	86,857
May	1,709	186,158	1,532	173,123	624	87,615
June	1,704	163,646	1,515	148,547	636	70,888
July	1,653	163,061	1,444	147,883	590	71,203
August	1,502	170,353	1,364	156,731	540	71,944
September	1,559	145,961	1,370	132,233	471	56,274
October	1,541	154,908	1,312	136,604	412	49,518
November	1,400	137,651	1,241	125,115	397	46,955
December	1,425	141,780	1,281	129,464	420	53,436
2004						
January	1,458	146,147	1,257	127,917	413	50,074
February	1,237	126,421	1,091	115,302	358	36,783
March	1,348	142,480	1,211	134,118	409	63,380
April	1,422	149,049	1,239	132,180	360	43,158
May	1,178	114,247	1,016	100,499	314	37,950
June	1,375	141,300	1,215	129,466	361	47,548
July	1,363	139,374	1,200	127,011	390	49,276
August	1,392	130,483	1,208	115,035	330	36,422
September	1,281	123,761	1,153	114,223	332	45,917
October	1,274	125,414	1,145	116,042	350	44,908
November	1,361	130,168	1,201	117,545	402	43,504
December ^P	1,211	119,649	1,064	108,157	283	34,940
2005						
January ^P	1,457	150,990	1,321	140,826	379	58,908

^P = preliminary.

Table 2. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, February 2001 to January 2005, not seasonally adjusted

Date	Total		Private nonfarm		Manufacturing	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2001						
February	1,501	172,908	1,285	156,183	576	79,784
March	1,527	171,466	1,371	158,108	659	86,874
April	1,450	176,265	1,353	166,167	608	78,845
May	1,434	159,365	1,331	151,186	528	64,887
June	2,107	253,826	1,784	226,022	737	116,005
July	2,117	273,807	1,952	259,128	1,144	168,877
August	1,490	166,148	1,386	158,307	603	79,515
September	1,327	160,402	1,214	151,161	485	58,544
October	1,831	215,483	1,676	202,053	742	107,030
November	2,721	295,956	2,373	270,268	1,122	151,969
December	2,440	268,893	2,319	259,497	1,103	136,820
2002						
January	2,146	263,777	2,028	252,245	892	128,825
February	1,382	138,808	1,253	129,849	481	58,784
March	1,460	161,316	1,335	151,305	500	59,613
April	1,506	165,814	1,378	153,216	461	50,897
May	1,723	179,799	1,571	166,801	488	52,720
June	1,584	162,189	1,266	136,424	336	42,130
July	2,042	245,294	1,819	226,892	907	135,271
August	1,248	128,103	1,151	119,874	427	48,668
September	1,062	124,522	957	114,736	352	43,755
October	1,497	171,100	1,270	149,327	493	64,655
November	2,153	240,171	1,860	216,237	719	92,712
December	2,474	264,158	2,324	252,807	984	126,826
2003						
January	2,315	225,430	2,130	210,918	822	90,244
February	1,363	124,965	1,222	116,264	435	48,161
March	1,207	113,026	1,099	104,468	390	41,063
April	1,581	161,412	1,470	152,937	499	62,349
May	1,703	174,204	1,538	160,729	499	61,278
June	1,691	157,552	1,336	127,743	389	40,845
July	2,087	226,435	1,815	206,901	946	136,410
August	1,258	133,839	1,163	124,131	405	52,620
September	868	82,647	756	73,914	271	31,428
October	1,523	158,240	1,265	137,706	438	53,741
November	1,438	138,543	1,234	123,524	408	48,419
December	1,929	192,633	1,793	182,750	648	77,915
2004						
January	2,428	239,454	2,226	220,687	848	89,551
February	941	84,201	832	76,577	240	23,043
March	920	92,554	847	87,782	258	34,686
April	1,458	157,314	1,316	142,657	343	36,172
May	988	87,501	878	78,786	219	22,141
June	1,379	134,588	1,077	110,804	222	27,307
July	2,094	253,929	1,860	234,877	885	145,895
August	809	69,033	745	63,876	194	17,698
September	708	68,972	637	63,102	189	25,808
October	1,242	127,918	1,101	117,375	372	48,265
November	1,399	130,423	1,201	115,549	412	44,243
December ^P	1,614	161,271	1,487	152,092	436	50,726
2005						
January ^P	2,564	263,952	2,421	253,409	823	108,985

^P = preliminary.

