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EXTENDED MASS LAYOFFS IN THE SECOND QUARTER OF 2002

In the second quarter of 2002, 1,754 mass layoff actions were taken by employers that resulted in the separation of 392,338 workers from their jobs for at least 31 days, according to preliminary figures released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. For the second consecutive quarter, both the total number of layoff events and the number of separations were lower than in the same quarter a year earlier. (See table A.) The decline was most notable in manufacturing industries.

As is usual, the completion of seasonal work was the major reason cited for extended layoffs in the second quarter, accounting for 34 percent of all events and 162,487 separations. Permanent closure of worksites occurred in 15 percent of all events and affected 67,114 workers, down sharply from 136,597 workers in April-June 2001. Fifty-three percent of the employers with layoffs in the second quarter indicated that they anticipated some type of recall, 8 percent higher than a year ago.

This release uses the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) for the assignment and tabulation of layoff data by industry. Previously, the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system was used. Thus, industry data in this release are not consistent with data published prior to 2002. Additional information on this change is provided in the box on page 5 of this release.

Industry Distribution of Extended Layoffs

Extended mass layoff separations occurred in 443 of the 1,197 detailed industries for which data are available. Manufacturing industries accounted for 28 percent of private-sector layoff events and 24 percent of all separations during April-June 2002. A year earlier, manufacturing accounted for 41 percent of private-sector events and 35 percent of separations. Layoff activity in this sector was primarily concentrated in computer and electronic products (14,943, mainly in telephone apparatus and in search, detection, and navigation instruments), followed by food manufacturing (13,844, largely in fruit and vegetable processing) and transportation equipment (13,705, mostly in aircraft manufacturing). (See table 1.)

Retail trade accounted for 6 percent of private-sector layoff events and 10 percent of all separations, with concentrations in general merchandise stores (15,412, primarily in discount department stores) and food and beverage stores (10,966, almost entirely in supermarkets and other grocery stores). Layoffs in agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting comprised 7 percent of events and 9 percent of separations, mostly in agricultural and forestry support activities. Three percent of events and 7 percent of separations were in the arts, entertainment, and recreation sector, largely in amusements, gambling, and recreation. Cutbacks in transportation and warehousing accounted for an additional 8 percent of events and 7 percent of separations,

Table A. Selected measures of extended mass layoff activity

Period	Layoff events	Separations	Initial claimants
1998			
January-March	1,320	208,082	247,315
April-June	1,563	391,461	402,276
July-September	1,234	248,054	256,803
October-December	1,734	379,976	325,990
1999			
January-March	1,509	277,780	252,122
April-June	1,444	294,968	242,464
July-September	1,097	241,725	189,973
October-December	1,625	334,794	287,685
2000			
January-March	1,330	254,646	221,368
April-June	1,271	258,608	231,471
July-September	1,014	230,103	189,250
October-December	2,005	427,070	376,611
2001			
January-March ^f	1,765	342,954	340,210
April-June ^r	2,072	481,886	401,168
July-September ^r	1,815	384,403	370,620
October-December ^r	2,698	541,944	500,925
2002			
January-March ^r	1,749	333,501	313,686
April-June ^p	1,754	392,338	256,338

p=preliminary.

r=revised.

mainly in school and employee bus transportation. Extended mass layoffs in administrative and waste services also were 8 percent of events and 7 percent of separations and occurred primarily in temporary help services and telemarketing bureaus.

Layoffs in government establishments accounted for 7 percent of all events and 12 percent of all separations, mostly in educational services as the school year ended.

Reasons for Extended Layoff

Layoffs due to the completion of seasonal work accounted for 34 percent of the extended layoff events and resulted in 162,487 separations in the second quarter. (See table 2.) These layoffs were most numerous among workers in educational services (largely in elementary and secondary schools) and in amusements, gambling, and recreation (mainly in skiing facilities).

Internal company restructuring (bankruptcy, business ownership change, financial difficulty, and reorganization) accounted for 22 percent of layoff events and resulted in 86,868 separations. These layoffs were mostly among workers in general merchandise stores and food and beverage stores. In the second quarter of 2001, layoff events for these reasons were 24 percent of the total and involved 156,706 workers.

