

Extended Mass Layoffs in 2002



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Introduction

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) conducts the Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) 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 2002 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 2002, employers laid off approximately 1.5 million workers in 7,293 extended mass layoff actions. Compared with 2001, layoff activity improved modestly as both the number of layoff events and the number of worker separations declined. However, layoff events and separations still registered their second highest annual totals since BLS studies of mass layoffs were reinstated in 1995. (See table 1.) While 30 States and the District of Columbia reported decreases in the number of separated workers from 2001, 14 States reached their highest annual levels of laid-off workers in 2002. Over the 2001-02 period, the annual average national unemployment rate increased from 4.7 percent to 5.8 percent, and non-farm payroll employment decreased by 1.1 percent, or 1,450,000 jobs. Unemployment rates were higher in 47 States, lower in 2 States, and unchanged in 1 State and the District of Columbia over the 2001-02 period.

Extended mass layoffs, as defined for this report, 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. Additional information about the MLS program is provided in the Technical Note that follows the tables.

Highlights

Industry distribution of 2002 mass layoffs

- Manufacturing establishments accounted for 34 percent of layoff events and 31 percent of separations in the private sector in 2002, down from 40 percent of layoff events and 37 percent of separations in 2001. For the second consecutive year, computer and electronic product firms (mostly semiconductors and telephone apparatus manufacturers) accounted for the largest number of workers laid off in manufacturing. This was followed by food manufacturing and transportation equipment (largely aircraft) manufacturing. These three sectors accounted for almost half of the separations in manufacturing in 2002. In contrast to developments in 2001, the largest decrease in laid-off workers in manufacturing, -50,021, or -38 percent, occurred among establishments manufacturing computer and electronic products. (See tables 2 and 3.)

- Agriculture accounted for 10 percent of all private sector layoff events and for 13 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.

- Retail trade (mainly general merchandise stores) accounted for 9 percent of separations and reached the highest level of laid-off workers the industry has recorded. (See table 2.) Bankruptcy, reorganization within the company, and the end of seasonal work were the reasons for layoff most cited by these employers.

- Administrative and waste services accounted for over 9 percent of all layoff events and separations, due in part to the completion of contracts in temporary help agencies and professional employer organizations. (See table 2.)

- Employers involved in the manufacture and distribution of computers (including semiconductors) accounted for 7 percent of layoff events and 6 percent of separations in the

private sector. The number of laid-off workers declined 41 percent, or by 60,740 workers. (See tables 2 and 3.) However, layoff activity in this industry grouping reached its second highest annual total in 2002.

- Manufacturers and distributors of clothing reported laying off 117,528 workers, posting the industry's highest recorded level of separations. (See table 2.) In the last 2 years, almost 225,000 workers have lost jobs due to mass layoffs in this industry group. Forty-seven percent of events and forty percent of separations in the group occurred in the South.

- Employers involved in food production, processing, and distribution accounted for 22 percent of all private sector separations, or 318,629 workers. The number of workers laid off increased by 7 percent, or 19,925 workers, compared with 2001, while the number of layoff events reached its lowest recorded annual total. (See tables 2 and 3.)

- Among the major sectors, real estate and rental and leasing companies had the largest percentage decrease in separations resulting from layoffs, followed by accommodation and food service. Layoffs in the management of companies and enterprises and in educational services accounted for the largest percentage increases of laid-off workers. Layoffs in government establishments increased 69 percent over the year, largely due to a rise in local government layoffs. (See table 3.)

- Among the 101 three-digit NAICS-coded industry groups identified in the MLS program, 55 posted decreases in the number of separated workers during 2002. Computer and electronic product manufacturing had the largest decrease (-50,021 workers), followed by air transportation (-37,363) and administrative and support services (-34,008). Forty-one industries registered increases, led by general merchandise stores (+33,113) and educational services (+25,325).

- Among three-digit NAICS industries, general merchandise stores and educational services moved into the top 10 in terms of worker separations. These industries replaced air transportation and machinery manufacturing. (See table 4.)

- Among six-digit NAICS industries, discount department stores, elementary and secondary schools, fruit and vegetable canning, and skiing facilities moved into the top 10 in terms of separations. Leading the list were department stores (except discount), scheduled air transportation, hotels and motels (except casino hotels), and bare printed circuit board manufacturing. (See table 5.)

Reason for layoff

- Employers citing the end of seasonal work as the reason for layoff accounted for 32 percent of layoff events and 36 percent of separations. (See table 6.) Seasonal layoffs

occurred primarily in food production (agriculture and food processing) establishments located in California. The number of workers laid off due to seasonal work reached an alltime high of 560,141 in 2002.

- Layoffs due to internal company restructuring accounted for 23 percent of all events and 25 percent of all separations. (See table 6.) These layoffs occurred largely in general merchandise stores, computer and electronic product manufacturing, telecommunications, and administrative and support services. Employers in California reported the largest number of such laid-off workers, followed by Illinois and Texas.

- Layoffs due to a nonseasonal lack of demand for products and services (slack work) declined sharply in 2002 (-113,257 workers), due largely to fewer layoffs in computer and electronic products, in accommodation, and in air transportation. Bankruptcy (-58,224) and financial difficulty (-48,478) were the next most common reasons among declines in layoffs. Layoffs due to the end of seasonal work and to the completion of contracts had the largest increases in worker separations (+61,500 and +17,032, respectively). (See tables 6 and 7.)

- Florida and Illinois accounted for the highest numbers of separations in layoffs due to the completion of contracts. Texas and California posted the highest separation counts in layoffs that resulted from financial difficulty. California accounted for the largest numbers of workers laid off due to seasonal work, slack work, and company reorganizations. (See table 8.)

- Following the September 11 terrorist attacks, employers reported 507 layoff events involving 145,844 workers in 34 States that were related either directly or indirectly to the incidents. Forty-nine percent of these layoffs and fifty-four percent of the separations occurred in just five States—California, Washington, Nevada, Illinois, and New York. Among those laid off because of the terrorist attacks, 33 percent, or 47,794 workers, had been employed in the scheduled air transportation industry. An additional 21 percent, or 30,073 workers, had been employed in hotels and motels. Sixty-five 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 60 percent of separations. (See tables 9 and 10.)

Size of layoff

- Layoff events in 2002 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, about the same as in each of the last 2 years.

Separations involving 500 or more workers accounted for 35 percent of all separations, about the same percentage as posted in each of the last 3 years. (See table 11.)

- Layoffs averaged 212 separations per layoff event in 2002, the highest on record. Among private sector establishments, employers in arts, entertainment, and recreation (mostly in motion picture and sound recording industries and in amusements, gambling, and recreation) reported the largest average layoff size, 372, followed by retail trade, with 329 workers (largely in general merchandise and food and beverage stores). Establishments with the smallest average layoff size were those in educational services (114 workers) and in health care and social assistance (136 workers). (See table 12.)

- Employers citing bankruptcy as the reason for layoff had the highest average layoff size per layoff event (359 workers), followed by those reporting energy-related layoffs (353 workers). Layoffs due to inclement weather and the discontinuation of a product line averaged the fewest separations per layoff event (120 and 124 workers, respectively). (See table 12.)

- Employers reporting the worksite as permanently closed averaged 257 separations per layoff event, down from 303 in 2001. (See table 12.)

Initial claimants

- There were 1,368,740 initial claimants for unemployment insurance associated with extended mass layoff events in 2002. Of these, 43 percent were women, 15 percent were black, 19 percent were Hispanic, and 15 percent were 55 years of age or older. About 2 out of 5 claimants were between the ages of 30 and 44. (See tables 13 and 15.) Of the total civilian labor force in 2002, 47 percent were women, 11 percent were black, 12 percent were Hispanic, and 14 percent were 55 years of age or older. Thirty-seven percent of the civilian labor force was between the ages of 30 and 44.

- Persons of Hispanic origin accounted for 19 percent of the claimants involved in extended mass layoff events, the same as last year. The percentage of Hispanic claimants was highest in agriculture (89 percent), followed by wholesale trade (27 percent) and health care and social assistance (26 percent). Layoffs due to environmental concerns, seasonal work, and vacation period had higher percentages of Hispanic claimants. (See table 14.)

- Black claimants accounted for 15 percent of all laid-off workers, about the same as last year (14 percent). Establishments providing educational services reported the highest percentage of black claimants, followed by administrative and waste services and by health care and social assistance.

The proportion of black claimants was highest in layoffs due to the cancellation of contracts, import competition, and material shortage. (See table 14.)

- The proportion of claimants aged 55 and older increased slightly, from 13 percent in 2001 to 15 percent in 2002. The representation of these older claimants was highest in arts, entertainment, and recreation and in transportation and warehousing. Claimants between the ages of 30 and 44 accounted for the largest portion of claimants in all layoffs. The proportion of these claimants was highest among information establishments and in layoffs due to non-natural disaster. (See table 15.)

Duration of insured unemployment

- New Mexico 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, West Virginia, and Colorado. Claimants experiencing the shortest jobless duration were separated from employers located in Kentucky, Nebraska, Hawaii, and Alaska. (See table 16.)

- The longest average jobless duration was experienced by claimants laid off from utilities and from finance and insurance (primarily in funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles and in securities, commodity contracts, and investments). Claimants laid off from accommodation and food services (mostly in hotels and motels) had the shortest spells of jobless duration, followed by construction and by arts, entertainment, and recreation. (See table 17.)

- Claimants laid off due to environmental concerns and the relocation of establishments both within and outside of the United States had the longest jobless duration. The shortest duration occurred in layoffs due to natural disasters, plant or machine repair, and labor disputes. (See table 17.)

- Among the 50 largest Metropolitan Statistical Areas in terms of the level of initial claims in extended mass layoff events, claimants laid off from establishments in Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA, had the longest jobless duration, followed by those in Newark, NJ, Chicago, IL, and Fort Worth-Arlington, TX. Claimants in Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA, and Erie, PA, had the shortest durations of unemployment. Benefit exhaustion rates were highest in Yuma, AZ, West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, FL, Atlanta, GA, and Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA. (See table 18.)

- New Mexico reported the largest proportion of claimants exhausting unemployment insurance benefits, followed by Tennessee. States registering the lowest percentages of exhaustees were Mississippi, Nebraska, West Virginia, and Alaska. (See table 16.)

- Benefit exhaustion rates were highest among workers in utilities, in finance and insurance, and in professional and technical services, while workers laid off in accommodation and food services and in construction had the lowest rates. (See table 17.)

- Benefit exhaustion rates were highest for claimants involved in worksite closures. Claimants in layoffs from which employers did not expect a recall had higher benefit exhaustion rates compared with events in which a recall was expected. (See table 17.)

- Claimants of black and of Asian or Pacific Islander ethnicity had higher benefit exhaustion rates than did 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 did. (See table 19.)

Geographic distribution

- In 2002, for the sixth time in the last 7 years, employers in the West reported the highest number of separations, primarily among establishments engaged in food production (agriculture and food manufacturing). (See table 20.) While the Northeast continued to have the lowest numbers of events and separations, layoff activity in that region reached record levels. The Northeast and West regions experienced the largest jobless rate increases between 2001 and 2002. Excluding the impact of seasonal layoffs, the West (285,581) and South (284,225) had the highest levels of separated workers in extended mass layoff events.

- In 2002, decreases in the number of separations occurred in 3 of the 4 regions, with the Midwest (-141,433) reporting the largest decrease, mostly due to declining numbers of layoffs in administrative and support services and in transportation equipment manufacturing. Seven of the nine geographic divisions reported a decrease from 2001, led by the East North Central (-139,199), West South Central (-34,328), and Pacific (-28,520) divisions. (See table 20.)

- Michigan and Ohio reached their lowest annual totals of laid-off workers since the MLS program resumed in 1995, while 14 States reached new highs. California had the largest number of worker separations, 357,095, 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 (154,708), Florida (100,371), and New York (81,162). (See table 21.) Even when the substantial impact of seasonal layoffs is excluded, California still had the highest separations total for 2002.

- Thirty states and the District of Columbia had over-the-year declines in the number of laid-off workers, led by Michigan (-76,361), Texas (-32,887), California (-30,866), and

Wisconsin (-21,295). Of the 20 States reporting an over-the-year increase, Arizona (+22,195), New Jersey (+9,617), and Washington (+9,359) experienced the sharpest increases. (See table 21.)

- Some 66 percent of events and 61 percent of separations occurred in metropolitan areas, a decrease from 2001, when 68 percent of events and 64 percent of separations occurred in such areas. Among the 331 Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Chicago reported the highest number of separations (80,110), mainly from administrative and support services, specialty trade contractors, and professional and technical services. Salinas, Phoenix-Mesa, Riverside-San Bernardino, and Yuma entered the top 10 metropolitan areas in terms of laid-off workers, replacing Detroit, Houston, Las Vegas, and Dallas. (See table 22.) Employers located in nonmetropolitan areas separated 187,385 workers in mass layoffs, down 24 percent, or 60,558 workers, from 2001.

- California had the highest concentration of layoffs relative to employment among the States, in part due to the impact of layoffs in food production. (See chart 1.) Relative concentrations of mass layoff activity also were high in Washington, Illinois, and Maine. The lowest concentrations of mass layoff activity were found in Delaware, South Dakota, and the District of Columbia.

Recall expectations

- In 2002, employers expected a recall in only 46 percent of mass layoff actions, not very different from 2001. Historically, a recall has been expected in about 60 percent of all layoff events. Layoffs in agriculture (90 percent), in arts, entertainment, and recreation (82 percent), and in construction (76 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 (2 percent), followed by those in the information sector (11 percent) and retail trade (19 percent). Excluding seasonal and vacation-period layoffs (in which a recall was expected 92 percent of the time), a recall was expected in only 23 percent of events, the MLS program's lowest annual recorded percentage. (See tables 23 and 24.)

