

News

United States
Department
of Labor



Bureau of Labor Statistics

Washington, D.C. 20212

Technical information:
<http://www.bls.gov/mls/>

(202) 691-6392

USDL 02-627

Media contact:

691-5902

For release: 10:00 A.M. EST
Wednesday, November 13, 2002

EXTENDED MASS LAYOFFS IN THE THIRD QUARTER OF 2002

In the third quarter of 2002, 1,309 mass layoff actions were taken by employers that resulted in the separation of 284,154 workers from their jobs for at least 31 days, according to preliminary figures released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. For the third consecutive quarter, both the total number of layoff events and the number of separations were lower than in the same quarter a year earlier. (See table A.) The decline from third quarter 2001 was most notable in air transportation and in hotels and motels. For the first three quarters of 2002, the number of worker separations totaled 1,050,546, down from 1,209,243 during the same period in 2001.

Layoffs due to internal company restructuring accounted for 29 percent of events and resulted in 89,071 separations, the highest for a third quarter on record. The completion of seasonal work accounted for 23 percent of all events and 84,499 separations. Permanent closure of worksites occurred in 21 percent of all events and affected 74,000 workers, down from 77,725 workers in July-September 2001. Thirty-eight percent of the employers with layoffs in the third quarter indicated that they anticipated some type of recall, somewhat higher than a year ago.

Industry Distribution of Extended Layoffs

Extended mass layoff separations occurred in 411 of the 1,197 detailed industries for which data are available. Manufacturing industries accounted for 38 percent of private-sector layoff events and 37 percent of all separations during July-September 2002. A year earlier, manufacturing accounted for 41 percent of private-sector events and 35 percent of separations. Layoff activity in this sector was concentrated in computer and electronic products (19,565, mainly in semiconductors and related devices), followed by food manufacturing (19,484, largely in fruit and vegetable canning) and transportation equipment (14,618, mostly in aircraft manufacturing). (See table 1.)

Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting accounted for 11 percent of private-sector layoff events and 15 percent of all separations, with nearly all the layoff activity concentrated in agriculture and forestry support activities. Layoffs in administrative and waste services comprised 9 percent of events and 10 percent of separations, mostly in temporary help services. Cutbacks in transportation and warehousing accounted for an additional 6 percent of events and 9 percent of separations, mainly in general long distance freight trucking. Extended mass layoffs in retail trade accounted for an additional 4 percent of events and 6 percent of all separations, mostly in general merchandise stores.

Table A. Selected measures of extended mass layoff activity

Period	Layoff events	Separations	Initial claimants
1998			
January-March	1,320	208,082	247,315
April-June	1,563	391,461	402,276
July-September	1,234	248,054	256,803
October-December	1,734	379,976	325,990
1999			
January-March	1,509	277,780	252,122
April-June	1,444	294,968	242,464
July-September	1,097	241,725	189,973
October-December	1,625	334,794	287,685
2000			
January-March	1,330	254,646	221,368
April-June	1,271	258,608	231,471
July-September	1,014	230,103	189,250
October-December	2,005	427,070	376,611
2001			
January-March	1,765	342,954	340,210
April-June ^r	2,072	481,886	401,270
July-September ^r	1,815	384,403	370,942
October-December ^r	2,698	542,221	502,287
2002			
January-March ^r	1,748	333,609	314,966
April-June ^r	1,905	432,783	347,321
July-September ^p	1,309	284,154	193,385

p=preliminary.

r=revised.

Layoffs in government establishments accounted for 5 percent of all events and separations, mostly in educational services.

Reasons for Extended Layoff

Layoffs due to the completion of seasonal work accounted for 23 percent of the extended layoff events and resulted in 84,499 separations in the third quarter. (See table 2.) These layoffs were most numerous among workers in agriculture and forestry support services (largely among farm labor contractors), in food manufacturing (mainly in fruit and vegetable canning), and in crop production (mostly in grape vineyards).

Internal company restructuring (bankruptcy, business ownership change, financial difficulty, and reorganization) accounted for 29 percent of layoff events and resulted in 89,071 separations. These layoffs were mostly among workers in truck transportation and in computer and electronic product manufacturing.

Lack of demand for products and services (slack work) accounted for 19 percent of events and resulted in 39,274 separations during the third quarter, mostly in transportation equipment and in computer and electronic product manufacturing.

