

Extended Mass Layoffs in 1999



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Introduction

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) conducts the mass layoffs program to provide information on the events leading to worker dislocation and the characteristics of dislocated workers. Each month, BLS reports on the number of mass layoff actions by employers, and each quarter there is a separate report on the number and characteristics of those mass layoffs that last more than 30 days. This report extends that analysis for the entire 1999 calendar year, providing information on the industry, geographic distribution, and size of mass layoffs, the demographic characteristics of those claiming unemployment insurance, the expectation of recall, and the extent of permanent worksite closures.

In 1999, 5,675 extended mass layoffs by employers resulted in the separation of approximately 1.1 million workers from their jobs. Total annual layoff event and separation figures have remained quite consistent since April 1995, except in 1998, when an automobile strike caused plant shutdowns in the transportation equipment and related industries. In 1998, a total of about 1.2 million workers were laid off in 5,851 layoff events. (See table 1.) Over the 1998-99 period, the annual average national unemployment rate decreased from 4.5 percent to 4.2 percent, and non-farm payroll employment increased by 2.3 percent, or approximately 2.9 million jobs.

This report presents recent data from the BLS Mass Layoffs Statistics (MLS) program. Extended mass layoffs refer to layoffs of at least 31 days' duration that involve the filing of initial claims for unemployment insurance by 50 or more individuals from a single establishment during a consecutive 5-week period. Additional information about the program is provided in the Technical Note that follows the tables.

Highlights

Industry distribution of 1999 mass layoffs

- One-third of all layoff events and separations in the private sector occurred in manufacturing industries. Layoffs among durable-goods manufacturers were most prevalent in transportation equipment (primarily aircraft, motor

vehicle parts and accessories, and shipbuilding), electrical equipment (largely semiconductors), and industrial equipment. The number of laid-off workers in transportation equipment declined 61 percent between 1998, when there were large plant shutdowns related to an automobile strike, and 1999. (See table 2.)

- Agriculture accounted for 17 percent of all layoff events and 18 percent of all separations in the private sector, due mostly to seasonal layoffs in farm labor contracting, crop preparation, and the production of grapes and of vegetables and melons. More than four-fifths of the agriculture events and separations occurred in California. Layoff events and separations in agriculture reached their highest annual totals since April 1995. (See table 2.)

- Employers involved in food production, processing, and distribution accounted for 28 percent (325,053) of all separations, a record high level for that industry. High-technology-intensive industries also reported their highest annual number of workers separated (59,625) in 1999. (See table 2.)

- Among the 82 industry groups (two-digit Standard Industrial Classification code) identified in the MLS program, the number of separated workers declined in 42 industry groups during 1999, with the largest decreases occurring in transportation equipment and electronic equipment. Thirty-eight industry groups experienced an increase, about the same as in 1998.

Reason for layoff

- Two-fifths of all layoff events and separations in 1999 were due to the end of seasonal work, the reason most cited by employers. (See table 3.) These layoffs occurred primarily in food production (agriculture and food processing) establishments located in California.

- Internal company-restructuring layoffs reached their highest level, rising 34 percent over the year to 251,478 separations. (See table 3.) These layoffs occurred primarily in the manufacturing (largely aircraft and semiconductors) and retail trade (mostly department stores) sectors.

- Layoffs caused by slack work or labor dispute posted the sharpest over-the-year declines (-69,599 and -50,269, respectively) in 1999, reflecting the resolution of large work stoppages in the automobile industry that had occurred in 1998. (See table 3.)

Size of layoff

- Layoff events in 1999 were concentrated at the lower end of the layoff-size spectrum, with 60 percent involving fewer than 150 workers. These layoffs, however, accounted for only 26 percent of all separations. Separations involving 500 or more workers accounted for 34 percent of all separations. (See table 4.)

- Layoffs averaged 202 separations per layoff event in 1999. Among private-sector establishments, employers in retail trade (largely furniture and general merchandise stores) reported the highest average layoff size (292 workers). Construction establishments (mainly special trade contracting) had the lowest average layoff size (147 workers). (See table 5.)

- An average of 559 workers were laid off from establishments experiencing secondary effects of labor disputes, the highest average size among all reasons for layoff; plant or machine repair layoffs accounted for the smallest average layoff size (117 workers). Worksite closures caused an average of 271 workers to be separated from their jobs. (See table 5.)

Initial claimants

- A total of 970,743 initial claimants for unemployment insurance were associated with mass layoffs in 1999. Of these claimants, 14 percent were black, 42 percent were women, 25 percent were Hispanic, and 13 percent were 55 years of age or older. About 2 out of 5 claimants were between the ages of 30 and 44. Among the civilian labor force for the same period, 12 percent were black, 47 percent were women, 11 percent were Hispanic, and 13 percent were 55 years of age or older. Forty percent of the civilian labor force was between the ages of 30 and 44. (See table 6.)

- Nine out of every ten initial claimants in agriculture were of Hispanic origin. Women accounted for at least 3 out of every 5 claimants laid off from finance, insurance, and real estate, retail trade, and government establishments. (See tables 7 and 8.)

Duration of insured unemployment

- The duration of insured unemployment (as measured by the period of continued claims for unemployment insurance following the initial claim) was longest in North Carolina and New Mexico, followed by Kansas, Alabama, and

Washington. (See definition of "continued claim" in the Technical Note.) Claimants separated from employers in Nebraska, Hawaii, and Minnesota experienced the shortest spells of unemployment in extended mass layoff events. Florida reported the highest proportion of claimants exhausting unemployment insurance benefits in 1999 layoff events, followed by Arizona and New Mexico. (See table 9.)

- Claimants laid off from finance, insurance, and real estate establishments (specifically insurance carriers and holding and other investment offices) experienced the longest spell of insured unemployment, followed by mining (largely coal mining) and wholesale trade. Averaging the shortest jobless duration were claimants laid off from transportation and public utilities (primarily local and interurban passenger transit), construction, and services establishments (mostly museums, botanical and zoological gardens, and motion picture production). Benefit exhaustion rates were highest among agricultural workers (largely agricultural services), while transportation and public utilities had the lowest rates. (See table 10.)

- Claimants in environment-related layoffs had the longest duration of insured unemployment, followed by layoffs due to natural disasters, relocation of the worksite elsewhere within or outside the United States, and import competition. The shortest length of certified unemployment occurred in layoffs due to plant or machine repair and material shortage. Benefit exhaustion rates were highest in layoffs due to domestic relocation, environmental concerns, and natural disaster. (See table 10.)

Geographic distribution

- The West, reaching its highest annual level since the program resumed, registered more separations (445,658) than did any other region. Layoffs in the West occurred primarily in food production (agriculture and food processing). The Northeast (169,039) and South (229,201) regions both attained their lowest annual layoff levels in 1999. (See table 11.)

- Over the year, only the West registered an increase (+69,780) in separations, with higher levels of laid-off workers occurring in both the Pacific and Mountain divisions. The Midwest reported the sharpest decrease (-97,855) in separated workers compared with 1998, during which there were large strikes in the automobile industry. Six of the nine census divisions had fewer layoffs than a year earlier, with employers in the East North Central States reporting the largest decline (-88,377). (See table 11.)

- California reported the largest number of separated workers (336,258), largely due to seasonal layoffs in agricultural services and agricultural crop production. The States with the next-highest totals of laid-off workers were

Illinois (102,593), Texas (71,913), and Michigan (54,541). After excluding the substantial impact of seasonal work, California still reported the most laid-off workers (128,204). (See table 12.)

- Ohio had the greatest decrease (-53,692) in laid-off workers compared with 1998, when large, strike-related plant shutdowns in transportation equipment occurred. The next largest decreases were posted by Florida (-24,919) and Missouri (-20,831). California reported the largest increase (+43,822), mostly due to increased layoff activity in agricultural services. (See table 12.)

- Two-thirds of all layoffs occurred in metropolitan areas, about the same as in 1998. Among the 337 Metropolitan Statistical Areas in the United States, Fresno, CA, had the largest number of separations (57,583), primarily from establishments engaged in food production. The next-highest metropolitan areas in terms of separated workers were Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA (48,410), Chicago, IL (43,833), Detroit, MI (28,175), and Houston, TX (27,686). (See table 13.)

Recall expectations

- Sixty percent of employers reporting a large layoff in 1999 indicated that they expected some type of recall, the same proportion as in 1998. Agricultural employers were more likely to predict a recall (93 percent) than were employers in other major industries; least likely to do so were employers in finance, insurance, and real estate industries (12 percent). Excluding layoff events due to seasonal work and the vacation period (where recall expectations were 94 percent), employers anticipated recalling laid-off workers in 36 percent of the events; in each of the prior 3 years, at least 41 percent of such employers expected recalls. (See tables 14 and 15.)