- Of those establishments expecting a recall, 37 percent indicated that all workers would eventually be recalled and 87 percent expected to recall at least half of the workers. (See table 23.)

- Employers citing bankruptcy or a business ownership change as the reason for layoff had the lowest percentage of recall expectation, followed by those citing the relocation of worksites outside of the United States, reorganization within the company, and the relocation of an establishment within the United States. (See table 24.)

- Manufacturing industries accounted for 43 percent of all events and 39 percent of the separations for which the employer did not expect a recall. These occurred mainly in computer and electronic products (primarily in semiconductors and related devices), transportation equipment (mostly in aircraft), and apparel. (See table 25.)

- 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 54 percent of separations. Layoffs due to slack work accounted for an additional 20 percent of layoff events and 16 percent of separations. (See table 25.)

Permanent worksite closures

- Employers reported that 16 percent of all extended mass layoff events resulted in a permanent closure of the worksite, affecting 302,979 workers. While the number of workers involved in closures decreased by 20 percent from 2001, this year's total was the program's second highest. (See table 26.)

- Separations in permanent closures were due mainly to internal company restructuring, slack work, the cancellation of contracts, and the relocation of worksites within the United States. Compared with developments in 2001, the number of workers separated due to internal company restructuring declined most sharply (-71,036), followed by the number separated due to import competition (-7,250). (See table 26.)

- In 2002, manufacturing accounted for 49 percent of events and 39 percent of separations resulting in worksite closures in the private sector. These events occurred mostly in computer and electronic products manufacturing, in transportation equipment, in apparel, and in food manufacturing. Retail trade accounted for 15 percent of the layoff events and 25 percent of separations during the year, largely in general merchandise stores and in food and beverage stores. (See table 27.)

- In 2002, establishments engaged in truck transportation, food and beverage retailing, transportation equipment manufacturing, and telecommunications moved into the top 10 three-digit NAICS industries in terms of laid-off workers in permanent closures. They replaced firms in the electronic equipment and appliance manufacturing, primary metal manufacturing, textile mills, and building material and garden supply stores industries. (See table 28.)

- California registered the highest number of separations in permanent closure-related events (45,923), followed by Texas (32,592), Illinois (19,075), Florida (17,001), and Ohio (15,917). Michigan (-41,031), California (-17,296), and Illinois (-9,674) reported the largest decreases in separations from 2001 to 2002; Massachusetts (+5,512), Tennessee (+4,918),

New Jersey (+4,201), and Texas (+4,157) had the largest increases in laid-off workers. (See table 29.)

- Among the 331 Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Chicago reported the highest number of separations (11,367) in permanent closure-related events, followed by Los Angeles-Long Beach (10,933) and Salt Lake City-Ogden (6,278). Kansas City, Detroit, Boston, Dallas, and Bergen-Passaic entered the top 10 metropolitan areas this year in terms of laid-off workers, replacing New York, Houston, San Antonio, Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, and Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater. (See table 30.)

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 typically 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. However, because of the switch to the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) as the basis for reporting industry in the MLS program, declining industry data are not available for 2002. (See table 31.)

- A dislocated worker closure is a layoff action that results in a permanent worksite closure and involves at least 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 2002, there were 320,186 workers laid off in 1,389 layoff actions. California had the highest level of dislocated worker separations, 49,229, followed by Texas (32,814), and Illinois (19,543). Manufacturing (mostly computer and electronic products, food, apparel, and transportation equipment manufacturers), retail trade (largely general merchandise stores and food and beverage stores), transportation and warehousing, and administrative and waste services had the highest levels of laid-off workers. (See tables 32 and 33.)

- 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 2002, there were 855 layoffs events, involving 262,020 workers, meeting the substantial layoff criteria. California reported the largest number of worker separations (64,524), followed by Illinois (35,565), Pennsylvania (18,453), and Washington (17,491). Manufacturing (mostly firms in transportation equipment and in computer and electronic products) had the highest level of laid-off workers in substantial layoff events, followed by administrative and waste services (temporary help) and construction. (See tables 32 and 33.)

Table 1. Numbers of extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, 1995–2002

Year/quarter	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	340,210
Second quarter.....	2,072	481,886	401,270
Third quarter.....	1,815	384,403	370,942
Fourth quarter.....	2,698	542,284	502,724
Total.....	8,350	1,751,527	1,615,146
2002			
First quarter.....	1,747	333,097	315,781
Second quarter.....	1,905	432,914	352,807
Third quarter.....	1,382	310,347	278,483
Fourth quarter.....	2,259	468,982	421,669
Total.....	7,293	1,545,340	1,368,740

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

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

Table 2. Industry distribution: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, 2000-2002

Industry	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
Total ¹	5,620	8,350	7,293	1,170,427	1,751,527	1,545,340	1,018,700	1,615,146	1,368,740
Total, private	5,418	8,129	7,001	1,107,055	1,698,290	1,455,634	974,104	1,568,232	1,308,122
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting.....	827	753	662	191,093	173,299	184,354	127,837	111,096	97,936
Mining.....	54	61	78	6,810	13,110	11,580	6,105	12,477	10,958
Utilities.....	22	19	20	3,089	3,835	3,475	3,060	4,196	2,777
Construction.....	754	776	850	110,814	111,897	118,767	112,761	115,502	135,574
Manufacturing.....	1,834	3,277	2,380	366,070	628,050	453,440	370,779	693,623	463,031
Food.....	336	341	316	75,618	72,079	79,226	67,344	65,611	60,983
Beverage and tobacco products.....	22	31	23	4,234	6,506	4,272	3,855	4,389	3,473
Textile mills.....	43	96	75	9,027	20,184	13,151	10,985	21,898	17,548
Textile product mills.....	18	28	21	2,573	3,636	4,932	2,067	4,338	5,907
Apparel.....	157	192	146	24,778	32,328	27,792	23,905	31,590	26,939
Leather and allied products.....	27	25	20	5,008	4,432	1,796	3,772	3,594	2,056
Wood products.....	78	86	81	11,193	10,745	10,692	11,492	13,816	13,649
Paper.....	61	87	65	9,548	16,226	10,103	8,558	14,007	8,702
Printing and related support activities.....	38	62	56	5,450	9,941	9,287	5,352	8,959	7,514
Petroleum and coal products.....	19	21	24	2,419	3,380	3,795	2,468	2,897	3,814
Chemicals.....	39	71	58	6,055	12,614	9,498	5,570	9,457	7,039
Plastics and rubber products.....	69	122	67	12,614	18,739	9,649	11,682	21,541	8,571
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	70	79	88	10,144	13,484	13,988	9,543	13,762	12,987
Primary metal.....	79	198	126	19,034	43,723	22,664	17,830	50,575	28,904
Fabricated metal products.....	110	233	131	16,191	32,419	17,909	16,538	36,351	18,169
Machinery.....	107	280	169	20,440	47,001	30,516	20,772	56,859	33,262
Computer and electronic products.....	99	615	412	22,227	131,607	81,586	17,767	140,060	83,762
Electrical equipment and appliance.....	52	140	104	10,024	32,869	20,415	14,742	40,849	29,441
Transportation equipment.....	296	372	263	83,210	86,403	59,646	102,057	122,405	66,886
Furniture and related products.....	40	118	76	5,254	17,715	12,277	4,733	20,057	14,153
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	74	80	59	11,029	12,019	10,246	9,747	10,608	9,272
Wholesale trade.....	107	180	151	17,636	28,975	24,273	12,452	22,613	19,541
Retail trade.....	275	457	413	88,134	132,013	135,757	59,345	103,661	107,876
Transportation and warehousing.....	273	395	338	50,030	117,192	82,076	48,000	96,619	74,674
Information.....	77	324	300	14,937	60,232	60,982	11,212	57,415	64,464
Finance and insurance.....	114	177	201	31,407	33,671	38,919	18,411	29,690	37,200
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	17	33	16	2,171	7,602	2,894	2,029	4,684	2,723
Professional and technical services.....	118	257	257	22,222	51,218	55,002	19,968	40,647	42,879
Management of companies and enterprises.....	8	16	20	1,975	3,345	4,968	1,556	2,834	5,039
Administrative and waste services.....	364	595	606	77,711	168,360	134,210	96,072	132,772	142,909
Educational services.....	11	15	19	1,090	1,652	2,162	964	1,264	2,251
Health care and social assistance.....	205	174	221	38,669	23,792	30,073	27,785	19,406	25,681
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	82	126	124	25,858	39,758	46,121	9,743	16,714	15,054
Accommodation and food services.....	166	367	244	41,035	79,687	50,358	30,505	82,218	44,122
Other services, except public administration.....	79	82	90	11,125	11,334	14,432	9,936	10,536	11,861
Unclassified	31	45	11	5,179	9,268	1,791	5,584	10,265	1,572
Government.....	202	221	292	63,372	53,237	89,706	44,596	46,914	60,618
Federal.....	51	52	52	18,373	12,696	16,218	15,294	12,796	14,184
State.....	35	41	56	9,164	10,498	17,843	6,301	8,838	15,265
Local.....	116	128	184	35,835	30,043	55,645	23,001	25,280	31,169
Selected industry groupings²									
Clothing manufacturing and distribution	329	457	411	71,048	107,028	117,528	67,804	99,712	106,187
Computer manufacturing and distribution, including semiconductors	113	736	483	26,147	147,513	86,773	17,634	153,371	89,439
Food production, processing, and distribution.....	1,308	1,326	1,203	298,485	298,704	318,629	222,656	226,713	205,482

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

² See the Technical Note for descriptions of these industry groupings.

Table 3. Over-the-year change in extended mass layoff separations by industry, 2000-2001 and 2001-2002

Industry	2000-2001		2001-2002	
	Level change	Percent change	Level change	Percent change
Total ¹	581,100	49.6	-206,187	-11.8
Total, private	591,235	53.4	-242,656	-14.3
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting.....	-17,794	-9.3	11,055	6.4
Mining.....	6,300	92.5	-1,530	-11.7
Utilities.....	746	24.2	-360	-9.4
Construction.....	1,083	1.0	6,870	6.1
Manufacturing.....	261,980	71.6	-174,610	-27.8
Food.....	-3,539	-4.7	7,147	9.9
Beverage and tobacco products.....	2,272	53.7	-2,234	-34.3
Textile mills.....	11,157	123.6	-7,033	-34.8
Textile product mills.....	1,063	41.3	1,296	35.6
Apparel.....	7,550	30.5	-4,536	-14.0
Leather and allied products.....	-576	-11.5	-2,636	-59.5
Wood products.....	-448	-4.0	-53	-5
Paper.....	6,678	69.9	-6,123	-37.7
Printing and related support activities.....	4,491	82.4	-654	-6.6
Petroleum and coal products.....	961	39.7	415	12.3
Chemicals.....	6,559	108.3	-3,116	-24.7
Plastics and rubber products.....	6,125	48.6	-9,090	-48.5
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	3,340	32.9	504	3.7
Primary metal.....	24,689	129.7	-21,059	-48.2
Fabricated metal products.....	16,228	100.2	-14,510	-44.8
Machinery.....	26,561	129.9	-16,485	-35.1
Computer and electronic products.....	109,380	492.1	-50,021	-38.0
Electrical equipment and appliance.....	22,845	227.9	-12,454	-37.9
Transportation equipment.....	3,193	3.8	-26,757	-31.0
Furniture and related products.....	12,461	237.2	-5,438	-30.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	990	9.0	-1,773	-14.8
Wholesale trade.....	11,339	64.3	-4,702	-16.2
Retail trade.....	43,879	49.8	3,744	2.8
Transportation and warehousing.....	67,162	134.2	-35,116	-30.0
Information.....	45,295	303.2	750	1.2
Finance and insurance.....	2,264	7.2	5,248	15.6
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	5,431	250.2	-4,708	-61.9
Professional and technical services.....	28,996	130.5	3,784	7.4
Management of companies and enterprises.....	1,370	69.4	1,623	48.5
Administrative and waste services.....	90,649	116.6	-34,150	-20.3
Educational services.....	562	51.6	510	30.9
Health care and social assistance.....	-14,877	-38.5	6,281	26.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	13,900	53.8	6,363	16.0
Accommodation and food services.....	38,652	94.2	-29,329	-36.8
Other services, except public administration.....	209	1.9	3,098	27.3
Unclassified	4,089	79.0	-7,477	-80.7
Government.....	-10,135	-16.0	36,469	68.5
Federal.....	-5,677	-30.9	3,522	27.7
State.....	1,334	14.6	7,345	70.0
Local.....	-5,792	-16.2	25,602	85.2
Selected industry groupings²				
Clothing manufacturing and distribution	35,980	50.6	10,500	9.8
Computer manufacturing and distribution, including semiconductors	121,366	464.2	-60,740	-41.2
Food production, processing, and distribution.....	219	.1	19,925	6.7

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

² See the Technical Note for descriptions of these industry groupings.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 4. Industry distribution: Extended mass layoff events and separations, top 50 three-digit NAICS industries in 2002