Table B. Summary of employer expectations of a recall from extended layoff, third quarter 2001–third quarter 2002

Nature of the recall	Percentage of events				
	III 2001	IV 2001	I 2002	II 2002 ^r	III 2002 ^p
Anticipate a recall	35.7	49.1	35.3	52.8	37.7
Timeframe					
Within 6 months	74.7	80.8	77.3	82.0	77.3
Within 3 months.....	47.4	30.8	46.5	57.4	51.8
Size					
At least half.....	76.5	87.3	84.9	91.3	82.4
All workers.....	29.8	36.2	27.7	42.8	32.2

p=preliminary.

r=revised.

Recall Expectations

Thirty-eight percent of employers reporting an extended layoff in the third quarter of 2002 indicated they anticipated some type of recall. This compares with 36 percent of the employers anticipating a recall a year earlier. (See table B.) Most of the employers not expecting a recall were in computer and electronic products manufacturing and administrative and support services.

Among establishments expecting a recall, most employers expected to recall over one-half of the separated employees and to do so within 6 months. Thirty-two percent of the employers expected to extend the offer to all laid-off workers.

Excluding layoff events due to seasonal work and vacation period (in which 92 percent of the employers expected a recall), employers expected to recall laid-off workers in 20 percent of the events, the smallest proportion since the program began in 1995. In layoff events due to internal company restructuring, employers anticipated a recall in only 5 percent of the events.

Size of Extended Layoff

Layoff events during the third quarter continued to be concentrated at the lower end of the extended layoff-size spectrum, with 58 percent involving fewer than 150 workers. These events, however, accounted for only 24 percent of all separations. (See table C.) Separations involving 500 or more workers accounted for 40 percent of all separations, up from 35 percent a year earlier. The average size of layoffs (as measured by separations per layoff event) differed widely by industry, ranging from a low of 75 separations in accommodations to a high of 511 in amusement, gambling, and recreation.

Initial Claimant Characteristics

A total of 193,385 initial claimants for unemployment insurance were associated with extended mass layoffs in the third quarter of 2002. Of these claimants, 15 percent were black, 44 percent were women,

Table C. Distribution of extended layoff events by size of layoff, July-September 2002^P

Size	Layoff events		Separations	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	1,309	100.0	284,154	100.0
50-99.....	476	36.4	33,403	11.8
100-149.....	288	22.0	33,498	11.8
150-199.....	151	11.5	24,833	8.7
200-299.....	171	13.1	39,920	14.0
300-499.....	107	8.2	39,820	14.0
500-999.....	79	6.0	51,078	18.0
1,000 or more...	37	2.8	61,602	21.7

p=preliminary.

18 percent were Hispanic, and 15 percent were 55 years of age or older. (See table 3.) Thirty-nine percent of claimants were 30 to 44 years of age. Among the civilian labor force for the same period, 12 percent were black, 46 percent were women, 11 percent were Hispanic, and 14 percent were 55 years of age or older. Thirty-seven percent of the civilian labor force were ages 30 to 44.

Geographic Distribution

In the third quarter, the number of separations due to extended mass layoff events was highest in the West (107,579), followed by the Midwest (64,504), the South (61,735), and the Northeast (50,336). (See table 4.) Extended mass layoffs in the West were mainly in agricultural and forestry support activities, food manufacturing, and crop production.

All four regions reported over-the-year decreases in separations, with the largest decrease occurring in the West (-34,093). Seven of the nine geographic divisions reported over-the-year declines in laid-off workers, with the largest declines in the East North Central, Middle Atlantic, and Pacific divisions. Separations rose in the New England and West North Central divisions.

Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, the largest number of worker separations occurred in California (77,504), followed by Illinois (28,695). These two states accounted for 31 percent of total layoff events and 37 percent of the separations during the third quarter of 2002. They were followed by Texas (17,753), Florida (16,041), and New York (14,766). (See table 5.) After excluding the substantial impact of seasonal work, California still reported the most laid-off workers (33,708), largely due to layoffs in computer and electronic product manufacturing and in administrative and support services.

Over the year, California reported the greatest decrease in laid-off workers (-21,324), followed by New York (-17,488) and Nevada (-13,251). The largest increases occurred in Kansas (+7,277) and Washington (+4,592).