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

Nature of the recall	Percentage of events				
	II 2000	III 2001	IV 2001 ^r	I 2002 ^r	II 2002 ^p
Anticipate a recall	45.0	35.7	49.1	35.3	52.7
Timeframe					
Within 6 months	83.9	74.7	80.8	77.3	82.1
Within 3 months.....	52.2	47.4	30.8	46.5	57.3
Size					
At least half.....	88.5	76.5	87.3	84.9	92.0
All workers.....	42.3	29.8	36.2	27.7	42.6

p=preliminary.

r=revised.

Lack of demand for products and services (slack work) accounted for 15 percent of events and resulted in 11 percent of the separations during the second quarter, mostly in transportation equipment and in com- and electronic product manufacturing.

Recall Expectations

Fifty-three percent of employers reporting an extended layoff in the second quarter of 2002 indicated they anticipated some type of recall. This compares with 45 percent of the employers anticipating a recall a year earlier. (See table B.) In recent years, the greater prevalence of situations where recall is unlikely (reorganizations within the company and layoffs due to financial difficulty) resulted in the proportions being below the historical 60-70 percent range.

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

Excluding layoff events due to seasonal work and vacation period (in which 93 percent of the employers expected a recall), employers expected to recall laid-off workers in 28 percent of the events. In layoff events due to internal company restructuring, employers anticipated a recall in only 6 percent of the events.

Size of Extended Layoff

Layoff events during the second quarter continued to be concentrated at the lower end of the extended layoff-size spectrum, with 60 percent involving fewer than 150 workers. These events, however, accounted for only 23 percent of all separations. (See table C.) Separations involving 500 or more workers accounted for 40 percent of all separations, unchanged from a year earlier. The average size of layoffs (as measured by separations per layoff event) differed widely by industry, ranging from a low of 77 separations in truck transportation to a high of 784 in motion picture and sound recording industries.

Table C. Distribution of extended layoff events by size of layoff, April-June 2002 p

Size	Layoff events		Separations	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	1,754	100.0	392,338	100.0
50-99.....	682	38.9	48,598	12.4
100-149.....	364	20.8	42,947	10.9
150-199.....	196	11.2	33,129	8.4
200-299.....	228	13.0	54,162	13.8
300-499.....	150	8.6	54,697	13.9
500-999.....	87	5.0	58,715	15.0
1,000 or more..	47	2.7	100,090	25.5

p=preliminary.

Initial Claimant Characteristics

A total of 256,338 initial claimants for unemployment insurance were associated with extended mass layoffs in the second quarter of 2002. Of these claimants, 18 percent were black, 51 percent were women, 18 percent were Hispanic, and 16 percent were 55 years of age or older. (See table 3.) Forty percent of claimants were 30 to 44 years of age. Among the civilian labor force for the same period, 12 percent were black, 47 percent were women, 11 percent were Hispanic, and 14 percent were 55 years of age or older. Thirty-seven percent of the civilian labor force were ages 30 to 44.

Geographic Distribution

In the second quarter, the number of separations due to extended mass layoff events was highest in the West (137,696), followed by the South (97,251), the Midwest (95,786), and the Northeast (61,605). (See table 4.) Extended mass layoffs in the West were mainly in amusements, gambling, and recreation, educational services, and agriculture and forestry support activities.

Three of the four regions reported over-the-year decreases in separations, with the largest decrease occurring in the Midwest (-69,814). Only the West region had an over-the-year increase in separations in the second quarter (+7,394). Seven of the nine geographic divisions reported over-the-year declines in laid-off workers, with the largest declines in the East North Central, Pacific, and South Atlantic divisions. Separations rose in the Mountain and West North Central divisions.

Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, the largest number of worker separations occurred in California (67,860), followed by Illinois (44,855). These two states accounted for 27 percent of total layoff events and 29 percent of the separations during the second quarter of 2002. They were followed by Florida (26,469), Arizona (24,509), Texas (23,149), and Colorado (21,620). (See table 5.) After excluding the substantial impact of seasonal work, California still reported the most laid-off workers (40,322), largely due to layoffs in motion pictures and sound recording and in computer and in electronic product manufacturing.

Over the year, Michigan reported the greatest decrease in laid-off workers (-53,077), followed by California (-13,861) and Wisconsin (-11,395). The largest increases occurred in Arizona (+16,400) and Louisiana (+9,364).

Note

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

The report on Mass Layoffs in July 2002 will be issued on Thursday, August 22, 2002.

