

Extended Mass Layoffs in 2001



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Introduction

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) conducts the mass layoff statistics program to provide information on large-scale layoff events and on 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 2001 calendar year, providing information on the industry, geographic distribution, and size of mass layoffs; the demographic characteristics of those claiming unemployment insurance; the duration of certified unemployment; the expectation of recall; and the extent of permanent worksite closures.

In 2001, employers laid off approximately 1.8 million workers in 8,352 extended mass layoff actions. Layoff activity rose sharply in 2001, reaching the highest layoff event and separation levels since BLS studies of mass layoffs were reinstated in 1995. These higher levels of layoff activity continued through each quarter of 2001, with the fourth quarter of 2001 registering the highest layoff event and separation figures in the program's history. (See table 1.) In 2001, internal company restructuring surpassed seasonal work for the first time as the reason for layoffs most cited by employers. Over the 2000-2001 period, the annual average national unemployment rate increased from 4.0 percent to 4.8 percent, and nonfarm payroll employment increased by only 0.2 percent, or 202,000 jobs.

This report presents recent data from the BLS Mass Layoff 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. This report uses the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) for the assignment and tabulation of layoff data by industry. However, appendix A, included at the end of the report, displays selected tables of 2001 industry data using the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. Additional information about the MLS program is provided in the form of a technical note in appendix B.

Highlights

Industry distribution of 2001 mass layoffs

- Manufacturing industries accounted for 40 percent of layoff events and 37 percent of separations in the private sector in 2001, up from one-third of both events and separations in 2000. Layoffs in manufacturing were most prevalent in computer and electronic products (mostly semiconductors and electronic components), transportation equipment, and food manufacturing. These three sectors accounted for 41 percent of the layoff events and 46 percent of the separations in manufacturing in 2001. In contrast to developments in 2000, the largest increase in laid-off workers in manufacturing—64,893, or 1,564 percent—occurred among establishments manufacturing semiconductor and electronic components. (See table 2.)
- Agriculture accounted for more than 9 percent of all layoff events and for more than 10 percent of all separations, mainly due to the end of seasonal work. (See table 2.) Layoff events and separations were most prevalent in agriculture and forestry support activities and in crop production.
- Employers involved in the manufacturing and distribution of computers (including semiconductors) accounted for 9 percent of private-sector layoff events and separations. The number of laid-off workers rose by 121,366, or 464 percent, in 2001, reaching the highest levels the industry has recorded. (See tables 2 and 3.)
- Administrative and waste services accounted for more than 7 percent of all layoff events and for 10 percent of all separations, due largely to the completion of contracts in professional employer organizations and temporary help agencies. (See table 2.)
- Manufacturers and distributors of clothing reported laying off 107,018 workers. This represents an increase of 51 percent over the number posted in 2000, during which the industry's lowest level of separations was recorded. (See tables 2 and 3.)

- Employers involved in food production, processing, and distribution accounted for 18 percent of all private-sector separations, or 298,708 workers. Layoff activity in this industry group remained about the same as that experienced in 2000. (See tables 2 and 3.)

- Among the major sectors, information had the largest percentage increase in separations resulting from layoffs, followed by real estate and rental and leasing companies. Health care and social assistance and agriculture registered the largest percentage decreases in laid-off workers. (See table 3.)

- Among the 101 three-digit NAICS-coded industry groups identified in the MLS program, 70 posted increases in the number of separated workers during 2001. Computer and electronic product manufacturing had the largest increase (+109,380 workers), followed by administrative and support services (+89,698) and air transportation (+51,331). Twenty-six industries registered decreases, led by agriculture and forestry support activities (-12,383) and hospitals (-9,973).

- Among three-digit NAICS industries, establishments engaged in computer and electronic product manufacturing, air transportation, professional and technical services, and machinery manufacturing moved into the top 10 in terms of numbers of worker separations. These industries replaced general merchandise stores, transit and ground passenger transportation, construction of buildings, and specialty trade contractors. (See table 4.)

Reason for layoff

- For the first time, the number of workers laid off due to internal company restructuring, at 500,487, surpassed the number separated from seasonal work. This represented a near-doubling of restructuring-related separations since 2000. (See table 5.) These layoffs occurred largely in manufacturing (mostly in computer and electronic products, transportation equipment, and primary metals), in retail trade (primarily general merchandise stores), and in administrative and waste services (largely professional employer services).

- Employers citing the end of seasonal work as the reason for layoff accounted for the lowest percentage of events (27 percent) and separations (28 percent) on record. (See table 5.) Historically, seasonal work has accounted for about 40 percent of annual layoff events and separations. In 2001, seasonal layoffs occurred primarily in food production (agriculture and food processing) establishments located in California.

- Layoffs due to a nonseasonal lack of demand for products and services (slack work) rose sharply in 2001 (+226,591

workers), due largely to layoffs in computer and electronic products, in accommodation, and in administrative and support services. Financial difficulty (+91,618) and bankruptcy (+79,796) were the next most common reasons for layoff. Separations attributable to these three reasons were at the top in terms of percentage increases when compared to 2000. Layoffs due to the end of seasonal work and to the secondary effects of a labor dispute had the largest decreases in worker separations (-13,098 and -10,218, respectively). (See tables 5 and 6.)

- Following the September 11 terrorist attacks, employers reported 417 layoff events involving 118,826 workers. Thirty-three States had layoff activity related either directly or indirectly to the September 11 incidents. Fifty-three percent of these layoff events and 55 percent of the separations occurred in just five States—California, Nevada, Illinois, New York, and Texas. Among those laid off because of the terrorist attacks, 38 percent, or 44,956 workers, had been employed in the scheduled air transportation industry. An additional 25 percent, or 29,644 workers, had been employed in hotels and motels. Sixty-eight percent of the employers citing the events of September 11 as a secondary cause of layoff indicated a nonseasonal lack of demand for product or services (slack work) as the primary reason for the layoff, accounting for 58 percent of the laid-off workers. (See tables 7 and 8.)

Size of layoff

- Layoff events in 2001 continued to be concentrated at the lower end of the layoff-size spectrum, with 58 percent involving fewer than 150 workers. This figure has remained fairly consistent, ranging from 58 to 60 percent annually. These layoffs, however, accounted for only 24 percent of all separations. Separations involving 500 or more workers accounted for 34 percent of all separations, about the same percentage posted in each of the last 2 years. (See table 9.)

- Layoffs averaged 210 separations per layoff event in 2001, up slightly from 2000 and equaling 1998 as the highest on record. Among private sector establishments, employers in arts, entertainment, and recreation (mostly amusement, gambling, and recreation employers) reported the largest average layoff size, 316, followed by transportation and warehousing, with 297 workers (largely air transportation). Establishments with the smallest average layoff size were those in educational services (110 workers) and in health care and social assistance (137 workers). (See table 10.)

- Employers citing bankruptcy as the reason for layoff had the highest average layoff size per layoff event (467 workers), followed by those reporting model changeover (372 workers), labor dispute (290 workers), and energy-related layoffs (274 workers). Layoffs due to a material shortage and inclement weather averaged the fewest separations per layoff event (99 and 104 workers, respectively). (See table 10.)

- Employers reporting the worksite as permanently closed averaged 303 separations per layoff event. (See table 10.)
- Layoffs directly and indirectly attributable to the September 11 terrorist attacks averaged 285 laid-off workers.

Initial claimants

- There were 1,609,705 initial claimants for unemployment insurance associated with extended mass layoff events in 2001. Of these, 42 percent were women, 14 percent were black, 19 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. (See table 11.) Of the total civilian labor force in 2001, 47 percent were women, 12 percent were black, 11 percent were Hispanic, and 13 percent were 55 years of age or older. Thirty-eight percent of the civilian labor force was between the ages of 30 and 44.

- The proportion of Hispanic claimants declined to 19 percent from 25 percent in 1999. The proportions of both Asian or Pacific Islander and white claimants increased over the year. (See table 12.)

- Eighty-eight percent of the claimants in agriculture were of Hispanic origin, about the same percentage as in 2000. The highest percentage of claimants aged 55 and older was in arts, entertainment, and recreation. For claimants under 30 years of age, the highest proportions were in retail trade and in administrative and waste services. Men continued to account for more than 90 percent of the claimants in mining and construction. At the other extreme, 88 percent of the claimants in health care and social assistance were women. (See tables 12 and 13.)

Duration of insured unemployment

- West Virginia had the longest duration of insured unemployment associated with extended mass layoff events (as measured by the period of continued claims for unemployment insurance following the initial claim), followed by the District of Columbia, Tennessee, and North Carolina. Claimants experiencing the shortest jobless duration were separated from employers located in Kentucky, Hawaii, Alaska, Nebraska, and Wyoming. (See table 14.)

- Wyoming reported the largest proportion of claimants exhausting unemployment insurance benefits, followed by Georgia, Tennessee, and Arizona. States reporting the lowest percentages of exhaustees were Nebraska and Alaska. (See table 14.)

- The longest average jobless duration was experienced by claimants laid off from finance and insurance (largely in securities, commodity contracts, and investments) and from

wholesale trade (primarily among durable-goods merchant wholesalers). Claimants laid off from accommodation and food services (mostly in hotels and motels, except casino hotels) had the shortest spells of jobless duration, followed by other services, except public administration. (See table 15.)

- Benefit exhaustion rates were highest among workers in education, wholesale trade, and agriculture, while workers laid off in accommodation and food services, in transportation and warehousing, and in construction had the lowest rates. (See table 15.)

- Claimants laid off due to non-natural disaster had the longest jobless duration, followed by those laid off due to energy-related concerns and the relocation of establishments outside of the United States. The shortest duration occurred in layoffs due to vacations and environmental concerns. (See table 15.)

- Black claimants and claimants who are Asian or Pacific Islanders had higher benefit exhaustion rates than other race and ethnic groups, while white claimants had the lowest. By age, the older a claimant, the more likely he or she was to exhaust benefits. Women had higher exhaustion rates than men. (See table 16.)

Geographic distribution

- In 2001, each of the four geographic regions reached record levels of layoff activity. For the fifth time in the last 6 years, employers in the West reported the highest number of separations, primarily among establishments engaged in food production (agriculture and food manufacturing). (See table 17.) Excluding the impact of seasonal layoffs, the Midwest (373,640) had the highest number of separated workers in extended mass layoff events.

- Compared with the experience in 2000, increases in the number of separations occurred in all four geographic regions, with the Midwest (+167,189) reporting the largest increase, followed by the West (+163,047), and the South (+151,308). All nine geographic divisions reported an increase from 2000, led by the East North Central (+123,870) and Pacific (+108,435) divisions. (See table 17.)

- Thirty-two States and the District of Columbia reached their highest annual totals of laid-off workers since the MLS program resumed in 1995. California had the largest number of worker separations, 388,339, mostly from food production, administrative and support services, and computer and electronic product manufacturing. The States with the next-highest totals of separations were Illinois (173,892), Texas (101,913), Florida (97,585), and Michigan (95,873). (See table 18.) Even when the substantial impact of seasonal layoffs is excluded, California still had the highest separations total for 2001.

- Forty-five states and the District of Columbia had over-the-year increases in the number of laid-off workers, led by California (+72,053), Illinois (+56,907), Florida (+43,864), New York (+39,712), and Michigan (+37,521). Of the five States reporting an over-the-year decline, Alaska (-3,384) and Ohio (-1,790) experienced the sharpest decreases. (See table 18.)

- Sixty-eight percent of events and 64 percent of separations occurred in metropolitan areas, a slight increase from 2000, when 63 percent of events and 60 percent of separations occurred in such areas. Among the 331 Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Chicago reported the highest number of separations (89,087), mainly from computer and electronic product manufacturing, administrative and support services, and air transportation. San Jose, New York, and Las Vegas, entered the top 10 metropolitan areas in terms of laid-off workers, replacing Yuma, AZ, Riverside-San Bernardino, CA, and Salinas, CA. (See table 19.) Employers located in nonmetropolitan areas separated 247,911 workers in mass layoffs, up 25 percent, or 48,802 workers, from 2000.

- Chart 1 shows mass layoff activity relative to employment by State, thus facilitating the comparison of layoffs across States. California had the highest concentration of layoffs relative to employment, in part due to the impact of its largely seasonal agricultural sector. Relative concentrations also were high in Illinois, Oregon, Nevada, Maine, and Wisconsin. States with the lowest concentrations of mass layoff activity were Wyoming, Nebraska, Delaware, and West Virginia.

Recall expectations

- In 2001, employers expected a recall in only 45 percent of mass layoff actions, the lowest annual percentage reported since the resumption of the MLS program. Historically, a recall has been expected in about 60 percent of all layoff events. Layoffs in agriculture (93 percent), in arts, entertainment, and recreation (76 percent), and in construction (73 percent) were more likely to have some type of recall than were those in other industries. Layoffs in the finance and insurance sector had the lowest percentage of recall expectation (3 percent), followed by those in the information sector (9 percent). Excluding seasonal and vacation-period layoffs (in which a recall was expected 91 percent of the time), a recall was expected in only 25 percent of events, also the program's lowest annual percentage. (See tables 20 and 21.)

- Of those establishments expecting a recall, 36 percent indicated that all workers would eventually be recalled, and 84 percent expected to recall at least half of the workers. (See table 20.)

- Employers indicating the relocation of worksites outside of the United States as the reason for layoff had the

lowest percentage of recall expectation, followed by those citing bankruptcy, business ownership change, the discontinuation of a product line, and the relocation of an establishment within the United States. (See table 21.)

- Manufacturing industries accounted for 49 percent of all events and 46 percent of the separations for which the employer did not expect a recall. These occurred mainly in computer and electronic products (primarily in bare printed circuit boards and in semiconductors and related devices), transportation equipment (mostly in aircraft manufacturing), and machinery manufacturing (largely in air-conditioning, refrigeration, and forced air heating). (See table 22.)

- Internal company restructuring was the reason cited most frequently for layoffs from which no recall is expected, accounting for 49 percent of the layoff events and 57 percent of separations. Layoffs due to slack work accounted for an additional 20 percent of layoffs events and 16 percent of separations. (See table 22.)

Permanent worksite closures

- Employers reported that 15 percent of all extended mass layoff events resulted in a permanent closure of the worksite, affecting 379,790 workers. Compared with the experience in 2000, layoff events in which the worksite closed increased by 61 percent, and the number of workers involved increased by 101 percent. (See table 23.)

- Separations in permanent closures were due mainly to internal company restructuring, slack work, and import competition. These three reasons for layoffs also accounted for the largest increases in worker separations. (See table 23.)

- In 2001, manufacturing accounted for 52 percent of events and 43 percent of separations resulting in worksite closure. These events occurred mostly in computer and electronic products manufacturing, in apparel, and in primary metals. Retail trade accounted for 15 percent of the layoff events and 18 percent of separations during the year, largely in general merchandise stores and in building materials and garden supply stores. An additional 4 percent of permanent closure events and 14 percent of separations were in administrative and waste services. (See table 24.)

- In 2001, establishments engaged in electronic equipment and appliance manufacturing, primary metal manufacturing, building and garden supply stores, and machinery manufacturing moved into the top 10 three-digit NAICS industries in terms of laid-off workers in permanent closures. They replaced transportation equipment, hospitals, food and beverage stores, and electronics and appliance stores. (See table 25.)

- California registered the highest number of separations

in permanent closure-related events (63,209), followed by Michigan (45,744), Illinois (28,749), and Texas (28,435). Michigan (+42,291), California (+22,225), and Texas (+20,920) reported the largest increases in separations from 2000 to 2001; Massachusetts (-5,161) and Kentucky (-2,112) had the largest decreases in laid-off workers. (See table 26.)

Dislocated worker information

- In addition to extended mass layoff information, the MLS program has, since 1997, collected information identifying major segments of the dislocated worker population, as determined by the U.S. Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration. MLS tracks three components of this unique group of laid-off workers—dislocated worker closures, substantial layoffs, and initial claimants laid off from establishments in declining industries. In 2001, the MLS program identified about 2 million dislocated workers, the highest level in the program's history. (See table 27.)