Note

The quarterly series on extended mass layoffs cover layoffs of at least 31-days duration that involve 50 or more individuals from a single establishment filing initial claims for unemployment insurance during a consecutive 5-week period. Approximately 30 days after a mass layoff is triggered at an establishment, the employer is contacted for additional information. Data for the third quarter are preliminary and subject to revision. This release also includes revised data for previous quarters. Data are not seasonally adjusted, but survey data suggest that there is a seasonal pattern to layoffs. Thus, comparisons between consecutive quarters should not be used as an indicator of trend. For additional information about the program, see the Technical Note.

The report on Mass Layoffs in October 2002 will be issued on Tuesday, November 26, 2002.

Technical Note

The Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program is a federal-state program which 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. Establishments which have at least 50 initial claims filed against them during a consecutive 5-week period are contacted by the state agency to determine whether these separations are of at least 31 days duration, and, if so, information is obtained on the total number of persons separated and the reasons for these separations. Establishments are identified according to industry classification and location, and unemployment insurance claimants are identified by such demographic factors as age, race, sex, ethnic group, and place of residence. The program yields information on an individual's entire spell of unemployment, to the point when regular unemployment insurance benefits are exhausted.

The MLS program was resumed in April 1995; it had been terminated in November 1992 due to lack of funding. However, due to changes in concepts and definitions, data from the resumed program are not comparable to earlier data.

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

Establishment. A unit at a single physical location at which predominantly one type of economic activity is conducted.

Extended layoff event. Fifty or more initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits from an establishment during a 5-week period, with at least 50 workers separated for more than 30 days.

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.

Layoff. The separation of persons from an employer as part of a mass layoff event. (See below.) Such layoffs involve both persons subject to recall and those who are terminated by the establishment.

Mass layoff. Fifty or more initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits from an establishment beginning in a given month, regardless of duration.

Worksite closure. The full closure of either multi-unit or single-unit establishments or the partial closure of a multi-unit establishment where entire worksites affected by layoffs are closed or planned to be closed.

Table 1. Industry distribution: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, selected quarters, 2001 and 2002

Industry	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	III 2001 ^f	II 2002 ^f	III 2002 ^p	III 2001 ^f	II 2002 ^f	III 2002 ^p	III 2001 ^f	II 2002 ^f	III 2002 ^p
Total ¹	1,815	1,905	1,309	384,403	432,783	284,154	370,942	347,321	193,385
Total, private	1,772	1,767	1,246	372,736	384,271	271,350	360,044	317,394	184,334
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	143	142	131	42,345	39,713	40,198	24,345	23,206	11,727
Mining	11	15	9	3,054	2,792	1,342	2,440	2,486	1,282
Utilities	3	8	(²)	1,483	1,379	(²)	1,265	1,259	(²)
Construction	77	129	61	9,731	20,264	7,759	11,652	22,964	8,426
Manufacturing	722	485	475	129,038	87,948	99,791	140,518	84,359	74,457
Food	63	73	50	11,491	14,805	19,484	10,716	13,117	7,350
Beverage and tobacco products	(²)	6	5	(²)	1,736	487	(²)	1,020	359
Textile mills	25	12	18	4,149	2,632	2,950	4,833	2,334	2,883
Textile product mills	9	-	(²)	763	-	(²)	903	-	(²)
Apparel	54	33	31	10,741	4,316	7,109	10,931	5,505	5,405
Leather and allied products	5	(²)	6	446	(²)	484	521	(²)	440
Wood products	5	13	12	765	1,269	1,551	996	1,889	1,446
Paper	21	17	14	4,226	2,876	1,959	3,696	2,183	1,729
Printing and related support activities	7	17	9	1,870	2,744	1,262	950	2,121	936
Petroleum and coal products	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Chemicals	23	14	9	5,589	1,708	2,440	3,618	1,653	927
Plastics and rubber products	19	10	16	2,867	2,265	2,434	2,922	1,430	1,705
Nonmetallic mineral products	8	9	9	1,036	1,496	1,180	1,338	1,828	998
Primary metals	45	29	29	6,963	4,216	4,540	9,265	5,612	4,631
Fabricated metal products	55	19	22	8,786	2,326	3,535	9,312	2,840	2,219
Machinery	72	33	39	12,819	6,885	6,448	14,233	5,566	7,304
Computer and electronic products	168	91	101	30,822	15,897	19,565	32,401	16,062	16,273
Electrical equipment and appliances	35	25	26	7,398	3,541	4,792	10,054	4,371	3,981
Transportation equipment	63	57	53	12,194	14,936	14,618	16,622	12,476	11,346
Furniture and related products	24	15	9	3,258	2,845	1,333	4,426	2,757	1,475
Miscellaneous manufacturing	16	8	12	2,375	979	2,537	2,359	1,107	2,399
Wholesale trade	51	44	34	5,561	6,432	5,280	6,064	5,621	3,568
Retail trade	96	105	54	20,009	38,380	15,430	19,574	28,321	8,840
Transportation and warehousing	123	131	77	49,434	25,748	23,644	39,847	23,939	17,822
Information	82	96	65	14,867	21,271	12,586	13,416	22,500	10,969
Finance and insurance	49	46	47	9,898	8,729	9,012	8,021	7,632	7,016
Real estate and rental and leasing	7	3	(²)	2,960	790	(²)	1,318	788	(²)
Professional and technical services	58	82	55	10,906	26,793	8,374	9,735	14,942	6,476
Management of companies and enterprises	3	4	(²)	700	1,017	(²)	691	1,242	(²)
Administrative and waste services	126	143	118	25,234	27,392	28,221	30,667	31,989	22,446
Educational services	3	7	7	212	918	754	200	830	646
Health care and social assistance	30	129	37	3,444	16,728	4,017	2,660	14,536	2,918
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	20	49	22	5,841	24,924	6,685	2,965	4,902	1,898
Accommodation and food services	143	95	31	34,024	24,824	3,705	39,451	19,416	2,831
Other services, except public administration	16	53	12	2,410	8,149	1,929	1,974	6,382	1,254
Unclassified	9	1	-	1,585	80	-	3,241	80	-
Government	43	138	63	11,667	48,512	12,804	10,898	29,927	9,051
Federal	14	17	8	3,955	5,610	1,879	3,551	6,158	1,440
State	6	13	13	1,021	4,489	2,770	1,253	4,518	2,471
Local	23	108	42	6,691	38,413	8,155	6,094	19,251	5,140

