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MASS LAYOFFS IN JANUARY-FEBRUARY 2003 AND ANNUAL AVERAGES FOR 2002

Employers initiated 3,597 mass layoff actions in January-February 2003, as measured by new filings for unemployment insurance benefits during the 2 months, according to the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Each action involved at least 50 persons from a single establishment, and the number of workers involved totaled 340,474. (See table 1.) In January-February 2002, there were 3,529 mass layoff events involving 402,805 workers. (January-February 2003 had one more week than the January-February periods of the prior two years.)

With the resumption of the Mass Layoff Statistics program, data are now available since November 2002 (issued on Dec. 24, 2002). The addition of December brings the total of layoff events for all of 2002 to 20,269 and the total of initial claimants to 2,244,631. Both of these measures were lower than in 2001 (21,467 and 2,514,862, respectively). Additional information on the annual data is provided starting on page 2 of this release.

Industry Distribution

Manufacturing industries accounted for 35 percent of all mass layoff events and 40 percent of all initial claims filed in January-February. A year earlier, layoffs in this sector accounted for 39 percent of events and 47 percent of initial claims. Within manufacturing, the number of initial claimants was highest in transportation equipment (22,592, mainly in automobile manufacturing), followed by food processing (13,586, mostly in fruits and vegetables). (See table 2.)

Twelve percent of all layoff events and all initial claims filed during the 2 months were in administrative and waste services, mostly in temporary help services. Thirteen percent of the events and 9 percent of all initial claims in January-February were from construction, largely specialty trade contractors. Retail trade accounted for 9 percent of all events and initial claims, mainly from general merchandise stores. Transportation and warehousing contributed an additional 5 percent to all events and 6 percent to initial claims, primarily in school and employee bus transportation and in scheduled passenger air transportation.

Mass Layoff Statistics Program

This news release marks the resumption of the Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program. It was discontinued as of Dec. 31, 2002, due to a lack of funding. However, funds for the MLS resumption were contained in H.J. Res. 2, the Omnibus Appropriation Bill, signed into law on Feb. 20.

Government establishments accounted for 4 percent of events and 3 percent of initial claims filed during these 2 months, particularly in executive, legislative, and general government and in educational services.

Compared with January-February 2002, the largest decreases in initial claims were reported in transportation equipment manufacturing (-19,730) and in computer and electronic products manufacturing (-9,627). The largest over-the-year increase in initial claims was reported in transit and ground passenger transportation (+6,334).

Geographic Distribution

Among the four regions, the highest number of initial claims in January-February due to mass layoffs was in the West, 112,935. (See table 3.) Administrative and support services and agricultural and forestry support activities accounted for 25 percent of all initial claims in that region during the 2 months. The South followed with 84,446 initial claims (mainly in transportation equipment manufacturing and in textile mills). The lowest numbers of initial claims was reported in the Northeast, 67,687, largely in transit and ground passenger transportation.

From January-February 2002 to January-February 2003, the number of initial claimants in mass layoffs declined in three of the four geographic regions. The largest decrease occurred in the South (-32,418), largely in administrative and support services and in apparel manufacturing. Eight of the nine geographic divisions reported over-the-year decreases in the number of initial claims associated with mass layoffs, with the largest declines in the East North Central (-23,420), West South Central (-15,490), and East South Central (-15,179) divisions. The Middle Atlantic division reported the only increase (+17,785).

California had the largest number of initial claims filed in mass layoff events this January-February, 87,682, mostly in administrative and support services, followed by Pennsylvania, 25,786, New York, 24,071, and Ohio, 20,786. These four states accounted for 51 percent of all layoff events and 47 percent of initial claims for unemployment insurance. (See table 4.)

Texas reported the largest over-the-year decrease in initial claims (-13,548), followed by Alabama (-12,825), California (-9,656), Michigan (-9,449), and Illinois (-9,246). The largest over-the-year increase occurred in New York (+19,215).

Review of 2002

During 2002, 20,269 layoff events occurred in the nation, resulting in 2,244,631 initial claims filings for unemployment insurance. In 2001, there were 21,467 events and 2,514,862 initial claimants. (See table A.)