- A dislocated worker closure consists of those layoff actions that result in a permanent worksite closure and involve 20 or more workers. This concept includes the permanent worksite closures reported earlier in this report, with the addition of worksite closures involving between 20 and 49 workers. In 2001, there were 401,755 workers laid off in 1,553 layoff actions. California had the highest level of dislocated worker separations, 65,122, followed by Michigan (46,388),

Illinois (29,276), and Texas (28,659). Manufacturing (largely in computer and electronic products and in apparel), retail trade, and administrative and waste services had the highest numbers of laid-off workers. (See tables 28 and 29.)

- Layoffs termed "substantial layoffs" include extended mass layoffs that either involve 500 or more workers or in which the number of separations is at least one-third of the employment prior to layoff. In 2001, there were 1,333 layoffs events involving 412,651 workers meeting the substantial layoff criteria. California reported the largest number of worker separations (101,346), followed by Illinois (41,061) and Texas (37,386). Manufacturing (mostly in computer and electronic product manufacturing and in transportation equipment) had the highest level of laid-off workers in substantial layoff events, followed by transportation and warehousing. (See tables 28 and 29.)

- Industries identified as in decline are determined by each State, and results in the industries defined as such differing from State to State. Initial claimants for unemployment insurance laid off from establishments in these declining industries are then identified by the MLS program. In 2001, there were about 1.2 million claimants laid off from establishments in declining industries. California had the highest level of initial claimants (282,692), followed by Ohio (166,841) and Texas (90,815). (See table 28.)

Table 1. Number of extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, 1995–2001

Year/quarter	Layoff events ¹	Separations ¹	Initial claimants for unemployment insurance ¹
1995²			
Second quarter.....	1,724	400,980	332,731
Third quarter.....	950	194,149	154,226
Fourth quarter.....	1,764	348,741	312,428
Total.....	4,438	943,870	799,385
1996			
First quarter.....	1,408	272,480	224,393
Second quarter.....	1,352	261,628	200,032
Third quarter.....	1,021	233,199	185,247
Fourth quarter.....	1,916	417,048	348,073
Total.....	5,697	1,184,355	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	242,464
Third quarter.....	1,097	241,725	189,973
Fourth quarter.....	1,625	334,794	287,685
Total.....	5,675	1,149,267	972,244
2000			
First quarter.....	1,330	254,646	221,368
Second quarter.....	1,271	258,608	231,471
Third quarter.....	1,014	230,103	189,250
Fourth quarter.....	2,005	427,070	376,611
Total.....	5,620	1,170,427	1,018,700
2001			
First quarter.....	1,765	342,954	340,151
Second quarter.....	2,072	481,876	401,294
Third quarter.....	1,815	384,403	371,124
Fourth quarter.....	2,700	541,410	497,136
Total.....	8,352	1,750,643	1,609,705

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 appendix B.)

Table 2. Industry distribution: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, 1999–2001

Industry	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
Total ¹	5,675	5,620	8,352	1,149,267	1,170,427	1,750,643	972,244	1,018,700	1,609,705
Total private	5,467	5,418	8,131	1,096,859	1,107,055	1,697,593	931,272	974,104	1,562,978
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting.....	911	827	753	195,408	191,093	173,299	134,355	127,837	110,907
Mining.....	91	54	61	16,496	6,810	13,109	18,045	6,105	12,476
Utilities.....	9	22	19	1,588	3,089	3,835	1,234	3,060	4,196
Construction.....	792	754	776	117,587	110,814	111,897	118,982	112,761	115,303
Manufacturing.....	1,736	1,834	3,279	356,112	366,070	628,427	310,129	370,779	691,184
Food.....	342	336	342	84,482	75,618	72,199	63,785	67,344	65,520
Beverage and tobacco products.....	22	22	31	5,904	4,234	6,506	4,185	3,855	4,334
Textile mills.....	55	43	96	11,335	9,027	20,174	13,396	10,985	21,877
Textile product mills.....	18	18	28	1,870	2,573	3,636	2,233	2,067	4,334
Apparel.....	163	157	192	31,063	24,778	32,328	32,750	23,905	31,585
Leather and allied products.....	26	27	25	3,663	5,008	4,432	3,554	3,772	3,588
Wood products.....	60	78	86	6,858	11,193	10,745	6,110	11,492	13,816
Paper.....	41	61	87	6,416	9,548	16,226	5,474	8,558	13,999
Printing and related support activities.....	29	38	62	4,589	5,450	9,941	4,117	5,352	8,998
Petroleum and coal products.....	22	19	21	3,541	2,419	3,372	3,294	2,468	2,889
Chemicals.....	47	39	71	6,922	6,055	12,614	6,549	5,570	9,444
Plastics and rubber products.....	51	69	122	10,195	12,614	18,739	8,228	11,682	21,522
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	68	70	79	9,575	10,144	13,484	9,624	9,543	13,392
Primary metal.....	84	79	198	15,832	19,034	43,723	16,966	17,830	50,503
Fabricated metal products.....	98	110	233	14,573	16,191	32,418	14,293	16,538	36,281
Machinery.....	122	107	280	21,420	20,440	47,001	22,083	20,772	56,762
Computer and electronic products.....	147	99	615	30,085	22,227	131,607	21,555	17,767	139,942
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	44	52	141	10,282	10,024	33,146	9,208	14,742	40,911
Transportation equipment.....	211	296	372	63,788	83,210	86,402	51,085	102,057	120,956
Furniture and related products.....	33	40	118	4,651	5,254	17,715	4,554	4,733	19,942
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	53	74	80	9,068	11,029	12,019	7,086	9,747	10,589
Wholesale trade.....	106	107	180	16,730	17,636	28,975	12,781	12,452	22,600
Retail trade.....	268	275	457	91,519	88,134	132,013	57,852	59,345	103,328
Transportation and warehousing.....	233	273	395	49,966	50,030	117,173	42,150	48,000	96,504
Information.....	81	77	324	23,076	14,937	59,329	34,754	11,212	56,175
Finance and insurance.....	111	114	177	21,911	31,407	33,654	18,225	18,411	29,631
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	13	17	33	1,539	2,171	7,602	1,598	2,029	4,645
Professional and technical services.....	117	118	257	24,304	22,222	51,215	22,120	19,968	40,566
Management of companies and enterprises.....	18	8	16	3,786	1,975	3,345	2,972	1,556	2,831
Administrative and waste services.....	322	364	595	61,040	77,711	168,360	67,641	96,072	132,562
Educational services.....	9	11	15	1,446	1,090	1,652	844	964	1,264
Health care and social assistance.....	226	205	174	35,107	38,669	23,792	25,663	27,785	19,370
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	101	82	126	26,294	25,858	39,758	12,161	9,743	16,710
Accommodation and food services.....	218	166	367	38,610	41,035	79,556	36,861	30,505	82,001
Other services, except public administration.....	82	79	82	11,833	11,125	11,334	10,169	9,936	10,462
Unclassified	23	31	45	2,507	5,179	9,268	2,736	5,584	10,263
Government.....	208	202	221	52,408	63,372	53,050	40,972	44,596	46,727
Federal.....	38	51	52	9,372	18,373	12,696	9,972	15,294	12,796
State.....	43	35	41	14,796	9,164	10,498	8,626	6,301	8,838
Local.....	127	116	128	28,240	35,835	29,856	22,374	23,001	25,093
Selected industry groupings²									
Clothing manufacturing and distribution	355	329	457	94,407	71,048	107,018	80,312	67,804	99,651
Computer manufacturing and distribution, including semiconductors	129	113	736	27,916	26,147	147,513	18,257	17,634	153,211
Food production, processing, and distribution.....	1,457	1,308	1,327	319,562	298,485	298,708	233,793	222,656	226,239

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

Table 3. Over-the-year change in extended mass layoffs separations by industry, 1999–2000 and 2000–2001

Industry	1999-2000		2000-2001	
	Level change	Percent change	Level change	Percent change
Total ¹	21,160	1.8	580,216	49.6
Total private	10,196	.9	590,538	53.3
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting.....	-4,315	-2.2	-17,794	-9.3
Mining.....	-9,686	-58.7	6,299	92.5
Utilities.....	1,501	94.5	746	24.2
Construction.....	-6,773	-5.8	1,083	1.0
Manufacturing.....	9,958	2.8	262,357	71.7
Food.....	-8,864	-10.5	-3,419	-4.5
Beverage and tobacco products.....	-1,670	-28.3	2,272	53.7
Textile mills.....	-2,308	-20.4	11,147	123.5
Textile product mills.....	703	37.6	1,063	41.3
Apparel.....	-6,285	-20.2	7,550	30.5
Leather and allied products.....	1,345	36.7	-576	-11.5
Wood products.....	4,335	63.2	-448	-4.0
Paper.....	3,132	48.8	6,678	69.9
Printing and related support activities.....	861	18.8	4,491	82.4
Petroleum and coal products.....	-1,122	-31.7	953	39.4
Chemicals.....	-867	-12.5	6,559	108.3
Plastics and rubber products.....	2,419	23.7	6,125	48.6
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	569	5.9	3,340	32.9
Primary metal.....	3,202	20.2	24,689	129.7
Fabricated metal products.....	1,618	11.1	16,227	100.2
Machinery.....	-980	-4.6	26,561	129.9
Computer and electronic products.....	-7,858	-26.1	109,380	492.1
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	-258	-2.5	23,122	230.7
Transportation equipment.....	19,422	30.4	3,192	3.8
Furniture and related products.....	603	13.0	12,461	237.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	1,961	21.6	990	9.0
Wholesale trade.....	906	5.4	11,339	64.3
Retail trade.....	-3,385	-3.7	43,879	49.8
Transportation and warehousing.....	64	.1	67,143	134.2
Information.....	-8,139	-35.3	44,392	297.2
Finance and insurance.....	9,496	43.3	2,247	7.2
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	632	41.1	5,431	250.2
Professional and technical services.....	-2,082	-8.6	28,993	130.5
Management of companies and enterprises.....	-1,811	-47.8	1,370	69.4
Administrative and waste services.....	16,671	27.3	90,649	116.6
Educational services.....	-356	-24.6	562	51.6
Health care and social assistance.....	3,562	10.1	-14,877	-38.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	-436	-1.7	13,900	53.8
Accommodation and food services.....	2,425	6.3	38,521	93.9
Other services, except public administration.....	-708	-6.0	209	1.9
Unclassified	2,672	106.6	4,089	79.0
Government.....	10,964	20.9	-10,322	-16.3
Federal.....	9,001	96.0	-5,677	-30.9
State.....	-5,632	-38.1	1,334	14.6
Local.....	7,595	26.9	-5,979	-16.7
Selected industry groupings²				
Clothing manufacturing and distribution	-23,359	-24.7	35,970	50.6
Computer manufacturing and distribution, including semiconductors	-1,769	-6.3	121,366	464.2
Food production, processing, and distribution.....	-21,077	-6.6	223	.1

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

Table 4. Industry distribution: Extended mass layoff events and separations, top 50 industries in 2001

Industry	NAICS	2000			2001		
		Layoff events	Separations	Rank ¹	Layoff events	Separations	Rank ¹
Total ² .....	...	5,620	1,170,427	...	8,352	1,750,643	...
Total, top 50 industries .....	...	5,187	1,095,964	...	7,688	1,632,113	...
Administrative and support services	561	366	80,835	3	590	170,533	1
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	99	22,227	14	615	131,607	2
Agriculture and forestry support activities	115	508	117,242	1	472	104,859	3
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	296	83,210	2	373	86,461	4
Food manufacturing	311	336	75,618	4	342	72,199	5
Crop production	111	312	72,651	5	271	67,322	6
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	404	56,852	6	370	54,834	7
Air transportation	481	10	1,979	69	88	53,311	8
Professional and technical services	541	118	22,222	15	257	51,215	9
Machinery manufacturing	333	107	20,440	18	280	47,001	10
General merchandise stores	452	80	29,259	7	138	46,955	11
Accommodation	721	73	21,208	17	218	45,789	12
Primary metal manufacturing	331	79	19,034	20	198	43,723	13
Specialty trade contractors	238	203	26,891	10	276	36,825	14
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	145	28,495	8	145	35,699	15
Food services and drinking places	722	93	19,827	19	149	33,767	16
Electrical equipment and appliance mfg.	335	52	10,024	32	141	33,146	17
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	110	16,191	23	233	32,418	18
Apparel manufacturing	315	157	24,778	12	192	32,328	19
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	713	50	21,435	16	70	30,854	20
Telecommunications	517	27	4,375	52	141	29,704	21
Nonstore retailers	454	46	26,182	11	68	28,445	22
Construction of buildings	236	150	27,671	9	131	20,333	23
Textile mills	313	43	9,027	35	96	20,174	24
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	69	12,614	26	122	18,739	25
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	40	5,254	46	118	17,715	26
Educational services	611	57	15,524	24	81	16,636	27
Paper manufacturing	322	61	9,548	33	87	16,226	28
Social assistance	624	125	16,692	21	122	15,263	29
Building material and garden supply stores	444	20	4,480	51	44	15,161	30
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	68	22,765	13	68	14,165	31
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	60	11,232	27	72	13,789	32
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	70	10,144	30	79	13,484	33
Food and beverage stores	445	40	9,113	34	59	13,241	34
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	38	5,145	47	93	12,835	35
Chemical manufacturing	325	39	6,055	42	71	12,614	36
ISPs, search portals, and data processing	518	21	4,263	53	76	12,189	37
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	74	11,029	29	80	12,019	38
Publishing industries, except Internet	511	16	2,687	61	71	11,920	39
Performing arts and spectator sports	711	40	8,327	37	65	11,728	40
Executive, legislative, and general government	921	56	16,483	22	60	11,296	41
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	523	6	548	80	59	11,294	42
Mining, except oil and gas	212	43	5,549	44	49	10,994	43
Wood product manufacturing	321	78	11,193	28	87	10,802	44
Printing and related support activities	323	40	6,821	40	62	9,941	45
Unclassified establishments	999	35	5,739	43	49	9,766	46
Couriers and messengers	492	16	3,618	55	24	8,116	47
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	40	8,294	38	47	7,811	48
Truck transportation	484	62	8,364	36	57	7,486	49
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	25	3,519	56	32	7,381	50

¹ Industries are ranked by the number of separations in 2001.

Table 5. Reason for layoff: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, 1999–2001

Reason for layoff	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
Total, all reasons ¹	5,675	5,620	8,352	1,149,267	1,170,427	1,750,643	972,244	1,018,700	1,609,705
Automation	(²)	(²)	11	(²)	(²)	1,397	(²)	(²)	2,058
Bankruptcy	107	157	290	49,649	55,582	135,378	21,837	25,278	62,173
Business ownership change	190	125	209	57,306	32,908	55,387	30,316	16,798	45,014
Contract cancellation	86	87	174	13,432	14,263	30,823	11,090	13,694	28,991
Contract completion	681	599	658	120,213	122,074	125,350	141,186	130,475	130,163
Domestic relocation	56	70	101	9,923	11,488	18,652	7,654	13,842	14,663
Energy-related	26	10	20	3,164	2,487	5,487	5,062	1,731	3,988
Environment-related	13	7	3	3,394	1,142	445	2,668	890	602
Financial difficulty	203	307	675	49,508	62,413	154,031	34,636	48,427	137,873
Import competition	96	63	132	26,684	13,416	28,008	19,833	10,135	27,237
Labor dispute	26	29	26	14,543	17,754	7,536	4,900	16,407	5,516
Material shortage	10	6	15	1,833	931	1,478	3,206	924	1,676
Model changeover	7	9	13	1,735	2,392	4,842	1,116	3,484	7,721
Natural disaster	(²)	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	620	(²)	(²)	574
Non-natural disaster	(³)	(³)	15	(³)	(³)	3,521	(³)	(³)	2,227
Overseas relocation	34	43	79	5,683	9,054	15,693	4,456	8,385	12,926
Plant or machine repair	14	19	26	1,634	3,090	3,713	1,577	2,538	4,967
Product line discontinued	35	30	41	5,467	4,719	10,009	6,879	6,173	9,207
Reorganization within company	453	415	752	95,122	103,120	155,691	92,510	87,978	143,122
Seasonal work	2,357	2,436	2,288	491,877	511,539	498,441	374,141	394,925	376,985
Slack work	592	619	1,953	80,737	99,265	326,031	105,193	136,703	419,245
Vacation period	119	84	126	28,009	13,687	24,061	19,405	12,487	19,310
Weather-related	118	66	43	14,194	6,362	4,488	12,637	7,294	5,987
Other	176	160	416	30,844	29,234	87,989	28,482	27,960	93,488
Not reported	269	273	282	43,521	51,845	51,572	42,682	51,284	53,992
Internal company restructuring ⁴	953	1,004	1,926	251,585	254,023	500,487	179,299	178,481	388,182

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

³ Non-natural disaster was added as a reason for layoff in the third quarter of 2001 in order to be able to identify layoffs directly or

indirectly related to the September 11 attacks.