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

Industry	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	January 2004	November 2004	December 2004 ^P	January 2005 ^P	January 2004	November 2004	December 2004 ^P	January 2005 ^P
Seasonally adjusted								
Total	1,458	1,361	1,211	1,457	146,147	130,168	119,649	150,990
Total, private nonfarm.....	1,257	1,201	1,064	1,321	127,917	117,545	108,157	140,826
Manufacturing.....	413	402	283	379	50,074	43,504	34,940	58,908
Not seasonally adjusted								
Total ¹	2,428	1,399	1,614	2,564	239,454	130,423	161,271	263,952
Total, private	2,339	1,336	1,527	2,488	228,578	125,008	154,496	257,761
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	113	135	40	67	7,891	9,459	2,404	4,352
Total, private nonfarm.....	2,226	1,201	1,487	2,421	220,687	115,549	152,092	253,409
Mining	17	7	18	17	1,329	701	1,492	1,272
Utilities	3	(²)	6	(²)	345	(²)	1,395	(²)
Construction	324	231	342	470	23,405	17,884	27,433	33,590
Manufacturing.....	848	412	436	823	89,551	44,243	50,726	108,985
Food	108	77	59	88	11,083	7,717	6,309	8,703
Beverage and tobacco products	9	6	7	11	834	387	497	888
Textile mills	48	15	15	17	6,376	1,767	1,249	2,635
Textile product mills	19	7	8	19	1,933	638	932	2,677
Apparel	44	20	16	38	5,836	2,154	2,720	3,893
Leather and allied products	11	(²)	4	(²)	1,195	(²)	757	(²)
Wood products	46	32	25	61	5,651	3,437	2,346	8,243
Paper	20	7	7	13	1,847	530	575	1,048
Printing and related support activities	24	9	3	15	2,147	610	331	1,237
Petroleum and coal products	5	(²)	11	(²)	362	(²)	1,126	(²)
Chemicals	23	7	8	15	2,384	525	669	1,294
Plastics and rubber products	50	17	30	58	4,821	1,385	2,327	6,006
Nonmetallic mineral products	42	24	32	55	3,813	2,126	3,168	4,815
Primary metals	44	18	23	39	4,579	1,616	2,246	4,359
Fabricated metal products	72	28	34	59	6,960	2,548	2,546	5,796
Machinery	39	25	16	48	3,017	4,583	2,218	6,828
Computer and electronic products	44	27	19	30	3,561	2,534	2,039	2,918
Electrical equipment and appliances	23	13	13	39	2,263	1,757	3,741	5,662
Transportation equipment	114	53	85	165	15,107	6,961	12,547	35,324
Furniture and related products	36	16	13	30	3,541	1,548	1,096	4,757
Miscellaneous manufacturing	27	5	8	14	2,241	975	1,287	1,154
Wholesale trade	27	24	18	35	2,391	2,196	1,853	2,954
Retail trade	188	65	80	198	22,145	6,498	8,092	18,822
Transportation and warehousing	128	32	96	197	14,038	2,900	10,687	22,226
Information	67	45	30	47	9,394	5,492	8,002	6,141
Finance and insurance	41	22	18	35	3,547	1,442	1,455	3,289
Real estate and rental and leasing	15	(²)	4	16	1,202	(²)	249	1,491
Professional and technical services	47	22	48	48	4,288	2,303	5,955	4,729
Management of companies and enterprises	3	(²)	3	5	895	(²)	296	358
Administrative and waste services	285	187	163	302	27,855	17,370	13,192	28,865
Educational services.....	8	(²)	4	(²)	553	(²)	245	(²)
Health care and social assistance	35	27	28	35	2,991	2,012	2,539	2,739
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	41	25	30	40	3,149	2,126	1,967	4,558
Accommodation and food services	113	81	146	117	9,614	8,995	14,923	9,364
Other services, except public administration.....	26	10	13	28	2,992	647	1,342	3,408
Unclassified	10	1	4	3	1,003	40	249	264
Government	89	63	87	76	10,876	5,415	6,775	6,191
Federal	26	12	8	23	2,725	1,290	842	1,920
State	13	25	16	18	1,405	2,342	1,472	1,736
Local	50	26	63	35	6,746	1,783	4,461	2,535

¹ Data were reported by all states and the District of Columbia.