Change in Industry Classification System

Beginning with the release of January 2002 Mass Layoff monthly data, on February 28, 2002, the Mass Layoff Statistics 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. NAICS is the product of a cooperative effort on the part of the statistical agencies of the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Due to differences in NAICS and the previously used Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) structures, data by industry for 2002 will not be comparable to the SIC-based data for earlier years. However, the monthly mass layoff and quarterly extended mass layoff historical industry series through 2001 are available on both SIC and NAICS bases.

NAICS uses a production-oriented approach to categorize economic units. Units with similar production processes are classified in the same industry. NAICS focuses on **how** products and services are created, as opposed to the SIC focus on **what** is produced. This approach yields significantly different industry groupings than those produced by the SIC approach.

Users interested in more information about NAICS can access the BLS Web page at <http://www.bls.gov/bls/naics.htm> or the Bureau of the Census Web page at <http://www.census.gov/epcd/www/naics.html>.

Technical Note

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

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

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 202-691-5200 ; TDD message referral phone number: 1-800-877-8339.

Definitions

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

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

Initial claimant. A person who files any notice of unemployment to initiate a request either for a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for compensation, or for a subsequent period of unemployment within a benefit year or period of eligibility.

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

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

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

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

Industry	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	II 2001 ^f	I 2002 ^f	II 2002 ^p	II 2001 ^f	I 2002 ^f	II 2002 ^p	II 2001 ^f	I 2002 ^f	II 2002 ^p
Total ¹	2,072	1,749	1,754	481,886	333,501	392,338	401,168	313,686	256,338
Total, private	1,968	1,714	1,628	460,948	324,726	343,673	381,546	306,274	238,509
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	140	103	119	30,449	25,535	31,731	23,036	15,640	14,283
Mining	5	29	14	1,848	4,220	2,595	2,032	4,061	2,137
Utilities	4	(²)	7	444	(²)	1,259	561	(²)	841
Construction	94	195	123	14,804	21,735	19,316	13,636	27,527	18,221
Manufacturing	803	661	463	163,545	117,547	82,264	183,876	116,135	66,048
Food	73	69	69	13,693	12,363	13,844	14,027	12,363	10,690
Beverage and tobacco products	(²)	6	6	(²)	1,108	1,735	(²)	749	932
Textile mills	21	22	10	4,148	3,997	1,922	4,567	3,686	1,693
Textile product mills	4	4	-	783	410	-	500	385	-
Apparel	50	45	32	6,645	10,594	4,234	7,607	9,768	4,899
Leather and allied products	5	4	(²)	824	322	(²)	589	339	(²)
Wood products	18	18	13	2,425	2,079	1,269	2,550	3,512	1,182
Paper	21	15	16	4,101	2,135	2,776	2,815	1,891	1,831
Printing and related support activities	14	22	16	1,985	3,835	2,557	1,822	3,226	1,653
Petroleum and coal products	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	249	(²)	(²)	247	(²)
Chemicals	16	22	14	2,190	3,473	1,606	2,093	2,461	1,414
Plastics and rubber products	32	21	10	5,156	2,087	2,107	6,266	1,906	906
Nonmetallic mineral products	14	26	9	2,004	3,522	1,496	1,734	2,986	1,379
Primary metals	42	29	28	7,649	6,440	3,653	8,821	8,049	3,928
Fabricated metal products	60	52	19	7,642	5,733	2,326	8,502	6,282	2,169
Machinery	70	43	32	14,578	4,720	6,793	15,082	5,192	3,909
Computer and electronic products	192	121	87	49,230	27,643	14,943	51,494	26,123	12,663
Electrical equipment and appliances	41	24	24	11,126	4,120	3,378	11,869	5,015	3,275
Transportation equipment	91	71	52	22,687	16,293	13,705	37,707	16,301	10,196
Furniture and related products	23	27	14	3,958	3,262	2,498	4,201	3,685	2,014
Miscellaneous manufacturing	13	17	8	1,910	3,162	979	1,375	1,969	830
Wholesale trade	53	38	40	10,099	5,168	5,826	7,414	4,170	3,939
Retail trade	101	157	93	29,354	49,968	34,262	17,384	36,751	19,867
Transportation and warehousing	115	62	123	31,140	11,461	23,610	26,286	11,297	18,767
Information	88	70	91	16,654	9,928	18,377	14,057	11,366	17,586
Finance and insurance	47	55	35	10,091	9,581	6,688	8,820	8,679	3,803
Real estate and rental and leasing	4	(²)	(²)	787	(²)	(²)	577	(²)	(²)
Professional and technical services	83	62	73	22,842	7,486	23,311	13,750	7,841	10,957
Management of companies and enterprises	3	7	(²)	690	1,608	(²)	631	1,506	(²)
Administrative and waste services	123	164	129	66,112	39,356	22,962	25,080	42,566	23,460
Educational services	5	(²)	6	494	(²)	785	425	(²)	500
Health care and social assistance	111	20	121	13,473	3,390	14,916	12,104	2,046	11,406
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	49	16	46	22,518	5,710	24,179	5,485	2,241	4,139
Accommodation and food services	85	51	89	18,510	8,388	22,913	18,607	10,722	16,294
Other services, except public administration	43	7	49	5,266	1,642	7,458	5,267	1,688	5,323
Unclassified	12	7	1	1,828	1,082	80	2,518	929	78
Government	104	35	126	20,938	8,775	48,665	19,622	7,412	17,829
Federal	12	16	15	3,364	4,289	3,772	3,740	3,518	3,235
State	13	11	12	2,923	2,720	3,663	2,413	2,516	2,875
Local	79	8	99	14,651	1,766	41,230	13,469	1,378	11,719