⁴ Internal company restructuring consists of bankruptcy, business ownership change, financial difficulty, and reorganization within company.

Table 6. Over-the-year change in separations by reason for layoff, 1999–2000 and 2000–2001

Reason for layoff	Separations			
	1999-2000		2000-2001	
	Level change	Percent change	Level change	Percent change
Total, all reasons ¹	21,160	1.8	580,216	49.6
Automation	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Bankruptcy	5,933	11.9	79,796	143.6
Business ownership change	-24,398	-42.6	22,479	68.3
Contract cancellation	831	6.2	16,560	116.1
Contract completion	1,861	1.5	3,276	2.7
Domestic relocation	1,565	15.8	7,164	62.4
Energy-related	-677	-21.4	3,000	120.6
Environment-related	-2,252	-66.4	-697	-61.0
Financial difficulty	12,905	26.1	91,618	146.8
Import competition	-13,268	-49.7	14,592	108.8
Labor dispute	3,211	22.1	-10,218	-57.6
Material shortage	-902	-49.2	547	58.8
Model changeover	657	37.9	2,450	102.4
Natural disaster	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Non-natural disaster	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Overseas relocation	3,371	59.3	6,639	73.3
Plant or machine repair	1,456	89.1	623	20.2
Product line discontinued	-748	-13.7	5,290	112.1
Reorganization within company	7,998	8.4	52,571	51.0
Seasonal work	19,662	4.0	-13,098	-2.6
Slack work	18,528	22.9	226,766	228.4
Vacation period	-14,322	-51.1	10,374	75.8
Weather-related	-7,832	-55.2	-1,874	-29.5
Other	-1,610	-5.2	58,755	201.0
Not reported	8,324	19.1	-273	-.5
Internal company restructuring ⁴	2,438	1.0	246,464	97.0

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

³ Non-natural disaster was added as a reason for layoff in the third quarter of 2001 in order to be able to identify layoffs directly or

indirectly related to the September 11 attacks.

⁴ Internal company restructuring consists of bankruptcy, business ownership change, financial difficulty, and reorganization within company.

Table 7. Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance directly and indirectly related to the September 11 terrorist attacks, 2001

Measure	Layoff events	Separations	Initial claimants for unemployment insurance
Total ¹	417	118,826	113,807
Industry			
Total private	415	118,426	113,561
Construction	6	627	738
Manufacturing	54	16,870	17,206
Wholesale trade	(²)	(²)	(²)
Retail trade	7	962	1,366
Transportation and warehousing	99	51,382	40,256
Information	6	915	3,031
Finance and insurance	6	954	1,002
Real estate and rental and leasing	11	1,325	1,031
Professional and technical services	3	380	203
Management of companies and enterprises	3	634	651
Administrative and waste services	40	5,071	4,839
Health care and social assistance	(²)	(²)	(²)
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	4	635	370
Accommodation and food services	164	36,988	40,968
Other services, except public administration	4	819	624
Unclassified	5	569	1,007
Government	2	400	246
Reason for layoff³			
Directly related to the September 11 terrorist attacks	9	2,411	1,245
Indirectly related to the September 11 terrorist attacks	408	116,415	112,562
Bankruptcy	(²)	(²)	(²)
Business ownership change	(²)	(²)	(²)
Contract cancellation	17	2,609	2,364
Financial difficulty	65	24,987	18,750
Material shortage	(²)	(²)	(²)
Reorganization within company	8	1,297	1,177
Seasonal work	11	1,861	1,634
Slack work	277	67,977	75,586
Other	24	15,033	11,072

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

³ Layoffs directly related to September 11 encompass those that occurred in the affected local economies. Layoffs indirectly related to Septem-

ber 11 involve those outside of the directly impacted areas. For indirectly related layoffs, the primary reason for layoff is attributed to something other than non-natural disaster.

Table 8. State distribution: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance directly and indirectly attributable to the September 11 terrorist attacks, 2001

State	Layoff events	Separations	Initial claimants for unemployment insurance
Total ¹	417	118,826	113,807
Alabama	—	—	—
Alaska	—	—	—
Arizona	5	505	555
Arkansas	—	—	—
California	90	19,072	20,683
Colorado	6	1,799	1,857
Connecticut	4	726	396
Delaware	—	—	—
District of Columbia	—	—	—
Florida	53	6,590	7,844
Georgia	5	4,141	1,142
Hawaii	25	3,495	5,980
Idaho	—	—	—
Illinois	21	11,352	7,833
Indiana	(²)	(²)	(²)
Iowa	(²)	(²)	(²)
Kansas	(²)	(²)	(²)
Kentucky	3	268	304
Louisiana	7	1,188	941
Maine	(²)	(²)	(²)
Maryland	5	1,695	1,092
Massachusetts	14	3,679	3,459
Michigan	(²)	(²)	(²)
Minnesota	5	5,979	4,236
Mississippi	—	—	—
Missouri	(²)	(²)	(²)
Montana	—	—	—
Nebraska	—	—	—
Nevada	42	14,943	17,681
New Hampshire	—	—	—
New Jersey	9	1,660	1,738
New Mexico	—	—	—
New York	47	10,765	7,805
North Carolina	9	5,522	3,780
North Dakota	(²)	(²)	(²)
Ohio	4	657	786
Oklahoma	4	367	771
Oregon	(²)	(²)	(²)
Pennsylvania	4	962	4,582
Rhode Island	—	—	—
South Carolina	—	—	—
South Dakota	—	—	—
Tennessee	6	1,280	1,764
Texas	20	8,783	6,835
Utah	4	870	436
Vermont	—	—	—
Virginia	6	1,584	967
Washington	7	5,613	4,209
West Virginia	—	—	—
Wisconsin	—	—	—
Wyoming	—	—	—

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 9. Distribution of extended mass layoff events and separations by size of layoff, 2000 and 2001

Number of workers	Layoff events				Separations			
	Number		Percent ¹		Number		Percent ¹	
	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001
Total ²	5,620	8,352	100.0	100.0	1,170,427	1,750,643	100.0	100.0
50-99.....	1,981	2,895	35.2	34.7	141,560	203,805	12.1	11.6
100-149.....	1,264	1,919	22.5	23.0	147,698	222,782	12.6	12.7
150-199.....	685	1,035	12.2	12.4	114,052	172,344	9.7	9.8
200-299.....	752	1,163	13.4	13.9	174,251	268,465	14.9	15.3
300-499.....	549	778	9.8	9.3	196,220	282,961	16.8	16.2
500-999.....	270	382	4.8	4.6	176,004	247,172	15.0	14.1
1,000 or more.....	119	180	2.1	2.2	220,642	353,114	18.9	20.2

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

² See footnote 1, table 1.

Table 10. Average number of separations in extended mass layoff events by selected measures, 1996–2001

Measure	Average number of separations					
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total ¹	208	202	210	203	208	210
Industry						
Total private	206	199	207	201	204	209
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	260	173	229	214	231	230
Mining	130	158	151	181	126	215
Utilities	253	333	236	176	140	202
Construction	139	155	145	148	147	144
Manufacturing	182	188	232	205	200	192
Wholesale trade	171	140	153	158	165	161
Retail trade	317	305	218	341	320	289
Transportation and warehousing	203	242	235	214	183	297
Information	428	519	296	285	194	183
Finance and insurance	226	195	212	197	276	190
Real estate and rental and leasing	252	224	160	118	128	230
Professional and technical services	233	276	199	208	188	199
Management of companies and enterprises	277	112	148	210	247	209
Administrative and waste services	246	175	179	190	213	283
Educational services	133	123	99	161	99	110
Health care and social assistance	154	143	131	155	189	137
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	309	357	252	260	315	316
Accommodation and food services	203	203	194	177	247	217
Other services, except public administration	113	123	139	144	141	138
Unclassified establishments	176	167	92	109	167	206
Government.....	235	252	266	252	314	240
Reason for layoff						
Automation	395	239	234	(²)	(²)	127
Bankruptcy	207	270	302	464	354	467
Business ownership change	288	203	237	302	263	265
Contract cancellation	221	195	192	156	164	177
Contract completion	232	244	203	177	204	191
Domestic relocation	149	200	179	177	164	185
Energy-related.....	—	—	171	122	249	274
Environment-related.....	157	108	220	261	163	148
Financial difficulty	225	264	225	244	203	228
Import competition	191	193	205	278	213	212
Labor dispute	446	506	781	559	612	290
Material shortage	134	116	272	183	155	99
Model changeover	378	394	680	248	266	372
Natural disaster	225	180	190	(²)	(²)	155
Non-natural disaster	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	235
Overseas relocation	166	275	251	167	211	199
Plant or machine repair	225	125	225	117	163	143
Product line discontinued	174	211	157	156	157	244
Reorganization within company	204	165	189	210	248	207
Seasonal work	227	209	205	209	210	218
Slack work	139	141	195	136	160	167
Vacation period	173	150	240	235	163	191
Weather-related	104	137	103	120	96	104
Other	213	194	165	175	183	212
Not reported	157	143	167	162	190	183
Other selected measures						
Worksite closures.....	240	257	226	271	242	303
Recall expected.....	210	202	216	193	203	197
No recall expected.....	215	210	207	233	217	229

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

³ Non-natural disaster was added as a reason for layoff in the

third quarter of 2001 in order to be able to identify layoffs directly or indirectly related to the September 11 attacks.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 11. State and selected claimant characteristics: Extended mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, 2000 and 2001

State	Layoff events		Total initial claimants for unemployment insurance		Percent of total							
					Black		Hispanic origin		Women		Persons aged 55 and older	
	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001
Total ¹	5,620	8,352	1,018,700	1,609,705	13.9	13.6	24.8	18.5	42.0	42.3	13.2	13.2
Alabama	63	108	10,059	18,257	33.9	32.1	.4	2.8	45.0	36.8	16.0	13.9
Alaska	22	6	2,783	669	2.5	1.9	9.3	1.9	37.6	11.1	12.9	13.2
Arizona	99	129	17,334	23,787	1.8	3.8	67.7	46.4	42.1	42.4	12.3	13.2
Arkansas	22	27	3,703	4,066	28.4	30.7	2.5	.5	52.0	47.3	11.5	11.0
California	1,322	1,962	229,080	323,405	5.3	5.3	64.6	48.6	45.4	44.1	11.1	11.2
Colorado	40	118	5,089	17,529	4.0	4.9	27.0	18.2	39.2	46.3	11.0	11.1
Connecticut	36	60	5,370	8,572	15.5	15.5	8.7	8.6	49.2	48.9	14.7	15.5
Delaware	(²)	6	(²)	804	22.2	28.6	13.3	2.6	64.4	34.7	31.1	10.1
District of Columbia	3	13	1,200	3,623	53.9	38.7	3.0	3.5	49.8	59.0	9.1	10.2
Florida	293	531	48,620	92,613	25.3	23.7	25.8	24.7	45.5	46.9	17.9	16.1
Georgia	35	74	5,268	12,826	49.4	49.4	3.5	.8	56.8	55.5	11.9	14.3
Hawaii	19	48	2,052	8,901	.8	1.1	1.2	25.6	25.5	47.2	20.5	12.6
Idaho	37	45	3,748	5,331	.2	.7	18.8	5.1	31.7	29.6	11.8	13.6
Illinois	480	678	82,834	134,123	21.0	20.5	13.1	12.3	38.5	40.8	12.1	12.2
Indiana	97	191	17,902	42,936	10.4	12.0	3.2	4.2	34.5	39.7	11.6	13.7
Iowa	67	101	11,209	18,382	1.0	1.5	2.5	1.9	27.3	38.3	13.1	12.9
Kansas	23	42	2,961	17,505	10.2	9.5	6.2	9.2	34.3	35.2	12.0	13.1
Kentucky	81	85	11,488	15,492	7.4	9.2	.2	.7	39.7	52.0	12.7	15.0
Louisiana	38	80	5,166	9,980	40.2	53.6	1.7	2.2	30.9	46.2	9.9	11.4
Maine	20	43	3,212	6,161	.3	.5	.2	.3	49.7	37.8	13.3	13.6
Maryland	18	39	2,409	5,529	44.1	45.3	.4	.7	26.0	47.2	21.5	19.2
Massachusetts	130	245	29,905	45,159	6.5	7.4	7.8	3.9	52.5	48.4	17.0	15.7
Michigan	358	352	66,652	77,543	17.8	21.5	5.8	5.1	38.6	37.6	9.7	10.9
Minnesota	129	199	19,307	34,654	3.6	2.1	4.6	3.1	26.9	33.7	13.7	12.4
Mississippi	48	69	5,604	8,133	60.5	59.7	.8	1.2	57.9	50.2	8.0	10.3
Missouri	44	120	5,177	24,187	15.0	15.1	1.2	1.5	46.7	43.3	17.9	15.7
Montana	17	22	2,416	3,192	.5	.4	1.5	1.3	27.3	32.3	15.4	12.9
Nebraska	7	(²)	741	(²)	18.2	7.7	9.6	2.1	51.1	37.0	8.8	8.6
Nevada	31	72	4,297	21,791	10.9	9.7	19.6	25.4	40.2	53.1	18.6	13.2
New Hampshire	10	29	954	5,750	.2	1.1	1.0	1.7	44.9	43.8	19.2	14.9
New Jersey	170	200	28,497	41,496	21.3	20.0	19.6	18.0	60.0	57.0	23.6	22.5
New Mexico	19	24	1,915	3,719	1.6	2.1	55.8	57.0	46.1	50.7	12.2	14.4
New York	213	367	35,148	60,935	16.1	8.0	14.1	6.1	52.6	46.9	15.7	14.3
North Carolina	110	206	15,938	38,497	44.6	36.7	2.2	3.1	48.4	47.2	12.4	12.5
North Dakota	4	18	516	2,708	.8	.2	4.5	2.0	28.7	37.6	9.3	11.0
Ohio	328	338	60,397	60,138	13.4	11.6	2.3	2.3	28.0	26.0	12.9	13.3
Oklahoma	17	46	3,826	12,914	14.2	11.2	4.2	4.9	27.6	24.7	13.7	17.6
Oregon	73	164	18,405	29,076	4.6	2.9	16.5	13.1	31.2	38.9	12.1	13.3
Pennsylvania	227	341	65,000	109,256	7.3	7.1	1.7	1.8	40.9	36.7	16.8	16.5
Rhode Island	11	29	1,755	4,191	2.8	3.3	2.7	13.6	60.6	67.8	18.2	19.9
South Carolina	33	52	8,118	14,229	54.6	52.8	.5	.2	61.6	48.5	3.1	1.6
South Dakota	(²)	7	(²)	922	.3	.5	-	.7	68.7	66.1	17.0	18.5
Tennessee	85	90	18,435	13,659	21.3	21.0	.5	-	56.6	43.4	16.9	13.1
Texas	342	364	76,979	108,875	19.8	16.9	40.6	30.1	38.6	43.3	11.7	10.0
Utah	26	54	3,002	9,205	.7	1.6	10.3	9.6	30.1	40.5	7.1	9.8
Vermont	9	14	1,270	1,858	.6	.4	.2	.3	40.4	42.2	14.6	14.6
Virginia	70	96	11,245	20,580	38.0	35.1	.9	1.2	54.2	41.8	13.4	14.9
Washington	103	183	20,360	30,736	3.0	3.9	24.9	17.3	34.4	38.8	11.9	12.9
West Virginia	12	9	1,247	921	.1	-	-	-	46.8	42.7	15.4	15.1
Wisconsin	176	251	39,682	54,198	8.1	6.6	7.0	6.0	37.6	39.8	13.7	14.4
Wyoming	-	(²)	-	(²)	-	1.3	-	32.9	-	22.8	-	13.9
Puerto Rico	61	84	11,268	16,830	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	52.5	56.4	6.6	8.0