^P = preliminary.

² Data do not meet BLS or state agency disclosure standards.

Table 4. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, January 2003 to January 2005, not seasonally adjusted

Date	Total mass layoffs		Private nonfarm					
			Mass layoffs		Extended mass layoffs lasting more than 30 days		Realization rates ¹	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2003								
January	2,315	225,430	2,130	210,918				
February	1,363	124,965	1,222	116,264				
March	1,207	113,026	1,099	104,468				
First Quarter	4,885	463,421	4,451	431,650	1,502	297,608	33.7	68.9
April	1,581	161,412	1,470	152,937				
May	1,703	174,204	1,538	160,729				
June	1,691	157,552	1,336	127,743				
Second Quarter	4,975	493,168	4,344	441,409	1,799	348,966	41.4	79.1
July	2,087	226,435	1,815	206,901				
August	1,258	133,839	1,163	124,131				
September	868	82,647	756	73,914				
Third Quarter	4,213	442,921	3,734	404,946	1,190	227,909	31.9	56.3
October	1,523	158,240	1,265	137,706				
November	1,438	138,543	1,234	123,524				
December	1,929	192,633	1,793	182,750				
Fourth Quarter	4,890	489,416	4,292	443,980	1,690	326,328	39.4	73.5
2004								
January	2,428	239,454	2,226	220,687				
February	941	84,201	832	76,577				
March	920	92,554	847	87,782				
First Quarter	4,289	416,209	3,905	385,046	1,339	^r 238,305	34.3	^r 61.9
April	1,458	157,314	1,316	142,657				
May	988	87,501	878	78,786				
June	1,379	134,588	1,077	110,804				
Second Quarter	3,825	379,403	3,271	332,247	^r 1,358	^r 253,231	41.5	^r 76.2
July	2,094	253,929	1,860	234,877				
August	809	69,033	745	63,876				
September	708	68,972	637	63,102				
Third Quarter	3,611	391,934	3,242	361,855	^r 887	^r 145,889	^r 27.4	^r 40.3
October	1,242	127,918	1,101	117,375				
November	1,399	130,423	1,201	115,549				
December ^p	1,614	161,271	1,487	152,092				
Fourth Quarter ^p	4,255	419,612	3,789	385,016	² 1,295	² 178,834	34.2	46.4
2005								
January ^p	2,564	263,952	2,421	253,409				

¹ 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.

² 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.

^r = revised.

^p = 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 2004	November 2004	December 2004 ^p	January 2005 ^p	January 2004	November 2004	December 2004 ^p	January 2005 ^p
United States ¹	2,428	1,399	1,614	2,564	239,454	130,423	161,271	263,952
Northeast	498	198	285	556	50,650	19,346	27,387	54,866
New England	64	26	47	88	5,689	1,998	4,894	8,009
Middle Atlantic	434	172	238	468	44,961	17,348	22,493	46,857
South	501	255	288	490	53,115	24,573	29,948	57,126
South Atlantic	244	116	140	216	25,490	10,333	13,620	22,965
East South Central	153	42	76	173	17,176	4,651	8,995	20,528
West South Central	104	97	72	101	10,449	9,589	7,333	13,633
Midwest	688	389	588	774	68,404	39,650	61,277	90,975
East North Central	574	306	414	601	58,674	29,986	42,598	72,600
West North Central	114	83	174	173	9,730	9,664	18,679	18,375
West	741	557	453	744	67,285	46,854	42,659	60,985
Mountain	63	59	60	60	6,292	6,470	5,295	5,467
Pacific	678	498	393	684	60,993	40,384	37,364	55,518

¹ See footnote 1, table 3.