- Manufacturing accounted for 45 percent of the layoff events, and for 43 percent of the separations in layoff events in which employers did not expect a recall. These occurred largely in electronic equipment (primarily semiconductors), apparel, and transportation equipment (mostly aircraft and aircraft parts) manufacturing. Retail trade made up 11 percent of layoff events and 18 percent of the separations in which no recall was expected, primarily in general merchandise stores. Employers citing internal company restructuring as the reason for layoff accounted for 52 percent of the events and 60 percent of the separations in which no recall was expected. (See table 16.)

Permanent worksite closures

- Twelve percent of all layoff events and 16 percent of all separations occurred as a result of the permanent closing of worksites, according to the employer. These layoffs were due primarily to internal company restructuring, import competition, and relocation of the worksite elsewhere within or outside the United States. (See table 17.)

- Manufacturing (largely apparel) and retail trade (mostly general merchandise stores) industries had the most closure activity, together accounting for 70 percent of such layoff events and 73 percent of separations. Over the year, the number of workers separated due to closings increased by 20 percent, primarily due to large layoffs in general merchandise stores (+15,990). The sharpest decreases in closure-related separations occurred in transportation equipment (-3,789) and electronic and other electrical equipment (-3,767). (See tables 18 and 19.)

- California reported the largest number of closure separations (25,734), followed by Texas (14,327) and New Jersey (12,582). Compared with 1998, Texas registered the largest increase in these separations (+8,951), while Illinois had the sharpest decrease (-6,357). (See table 20.)

Table 1. Number of extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance

Year/quarter	Events ¹	Separations ¹	Initial claimants for unemployment insurance ¹
1995²			
Second quarter.....	1,724	400,891	332,731
Third quarter.....	950	193,956	154,226
Fourth quarter.....	1,764	348,036	312,428
Total.....	4,438	942,883	799,385
1996			
First quarter.....	1,408	272,399	224,393
Second quarter.....	1,352	261,628	200,032
Third quarter.....	1,021	233,199	185,247
Fourth quarter.....	1,916	417,044	348,073
Total.....	5,697	1,184,270	957,745
1997			
First quarter.....	1,317	255,227	224,180
Second quarter.....	1,587	351,198	292,673
Third quarter.....	1,082	217,869	209,019
Fourth quarter.....	1,697	321,821	316,035
Total.....	5,683	1,146,115	1,041,907
1998			
First quarter.....	1,320	208,082	247,315
Second quarter.....	1,563	391,461	402,276
Third quarter.....	1,234	248,054	256,803
Fourth quarter.....	1,734	379,976	325,990
Total.....	5,851	1,227,573	1,232,384
1999			
First quarter.....	1,509	277,780	252,122
Second quarter.....	1,444	294,968	242,351
Third quarter.....	1,097	241,725	189,732
Fourth quarter.....	1,625	334,676	286,538
Total.....	5,675	1,149,149	970,743

¹ Data on layoffs were reported by employers in all States and the District of Columbia.

² The MLS program began collecting data in the second quarter of 1995. (See Technical Note.)

Table 2. Industry distribution: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance

Industry	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999
Total ¹	5,683	5,851	5,675	1,146,115	1,227,573	1,149,149	1,041,907	1,232,384	970,743
Total, private	5,404	5,604	5,480	1,074,848	1,160,821	1,098,098	991,838	1,181,728	932,131
Agriculture	741	751	931	127,249	169,823	197,405	112,448	125,646	137,818
Nonagriculture	4,653	4,839	4,524	945,041	989,170	897,573	877,012	1,054,164	790,956
Manufacturing	1,749	2,056	1,758	331,568	475,200	360,761	316,709	504,646	314,437
Durable goods	796	1,101	916	149,093	302,574	186,727	155,480	332,219	161,613
Lumber and wood products	58	70	72	9,459	9,249	8,774	10,305	10,717	7,243
Furniture and fixtures	42	31	35	7,799	5,076	4,805	7,350	5,865	4,856
Stone, clay, and glass products	66	65	69	8,625	9,040	9,636	10,327	9,930	9,635
Primary metal industries	53	88	86	11,061	15,672	16,078	8,292	18,655	16,107
Fabricated metal products	99	135	105	12,713	18,641	15,031	13,014	19,852	14,974
Industrial machinery and equipment	120	173	164	26,552	28,834	31,088	31,950	30,618	31,377
Electronic and other electrical equipment	127	212	134	20,141	53,810	31,545	20,497	55,939	22,992
Transportation equipment	150	218	167	40,560	144,233	55,922	43,198	163,567	43,138
Instruments and related products	30	48	41	3,962	9,443	7,637	3,394	6,895	5,480
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	51	61	43	8,221	8,576	6,211	7,153	10,181	5,811
Nondurable goods	953	955	842	182,475	172,626	174,034	161,229	172,427	152,824
Food and kindred products	387	358	343	91,506	69,560	83,656	73,181	75,227	63,180
Tobacco products	13	12	9	3,787	3,377	3,425	2,281	2,325	2,119
Textile mill products	69	90	76	14,226	17,368	16,260	13,099	18,551	18,279
Apparel and other textile products	222	213	176	31,989	37,221	31,319	34,747	34,316	33,382
Paper and allied products	49	63	45	7,175	10,924	6,925	7,032	9,696	5,897
Printing and publishing	54	49	43	8,979	7,060	6,986	9,868	6,895	7,085
Chemicals and allied products	33	33	40	5,735	4,879	5,869	4,923	4,708	5,604
Petroleum and coal products	31	20	22	3,655	2,678	3,629	3,882	2,688	3,389
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	66	88	67	10,155	14,996	12,864	8,260	13,520	10,864
Leather and leather products	29	29	21	5,268	4,563	3,101	3,956	4,501	3,025
Nonmanufacturing	2,904	2,783	2,766	613,473	513,970	536,812	560,303	549,518	476,519
Mining	47	89	88	7,840	13,434	15,931	6,796	14,365	17,607
Construction	862	736	799	132,140	106,768	117,764	140,665	114,924	119,278
Transportation and public utilities	290	291	266	66,788	67,132	55,937	52,832	64,544	49,877
Wholesale and retail trade	570	532	546	137,712	105,540	140,156	107,023	101,825	96,799
Wholesale trade	117	124	146	15,063	18,898	23,541	13,475	15,508	16,964
Retail trade	453	408	400	122,649	86,642	116,615	93,548	86,317	79,835
Finance, insurance, and real estate	124	122	129	23,533	25,627	25,412	22,805	22,701	20,321
Services	1,011	1,013	938	245,460	195,469	181,612	230,182	231,159	172,637
Not identified	10	14	25	2,558	1,828	3,120	2,378	1,918	3,357
Government	279	247	195	71,267	66,752	51,051	50,069	50,656	38,612
Federal	58	48	38	12,262	12,238	9,372	14,862	12,431	9,956
State	54	54	42	12,036	11,174	14,472	9,859	11,074	8,289
Local	167	145	115	46,969	43,340	27,207	25,348	27,151	20,367
Selected industry groupings²									
High-technology-intensive industries.....	144	239	218	25,007	48,253	59,662	21,110	43,341	40,829
Food production, processing, and distribution.....	1,341	1,309	1,492	260,936	279,845	325,053	223,128	237,538	236,482

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

² See Technical Note for descriptions of these industry groupings.