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 12. Claimant characteristics by race and ethnicity: Percent of initial claimants for unemployment insurance, 2000 and 2001

Measure	Percent of total race/ethnicity ¹									
	White		Black		Hispanic origin		American Indian or Alaskan Native		Asian or Pacific Islander	
	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001
Total ²	53.6	55.0	13.9	13.6	24.8	18.5	.8	.7	1.8	3.4
Industry										
Total private	54.1	55.5	13.0	13.0	25.5	18.7	.5	.6	1.9	3.5
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3.1	3.0	2.2	2.1	87.3	87.8	.1	.1	1.1	.9
Mining	85.3	86.3	4.0	3.6	4.6	4.4	1.3	1.3	.6	.2
Utilities	77.8	76.7	12.1	10.7	5.5	7.5	.6	.2	1.2	1.8
Construction	78.0	79.2	6.4	5.8	12.2	9.3	.6	.8	.4	.7
Manufacturing	62.6	61.4	12.9	12.6	16.6	12.5	.6	.6	2.7	4.2
Wholesale trade	51.6	51.7	10.2	10.8	30.8	22.3	.7	.5	3.6	5.0
Retail trade	59.3	56.6	17.5	15.8	15.7	17.1	.6	.7	1.4	2.3
Transportation and warehousing	63.4	58.7	18.6	17.0	9.9	9.5	.6	.4	1.1	2.8
Information	65.5	61.8	15.3	14.3	7.7	8.9	.5	.8	3.0	3.8
Finance and insurance	52.8	47.1	21.3	19.9	12.8	10.1	.6	.3	3.4	4.0
Real estate and rental and leasing	48.8	41.6	31.3	23.2	12.1	13.7	.2	.4	1.4	2.0
Professional and technical services	72.9	66.8	13.3	12.6	8.8	7.9	.4	.5	1.5	5.2
Management of companies and enterprises	46.0	49.0	25.6	19.7	18.3	17.4	.3	.7	3.5	5.3
Administrative and waste services	46.2	47.6	22.2	20.2	24.1	20.3	.5	.6	1.5	3.1
Educational services	52.2	50.4	20.1	31.0	8.6	8.4	6.6	.6	.9	3.1
Health care and social assistance	40.8	38.6	26.5	26.1	25.6	27.1	.4	.6	1.5	1.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	67.0	64.6	10.6	8.8	12.4	13.5	.4	.8	1.4	1.6
Accommodation and food services	60.9	44.0	18.4	15.0	13.0	20.4	1.0	.6	2.2	7.3
Other services, except public administration	51.1	47.2	23.1	28.0	17.4	14.2	1.3	.5	2.0	2.0
Unclassified establishments	69.5	54.3	15.5	18.3	5.3	6.1	1.0	.6	2.0	1.9
Government	42.4	39.9	32.4	31.6	10.6	9.9	6.9	5.4	.9	1.2
Reason for layoff										
Automation	57.0	57.6	15.0	12.7	14.5	23.1	3.4	.1	6.5	.9
Bankruptcy	64.3	61.2	17.2	15.6	12.7	13.3	.5	.8	1.8	3.1
Business ownership change	49.4	60.5	12.3	10.5	25.9	13.1	.5	.5	4.0	5.5
Contract cancellation	56.2	52.6	17.6	24.1	17.5	12.2	1.0	1.4	1.9	3.4
Contract completion	55.5	60.1	18.7	16.7	20.2	13.9	1.1	.8	1.3	1.8
Domestic relocation	46.4	56.9	18.5	15.0	21.0	13.7	.7	.6	3.2	4.4
Energy-related	78.3	57.7	5.9	7.6	7.6	22.8	.9	1.5	1.2	1.6
Environment-related	67.3	48.0	10.3	1.7	20.2	39.2	.6	1.7	.1	.7
Financial difficulty	54.2	52.6	16.2	15.0	18.8	13.0	.6	.6	3.1	4.4
Import competition	59.6	58.1	32.5	17.3	2.5	17.4	.6	.5	1.5	1.9
Labor dispute	87.3	73.6	6.5	7.5	2.2	8.7	.2	.3	.6	.7
Material shortage	64.5	57.4	2.8	9.2	24.2	16.3	.4	.7	1.8	4.7
Model changeover	29.9	65.7	16.6	16.1	5.5	5.3	.5	1.7	3.6	2.6
Natural disaster	13.0	57.7	-	13.6	1.0	1.2	-	-	82.0	5.6
Non-natural disaster	(³)	16.6	(³)	3.8	(³)	23.0	(³)	.1	(³)	.7
Overseas relocation	71.4	54.4	15.4	15.0	7.6	14.6	.4	.3	2.4	5.7
Plant or machine repair	75.8	68.4	11.9	11.7	7.5	13.0	.3	.4	.8	2.7
Product line discontinued	53.1	64.7	17.2	19.0	7.2	10.0	.6	.8	5.4	2.4
Reorganization within company	59.9	55.8	16.6	17.3	13.6	12.9	.8	.7	3.0	3.9
Seasonal work	41.4	42.6	10.4	11.4	40.9	37.2	.9	.9	1.2	1.0
Slack work	69.7	63.5	12.4	10.3	11.1	11.7	.8	.6	2.4	4.9
Vacation period	45.4	53.8	14.3	17.3	31.5	15.2	1.1	.3	1.7	1.1
Weather-related	75.3	72.2	4.1	5.3	15.1	16.6	.7	.5	.2	.3
Other	51.4	48.5	20.1	16.3	19.4	15.8	.5	.8	1.9	6.2
Not reported	70.7	60.9	19.1	20.3	5.4	7.1	.5	1.0	2.3	4.2

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

² See footnote 1, table 1.

³ Non-natural disaster was added as a reason for layoff in the third

quarter of 2001 in order to be able to identify layoffs directly or indirectly related to the September 11 attacks.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 13. Claimant characteristics by age and gender: Percent of initial claimants for unemployment insurance, 2000 and 2001

Measure	Percent of total by age ¹								Percent of total by gender ¹			
	Under than 30 years		30 to 44 years		45 to 54 years		55 or older		Men		Women	
	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001
Total ²	20.6	20.2	41.1	40.7	23.4	24.0	13.2	13.2	57.5	56.9	42.0	42.3
Industry												
Total private	20.7	20.2	41.2	40.7	23.4	24.1	13.1	13.1	58.5	57.5	41.1	41.7
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	23.6	23.0	45.4	45.0	19.3	19.8	11.3	11.8	65.4	63.8	34.4	36.0
Mining	16.0	12.1	39.9	33.1	29.4	39.8	14.2	14.6	92.1	94.4	7.1	5.5
Utilities	11.2	11.2	38.2	42.9	35.3	34.5	14.7	11.3	70.8	70.7	28.7	29.2
Construction	20.2	19.4	44.1	43.3	23.2	24.5	11.2	11.5	92.8	92.6	6.5	6.4
Manufacturing	16.4	16.1	40.5	40.3	27.1	27.5	13.9	13.8	59.9	60.5	39.8	38.5
Wholesale trade	17.8	18.3	43.5	44.6	25.0	23.4	12.4	12.9	59.0	57.3	40.9	42.3
Retail trade	34.0	31.3	35.8	35.3	17.7	19.2	11.9	13.0	37.6	40.3	62.1	59.2
Transportation and warehousing	14.8	18.6	38.5	42.2	23.7	22.3	19.7	15.0	51.2	47.4	48.3	52.2
Information	28.2	24.2	41.6	44.3	20.4	20.9	9.0	9.8	44.9	51.4	54.6	48.3
Finance and insurance	26.3	25.1	42.0	43.2	20.1	19.0	10.4	10.5	28.8	39.1	71.0	60.6
Real estate and rental and leasing	29.8	27.1	38.4	40.9	18.2	17.9	10.1	9.7	59.0	59.8	40.8	40.0
Professional and technical services	18.6	23.2	35.8	40.1	23.2	20.9	21.3	14.6	43.8	51.3	55.7	48.3
Management of companies and enterprises	25.0	25.8	44.5	40.6	20.2	19.6	9.8	13.4	38.5	37.7	61.4	62.2
Administrative and waste services	29.9	30.8	41.6	39.5	18.6	18.3	8.4	9.7	52.5	52.5	46.4	46.3
Educational services	17.5	18.4	32.7	38.8	26.2	25.7	21.2	15.7	29.4	36.3	70.2	63.4
Health care and social assistance	17.9	17.6	43.9	43.1	23.5	23.4	12.8	13.8	14.2	12.3	85.6	87.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	23.0	24.9	31.4	31.0	18.1	19.3	22.6	20.1	52.3	53.1	47.0	46.0
Accommodation and food services	16.4	18.6	38.0	40.3	22.9	22.7	20.2	15.9	33.2	39.6	66.3	59.9
Other services, except public administration	17.6	18.5	41.0	39.2	23.2	23.7	14.5	13.6	29.8	32.5	70.1	67.3
Unclassified establishments	22.6	20.3	43.7	42.1	23.5	23.6	10.0	12.0	60.2	58.2	39.4	39.7
Government	18.9	20.7	39.4	38.8	23.4	22.7	15.0	14.5	37.4	36.1	62.0	63.4
Reason for layoff												
Automation	12.8	17.4	41.4	45.2	26.8	25.1	19.0	11.8	45.9	46.6	54.1	53.0
Bankruptcy	20.2	18.1	39.1	36.8	24.3	28.2	15.9	15.6	53.8	57.2	46.0	41.8
Business ownership change	17.3	18.2	41.1	39.7	25.3	26.4	15.7	14.8	48.5	53.4	51.2	46.3
Contract cancellation	23.4	29.9	41.6	39.0	22.2	19.6	11.2	10.7	57.8	50.5	42.0	48.9
Contract completion	23.7	22.0	41.6	40.4	21.6	22.9	11.3	12.0	67.2	68.2	31.6	30.3
Domestic relocation	26.4	22.8	41.5	39.7	21.8	24.4	10.0	12.7	42.9	49.5	57.1	50.2
Energy-related	23.6	21.8	41.9	38.1	24.7	26.4	9.7	13.4	82.1	77.8	17.8	22.0
Environment-related	24.5	14.8	31.6	34.1	20.9	33.4	22.8	16.9	78.7	80.6	21.3	19.3
Financial difficulty	20.3	20.6	39.3	41.0	24.0	24.2	14.5	12.6	54.1	56.2	45.6	43.6
Import competition	13.9	12.1	37.1	37.1	26.6	32.1	14.3	16.8	40.9	55.8	59.0	43.9
Labor dispute	14.3	11.5	40.3	39.1	32.5	32.7	12.7	15.6	61.4	66.5	38.4	33.1
Material shortage	18.1	16.0	49.6	45.0	21.9	27.4	10.2	11.1	56.2	71.3	43.6	28.3
Model changeover	8.8	6.1	35.4	28.4	39.3	44.0	15.8	21.2	76.3	35.8	23.4	16.5
Natural disaster	6.0	17.1	36.0	43.7	27.0	26.3	31.0	12.9	61.0	62.5	39.0	37.5
Non-natural disaster	(³)	18.3	(³)	34.8	(³)	22.9	(³)	11.7	(³)	62.2	(³)	37.8
Overseas relocation	11.4	13.1	41.7	40.6	29.7	29.1	16.3	16.5	42.8	40.1	57.0	59.6
Plant or machine repair	13.2	14.8	42.1	42.4	27.5	27.7	16.5	13.2	55.8	63.6	43.3	34.7
Product line discontinued	15.0	16.0	38.3	34.7	31.7	20.4	13.5	10.0	56.8	53.7	43.1	45.9
Reorganization within company	20.1	22.4	41.2	41.1	25.1	23.4	12.4	12.0	50.3	52.5	49.3	47.2
Seasonal work	20.7	20.5	41.7	40.6	21.6	22.3	14.3	15.0	56.3	55.4	43.4	44.3
Slack work	19.3	19.5	39.0	41.6	26.6	25.3	12.0	12.3	64.7	59.2	34.5	40.2
Vacation period	16.7	10.3	42.8	36.4	23.8	25.3	16.5	22.4	24.0	34.4	76.0	65.5
Weather-related	21.3	21.7	47.2	42.9	21.3	23.8	9.9	11.2	88.8	85.4	10.3	13.7
Other	22.0	21.5	39.9	43.5	22.5	21.8	13.4	10.5	50.5	57.7	49.1	42.0
Not reported	22.2	22.6	44.3	40.6	22.4	20.0	9.9	10.0	57.1	51.9	42.7	47.8

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

² See footnote 1, table 1.

³ Non-natural disaster was added as a reason for layoff in the third quarter of 2001 in order to be able to identify layoffs directly or indirectly related to the September 11 attacks.

Table 14. Claimants for unemployment insurance associated with extended mass layoff events by State, 2001

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 receiving final payments
Total ²	1,609,705	3,415,531	2.1	241,356	15.0
Alabama.....	18,257	51,792	2.8	3,231	17.7
Alaska.....	669	560	.8	3	.4
Arizona.....	23,787	54,491	2.3	6,228	26.2
Arkansas.....	4,066	8,950	2.2	592	14.6
California.....	323,405	733,011	2.3	47,442	14.7
Colorado.....	17,529	47,307	2.7	1,934	11.0
Connecticut.....	8,572	11,016	1.3	820	9.6
Delaware.....	804	1,335	1.7	47	5.8
District of Columbia.....	3,623	12,052	3.3	642	17.7
Florida.....	92,613	204,959	2.2	20,827	22.5
Georgia.....	12,826	34,479	2.7	4,080	31.8
Hawaii.....	8,901	6,561	.7	283	3.2
Idaho.....	5,331	10,911	2.0	985	18.5
Illinois.....	134,123	346,960	2.6	21,706	16.2
Indiana.....	42,936	85,137	2.0	6,775	15.8
Iowa.....	18,382	30,191	1.6	1,239	6.7
Kansas.....	17,505	35,408	2.0	1,846	10.5
Kentucky.....	15,492	4,482	.3	1,715	11.1
Louisiana.....	9,980	20,380	2.0	1,953	19.6
Maine.....	6,161	9,590	1.6	884	14.3
Maryland.....	5,529	13,210	2.4	374	6.8
Massachusetts.....	45,159	99,451	2.2	6,532	14.5
Michigan.....	77,543	138,956	1.8	9,557	12.3
Minnesota.....	34,654	92,633	2.7	5,161	14.9
Mississippi.....	8,133	11,414	1.4	154	1.9
Missouri.....	24,187	44,703	1.8	2,651	11.0
Montana.....	3,192	6,409	2.0	632	19.8
Nebraska.....	(³)	(³)	1.0	(³)	.2
Nevada.....	21,791	38,489	1.8	1,771	8.1
New Hampshire.....	5,750	8,767	1.5	563	9.8
New Jersey.....	41,496	107,688	2.6	8,394	20.2
New Mexico.....	3,719	10,298	2.8	806	21.7
New York.....	60,935	141,960	2.3	7,994	13.1
North Carolina.....	38,497	119,662	3.1	9,565	24.8
North Dakota.....	2,708	4,854	1.8	460	17.0
Ohio.....	60,138	67,993	1.1	7,856	13.1
Oklahoma.....	12,914	25,389	2.0	2,984	23.1
Oregon.....	29,076	42,414	1.5	3,757	12.9
Pennsylvania.....	109,256	169,224	1.5	8,737	8.0
Rhode Island.....	4,191	6,510	1.6	89	2.1
South Carolina.....	14,229	20,913	1.5	1,276	9.0
South Dakota.....	922	1,862	2.0	72	7.8
Tennessee.....	13,659	44,038	3.2	3,672	26.9
Texas.....	108,875	247,027	2.3	21,008	19.3
Utah.....	9,205	19,397	2.1	996	10.8
Vermont.....	1,858	3,956	2.1	301	16.2
Virginia.....	20,580	39,453	1.9	3,039	14.8
Washington.....	30,736	83,074	2.7	3,903	12.7
West Virginia.....	921	3,260	3.5	52	5.6
Wisconsin.....	54,198	92,439	1.7	5,728	10.6
Wyoming.....	(³)	(³)	1.0	(³)	49.4
Puerto Rico.....	16,830	55,243	3.3	2,053	12.2