Industry	NAICS	2001			2002		
		Events	Separations	Rank ¹	Events	Separations	Rank ¹
Total ² .....	...	8,350	1,751,527	...	7,293	1,545,340	...
Total, top 50 industries .....	...	7,686	1,632,989	...	6,763	1,451,472	...
Administrative and support services	561	590	170,533	1	600	136,525	1
Agriculture and forestry support activities	115	472	104,859	3	399	114,799	2
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	615	131,607	2	412	81,586	3
General merchandise stores	452	138	46,955	11	180	80,068	4
Food manufacturing	311	341	72,079	5	316	79,226	5
Crop production	111	271	67,322	6	260	67,715	6
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	370	54,834	7	387	59,874	7
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	373	86,462	4	263	59,646	8
Professional and technical services	541	257	51,218	9	257	55,002	9
Educational services	611	81	16,823	27	131	42,148	10
Specialty trade contractors	238	276	36,825	14	304	38,499	11
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	713	70	30,854	20	70	36,069	12
Food services and drinking places	722	149	33,883	16	145	32,570	13
Telecommunications	517	141	30,607	21	179	31,608	14
Machinery manufacturing	333	280	47,001	10	169	30,516	15
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	145	35,709	15	137	28,621	16
Apparel manufacturing	315	192	32,328	19	146	27,792	17
Primary metal manufacturing	331	198	43,723	13	126	22,664	18
Truck transportation	484	57	7,495	49	75	21,587	19
Construction of buildings	236	131	20,333	23	160	20,494	20
Electrical equipment and appliance manufacturing .	335	140	32,869	17	104	20,415	21
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	233	32,419	18	131	17,909	22
Accommodation	721	218	45,804	12	99	17,788	23
Food and beverage stores	445	59	13,241	34	48	17,682	24
Executive, legislative and general government	921	60	11,296	41	81	17,676	25
Social assistance	624	122	15,263	29	141	17,386	26
Nonstore retailers	454	68	28,445	22	58	17,315	27
Air transportation	481	88	53,311	8	47	15,948	28
Motion picture and sound recording industries	512	11	2,530	71	28	15,311	29
Performing arts and spectator sports	711	65	11,728	40	65	15,111	30
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	79	13,484	33	88	13,988	31
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	68	14,182	31	68	13,625	32
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	523	59	11,294	42	61	13,189	33
Textile mills	313	96	20,184	24	75	13,151	34
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	118	17,715	26	76	12,277	35
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	72	13,789	32	65	11,868	36
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	47	7,811	48	70	11,744	37
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	93	12,835	35	79	11,706	38
Hospitals	622	26	4,519	57	52	11,562	39
Wood product manufacturing	321	87	10,802	44	81	10,692	40
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	80	12,019	38	59	10,246	41
Paper manufacturing	322	87	16,226	28	65	10,103	42
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	122	18,739	25	67	9,649	43
Chemical manufacturing	325	71	12,614	36	58	9,498	44
Printing and related support activities	323	62	9,941	45	56	9,287	45
Mining, except oil and gas	212	49	10,995	43	62	9,249	46
Postal service	491	24	7,340	51	24	8,745	47
Support activities for transportation	488	40	4,510	58	46	7,778	48
Publishing industries, except Internet	511	71	11,920	39	45	7,127	49
Membership associations and organizations	813	48	5,646	54	48	6,438	50

¹ Industries are ranked by the number of separations in 2002.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

Table 5. Industry distribution: Extended mass layoff events and separations, top 50 six-digit NAICS industries in 2002

Industry	NAICS	2000		2001		2002	
		Separations	Rank ¹	Separations	Rank ¹	Separations	Rank ¹
Total ² .....	...	1,170,427	...	1,751,527	...	1,545,340	...
Total, top 50 industries .....	...	659,346	...	914,973	...	845,944	...
Farm labor contractors and crew leaders.....	115115	79,862	1	66,726	1	69,652	1
Temporary help services.....	561320	35,023	3	54,334	3	61,529	2
Discount department stores.....	452112	13,831	15	18,961	18	50,079	3
Highway, street, and bridge construction.....	237310	42,819	2	38,488	5	43,464	4
Elementary and secondary schools.....	611110	13,749	17	14,762	22	37,387	5
Fruit and vegetable canning.....	311421	30,260	4	23,531	12	29,395	6
Other postharvest crop activities.....	115114	23,705	7	26,555	7	28,151	7
School and employee bus transportation.....	485410	26,480	5	34,530	6	27,373	8
Professional employer organizations.....	561330	18,973	10	64,323	2	23,403	9
Skiing facilities.....	713920	11,146	21	17,798	20	21,952	10
Wired telecommunications carriers.....	517110	2,831	88	19,309	17	21,838	11
Department stores, except discount.....	452111	14,746	13	24,882	10	20,799	12
Food service contractors.....	722310	13,836	14	18,630	19	20,516	13
Grape vineyards.....	111332	21,539	8	20,691	15	17,218	14
Supermarkets and other grocery stores.....	445110	6,884	27	12,001	26	17,086	15
Other vegetable and melon farming.....	111219	17,290	12	12,414	24	16,843	16
Semiconductors and related device manufacturing.....	334413	738	265	24,197	11	16,701	17
Scheduled passenger air transportation.....	481111	1,234	179	50,476	4	15,498	18
Motion picture and video production.....	512110	1,166	188	2,391	154	15,022	19
Aircraft manufacturing.....	336411	6,489	30	12,218	25	14,843	20
Mail-order houses.....	454113	24,432	6	21,531	14	14,485	21
Telemarketing bureaus.....	561422	3,726	63	13,212	23	13,506	22
Security guards and patrol services.....	561612	1,053	211	2,066	184	13,482	23
Telephone apparatus manufacturing.....	334210	1,294	172	15,186	21	13,065	24
Tax preparation services.....	541213	5,174	43	10,533	31	12,617	25
Child day care services.....	624410	11,365	20	10,159	32	12,464	26
Hotels and motels, except casino hotels.....	721110	17,559	11	25,179	9	12,394	27
Farm management services.....	115116	6,355	32	6,509	58	11,601	28
Industrial building construction.....	236210	19,665	9	11,016	28	10,672	29
General freight trucking, long-distance, LTL	484122	3,323	76	2,013	187	10,305	30
Frozen fruit and vegetable manufacturing.....	311411	8,897	26	8,194	41	9,952	31
Nonresidential electrical contractors.....	238212	4,025	59	7,040	53	9,804	32
Commercial banking.....	522110	13,814	16	5,700	64	8,956	33
Postal service.....	491110	10,136	23	7,340	51	8,745	34
General freight trucking, long-distance, TL.....	484121	1,863	128	2,332	159	8,038	35
Railroad rolling stock manufacturing.....	336510	2,983	84	3,072	119	7,870	36
Commercial building construction.....	236220	6,701	28	7,586	47	7,853	37
Bare printed circuit board manufacturing.....	334412	924	229	26,434	8	7,835	38
Iron and steel mills.....	331111	6,203	34	23,110	13	7,785	39
General medical and surgical hospitals.....	622110	13,142	18	4,029	90	7,748	40
Strawberry farming.....	111333	6,365	31	5,736	63	7,449	41
Securities brokerage.....	523120	(³)	516	6,159	61	7,410	42
Air-conditioning, refrigeration, and forced air heating...	333415	4,706	50	8,465	40	7,328	43
Amusement and theme parks.....	713110	5,676	39	7,908	44	6,798	44
All other miscellaneous crop farming.....	111998	8,936	25	9,361	35	6,699	45
All other general merchandise stores.....	452990	(³)	499	937	322	6,635	46
Offices of certified public accountants.....	541211	(³)	561	1,950	191	6,592	47
Electricity and signal testing instruments.....	334515	(³)	538	2,781	131	6,498	48
Nonresidential plumbing and HVAC contractors.....	238222	3,438	74	6,885	55	6,458	49
Broadwoven fabric mills.....	313210	4,254	53	8,706	38	6,151	50

¹ Industries are ranked by the number of separations in 2002.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

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

Table 6. Reason for layoff: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, 2000-2002

Reason for layoff	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
Total, all reasons ¹	5,620	8,350	7,293	1,170,427	1,751,527	1,545,340	1,018,700	1,615,146	1,368,740
Automation	(²)	11	10	(²)	1,397	1,707	(²)	2,058	1,605
Bankruptcy	157	290	215	55,582	135,392	77,168	25,278	62,645	57,476
Business ownership change	125	209	187	32,908	55,387	42,974	16,798	45,087	29,535
Contract cancellation	87	174	183	14,263	30,823	34,987	13,694	29,085	28,814
Contract completion	599	658	774	122,074	125,350	142,382	130,475	130,307	176,275
Domestic relocation	70	101	102	11,488	18,652	19,414	13,842	15,288	15,829
Energy-related	10	20	3	2,487	5,487	1,060	1,731	3,988	846
Environment-related	7	3	3	1,142	445	718	890	602	597
Financial difficulty	307	675	484	62,413	154,942	106,464	48,427	139,129	92,989
Import competition	63	132	74	13,416	28,008	15,350	10,135	27,244	12,908
Labor dispute	29	26	22	17,754	7,536	4,241	16,407	5,516	4,224
Material shortage	6	15	9	931	1,478	1,428	924	1,676	1,329
Model changeover	9	13	6	2,392	4,842	1,550	3,484	7,721	1,328
Natural disaster	(²)	4	3	(²)	620	790	(²)	574	555
Non-natural disaster	(³)	15	8	(³)	3,521	1,114	(³)	2,227	928
Overseas relocation	43	79	68	9,054	15,693	17,075	8,385	12,981	13,066
Plant or machine repair	19	26	24	3,090	3,713	3,771	2,538	4,967	3,575
Product line discontinued	30	41	42	4,719	10,009	5,217	6,173	9,256	4,589
Reorganization within company	415	752	800	103,120	155,691	159,791	87,978	143,234	154,798
Seasonal work	2,436	2,287	2,338	511,539	498,641	560,141	394,925	377,625	386,227
Slack work	619	1,952	1,303	99,265	325,773	212,516	136,703	421,128	258,244
Vacation period	84	126	101	13,687	24,061	26,770	12,487	19,310	14,334
Weather-related	66	43	37	6,362	4,488	4,424	7,294	5,988	5,536
Other	160	416	196	29,234	88,000	36,061	27,960	93,503	36,628
Not reported	273	282	301	51,845	51,578	68,227	51,284	54,007	66,505
Internal company restructuring ⁴	1,004	1,926	1,686	254,023	501,412	386,397	178,481	390,095	334,798

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 separation 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. Over-the-year change in separations by reason for layoff, 2000-2001 and 2001-2002

Reason for layoff	2000-2001		2001-2002	
	Level change	Percent change	Level change	Percent change
Total, all reasons ¹	581,100	49.6	-206,187	-11.8
Automation	(²)	(²)	310	22.2
Bankruptcy	79,810	143.6	-58,224	-43.0
Business ownership change	22,479	68.3	-12,413	-22.4
Contract cancellation	16,560	116.1	4,164	13.5
Contract completion	3,276	2.7	17,032	13.6
Domestic relocation	7,164	62.4	762	4.1
Energy-related	3,000	120.6	-4,427	-80.7
Environment-related	-697	-61.0	273	61.3
Financial difficulty	92,529	148.3	-48,478	-31.3
Import competition	14,592	108.8	-12,658	-45.2
Labor dispute	-10,218	-57.6	-3,295	-43.7
Material shortage	547	58.8	-50	-3.4
Model changeover	2,450	102.4	-3,292	-68.0
Natural disaster	(²)	(²)	170	27.4
Non-natural disaster	(³)	(³)	-2,407	-68.4
Overseas relocation	6,639	73.3	1,382	8.8
Plant or machine repair	623	20.2	58	1.6
Product line discontinued	5,290	112.1	-4,792	-47.9
Reorganization within company	52,571	51.0	4,100	2.6
Seasonal work	-12,898	-2.5	61,500	12.3
Slack work	226,508	228.2	-113,257	-34.8
Vacation period	10,374	75.8	2,709	11.3
Weather-related	-1,874	-29.5	-64	-1.4
Other	58,766	201.0	-51,939	-59.0
Not reported	-267	-.5	16,649	32.3
Internal company restructuring ⁴	247,389	97.4	-115,015	-22.9

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 separation 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 8. Number of separations in extended mass layoff events by State and by selected reason for layoff,¹ 2002

State	Separations					
	Total	Seasonal	Slack work	Reorganization within company	Contract completed	Financial difficulty
Total ²	1,545,340	560,141	212,516	159,791	142,382	106,464
Alabama	15,513	3,134	1,046	1,716	919	(³)
Alaska	2,084	1,953	-	-	(³)	-
Arizona	46,240	17,836	4,924	2,596	2,317	1,829
Arkansas	4,172	1,331	1,139	(³)	(³)	-
California	357,095	189,031	43,093	29,929	11,964	14,160
Colorado	38,195	26,216	2,369	1,989	(³)	397
Connecticut	15,597	6,294	561	1,023	693	405
Delaware	(³)	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	2,173	1,080	-	-	-	(³)
Florida	100,371	22,069	8,742	9,680	39,368	4,329
Georgia	17,696	480	6,650	2,492	(³)	546
Hawaii	4,183	539	750	-	845	-
Idaho	4,934	2,393	-	682	-	(³)
Illinois	154,708	58,705	16,491	24,008	33,906	8,769
Indiana	35,019	15,105	7,991	1,945	354	2,355
Iowa	5,529	2,028	1,321	(³)	-	1,332
Kansas	15,958	940	9,395	-	-	942
Kentucky	14,184	3,260	2,084	1,190	899	652
Louisiana	16,907	4,554	4,926	605	1,757	776
Maine	8,983	4,559	1,116	619	(³)	1,171
Maryland	7,831	2,180	1,225	2,835	(³)	(³)
Massachusetts	46,491	18,080	7,042	10,584	1,682	1,050
Michigan	19,528	2,784	2,041	253	394	5,599
Minnesota	33,999	17,699	4,655	2,175	1,441	4,755
Mississippi	7,696	718	(³)	1,331	(³)	2,327
Missouri	26,442	15,123	1,804	341	(³)	2,827
Montana	4,100	2,549	(³)	(³)	(³)	531
Nebraska	3,550	1,082	(³)	424	(³)	-
Nevada	10,321	(³)	3,218	-	1,209	(³)
New Hampshire	2,382	573	1,083	-	-	(³)
New Jersey	46,906	16,764	2,812	5,454	700	9,264
New Mexico	3,780	1,663	(³)	85	463	704
New York	81,162	31,294	8,631	8,148	9,164	6,066
North Carolina	31,837	3,629	650	7,602	1,522	1,193
North Dakota	3,066	1,449	295	-	(³)	(³)
Ohio	39,052	8,244	4,883	12,984	6,027	2,475
Oklahoma	3,972	(³)	669	-	258	379
Oregon	23,919	7,147	9,204	1,696	-	2,687
Pennsylvania	62,695	10,710	19,585	2,883	3,128	2,185
Rhode Island	2,509	357	773	(³)	-	(³)
South Carolina	7,349	(³)	1,118	-	286	(³)
South Dakota	(³)	(³)	-	-	-	(³)
Tennessee	16,293	-	(³)	3,573	(³)	5,157
Texas	69,026	4,784	636	10,666	12,999	14,853
Utah	12,283	4,155	425	(³)	(³)	1,235
Vermont	3,820	(³)	-	1,563	(³)	(³)
Virginia	16,710	3,452	5,363	1,081	(³)	(³)
Washington	55,850	23,450	17,483	4,864	2,834	861
West Virginia	4,107	(³)	606	(³)	(³)	1,341
Wisconsin	36,987	17,430	4,287	1,393	811	518
Wyoming	(³)	(³)	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	8,234	-	1,407	1,817	2,366	1,008