Manufacturing accounted for 35 percent of all mass layoff events and 40 percent of initial claims filed during 2002. A year earlier, manufacturing accounted for 42 percent of events and 49 percent of initial claims. Initial claim filings were most numerous in transportation equipment, 176,619, followed by food production, 98,284, machinery manufacturing, 87,710, and computer and electronic products, 85,898. Compared with 2001, the largest decrease in initial claims occurred in transportation equipment (-126,520). The largest over-the-year increase in initial claims occurred in textile product mills (+6,001).

The number of initial claims filed in 2002 due to mass layoffs was higher in the West, 745,638, than in any other region. Layoffs in administrative and support services, agricultural and forestry support activities, and professional and technical services accounted for 31 percent of the claims in the West. The fewest number of mass-layoff initial claims was reported in the Northeast region, 338,965. Over-the-year decreases in mass-layoff initial claims occurred in each of the four regions, with the largest in the Midwest (-227,476).

Table A. Number of mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, 1996-2002

Year	Layoff events	Initial claimants for unemployment insurance
1996	14,111	1,437,628
1997	14,960	1,542,543
1998	15,904	1,771,069
1999	14,909	1,572,399
2000	15,738	1,835,592
2001 ^r	21,467	2,514,862
2002	20,269	2,244,631

r=revised.

Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, California recorded the largest number of initial claims filed in mass layoff events for the period, 576,110. Michigan reported the largest over-the-year decrease in initial claims (-133,109), followed by Pennsylvania (-43,857). The largest over-the-year increases occurred in Alabama (+41,593) and New York (+39,174).

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. 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”) and 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 are higher than the quarterly figure for mass layoffs of more than 30 days. (See table 1.) See the Technical Note for more detailed definitions.

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, and the number of weeks in a given month may be different from year to year. Therefore,

analysis of over-the-month and over-the-year change 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.

Table 1. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, January 2001 to February 2003

Date	Total mass layoffs		Extended mass layoffs lasting more than 30 days		Realization rates ¹	
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants
2001						
January	1,522	200,343				
February	1,501	172,908				
March	1,527	171,466				
First Quarter	4,550	544,717	1,765	340,210	38.8	62.5
April	1,450	176,265				
May	1,434	159,365				
June	2,107	253,826				
Second Quarter	4,991	589,456	2,072	401,270	41.5	68.1
July	2,117	273,807				
August	1,490	166,148				
September	1,327	160,402				
Third Quarter	4,934	600,357	1,815	370,942	36.8	61.8
October	1,831	215,483				
November	2,721	295,956				
December	2,440	268,893				
Fourth Quarter	6,992	780,332	2,698	502,287	38.6	64.4
2002						
January	2,146	263,821				
February	1,383	138,984				
March	1,460	161,336				
First Quarter	4,989	564,141	1,748	314,966	35.0	55.8
April	1,507	165,861				
May	1,726	180,007				
June	1,580	161,928				
Second Quarter	4,813	507,796	1,905	347,321	39.6	68.4
July	2,041	245,211				
August	1,247	128,080				
September	1,062	124,512				
Third Quarter	4,350	497,803	^{2,P} 1,309	^{2,P} 193,385	^P 30.1	^P 38.8
October	1,497	171,088				
November	2,150	240,028				
December	2,470	263,775				
Fourth Quarter	6,117	674,891				
2003						
January ^P	2,286	222,186				
February ^P	1,311	118,288				

¹ The event realization rate is the percentage of total mass layoff events lasting more than 30 days. The initial claimant realization rate is the percentage of total mass-layoff initial claimants associated with layoffs lasting more than 30 days.

² These quarterly numbers are provisional and will increase as more

data on these layoffs become available. Recent 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.

^P = preliminary.

Table 2. Industry distribution: Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance

Industry	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	February 2002	December 2002	January 2003 ^p	February 2003 ^p	February 2002	December 2002	January 2003 ^p	February 2003 ^p
Total ¹	1,383	2,470	2,286	1,311	138,984	263,775	222,186	118,288
Total, private	1,351	2,392	2,199	1,271	135,518	257,087	214,197	115,286
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	97	72	96	100	5,493	4,663	6,407	5,626
Mining	15	26	19	7	1,802	1,981	1,559	724
Utilities	(²)	(²)	8	-	(²)	(²)	561	-
Construction	140	407	263	194	10,277	31,937	18,571	13,282
Manufacturing.....	482	984	817	427	58,842	126,834	89,525	45,290
Food	63	89	89	59	6,991	10,597	8,111	5,475
Beverage and tobacco products	7	9	11	8	409	1,032	755	407
Textile mills	21	46	42	16	2,380	6,676	7,611	1,958
Textile product mills	8	23	18	7	873	3,014	1,890	571
Apparel	26	42	53	20	2,190	5,101	6,085	1,525
Leather and allied products	(²)	10	5	(²)	(²)	854	294	(²)
Wood products	37	64	56	28	3,854	7,219	6,702	2,291
Paper	16	21	19	13	1,636	1,540	2,510	999
Printing and related support activities	12	11	21	13	1,321	1,186	1,803	793
Petroleum and coal products	(²)	9	5	(²)	(²)	932	339	(²)
Chemicals	12	11	14	8	780	1,523	1,202	1,098
Plastics and rubber products	15	77	34	15	1,472	11,776	3,599	1,086
Nonmetallic mineral products	10	54	35	18	976	5,366	3,201	1,652
Primary metals	24	65	48	16	2,829	7,179	5,846	1,613
Fabricated metal products	36	72	58	34	3,471	8,249	5,664	2,622
Machinery	28	57	53	21	6,027	7,547	6,031	2,105
Computer and electronic products	58	68	78	41	6,025	6,655	6,800	3,671
Electrical equipment and appliances	16	39	30	19	2,162	8,304	2,920	3,159
Transportation equipment	56	159	85	53	11,424	25,463	12,057	10,535
Furniture and related products	20	35	36	24	2,593	3,868	4,003	2,702
Miscellaneous manufacturing	14	23	27	9	1,172	2,753	2,102	613
Wholesale trade	24	35	42	17	1,569	2,696	3,229	1,170
Retail trade	105	112	205	103	10,605	11,324	21,251	9,338
Transportation and warehousing	45	142	143	32	5,179	15,976	16,016	4,249
Information	69	54	67	53	9,902	10,396	5,902	5,133
Finance and insurance	38	27	46	23	2,539	2,095	3,854	1,723
Real estate and rental and leasing	8	7	7	9	469	431	408	745
Professional and technical services	45	56	44	31	2,956	4,595	6,269	4,084
Management of companies and enterprises	8	(²)	(²)	5	699	(²)	(²)	431
Administrative and waste services	185	229	269	164	17,306	20,191	26,190	14,776
Educational services.....	-	8	(²)	4	-	475	(²)	201
Health care and social assistance	18	27	26	19	1,115	3,252	1,811	1,401
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	(²)	25	29	15	(²)	1,724	2,060	1,447
Accommodation and food services	49	154	86	51	4,091	15,215	7,035	4,676
Other services, except public administration.....	9	15	27	11	481	1,174	3,097	629
Unclassified	6	6	2	6	1,563	469	172	361
Government	32	78	87	40	3,466	6,688	7,989	3,002
Federal	8	6	19	7	1,002	672	2,303	421
State	7	14	28	14	449	1,031	2,630	1,054
Local	17	58	40	19	2,015	4,985	3,056	1,527

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

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

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: Industry data reflect the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2002. Dash represents zero.

Table 2a. Industry distribution: Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance

Industry	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	December 2001	January 2002	December 2002	January 2003 ^p	December 2001	January 2002	December 2002	January 2003 ^p
Total ¹	2,440	2,146	2,470	2,286	268,893	263,821	263,775	222,186
Total, private	2,387	2,093	2,392	2,199	264,225	258,219	257,087	214,197
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	68	65	72	96	4,728	5,950	4,663	6,407
Mining	32	20	26	19	3,581	2,110	1,981	1,559
Utilities	6	(²)	(²)	8	1,076	(²)	(²)	561
Construction	364	199	407	263	28,637	15,869	31,937	18,571
Manufacturing.....	1,103	892	984	817	136,820	128,825	126,834	89,525
Food	99	61	89	89	11,126	6,949	10,597	8,111
Beverage and tobacco products	7	7	9	11	725	488	1,032	755
Textile mills	35	37	46	42	4,323	9,448	6,676	7,611
Textile product mills	12	19	23	18	1,300	3,109	3,014	1,890
Apparel	43	66	42	53	4,337	11,560	5,101	6,085
Leather and allied products	16	5	10	5	1,641	332	854	294
Wood products	62	63	64	56	6,316	6,990	7,219	6,702
Paper	28	22	21	19	2,458	1,676	1,540	2,510
Printing and related support activities	18	17	11	21	1,328	2,173	1,186	1,803
Petroleum and coal products	7	6	9	5	619	388	932	339
Chemicals	19	14	11	14	2,116	1,026	1,523	1,202
Plastics and rubber products	74	39	77	34	9,156	3,780	11,776	3,599
Nonmetallic mineral products	47	31	54	35	4,543	2,597	5,366	3,201
Primary metals	69	44	65	48	10,388	6,247	7,179	5,846
Fabricated metal products	106	75	72	58	9,458	7,377	8,249	5,664
Machinery	84	69	57	53	12,584	8,837	7,547	6,031
Computer and electronic products	95	103	68	78	13,346	14,073	6,655	6,800
Electrical equipment and appliances	42	36	39	30	5,991	3,835	8,304	2,920
Transportation equipment	175	112	159	85	26,558	30,900	25,463	12,057
Furniture and related products	41	43	35	36	5,972	5,429	3,868	4,003
Miscellaneous manufacturing	24	23	23	27	2,535	1,611	2,753	2,102
Wholesale trade	26	38	35	42	1,979	3,962	2,696	3,229
Retail trade	116	185	112	205	12,298	21,717	11,324	21,251
Transportation and warehousing	120	87	142	143	15,384	8,067	15,976	16,016
Information	46	71	54	67	8,123	7,809	10,396	5,902
Finance and insurance	26	49	27	46	1,931	5,005	2,095	3,854
Real estate and rental and leasing	10	8	7	7	770	676	431	408
Professional and technical services	59	59	56	44	6,117	13,474	4,595	6,269
Management of companies and enterprises	4	5	(²)	(²)	485	804	(²)	(²)
Administrative and waste services	219	237	229	269	23,863	26,181	20,191	26,190
Educational services.....	4	(²)	8	(²)	208	(²)	475	(²)
Health care and social assistance	19	24	27	26	1,594	1,803	3,252	1,811
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	18	27	25	29	1,228	2,773	1,724	2,060
Accommodation and food services	109	87	154	86	11,733	8,295	15,215	7,035
Other services, except public administration.....	13	18	15	27	1,433	1,756	1,174	3,097
Unclassified	25	16	6	2	2,237	2,468	469	172
Government	53	53	78	87	4,668	5,602	6,688	7,989
Federal	7	13	6	19	651	1,751	672	2,303
State	14	16	14	28	1,160	1,741	1,031	2,630
Local	32	24	58	40	2,857	2,110	4,985	3,056

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

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

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: Industry data reflect the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2002.

Table 3. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance by census region and division

Census region and division	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	February 2002	December 2002	January 2003 ^P	February 2003 ^P	February 2002	December 2002	January 2003 ^P	February 2003 ^P
United States ¹	1,383	2,470	2,286	1,311	138,984	263,775	222,186	118,288
Northeast	175	444	475	225	20,241	43,796	44,396	23,291
New England	38	119	68	26	4,107	13,823	6,928	2,758
Middle Atlantic	137	325	407	199	16,134	29,973	37,468	20,533
South	350	557	525	255	37,256	60,660	58,258	26,188
South Atlantic	176	290	288	142	16,633	32,679	32,616	15,410
East South Central	67	140	167	45	7,024	16,041	19,318	5,249
West South Central	107	127	70	68	13,599	11,940	6,324	5,529
Midwest	284	830	523	235	34,912	101,493	52,162	23,244
East North Central	217	609	401	181	27,662	71,477	41,608	16,279
West North Central	67	221	122	54	7,250	30,016	10,554	6,965
West	574	639	763	596	46,575	57,826	67,370	45,565
Mountain	60	72	73	27	5,782	6,498	6,136	2,857
Pacific	514	567	690	569	40,793	51,328	61,234	42,708

¹ See footnote 1, table 2.