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 appendix B for additional information.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

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

Table 15. Claimants for unemployment insurance associated with extended mass layoff events by industry and reason for layoff, 2001

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 receiving final payments
Total ²	1,609,705	3,415,531	2.1	241,356	15.0
Industry					
Total private	1,562,978	3,318,137	2.1	233,002	14.9
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	110,907	278,841	2.5	24,027	21.7
Mining	12,476	25,119	2.0	1,291	10.3
Utilities	4,196	8,525	2.0	461	11.0
Construction	115,303	202,894	1.8	9,057	7.9
Manufacturing	691,184	1,444,836	2.1	109,060	15.8
Wholesale trade	22,600	62,911	2.8	4,977	22.0
Retail trade	103,328	214,121	2.1	17,831	17.3
Transportation and warehousing	96,504	207,586	2.2	7,274	7.5
Information	56,175	149,615	2.7	9,264	16.5
Finance and insurance	29,631	88,239	3.0	6,302	21.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	4,645	9,765	2.1	619	13.3
Professional and technical services	40,566	101,656	2.5	8,402	20.7
Management of companies and enterprises	2,831	5,271	1.9	233	8.2
Administrative and waste services	132,562	272,062	2.1	21,829	16.5
Educational services	1,264	2,760	2.2	280	22.2
Health care and social assistance	19,370	41,798	2.2	2,111	10.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	16,710	29,825	1.8	1,800	10.8
Accommodation and food services	82,001	131,315	1.6	5,917	7.2
Other services, except public administration	10,462	17,871	1.7	926	8.9
Unclassified establishments	10,263	23,127	2.3	1,341	13.1
Government	46,727	97,394	2.1	8,354	17.9
Reason for layoff					
Automation	2,058	3,263	1.6	170	8.3
Bankruptcy	62,173	169,594	2.7	12,866	20.7
Business ownership change	45,014	100,768	2.2	7,431	16.5
Contract cancellation	28,991	68,271	2.4	5,565	19.2
Contract completion	130,163	237,076	1.8	20,403	15.7
Domestic relocation	14,663	37,631	2.6	3,347	22.8
Energy-related.....	3,988	13,068	3.3	1,069	26.8
Environment-related.....	602	842	1.4	71	11.8
Financial difficulty	137,873	361,387	2.6	25,275	18.3
Import competition	27,237	65,294	2.4	6,077	22.3
Labor dispute	5,516	8,486	1.5	508	9.2
Material shortage	1,676	3,301	2.0	299	17.8
Model changeover	7,721	13,181	1.7	2,163	28.0
Natural disaster	574	940	1.6	10	1.7
Non-natural disaster	2,227	8,202	3.7	574	25.8
Overseas relocation	12,926	39,351	3.0	4,139	32.0
Plant or machine repair	4,967	7,239	1.5	366	7.4
Product line discontinued	9,207	21,769	2.4	2,183	23.7
Reorganization within company	143,122	381,478	2.7	30,622	21.4
Seasonal work	376,985	763,982	2.0	52,703	14.0
Slack work	419,245	760,392	1.8	42,982	10.3
Vacation period	19,310	24,540	1.3	655	3.4
Weather-related	5,987	9,361	1.6	231	3.9
Other	93,488	216,278	2.3	14,185	15.2
Not reported	53,992	99,837	1.8	7,462	13.8

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 appendix B for additional information.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

Table 16. Unemployment insurance benefit exhaustion rates by selected claimant characteristics, 2001

Characteristic	Initial claims for unemployment insurance	Final payments for unemployment insurance ¹	Percentage of initial claimants receiving final payments
Total ²	1,609,705	241,356	15.0
Age			
Under 30 years of age	325,473	44,886	13.8
30 to 44	654,890	97,561	14.9
45 to 54	386,747	58,457	15.1
55 years of age or older	211,845	37,066	17.5
Not available	30,750	3,386	11.0
Gender			
Male.....	915,950	123,006	13.4
Female.....	681,550	115,379	16.9
Not available	12,205	2,971	24.3
Race/ethnicity			
White.....	886,093	113,747	12.8
Black	218,430	42,518	19.5
Hispanic origin	297,440	52,999	17.8
American Indian or Alaskan Native	11,798	1,813	15.4
Asian or Pacific Islander	54,668	10,295	18.8
Not available	141,276	19,984	14.1

¹ Final payment information for MLS claimants is collected weekly. See appendix B for additional information.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

Table 17. Census region and division: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, 1999–2001

Census region and division	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
United States ¹	5,675	5,620	8,352	1,149,267	1,170,427	1,750,643	972,244	1,018,700	1,609,705
Northeast	848	826	1,328	169,040	158,894	257,566	165,293	171,111	283,378
New England	207	216	420	57,185	63,343	88,371	32,913	42,466	71,691
Middle Atlantic	641	610	908	111,855	95,551	169,195	132,380	128,645	211,687
South	1,212	1,271	1,895	229,203	245,099	396,407	213,718	229,395	380,998
South Atlantic	519	575	1,026	107,574	117,803	202,406	79,072	94,135	189,622
East South Central	176	277	352	28,885	46,406	65,596	24,548	45,586	55,541
West South Central	517	419	517	92,744	80,890	128,405	110,098	89,674	135,835
Midwest	1,643	1,715	2,301	305,299	348,029	515,218	270,112	307,713	467,909
East North Central	1,362	1,439	1,810	255,064	300,607	424,477	227,501	267,467	368,938
West North Central	281	276	491	50,235	47,422	90,741	42,611	40,246	98,971
West	1,972	1,808	2,828	445,725	418,405	581,452	323,121	310,481	477,420
Mountain	250	269	465	54,902	54,811	109,423	33,630	37,801	84,633
Pacific	1,722	1,539	2,363	390,823	363,594	472,029	289,491	272,680	392,787

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

NOTE: The States (including the District of Columbia) that make up 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 18. State distribution: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, 1999–2001

State	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
Total ¹	5,675	5,620	8,352	1,149,267	1,170,427	1,750,643	972,244	1,018,700	1,609,705
Alabama	82	63	108	13,359	10,632	22,092	11,589	10,059	18,257
Alaska	19	22	6	13,209	4,520	1,136	2,341	2,783	669
Arizona	68	99	129	24,350	22,002	24,045	12,716	17,334	23,787
Arkansas	27	22	27	5,909	3,889	6,077	4,703	3,703	4,066
California	1,490	1,322	1,962	336,325	316,286	388,339	252,382	229,080	323,405
Colorado	23	40	118	3,455	10,122	30,124	2,347	5,089	17,529
Connecticut	33	36	60	12,573	9,361	15,008	5,213	5,370	8,572
Delaware	(²)	(²)	6	(²)	(²)	814	(²)	(²)	804
District of Columbia	4	3	13	558	1,200	3,623	558	1,200	3,623
Florida	209	293	531	39,249	53,721	97,585	28,031	48,620	92,613
Georgia	54	35	74	10,383	11,303	21,215	7,907	5,268	12,826
Hawaii	49	19	48	4,896	1,997	6,272	5,356	2,052	8,901
Idaho	39	37	45	4,884	4,802	7,726	4,142	3,748	5,331
Illinois	429	480	678	102,593	116,985	173,892	75,851	82,834	134,123
Indiana	80	97	191	15,071	17,923	40,361	11,940	17,902	42,936
Iowa	45	67	101	8,184	9,453	15,591	8,140	11,209	18,382
Kansas	32	23	42	7,179	3,473	13,671	5,490	2,961	17,505
Kentucky	33	81	85	5,574	15,545	17,420	3,082	11,488	15,492
Louisiana	50	38	80	9,953	4,948	10,747	9,291	5,166	9,980
Maine	30	20	43	7,229	10,950	10,177	4,462	3,212	6,161
Maryland	29	18	39	3,447	3,091	9,381	3,165	2,409	5,529
Massachusetts	124	130	245	33,975	37,362	46,850	21,050	29,905	45,159
Michigan	384	358	352	54,549	58,352	95,873	63,535	66,652	77,543
Minnesota	128	129	199	21,747	25,662	35,595	18,293	19,307	34,654
Mississippi	23	48	69	4,556	9,681	11,485	2,816	5,604	8,133
Missouri	70	44	120	11,754	7,306	21,674	9,544	5,177	24,187
Montana	13	17	22	1,202	2,207	4,230	1,208	2,416	3,192
Nebraska	(²)	7	(²)	(²)	841	(²)	(²)	741	(²)
Nevada	55	31	72	8,578	5,050	23,872	6,929	4,297	21,791
New Hampshire	5	10	29	510	1,629	9,232	517	954	5,750
New Jersey	146	170	200	25,783	24,027	37,389	24,389	28,497	41,496
New Mexico	25	19	24	4,843	3,846	5,851	3,175	1,915	3,719
New York	201	213	367	40,803	33,198	72,910	31,552	35,148	60,935
North Carolina	91	110	206	21,734	27,823	44,013	14,189	15,938	38,497
North Dakota	3	4	18	895	516	2,752	702	516	2,708
Ohio	298	328	338	48,489	57,859	56,069	44,706	60,397	60,138
Oklahoma	27	17	46	4,969	3,971	9,668	4,948	3,826	12,914
Oregon	79	73	164	13,493	18,422	29,791	9,896	18,405	29,076
Pennsylvania	294	227	341	45,269	38,326	58,896	76,439	65,000	109,256
Rhode Island	12	11	29	2,467	2,886	5,188	1,240	1,755	4,191
South Carolina	55	33	52	6,203	4,266	5,382	12,763	8,118	14,229
South Dakota	(²)	(²)	7	(²)	(²)	754	(²)	(²)	922
Tennessee	38	85	90	5,396	10,548	14,599	7,061	18,435	13,659
Texas	413	342	364	71,913	68,082	101,913	91,156	76,979	108,875
Utah	24	26	54	6,479	6,782	13,496	2,837	3,002	9,205
Vermont	3	9	14	431	1,155	1,916	431	1,270	1,858
Virginia	71	70	96	24,716	14,863	19,278	11,709	11,245	20,580
Washington	85	103	183	22,900	22,369	46,491	19,516	20,360	30,736
West Virginia	5	12	9	1,196	1,446	1,115	662	1,247	921
Wisconsin	171	176	251	34,362	49,488	58,282	31,469	39,682	54,198
Wyoming	3	–	(²)	1,111	–	(²)	276	–	(²)
Puerto Rico	63	61	84	9,881	11,751	17,444	11,077	11,268	16,830

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 19. Top 50 Metropolitan Statistical Areas in 2001: Number of extended mass layoff events and separations

Metropolitan Statistical Area	2000			2001		
	Layoff events	Separations	Rank ¹	Layoff events	Separations	Rank ¹
Total, 331 Metropolitan Statistical Areas ² .	3,562	706,632	—	5,651	1,118,152	...
Total, top 50 Metropolitan Statistical Areas.....	2,274	501,827	—	3,628	756,351	...
Chicago, IL	226	52,156	1	346	89,087	1
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA	128	29,389	3	299	55,135	2
Fresno, CA	169	40,883	2	157	36,172	3
San Jose, CA	17	4,505	35	199	31,613	4
Bakersfield, CA	111	21,990	5	119	31,226	5
New York, NY	92	12,450	12	162	30,918	6
Detroit, MI	133	24,547	4	142	27,734	7
Houston, TX	102	20,234	7	60	23,387	8
Las Vegas, NV-AZ	24	3,837	41	66	19,792	9
Dallas, TX	46	16,187	9	92	19,417	10
Salinas, CA	88	18,624	8	82	19,327	11
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI	54	7,645	19	97	16,755	12
San Francisco, CA	24	3,494	47	106	16,352	13
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA	24	7,282	20	61	15,896	14
Boston, MA-NH	39	7,152	22	89	15,844	15
Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	75	20,636	6	84	14,634	16
Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA	84	14,408	11	91	14,240	17
Orange County, CA	26	5,628	28	101	13,112	18
Stockton-Lodi, CA	42	8,189	18	47	12,146	19
Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA	13	2,819	59	46	11,959	20
San Diego, CA	22	5,218	29	82	11,744	21
Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	17	3,533	46	31	11,736	22
Phoenix-Mesa, AZ	28	3,689	44	67	11,499	23
Atlanta, GA	10	6,557	24	31	11,460	24
Austin-San Marcos, TX	5	1,015	121	32	11,388	25
Miami, FL	35	5,879	27	67	11,156	26
Oakland, CA	23	3,588	45	78	10,668	27
San Antonio, TX	23	4,051	38	26	8,572	28
Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT	13	3,144	53	36	8,462	29
Ventura, CA	24	3,295	50	51	8,398	30
St. Louis, MO-IL	19	6,297	26	43	8,262	31
Sacramento, CA	25	8,951	16	31	8,152	32
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC	19	10,794	14	35	8,090	33
Milwaukee-Waukesha, WI	26	12,092	13	33	8,010	34
Philadelphia, PA-NJ	44	4,031	39	58	7,940	35
Yuma, AZ	50	15,481	10	32	7,543	36
Kansas City, MO-KS	15	2,798	60	33	7,479	37
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	14	1,936	83	45	7,338	38
Indianapolis, IN	15	2,895	57	32	7,196	39
Newark, NJ	36	4,786	32	40	7,110	40
Modesto, CA	35	8,565	17	31	6,827	41
Denver, CO	5	551	179	26	6,385	42
Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN	24	4,911	31	33	6,266	43
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	17	2,179	77	30	6,089	44
Orlando, FL	11	1,560	95	50	5,805	45
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC	3	373	205	20	5,767	46
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland, MI	41	7,069	23	38	5,750	47
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, FL	31	8,988	15	27	5,732	48
Nassau-Suffolk, NY	26	4,612	34	26	5,531	49
Gary, IN	9	1,453	99	18	5,250	50

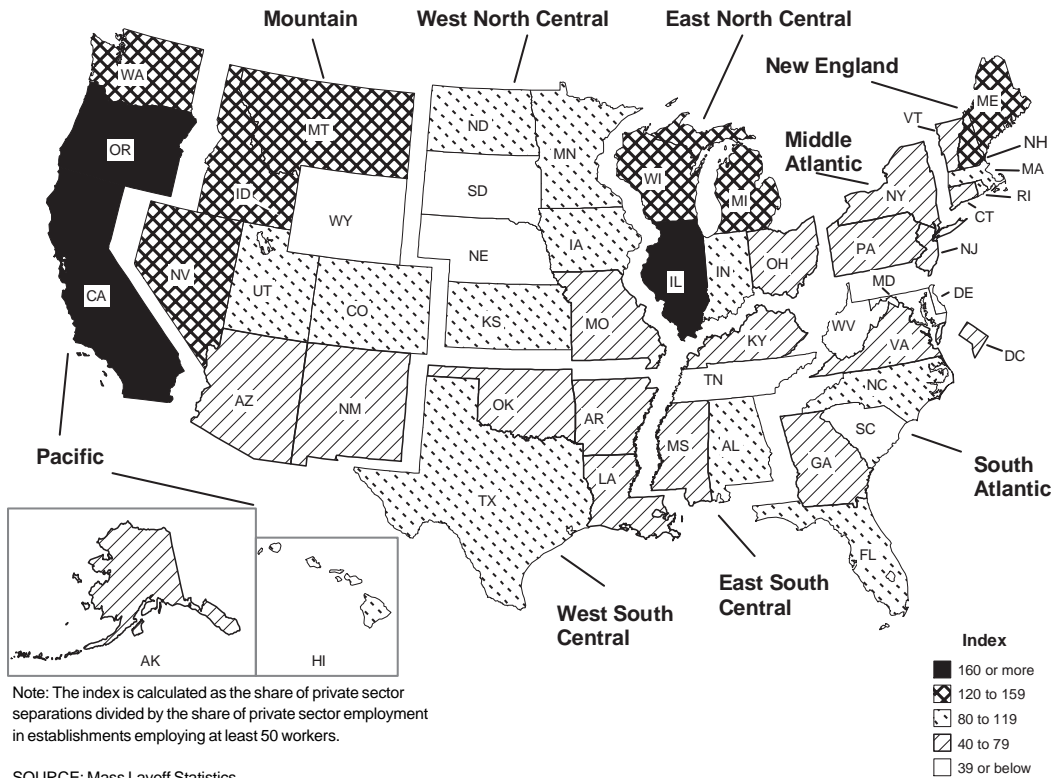
¹ Metropolitan areas are ranked by the number of separation in 2001.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

NOTE: The geographic boundaries of the metropolitan areas shown in

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

Chart 1. Index of mass layoff separations, 2001



Note: The index is calculated as the share of private sector separations divided by the share of private sector employment in establishments employing at least 50 workers.