Table 3. Reason for separation: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance

Reason for separation	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999
Total, all reasons ¹	5,683	5,851	5,675	1,146,115	1,227,573	1,149,149	1,041,907	1,232,384	970,743
Automation	9	6	(²)	2,150	1,403	(²)	2,773	1,138	(²)
Bankruptcy	80	81	107	21,605	24,483	49,649	12,719	13,334	21,837
Business ownership change	122	154	190	24,774	36,569	57,266	18,865	22,222	30,402
Contract cancellation	61	64	86	11,890	12,317	13,432	8,043	11,049	10,746
Contract completion	771	710	681	188,298	143,963	120,213	227,011	209,342	141,126
Domestic relocation	77	90	56	15,425	16,066	9,923	10,145	11,668	7,477
Energy-related	—	30	26	—	5,134	3,164	—	7,385	5,062
Environment-related	5	7	13	541	1,538	3,394	479	1,731	2,668
Financial difficulty	155	152	203	40,939	34,241	49,508	26,458	26,181	34,399
Import competition	66	90	96	12,770	18,473	26,684	9,495	19,050	19,802
Labor dispute	32	83	26	16,190	64,812	14,543	7,454	79,667	4,900
Material shortage	13	77	10	1,505	20,908	1,833	1,326	23,646	3,206
Model changeover	18	19	7	7,083	12,924	1,735	7,636	22,101	1,116
Natural disaster	5	6	(²)	902	1,139	(²)	621	1,137	(²)
Overseas relocation	38	35	34	10,439	8,797	5,683	9,937	6,867	4,414
Plant or machine repair	19	32	14	2,377	7,200	1,634	4,039	7,873	1,577
Product line discontinued	47	36	35	9,920	5,653	5,467	11,683	7,763	6,878
Reorganization within company	490	492	453	80,913	92,956	95,055	82,567	91,803	92,224
Seasonal work	2,462	2,205	2,357	514,990	451,094	491,877	399,798	379,237	373,775
Slack work	668	769	592	94,233	150,334	80,735	112,179	168,920	105,160
Vacation period	93	104	119	13,969	24,986	28,009	13,300	16,694	19,404
Weather-related	65	134	118	8,875	13,751	14,194	8,963	19,242	12,637
Other	216	282	176	41,885	46,543	30,843	40,788	48,695	28,481
Not reported	171	193	269	24,442	32,289	43,513	25,628	35,639	42,674
Internal company restructuring ³	847	879	953	168,231	188,249	251,478	140,609	153,540	178,862

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

³ Internal company restructuring consists of bankruptcy, business

ownership change, financial difficulty, and reorganization within company.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 4. Distribution of extended mass layoff events and separations by size of layoff

Number of workers	Layoff events				Separations			
	Number		Percent ¹		Number		Percent	
	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999
Total ²	5,851	5,675	100.0	100.0	1,227,573	1,149,149	100.0	100.0
50-99.....	2,253	2,175	38.5	38.3	159,351	156,257	13.0	13.6
100-149.....	1,257	1,254	21.5	22.1	148,238	146,364	12.1	12.7
150-199.....	693	625	11.8	11.0	115,759	104,214	9.4	9.1
200-299.....	725	729	12.4	12.8	166,697	168,637	13.6	14.7
300-499.....	535	515	9.1	9.1	194,411	185,296	15.8	16.1
500-999.....	280	261	4.8	4.6	178,020	167,941	14.5	14.6
1,000 or more.....	108	116	1.8	2.0	265,097	220,440	21.6	19.2

¹ Due to rounding, sums of individual percentages may not equal 100.0 percent.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

Table 5. Average number of separations in extended mass layoff events by selected measures, selected years

Measure	Average number of separations			
	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total ¹	208	202	210	202
Industry				
Total, private	206	199	207	200
Agriculture	257	172	226	212
Nonagriculture	199	203	204	198
Manufacturing	183	190	231	205
Durable goods	191	187	275	204
Nondurable goods	176	191	181	207
Nonmanufacturing	211	211	185	194
Mining	132	167	151	181
Construction	142	153	145	147
Wholesale and retail trade	204	230	231	210
Wholesale trade	262	242	198	257
Retail trade	148	129	152	161
Retail trade	290	271	212	292
Services	234	190	210	197
Services	237	243	193	194
Not identified	156	256	131	125
Government	240	255	270	262
Reason for separation				
Automation	395	239	234	(²)
Bankruptcy	207	270	302	464
Business ownership change	288	203	237	301
Contract cancellation	221	195	192	156
Contract completion	232	244	203	177
Domestic relocation	149	200	179	177
Energy-related	—	—	171	122
Environment-related	157	108	220	261
Financial difficulty	225	264	225	244
Import competition	191	193	205	278
Labor dispute	446	506	781	559
Material shortage	134	116	272	183
Model changeover	378	394	680	248
Natural disaster	225	180	190	(²)
Overseas relocation	166	275	251	167
Plant or machine repair	225	125	225	117
Product line discontinued	174	211	157	156
Reorganization within company	204	165	189	210
Seasonal work	227	209	205	209
Slack work	139	141	195	136
Vacation period	173	150	240	235
Weather-related	104	137	103	120
Other	213	194	165	175
Not reported	157	143	167	162
Other selected measures				
Worksite closures	240	257	226	271
Recall expected	210	202	216	193
No recall expected	215	210	207	233

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 6. State and selected claimant characteristics: Extended mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance

State	Layoff events		Total initial claimants		Percent of total							
	1998	1999	1998	1999	Black		Hispanic origin		Women		Persons aged 55 and older	
	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999
Total ¹	5,851	5,675	1,232,384	970,743	14.2	13.6	21.1	25.3	40.7	41.8	13.8	13.2
Alabama	67	82	12,107	11,589	31.1	40.1	.6	.2	43.1	45.7	13.2	14.1
Alaska	22	19	2,792	2,341	2.1	2.6	11.6	10.6	30.7	32.4	14.0	14.2
Arizona	74	68	14,141	12,716	1.8	1.5	71.6	67.4	34.7	29.2	12.2	12.7
Arkansas	32	27	5,055	4,699	24.1	30.2	2.8	1.7	58.5	62.5	10.1	9.6
California	1,428	1,490	347,410	252,365	6.1	4.6	44.9	58.4	40.4	39.5	10.8	10.9
Colorado	31	23	3,814	2,347	5.6	4.4	19.2	31.2	58.8	36.3	10.4	12.7
Connecticut	27	33	4,344	5,207	16.2	12.2	8.7	7.0	45.2	52.4	18.9	18.2
Delaware	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	28.8	18.2	1.6	2.3	92.9	39.8	32.6	19.3
District of Columbia	(²)	4	(²)	558	87.2	63.8	5.4	4.5	63.5	34.6	13.5	8.2
Florida	303	209	39,996	28,029	27.3	27.7	26.8	29.4	49.6	47.3	19.7	20.7
Georgia	85	54	14,940	7,907	53.9	54.5	1.1	2.0	51.2	62.0	14.6	12.0
Hawaii	37	49	4,605	5,356	.3	1.1	1.3	.9	44.4	35.6	17.9	16.8
Idaho	45	39	4,687	4,142	.4	.2	24.3	28.2	46.5	42.8	14.1	12.9
Illinois	418	429	77,762	75,846	21.2	20.7	13.4	12.1	39.6	37.2	13.9	12.7
Indiana	109	80	27,679	11,940	10.9	12.3	2.6	3.6	36.2	34.7	14.9	14.3
Iowa	32	45	3,461	8,140	1.4	2.0	1.4	4.6	41.7	27.8	11.9	11.6
Kansas	12	32	4,704	5,290	12.5	11.2	3.5	5.9	22.9	39.7	15.0	11.7
Kentucky	38	33	5,253	3,066	7.5	6.8	.1	.3	51.3	41.2	11.1	11.4
Louisiana	52	50	10,682	9,291	43.3	37.4	2.0	2.1	41.2	29.2	12.0	11.1
Maine	41	30	6,204	4,462	.3	.3	.1	.5	38.4	35.1	10.7	11.9
Maryland	27	29	5,023	3,165	40.4	40.2	2.1	1.4	30.5	43.3	23.7	23.9
Massachusetts	100	124	18,391	21,048	8.1	9.0	11.9	10.0	52.6	58.5	18.4	19.8
Michigan	245	384	101,435	63,521	22.9	17.3	3.0	5.1	29.6	39.6	13.6	10.8
Minnesota	115	128	16,101	18,293	1.8	1.9	4.6	3.9	30.8	32.6	15.0	13.6
Mississippi	43	23	4,687	2,816	58.9	67.3	.3	.4	60.6	63.5	12.5	8.2
Missouri	147	70	27,529	9,544	20.1	15.3	1.2	1.6	57.4	58.4	17.5	15.5
Montana	15	13	1,945	1,208	.4	.4	1.4	1.9	28.1	19.8	16.5	14.7
Nebraska	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	4.8	46.9	43.5	22.9	31.5	65.6	10.1	4.2
Nevada	35	55	6,245	6,929	9.6	8.9	15.4	21.6	26.5	22.0	15.0	14.5
New Hampshire	10	5	1,569	517	.3	.2	.8	.6	56.2	32.1	15.0	18.6
New Jersey	223	146	34,280	24,388	20.8	20.5	19.1	20.0	57.7	57.4	23.5	22.1
New Mexico	33	25	3,977	3,175	1.9	1.5	54.2	57.3	49.2	41.7	10.7	14.1
New York	272	201	44,669	31,552	15.4	16.1	10.6	9.7	50.9	55.3	17.3	17.7
North Carolina	89	91	12,621	14,160	46.9	46.8	1.2	1.1	56.8	54.5	14.8	14.3
North Dakota	-	3	-	702	-	5.0	-	2.7	-	21.7	-	6.3
Ohio	338	298	83,424	44,706	13.4	12.7	2.6	2.3	32.8	36.0	14.5	12.1
Oklahoma	34	27	10,100	4,948	12.2	12.0	4.0	2.2	16.0	50.6	16.4	10.8
Oregon	60	79	8,824	9,896	1.3	2.0	18.6	19.8	50.8	55.5	18.2	15.7
Pennsylvania	367	294	88,944	76,439	8.6	8.5	1.4	1.5	43.9	48.6	17.4	17.0
Rhode Island	9	12	1,143	1,240	9.4	3.1	24.5	10.2	57.0	54.8	24.4	19.4
South Carolina	45	55	6,295	12,763	59.8	57.4	.5	.6	62.5	62.8	5.7	2.0
South Dakota	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	-	-	1.0	-	11.5	66.5	12.5	15.9
Tennessee	30	38	4,451	6,315	18.8	24.5	.4	.8	43.7	67.6	16.0	15.4
Texas	353	413	84,782	91,156	16.2	15.0	42.5	42.7	33.4	33.2	9.6	11.3
Utah	22	24	3,346	2,837	.7	1.0	11.1	9.0	35.3	23.7	7.3	7.8
Vermont	-	3	-	431	-	.2	-	.2	-	29.9	-	24.8
Virginia	78	71	11,472	11,709	36.5	43.3	.4	.8	57.3	62.0	13.7	13.3
Washington	89	85	12,846	19,516	2.8	3.1	15.0	23.6	43.0	34.9	15.5	12.9
West Virginia	26	5	2,860	662	3.1	2.1	-	-	33.0	19.9	13.2	11.3
Wisconsin	185	171	43,984	31,010	7.8	8.0	6.6	5.5	37.5	35.4	13.9	14.0
Wyoming	(²)	3	(²)	276	1.0	.4	40.0	18.5	23.8	19.9	13.3	13.8
Puerto Rico	73	63	14,828	11,077	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	54.9	53.8	8.6	9.8

