

Bureau of Labor Statistics

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MASS LAYOFFS IN OCTOBER 2003

Employers initiated 1,523 mass layoff actions in October 2003, as measured by new filings for unemployment insurance benefits during the month, according to data from the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Each action involved at least 50 persons from a single establishment, and the number of workers involved totaled 158,240. (See table 1.) Fewer mass-layoff initial claims were filed against employers in temporary help services, discount department stores, semiconductors and related devices, and broadwoven fabric mills compared with October 2002. The number of initial claims fell to their lowest levels for October since 2000. From January through October 2003, the total number of events, at 15,596, and the number of initial claims, at 1,557,750, were lower than the January-October period a year ago (15,650 events and 1,740,722 initial claims).

The monthly data series in this release cover mass layoffs of 50 or more workers beginning in a given month, regardless of the duration of the layoffs. Information on the length of the layoff is obtained later and issued in a quarterly release that reports on mass layoffs lasting more than 30 days (referred to as "extended mass layoffs"). The quarterly release provides more information on the industry classification and location of the establishment and on the demographics of the laid-off workers. Because monthly figures include short-term layoffs of 30 days or less, the sum of the figures for the 3 months in a quarter will be higher than the quarterly figure for mass layoffs of more than 30 days. (See table 1.) See the Technical Note for more detailed definitions.

Industry Distribution

Supermarkets and other grocery stores, with 13,682 initial claimants, and temporary help services, with 11,964 initial claimants, together accounted for 16 percent of all initial claims in October. (See table A.) The 10 industries reporting the highest number of mass-layoff initial claims accounted for 34 percent of the total.

The manufacturing sector recorded 29 percent of all mass layoff events and 34 percent of all initial claims filed in October. A year ago, manufacturing reported 33 percent of events and 38 percent of initial claims. Within manufacturing, the number of claimants was highest in transportation equipment (10,229) and food processing (10,034). (See table 2.)

Retail trade accounted for 8 percent of events and 14 percent of initial claims filed in October, with layoffs mostly in supermarkets and other grocery stores. Administrative and waste services accounted for 15 percent of events and 14 percent of initial claims during the month, mainly in temporary help services. Twelve percent of the events and 8 percent of the initial claims were from the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector, largely among farm labor contractors and crew leaders. An additional 9 percent of all layoff

Table A. Industries with the largest mass layoff initial claims in October 2003^p

Industry	T 1 1 .	October peak				
	Initial claims	Year	Initial claims			
Supermarkets and other grocery stores	13,682	2003	13,682			
Temporary help services	11,964	1998	18,760			
Farm labor contractors and crew leaders	5,824	1998	9,617			
Motion picture and video production	5,403	1997	7,692			
Professional employer organizations	3,478	2001	3,523			
Fruit and vegetable canning	3,394	2002	4,500			
Farm machinery and equipment mfg	3,061	1999	3,986			
Automobile manufacturing	2,441	2001	7,563			
Discount department stores	2,310	2002	4,959			
Other postharvest crop activities	2,191	1998	2,529			

p=preliminary.

events and 7 percent of initial claims filed during October were from construction firms, primarily among specialty trade contractors.

Government establishments accounted for 5 percent of events and initial claims filed during the month, particularly in transit and ground passenger transportation. The 7,527 initial claims in government were the most for an October since 1997. The total number of events and initial claims in government from January through October of this year have already exceeded those for all of 2002.

Compared with October 2002, the largest decreases in initial claims were reported in administrative and support services (-5,512) and computer and electronic products manufacturing (-4,562). The largest overthe-year increase in initial claims was in food and beverage stores (+11,257).

Geographic Distribution

Among the four regions, the highest number of initial claims in October due to mass layoffs was reported in the West, 68,376. (See table 3.) Administrative and support services, agriculture and forestry support activities, and food and beverage stores accounted for 37 percent of all initial claims in that region during the month. The Midwest region was next, with 43,432 initial claims, followed by the South, with 29,371, and the Northeast, with 17.061.

The number of initial claimants in mass layoffs declined over the year in three of the four regions, with the largest decrease in the West (-8,687). Eight of the nine geographic divisions had over-the-year decreases in the number of initial claims associated with mass layoffs, with the largest decreases in the Pacific (-8,056) and South Atlantic (-4,549). The West North Central division had the only increase (+8,791).

California recorded the largest number of initial claims filed in mass layoff events this October, 57,322, mostly in administrative and support services and in agriculture and forestry support activities. Pennsylvania reported 9,143 initial claims, followed by Missouri (8,165) and Illinois (7,890). These four states accounted for 53 percent of all layoff events and 52 percent of initial claims for unemployment insurance. (See table 4.)

California registered the largest over-the-year decrease in the number of initial claims (-7,722), followed by South Carolina (-3,849). The largest over-the-year increase occurred in Missouri (+6,927).