SOURCE: Mass Layoff Statistics

Table 20. Summary of employer expectations of a recall from extended mass layoffs, 1996–2001

Nature of recall	Percent of layoff events ¹					
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
ALL LAYOFF EVENTS						
Anticipate a recall.....	60.5	65.8	60.2	59.9	60.7	44.6
Timeframe						
Within 6 months.....	81.5	81.4	83.4	83.2	83.1	80.1
Within 3 months.....	48.4	50.4	51.3	44.2	45.0	44.0
Size of recall						
At least half.....	89.9	90.7	93.0	89.6	89.0	84.4
All workers.....	59.0	61.0	62.3	49.3	48.2	36.4
LAYOFF EVENTS DUE TO SEASONAL WORK AND VACATION PERIOD						
Anticipate a recall.....	91.8	94.9	92.1	93.9	94.1	91.5
Timeframe						
Within 6 months.....	84.2	86.0	88.1	87.1	86.8	86.4
Within 3 months.....	42.7	48.5	47.3	41.7	42.2	40.6
Size of recall						
At least half.....	94.3	95.5	97.0	94.6	93.1	91.7
All workers.....	65.3	70.1	66.3	53.6	51.7	42.5
ALL LAYOFF EVENTS, EXCLUDING THOSE DUE TO SEASONAL WORK AND VACATION PERIOD						
Anticipate a recall.....	40.2	42.0	39.4	33.6	33.5	25.5
Timeframe						
Within 6 months.....	77.4	72.9	76.2	74.6	74.7	71.0
Within 3 months.....	56.8	53.8	57.4	49.5	51.5	49.1
Size of recall						
At least half.....	83.3	81.9	86.9	78.8	79.7	73.7
All workers.....	49.6	44.0	56.2	40.2	40.3	27.5

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

Table 21. Distribution of extended mass layoff events with expected recall, 1996–2001

Measure	Percent of layoff events					
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total ¹	60.5	65.8	60.2	59.9	60.7	44.6
Industry						
Total private	60.7	65.4	60.0	59.6	60.6	44.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	92.6	95.2	93.2	92.8	91.4	92.8
Mining	41.2	61.5	42.2	34.1	61.1	62.3
Utilities	14.3	33.3	11.1	55.6	31.8	26.3
Construction	70.3	73.0	69.3	72.7	81.6	72.6
Manufacturing.....	56.0	58.4	55.6	47.5	48.5	33.5
Wholesale trade	41.4	48.6	43.5	36.8	35.5	18.3
Retail trade	28.3	29.3	29.3	32.5	29.1	21.2
Transportation and warehousing	72.8	78.0	72.2	73.4	70.3	54.9
Information	45.2	48.2	25.0	25.9	26.0	8.6
Finance and insurance	8.7	7.5	3.8	5.4	5.3	2.8
Real estate and rental and leasing	60.0	37.5	50.0	61.5	41.2	24.2
Professional and technical services	58.0	57.0	49.1	50.4	50.8	20.6
Management of companies and enterprises	33.3	66.7	63.6	33.3	50.0	37.5
Administrative and waste services	53.2	51.6	43.4	37.9	52.2	38.8
Educational services.....	50.0	76.9	61.5	55.6	54.5	33.3
Health care and social assistance	62.1	70.2	61.3	63.3	56.6	68.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	82.2	82.7	68.3	83.2	81.7	76.2
Accommodation and food services	73.5	74.9	66.7	70.2	73.5	55.0
Other services, except public administration.....	81.4	87.5	83.1	80.5	82.3	72.0
Unclassified	40.0	40.0	–	30.4	32.3	28.9
Government	57.1	73.0	64.1	68.3	63.9	65.6
Reason for layoff						
Automation	57.1	33.3	66.7	20.0	–	36.4
Bankruptcy	3.9	11.3	4.9	2.8	3.2	3.1
Business ownership change	9.0	14.8	9.1	7.4	4.0	4.3
Contract cancellation	36.4	24.6	25.0	25.6	28.7	16.7
Contract completion	58.7	62.1	43.2	47.7	57.6	52.0
Domestic relocation	9.2	5.2	4.4	5.4	–	5.0
Energy-related.....	–	–	33.3	50.0	40.0	20.0
Environment-related.....	42.9	–	57.1	7.7	28.6	–
Financial difficulty	12.3	10.3	9.2	8.9	7.5	8.3
Import competition	9.7	12.1	18.9	5.2	9.5	9.1
Labor dispute	50.0	59.4	77.1	61.5	48.3	61.5
Material shortage	57.1	84.6	87.0	70.0	83.3	40.0
Model changeover	83.3	94.4	84.2	71.4	77.8	53.8
Natural disaster	81.3	60.0	33.3	–	100.0	75.0
Non-natural disaster	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	6.7
Overseas relocation	7.7	5.3	5.7	–	2.3	1.3
Plant or machine repair	87.0	100.0	90.6	92.9	84.2	100.0
Product line discontinued	28.6	27.7	22.2	17.1	20.0	4.9
Reorganization within company	14.2	14.1	12.0	13.0	11.6	6.3
Seasonal work	91.5	94.7	91.8	93.9	94.0	91.0
Slack work	73.6	74.1	71.0	70.3	69.5	42.5
Vacation period	100.0	98.9	98.1	94.1	98.8	99.2
Weather-related	86.7	89.2	95.5	94.9	86.4	90.7
Other	29.3	23.6	27.7	18.8	23.8	14.9
Not reported	1.2	2.3	1.0	1.1	.7	.7

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

³ Non-natural disaster was added as a reason for

layoff in the third quarter of 2001 in order to be able to identify layoffs directly or indirectly related to the September 11 attacks.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 22. Number of extended mass layoff events and separations from which the employer does not expect a recall, 2001

Measure	Layoff events	Separations
Total ¹	3,453	789,407
Industry		
Total private	3,415	782,972
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	29	6,382
Mining	17	3,618
Utilities	13	1,914
Construction	105	14,568
Manufacturing.....	1,704	361,555
Wholesale trade	124	21,421
Retail trade	307	92,616
Transportation and warehousing	113	39,295
Information	268	50,978
Finance and insurance	160	30,947
Real estate and rental and leasing	17	4,532
Professional and technical services	155	25,373
Management of companies and enterprises	8	895
Administrative and waste services	187	87,539
Educational services.....	8	1,084
Health care and social assistance	47	7,944
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	17	4,668
Accommodation and food services	99	21,869
Other services, except public administration.....	14	1,722
Unclassified	23	4,052
Government	38	6,435
Reason for layoff		
Automation	3	385
Bankruptcy	264	125,909
Business ownership change	190	51,443
Contract cancellation	114	22,304
Contract completion	152	28,322
Domestic relocation	96	18,222
Energy-related.....	11	2,341
Environment-related.....	(²)	(²)
Financial difficulty	567	128,107
Import competition	112	23,891
Labor dispute	3	893
Material shortage	8	883
Model changeover	5	1,728
Natural disaster	(²)	(²)
Non-natural disaster	13	2,991
Overseas relocation	76	15,059
Plant or machine repair	—	—
Product line discontinued	36	8,919
Reorganization within company	662	141,358
Seasonal work	114	28,086
Slack work	688	122,762
Vacation period	—	—
Weather-related	—	—
Other	299	60,612
Not reported	37	4,689
Internal company restructuring ³	1,683	446,817

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 23. Permanent worksite closures: Extended mass layoff events and separations by reason for layoff, 1997-2001

Reason for layoff	Layoff events					Separations				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total, all reasons ¹	615	683	684	778	1,253	157,957	154,273	185,298	188,660	379,790
Automation	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	—
Bankruptcy	52	64	89	120	208	17,805	21,548	43,804	48,246	112,566
Business ownership change	53	76	88	60	82	12,076	16,778	24,704	14,262	32,606
Contract cancellation	19	18	26	36	35	4,891	3,388	4,193	6,445	8,919
Contract completed	12	22	12	9	6	2,209	5,454	2,445	1,189	1,735
Domestic relocation	47	65	40	51	76	10,818	12,559	7,492	8,529	14,616
Energy-related	—	—	3	(²)	6	—	—	457	(²)	1,457
Environment-related	5	3	7	4	(²)	541	874	2,543	569	(²)
Financial difficulty	107	85	111	197	299	34,259	23,182	28,792	41,193	71,638
Import competition	38	45	64	47	78	9,087	10,086	20,095	10,351	17,864
Labor dispute	—	3	(²)	—	(²)	—	1,769	(²)	—	(²)
Material shortage	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	5	(²)	536	(²)	(²)	681
Model changeover	—	(²)	—	—	(²)	—	(²)	—	—	(²)
Natural disaster	(²)	(²)	—	—	—	(²)	(²)	—	—	—
Non-natural disaster	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	7	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	2,404
Overseas relocation	24	20	26	18	49	5,252	5,936	4,868	3,801	10,512
Plant or machine repair	—	—	—	(²)	—	—	—	—	(²)	—
Product line discontinued	18	14	6	6	7	5,152	2,313	970	1,749	3,960
Reorganization within company	120	138	123	127	178	24,470	26,408	25,600	33,316	50,759
Seasonal work	(²)	7	(²)	3	15	(²)	1,586	(²)	233	2,994
Slack work	34	27	26	32	96	10,691	5,362	4,432	4,664	26,472
Weather-related	3	—	(²)	—	—	248	—	(²)	—	—
Other	68	76	44	49	76	18,122	14,480	11,365	10,928	16,454
Not reported	8	13	13	14	26	911	1,397	2,514	2,035	3,238
Internal company restructuring ³	332	363	411	504	767	88,610	87,916	122,900	137,017	267,569

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.⁴ Non-natural disaster was added as a reason for layoff in the third quarter of 2001 in order to identify layoffs directly or indirectly related to the September 11 attacks.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 24. Permanent worksite closures: Extended mass layoff events and separations by major industry sector, 1997–2001

Industry	Layoff events					Separations				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997	1998	1999	2001	2001
Total ¹	615	683	684	778	1,253	157,957	154,273	185,298	188,660	379,790
Total private	606	675	681	771	1,252	155,148	153,150	184,165	186,791	379,715
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	11	13	10	16	12	3,182	1,624	2,195	3,456	2,341
Mining	13	9	19	4	9	2,877	1,535	5,893	488	2,812
Utilities	–	(²)	(²)	4	(²)	–	(²)	(²)	764	(²)
Construction	10	14	13	5	19	1,609	3,479	3,306	510	2,055
Manufacturing.....	307	337	348	405	650	63,740	73,923	77,469	85,940	164,994
Wholesale trade	24	30	32	34	51	4,403	6,373	5,455	7,397	11,328
Retail trade	109	95	103	113	189	43,447	25,926	49,998	43,888	70,000
Transportation and warehousing	23	20	31	32	37	5,877	5,110	6,457	6,176	10,405
Information	14	23	7	17	71	2,500	5,329	1,953	3,206	18,489
Finance and insurance	24	38	19	26	38	5,682	8,387	4,192	6,210	10,636
Real estate and rental and leasing	(²)	(²)	–	(²)	8	(²)	(²)	–	(²)	3,216
Professional and technical services	6	12	12	13	41	1,637	3,182	1,746	1,434	7,601
Management of companies and enterprises	–	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	–	(²)	428	(²)	(²)
Administrative and waste services	20	16	24	24	49	3,714	3,631	9,025	6,069	55,019
Educational services.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	6	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	834
Health care and social assistance	16	29	30	45	23	5,826	5,463	9,612	15,423	5,149
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	7	7	(²)	(²)	7	4,375	2,031	(²)	(²)	1,978
Accommodation and food services	15	22	16	9	28	4,520	5,030	4,853	2,628	9,945
Other services, except public administration.....	(²)	4	5	10	4	(²)	426	770	1,354	463
Unclassified	–	1	3	3	7	–	55	303	455	1,940
Government	9	8	3	7	1	2,809	1,123	1,133	1,869	75

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 25. Permanent worksite closures: Extended mass layoff events and separations, top 50 industries in 2001

Industry	NAICS	Permanent closures					
		2000			2001		
		Layoff events	Separations	Rank ¹	Layoff events	Separations	Rank ¹
Total ² .....	...	778	188,660	...	1,253	379,790	...
Total, top 50 industries .....	...	727	182,365	...	1,143	355,809	...
Administrative and support services	561	24	6,069	7	48	54,915	1
General merchandise stores	452	26	17,989	1	58	27,640	2
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	24	8,132	6	76	25,347	3
Apparel manufacturing	315	66	12,388	2	86	17,413	4
Electrical equipment and appliance mfg.	335	11	2,231	31	33	15,552	5
Primary metal manufacturing	331	12	4,040	15	34	14,574	6
Textile mills	313	23	5,586	10	57	13,436	7
Building material and garden supply stores	444	7	3,039	21	23	12,868	8
Machinery manufacturing	333	21	4,952	11	41	9,877	9
Food manufacturing	311	44	9,481	5	38	9,699	10
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	42	11,631	3	37	8,678	11
Paper manufacturing	322	21	4,300	14	32	8,545	12
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	14	2,537	26	38	8,224	13
Professional and technical services	541	13	1,434	35	41	7,601	14
Food and beverage stores	445	20	5,996	8	28	7,487	15
Telecommunications	517	6	1,044	39	30	7,420	16
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	19	4,460	12	26	6,597	17
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	20	2,773	22	38	6,361	18
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	15	2,462	27	23	6,033	19
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	16	3,875	17	24	5,760	20
Accommodation	721	4	1,970	33	10	5,758	21
Nonstore retailers	454	8	2,572	25	18	5,671	22
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	11	2,453	28	18	5,597	23
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	15	2,578	24	12	5,020	24
ISPs, search portals, and data processing	518	6	1,243	37	19	4,807	25
Food services and drinking places	722	5	658	48	18	4,187	26
Publishing industries, except Internet	511	3	531	51	13	3,950	27
Chemical manufacturing	325	6	550	49	20	3,785	28
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	22	3,598	18	18	3,488	29
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	16	4,357	13	14	3,393	30
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	10	2,175	32	19	3,391	31
Printing and related support activities	323	14	2,610	23	16	3,386	32
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	13	2,422	29	12	3,023	33
Wood product manufacturing	321	20	3,542	19	24	2,927	34
Mining, except oil and gas	212	4	488	54	9	2,812	35
Couriers and messengers	492	4	826	41	5	2,649	36
Real estate	531	(³)	(³)	72	(³)	(³)	37
Truck transportation	484	15	3,465	20	10	2,126	38
Unclassified establishments	999	3	455	58	7	1,940	39
Hospitals	622	28	10,156	4	6	1,921	40
Ambulatory health care services	621	10	4,011	16	8	1,905	41
Textile product mills	314	7	1,381	36	12	1,878	42
Air transportation	481	(³)	(³)	57	(³)	(³)	43
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	523	-	-	73	6	1,646	44
Motion picture and sound recording industries	512	(³)	(³)	59	(³)	(³)	45
Specialty trade contractors	238	3	329	60	11	1,382	46
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	(³)	(³)	70	8	1,352	47
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	5	762	44	6	1,340	48
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	8	1,756	34	7	1,251	49
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	5	713	46	6	1,197	50

¹ Industries are ranked by the number of separations in 2001.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 26. Permanent worksite closures: Over-the-year comparisons of extended mass layoff events and separations by State, 2000-2001