¹ Shown are the top five reasons for layoffs in terms of separations in 2002.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

³ Data do not meet BLS or State agency disclosure standards. NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 9. Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance directly and indirectly related to the September 11 terrorist attacks, by industry and reason for layoff, 2001 and 2002

Measure	Layoff events		Separations		Initial claimants for unemployment insurance	
	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002
Total ¹	417	90	118,826	27,018	116,048	25,089
Industry						
Total, private	415	89	118,426	26,918	115,802	24,957
Mining	–	(²)	–	(²)	–	(²)
Construction	6	–	627	–	738	–
Manufacturing	54	46	16,870	18,114	19,196	17,398
Wholesale trade	(²)	–	(²)	–	(²)	–
Retail trade	7	3	962	371	1,368	569
Transportation and warehousing	99	14	51,382	3,910	40,337	3,605
Information	6	3	915	486	3,041	291
Finance and insurance	6	(²)	954	(²)	1,005	(²)
Real estate and rental and leasing	11	(²)	1,325	(²)	1,031	(²)
Professional and technical services	3	–	380	–	203	–
Management of companies and enterprises	3	–	634	–	654	–
Administrative and waste services	40	10	5,071	2,739	4,850	1,456
Health care and social assistance	(²)	–	(²)	–	(²)	–
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	4	(²)	635	(²)	370	(²)
Accommodation and food services	164	6	36,988	606	41,035	909
Other services, except public administration	4	(²)	819	(²)	698	(²)
Unclassified	5	–	569	–	1,007	–
Government	2	1	400	100	246	132
Reason for layoff³						
Directly related to the September 11 terrorist attacks	9	3	2,411	313	1,245	346
Indirectly related to the September 11 terrorist attacks	408	87	116,415	26,705	114,803	24,743
Bankruptcy	(²)	4	(²)	1,710	(²)	854
Business ownership change	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Contract cancellation	17	12	2,609	3,082	2,450	2,487
Financial difficulty	65	12	24,987	1,651	19,301	1,627
Material shortage	(²)	–	(²)	–	(²)	–
Product line discontinued	–	(²)	–	(²)	–	(²)
Reorganization within company	8	3	1,297	398	1,177	227
Seasonal work	11	(²)	1,861	(²)	1,634	(²)
Slack work	277	50	67,977	19,286	77,190	18,740
Other	24	2	15,033	271	11,072	444

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 10. Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance directly and indirectly attributable to the September 11 terrorist attacks, by State, 2001-2002

State	Layoff events		Separations		Initial claimants for unemployment insurance	
	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002
Total ¹	417	90	118,826	27,018	116,048	25,089
Alabama	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	5	-	505	-	555	-
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	-	-
California	90	20	19,072	4,372	20,835	4,013
Colorado	6	-	1,799	-	1,857	-
Connecticut	4	(²)	726	(²)	403	(²)
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	53	9	6,590	955	7,844	1,018
Georgia	5	-	4,141	-	1,142	-
Hawaii	25	7	3,495	1,017	5,980	1,400
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	21	(²)	11,352	(²)	7,833	(²)
Indiana	(²)	-	(²)	-	(²)	-
Iowa	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Kansas	(²)	3	(²)	1,561	(²)	3,525
Kentucky	3	(²)	268	(²)	304	(²)
Louisiana	7	3	1,188	1,030	941	289
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)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	42	-	14,943	-	17,681	-
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	9	(²)	1,660	(²)	1,738	(²)
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-
New York	47	4	10,765	385	7,808	422
North Carolina	9	(²)	5,522	(²)	4,228	(²)
North Dakota	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Ohio	4	(²)	657	(²)	786	(²)
Oklahoma	4	-	367	-	771	-
Oregon	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Pennsylvania	4	(²)	962	(²)	4,582	(²)
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	6	(²)	1,280	(²)	1,864	(²)
Texas	20	6	8,783	856	6,835	1,199
Utah	4	(²)	870	(²)	436	(²)
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	6	-	1,584	-	967	-
Washington	7	17	5,613	12,564	4,209	9,703
West Virginia	-	(²)	-	(²)	-	(²)
Wisconsin	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 11. Distribution of extended mass layoff events and separations by size of layoff, 2001 and 2002

Number of workers	Layoff events				Separations			
	Number		Percent ¹		Number		Percent ¹	
	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002
Total ²	8,350	7,293	100.0	100.0	1,751,527	1,545,340	100.0	100.0
50-99.....	2,894	2,584	34.7	35.4	203,726	184,637	11.6	11.9
100-149.....	1,918	1,620	23.0	22.2	222,643	190,000	12.7	12.3
150-199.....	1,036	879	12.4	12.1	172,497	146,980	9.8	9.5
200-299.....	1,161	968	13.9	13.3	267,908	226,139	15.3	14.6
300-499.....	777	697	9.3	9.6	282,386	255,226	16.1	16.5
500-999.....	384	375	4.6	5.1	248,350	246,845	14.2	16.0
1,000 or more.....	180	170	2.2	2.3	354,017	295,513	20.2	19.1

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

² See footnote 1, table 1.

Table 12. Average number of separations in extended mass layoff events by selected measures, 1996–2002

Measure	Average number of separations						
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Total ¹	208	202	210	203	208	210	212
Industry							
Total, private	206	199	207	201	204	209	208
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	260	173	229	214	231	230	278
Mining	130	158	151	181	126	215	148
Utilities	253	333	236	176	140	202	174
Construction	139	155	145	148	147	144	140
Manufacturing	182	188	232	205	200	192	191
Wholesale trade	171	140	153	158	165	161	161
Retail trade	317	305	218	341	320	289	329
Transportation and warehousing	203	242	235	214	183	297	243
Information	428	519	296	285	194	186	203
Finance and insurance	226	195	212	197	276	190	194
Real estate and rental and leasing	252	224	160	118	128	230	181
Professional and technical services	233	276	199	208	188	199	214
Management of companies and enterprises	277	112	148	210	247	209	248
Administrative and waste services	246	175	179	190	213	283	221
Educational services	133	123	99	161	99	110	114
Health care and social assistance	154	143	131	155	189	137	136
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	309	357	252	260	315	316	372
Accommodation and food services	203	203	194	177	247	217	206
Other services, except public administration	113	123	139	144	141	138	160
Unclassified establishments	176	167	92	109	167	206	163
Government.....	235	252	266	252	314	241	307
Reason for layoff							
Automation	395	239	234	(²)	(²)	127	171
Bankruptcy	207	270	302	464	354	467	359
Business ownership change	288	203	237	302	263	265	230
Contract cancellation	221	195	192	156	164	177	191
Contract completion	232	244	203	177	204	191	184
Domestic relocation	149	200	179	177	164	185	190
Energy-related.....	—	—	171	122	249	274	353
Environment-related.....	157	108	220	261	163	148	239
Financial difficulty	225	264	225	244	203	230	220
Import competition	191	193	205	278	213	212	207
Labor dispute	446	506	781	559	612	290	193
Material shortage	134	116	272	183	155	99	159
Model changeover	378	394	680	248	266	372	258
Natural disaster	225	180	190	(²)	(²)	155	263
Non-natural disaster	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	235	139
Overseas relocation	166	275	251	167	211	199	251
Plant or machine repair	225	125	225	117	163	143	157
Product line discontinued	174	211	157	156	157	244	124
Reorganization within company	204	165	189	210	248	207	200
Seasonal work	227	209	205	209	210	218	240
Slack work	139	141	195	136	160	167	163
Vacation period	173	150	240	235	163	191	265
Weather-related	104	137	103	120	96	104	120
Other	213	194	165	175	183	212	184
Not reported	157	143	167	162	190	183	227
Other selected measures							
Worksite closures.....	240	257	226	271	242	303	257
Recall expected.....	210	202	216	193	203	197	214
No recall expected.....	215	210	207	233	217	229	214

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 14. Claimant race and ethnicity: Percent of initial claimants for unemployment insurance by industry and reason for layoff, 2001 and 2002

Measure	Percent of total race/ethnicity ¹									
	White		Black		Hispanic origin		American Indian or Alaskan Native		Asian or Pacific Islander	
	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002
Total ²	55.1	54.8	13.6	14.7	18.5	18.8	.7	.8	3.4	2.8
Industry										
Total, private	55.5	55.3	13.0	13.7	18.7	19.3	.6	.6	3.5	2.9
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3.0	3.2	2.1	1.6	87.8	89.0	.1	.1	.9	.8
Mining	86.3	72.7	3.6	3.4	4.4	10.2	1.3	1.1	.2	.3
Utilities	76.7	78.6	10.7	9.3	7.5	6.1	.2	.3	1.8	2.2
Construction	79.2	74.6	5.8	6.6	9.4	13.7	.8	.9	.7	.4
Manufacturing	61.4	62.0	12.6	12.2	12.5	12.7	.6	.6	4.2	4.1
Wholesale trade	51.7	51.8	10.8	9.9	22.3	26.7	.5	.3	5.0	3.7
Retail trade	56.7	59.7	15.8	17.6	17.0	13.5	.7	.7	2.3	1.8
Transportation and warehousing	58.8	61.8	17.0	18.2	9.5	9.9	.4	.4	2.8	1.4
Information	62.0	61.8	14.3	15.8	8.8	8.1	.8	.5	3.8	3.2
Finance and insurance	47.1	50.4	19.9	18.4	10.1	11.0	.3	.3	4.0	5.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	41.6	44.1	23.2	16.0	13.7	14.9	.4	.2	2.0	1.5
Professional and technical services	66.8	64.6	12.6	12.3	7.9	7.5	.5	.4	5.2	4.9
Management of companies and enterprises	49.0	42.6	19.7	22.1	17.4	14.2	.7	.6	5.3	7.7
Administrative and waste services	47.6	42.8	20.2	23.9	20.3	19.8	.6	.5	3.1	2.8
Educational services	50.4	34.9	31.0	45.5	8.4	9.1	.6	.4	3.1	1.8
Health care and social assistance	38.6	39.7	26.1	23.6	27.2	26.1	.6	.7	1.9	2.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	64.6	64.0	8.8	9.2	13.5	10.8	.8	.5	1.6	1.7
Accommodation and food services	44.0	52.8	15.0	18.9	20.4	14.8	.6	.5	7.3	3.8
Other services, except public administration	47.0	52.1	28.0	23.4	14.4	12.7	.5	1.7	2.1	1.9
Unclassified establishments	54.3	53.0	18.3	3.6	6.1	10.8	.6	.3	1.9	1.8
Government	39.9	43.4	31.5	34.5	10.0	8.6	5.4	5.0	1.2	1.3
Reason for layoff										
Automation	57.6	49.3	12.7	24.0	23.1	11.8	.1	.1	.9	12.2
Bankruptcy	61.2	65.6	15.6	15.2	13.3	9.4	.8	.5	3.1	1.7
Business ownership change	60.5	48.1	10.5	17.6	13.1	18.6	.5	.5	5.5	5.3
Contract cancellation	52.4	40.1	24.1	27.8	12.2	14.8	1.4	.7	3.4	4.5
Contract completion	60.0	53.7	16.7	17.6	13.9	18.4	.9	.7	1.8	1.7
Domestic relocation	56.6	55.2	14.9	17.1	13.9	14.0	.6	.4	4.5	4.4
Energy-related	57.7	70.3	7.6	.1	22.8	19.4	1.5	2.1	1.6	2.2
Environment-related	48.0	44.2	1.7	10.7	39.2	43.4	1.7	.8	.7	.5
Financial difficulty	52.7	59.5	15.0	14.5	13.0	11.7	.6	.5	4.4	3.7
Import competition	58.1	58.5	17.3	26.7	17.4	7.3	.5	1.0	1.9	2.7
Labor dispute	73.6	44.9	7.5	20.2	8.7	22.2	.3	.4	.7	3.8
Material shortage	57.4	59.8	9.2	26.7	16.3	8.4	.7	1.0	4.7	1.4
Model changeover	65.7	68.8	16.1	14.1	5.3	4.7	1.7	4.8	2.6	3.1
Natural disaster	57.7	32.1	13.6	2.7	1.2	7.0	-	51.4	5.6	.7
Non-natural disaster	16.6	59.1	3.8	18.8	23.0	8.2	.1	5.1	.7	1.9
Overseas relocation	54.5	60.1	14.9	13.6	14.6	13.7	.3	1.2	5.7	4.4
Plant or machine repair	68.4	57.9	11.7	10.1	13.0	18.7	.4	3.3	2.7	2.3
Product line discontinued	64.7	58.1	18.9	14.1	10.1	14.0	.8	.8	2.4	4.2
Reorganization within company	55.8	54.8	17.3	18.4	12.9	12.3	.7	.6	4.0	4.1
Seasonal work	42.6	46.5	11.4	12.4	37.2	32.9	.9	.9	1.0	1.2
Slack work	63.5	64.4	10.3	11.0	11.6	10.3	.6	.6	4.9	4.2
Vacation period	53.8	40.6	17.3	22.3	15.2	29.4	.3	1.5	1.1	1.4
Weather-related	72.2	62.4	5.3	5.6	16.6	18.5	.5	.9	.3	.5
Other	48.5	53.3	16.3	14.0	15.8	15.8	.8	1.5	6.2	4.7
Not reported	60.9	63.5	20.3	15.1	7.1	10.1	1.0	.3	4.2	2.2