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

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

^p = preliminary.

^f = revised.

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

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

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

Reason for separation	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	II 2001 ^r	I 2002 ^r	II 2002 ^p	II 2001 ^r	I 2002 ^r	II 2002 ^p	II 2001 ^r	I 2002 ^r	II 2002 ^p
Total, all reasons ¹	2,072	1,749	1,754	481,886	333,501	392,338	401,168	313,686	256,338
Automation	(²)	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	298	(²)	(²)	554
Bankruptcy	78	59	47	63,485	22,261	14,308	14,488	14,645	8,247
Business ownership change	50	72	35	14,878	15,837	5,201	12,073	9,166	3,354
Contract cancellation	34	49	38	6,268	8,044	4,732	5,476	6,850	4,400
Contract completed	156	184	218	30,386	32,643	38,173	30,651	44,196	39,270
Domestic relocation	36	33	24	7,089	4,822	4,832	4,924	4,584	3,264
Energy-related	6	(²)	(²)	1,015	(²)	(²)	840	(²)	(²)
Environment-related	(²)	3	-	(²)	718	-	(²)	597	-
Financial difficulty	173	127	116	38,911	22,859	36,328	34,485	21,905	22,316
Import competition	34	22	16	7,942	4,620	4,427	7,966	3,721	2,818
Labor dispute	12	(²)	8	3,564	(²)	1,343	2,271	(²)	1,227
Material shortage	5	(²)	4	566	(²)	949	587	(²)	696
Model changeover	8	(²)	(²)	4,270	(²)	(²)	3,240	(²)	(²)
Natural disaster	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)
Non-natural disaster	(³)	(²)	4	(³)	(²)	399	(³)	(²)	305
Overseas relocation	15	16	13	4,263	4,853	4,188	4,140	4,125	1,651
Plant or machine repair	8	5	7	1,399	543	1,526	1,795	454	1,046
Product line discontinued	9	13	10	3,779	1,494	968	2,997	1,606	895
Reorganization within company	191	240	181	39,432	50,894	31,031	36,501	43,070	24,090
Seasonal work	569	357	592	138,721	69,580	162,487	98,155	54,617	81,089
Slack work	387	439	261	60,364	67,769	44,096	83,568	79,746	40,380
Vacation period	71	-	83	12,401	-	21,189	10,956	-	8,842
Weather-related	(²)	9	8	(²)	1,253	882	(²)	1,766	882
Other	130	47	46	25,563	5,914	9,352	28,084	8,645	6,257
Not reported	93	65	35	16,526	16,936	4,559	16,684	11,985	4,155

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

³ This reason for separation has been created for use effective with third quarter 2001 for work activity curtailed because of a human action resulting in a disaster, such as the terrorist attacks of

September 11, 2001, or the threat of an attack. Only mass layoff activity directly related to the "non-natural disaster" is included.

^p = preliminary.