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

³ Data are not available.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 7. Claimant characteristics by race and ethnicity: Percent of initial claimants for unemployment insurance

Measure	Percent of total race/ethnicity ¹									
	White		Black		Hispanic origin		American Indian or Alaskan Native		Asian or Pacific Islander	
	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999
Total ²	57.5	53.4	14.2	13.6	21.1	25.3	0.6	0.7	1.6	1.9
Industry										
Total, private	58.1	53.9	13.2	12.7	21.5	25.9	.6	.7	1.6	1.9
Agriculture	4.2	3.9	2.9	2.6	86.7	86.6	.1	.1	1.3	1.2
Nonagriculture	64.4	62.5	14.5	14.4	13.8	15.4	.7	.8	1.7	2.1
Manufacturing	64.9	61.3	15.2	13.9	13.6	16.8	.5	.6	1.8	2.7
Nonmanufacturing	64.1	63.3	13.9	14.7	14.0	14.5	.9	.9	1.6	1.6
Mining	59.3	71.6	3.5	4.5	35.0	18.5	.5	.6	.6	.6
Construction	75.5	74.3	6.5	7.3	14.6	15.1	.7	.8	.4	.8
Transportation and public utilities	64.8	66.3	18.5	16.9	9.3	7.7	.6	.6	1.2	1.5
Wholesale and retail trade	56.6	59.7	17.6	16.6	17.0	16.5	.6	.4	1.6	1.5
Wholesale trade	49.0	46.7	12.4	9.1	30.3	34.9	.4	.5	3.2	2.9
Retail trade	58.0	62.4	18.5	18.2	14.6	12.6	.6	.4	1.3	1.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	55.8	55.8	19.5	20.7	11.8	11.1	1.2	.4	2.7	3.0
Services	62.6	56.9	14.6	18.4	12.5	15.0	1.2	1.6	2.2	2.2
Not identified	78.7	68.0	12.3	22.8	3.3	4.4	1.3	2.8	1.0	.7
Government	44.0	43.0	36.4	35.8	10.9	9.9	.4	1.2	1.0	.9
Reason for layoff										
Automation	67.8	59.2	28.6	23.5	1.7	4.6	.4	12.1	.4	.4
Bankruptcy	56.9	63.4	16.2	15.7	16.3	12.3	.4	1.3	4.0	2.0
Business ownership change	63.4	58.9	16.5	16.2	13.6	17.1	.3	.4	2.1	2.3
Contract cancellation	67.7	58.8	18.4	18.9	8.6	13.4	.3	1.6	1.1	2.5
Contract completion	65.7	60.7	11.6	13.8	15.1	18.6	.8	1.4	1.0	1.1
Domestic relocation	60.3	53.5	17.2	22.9	13.4	12.1	.4	.5	2.6	4.3
Energy-related	45.3	51.6	4.9	11.4	47.8	31.7	.4	.7	1.0	3.0
Environment-related	75.8	66.8	6.0	8.4	16.2	23.7	—	.1	—	.1
Financial difficulty	53.8	60.8	17.3	13.6	17.5	15.5	.8	.5	2.3	2.6
Import competition	65.0	67.3	22.4	22.9	7.5	7.2	.9	.8	2.4	.9
Labor dispute	75.0	70.9	18.6	25.2	2.8	2.4	.3	.3	.7	.3
Material shortage	71.9	90.2	22.1	1.1	3.4	3.5	.8	3.2	1.4	.3
Model changeover	61.4	69.9	33.2	7.0	2.6	7.3	.2	.3	.5	5.4
Natural disaster	37.2	8.1	7.1	48.1	49.3	43.5	.2	—	.5	.3
Overseas relocation	58.9	59.2	22.5	26.0	8.7	4.9	.9	.4	2.5	1.7
Plant or machine repair	73.0	52.6	15.2	6.3	9.6	35.2	.3	.2	.5	2.1
Product line discontinued	56.0	71.9	16.1	15.0	18.5	5.8	.3	.7	1.9	1.3
Reorganization within company	55.2	58.8	18.8	15.7	16.5	14.5	.7	.6	2.4	3.1
Seasonal work	42.2	40.5	12.2	11.3	38.9	41.2	.5	.6	1.5	1.2
Slack work	73.7	65.0	10.9	13.6	8.7	12.3	.4	.5	2.0	3.6
Vacation period	47.4	61.8	23.0	19.1	18.8	12.9	4.5	.8	1.2	1.8
Weather-related	50.1	49.7	3.8	5.4	40.6	39.6	1.0	.5	.3	.3
Other	48.3	50.4	16.4	15.0	23.6	25.2	.8	1.0	3.2	3.6
Not reported	60.9	70.0	15.0	16.6	11.7	7.5	.7	.5	2.0	2.5

¹ Characteristic totals may not add to 100.0 percent due to some nonreporting.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 8. Claimant characteristics by age and gender: Percent of initial claimants for unemployment insurance