^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 3a. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance by census region and division

Census region and division	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	December 2001	January 2002	December 2002	January 2003 ^p	December 2001	January 2002	December 2002	January 2003 ^p
United States ¹	2,440	2,146	2,470	2,286	268,893	263,821	263,775	222,186
Northeast	401	274	444	475	40,843	29,934	43,796	44,396
New England	116	58	119	68	12,809	5,852	13,823	6,928
Middle Atlantic	285	216	325	407	28,034	24,082	29,973	37,468
South	451	581	557	525	52,331	79,608	60,660	58,258
South Atlantic	185	229	290	288	19,366	33,142	32,679	32,616
East South Central	124	227	140	167	15,232	32,722	16,041	19,318
West South Central	142	125	127	70	17,733	13,744	11,940	6,324
Midwest	1,013	559	830	523	119,250	71,176	101,493	52,162
East North Central	774	437	609	401	87,719	53,645	71,477	41,608
West North Central	239	122	221	122	31,531	17,531	30,016	10,554
West	575	732	639	763	56,469	83,103	57,826	67,370
Mountain	83	83	72	73	8,547	9,315	6,498	6,136
Pacific	492	649	567	690	47,922	73,788	51,328	61,234

¹ See footnote 1, table 2.

^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 4. State distribution: Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance

State	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	February 2002	December 2002	January 2003 ^P	February 2003 ^P	February 2002	December 2002	January 2003 ^P	February 2003 ^P
Total ¹	1,383	2,470	2,286	1,311	138,984	263,775	222,186	118,288
Alabama	21	32	119	9	2,129	3,532	14,789	1,547
Alaska	(²)	3	7	(²)	(²)	175	471	(²)
Arizona	11	10	14	7	939	852	1,292	537
Arkansas	4	8	8	4	299	773	699	288
California	460	485	579	525	34,494	42,225	48,913	38,769
Colorado	10	9	16	6	976	1,013	1,540	535
Connecticut	(²)	8	16	3	(²)	801	1,508	190
Delaware	-	(²)	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	(²)
District of Columbia	(²)	(²)	4	-	(²)	(²)	350	-
Florida	86	77	83	59	5,903	5,377	5,767	4,459
Georgia	20	58	89	23	2,396	5,417	12,406	3,627
Hawaii	10	7	8	3	1,090	1,448	773	186
Idaho	13	18	19	4	1,579	1,339	1,478	996
Illinois	58	122	88	44	10,045	15,469	8,794	4,956
Indiana	25	119	34	28	2,319	20,385	3,011	2,267
Iowa	13	65	34	15	1,869	8,024	3,083	1,191
Kansas	4	22	15	5	431	3,942	1,108	2,056
Kentucky	27	79	20	14	2,963	9,849	2,512	2,174
Louisiana	13	27	19	16	2,409	1,691	1,240	1,043
Maine	(²)	8	8	(²)	(²)	604	1,201	(²)
Maryland	6	4	8	6	606	472	592	562
Massachusetts	25	63	33	18	2,406	7,495	3,162	1,620
Michigan	41	71	22	21	4,235	6,500	1,982	1,719
Minnesota	24	51	33	8	2,662	6,748	3,026	614
Mississippi	5	10	4	10	757	788	228	732
Missouri	20	58	30	15	1,510	8,606	2,351	1,922
Montana	3	4	3	(²)	225	538	204	(²)
Nebraska	5	18	7	6	564	2,015	539	830
Nevada	14	26	15	8	1,122	2,426	1,276	659
New Hampshire	(²)	11	5	-	(²)	1,210	623	-
New Jersey	39	74	49	31	6,074	7,315	4,372	3,772
New Mexico	3	5	5	-	279	330	294	-
New York	26	101	188	42	2,375	9,599	18,806	5,265
North Carolina	18	10	26	17	2,628	793	3,215	1,385
North Dakota	-	5	(²)	3	-	483	(²)	229
Ohio	50	124	151	46	4,966	11,472	16,689	4,097
Oklahoma	15	23	15	7	1,810	2,910	2,225	553
Oregon	24	45	66	24	2,576	5,250	7,672	2,036
Pennsylvania	72	150	170	126	7,685	13,059	14,290	11,496
Rhode Island	6	21	4	(²)	942	2,921	310	(²)
South Carolina	25	91	50	20	2,808	13,918	5,954	2,159
South Dakota	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Tennessee	14	19	24	12	1,175	1,872	1,789	796
Texas	75	69	28	41	9,081	6,566	2,160	3,645
Utah	6	-	(²)	-	662	-	(²)	-
Vermont	(²)	8	(²)	(²)	(²)	792	(²)	(²)
Virginia	17	45	24	13	2,061	6,298	3,266	1,263
Washington	18	27	30	15	2,495	2,230	3,405	1,511
West Virginia	3	(²)	3	(²)	166	(²)	174	(²)
Wisconsin	43	173	106	42	6,097	17,651	11,132	3,240
Wyoming	-	-	-	(²)	-	-	-	(²)
Puerto Rico	7	6	14	10	827	698	1,371	1,336

¹ See footnote 1, table 2.