^r = revised.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

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

State	Layoff events		Total initial claimants		Percent of total							
	I 2002 ^f	II 2002 ^p	I 2002 ^f	II 2002 ^p	Black		Hispanic origin		Women		Persons age 55 and over	
					I 2002 ^f	II 2002 ^p	I 2002 ^f	II 2002 ^p	I 2002 ^f	II 2002 ^p	I 2002 ^f	II 2002 ^p
Total ¹	1,749	1,754	313,686	256,338	14.7	17.8	17.4	17.5	42.9	51.1	14.5	16.3
Alabama	36	29	9,693	3,668	25.2	55.3	4.2	6.4	53.5	64.7	17.6	17.2
Alaska	4	5	303	532	3.0	4.1	1.7	1.9	44.6	51.9	8.9	15.2
Arizona	26	44	4,825	6,901	2.5	1.6	54.6	69.7	30.8	44.7	20.1	13.2
Arkansas	4	9	813	621	43.5	48.5	.2	1.4	61.0	63.8	12.4	11.9
California	363	316	59,445	38,546	6.8	5.9	40.9	40.0	42.6	44.9	12.7	13.4
Colorado	23	20	3,017	2,250	6.3	5.2	13.9	16.8	43.4	58.8	14.1	11.6
Connecticut	10	30	2,004	3,821	21.3	9.8	15.4	7.8	53.6	63.8	12.9	15.7
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	3	(²)	404	(²)	51.7	47.8	8.4	2.8	47.0	85.5	18.8	16.9
Florida	113	140	21,757	18,931	19.9	28.1	19.6	26.3	48.0	47.9	17.4	17.6
Georgia	20	15	3,033	2,525	57.9	60.0	.7	.4	53.1	65.6	11.7	13.8
Hawaii	10	4	1,612	374	.4	-	50.2	12.0	63.9	46.0	22.3	38.5
Idaho	8	-	557	-	.4	-	9.9	-	40.0	-	10.8	-
Illinois	157	162	27,255	27,519	22.8	21.6	12.4	9.0	41.3	53.0	13.0	16.0
Indiana	29	41	3,433	4,518	5.4	24.7	8.9	3.9	33.7	66.6	12.6	18.7
Iowa	9	5	1,718	410	1.3	1.0	3.0	1.2	71.3	41.7	17.1	15.9
Kansas	9	12	1,032	1,384	15.0	18.0	2.1	2.0	45.4	64.3	13.3	16.3
Kentucky	24	22	2,226	2,325	5.1	5.9	.2	.1	43.4	53.2	15.1	17.3
Louisiana	22	34	3,187	3,999	39.0	59.5	3.4	2.5	27.0	73.5	9.5	13.6
Maine	8	14	1,317	1,456	.1	.4	.3	.1	46.5	45.3	13.5	10.2
Maryland	17	14	2,092	1,425	40.1	55.8	1.1	1.3	46.7	65.1	14.1	15.3
Massachusetts	41	51	6,438	7,125	6.0	8.2	.4	3.3	46.1	61.7	15.1	18.1
Michigan	41	28	8,012	3,556	18.8	18.1	3.3	5.8	45.4	48.6	13.5	15.8
Minnesota	41	31	6,381	5,192	4.1	5.8	2.6	2.3	33.8	58.9	14.4	17.0
Mississippi	17	7	2,010	673	67.1	64.0	.7	.7	51.3	63.2	14.8	9.8
Missouri	26	54	2,684	7,574	11.8	27.5	2.0	1.8	45.6	68.0	15.6	23.6
Montana	6	4	610	284	.2	.7	2.0	2.8	25.2	57.0	16.6	15.8
Nebraska	8	(²)	1,094	(²)	11.2	4.9	8.0	2.6	43.3	62.2	14.3	22.6
Nevada	26	5	4,300	551	9.7	28.1	26.6	19.4	54.6	69.9	15.9	15.2
New Hampshire	5	(²)	854	(²)	1.6	2.5	3.0	-	45.0	27.2	16.7	11.1
New Jersey	54	68	9,169	13,225	17.3	20.1	15.4	13.4	50.0	64.4	20.9	27.1
New Mexico	6	7	916	582	1.7	.7	64.7	41.1	20.3	49.0	19.9	12.9
New York	53	44	10,283	4,956	5.7	9.6	3.8	6.0	43.1	43.2	13.2	14.7
North Carolina	49	37	7,792	4,941	34.9	49.6	3.2	3.6	51.6	53.3	16.4	14.1
North Dakota	(²)	8	(²)	890	-	.4	-	2.0	76.6	40.3	25.0	14.3
Ohio	84	64	13,450	8,695	11.7	15.9	2.0	1.6	27.2	41.5	15.8	16.8
Oklahoma	8	7	1,620	763	12.6	17.8	11.3	2.4	19.1	60.9	18.0	17.3
Oregon	26	30	5,121	4,370	2.0	2.8	14.6	13.6	39.4	45.7	15.6	18.0
Pennsylvania	75	105	20,009	19,841	9.6	8.6	1.9	2.4	41.5	49.2	19.4	20.6
Rhode Island	8	4	752	320	2.8	6.3	23.8	25.3	45.2	47.5	13.4	23.8
South Carolina	12	6	2,383	850	36.5	49.6	.3	.1	43.7	58.1	2.4	6.6
South Dakota	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	3.1	-	10.7	-	31.1	65.8	6.6	20.3
Tennessee	27	17	3,475	2,276	13.8	22.3	-	-	43.1	57.9	15.6	13.3
Texas	95	108	28,191	28,081	20.0	22.0	32.7	35.0	42.9	40.1	10.6	10.2
Utah	13	9	2,046	762	2.9	1.8	9.4	10.5	38.8	50.4	11.4	9.7
Vermont	5	11	630	1,029	1.3	.4	1.3	.1	30.5	44.6	17.1	17.8
Virginia	29	25	5,111	3,836	49.1	42.6	1.1	.9	58.5	60.3	14.5	19.7
Washington	51	55	12,280	8,321	4.4	4.2	13.4	14.6	33.9	40.3	15.2	16.6
West Virginia	10	5	950	540	-	.4	-	-	37.4	19.8	12.1	15.7
Wisconsin	34	38	6,943	4,555	5.3	10.8	2.5	3.6	42.3	56.2	15.2	20.7
Wyoming	(²)	-	(²)	-	-	-	34.0	-	25.5	-	14.2	-
Puerto Rico	15	16	2,670	2,771	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	44.1	44.4	11.1	8.3