Measure	Percent of total by age ¹								Percent of total by gender ¹			
	Less than 30 years		30-44		45-54		55 or older		Men		Women	
	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999
Total ²	18.8	20.4	42.0	41.9	24.3	22.4	13.8	13.2	58.6	57.9	40.7	41.8
Industry												
Total, private	18.8	20.4	42.0	42.0	24.4	22.4	13.7	13.1	59.5	58.6	39.8	41.1
Agriculture	22.8	24.9	47.6	46.1	18.5	18.2	10.9	10.7	66.7	67.0	33.2	32.8
Nonagriculture	18.3	19.6	41.3	41.3	25.1	23.2	14.1	13.6	58.6	57.2	40.6	42.5
Manufacturing	14.6	16.5	39.6	41.1	29.7	25.6	15.1	13.6	59.4	55.9	39.3	43.8
Nonmanufacturing	21.8	21.6	42.9	41.4	21.0	21.6	13.1	13.5	57.9	58.1	41.9	41.6
Mining	23.1	17.4	45.4	39.8	22.5	29.9	8.5	11.8	94.6	88.8	4.9	11.1
Construction	17.2	20.5	44.7	44.2	24.8	23.0	12.6	11.7	93.8	93.3	5.8	6.4
Transportation and public utilities	14.3	14.7	40.4	37.9	24.0	23.9	18.5	20.1	49.3	48.7	50.3	50.7
Wholesale and retail trade	29.0	23.6	36.5	37.7	18.4	20.4	14.6	15.6	35.3	38.0	64.4	61.6
Wholesale trade	19.6	18.0	42.7	42.6	21.8	23.9	13.8	13.8	51.9	51.5	47.9	47.7
Retail trade	30.7	24.8	35.4	36.7	17.8	19.6	14.7	15.9	32.3	35.2	67.4	64.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	28.1	24.4	39.3	40.1	18.9	21.4	11.4	11.3	30.6	32.5	69.1	67.3
Services	22.2	23.4	45.7	42.8	19.4	19.9	11.7	12.3	52.7	47.6	47.3	52.3
Not identified	31.6	20.5	44.8	37.8	15.7	18.8	6.7	7.7	57.1	54.2	40.6	45.7
Government	18.9	20.3	41.5	40.8	22.4	21.9	14.4	13.8	38.8	39.8	60.5	58.8
Reason for layoff												
Automation	21.8	22.4	41.0	42.1	26.3	23.0	10.9	12.5	61.3	38.6	38.7	60.7
Bankruptcy	21.1	22.3	41.2	39.0	22.1	21.6	13.4	14.4	45.9	45.4	54.0	54.6
Business ownership change	19.2	18.1	41.3	40.5	23.6	25.7	15.9	14.4	45.4	54.2	55.2	45.6
Contract cancellation	20.8	24.0	42.5	41.4	23.5	20.9	12.6	12.6	57.7	51.2	42.2	48.6
Contract completion	21.3	22.3	47.1	43.8	21.0	21.6	10.3	11.3	72.9	74.4	26.9	25.1
Domestic relocation	14.3	17.8	39.3	37.3	26.7	27.5	17.9	17.0	46.8	42.5	53.2	57.5
Energy-related	29.6	26.1	48.2	43.8	16.6	20.0	5.6	9.9	94.7	87.5	5.3	12.4
Environment-related	14.7	12.5	38.1	26.8	27.3	35.9	18.9	24.3	86.9	91.0	11.3	8.5
Financial difficulty	22.8	20.4	37.8	40.4	21.6	22.8	15.2	13.7	44.5	59.1	55.2	40.6
Import competition	14.7	13.6	42.9	40.4	27.6	27.7	14.6	15.3	56.7	43.4	43.1	56.6
Labor dispute	5.0	14.3	35.2	44.8	43.1	26.9	16.6	14.1	72.8	81.7	20.1	18.1
Material shortage	21.5	15.0	40.5	37.9	26.1	35.4	11.8	11.5	61.5	73.3	38.5	26.0
Model changeover	13.2	24.4	36.1	39.6	35.6	22.5	15.0	13.4	74.3	39.3	25.7	60.7
Natural disaster	17.6	20.5	44.9	44.7	21.3	22.0	11.0	12.7	44.6	51.2	55.4	48.8
Overseas relocation	16.6	15.8	36.1	38.6	23.2	26.8	14.8	14.0	32.3	31.2	65.3	68.5
Plant or machine repair	13.7	19.0	38.9	45.6	30.0	24.2	17.2	11.3	66.6	63.3	33.2	36.6
Product line discontinued	13.1	13.5	40.4	42.1	28.0	27.1	15.5	14.5	56.0	55.2	43.9	44.6
Reorganization within company	20.1	18.7	40.7	42.1	24.6	24.9	13.7	13.2	47.8	54.0	52.0	45.7
Seasonal work	19.6	21.4	42.6	42.2	21.0	20.7	15.2	13.9	52.7	56.3	47.1	43.4
Slack work	17.8	17.5	39.8	39.6	27.0	24.5	14.2	12.4	59.1	56.9	40.5	42.6
Vacation period	18.3	15.1	44.2	42.4	21.2	23.1	13.8	19.3	26.6	25.3	73.3	74.1
Weather-related	17.5	23.9	47.1	46.8	23.1	19.3	11.9	10.0	82.2	75.9	16.6	23.9
Other	27.5	19.7	41.6	42.0	20.1	22.8	10.3	11.0	53.0	53.6	46.9	46.2
Not reported	19.1	23.1	40.8	43.0	23.7	21.9	13.5	10.6	53.4	53.7	45.9	46.2

¹ Characteristic totals may not add to 100.0 percent due to some nonreporting.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 9. Claimants for unemployment insurance associated with extended mass layoff events in 1999, by State

State	Initial claims for unemployment insurance	Continued claims without earnings ¹		Final payments for unemployment insurance ¹	
		Number	Average number filed per initial claimant	Number	Percentage of initial claimants filing final payments
Total ²	970,743	1,644,789	1.7	131,838	13.6
Alabama	11,589	29,680	2.6	2,067	17.8
Alaska	2,341	1,900	.8	73	3.1
Arizona	12,716	27,827	2.2	3,541	27.8
Arkansas	4,699	11,030	2.3	725	15.4
California	252,365	421,154	1.7	39,937	15.8
Colorado	2,347	4,233	1.8	102	4.3
Connecticut	5,207	8,749	1.7	1,041	20.0
Delaware	(³)	(³)	1.5	—	—
District of Columbia	558	1,226	2.2	5	.9
Florida	28,029	56,923	2.0	8,536	30.5
Georgia	7,907	18,193	2.3	603	7.6
Hawaii	5,356	3,049	.6	193	3.6
Idaho	4,142	5,602	1.4	565	13.6
Illinois	75,846	157,993	2.1	9,055	11.9
Indiana	11,940	23,702	2.0	2,060	17.3
Iowa	8,140	9,601	1.2	270	3.3
Kansas	5,290	14,930	2.8	702	13.3
Kentucky	3,066	2,338	.8	586	19.1
Louisiana	9,291	15,666	1.7	1,563	16.8
Maine	4,462	5,378	1.2	399	8.9
Maryland	3,165	6,326	2.0	353	11.2
Massachusetts	21,048	34,460	1.6	2,560	12.2
Michigan	63,521	59,946	.9	4,929	7.8
Minnesota	18,293	11,731	.6	1,400	7.7
Mississippi	2,816	3,795	1.3	10	.4
Missouri	9,544	19,481	2.0	1,135	11.9
Montana	1,208	2,205	1.8	92	7.6
Nebraska	(³)	(³)	.1	—	—
Nevada	6,929	12,490	1.8	990	14.3
New Hampshire	517	542	1.0	—	—
New Jersey	24,388	58,559	2.4	5,163	21.2
New Mexico	3,175	9,549	3.0	770	24.3
New York	31,552	60,175	1.9	2,624	8.3
North Carolina	14,160	42,929	3.0	2,864	20.2
North Dakota	702	782	1.1	27	3.8
Ohio	44,706	48,772	1.1	3,979	8.9
Oklahoma	4,948	8,054	1.6	885	17.9
Oregon	9,896	13,974	1.4	810	8.2
Pennsylvania	76,439	116,006	1.5	6,775	8.9
Rhode Island	1,240	2,946	2.4	198	16.0
South Carolina	12,763	17,691	1.4	976	7.6
South Dakota	(³)	(³)	1.7	(³)	.6
Tennessee	6,315	10,180	1.6	276	4.4
Texas	91,156	152,371	1.7	15,923	17.5
Utah	2,837	5,442	1.9	62	2.2
Vermont	431	983	2.3	99	23.0
Virginia	11,709	22,249	1.9	1,341	11.5
Washington	19,516	49,836	2.6	3,099	15.9
West Virginia	662	1,431	2.2	2	.3
Wisconsin	31,010	51,306	1.7	2,407	7.8
Wyoming	276	686	2.5	64	23.2
Puerto Rico	11,077	35,757	3.2	2,054	18.5

¹ The MLS program tracks continued claim activity for initial claimants associated with extended mass layoffs once a month during the Current Population Survey (CPS) reference week, which is usually the week including the 12th day of the month. Continued claims with earnings are excluded because such individuals are classified as

employed in the CPS. Final payment information for MLS claimants is collected weekly. See the Technical Note for additional information.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

³ Data do not meet BLS or State agency disclosure standards.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 10. Claimants for unemployment insurance associated with extended mass layoff events in 1999, by industry and reason for layoff