State	Layoff events			Separations		
	2000	2001	Change	2000	2001	Change
Total ¹	778	1,253	475	188,660	379,790	191,130
Alabama.....	18	33	15	5,279	7,506	2,227
Alaska.....	4	-	-4	671	-	-671
Arizona.....	(²)	12	(²)	(²)	2,548	(²)
Arkansas.....	6	9	3	1,576	3,335	1,759
California.....	140	222	82	40,984	63,209	22,225
Colorado.....	(²)	12	(²)	(²)	2,693	(²)
Connecticut.....	8	13	5	2,061	3,609	1,548
Delaware.....	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)
District of Columbia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida.....	48	61	13	12,182	15,782	3,600
Georgia.....	16	36	20	7,284	9,821	2,537
Hawaii.....	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	689	(²)
Idaho.....	3	8	5	422	1,823	1,401
Illinois.....	63	73	10	15,963	28,749	12,786
Indiana.....	12	24	12	3,068	7,689	4,621
Iowa.....	5	22	17	1,707	5,570	3,863
Kansas.....	7	9	2	819	1,934	1,115
Kentucky.....	21	22	1	5,849	3,737	-2,112
Louisiana.....	12	12	-	1,495	2,224	729
Maine.....	5	9	4	951	1,638	687
Maryland.....	6	6	-	1,056	3,666	2,610
Massachusetts.....	22	19	-3	8,808	3,647	-5,161
Michigan.....	14	27	13	3,453	45,744	42,291
Minnesota.....	10	12	2	2,053	3,535	1,482
Mississippi.....	22	22	-	5,084	4,118	-966
Missouri.....	27	28	1	4,465	5,013	548
Montana.....	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)
Nebraska.....	3	(²)	(²)	367	(²)	(²)
Nevada.....	8	10	2	2,276	5,721	3,445
New Hampshire.....	-	7	7	-	5,168	5,168
New Jersey.....	26	44	18	5,074	8,850	3,776
New Mexico.....	(²)	8	(²)	(²)	1,759	(²)
New York.....	20	68	48	2,554	14,127	11,573
North Carolina.....	49	85	36	10,933	17,758	6,825
North Dakota.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio.....	37	46	9	9,912	12,334	2,422
Oklahoma.....	4	7	3	579	2,149	1,570
Oregon.....	11	21	10	1,158	3,714	2,556
Pennsylvania.....	3	22	19	2,900	13,823	10,923
Rhode Island.....	5	4	-1	1,829	835	-994
South Carolina.....	8	14	6	1,598	1,532	-66
South Dakota.....	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)
Tennessee.....	19	41	22	2,583	8,248	5,665
Texas.....	46	77	31	7,515	28,435	20,920
Utah.....	3	15	12	840	5,869	5,029
Vermont.....	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	327	(²)
Virginia.....	22	23	1	5,196	5,785	589
Washington.....	18	38	20	3,319	8,580	5,261
West Virginia.....	6	5	-1	699	547	-152
Wisconsin.....	14	16	2	2,853	4,924	2,071
Wyoming.....	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 27. State distribution:¹ Dislocated worker events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, 2001

State	Plant closures			Substantial layoffs			Initial claimants in declining industries
	Layoff events	Separations	Initial claimants for unemployment insurance	Layoff events	Separations	Initial claimants for unemployment insurance	
1997	757	168,062	111,913	735	176,214	168,115	251,338
1998	806	161,296	113,011	885	227,788	208,074	587,720
1999	855	200,992	123,422	748	184,676	145,571	901,434
2000	978	250,836	131,413	676	261,159	158,283	914,737
2001	1,553	401,755	269,430	1,333	412,651	321,180	1,169,688

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

Table 28. State distribution: Dislocated worker events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, 2001

State	Plant closures			Substantial layoffs			Initial claimants in declining industries
	Layoff events	Separations	Initial claimants for unemployment insurance	Layoff events	Separations	Initial claimants for unemployment insurance	
Total ¹	1,553	401,755	269,430	1,333	412,651	321,180	1,169,688
Alabama	36	8,120	5,434	24	6,793	5,689	12,576
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,064
Arizona	12	2,548	1,870	16	5,676	4,141	9,231
Arkansas	11	3,827	1,428	(²)	(²)	(²)	11,634
California	247	65,122	51,381	252	101,346	43,169	282,692
Colorado	14	2,926	1,668	12	2,002	1,084	-
Connecticut	14	3,670	1,770	5	1,388	893	19,860
Delaware	(²)	(²)	(²)	-	-	-	9,199
District of Columbia	-	-	-	(²)	(²)	(²)	402
Florida	62	15,902	9,281	48	14,290	14,881	3,669
Georgia	44	10,921	7,616	14	5,955	2,088	4,647
Hawaii	3	689	689	9	1,325	1,482	2,970
Idaho	17	2,424	1,510	12	1,802	668	76
Illinois	85	29,276	19,749	141	41,061	29,459	10,488
Indiana	34	8,240	5,739	26	10,339	12,165	5,575
Iowa	44	7,199	4,312	11	2,395	2,301	18,401
Kansas	9	1,934	837	20	7,721	10,497	10,284
Kentucky	26	4,191	3,470	19	5,245	4,595	77,389
Louisiana	13	2,255	2,270	8	1,231	817	2,955
Maine	15	2,340	1,581	9	2,018	1,303	10,012
Maryland	8	3,857	1,194	6	1,611	743	24,802
Massachusetts	31	4,267	3,080	46	16,639	8,854	19,526
Michigan	41	46,388	6,107	46	16,508	18,995	13,356
Minnesota	15	3,661	3,199	20	8,677	6,585	30,398
Mississippi	23	4,238	2,492	17	3,569	2,379	3,553
Missouri	39	5,852	3,694	18	4,597	3,266	43,831
Montana	(²)	(²)	(²)	7	1,842	1,066	-
Nebraska	3	272	207	(²)	(²)	(²)	4,982
Nevada	16	6,056	1,893	19	11,674	12,124	6,642
New Hampshire	8	5,218	2,364	10	2,336	1,934	2,082
New Jersey	48	9,095	9,678	24	8,040	7,549	2,259
New Mexico	8	1,759	1,473	-	-	-	553
New York	126	17,666	11,693	75	11,304	7,895	24,357
North Carolina	112	20,412	15,847	49	12,460	9,372	3,676
North Dakota	(²)	(²)	(²)	4	801	763	2,729
Ohio	52	12,493	8,381	65	13,254	13,761	166,841
Oklahoma	10	2,333	2,117	5	1,410	1,720	24,655
Oregon	21	3,714	3,714	6	4,554	4,374	34,205
Pennsylvania	23	13,923	18,907	99	16,795	25,218	43,478
Rhode Island	10	1,237	621	5	1,160	514	15,257
South Carolina	17	1,657	3,709	5	481	588	38,718
South Dakota	(²)	(²)	(²)	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	45	8,714	5,212	16	2,663	2,026	37,727
Texas	83	28,659	22,664	78	37,386	37,628	90,815
Utah	18	6,228	4,225	12	1,650	908	158
Vermont	3	327	228	-	-	-	2,335
Virginia	24	5,847	4,997	14	4,479	2,430	16,944
Washington	46	9,317	5,813	19	8,097	5,238	12,289
West Virginia	8	696	638	4	370	263	4,201
Wisconsin	23	5,291	4,019	31	7,095	6,930	2,709
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,486
Puerto Rico	23	8,489	4,565	26	6,073	2,561	16,817

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

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

Table 29. Industry distribution: Dislocated worker events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, 2001

Industry	Plant closures			Substantial layoffs		
	Layoff events	Separations	Initial claimants for unemployment insurance	Layoff events	Separations	Initial claimants for unemployment insurance
Total ¹	1,553	401,755	269,430	1,333	412,651	321,180
Total private	1,552	401,680	269,291	1,322	367,762	318,183
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	15	2,876	1,719	24	4,586	2,981
Mining	11	2,874	2,534	20	5,619	5,006
Utilities	(²)	(²)	(²)	3	662	798
Construction	31	2,767	2,025	216	37,182	31,489
Manufacturing	778	175,449	146,005	614	164,227	157,182
Wholesale trade	69	12,164	7,138	30	5,453	3,498
Retail trade	215	72,144	47,224	33	8,914	6,602
Transportation and warehousing	49	11,266	8,026	53	43,359	30,374
Information	97	19,940	15,100	65	14,710	10,918
Finance and insurance	42	10,927	7,334	16	4,130	3,103
Real estate and rental and leasing	9	3,278	1,189	(²)	(²)	(²)
Professional and technical services	66	9,189	5,903	54	12,302	10,405
Management of companies and enterprises	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Administrative and waste services	57	55,686	13,929	85	36,985	29,558
Educational services	7	974	613	3	473	190
Health care and social assistance	28	5,486	2,914	11	1,244	944
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	8	2,002	561	9	2,387	1,598
Accommodation and food services	36	10,527	4,577	37	17,397	16,842
Other services, except public administration	8	693	547	16	3,103	2,515
Unclassified establishments	23	2,928	1,649	30	4,489	3,949
Government	1	75	139	11	44,889	2,997

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

Appendix A: Tables Displaying SIC-based Industry Data

Beginning with data published for January 2002, the Mass Layoffs Statistics (MLS) program implemented the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) as the basis for the assignment and tabulation of economic data by industry. Due to differences between the structures of NAICS and the previously used Standard Industrial Classification (SIC), data by industry are not comparable between the NAICS- and SIC-

based systems. Extended MLS data from second-quarter 1995 through fourth-quarter 2001 are available on both NAICS and SIC bases. Starting with data for 2002, however, data are available only on a NAICS basis.

In this report, MLS data for 2001 have been presented using the 2002 version of the NAICS industrial classification system. However, additional tables are included in this appendix that display 2001 industry data on an SIC basis.

A-1. Industry distribution: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, 1999–2001

Industry	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
Total ¹	5,675	5,620	8,352	1,149,267	1,170,427	1,750,643	972,244	1,018,700	1,609,705
Total private	5,467	5,418	8,131	1,096,859	1,107,055	1,697,593	931,272	974,104	1,562,978
Agriculture	932	860	784	197,734	194,833	176,623	138,471	131,515	115,190
Nonagriculture	4,512	4,529	7,332	896,629	907,379	1,518,037	790,068	837,088	1,444,407
Manufacturing	1,758	1,824	3,304	360,806	363,961	632,705	315,726	367,699	694,873
Durable goods	916	987	2,199	186,769	202,798	428,069	162,616	218,906	501,107
Lumber and wood products	72	88	99	8,774	12,957	12,379	7,243	12,674	16,322
Furniture and fixtures	35	38	122	4,805	5,074	18,099	4,856	4,553	19,388
Stone, clay, and glass products	69	72	80	9,636	10,326	13,527	9,685	9,742	13,481
Primary metal industries	86	80	221	16,078	19,286	48,617	16,107	18,079	55,116
Fabricated metal products	105	129	228	15,033	19,677	31,140	15,205	20,946	35,034
Industrial machinery and equipment	164	143	377	31,128	31,164	68,209	31,471	27,932	79,480
Electronic and other electrical equipment	134	113	613	31,545	21,431	133,458	23,339	25,966	151,000
Transportation equipment	167	236	314	55,922	70,345	77,176	43,402	88,037	108,592
Instruments and related products	41	35	85	7,637	5,634	15,821	5,497	4,122	14,700
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	43	53	60	6,211	6,904	9,643	5,811	6,855	7,994
Nondurable goods	842	837	1,105	174,037	161,163	204,636	153,110	148,793	193,766
Food and kindred products	343	334	353	83,659	74,656	72,853	63,344	66,260	65,773
Tobacco products	9	10	11	3,425	2,645	3,915	2,119	2,247	2,435
Textile mill products	76	53	127	16,260	13,359	27,380	18,281	13,168	29,323
Apparel and other textile products	176	177	195	31,319	27,957	30,718	33,468	28,802	31,586
Paper and allied products	45	63	91	6,925	9,948	16,845	5,897	8,787	15,069
Printing and publishing	43	42	91	6,986	6,190	15,788	7,103	5,668	12,481
Chemicals and allied products	40	34	66	5,869	5,240	10,149	5,604	4,821	8,128
Petroleum and coal products	22	19	18	3,629	2,479	2,865	3,389	2,519	2,488
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	67	83	131	12,864	14,784	20,757	10,864	13,423	23,620
Leather and leather products	21	22	22	3,101	3,905	3,366	3,041	3,098	2,863
Nonmanufacturing	2,754	2,705	4,028	535,823	543,418	885,332	474,342	469,389	749,534
Mining	88	48	61	15,931	6,215	13,109	17,607	5,450	12,476
Construction	799	750	771	117,764	109,205	110,566	119,389	111,205	113,795
Transportation and public utilities	266	322	609	55,937	57,425	156,832	49,878	55,805	133,896
Wholesale and retail trade	547	507	821	140,343	132,681	205,007	96,827	98,382	166,044
Wholesale trade	146	147	221	23,541	23,892	37,020	16,964	17,964	29,805
Retail trade	401	360	600	116,802	108,789	167,987	79,863	80,418	136,239
Finance, insurance, and real estate	128	131	203	25,088	33,618	40,045	20,001	20,412	33,751
Services	926	947	1,563	180,760	204,274	359,773	170,640	178,135	289,572
Not identified	23	29	15	2,496	4,843	2,933	2,733	5,501	3,381
Government	208	202	221	52,408	63,372	53,050	40,972	44,596	46,727
Federal	38	51	52	9,372	18,373	12,696	9,972	15,294	12,796
State	43	35	41	14,796	9,164	10,498	8,626	6,301	8,838
Local	127	116	128	28,240	35,835	29,856	22,374	23,001	25,093
Selected industry groupings²									
High-technology-intensive industries.....	218	180	917	59,662	41,851	183,140	41,046	36,198	190,644
Food production, processing, and distribution.....	1,493	1,342	1,360	325,243	303,953	304,875	236,905	227,333	230,579

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

² See appendix B for descriptions of these industry groupings.

Table A-2. Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance directly and indirectly related to the September 11 terrorist attacks, 2001

Industry	Layoff events	Separations	Initial claimants for unemployment insurance
Total ¹	417	118,826	113,807
Total private	415	118,426	113,561
Agriculture	–	–	–
Nonagriculture	415	118,426	113,561
Manufacturing	55	16,827	17,671
Nonmanufacturing	360	101,599	95,890
Mining	–	–	–
Construction	5	552	601
Transportation and public utilities	124	54,193	43,020
Wholesale and retail trade	32	7,114	5,694
Finance, insurance, and real estate	9	1,275	1,358
Services	190	38,465	45,217
Government	2	400	246

¹ See footnote 1, table A-1.

³ Layoffs directly related to September 11 encompass those that occurred in the affected local economies. Layoffs indirectly related to September 11 involve those outside of the directly impacted areas.

For indirectly related layoffs, the primary reason for layoff is attributed to something other than non-natural disaster.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

A-3. Average number of separations in extended mass layoff events by industry, 1996–2001

Industry	Average number of separations					
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total ¹	208	202	210	203	208	210
Total private	206	199	207	201	204	209
Agriculture	257	172	226	212	227	225
Nonagriculture	200	203	205	199	200	207
Manufacturing	183	190	231	205	200	191
Durable goods	191	187	275	204	205	195
Nondurable goods	176	191	181	207	193	185
Nonmanufacturing	211	211	185	195	201	220
Mining	132	167	151	181	129	215
Construction	143	153	145	147	146	143
Transportation and public utilities	204	230	231	210	178	258
Wholesale and retail trade	262	242	198	257	262	250
Wholesale trade	148	129	152	161	163	168
Retail trade	290	271	212	291	302	280
Finance, insurance, and real estate	234	190	210	196	257	197
Services	238	244	193	195	216	230
Not identified	156	256	131	109	167	196
Government	235	252	266	252	314	240

¹ See footnote 1, table A-1.