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

³ Data are not available.

^p = preliminary.

^r = revised.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

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

Census region and division	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	II 2001 ^r	I 2002 ^r	II 2002 ^p	II 2001 ^r	I 2002 ^r	II 2002 ^p	II 2001 ^r	I 2002 ^r	II 2002 ^p
United States ¹	2,072	1,749	1,754	481,886	333,501	392,338	401,168	313,686	256,338
Northeast	336	259	328	70,515	51,612	61,605	77,514	51,456	51,854
New England	143	77	111	31,339	14,667	23,799	25,021	11,995	13,832
Middle Atlantic	193	182	217	39,176	36,945	37,806	52,493	39,461	38,022
South	513	486	478	115,469	89,077	97,251	95,915	94,737	75,887
South Atlantic	267	253	245	57,344	47,296	46,531	43,355	43,522	33,481
East South Central	104	104	75	18,575	19,470	13,377	13,498	17,404	8,942
West South Central	142	129	158	39,550	22,311	37,343	39,062	33,811	33,464
Midwest	549	441	449	165,600	73,757	95,786	126,033	72,355	65,124
East North Central	425	345	333	143,865	59,878	73,205	96,207	59,093	48,843
West North Central	124	96	116	21,735	13,879	22,581	29,826	13,262	16,281
West	674	563	499	130,302	119,055	137,696	101,706	95,138	63,473
Mountain	126	109	89	32,553	24,094	51,664	18,264	16,377	11,330
Pacific	548	454	410	97,749	94,961	86,032	83,442	78,761	52,143

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

^p = preliminary.

^r = revised.

NOTE: The States (including the District of Columbia) that comprise the census divisions are: New England: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; Middle Atlantic: New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; South Atlantic: Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and

West Virginia; East South Central: Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee; West South Central: Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; East North Central: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin; West North Central: Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; Mountain: Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; and Pacific: Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington.