¹ For the third quarter of 2002, data on layoffs were reported by employers in all states and the District of Columbia.

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

^p = preliminary.

^f = revised.

NOTE: Beginning with data for January 2002, the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) is the basis for the assignment

and tabulation of economic data by industry. NAICS is the product of a cooperative effort on the part of the statistical agencies of the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Due to differences in NAICS and SIC structures, data by industry for 2002 will not be comparable to the SIC-based data for earlier years. However, the quarterly historical industry series from second quarter 1995 to fourth quarter 2001 are available on both SIC and NAICS bases. Dash represents zero.

Table 2. Reason for separation: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, selected quarters, 2001 and 2002

Reason for separation	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	III 2001 ^r	II 2002 ^r	III 2002 ^p	III 2001 ^r	II 2002 ^r	III 2002 ^p	III 2001 ^r	II 2002 ^r	III 2002 ^p
Total, all reasons ¹	1,815	1,905	1,309	384,403	432,783	284,154	370,942	347,321	193,385
Automation	(²)	3	3	(²)	298	406	(²)	570	238
Bankruptcy	62	51	52	17,171	15,232	21,947	11,632	10,972	14,598
Business ownership change	56	41	41	11,907	7,079	10,918	11,519	5,630	5,801
Contract cancellation	48	38	52	8,805	5,227	12,665	8,496	5,581	6,345
Contract completed	123	242	147	19,568	45,505	23,695	22,125	54,031	25,070
Domestic relocation	25	25	25	4,564	4,936	4,396	4,071	3,710	2,566
Energy-related	5	(²)	(²)	944	(²)	(²)	1,692	(²)	(²)
Financial difficulty	183	124	114	45,805	37,380	22,288	36,973	28,002	16,394
Import competition	27	16	16	5,433	4,427	2,880	5,402	3,502	2,088
Labor dispute	8	6	4	2,887	992	814	2,602	1,043	808
Material shortage	4	4	-	450	949	-	421	718	-
Model changeover	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Natural disaster	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-
Non-natural disaster	9	4	(²)	2,185	399	(²)	1,713	408	(²)
Overseas relocation	21	13	19	4,297	4,212	4,691	3,098	2,096	2,846
Plant or machine repair	8	7	7	785	1,526	825	943	1,466	632
Product line discontinued	6	10	10	732	969	1,548	557	997	936
Reorganization within company	184	193	170	37,563	34,015	33,918	35,743	34,988	25,766
Seasonal work	303	659	299	76,331	177,013	84,499	54,583	112,549	35,937
Slack work	530	278	252	97,137	50,019	39,274	122,626	52,602	35,040
Vacation period	54	84	15	11,535	22,753	3,594	8,166	11,924	2,067
Weather-related	-	8	(²)	-	895	(²)	-	895	(²)
Other	103	48	39	25,794	10,959	6,791	25,905	8,044	7,235
Not reported	52	46	39	10,134	6,928	8,348	10,741	6,812	8,328

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

^p = preliminary.