Table A-4. Claimant characteristics by race and ethnicity: Percent of initial claimants for unemployment insurance, 2000–2001

Industry	Percent of total race/ethnicity ¹									
	White		Black		Hispanic origin		American Indian or Alaskan Native		Asian or Pacific Islander	
	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001
Total ²	53.6	55.0	13.9	13.6	24.8	18.5	0.8	0.7	1.8	3.4
Total private	54.1	55.5	13.0	13.0	25.5	18.7	.5	.6	1.9	3.5
Agriculture	4.4	5.2	2.4	2.2	85.9	85.7	.1	.1	1.1	.9
Nonagriculture	61.8	59.5	14.7	13.9	16.1	13.4	.6	.6	2.0	3.7
Manufacturing	63.1	61.6	12.9	12.6	16.2	12.3	.6	.6	2.7	4.2
Nonmanufacturing	60.9	57.6	16.0	15.0	16.1	14.5	.6	.6	1.5	3.2
Mining	85.4	86.3	3.8	3.6	4.7	4.4	1.4	1.3	.5	.2
Construction	77.9	79.3	6.3	5.8	12.3	9.3	.6	.8	.5	.7
Transportation and public utilities	64.1	58.8	17.8	17.6	9.9	9.4	.6	.4	1.2	3.0
Wholesale and retail trade	57.9	55.7	16.8	15.7	17.7	17.1	.8	.7	1.7	2.6
Wholesale trade	48.0	51.9	9.9	9.9	34.0	22.7	.6	.6	3.6	4.5
Retail trade	60.2	56.5	18.4	17.0	14.0	15.9	.8	.7	1.2	2.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	51.9	46.9	22.3	20.1	13.1	10.4	.5	.4	3.2	3.6
Services	51.1	49.7	20.7	16.9	20.2	18.3	.5	.6	1.9	4.7
Not identified	66.8	47.3	18.5	24.8	5.6	8.3	1.0	.3	2.1	2.1
Government	42.4	39.9	32.4	31.6	10.6	9.9	6.9	5.4	.9	1.2

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

² See footnote 1, table A-1.

Table A-5. Claimant characteristics by age and gender: Percent of initial claimants for unemployment insurance, 2000–2001

Industry	Percent of total by age ¹								Percent of total by gender ¹			
	Under than 30 years		30 to 44 years		45 to 54 years		55 or older		Men		Women	
	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001
Total ²	20.6	20.2	41.1	40.7	23.4	24.0	13.2	13.2	57.5	56.9	42.0	42.3
Total private	20.7	20.2	41.2	40.7	23.4	24.1	13.1	13.1	58.5	57.5	41.1	41.7
Agriculture	24.1	23.5	45.3	44.9	19.1	19.6	11.2	11.6	66.2	64.9	33.6	34.9
Nonagriculture	20.1	19.9	40.5	40.4	24.1	24.4	13.4	13.2	57.2	57.0	42.3	42.2
Manufacturing	16.4	16.1	40.4	40.3	27.1	27.5	13.9	13.8	60.0	60.6	39.6	38.4
Nonmanufacturing	23.0	23.5	40.6	40.5	21.6	21.6	13.0	12.7	55.1	53.6	44.4	45.8
Mining	16.1	12.1	39.7	33.1	29.4	39.8	14.4	14.6	92.1	94.4	7.0	5.5
Construction	20.3	19.4	44.1	43.4	23.2	24.4	11.2	11.5	92.8	92.7	6.5	6.3
Transportation and public utilities	15.8	20.2	38.7	42.1	24.1	22.5	18.5	13.6	50.4	47.4	49.1	52.2
Wholesale and retail trade	26.3	25.6	37.5	37.1	20.5	21.1	14.3	14.7	38.8	40.5	60.9	59.0
Wholesale trade	18.4	18.9	43.5	43.6	24.2	23.3	12.7	12.9	56.6	54.9	43.2	44.7
Retail trade	28.1	27.0	36.2	35.6	19.7	20.6	14.6	15.1	34.8	37.3	64.8	62.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	26.7	25.3	41.3	42.7	20.0	19.0	10.5	10.4	31.2	40.7	68.6	58.9
Services	25.0	25.6	40.7	40.7	20.4	19.9	12.1	11.8	43.5	48.3	55.8	50.9
Not identified	23.0	25.0	44.2	43.6	22.6	20.5	9.9	9.9	59.8	49.3	40.1	44.7
Government	18.9	20.7	39.4	38.8	23.4	22.7	15.0	14.5	37.4	36.1	62.0	63.4

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

² See footnote 1, table A-1.

Table A-6. Claimants for unemployment insurance associated with extended mass layoff events by industry, 2001

Industry	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 receiving final payments
Total ²	1,609,705	3,415,531	2.1	241,356	15.0
Total private	1,562,978	3,318,137	2.1	233,002	14.9
Agriculture	115,190	288,858	2.5	24,086	20.9
Nonagriculture	1,444,407	3,020,133	2.1	208,154	14.4
Manufacturing	694,873	1,455,620	2.1	109,645	15.8
Nonmanufacturing	749,534	1,564,513	2.1	98,509	13.1
Mining	12,476	25,119	2.0	1,291	10.3
Construction	113,795	200,435	1.8	8,996	7.9
Transportation and public utilities	133,896	311,022	2.3	13,366	10.0
Wholesale and retail trade	166,044	355,333	2.1	26,519	16.0
Wholesale trade	29,805	79,444	2.7	6,043	20.3
Retail trade	136,239	275,889	2.0	20,476	15.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	33,751	95,867	2.8	6,775	20.1
Services	289,572	576,737	2.0	41,562	14.4
Not identified	3,381	9,146	2.7	762	22.5
Government	46,727	97,394	2.1	8,354	17.9

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 appendix B for additional information.

² See footnote 1, table A-1.

Table A-7. Distribution of extended mass layoff events with expected recall, 1996–2001

Industry	Percent of layoff events					
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total ¹	60.5	65.8	60.2	59.9	60.7	44.6
Total private	60.7	65.4	60.0	59.6	60.6	44.0
Agriculture	92.8	95.5	93.2	92.6	91.6	93.1
Nonagriculture	56.3	60.5	55.0	52.9	54.9	38.7
Manufacturing	55.5	58.2	55.8	47.3	48.5	33.4
Nonmanufacturing	56.9	62.0	54.4	56.5	59.2	43.1
Mining	38.8	57.4	42.7	34.1	62.5	62.3
Construction	70.0	73.2	69.0	72.7	81.3	72.6
Transportation and public utilities	57.2	68.3	62.6	65.4	62.4	37.6
Wholesale and retail trade	41.3	45.4	45.7	44.4	40.8	29.7
Wholesale trade	45.1	52.1	51.6	43.8	38.8	23.1
Retail trade	40.3	43.7	43.9	44.6	41.7	32.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	12.9	16.1	9.0	11.7	12.2	6.9
Services	64.1	65.7	52.4	55.5	56.7	41.7
Not identified	57.1	70.0	14.3	34.8	31.0	46.7
Government	57.1	73.0	64.1	68.3	63.9	65.6

¹ See footnote 1, table A-1.

Table A-8. Number of extended mass layoff events and separations from which the employer does not expect a recall, 2001

Industry	Layoff events	Separations
Total ¹	3,453	789,407
Total private	3,415	782,972
Agriculture	28	6,122
Nonagriculture	3,383	775,424
Manufacturing	1,723	365,971
Nonmanufacturing	1,660	409,453
Mining	17	3,618
Construction	105	14,694
Transportation and public utilities	289	72,379
Wholesale and retail trade	486	126,053
Wholesale trade	146	26,009
Retail trade	340	100,044
Finance, insurance, and real estate	175	34,752
Services	588	157,957
Not identified	4	1,426
Government	38	6,435

¹ See footnote 1, table A-1.

Table A-9. Permanent worksite closures: Extended mass layoff events and separations by major industry division, 1997–2001

Industry	Layoff events					Separations				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total ¹	615	683	684	778	1,253	157,957	154,273	185,298	188,660	379,790
Total private	606	675	681	771	1,252	155,148	153,150	184,165	186,791	379,715
Agriculture	10	12	10	15	11	2,817	1,569	2,059	3,206	2,081
Nonagriculture	595	661	668	753	1,238	151,231	151,246	181,803	183,130	376,302
Manufacturing	315	343	359	403	657	66,677	74,972	80,185	85,644	167,734
Nonmanufacturing	280	318	309	350	581	84,554	76,274	101,618	97,486	208,568
Mining	13	9	19	4	9	2,877	1,535	5,549	488	2,812
Construction	11	14	13	6	18	1,664	3,389	3,396	810	1,978
Transportation and public utilities	29	22	38	42	76	6,299	7,034	7,865	8,584	18,184
Wholesale and retail trade	141	137	149	158	265	48,510	35,277	59,486	53,028	87,488
Wholesale trade	22	34	31	43	59	3,361	7,081	5,122	9,172	14,096
Retail trade	119	103	118	115	206	45,149	28,196	54,364	43,856	73,392
Finance, insurance, and real estate	24	41	19	27	44	5,682	9,345	4,192	6,260	13,305
Services	62	95	71	113	169	19,522	19,694	21,130	28,316	84,801
Not identified	1	2	3	3	3	1,100	335	303	455	1,332
Government	9	8	3	7	1	2,809	1,123	1,133	1,869	75

¹ See footnote 1, table A-1.

Table A-10. Permanent worksite closures: Extended mass layoff events and separations, top 50 industries in 2001

Industry	SIC	Permanent closures					
		2000			2001		
		Layoff events	Separations	Rank ¹	Layoff events	Separations	Rank ¹
Total ² .....	...	778	188,660	...	1,253	379,790	...
Total, top 50 industries .....	...	736	182,164	...	1,215	374,435	...
Business services	73	40	7,497	9	90	61,523	1
Electronic and other electric equipment	36	27	6,091	11	93	36,902	2
General merchandise stores	53	26	17,989	1	58	27,439	3
Textile mill products	22	31	9,449	5	72	18,271	4
Primary metal industries	33	12	4,040	16	39	15,948	5
Apparel and other textile products	23	68	10,278	3	82	14,752	6
Building materials and garden supplies	52	7	3,039	21	24	13,018	7
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	30	9,263	7	56	12,932	8
Food and kindred products	20	43	9,325	6	41	10,198	9
Miscellaneous retail	59	16	3,910	17	34	9,760	10
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	25	6,140	10	36	9,224	11
Paper and allied products	26	22	4,489	13	34	8,866	12
Food stores	54	19	5,776	12	30	7,902	13
Furniture and fixtures	25	14	2,556	23	36	7,844	14
Hotels and other lodging places	70	4	1,970	29	14	7,205	15
Communications	48	6	1,654	31	30	7,125	16
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	22	9,739	4	30	7,082	17
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	30	19	3,077	20	25	6,988	18
Transportation equipment	37	28	8,884	8	29	6,988	18
Printing and publishing	27	11	1,633	32	22	6,396	20
Fabricated metal products	34	24	3,870	18	38	6,239	21
Engineering and management services	87	5	621	44	18	5,575	22
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	18	3,032	22	23	4,872	23
Health services	80	43	14,760	2	19	4,608	24
Nondepository institutions	61	11	2,453	24	11	4,340	25
Apparel and accessory stores	56	14	2,264	26	10	4,172	26
Transportation by air	45	5	911	38	7	3,979	27
Chemicals and allied products	28	4	345	51	19	3,704	28
Lumber and wood products	24	23	4,386	14	27	3,504	29
Trucking and warehousing	42	19	4,101	15	14	3,048	30
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	9	1,240	33	15	3,037	31
Insurance carriers	63	11	3,660	19	13	3,008	32
Eating and drinking places	58	5	658	42	15	2,829	33
Real estate	65	(³)	(³)	60	3	2,377	34
Leather and leather products	31	13	2,422	25	11	2,132	35
Amusement and recreation services	79	4	575	45	7	1,978	36
Metal mining	10	(³)	(³)	57	5	1,807	37
Motion pictures	78	4	1,047	36	5	1,686	38
Security and commodity brokers	62	-	-	61	6	1,646	39
Transportation services	47	(³)	(³)	50	14	1,561	40
Depository institutions	60	-	-	61	8	1,394	41
Special trade contractors	17	4	629	43	11	1,382	42
Nonclassifiable establishments	99	4	1,201	34	3	1,332	43
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	8	1,756	30	7	1,244	44
Agricultural production crops	01	5	1,035	37	6	1,214	45
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	5	713	40	6	1,197	46
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	6	481	47	5	1,190	47
Instruments and related products	38	14	2,226	27	7	1,111	48
Coal mining	12	3	412	48	4	1,005	49
Water transportation	44	(³)	(³)	58	3	901	50

¹ Industries are ranked by the number of separations in 2001.

² See footnote 1, table A-1.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table A-11. Industry distribution: Dislocated worker events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, 2001

Industry	Plant closures			Substantial layoffs		
	Layoff events	Separations	Initial claimants for unemployment insurance	Layoff events	Separations	Initial claimants for unemployment insurance
Total ¹	1,553	401,755	269,430	1,331	374,001	320,831
Total private	1,552	401,680	269,291	1,322	367,762	318,183
Agriculture	14	2,616	1,529	24	4,586	2,981
Nonagriculture	1,532	397,605	266,905	1,293	362,169	314,022
Manufacturing	794	178,439	147,232	618	164,217	156,958
Nonmanufacturing	738	219,166	119,673	675	197,952	157,064
Mining	11	2,874	2,534	21	5,799	5,077
Construction	31	2,710	1,987	221	37,260	31,498
Transportation and public utilities	101	19,849	14,997	100	55,096	39,986
Wholesale and retail trade	321	91,361	58,274	83	18,630	13,104
Wholesale trade	80	14,986	8,544	38	7,356	5,127
Retail trade	241	76,375	49,730	45	11,274	7,977
Finance, insurance, and real estate	49	13,650	8,174	18	4,409	3,229
Services	225	88,722	33,707	232	76,758	64,170
Not identified	6	1,459	857	5	1,007	1,180
Government	1	75	139	9	6,239	2,648

¹ See footnote 1, table A-1.

Appendix B: 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 (UI) database. Establishments that have at least 50 initial claims for unemployment insurance filed against them during a consecutive 5-week period are contacted by the State agency in charge of the UI program 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, gender, ethnic group, and place of residence. The MLS 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 with earlier data.

Definitions

Clothing manufacturing and distribution. Industries involved in the production and distribution of clothing. These NAICS-based industries include cotton farming; cotton ginning; textile mills; apparel manufacturing; footwear manufacturing; apparel and piece goods merchant wholesalers; clothing stores; shoe stores; department stores; and formal wear and costume rental.

Computer manufacturing and distribution, including semiconductors. Industries involved in the production and distribution of computers, including semiconductor manufacturing. These NAICS-based industries include semiconductor machinery manufacturing; computer and peripheral equipment manufacturing; communications equipment manufacturing; audio and video equipment manufacturing; semiconductor and electronic component manufacturing; software reproducing; computer and software merchant wholesalers; computer and software stores; software publishers; computer systems design and related services; computer training; and computer and office machine repair.

Continued claim. A claim filed after the initial claim, by mail, telephone, or in person, for waiting-period credit or payment for a certified week of unemployment. The MLS program collects continued claims for 1 week each month. That 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. 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.

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

Food production, processing, and distribution (NAICS). Industries that are involved in the production and distribution of food. These NAICS-based industries include oilseed and grain farming; vegetable and melon farming; fruit and tree nut farming; food crops grown under cover; sugarcane farming; hay farming; all other crop farming; cattle ranching and farming; hog and pig farming; poultry and egg production; sheep and goat farming; animal aquaculture; apiculture; all other animal production; fishing, hunting, and trapping; soil preparation, planting, and cultivating; crop harvesting, primarily by machine; other postharvest crop activities; farm labor contractors and crew leaders; farm management services; support activities for animal production; food manufacturing; beverage manufacturing; grocery and related product wholesalers; farm product raw material merchant wholesalers.; alcoholic beverage merchant wholesalers; farm supplies merchant wholesalers; food and beverage stores; food (health) supplement stores; refrigerated warehousing and storage; farm product warehousing and storage; veterinary services; and food services and drinking places.

Food production, processing, and distribution (SIC). Industries that are involved in the production and distribution

of food. These SIC-based 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 (SIC). Industries that have been identified as having at least 15 research and development workers per thousand workers and 190 technology-oriented workers per thousand workers. SIC-based industries meeting these criteria include industrial inorganic chemicals; industrial organic chemicals; drugs; computer and office equipment; communications 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 initiate a request either for a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for compensation, or for a sub-

sequent 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 who are subject to recall and those who are terminated.

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 multiunit or single-unit establishments or the partial closure of a multiunit establishment at which entire worksites affected by layoffs are closed or planned to be closed.

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