Measure	Initial claims for unemployment insurance	Continued claims without earnings ¹		Final payments for unemployment insurance ¹	
		Number	Average number filed per initial claimant	Number	Percentage of initial claimants filing final payments
Total ²	970,743	1,644,789	1.7	131,838	13.6
Industry					
Total, private	932,131	1,578,614	1.7	127,342	13.7
Agriculture	137,818	266,451	1.9	30,481	22.1
Nonagriculture	790,956	1,307,922	1.7	96,525	12.2
Manufacturing	314,437	552,544	1.8	42,418	13.5
Nonmanufacturing	476,519	755,378	1.6	54,107	11.4
Mining	17,607	37,419	2.1	2,822	16.0
Construction	119,278	177,385	1.5	10,312	8.6
Transportation and public utilities	49,877	66,441	1.3	3,077	6.2
Wholesale and retail trade	96,799	166,732	1.7	12,702	13.1
Wholesale trade	16,964	33,881	2.0	3,107	18.3
Retail trade	79,835	132,851	1.7	9,595	12.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	20,321	49,193	2.4	4,340	21.4
Services	172,637	258,208	1.5	20,854	12.1
Not identified	3,357	4,241	1.3	336	10.0
Government	38,612	66,175	1.7	4,496	11.6
Reason for layoff					
Automation	(³)	(³)	2.4	(³)	18.6
Bankruptcy	21,837	50,245	2.3	5,179	23.7
Business ownership change	30,402	68,777	2.3	6,636	21.8
Contract cancellation	10,746	23,025	2.1	1,853	17.2
Contract completion	141,126	194,886	1.4	16,638	11.8
Domestic relocation	7,477	21,508	2.9	2,068	27.7
Energy-related	5,062	10,915	2.2	1,196	23.6
Environment-related	2,668	8,203	3.1	690	25.9
Financial difficulty	34,399	75,997	2.2	6,238	18.1
Import competition	19,802	51,032	2.6	3,359	17.0
Labor dispute	4,900	7,517	1.5	699	14.3
Material shortage	3,206	3,445	1.1	123	3.8
Model changeover	1,116	1,895	1.7	151	13.5
Natural disaster	(³)	(³)	2.9	(³)	25.5
Overseas relocation	4,414	11,478	2.6	897	20.3
Plant or machine repair	1,577	1,536	1.0	60	3.8
Product line discontinued	6,878	12,040	1.8	900	13.1
Reorganization within company	92,224	205,239	2.2	17,012	18.4
Seasonal work	373,775	606,943	1.6	48,901	13.1
Slack work	105,160	140,113	1.3	8,757	8.3
Vacation period	19,404	28,063	1.4	650	3.3
Weather-related	12,637	22,455	1.8	1,705	13.5
Other	28,481	49,640	1.7	4,495	15.8
Not reported	42,674	47,845	1.1	3,464	8.1

¹ The MLS program tracks continued claim activity for initial claimants associated with extended mass layoffs once a month during the Current Population Survey (CPS) reference week, which is usually the week including the 12th day of the month. Continued claims with earnings are excluded because such individuals are classified as

employed in the CPS. Final payment information for MLS claimants is collected weekly. See the Technical Note for additional information.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

³ Data do not meet BLS or State agency disclosure standards.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 11. Census region and division: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance

Census region and division	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999
United States ¹	5,683	5,851	5,675	1,146,115	1,227,573	1,149,149	1,041,907	1,232,384	970,743
Northeast	994	1,049	848	181,280	180,391	169,039	172,276	199,544	165,284
New England	213	187	207	43,720	38,255	57,184	32,533	31,651	32,905
Middle Atlantic	781	862	641	137,560	142,136	111,855	139,743	167,893	132,379
South	1,310	1,306	1,212	272,666	268,198	229,201	223,648	231,385	212,921
South Atlantic	729	657	519	156,459	135,607	107,574	97,859	94,268	79,041
East South Central	144	178	176	25,308	33,547	28,885	25,166	26,498	23,786
West South Central	437	471	517	90,899	99,044	92,742	100,623	110,619	110,094
Midwest	1,487	1,604	1,643	284,508	403,106	305,251	250,565	386,718	269,434
East North Central	1,154	1,295	1,362	221,572	343,393	255,016	203,543	334,284	227,023
West North Central	333	309	281	62,936	59,713	50,235	47,022	52,434	42,411
West	1,892	1,892	1,972	407,661	375,878	445,658	395,418	414,737	323,104
Mountain	247	256	250	51,233	41,603	54,902	38,180	38,260	33,630
Pacific	1,645	1,636	1,722	356,428	334,275	390,756	357,238	376,477	289,474

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

NOTE: The States (including the District of Columbia) that comprise the various 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 12. State distribution: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance

State	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999
Total ¹	5,683	5,851	5,675	1,146,115	1,227,573	1,149,149	1,041,907	1,232,384	970,743
Alabama	30	67	82	7,242	13,269	13,359	4,768	12,107	11,589
Alaska	23	22	19	5,952	9,297	13,209	2,874	2,792	2,341
Arizona	71	74	68	13,159	11,663	24,350	12,468	14,141	12,716
Arkansas	38	32	27	7,839	6,154	5,907	6,088	5,055	4,699
California	1,513	1,428	1,490	324,345	292,436	336,258	342,494	347,410	252,365
Colorado	44	31	23	12,427	4,163	3,455	4,918	3,814	2,347
Connecticut	37	27	33	8,766	6,521	12,572	6,669	4,344	5,207
Delaware	—	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)
District of Columbia	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Florida	352	303	209	84,091	64,168	39,249	40,656	39,996	28,029
Georgia	88	85	54	19,788	20,234	10,383	13,309	14,940	7,907
Hawaii	29	37	49	5,161	4,678	4,896	3,042	4,605	5,356
Idaho	37	45	39	6,649	6,428	4,884	5,925	4,687	4,142
Illinois	399	418	429	71,136	96,883	102,593	66,198	77,762	75,846
Indiana	88	109	80	19,788	29,923	15,071	11,946	27,679	11,940
Iowa	14	32	45	2,652	2,831	8,184	2,701	3,461	8,140
Kansas	88	12	32	19,788	4,052	7,179	3,275	4,704	5,290
Kentucky	19	38	33	4,017	7,704	5,574	1,683	5,253	3,066
Louisiana	58	52	50	14,564	11,738	9,953	11,308	10,682	9,291
Maine	38	41	30	10,991	7,721	7,229	5,272	6,204	4,462
Maryland	68	27	29	8,266	6,013	3,447	8,928	5,023	3,165
Massachusetts	124	100	124	21,341	20,350	33,975	19,048	18,391	21,048
Michigan	176	245	384	34,242	65,941	54,541	30,659	101,435	63,521
Minnesota	121	115	128	20,611	18,470	21,747	17,352	16,101	18,293
Mississippi	24	43	23	4,734	8,120	4,556	3,867	4,687	2,816
Missouri	174	147	70	34,739	32,585	11,754	23,131	27,529	9,544
Montana	17	15	13	2,348	2,032	1,202	1,704	1,945	1,208
Nebraska	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Nevada	30	35	55	6,575	6,672	8,578	6,388	6,245	6,929
New Hampshire	7	10	5	1,513	2,228	510	666	1,569	517
New Jersey	223	223	146	42,303	41,446	25,783	37,568	34,280	24,388
New Mexico	29	33	25	6,671	6,624	4,843	4,150	3,977	3,175
New York	212	272	201	46,815	46,267	40,803	27,155	44,669	31,552
North Carolina	85	89	91	20,351	20,887	21,734	11,377	12,621	14,160
North Dakota	—	—	3	—	—	895	—	—	702
Ohio	300	338	298	63,334	102,181	48,489	55,708	83,424	44,706
Oklahoma	18	34	27	2,717	7,567	4,969	2,560	10,100	4,948
Oregon	16	60	79	11,064	9,658	13,493	1,587	8,824	9,896
Pennsylvania	346	367	294	48,442	54,423	45,269	75,020	88,944	76,439
Rhode Island	7	9	12	1,109	1,435	2,467	878	1,143	1,240
South Carolina	54	45	55	6,121	4,625	6,203	8,637	6,295	12,763
South Dakota	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Tennessee	71	30	38	9,315	4,454	5,396	14,848	4,451	6,315
Texas	323	353	413	65,779	73,585	71,913	80,667	84,782	91,156
Utah	18	22	24	3,274	3,916	6,479	2,525	3,346	2,837
Vermont	—	—	3	—	—	431	—	—	431
Virginia	62	78	71	14,276	16,271	24,716	12,256	11,472	11,709
Washington	64	89	85	9,906	18,206	22,900	7,241	12,846	19,516
West Virginia	16	26	5	1,757	2,879	1,196	1,879	2,860	662
Wisconsin	186	185	171	41,543	48,465	34,322	39,032	43,984	31,010
Wyoming	(²)	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	1,111	(²)	(²)	276
Puerto Rico	75	73	63	12,863	17,878	9,881	14,171	14,828	11,077

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 13. Top 50 Metropolitan Statistical Areas: Number of extended mass layoff events and separations, 1999