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

² See footnote 1, table 1.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 15. Claimant age and gender: Percent of initial claimants for unemployment insurance by industry and reason for layoff, 2001 and 2002

Measure	Percent of total by age ¹								Percent of total by gender ¹			
	Less than 30 years		30-44		45-54		55 or older		Men		Women	
	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002
Total ²	20.2	19.0	40.7	39.6	24.0	24.7	13.2	14.9	56.9	56.9	42.3	42.9
Industry												
Total, private	20.2	19.0	40.8	39.7	24.1	24.7	13.1	14.9	57.5	57.7	41.7	42.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	22.9	21.4	45.0	43.5	19.8	21.5	11.9	13.3	63.8	63.6	36.0	36.3
Mining	12.1	13.7	33.1	30.4	39.8	38.8	14.6	16.7	94.4	94.4	5.5	5.5
Utilities	11.2	12.6	42.9	40.7	34.5	31.1	11.3	15.1	70.7	65.4	29.2	34.4
Construction	19.4	19.0	43.3	43.1	24.5	24.7	11.5	11.9	92.6	93.1	6.4	6.4
Manufacturing	16.1	13.1	40.4	39.0	27.5	29.1	13.8	16.4	60.5	59.9	38.5	39.8
Wholesale trade	18.3	15.1	44.6	41.8	23.4	26.6	12.9	15.3	57.3	58.6	42.3	41.2
Retail trade	31.3	29.2	35.3	35.1	19.2	20.2	13.0	14.4	40.3	38.2	59.2	61.6
Transportation and warehousing	18.5	13.2	42.2	38.6	22.3	25.7	15.0	20.7	47.4	52.2	52.2	47.5
Information	24.3	20.9	44.3	45.4	20.9	21.6	9.7	10.8	51.5	54.3	48.3	45.6
Finance and insurance	25.1	23.8	43.2	41.7	19.0	20.2	10.5	12.0	39.1	38.3	60.6	61.6
Real estate and rental and leasing	27.0	17.4	40.9	43.6	18.0	19.9	9.7	11.8	60.0	69.1	39.8	30.7
Professional and technical services	23.2	21.3	40.1	39.9	20.9	20.1	14.6	16.4	51.3	53.5	48.3	46.2
Management of companies and enterprises	25.7	30.5	40.6	38.0	19.6	19.0	13.4	11.8	37.7	34.7	62.2	65.3
Administrative and waste services	30.9	28.9	39.4	38.7	18.3	19.7	9.7	11.4	52.5	53.4	46.3	46.1
Educational services	18.4	24.7	38.8	40.6	25.7	22.7	15.7	10.8	36.3	31.4	63.4	68.1
Health care and social assistance	17.6	18.9	43.1	43.0	23.4	23.6	13.8	13.4	12.3	13.7	87.5	86.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	24.9	25.8	31.0	29.5	19.3	18.4	20.1	21.9	53.1	55.7	46.0	43.9
Accommodation and food services	18.6	16.8	40.3	36.7	22.7	24.1	16.0	19.5	39.6	34.2	60.0	65.7
Other services, except public administration	18.5	21.0	39.3	37.8	23.7	23.9	13.6	16.0	32.5	42.6	67.2	57.2
Unclassified establishments	20.3	24.7	42.1	38.8	23.6	21.4	12.0	12.8	58.2	48.8	39.7	51.1
Government	20.7	20.2	38.7	39.0	22.7	24.0	14.5	15.8	36.1	38.1	63.5	61.8
Reason for layoff												
Automation	17.4	24.2	45.2	41.4	25.1	21.9	11.8	12.1	46.6	39.5	53.0	60.4
Bankruptcy	18.2	17.8	36.8	35.1	28.1	28.4	15.5	17.5	57.2	54.3	41.9	45.6
Business ownership change	18.2	19.9	39.7	40.3	26.3	24.2	14.8	14.9	53.4	49.4	46.3	50.5
Contract cancellation	29.9	28.2	39.1	36.6	19.6	19.8	10.7	14.1	50.5	51.2	49.0	48.6
Contract completion	22.0	22.1	40.4	40.5	22.9	22.9	12.0	12.8	68.2	69.7	30.2	29.7
Domestic relocation	23.3	16.5	39.8	38.8	24.0	26.2	12.4	17.3	49.5	52.1	50.2	47.6
Energy-related	21.8	11.3	38.1	36.6	26.4	37.6	13.4	14.4	77.8	91.5	22.0	8.5
Environment-related	14.8	9.0	34.1	35.0	33.4	37.9	16.9	17.4	80.6	95.8	19.3	4.0
Financial difficulty	20.6	18.6	41.0	40.7	24.2	25.0	12.6	14.4	56.1	56.2	43.6	43.7
Import competition	12.1	10.7	37.1	38.0	32.1	30.8	16.8	18.7	55.8	48.7	43.9	51.2
Labor dispute	11.5	11.2	39.1	35.4	32.7	26.9	15.6	11.3	66.5	48.0	33.1	51.8
Material shortage	16.0	12.3	45.0	35.1	27.4	24.5	11.1	13.2	71.3	72.9	28.3	27.1
Model changeover	6.1	13.6	28.4	31.2	44.0	34.8	21.2	20.2	35.8	34.3	16.5	26.2
Natural disaster	17.1	23.4	43.7	42.3	26.3	24.0	12.9	10.3	62.5	49.5	37.5	50.5
Non-natural disaster	18.3	15.1	34.8	46.1	22.9	23.0	11.7	10.3	62.2	78.0	37.8	22.0
Overseas relocation	13.0	14.1	40.6	39.4	29.1	28.2	16.6	18.0	40.0	37.6	59.7	62.4
Plant or machine repair	14.8	13.0	42.4	38.4	27.7	29.7	13.2	17.3	63.6	68.0	34.7	31.6
Product line discontinued	16.0	16.7	34.7	36.9	20.4	29.4	10.1	16.1	53.7	50.8	45.9	49.0
Reorganization within company	22.4	20.9	41.1	39.8	23.4	24.3	11.9	14.0	52.5	48.4	47.2	51.4
Seasonal work	20.5	19.1	40.6	39.5	22.3	23.3	15.1	16.5	55.4	56.2	44.3	43.7
Slack work	19.4	16.5	41.6	40.5	25.3	27.0	12.3	14.6	59.3	58.8	40.1	40.8
Vacation period	10.3	15.3	36.4	40.4	25.3	25.1	22.4	16.9	34.4	26.3	65.5	73.7
Weather-related	21.7	20.5	43.0	42.2	23.8	24.9	11.2	12.2	85.4	83.9	13.7	15.8
Other	21.5	18.2	43.5	41.3	21.8	24.4	10.5	12.2	57.7	60.2	42.0	39.6
Not reported	22.6	18.7	40.6	37.2	20.0	25.0	10.0	13.3	51.9	56.5	47.8	43.3

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

² See footnote 1, table 1.

Table 16. Claimants for unemployment insurance associated with extended mass layoff events by State, 2002

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	1,368,740	2,948,655	2.2	261,824	19.1
Alabama.....	15,989	41,575	2.6	3,814	23.9
Alaska.....	2,084	1,853	.9	19	.9
Arizona.....	22,794	51,901	2.3	5,733	25.2
Arkansas.....	5,934	7,668	1.3	502	8.5
California.....	251,444	499,020	2.0	45,527	18.1
Colorado.....	14,524	46,151	3.2	1,499	10.3
Connecticut.....	13,462	36,882	2.7	2,506	18.6
Delaware.....	(³)	(³)	2.8	(³)	27.7
District of Columbia.....	2,568	9,520	3.7	506	19.7
Florida.....	85,626	200,470	2.3	23,471	27.4
Georgia.....	19,839	28,059	1.4	3,354	16.9
Hawaii.....	4,294	2,351	.5	183	4.3
Idaho.....	2,743	5,228	1.9	534	19.5
Illinois.....	125,038	327,387	2.6	24,846	19.9
Indiana.....	32,372	59,758	1.8	5,309	16.4
Iowa.....	7,147	15,955	2.2	900	12.6
Kansas.....	17,239	32,865	1.9	2,124	12.3
Kentucky.....	10,735	2,955	.3	2,693	25.1
Louisiana.....	12,429	22,575	1.8	2,518	20.3
Maine.....	5,767	8,726	1.5	944	16.4
Maryland.....	6,001	14,614	2.4	957	15.9
Massachusetts.....	35,920	74,995	2.1	7,712	21.5
Michigan.....	24,199	60,863	2.5	6,444	26.6
Minnesota.....	29,794	80,628	2.7	5,199	17.4
Mississippi.....	4,920	5,813	1.2	12	.2
Missouri.....	23,740	56,571	2.4	3,844	16.2
Montana.....	2,765	4,076	1.5	431	15.6
Nebraska.....	2,887	1,112	.4	8	.3
Nevada.....	8,209	13,393	1.6	969	11.8
New Hampshire.....	2,525	5,295	2.1	246	9.7
New Jersey.....	46,721	125,043	2.7	10,514	22.5
New Mexico.....	2,549	10,334	4.1	1,000	39.2
New York.....	82,014	185,586	2.3	11,168	13.6
North Carolina.....	27,044	62,758	2.3	6,792	25.1
North Dakota.....	2,839	4,385	1.5	428	15.1
Ohio.....	52,195	61,916	1.2	8,922	17.1
Oklahoma.....	4,582	13,432	2.9	1,215	26.5
Oregon.....	22,252	29,218	1.3	2,855	12.8
Pennsylvania.....	90,644	156,734	1.7	9,750	10.8
Rhode Island.....	2,534	5,696	2.2	466	18.4
South Carolina.....	10,723	18,927	1.8	1,535	14.3
South Dakota.....	(³)	(³)	2.0	(³)	6.2
Tennessee.....	11,959	40,035	3.3	4,167	34.8
Texas.....	108,910	256,941	2.4	29,122	26.7
Utah.....	4,144	9,358	2.3	969	23.4
Vermont.....	2,764	8,311	3.0	683	24.7
Virginia.....	18,930	45,760	2.4	4,935	26.1
Washington.....	40,370	118,005	2.9	9,997	24.8
West Virginia.....	3,579	11,472	3.2	32	.9
Wisconsin.....	39,801	64,038	1.6	4,337	10.9
Wyoming.....	(³)	(³)	1.7	(³)	15.2
Puerto Rico.....	9,903	38,837	3.9	623	6.3

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

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

² See footnote 1, table 1.

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

Table 17. Claimants for unemployment insurance associated with extended mass layoff events by industry and reason for layoff, 2002

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	1,368,740	2,948,655	2.2	261,824	19.1
Industry					
Total, private	1,308,122	2,810,509	2.1	249,007	19.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	97,936	214,491	2.2	22,410	22.9
Mining	10,958	21,986	2.0	1,828	16.7
Utilities	2,777	8,760	3.2	748	26.9
Construction	135,574	241,643	1.8	14,260	10.5
Manufacturing	463,031	988,271	2.1	93,285	20.1
Wholesale trade	19,541	53,670	2.7	4,535	23.2
Retail trade	107,876	246,859	2.3	23,246	21.5
Transportation and warehousing	74,674	147,063	2.0	9,222	12.3
Information	64,464	166,513	2.6	14,567	22.6
Finance and insurance	37,200	111,371	3.0	9,449	25.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	2,723	5,134	1.9	388	14.2
Professional and technical services	42,879	103,510	2.4	10,578	24.7
Management of companies and enterprises	5,039	10,958	2.2	864	17.1
Administrative and waste services	142,909	301,281	2.1	30,833	21.6
Educational services	2,251	5,048	2.2	533	23.7
Health care and social assistance	25,681	55,007	2.1	3,521	13.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	15,054	26,882	1.8	1,949	12.9
Accommodation and food services	44,122	71,952	1.6	4,243	9.6
Other services, except public administration	11,861	25,097	2.1	2,021	17.0
Unclassified establishments	1,572	5,013	3.2	527	33.5
Government	60,618	138,146	2.3	12,817	21.1
Reason for layoff					
Automation	1,605	3,734	2.3	360	22.4
Bankruptcy	57,476	150,499	2.6	14,427	25.1
Business ownership change	29,535	78,176	2.6	7,802	26.4
Contract cancellation	28,814	73,889	2.6	6,983	24.2
Contract completion	176,275	325,921	1.8	33,555	19.0
Domestic relocation	15,829	50,295	3.2	5,127	32.4
Energy-related.....	846	2,209	2.6	370	43.7
Environment-related.....	597	2,445	4.1	303	50.8
Financial difficulty	92,989	258,890	2.8	23,867	25.7
Import competition	12,908	39,567	3.1	4,114	31.9
Labor dispute	4,224	5,128	1.2	286	6.8
Material shortage	1,329	2,701	2.0	227	17.1
Model changeover	1,328	2,849	2.1	137	10.3
Natural disaster	555	328	.6	30	5.4
Non-natural disaster	928	1,597	1.7	117	12.6
Overseas relocation	13,066	39,531	3.0	4,803	36.8
Plant or machine repair	3,575	4,326	1.2	276	7.7
Product line discontinued	4,589	12,748	2.8	1,123	24.5
Reorganization within company	154,798	412,985	2.7	40,110	25.9
Seasonal work	386,227	740,455	1.9	56,508	14.6
Slack work	258,244	501,908	1.9	43,856	17.0
Vacation period	14,334	20,068	1.4	909	6.3
Weather-related	5,536	8,940	1.6	428	7.7
Other	36,628	97,271	2.7	7,772	21.2
Not reported	66,505	112,195	1.7	8,334	12.5
Other selected measures					
Worksite closures.....	220,957	613,873	2.8	61,494	27.8
Recall expected.....	596,180	1,078,348	1.8	83,927	14.1
No recall expected.....	585,152	1,539,465	2.6	150,147	25.7