^p = preliminary.

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 2004	November 2004	December 2004 ^P	January 2005 ^P	January 2004	November 2004	December 2004 ^P	January 2005 ^P
Total ¹	2,428	1,399	1,614	2,564	239,454	130,423	161,271	263,952
Alabama	112	9	22	85	13,754	915	2,244	12,310
Alaska	6	7	(²)	(²)	429	686	(²)	(²)
Arizona	7	3	5	7	645	255	358	642
Arkansas	(²)	11	3	6	(²)	1,477	218	622
California	576	429	344	602	51,395	34,089	32,279	47,222
Colorado	11	7	13	10	1,043	533	1,347	871
Connecticut	7	(²)	5	7	669	(²)	510	629
Delaware	(²)	—	—	(²)	(²)	—	—	(²)
District of Columbia	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)
Florida	60	43	44	62	4,044	3,107	3,567	4,800
Georgia	92	19	37	62	10,525	1,809	3,082	6,433
Hawaii	4	(²)	—	7	296	(²)	—	643
Idaho	16	16	10	9	1,125	1,888	736	719
Illinois	88	63	99	91	9,610	6,462	10,222	8,596
Indiana	58	40	68	72	5,499	5,129	9,331	11,308
Iowa	29	14	36	48	2,267	1,159	3,442	7,250
Kansas	14	6	16	34	954	1,090	1,864	3,061
Kentucky	10	19	38	52	1,030	2,160	5,474	5,222
Louisiana	14	19	16	24	908	1,789	1,297	3,417
Maine	14	4	7	10	1,463	328	570	776
Maryland	19	4	7	23	2,009	347	924	1,902
Massachusetts	30	15	15	44	2,375	1,108	2,085	4,116
Michigan	171	63	115	182	16,615	5,032	10,841	20,127
Minnesota	30	35	55	33	2,688	4,260	6,064	2,857
Mississippi	6	—	(²)	(²)	384	—	(²)	(²)
Missouri	26	23	41	44	2,422	2,773	5,231	3,711
Montana	4	7	6	6	270	1,023	474	511
Nebraska	11	(²)	18	10	984	(²)	1,375	1,212
Nevada	14	19	17	25	2,225	2,219	1,630	2,481
New Hampshire	(²)	—	5	7	(²)	—	423	741
New Jersey	73	42	46	94	7,191	5,386	4,979	8,505
New Mexico	6	4	5	(²)	328	384	319	(²)
New York	194	55	88	180	24,376	4,362	8,101	22,185
North Carolina	18	24	16	21	1,829	2,294	1,187	1,897
North Dakota	(²)	3	6	(²)	(²)	238	526	(²)
Ohio	141	49	67	140	15,169	4,219	5,310	18,132
Oklahoma	13	9	13	14	1,517	845	1,041	2,735
Oregon	70	31	23	50	6,681	2,886	2,798	5,427
Pennsylvania	167	75	104	194	13,394	7,600	9,413	16,167
Rhode Island	5	4	7	14	332	372	628	1,357
South Carolina	26	13	11	13	3,563	1,619	1,679	1,371
South Dakota	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Tennessee	25	14	15	33	2,008	1,576	1,219	2,771
Texas	74	58	40	57	7,571	5,478	4,777	6,859
Utah	5	(²)	4	—	656	(²)	431	—
Vermont	5	(²)	8	6	573	(²)	678	390
Virginia	24	10	21	30	3,061	976	2,836	4,620
Washington	22	29	24	22	2,192	2,536	2,149	1,939
West Virginia	(²)	3	3	(²)	(²)	181	276	(²)
Wisconsin	116	91	65	116	11,781	9,144	6,894	14,437
Wyoming	—	(²)	—	—	—	(²)	—	—
Puerto Rico	5	6	10	25	511	562	706	3,080

¹ See footnote 1, table 3.

^P = preliminary.

² Data do not meet BLS or state agency disclosure standards.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.