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Events	Separations	Rank ¹
Total, 337 Metropolitan Statistical Areas ²	3,906	769,066	...
Total, top 50 Metropolitan Statistical Areas.....	2,536	548,385	...
Bakersfield, CA.....	125	19,602	6
Baton Rouge, LA.....	17	3,607	50
Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX.....	32	4,232	44
Bergen-Passaic, NJ.....	25	4,072	45
Boston, MA-NH.....	34	9,115	16
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, TX.....	11	5,970	30
Chicago, IL.....	193	43,833	3
Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN.....	19	5,297	36
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria, OH.....	32	5,129	38
Dallas, TX.....	36	5,016	39
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL.....	9	3,813	48
Detroit, MI.....	179	28,175	4
El Paso, TX.....	25	5,537	34
Fresno, CA.....	213	57,583	1
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland, MI.....	50	8,490	18
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA.....	21	5,462	35
Houston, TX.....	136	27,686	5
Las Vegas, NV-AZ.....	42	6,803	23
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA.....	189	48,410	2
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX.....	31	4,942	40
Merced, CA.....	26	6,309	27
Miami, FL.....	23	4,414	41
Milwaukee-Waukesha, WI.....	36	8,048	20
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI.....	42	5,581	33
Modesto, CA.....	31	8,497	17
Nassau-Suffolk, NY.....	28	3,843	47
New York, NY.....	73	11,768	12
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC.....	22	15,031	10
Oakland, CA.....	36	6,526	26
Orange County, CA.....	33	6,737	24
Philadelphia, PA-NJ.....	53	6,666	25
Phoenix-Mesa, AZ.....	20	13,250	11
Pittsburgh, PA.....	42	6,224	28
Riverside-San Bernardino, CA.....	74	17,032	8
Sacramento, CA.....	20	5,610	32
Salinas, CA.....	71	15,256	9
San Diego, CA.....	41	5,895	31
San Francisco, CA.....	48	6,018	29
San Jose, CA.....	46	8,260	19
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA.....	21	3,657	49
Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA.....	24	4,029	46
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA.....	22	9,522	15
Springfield, MA.....	10	7,015	22
St. Louis, MO-IL.....	27	4,364	42
Stockton-Lodi, CA.....	51	10,642	13
Ventura, CA.....	34	5,291	37
Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA.....	95	18,279	7
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, FL.....	26	7,595	21
Wichita, KS.....	8	4,246	43
Yuma, AZ.....	34	10,006	14

¹ Metropolitan areas are ranked by the number of separations.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

NOTE: The geographic boundaries of the metropol-

itan areas shown in this table are defined in *Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 1999*, U.S. Office of Management and Budget, June 1999.

Table 14. Summary of employer expectations of a recall from extended mass layoffs, selected years

Nature of recall	Percent of events ¹			
	1996	1997	1998	1999
Anticipate a recall, all events.....	60.5	65.8	60.2	59.9
Anticipate a recall, including only events due to seasonal work and vacation period.....	91.8	94.9	92.1	93.9
Anticipate a recall, excluding events due to seasonal work and vacation period.....	41.3	43.6	41.1	35.8
Timeframe				
Within 6 months.....	81.5	81.4	83.4	83.2
Within 3 months.....	48.4	50.4	51.3	44.2
Size of recall				
At least half.....	89.9	90.7	93.0	89.6
All workers.....	59.0	61.0	62.3	49.3

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

Table 15. Extended mass layoff events and expected recall, 1999

Industry	Total layoff events	Layoff events with recall expected	
		Number	Percent
Total ¹	5,675	3,401	59.9
Industry			
Total, private	5,480	3,265	59.6
Agriculture	931	862	92.6
Nonagriculture	4,524	2,395	52.9
Manufacturing	1,758	831	47.3
Nonmanufacturing	2,766	1,564	56.5
Mining	88	30	34.1
Construction	799	581	72.7
Transportation and public utilities	266	174	65.4
Wholesale and retail trade	546	243	44.5
Wholesale trade	146	64	43.8
Retail trade	400	179	44.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate	129	15	11.6
Services	938	521	55.5
Not identified	25	8	32.0
Government	195	136	69.7
Reason for separation			
Automation	5	(²)	(²)
Bankruptcy	107	3	2.8
Business ownership change	190	14	7.4
Contract cancellation	86	22	25.6
Contract completion	681	325	47.7
Domestic relocation	56	3	5.4
Energy-related	26	13	50.0
Environment-related	13	(²)	(²)
Financial difficulty	203	18	8.9
Import competition	96	5	5.2
Labor dispute	26	16	61.5
Material shortage	10	7	70.0
Model changeover	7	5	71.4
Natural disaster	2	—	—
Overseas relocation	34	—	—
Plant or machine repair	14	13	92.9
Product line discontinued	35	6	17.1
Reorganization within company	453	59	13.0
Seasonal work	2,357	2,214	93.9
Slack work	592	416	70.3
Vacation period	119	112	94.1
Weather-related	118	112	94.9
Other	176	33	18.8
Not reported	269	(²)	(²)

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 16. Number of extended mass layoff events and separations when the employer does not expect a recall, 1999

Measure	Events	Separations
Total ¹	1,511	352,643
Industry		
Total, private	1,476	344,343
Agriculture	29	7,333
Nonagriculture	1,442	336,537
Manufacturing	683	153,004
Nonmanufacturing	759	183,533
Mining	38	8,428
Construction	72	13,728
Transportation and public utilities	68	15,290
Wholesale and retail trade	232	73,079
Wholesale trade	59	9,394
Retail trade	173	63,685
Finance, insurance, and real estate	95	19,027
Services	254	53,981
Not identified	5	473
Government	35	8,300
Reason for layoff		
Automation	4	388
Bankruptcy	96	46,218
Business ownership change	164	52,411
Contract cancellation	55	9,857
Contract completion	166	26,012
Domestic relocation	52	9,369
Energy-related	7	1,071
Environment-related	11	3,039
Financial difficulty	159	40,229
Import competition	91	25,176
Labor dispute	4	2,280
Material shortage	3	329
Model changeover	(²)	(²)
Natural disaster	-	-
Overseas relocation	34	5,683
Plant or machine repair	(²)	(²)
Product line discontinued	27	4,590
Reorganization within company	364	72,394
Seasonal work	50	15,101
Slack work	106	14,194
Vacation period	(²)	(²)
Weather-related	(²)	(²)
Other	94	19,152
Not reported	19	3,578
Internal company restructuring ³	783	211,252

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

³ Internal company restructuring consists of

bankruptcy, business ownership change, financial difficulty, and reorganization within company.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 17. Permanent worksite closures: Extended mass layoff events and separations by reason for separation, 1999

Reason	Events		Separations	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total, all reasons ¹	684	100.0	185,258	100.0
Automation.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Bankruptcy.....	89	13.0	43,804	23.7
Business ownership change.....	88	13.0	24,704	13.5
Contract cancellation.....	26	3.8	4,193	2.3
Contract completed.....	12	1.8	2,445	1.3
Domestic relocation.....	40	5.8	7,492	4.0
Energy-related.....	3	.4	457	.2
Environment-related.....	7	1.0	2,543	1.4
Financial difficulty.....	111	16.1	28,792	14.0
Import competition.....	64	9.5	20,095	10.8
Labor dispute.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Material shortage.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Overseas relocation.....	26	3.8	4,868	2.7
Product line discontinued.....	6	.9	970	.5
Reorganization within company.....	123	17.7	25,560	13.2
Seasonal work.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Slack work.....	26	3.8	4,432	4.0
Weather-related.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Other.....	44	6.6	11,365	6.4
Not reported.....	13	1.8	2,514	1.3
Internal company restructuring ³	411	60.1	122,860	66.3

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

³ Internal company restructuring consists of bankruptcy, business ownership change, financial difficulty, and reorganization within company.