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

with earnings are excluded because such individuals are classified as employed in the CPS. Final payment information for MLS claimants is collected weekly. See the Technical Note for additional information.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

Table 18. Claimants for unemployment insurance associated with extended mass layoff events, top 50 Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 2002

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, 331 Metropolitan Statistical Areas ²	834,884	1,867,134	2.2	168,784	20.2
Total, top 50 Metropolitan Statistical Areas ³	577,991	1,333,450	2.3	120,877	20.9
Atlanta, GA	4,871	13,167	2.7	1,734	35.6
Austin-San Marcos, TX	6,964	17,337	2.5	1,852	26.6
Bakersfield, CA	15,436	32,582	2.1	2,858	18.5
Bergen-Passaic, NJ	6,152	16,683	2.7	1,435	23.3
Boston, MA-NH	11,975	29,504	2.5	2,892	24.2
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	6,405	10,454	1.6	521	8.1
Chicago, IL	62,272	185,942	3.0	15,161	24.3
Dallas, TX	22,769	59,341	2.6	6,727	29.5
Detroit, MI	12,672	34,120	2.7	3,858	30.4
El Paso, TX	6,518	16,675	2.6	2,074	31.8
Erie, PA	6,506	7,512	1.2	407	6.3
Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	4,689	13,012	2.8	1,550	33.1
Fresno, CA	23,307	44,529	1.9	4,321	18.5
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA	10,647	8,994	.8	514	4.8
Houston, TX	33,662	68,904	2.0	7,463	22.2
Indianapolis, IN	4,855	12,513	2.6	937	19.3
Jacksonville, FL	5,395	12,237	2.3	1,242	23.0
Kansas City, MO-KS	9,279	23,864	2.6	1,863	20.1
Las Vegas, NV-AZ	14,061	21,429	1.5	1,898	13.5
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA	38,181	66,787	1.7	6,083	15.9
Miami, FL	11,065	28,064	2.5	3,310	29.9
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI	13,867	37,912	2.7	2,206	15.9
Modesto, CA	3,948	7,434	1.9	1,052	26.6
Nassau-Suffolk, NY	4,227	10,320	2.4	662	15.7
New York, NY	26,639	62,323	2.3	4,581	17.2
Newark, NJ	6,875	21,648	3.1	2,172	31.6
Oakland, CA	6,322	14,617	2.3	1,394	22.0
Orange County, CA	6,104	14,225	2.3	1,334	21.9
Orlando, FL	4,254	9,501	2.2	1,000	23.5
Philadelphia, PA-NJ	9,526	25,532	2.7	2,180	22.9
Phoenix-Mesa, AZ	9,698	21,886	2.3	1,636	16.9
Pittsburgh, PA	11,525	22,657	2.0	1,655	14.4
Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA	7,378	13,930	1.9	1,326	18.0
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC	4,817	10,106	2.1	1,144	23.7
Reading, PA	9,973	21,013	2.1	590	5.9
Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	12,309	25,298	2.1	2,859	23.2
Rochester, NY	5,027	12,472	2.5	718	14.3
Sacramento, CA	6,930	12,009	1.7	1,139	16.4
Salinas, CA	10,122	25,512	2.5	1,272	12.6
San Diego, CA	6,551	15,085	2.3	1,408	21.5
San Francisco, CA	8,025	17,833	2.2	1,592	19.8
San Jose, CA	22,863	55,215	2.4	5,040	22.0
Santa Rosa, CA	4,893	11,396	2.3	868	17.7
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA	10,411	38,416	3.7	3,652	35.1
St. Louis, MO-IL	10,295	23,141	2.2	1,316	12.8
Tampa-St Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	7,985	20,002	2.5	2,234	28.0
Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA	8,044	15,567	1.9	1,247	15.5
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, FL	4,520	10,990	2.4	1,788	39.6
Wichita, KS	9,187	13,492	1.5	760	8.3
Yuma, AZ	7,995	20,268	2.5	3,352	41.9

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 the Technical Note for additional information.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

³ The top 50 Metropolitan Statistical Areas in terms of the level of extended mass layoff initial claims activity are shown.

Table 19. Unemployment insurance benefit exhaustion rates by selected claimant characteristics, 2002

Characteristic	Initial claims for unemployment insurance	Final payments for unemployment insurance ¹	Percentage of initial claimants receiving final payments
Total ²	1,368,740	261,824	19.1
Age			
Under 30 years of age	260,173	45,824	17.6
30-44	542,582	103,615	19.1
45-54	338,110	65,685	19.4
55 years of age or over	204,205	43,622	21.4
Not available	23,670	3,078	13.0
Gender			
Male.....	778,401	133,591	17.2
Female.....	586,514	127,764	21.8
Not available	3,825	469	12.3
Race/ethnicity			
White.....	750,124	126,694	16.9
Black	200,659	48,761	24.3
Hispanic origin	257,092	53,450	20.8
American Indian or Alaskan Native	10,451	1,848	17.7
Asian or Pacific Islander	38,215	9,228	24.1
Not available	112,199	21,843	19.5

¹ Final payment information for MLS claimants is collected weekly. See the Technical Note for additional information.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

Table 20. Census region and division: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, 2000-2002

Census region and division	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
United States ¹	5,620	8,350	7,293	1,170,427	1,751,527	1,545,340	1,018,700	1,615,146	1,368,740
Northeast	826	1,328	1,336	158,894	257,909	270,545	171,111	284,026	282,351
New England	216	420	367	63,343	88,372	79,782	42,466	71,834	62,972
Middle Atlantic	610	908	969	95,551	169,537	190,763	128,645	212,192	219,379
South	1,271	1,895	1,766	245,099	396,407	336,021	229,395	381,628	349,952
South Atlantic	575	1,026	978	117,803	202,406	188,258	94,135	190,075	174,494
East South Central	277	352	292	46,406	65,596	53,686	45,586	55,714	43,603
West South Central	419	517	496	80,890	128,405	94,077	89,674	135,839	131,855
Midwest	1,715	2,301	1,931	348,029	516,137	374,704	307,713	470,244	358,055
East North Central	1,439	1,810	1,454	300,607	424,493	285,294	267,467	368,975	273,605
West North Central	276	491	477	47,422	91,644	89,410	40,246	101,269	84,450
West	1,808	2,826	2,260	418,405	581,074	564,070	310,481	479,248	378,382
Mountain	269	465	379	54,811	109,423	120,939	37,801	84,633	57,938
Pacific	1,539	2,361	1,881	363,594	471,651	443,131	272,680	394,615	320,444

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 22. Top 50 Metropolitan Statistical Areas in 2002: Number of extended mass layoff events and separations

Metropolitan Statistical Area	2001			2002		
	Events	Separations	Rank ¹	Events	Separations	Rank ¹
Total, 331 Metropolitan Statistical Areas ² ..	5,649	1,118,691	...	4,793	936,533	...
Total, top 50 Metropolitan Statistical Areas...	3,626	756,879	...	3,124	662,986	...
Chicago, IL	346	89,087	1	358	80,110	1
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA	298	55,025	2	204	49,172	2
Fresno, CA	157	36,172	3	137	39,998	3
Bakersfield, CA	119	31,226	5	90	27,458	4
New York, NY	162	30,918	6	140	27,256	5
Salinas, CA	82	19,327	11	59	19,858	6
San Jose, CA	198	31,336	4	127	18,832	7
Phoenix-Mesa, AZ	67	11,499	23	53	18,641	8
Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	84	14,634	16	84	17,624	9
Yuma, AZ	32	7,543	37	47	16,125	10
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI	97	16,755	12	93	15,314	11
Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA	46	11,959	20	73	14,892	12
Boston, MA-NH	89	15,844	15	82	14,563	13
Sacramento, CA	31	8,152	33	31	13,608	14
Modesto, CA	31	6,827	41	21	13,239	15
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA	61	15,896	14	53	11,908	16
Kansas City, MO-KS	33	8,382	31	49	11,598	17
Miami, FL	67	11,156	26	74	11,309	18
Houston, TX	60	23,387	8	89	11,305	19
Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA	91	14,240	17	66	11,054	20
St. Louis, MO-IL	43	8,262	32	53	10,929	21
Detroit, MI	142	27,738	7	63	10,709	22
Las Vegas, NV-AZ	66	19,792	9	44	9,964	23
San Diego, CA	82	11,744	21	59	9,783	24
Tampa-St Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	45	7,338	38	53	9,705	25
Dallas, TX	92	19,417	10	78	9,671	26
Ventura, CA	51	8,398	30	43	8,929	27
Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT	36	8,462	29	19	8,503	28
San Francisco, CA	106	16,352	13	65	8,372	29
Pittsburgh, PA	40	4,665	56	58	8,336	30
Denver, CO	26	6,385	42	10	8,082	31
Newark, NJ	40	7,110	40	49	8,054	32
Yakima, WA	12	4,067	63	27	7,821	33
Orange County, CA	101	13,112	18	54	7,545	34
Philadelphia, PA-NJ	58	7,940	36	62	6,839	35
Indianapolis, IN	32	7,196	39	33	6,574	36
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, FL	27	5,732	48	32	6,479	37
Oakland, CA	78	10,668	27	60	6,327	38
Jacksonville, FL	19	2,522	103	31	6,080	39
Bergen-Passaic, NJ	29	3,940	66	40	5,914	40
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	30	6,097	44	32	5,899	41
Stockton-Lodi, CA	47	12,146	19	32	5,843	42
Merced, CA	18	3,493	78	20	5,754	43
Erie, PA	16	2,180	109	16	5,663	44
Atlanta, GA	31	11,460	24	31	5,480	45
El Paso, TX	20	4,961	54	26	5,381	46
Rochester, NY	24	3,642	73	33	5,257	47
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA	15	4,960	55	18	5,223	48
Wichita, KS	6	4,299	59	14	5,161	49
Orlando, FL	50	5,805	45	39	4,845	50

¹ Metropolitan Statistical Areas are ranked by the number of separations in 2002.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

NOTE: The geographic boundaries of the Metropolitan Statistical 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, 2002

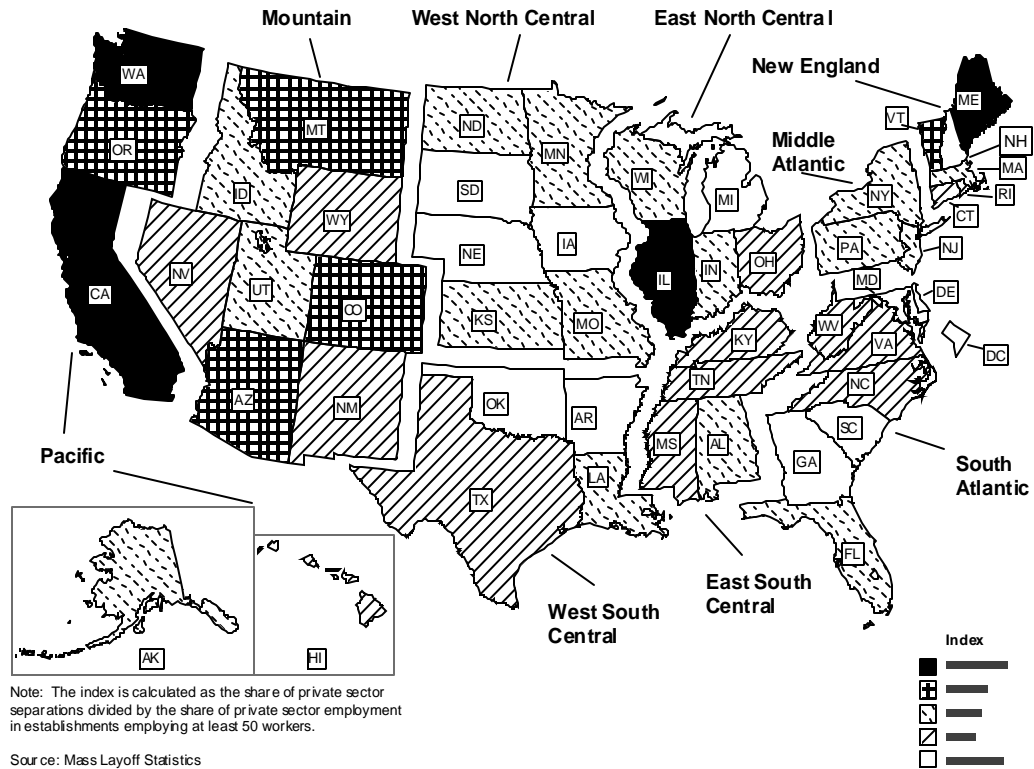


Table 23. Summary of employer expectations of a recall from extended mass layoffs, 1996-2002