^r = revised.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 3. State and selected claimant characteristics: Extended mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, second and third quarters, 2002

State	Layoff events		Total initial claimants		Percent of total							
	II 2002 ^r	III 2002 ^p	II 2002 ^r	III 2002 ^p	Black		Hispanic origin		Women		Persons age 55 and over	
					II 2002 ^r	III 2002 ^p	II 2002 ^r	III 2002 ^p	II 2002 ^r	III 2002 ^p	II 2002 ^r	III 2002 ^p
Total ¹	1,905	1,309	347,321	193,385	18.4	14.8	18.1	18.2	51.2	43.7	16.0	15.5
Alabama	29	(²)	4,511	(²)	53.2	41.1	7.7	.5	60.9	23.2	16.4	33.0
Alaska	5	-	635	-	4.4	-	1.9	-	55.4	-	16.9	-
Arizona	50	28	9,180	3,974	1.9	4.7	60.5	45.8	48.1	39.4	14.3	12.8
Arkansas	9	3	736	191	50.4	22.5	1.4	7.9	66.2	54.5	11.7	12.6
California	343	302	59,105	36,640	6.6	5.7	43.5	42.7	45.9	44.5	13.2	14.0
Colorado	20	21	2,547	2,578	5.8	7.2	17.1	12.8	60.1	41.6	11.4	12.6
Connecticut	30	12	4,754	1,470	10.9	13.5	8.2	7.8	62.9	49.1	15.4	16.3
Delaware	(²)	-	(²)	-	23.9	-	1.6	-	48.4	-	12.5	-
District of Columbia	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	57.8	56.0	1.9	.6	78.5	68.0	15.6	9.1
Florida	183	99	29,656	12,735	28.8	22.2	23.3	13.5	49.9	46.4	18.2	19.8
Georgia	16	15	3,106	2,400	60.4	48.6	.4	6.3	66.9	49.9	13.3	9.3
Hawaii	5	(²)	445	(²)	.2	.9	12.4	8.7	54.2	13.7	34.4	15.1
Idaho	6	(²)	573	(²)	1.4	-	18.3	40.9	60.7	65.2	15.2	25.8
Illinois	162	109	35,133	16,792	24.0	25.9	8.7	11.5	53.0	44.1	15.2	12.3
Indiana	41	26	5,965	4,721	23.8	6.4	3.5	2.5	66.5	30.9	19.0	15.0
Iowa	7	5	615	476	.7	.8	1.0	.2	40.2	33.8	17.6	14.9
Kansas	17	15	2,360	4,678	15.4	14.6	2.2	3.3	57.9	35.2	15.6	15.3
Kentucky	21	21	2,241	2,608	6.3	3.5	.1	.8	53.1	51.8	17.7	18.9
Louisiana	38	12	4,936	1,078	58.4	49.4	2.7	2.6	68.2	54.5	13.0	9.6
Maine	14	(²)	1,517	(²)	.4	-	.2	-	45.4	21.1	10.5	13.6
Maryland	14	6	1,757	838	58.5	37.0	1.0	1.7	66.6	33.2	15.3	27.3
Massachusetts	51	42	9,945	6,298	9.0	5.5	3.1	2.1	61.0	48.5	17.7	17.9
Michigan	28	11	4,969	1,425	19.7	22.6	5.1	1.8	50.4	57.3	15.7	16.2
Minnesota	31	22	6,225	2,718	6.7	3.5	2.3	2.0	57.2	41.1	16.8	14.8
Mississippi	8	6	796	692	66.8	74.0	1.0	.1	65.2	51.3	8.8	12.3
Missouri	54	24	8,330	3,835	27.6	21.3	1.8	1.4	67.8	56.1	22.7	15.8
Montana	6	-	432	-	.7	-	3.2	-	56.0	-	13.2	-
Nebraska	(²)	4	(²)	421	6.1	12.4	2.5	2.9	44.3	39.2	18.2	15.4
Nevada	5	10	614	921	28.5	7.8	19.5	21.2	70.4	28.7	14.7	22.1
New Hampshire	(²)	-	(²)	-	2.1	-	-	-	21.0	-	8.6	-
New Jersey	85	56	17,638	6,617	21.6	22.1	13.0	15.9	63.9	53.8	26.2	20.3
New Mexico	7	(²)	704	(²)	1.0	.8	39.3	54.9	50.6	35.4	12.1	19.2
New York	69	86	12,158	13,405	13.2	16.6	6.5	8.6	47.6	49.6	15.5	17.5
North Carolina	37	31	6,230	5,062	50.2	29.2	3.2	1.8	54.7	46.2	13.8	16.2
North Dakota	8	-	1,348	-	.7	-	2.9	-	39.8	-	14.4	-
Ohio	62	50	10,873	7,330	16.7	13.5	1.6	1.6	43.9	30.0	15.1	18.5
Oklahoma	7	4	1,190	597	17.1	18.4	2.3	13.2	55.9	29.3	16.3	13.6
Oregon	34	25	5,727	2,884	3.0	2.9	11.9	9.3	47.4	41.3	18.6	14.9
Pennsylvania	105	59	25,206	11,568	10.5	6.9	2.6	3.1	48.7	36.3	20.4	18.2
Rhode Island	4	3	330	230	6.7	3.5	25.5	29.6	47.0	46.1	23.9	20.4
South Carolina	7	7	1,008	942	44.4	54.0	.1	.1	57.3	59.9	6.0	2.0
South Dakota	(²)	-	(²)	-	-	-	-	-	66.8	-	20.2	-
Tennessee	17	19	2,941	1,373	24.2	29.1	-	-	56.2	42.8	14.3	21.0
Texas	108	77	34,320	21,218	22.4	18.2	33.9	36.0	40.6	41.7	10.2	12.1
Utah	10	(²)	1,071	(²)	1.7	1.1	14.4	7.1	56.7	23.3	9.3	26.1
Vermont	11	(²)	1,066	(²)	.4	2.2	.1	1.2	44.9	25.1	18.3	14.3
Virginia	27	20	5,208	2,711	41.9	33.3	.9	.7	58.7	60.7	19.5	19.5
Washington	55	41	10,023	6,197	4.7	4.4	15.1	22.4	40.5	43.3	17.0	15.0
West Virginia	7	5	785	516	.4	.2	-	-	18.3	24.0	16.2	15.9
Wisconsin	39	18	5,836	3,035	9.5	5.2	3.1	4.0	51.7	44.4	19.2	16.8
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	17	12	3,378	2,742	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	45.1	51.7	7.6	7.3