Table 18. Permanent worksite closures: Extended mass layoff events and separations by major industry division, selected years

Industry	Layoff events				Separations			
	1996	1997	1998	1999	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total ¹	790	615	683	684	189,528	157,957	154,273	185,258
Total, private	778	607	675	681	186,226	155,218	153,150	184,125
Agriculture	20	10	12	10	4,578	2,817	1,569	2,059
Nonagriculture	756	596	661	668	180,971	151,301	151,246	181,763
Manufacturing	387	315	343	359	75,916	66,677	74,972	80,185
Nonmanufacturing	369	281	318	309	105,055	84,624	76,274	101,578
Mining	18	13	9	19	3,036	2,877	1,535	5,549
Construction	18	11	14	13	3,165	1,664	3,389	3,396
Transportation and public utilities	31	29	22	38	6,741	6,299	7,034	7,865
Wholesale and retail trade	182	141	137	149	59,343	48,510	35,277	59,486
Wholesale trade	32	22	34	31	4,021	3,361	7,081	5,122
Retail trade	150	119	103	118	55,322	45,149	28,196	54,364
Finance, insurance, and real estate	50	24	41	19	10,890	5,682	9,345	4,192
Services	70	63	95	71	21,880	19,592	19,694	21,090
Not identified	2	1	2	3	677	1,100	335	303
Government	12	8	8	3	3,302	2,739	1,123	1,133

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

Table 19. Permanent worksite closures: Extended mass layoff separations by 2-digit SIC, 1998 and 1999

Industry	SIC	Separations	
		1998	1999
Total ¹	...	154,273	185,258
Agricultural production crops.....	01	1,045	595
Agricultural services.....	07	524	1,464
Metal mining.....	10	—	2,757
Coal mining.....	12	1,030	1,967
Oil and gas extraction.....	13	(²)	655
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels.....	14	(²)	(²)
General building contractors.....	15	(²)	(²)
Heavy construction, except building.....	16	1,790	2,212
Special trade contractors.....	17	1,076	935
Food and kindred products.....	20	6,524	10,072
Tobacco products.....	21	(²)	—
Textile mill products.....	22	6,870	9,343
Apparel and other textile products.....	23	13,978	17,125
Lumber and wood products.....	24	1,591	1,966
Furniture and fixtures.....	25	1,046	1,649
Paper and allied products.....	26	2,371	2,579
Printing and publishing.....	27	1,214	1,141
Chemicals and allied products.....	28	670	1,230
Petroleum and coal product.....	29	(²)	(²)
Rubber and misc. plastics products.....	30	2,417	4,583
Leather and leather products.....	31	1,280	1,193
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	32	849	(²)
Primary metal industries.....	33	2,796	2,488
Fabricated metal products.....	34	2,728	2,402
Industrial machinery and equipment.....	35	3,967	6,252
Electronic and other electric equipment.....	36	12,824	9,057
Transportation equipment.....	37	7,054	3,265
Instruments and related products.....	38	4,836	3,453
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	39	1,542	1,549
Local and interurban passenger transit.....	41	(²)	491
Trucking and warehousing.....	42	1,425	5,091
U.S. postal service.....	43	(²)	—
Transportation by air.....	45	2,387	1,115
Transportation services.....	47	(²)	(²)
Communications.....	48	553	(²)
Electric, gas, and sanitary services.....	49	1,921	297
Wholesale trade—durable goods.....	50	4,490	3,209
Wholesale trade—nondurable goods.....	51	2,591	1,913
Building materials and garden supplies.....	52	1,352	8,043
General merchandise stores.....	53	11,856	27,846
Food stores.....	54	3,605	4,786
Automotive dealers and service stations.....	55	950	449
Apparel and accessory stores.....	56	2,275	5,031
Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	57	3,599	1,863
Eating and drinking places.....	58	2,701	4,598
Miscellaneous retail.....	59	1,858	1,748
Depository institutions.....	60	3,889	1,042
Nondepository institutions.....	61	1,672	1,936
Security and commodity brokers.....	62	897	(²)
Insurance carriers.....	63	1,997	1,101
Insurance agents, brokers, and service.....	64	—	(²)
Real estate.....	65	(²)	—
Holding and other investment offices.....	67	(²)	—
Hotels and other lodging places.....	70	2,329	(²)
Personal services.....	72	1,178	(²)
Business services.....	73	4,163	8,946
Auto repair, services, and parking.....	75	—	(²)
Motion pictures.....	78	2,581	506
Amusement and recreation services.....	79	2,031	321
Health services.....	80	4,981	9,925
Educational services.....	82	312	(²)
Social services.....	83	480	300
Membership organizations.....	86	(²)	—
Engineering and management services.....	87	2,162	951
Administration of human resources.....	94	(²)	—
National security and international affairs.....	97	—	(²)
Nonclassifiable establishments.....	99	(²)	683

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 20. Permanent worksite closures: Over-the-year comparisons of extended mass layoff events and separations by State, 1998-99

State	Events			Separations		
	1998	1999	Change	1998	1999	Change
Total ¹	683	684	1	154,273	185,258	30,985
Alabama.....	17	18	1	4,875	5,721	846
Alaska.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona.....	(²)	5	(²)	(²)	2,492	(²)
Arkansas.....	11	10	-1	2,955	3,189	234
California.....	94	85	-9	18,415	25,734	7,319
Colorado.....	5	3	-2	1,365	812	-553
Connecticut.....	7	9	2	1,975	6,845	4,870
Delaware.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia...	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	(²)
Florida.....	48	31	-17	8,974	8,198	-776
Georgia.....	29	22	-7	5,318	3,384	-1,934
Hawaii.....	3	(²)	(²)	454	(²)	(²)
Idaho.....	3	5	2	250	505	255
Illinois.....	41	43	2	16,847	10,490	-6,357
Indiana.....	29	19	-10	5,327	4,398	-929
Iowa.....	—	9	9	—	1,539	1,539
Kansas.....	—	8	8	—	1,469	1,469
Kentucky.....	9	8	-1	1,600	1,276	-324
Louisiana.....	6	4	-2	1,622	1,837	215
Maine.....	6	5	-1	1,598	1,257	-341
Maryland.....	4	5	1	730	812	82
Massachusetts.....	15	20	5	3,178	8,388	5,210
Michigan.....	14	9	-5	3,489	1,657	-1,832
Minnesota.....	6	8	2	1,469	1,296	-173
Mississippi.....	24	13	-11	4,443	3,156	-1,287
Missouri.....	19	27	8	7,229	6,291	-938
Montana.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska.....	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	—	(²)
Nevada.....	4	9	5	1,030	1,870	840
New Hampshire.....	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	—	(²)
New Jersey.....	48	42	-6	10,190	12,582	2,392
New Mexico.....	5	(²)	(²)	1,458	(²)	(²)
New York.....	49	18	-31	8,982	10,542	1,560
North Carolina.....	32	43	11	8,545	10,863	2,318
North Dakota.....	—	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)
Ohio.....	25	36	11	6,428	5,979	-449
Oklahoma.....	4	5	1	868	1,439	571
Oregon.....	7	10	3	980	2,541	1,561
Pennsylvania.....	20	29	9	3,695	7,221	3,526
Rhode Island.....	4	5	1	575	998	423
South Carolina.....	4	7	3	375	841	466
South Dakota.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee.....	13	6	-7	2,376	1,058	-1,318
Texas.....	28	62	34	5,376	14,327	8,951
Utah.....	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	(²)
Vermont.....	—	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)
Virginia.....	19	21	2	2,932	8,380	5,448
Washington.....	6	3	-3	2,645	1,030	-1,615
West Virginia.....	9	—	-9	1,124	—	-1,124
Wisconsin.....	8	12	4	1,465	2,892	1,427
Wyoming.....	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

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. Establishments that 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 at which regular unemployment insurance benefits are exhausted.

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

Definitions

Continued claim. A claim filed after the initial claim, by mail or telephone or in person, for waiting-period credit or payment for a certified week of unemployment. The MLS program collects data on continued claims for 1 week each month. That week is generally the calendar week that includes the 12th day of the month, and is referred to as the Current Population Survey (CPS) reference week. Because continued claims are not tracked for all weeks, an exact measure of insured jobless duration is not available.

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

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

Final payments. Persons who have exhausted all of their unemployment insurance benefits and are no longer eligible for any further benefits.

Food production, processing, and distribution. Industries that are involved in the production and distribution of food. These industries include agricultural production—crops;

agricultural production—livestock; soil preparation services; crop services; veterinary services; animal services, except veterinary services; farm labor and management services; fishing, hunting, and trapping; food and kindred products; agricultural chemicals; groceries and related products; farm-product raw materials; beer, wine, and distilled beverages; food stores; and eating and drinking places.

High-technology-intensive industries. Industries that have been identified as having at least 15 research and development workers per 1,000 workers and 190 technology-oriented workers per 1,000 workers.¹ Industries meeting these criteria include industrial inorganic chemicals; industrial organic chemicals; drugs; computer and office equipment; electronic components and accessories; aircraft and parts; guided missiles, space vehicles, and parts; search and navigation equipment; measuring and controlling devices; computer and data processing services; and research and testing services.

Initial claimant. A person who files any notice of unemployment to request a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for compensation for an initial period, or to request unemployment compensation for a subsequent period, 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 who are subject to recall and those who are terminated.

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

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

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¹ Daniel Hecker, "High-technology employment: a broader view," *Monthly Labor Review*, June 1999, pp. 19-21.