Nature of recall	Percent of events ¹						
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
ALL LAYOFF EVENTS							
Anticipate a recall.....	60.5	65.8	60.2	59.9	60.7	44.6	46.4
Timeframe							
Within 6 months.....	81.5	81.4	83.4	83.2	83.1	80.1	79.3
Within 3 months.....	48.4	50.4	51.3	44.2	45.0	44.0	45.3
Size of recall							
At least half.....	89.9	90.7	93.0	89.6	89.0	84.4	87.1
All workers.....	59.0	61.0	62.3	49.3	48.2	36.4	36.5
LAYOFF EVENTS DUE TO SEASONAL WORK AND VACATION PERIOD							
Anticipate a recall.....	91.8	94.9	92.1	93.9	94.1	91.5	92.1
Timeframe							
Within 6 months.....	84.2	86.0	88.1	87.1	86.8	86.4	84.7
Within 3 months.....	42.7	48.5	47.3	41.7	42.2	40.6	44.5
Size of recall							
At least half.....	94.3	95.5	97.0	94.6	93.1	91.7	90.3
All workers.....	65.2	70.1	66.3	53.6	51.7	42.5	42.8
ALL LAYOFFS 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	23.5
Timeframe							
Within 6 months.....	77.4	72.9	76.2	74.6	74.7	71.0	68.7
Within 3 months.....	56.8	53.8	57.4	49.5	51.5	49.0	46.9
Size of recall							
At least half.....	83.3	81.9	86.9	78.8	79.7	73.8	80.8
All workers.....	49.6	44.0	56.2	40.2	40.3	27.6	24.1

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

Table 24. Distribution of extended mass layoff events with expected recall by industry and reason for layoff, 1996-2002

Measure	Percent of layoff events						
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Total ¹	60.5	65.8	60.2	59.9	60.7	44.6	46.4
Industry							
Total, private	60.7	65.4	60.0	59.6	60.6	44.0	46.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	92.6	95.2	93.2	92.8	91.4	92.8	89.9
Mining	41.2	61.5	42.2	34.1	61.1	62.3	60.3
Utilities	14.3	33.3	11.1	55.6	31.8	26.3	30.0
Construction	70.3	73.0	69.3	72.7	81.6	72.6	76.5
Manufacturing.....	56.0	58.4	55.6	47.5	48.5	33.5	33.2
Wholesale trade	41.4	48.6	43.5	36.8	35.5	18.3	31.8
Retail trade	28.3	29.3	29.3	32.5	29.1	21.2	19.4
Transportation and warehousing	72.8	78.0	72.2	73.4	70.3	54.9	53.3
Information	45.2	48.2	25.0	25.9	26.0	8.6	11.0
Finance and insurance	8.7	7.5	3.8	5.4	5.3	2.8	2.0
Real estate and rental and leasing	60.0	37.5	50.0	61.5	41.2	24.2	31.3
Professional and technical services	58.0	57.0	49.1	50.4	50.8	20.6	30.7
Management of companies and enterprises	33.3	66.7	63.6	33.3	50.0	37.5	25.0
Administrative and waste services	53.2	51.6	43.4	37.9	52.2	38.8	37.3
Educational services.....	50.0	76.9	61.5	55.6	54.5	33.3	57.9
Health care and social assistance	62.1	70.2	61.3	63.3	56.6	68.4	62.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	82.2	82.7	68.3	83.2	81.7	76.2	82.3
Accommodation and food services	73.5	74.9	66.7	70.2	73.5	55.0	62.3
Other services, except public administration.....	81.4	87.5	83.1	80.5	82.3	72.0	72.2
Unclassified	40.0	40.0	—	30.4	32.3	28.9	9.1
Government	57.1	73.0	64.1	68.3	63.9	65.6	57.5
Reason for layoff							
Automation	57.1	33.3	66.7	20.0	—	36.4	40.0
Bankruptcy	3.9	11.3	4.9	2.8	3.2	3.1	3.7
Business ownership change	9.0	14.8	9.1	7.4	4.0	4.3	3.7
Contract cancellation	36.4	24.6	25.0	25.6	28.7	16.7	13.7
Contract completion	58.7	62.1	43.2	47.7	57.6	52.0	53.4
Domestic relocation	9.2	5.2	4.4	5.4	—	5.0	4.9
Energy-related.....	—	—	33.3	50.0	40.0	20.0	33.3
Environment-related.....	42.9	—	57.1	7.7	28.6	—	66.7
Financial difficulty	12.3	10.3	9.2	8.9	7.5	8.3	6.6
Import competition	9.7	12.1	18.9	5.2	9.5	9.1	9.5
Labor dispute	50.0	59.4	77.1	61.5	48.3	61.5	54.5
Material shortage	57.1	84.6	87.0	70.0	83.3	40.0	44.4
Model changeover	83.3	94.4	84.2	71.4	77.8	53.8	50.0
Natural disaster	81.3	60.0	33.3	—	100.0	75.0	100.0
Non-natural disaster	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	6.7	37.5
Overseas relocation	7.7	5.3	5.7	—	2.3	1.3	4.4
Plant or machine repair	87.0	100.0	90.6	92.9	84.2	100.0	83.3
Product line discontinued	28.6	27.7	22.2	17.1	20.0	4.9	7.1
Reorganization within company	14.2	14.1	12.0	13.0	11.6	6.3	4.8
Seasonal work	91.5	94.7	91.8	93.9	94.0	91.0	91.9
Slack work	73.6	74.1	71.0	70.3	69.5	42.6	36.8
Vacation period	100.0	98.9	98.1	94.1	98.8	99.2	97.0
Weather-related	86.7	89.2	95.5	94.9	86.4	90.7	91.9
Other	29.3	23.6	27.7	18.8	23.8	14.9	15.8
Not reported	1.2	2.3	1.0	1.1	.7	.7	.3

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

² 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 25. Number of extended mass layoff events and separations from which the employer does not expect a recall by industry and reason for layoff, 2002

Measure	Events	Separations
Total ¹	3,022	646,387
Industry		
Total, private	2,946	627,522
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	33	9,328
Mining	20	3,305
Utilities	12	2,248
Construction	115	15,080
Manufacturing.....	1,301	252,027
Wholesale trade	89	13,231
Retail trade	277	102,349
Transportation and warehousing	123	40,509
Information	218	35,758
Finance and insurance	165	31,035
Real estate and rental and leasing	11	1,855
Professional and technical services	145	25,996
Management of companies and enterprises	14	3,470
Administrative and waste services	254	61,589
Educational services.....	5	461
Health care and social assistance	67	10,011
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	16	5,768
Accommodation and food services	49	7,925
Other services, except public administration.....	22	4,215
Unclassified	10	1,362
Government	76	18,865
Reason for layoff		
Automation	5	844
Bankruptcy	197	73,576
Business ownership change	163	37,542
Contract cancellation	144	29,346
Contract completion	231	46,680
Domestic relocation	95	18,334
Energy-related.....	(²)	(²)
Environment-related.....	(²)	(²)
Financial difficulty	405	93,914
Import competition	66	13,771
Labor dispute	3	480
Material shortage	5	781
Model changeover	(²)	(²)
Natural disaster	-	-
Non-natural disaster	3	600
Overseas relocation	65	16,281
Plant or machine repair	4	447
Product line discontinued	39	4,985
Reorganization within company	713	141,602
Seasonal work	85	26,203
Slack work	607	100,613
Vacation period	(²)	(²)
Weather-related	(²)	(²)
Other	113	21,987
Not reported	71	16,676
Internal company restructuring ³	1,478	346,634

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

³ Internal company restructuring consists of bank-

ruptcy, business ownership change, financial difficulty, and reorganization within company.
NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 26. Permanent worksite closures: Extended mass layoff events and separations by primary reason for layoff, 1998-2002

Reason for layoff	Layoff events					Separations				
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Total, all reasons ¹	683	684	778	1,253	1,178	154,273	185,298	188,660	379,815	302,979
Automation	(²)	(²)	(²)	—	—	(²)	(²)	(²)	—	—
Bankruptcy	64	89	120	208	155	21,548	43,804	48,246	112,580	63,350
Business ownership change	76	88	60	82	88	16,778	24,704	14,262	32,606	24,338
Contract cancellation	18	26	36	35	62	3,388	4,193	6,445	8,919	15,804
Contract completed	22	12	9	6	14	5,454	2,445	1,189	1,735	6,296
Domestic relocation	65	40	51	76	80	12,559	7,492	8,529	14,616	15,463
Energy-related	—	3	(²)	6	(²)	—	457	(²)	1,457	(²)
Environment-related	3	7	4	(²)	—	874	2,543	569	(²)	—
Financial difficulty	85	111	197	299	225	23,182	28,792	41,193	71,638	59,133
Import competition	45	64	47	78	49	10,086	20,095	10,351	17,864	10,614
Labor dispute	3	(²)	—	(²)	—	1,769	(²)	—	(²)	—
Material shortage	3	(²)	(²)	5	3	536	(²)	(²)	681	629
Model changeover	(²)	—	—	(²)	—	(²)	—	—	(²)	—
Natural disaster	(²)	—	—	—	—	(²)	—	—	—	—
Non-natural disaster	(³)	(³)	(³)	7	(²)	(³)	(³)	(³)	2,404	(²)
Overseas relocation	20	26	18	49	38	5,936	4,868	3,801	10,512	8,276
Plant or machine repair	—	—	(²)	—	(²)	—	—	(²)	—	(²)
Product line discontinued	14	6	6	7	10	2,313	970	1,749	3,960	(²)
Reorganization within company	138	123	127	178	225	26,408	25,600	33,316	50,759	49,726
Seasonal work	7	(²)	3	15	3	1,586	(²)	233	2,994	545
Slack work	27	26	32	96	130	5,362	4,432	4,664	26,472	23,151
Weather-related	—	(²)	—	—	(²)	—	(²)	—	—	(²)
Other	76	44	49	76	46	14,480	11,365	10,928	16,465	11,392
Not reported	13	13	14	26	45	1,397	2,514	2,035	3,238	12,008
Internal company restructuring ⁴	363	411	504	767	693	87,916	122,900	137,017	267,583	196,547

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 2001 in order 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.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 27. Permanent worksite closures: Extended mass layoff events and separations by major industry sector, 1998-2002

Industry	Layoff events					Separations				
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Total ¹	683	684	778	1,253	1,178	154,273	185,298	188,660	379,815	302,979
Total, private	675	681	771	1,252	1,168	153,150	184,165	186,791	379,740	300,231
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	13	10	16	12	11	1,624	2,195	3,456	2,341	2,291
Mining	9	19	4	9	11	1,535	5,893	488	2,812	1,761
Utilities	(²)	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	764	(²)	(²)
Construction	14	13	5	19	14	3,479	3,306	510	2,055	2,820
Manufacturing.....	337	348	405	650	576	73,923	77,469	85,940	165,004	115,798
Wholesale trade	30	32	34	51	42	6,373	5,455	7,397	11,328	7,099
Retail trade	95	103	113	189	170	25,926	49,998	43,888	70,000	74,230
Transportation and warehousing	20	31	32	37	71	5,110	6,457	6,176	10,405	25,690
Information	23	7	17	71	52	5,329	1,953	3,206	18,489	10,283
Finance and insurance	38	19	26	38	40	8,387	4,192	6,210	10,636	9,424
Real estate and rental and leasing	(²)	—	(²)	8	5	(²)	—	(²)	3,216	674
Professional and technical services	12	12	13	41	24	3,182	1,746	1,434	7,601	6,612
Management of companies and enterprises	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	4	(²)	428	(²)	(²)	1,150
Administrative and waste services	16	24	24	49	71	3,631	9,025	6,069	55,019	24,661
Educational services.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	6	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	834	(²)
Health care and social assistance	29	30	45	23	30	5,463	9,612	15,423	5,149	5,954
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	7	(²)	(²)	7	4	2,031	(²)	(²)	1,978	3,685
Accommodation and food services	22	16	9	28	17	5,030	4,853	2,628	9,960	3,307
Other services, except public administration.....	4	5	10	4	17	426	770	1,354	463	3,430
Unclassified	1	3	3	7	5	55	303	455	1,940	896
Government	8	3	7	1	10	1,123	1,133	1,869	75	2,748

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 28. Permanent worksite closures: Extended mass layoff events and separations, top 50 three-digit NAICS industries in 2002