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

³ Data are not available.

^p = preliminary.

^r = revised.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 4. Census region and division: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, selected quarters, 2001 and 2002

Census region and division	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	III 2001 ^r	II 2002 ^r	III 2002 ^p	III 2001 ^r	II 2002 ^r	III 2002 ^p	III 2001 ^r	II 2002 ^r	III 2002 ^p
United States ¹	1,815	1,905	1,309	384,403	432,783	284,154	370,942	347,321	193,385
Northeast	374	371	262	70,465	71,340	50,336	77,081	72,847	40,412
New England	86	112	61	14,014	24,327	15,329	14,175	17,845	8,822
Middle Atlantic	288	259	201	56,451	47,013	35,007	62,906	55,002	31,590
South	425	533	329	86,569	105,577	61,735	91,799	100,935	53,321
South Atlantic	252	296	185	41,118	59,060	32,682	47,477	49,264	25,379
East South Central	73	75	48	14,685	13,902	8,204	12,289	10,489	4,858
West South Central	100	162	96	30,766	32,615	20,849	32,033	41,182	23,084
Midwest	355	455	284	85,697	99,134	64,504	74,381	82,483	45,431
East North Central	279	332	214	67,808	74,519	46,031	57,994	62,776	33,303
West North Central	76	123	70	17,889	24,615	18,473	16,387	19,707	12,128
West	661	546	434	141,672	156,732	107,579	127,681	91,056	54,221
Mountain	101	104	64	27,845	55,897	14,199	29,252	15,121	8,281
Pacific	560	442	370	113,827	100,835	93,380	98,429	75,935	45,940

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

^p = preliminary.

^r = revised.