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

^P = preliminary.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 4a. State distribution: Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance

State	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	December 2001	January 2002	December 2002	January 2003 ^P	December 2001	January 2002	December 2002	January 2003 ^P
Total ¹	2,440	2,146	2,470	2,286	268,893	263,821	263,775	222,186
Alabama	12	163	32	119	1,902	27,032	3,532	14,789
Alaska	3	7	3	7	237	467	175	471
Arizona	10	12	10	14	831	1,252	852	1,292
Arkansas	10	5	8	8	1,030	445	773	699
California	406	563	485	579	39,239	62,844	42,225	48,913
Colorado	14	13	9	16	1,295	1,487	1,013	1,540
Connecticut	9	5	8	16	674	428	801	1,508
Delaware	4	(²)	(²)	(²)	521	(²)	(²)	(²)
District of Columbia	(²)	3	(²)	4	(²)	499	(²)	350
Florida	54	78	77	83	4,136	9,173	5,377	5,767
Georgia	15	46	58	89	1,268	10,630	5,417	12,406
Hawaii	5	14	7	8	494	1,302	1,448	773
Idaho	17	13	18	19	1,914	1,054	1,339	1,478
Illinois	130	89	122	88	15,387	12,951	15,469	8,794
Indiana	77	36	119	34	9,516	5,101	20,385	3,011
Iowa	63	32	65	34	7,523	3,982	8,024	3,083
Kansas	25	16	22	15	6,065	1,331	3,942	1,108
Kentucky	74	30	79	20	9,912	2,565	9,849	2,512
Louisiana	24	20	27	19	1,619	2,249	1,691	1,240
Maine	7	5	8	8	571	616	604	1,201
Maryland	6	11	4	8	451	998	472	592
Massachusetts	52	30	63	33	5,534	2,867	7,495	3,162
Michigan	298	82	71	22	34,681	8,915	6,500	1,982
Minnesota	55	29	51	33	6,181	2,913	6,748	3,026
Mississippi	11	7	10	4	740	584	788	228
Missouri	70	39	58	30	8,799	8,709	8,606	2,351
Montana	4	(²)	4	3	728	(²)	538	204
Nebraska	19	4	18	7	2,324	466	2,015	539
Nevada	30	31	26	15	3,202	4,133	2,426	1,276
New Hampshire	17	7	11	5	1,930	1,001	1,210	623
New Jersey	45	49	74	49	5,416	7,066	7,315	4,372
New Mexico	4	4	5	5	246	535	330	294
New York	35	27	101	188	3,026	2,481	9,599	18,806
North Carolina	20	25	10	26	1,869	3,386	793	3,215
North Dakota	4	(²)	5	(²)	352	(²)	483	(²)
Ohio	123	158	124	151	11,562	18,614	11,472	16,689
Oklahoma	19	8	23	15	3,214	778	2,910	2,225
Oregon	54	39	45	66	5,946	5,278	5,250	7,672
Pennsylvania	205	140	150	170	19,592	14,535	13,059	14,290
Rhode Island	19	7	21	4	2,288	694	2,921	310
South Carolina	36	33	91	50	5,049	3,753	13,918	5,954
South Dakota	3	(²)	(²)	(²)	287	(²)	(²)	(²)
Tennessee	27	27	19	24	2,678	2,541	1,872	1,789
Texas	89	92	69	28	11,870	10,272	6,566	2,160
Utah	4	7	-	(²)	331	551	-	(²)
Vermont	12	4	8	(²)	1,812	246	792	(²)
Virginia	47	27	45	24	5,875	3,303	6,298	3,266
Washington	24	26	27	30	2,006	3,897	2,230	3,405
West Virginia	(²)	4	(²)	3	(²)	258	(²)	174
Wisconsin	146	72	173	106	16,573	8,064	17,651	11,132
Wyoming	-	(²)	-	-	-	(²)	-	-
Puerto Rico	9	8	6	14	1,281	1,020	698	1,371

¹ See footnote 1, table 2.

^P = preliminary.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.