Industry	NAICS	Permanent closures					
		2001			2002		
		Events	Separations	Rank ¹	Events	Separations	Rank ¹
Total ² .....	...	1,253	379,815		1,178	302,979	
Total, top 50 industries .....	...	1,153	361,450		1,095	291,582	
General merchandise stores	452	58	27,640	2	82	47,562	1
Administrative and support services	561	48	54,915	1	70	24,579	2
Truck transportation	484	10	2,126	38	38	16,681	3
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	76	25,347	3	74	15,297	4
Food and beverage stores	445	28	7,487	15	22	12,239	5
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	37	8,678	11	59	10,959	6
Apparel manufacturing	315	86	17,413	4	50	10,672	7
Food manufacturing	311	38	9,699	10	34	10,283	8
Telecommunications	517	30	7,420	16	39	8,632	9
Machinery manufacturing	333	41	9,877	9	32	7,593	10
Primary metal manufacturing	331	34	14,574	6	36	7,435	11
Textile mills	313	57	13,446	7	35	7,103	12
Professional and technical services	541	41	7,601	14	24	6,612	13
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	38	6,361	18	37	5,897	14
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	38	8,224	13	31	5,581	15
Paper manufacturing	322	32	8,545	12	26	5,131	16
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	23	6,033	19	26	5,005	17
Electrical equipment and appliance mfg.	335	33	15,552	5	27	4,794	18
Wood product manufacturing	321	24	2,927	34	26	4,430	19
Chemical manufacturing	325	20	3,785	28	21	4,408	20
Hospitals	622	6	1,921	40	13	4,016	21
Air transportation	481	4	1,855	43	8	3,983	22
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	18	5,597	23	19	3,862	23
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	19	3,391	31	22	3,856	24
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	18	3,488	29	16	3,806	25
Support activities for transportation	488	3	415	68	16	3,645	26
Performing arts and spectator sports	711	4	839	62	(³)	(³)	27
Nonstore retailers	454	18	5,671	22	7	3,279	28
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	26	6,597	17	18	2,938	29
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	523	6	1,646	44	8	2,932	30
Printing and related support activities	323	16	3,386	32	18	2,889	31
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	14	3,393	30	13	2,630	32
Repair and maintenance	811	(³)	(³)	80	11	2,466	33
Health and personal care stores	446	6	1,196	51	9	2,397	34
Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores	451	3	1,017	56	10	2,308	35
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	6	1,044	55	15	2,135	36
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	8	673	65	6	2,043	37
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	12	5,020	24	13	1,923	38
Mining, except oil and gas	212	9	2,812	35	11	1,761	39
Agriculture and forestry support activities	115	6	1,067	54	9	1,711	40
Food services and drinking places	722	18	4,187	26	11	1,682	41
Accommodation	721	10	5,773	20	6	1,625	42
Electronics and appliance stores	443	4	852	61	(²)	(²)	43
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	7	1,251	49	9	1,368	44
Building material and garden supply stores	444	23	12,868	8	7	1,332	45
Management of companies and enterprises	551	(³)	(³)	69	4	1,150	46
Ambulatory health care services	621	8	1,905	41	4	1,073	47
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	312	4	607	66	7	1,065	48
Warehousing and storage	493	5	1,008	57	6	953	49
Unclassified establishments	999	7	1,940	39	5	896	50

¹ Industries are ranked by the number of separations in 2002.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 29. Permanent worksite closures: Over-the-year comparisons of extended mass layoff events and separations by State, 2001-2002

State	Layoffs			Separations		
	2001	2002	Change	2001	2002	Change
Total ¹	1,253	1,178	-75	379,815	302,979	-76,836
Alabama.....	33	15	-18	7,506	2,501	-5,005
Alaska.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona.....	12	6	-6	2,548	1,395	-1,153
Arkansas.....	9	7	-2	3,335	1,322	-2,013
California.....	222	191	-31	63,219	45,923	-17,296
Colorado.....	12	5	-7	2,693	1,619	-1,074
Connecticut.....	13	15	2	3,610	4,657	1,047
Delaware.....	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)
District of Columbia.....	-	3	3	-	411	411
Florida.....	61	64	3	15,782	17,001	1,219
Georgia.....	36	17	-19	9,821	5,150	-4,671
Hawaii.....	3	4	1	689	674	-15
Idaho.....	8	6	-2	1,823	1,086	-737
Illinois.....	73	73	-	28,749	19,075	-9,674
Indiana.....	24	30	6	7,689	6,858	-831
Iowa.....	22	8	-14	5,570	1,353	-4,217
Kansas.....	9	19	10	1,934	5,630	3,696
Kentucky.....	22	30	8	3,737	5,046	1,309
Louisiana.....	12	12	-	2,224	2,122	-102
Maine.....	9	10	1	1,638	2,469	831
Maryland.....	6	(²)	(²)	3,666	(²)	(²)
Massachusetts.....	19	27	8	3,647	9,159	5,512
Michigan.....	27	22	-5	45,744	4,713	-41,031
Minnesota.....	12	11	-1	3,535	4,912	1,377
Mississippi.....	22	23	1	4,118	5,231	1,113
Missouri.....	28	30	2	5,013	5,913	900
Montana.....	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)
Nebraska.....	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	447	(²)
Nevada.....	10	10	-	5,721	3,126	-2,595
New Hampshire.....	7	4	-3	5,168	751	-4,417
New Jersey.....	44	58	14	8,850	13,051	4,201
New Mexico.....	8	5	-3	1,759	1,097	-662
New York.....	68	40	-28	14,141	10,490	-3,651
North Carolina.....	85	56	-29	17,758	14,831	-2,927
North Dakota.....	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)
Ohio.....	46	79	33	12,334	15,917	3,583
Oklahoma.....	7	8	1	2,149	1,607	-542
Oregon.....	21	11	-10	3,714	2,032	-1,682
Pennsylvania.....	22	24	2	13,823	11,525	-2,298
Rhode Island.....	4	7	3	835	745	-90
South Carolina.....	14	15	1	1,532	1,914	382
South Dakota.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Tennessee.....	41	48	7	8,248	13,166	4,918
Texas.....	77	73	-4	28,435	32,592	4,157
Utah.....	15	10	-5	5,869	6,528	659
Vermont.....	3	(²)	(²)	327	(²)	(²)
Virginia.....	23	37	14	5,785	7,800	2,015
Washington.....	38	21	-17	8,580	3,999	-4,581
West Virginia.....	5	14	9	547	2,068	1,521
Wisconsin.....	16	20	4	4,924	3,351	-1,573
Wyoming.....	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 30. Permanent worksite closures: Extended mass layoff events and separations, top 25 Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 2002

Metropolitan Statistical Area	2001			2002		
	Events	Separations	Rank ¹	Events	Separations	Rank ¹
Total, 331 Metropolitan Statistical Areas ²	848	215,178	...	759	159,846	...
Total, top 25 Metropolitan Statistical Areas.....	393	119,704	...	332	82,202	...
Chicago, IL	48	15,584	2	45	11,367	1
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA	55	17,410	1	46	10,933	2
Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT	10	3,869	10	9	6,278	3
San Jose, CA	25	4,772	8	21	3,732	4
Kansas City, MO-KS	10	2,437	23	16	3,560	5
Detroit, MI	10	2,200	26	11	3,334	6
Boston, MA-NH	8	1,838	30	14	3,091	7
San Francisco, CA	22	5,874	5	15	2,892	8
Dallas, TX	10	3,085	15	21	2,839	9
Bergen-Passaic, NJ	6	1,343	39	9	2,781	10
Las Vegas, NV-AZ	7	1,932	29	7	2,748	11
Newark, NJ	6	1,088	53	10	2,638	12
San Diego, CA	15	2,639	19	10	2,445	13
Atlanta, GA	8	2,524	22	8	2,273	14
Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA	6	1,427	37	10	2,269	15
Austin-San Marcos, TX	6	1,186	47	5	2,119	16
Memphis, TN-AR-MS	7	989	59	6	2,059	17
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA	3	1,112	50	6	2,016	18
Houston, TX	8	7,290	4	6	2,008	19
Tampa-St Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	17	3,984	9	11	1,967	20
Nashville, TN	5	585	82	8	1,856	21
Columbus, OH	4	980	60	10	1,800	22
Wichita, KS	(³)	(³)	83	5	1,771	23
Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	8	1,019	56	12	1,731	24
New York, NY	36	7,565	3	11	1,695	25

¹ Metropolitan Statistical Areas are ranked by the number of separations in 2002.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

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

NOTE: The geographic boundaries of the Metropolitan Statistical Areas shown in this table are defined in *Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 1999*, U.S. Office of Management and Budget, June 1999.

Table 31. Dislocated worker events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, 1997-2002

Year	Plant closures ^{1,2}			Substantial layoffs ^{1,3}			Initial claimants in declining industries ^{1,4}
	Layoff events	Separations	Initial claimants for unemployment insurance	Layoff events	Separations	Initial claimants for unemployment insurance	
1997	754	167,754	111,768	674	168,592	163,137	251,338
1998	806	161,296	113,011	825	220,014	204,177	587,720
1999	855	200,992	123,422	627	170,806	138,017	901,434
2000	969	207,994	127,768	574	191,885	146,676	914,737
2001	1,553	401,780	270,212	1,151	358,426	315,347	1,169,688
2002	1,389	320,186	232,641	855	262,020	223,413	(⁵)

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

² A dislocated worker closure consists of those layoff actions that result in a permanent worksite closure and involve 20 or more workers.

³ 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. Layoffs due to seasonal work, vacation period, and labor dispute are excluded.

⁴ Industries identified as in decline are determined by each State, and results in the industries defined as such differing from State to State.

⁵ Data are not available.

Table 32. State distribution: Dislocated worker events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, 2002

State	Plant closures ¹			Substantial layoffs ²		
	Layoff events	Separations	Initial claimants for unemployment insurance	Layoff events	Separations	Initial claimants for unemployment insurance
Total ³	1,389	320,186	232,641	855	262,020	223,413
Alabama	16	2,830	2,107	14	6,725	5,800
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	7	1,487	1,135	8	7,327	1,944
Arkansas	7	1,322	746	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
California	228	49,229	33,694	172	64,524	49,819
Colorado	6	1,659	784	7	1,436	856
Connecticut	18	4,870	3,040	5	448	359
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	-	-	-
Florida	64	17,001	9,458	26	9,275	9,058
Georgia	21	5,689	3,549	17	4,947	4,849
Hawaii	8	890	565	-	-	-
Idaho	6	1,086	690	5	1,041	611
Illinois	81	19,543	13,733	122	35,565	27,714
Indiana	32	6,906	3,697	18	5,461	3,826
Iowa	30	2,522	2,206	5	565	994
Kansas	21	5,729	4,118	15	6,287	10,028
Kentucky	30	5,046	3,281	13	2,517	2,048
Louisiana	12	2,122	1,718	17	4,747	2,346
Maine	18	2,828	1,839	4	420	291
Maryland	5	1,902	425	4	840	528
Massachusetts	32	9,714	6,125	21	6,944	4,111
Michigan	27	4,869	4,695	11	3,558	2,106
Minnesota	13	5,097	3,366	7	2,996	2,374
Mississippi	23	5,231	3,097	9	791	627
Missouri	36	6,455	5,207	12	3,068	2,016
Montana	-	-	-	3	860	518
Nebraska	9	719	529	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Nevada	12	4,604	2,254	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
New Hampshire	8	924	911	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
New Jersey	62	13,199	10,223	20	4,560	4,308
New Mexico	5	1,097	802	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
New York	50	10,807	10,366	36	12,291	11,967
North Carolina	89	17,774	11,630	23	6,000	5,617
North Dakota	6	373	281	5	896	633
Ohio	83	16,071	16,434	36	4,222	5,698
Oklahoma	10	1,700	1,618	5	1,313	1,364
Oregon	11	2,032	1,522	10	4,956	4,307
Pennsylvania	25	11,925	7,257	67	18,453	24,541
Rhode Island	9	915	718	4	340	376
South Carolina	20	2,054	3,222	7	1,074	1,133
South Dakota	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	-	-	-
Tennessee	51	13,296	8,219	7	637	712
Texas	80	32,814	27,184	28	7,181	7,583
Utah	12	6,638	1,883	3	1,115	422
Vermont	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Virginia	37	7,800	9,307	20	2,782	2,498
Washington	22	4,124	2,965	42	17,491	12,849
West Virginia	16	2,201	1,772	-	-	-
Wisconsin	24	3,480	3,343	16	4,742	4,205
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	18	3,361	2,751	10	2,268	1,710

¹ A dislocated worker closure consists of those layoff actions that result in a permanent worksite closure and involve 20 or more workers.

² 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. Layoffs due to seasonal work, vacation

period, and labor dispute are excluded.

³ See footnote 1, table 1.

⁴ Data do not meet BLS or State agency disclosure standards.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 33. Industry distribution: Dislocated worker events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, 2002

Industry	Plant closures ¹			Substantial layoffs ²		
	Layoff events	Separations	Initial claimants for unemployment insurance	Layoff events	Separations	Initial claimants for unemployment insurance
Total ³	1,389	320,186	232,641	855	262,020	223,413
Total, private	1,378	317,399	230,515	844	254,031	218,736
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	12	2,319	1,803	17	2,866	2,280
Mining	13	1,894	1,155	13	3,481	2,507
Utilities	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Construction	21	3,622	2,164	146	25,773	21,199
Manufacturing	676	123,257	103,678	389	115,637	105,225
Wholesale trade	49	7,545	5,403	19	2,837	2,226
Retail trade	189	78,039	49,347	15	9,668	7,378
Transportation and warehousing	85	26,459	20,261	35	11,556	8,997
Information	57	10,595	10,129	41	20,709	18,863
Finance and insurance	44	9,633	6,573	19	5,579	4,358
Real estate and rental and leasing	8	1,012	768	4	1,520	1,400
Professional and technical services	36	7,191	4,216	40	13,421	9,531
Management of companies and enterprises	5	1,197	1,076	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Administrative and waste services	81	25,238	13,169	70	33,037	28,979
Educational services	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Health care and social assistance	37	6,413	4,081	8	802	708
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	5	3,817	405	6	1,200	492
Accommodation and food services	25	3,879	2,619	5	1,309	1,031
Other services, except public administration	23	3,841	2,523	9	2,368	2,036
Unclassified establishments	7	947	740	1	80	80
Government	11	2,787	2,126	11	7,989	4,677

¹ A dislocated worker closure consists of those layoff actions that result in a permanent worksite closure and involve 20 or more workers.

² 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. Layoffs due to seasonal work, vacation period, and labor dispute are excluded.

³ See footnote 1, table 1.

⁴ Data do not meet BLS or State agency disclosure standards.

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, sex, 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 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 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 the duration of insured joblessness is not available.

Dislocated worker closure. Layoff actions that result in a permanent worksite closure and involve 20 or more workers.

Dislocated worker substantial layoff. Layoff actions 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. Layoffs due to the end of seasonal work, vacation period, or labor dispute are excluded.

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. Industries that are involved in the production and distribution of food. These 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.

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 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 in which entire worksites affected by layoffs are closed or planned to be closed.

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