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

State	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	II 2001 ^r	I 2002 ^r	II 2002 ^p	II 2001 ^r	I 2002 ^r	II 2002 ^p	II 2001 ^r	I 2002 ^r	II 2002 ^p
Total ¹	2,072	1,749	1,754	481,886	333,501	392,338	401,168	313,686	256,338
Alabama	36	36	29	6,765	9,326	4,637	4,935	9,693	3,668
Alaska	-	4	5	-	303	532	-	303	532
Arizona	46	26	44	8,109	5,125	24,509	8,833	4,825	6,901
Arkansas	8	4	9	929	899	1,185	696	813	621
California	464	363	316	81,721	73,364	67,860	71,107	59,445	38,546
Colorado	36	23	20	15,573	5,046	21,620	4,355	3,017	2,250
Connecticut	19	10	30	6,673	2,175	6,184	2,779	2,004	3,821
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	404	(²)	(²)	404	(²)
Florida	132	113	140	30,826	23,527	26,469	19,395	21,757	18,931
Georgia	20	20	15	5,252	4,291	3,310	3,998	3,033	2,525
Hawaii	(²)	10	4	(²)	904	378	(²)	1,612	374
Idaho	11	8	-	1,997	905	-	1,196	557	-
Illinois	159	157	162	47,247	33,892	44,855	36,548	27,255	27,519
Indiana	44	29	41	12,791	3,490	12,060	11,632	3,433	4,518
Iowa	19	9	5	4,173	1,399	491	3,427	1,718	410
Kansas	12	9	12	2,705	1,257	2,225	6,109	1,032	1,384
Kentucky	17	24	22	4,508	2,673	3,090	2,810	2,226	2,325
Louisiana	26	22	34	2,683	4,574	12,047	2,802	3,187	3,999
Maine	12	8	14	2,118	1,930	2,176	1,605	1,317	1,456
Maryland	11	17	14	1,551	2,703	2,317	1,264	2,092	1,425
Massachusetts	78	41	51	13,514	8,299	14,054	14,746	6,438	7,125
Michigan	101	41	28	57,951	4,414	4,874	22,942	8,012	3,556
Minnesota	45	41	31	6,617	6,085	8,765	7,270	6,381	5,192
Mississippi	26	17	7	3,796	3,118	1,165	2,640	2,010	673
Missouri	35	26	54	6,749	3,408	8,893	11,566	2,684	7,574
Montana	9	6	4	1,700	826	339	1,282	610	284
Nebraska	(²)	8	(²)	(²)	1,235	(²)	(²)	1,094	(²)
Nevada	5	26	5	599	4,557	703	451	4,300	551
New Hampshire	11	5	(²)	4,786	675	(²)	2,211	854	(²)
New Jersey	66	54	68	14,703	9,304	14,505	16,206	9,169	13,225
New Mexico	9	6	7	2,492	1,224	1,181	1,187	916	582
New York	63	53	44	12,435	9,837	5,839	11,003	10,283	4,956
North Carolina	59	49	37	11,472	9,577	8,112	11,105	7,792	4,941
North Dakota	7	(²)	8	680	(²)	1,547	680	(²)	890
Ohio	57	84	64	10,114	12,323	7,049	10,244	13,450	8,695
Oklahoma	17	8	7	5,005	1,315	962	5,068	1,620	763
Oregon	38	26	30	5,512	5,459	4,905	5,512	5,121	4,370
Pennsylvania	64	75	105	12,038	17,804	17,462	25,284	20,009	19,841
Rhode Island	14	8	4	2,966	752	261	2,398	752	320
South Carolina	16	12	6	1,425	928	380	2,178	2,383	850
South Dakota	5	(²)	(²)	591	(²)	(²)	645	(²)	(²)
Tennessee	25	27	17	3,506	4,353	4,485	3,113	3,475	2,276
Texas	91	95	108	30,933	15,523	23,149	30,496	28,191	28,081
Utah	10	13	9	2,083	6,305	3,312	960	2,046	762
Vermont	9	5	11	1,282	836	1,029	1,282	630	1,029
Virginia	25	29	25	5,367	4,927	4,463	3,964	5,111	3,836
Washington	43	51	55	10,164	14,931	12,357	6,471	12,280	8,321
West Virginia	(²)	10	5	(²)	939	545	(²)	950	540
Wisconsin	64	34	38	15,762	5,759	4,367	14,841	6,943	4,555
Wyoming	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-
Puerto Rico	23	15	16	4,975	2,089	2,629	5,810	2,670	2,771

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

^r = revised.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

^p = preliminary.