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 5. State distribution: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, selected quarters, 2001 and 2002

State	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	III 2001 ^r	II 2002 ^r	III 2002 ^p	III 2001 ^r	II 2002 ^r	III 2002 ^p	III 2001 ^r	II 2002 ^r	III 2002 ^p
Total ¹	1,815	1,905	1,309	384,403	432,783	284,154	370,942	347,321	193,385
Alabama	24	29	(²)	4,599	5,154	(²)	3,684	4,511	(²)
Alaska	-	5	-	-	635	-	-	635	-
Arizona	26	50	28	4,290	26,095	8,295	3,895	9,180	3,974
Arkansas	5	9	3	1,222	1,206	542	1,389	736	191
California	465	343	302	98,828	80,590	77,504	82,650	59,105	36,640
Colorado	20	20	21	4,780	21,872	3,111	4,451	2,547	2,578
Connecticut	7	30	12	1,828	6,512	3,590	1,149	4,754	1,470
Delaware	3	(²)	-	455	(²)	-	445	(²)	-
District of Columbia	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Florida	144	183	99	22,952	37,564	16,041	27,686	29,656	12,735
Georgia	19	16	15	2,686	3,518	3,101	2,660	3,106	2,400
Hawaii	22	5	(²)	3,185	475	(²)	5,587	445	(²)
Idaho	6	6	(²)	1,249	1,543	(²)	851	573	(²)
Illinois	127	162	109	41,015	45,891	28,695	29,316	35,133	16,792
Indiana	33	41	26	7,014	12,060	5,524	7,165	5,965	4,721
Iowa	15	7	5	2,701	693	556	2,752	615	476
Kansas	6	17	15	804	3,654	8,081	714	2,360	4,678
Kentucky	18	21	21	4,536	2,953	3,876	3,822	2,241	2,608
Louisiana	15	38	12	2,416	7,298	1,761	2,621	4,936	1,078
Maine	8	14	(²)	1,160	2,176	(²)	814	1,517	(²)
Maryland	5	14	6	829	2,317	1,495	469	1,757	838
Massachusetts	59	51	42	9,256	14,054	10,011	10,534	9,945	6,298
Michigan	42	28	11	6,407	5,100	3,427	7,944	4,969	1,425
Minnesota	22	31	22	7,113	8,765	4,336	6,456	6,225	2,718
Mississippi	7	8	6	1,789	1,310	1,057	1,017	796	692
Missouri	30	54	24	6,469	9,303	4,741	5,624	8,330	3,835
Montana	(²)	6	-	(²)	1,015	-	(²)	432	-
Nebraska	(²)	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	759	(²)	(²)	421
Nevada	34	5	10	14,237	703	986	16,535	614	921
New Hampshire	7	(²)	-	1,270	(²)	-	1,163	(²)	-
New Jersey	53	85	56	9,516	17,297	8,382	10,347	17,638	6,617
New Mexico	5	7	(²)	1,275	1,257	(²)	1,275	704	(²)
New York	139	69	86	32,254	12,225	14,766	26,393	12,158	13,405
North Carolina	45	37	31	9,221	8,112	7,453	8,505	6,230	5,062
North Dakota	(²)	8	-	(²)	1,575	-	(²)	1,348	-
Ohio	44	62	50	6,843	6,789	5,711	7,273	10,873	7,330
Oklahoma	11	7	4	1,371	962	793	3,456	1,190	597
Oregon	30	34	25	4,491	6,239	3,742	4,445	5,727	2,884
Pennsylvania	96	105	59	14,681	17,491	11,859	26,166	25,206	11,568
Rhode Island	4	4	3	387	261	344	361	330	230
South Carolina	13	7	7	1,332	490	797	2,881	1,008	942
South Dakota	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-
Tennessee	24	17	19	3,761	4,485	3,052	3,766	2,941	1,373
Texas	69	108	77	25,757	23,149	17,753	24,567	34,320	21,218
Utah	8	10	(²)	1,854	3,412	(²)	1,712	1,071	(²)
Vermont	(²)	11	(²)	(²)	1,066	(²)	(²)	1,066	(²)
Virginia	18	27	20	2,256	5,128	2,926	3,638	5,208	2,711
Washington	43	55	41	7,323	12,896	11,915	5,747	10,023	6,197
West Virginia	3	7	5	432	812	694	238	785	516
Wisconsin	33	39	18	6,529	4,679	2,674	6,296	5,836	3,035
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	17	17	12	4,987	2,760	2,616	3,641	3,378	2,742

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

^r = revised.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

^p = preliminary.