From January through October, California reported 409,420 initial claims, 26 percent of the national total	ıl.
The states with the next highest numbers of initial claims were Pennsylvania (93,603), Ohio (85,707), New	
York (78,487), and Texas (78,108).	

Mass Layoffs in November 2003 is scheduled to be released on Tuesday, December 23, 2003.

Technical Note

The Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program is a federal-state program that uses a standardized, automated approach to identifying, describing, and tracking the effects of major job cutbacks, using data from each state's unemployment insurance database. Each month, states report on establishments which have at least 50 initial claims filed against them during a consecutive 5-week period. These establishments then are contacted by the state agency to determine whether these separations lasted 31 days or longer, and, if so, other information concerning the layoff is collected. States report on layoffs lasting more than 1 month on a quarterly basis.

A given month contains an aggregation of the weekly unemployment insurance claims filings for the Sunday through Saturday weeks in that month. All weeks are included for the particular month, except if the first day of the month falls on Saturday. In this case, the week is included in the prior month's tabulations. This means that some months will contain 4 weeks and others 5 weeks, and the number of weeks in a given month may be different from year to year. Therefore,

analysis of over-the-month and over-the-year change should take this calendar effect into consideration.

The MLS program resumed operations in April 1995 after it had been terminated in November 1992 due to lack of funding. Prior to April 1995, monthly layoff statistics were not available.

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

Definitions

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.

Mass layoff event. Fifty or more initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits filed against an establishment during a 5-week period, regardless of duration.

Table 1. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, October 2001 to October 2003

Date	Total ma	ss layoffs		nass layoffs than 30 days	Realization rates ¹		
	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	Events	Initial claimants	
2001							
October	1,831	215,483					
November	2,721	295,956					
December	2,440	268,893					
Fourth Quarter	6,992	780,332	2,697	502,502	38.6	64.4	
2002							
January	2,146	263,777					
February	1,382	138,808					
March	1,460	161,316					
			4 ===	242.422	05.4		
First Quarter	4,988	563,901	1,750	316,489	35.1	56.1	
April	1,506	165,814					
May	1,723	179,799					
June	1,584	162,189					
Second Quarter	4,813	507,802	1,905	353,017	39.6	69.5	
July	2,042	245,294					
August	1,248	128,103					
September	1,062	124,522					
Third Quarter	4,352	497,919	1,383	^r 284,629	31.8	^r 57.2	
October	1,497	171,100					
November	2,153	240,171					
December	2,474	264,158					
Fourth Quarter	6,124	675,429	2,257	^r 421,570	36.9	^r 62.4	
2003							
January	2,315	225,430					
February	1,363	124,965					
March	1,207	113,026					
First Quarter	4,885	463,421	1,700	^r 333,197	34.8	^r 71.9	
April	1,581	161,412					
May	1,703	174,204					
June	1,691	157,552					
Second Quarter	4,975	493,168	^r 2,131	^r 415,316	^r 42.8	^r 84.2	
July	2,087	226,435					
August	1,258	133,839					
September p	868	82,647					
Third Quarter p	4,213	442,921	² 1,375	² 181,793	32.6	41.0	
October ^p	1,523	158,240					

¹ The event realization rate is the percentage of total mass layoff events lasting more than 30 days. The initial claimant realization rate is the percentage of total mass-layoff initial claimants associated with layoffs lasting more than 30 days.

that the number of extended mass layoff events is generally revised upwards by less than 10 percent and the number of initial claimants associated with such events increases by 25-40 percent.

² These quarterly numbers are provisional and will increase as more data on these layoffs become avaliable. Recent experience suggests

^p = preliminary.

r = revised.

Table 2. Industry distribution: Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance

Industry	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance				
·	October 2002	August 2003	September 2003 ^p	October 2003 ^p	October 2002	August 2003	September 2003 ^p	October 2003 ^p	
	2002	2000	2000		2002	2000	2000	2000	
Total ¹	1,497	1,258	868	1,523	171,100	133,839	82,647	158,240	
Total, private	1,448	1,201	799	1,453	165,372	126,266	76,296	150,713	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	178	38	43	188	16,045	2,135	2,382	13,007	
Mining	8	4	4	5	565	283	259	343	
Utilities	6	(²)	(²)	(²)	532	(²)	(²)	(²)	
Construction	116	114	82	143	9,738	7,862	5,205	11,422	
Manufacturing	493	405	271	438	64,655	52,620	31,428	53,741	
Food	84	42	44	96	12,169	5,803	4,145	10,034	
Beverage and tobacco products	8	(²)	(²)	16	477	(²)	(²)	1,237	
Textile mills	24	21	21	9	4,786	7,154	3,510	1,533	
Textile product mills	12	8	(²)	8	1,511	739	(²)	881	
Apparel	18	25	10	25	2,445	2,255	1,212	2,592	
Leather and allied products	5	(²)	(²)	(²)	384	(²)	(²)	(²)	
Wood products	22	21	11	15	2,114	1,773	969	1,163	
Paper	11	13	10	12	968	1,083	834	1,049	
Printing and related support activities	8	4	(²)	11	710	231	(²)	998	
Petroleum and coal products	5	-		(²)	651	_		(²)	
Chemicals	8	7	9	7	598	549	602	546	
Plastics and rubber products	18	24	10	16	1,658	2,203	886	1,390	
Nonmetallic mineral products	12	6	5	13	874	463	420	1,193	
Primary metals	24	23	24	29	3,687	1,988	2,011	3,444	
Fabricated metal products	21	32	5	23	1,722	2,806	826	2,093	
Machinery	47	39	21	35	8,309	6,606	2,073	7,212	
Computer and electronic products	63	34	26	26	6,923	2,675	4,820	2,361	
Electrical equipment and appliances	25	21	9	11	4,879	2,564	1,142	2,493	
Transportation equipment	49	50	31	55	6,856	9,476	4,825	10,229	
Furniture and related products	14	21	11	15	1,749	2,513	1,254	1,995	
Miscellaneous manufacturing	15	11	10	11	1,185	1,351	662	883	
Wholesale trade	23	18	22	22	1,948	1,322	1,808	1,760	
Retail trade	112	99	69	115	15,506	9,980	5,789	21,870	
Transportation and warehousing	41	86	20	37	5,022	9,025	1,723	3,003	
Information	53	51	26	52	9,019	9,114	5,791	7,755	
Finance and insurance	25	41	35	35	2,123	3,113	2,371	2,541	
Real estate and rental and leasing	(²)	4	5	12	(²)	349	382	718	
Professional and technical services	42	41	29	30	3,525	3,775	3,730	2,447	
Management of companies and enterprises	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	
Administrative and waste services	224	168	109	233	26,896	16,242	9,606	21,380	
Educational services	_	7	8	(²)	_	592	634	(²)	
Health care and social assistance	28	32	13	37	1,902	2,427	945	2,407	
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	17	19	19	28	1,263	1,386	1,237	2,039	
Accommodation and food services	58	45	37	62	5,057	3,228	2,623	5,176	
Other services, except public administration	14	22	3	7	908	2,234	183	459	
Unclassified	5	4	1	5	369	259	50	343	
Government	49	57	69	70	5,728	7,573	6,351	7,527	
Federal	9	10	13	20	815	1,287	1,910	1,649	
Stata	14	16	14	16	1,991	1,766	1,417	1,383	
State									

¹ Data were reported by all states and the District of Columbia.

NOTE: Industry data reflect the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2002. Dash represents zero.

 $^{^{\}rm 2}$ Data do not meet BLS or state agency disclosure standards.

^p = preliminary.

Table 3. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance by census region and division

Census region and division	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	October 2002	August 2003	September 2003 ^p	October 2003 ^p	October 2002	August 2003	September 2003 ^p	October 2003 ^p
United States ¹	1,497	1,258	868	1,523	171,100	133,839	82,647	158,240
Northeast	181	220	107	184	20,961	21,272	12,115	17,061
New England Middle Atlantic	38 143	25 195	19 88	16 168	4,694 16,267	2,151 19,121	4,559 7,556	1,157 15,904
South	304	330	196	278	35,515	34,673	19,287	29,371
South Atlantic East South Central West South Central	159 48 97	164 68 98	96 31 69	134 44 100	17,819 6,198 11,498	18,195 8,033 8,445	8,698 4,144 6,445	13,270 5,310 10,791
Midwest	293	239	165	325	37,561	30,872	16,868	43,432
East North Central	238 55	199 40	125 40	264 61	30,761 6,800	25,707 5,165	12,646 4,222	27,841 15,591
West	719	469	400	736	77,063	47,022	34,377	68,376
Mountain	52 667	42 427	30 370	47 689	4,669 72,394	4,080 42,942	2,568 31,809	4,038 64,338

¹ See footnote 1, table 2.

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

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

 $^{^{\}rm p}$ = preliminary.

Table 4. State distribution: Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance

State	Mass layoff events				Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	October 2002	August 2003	September 2003 ^p	October 2003 ^p	October 2002	August 2003	September 2003 ^p	October 2003 ^p
Total ¹	1,497	1,258	868	1,523	171,100	133,839	82,647	158,240
Alabama	17	24	8	13	2,833	3,740	1,164	1,671
Alaska	4	(²)	3	3	301	(²)	185	295
Arizona	16	10	4	8	1,169	703	423	700
Arkansas	10	(²)	3	6	1,117	(²)	268	1,140
California	612	383	345	616	65,044	37,814	29,429	57,322
Colorado	13	(²)	6	8	1,142	(²)	439	581
Connecticut	5	3	4	3	516	237	291	200
Delaware	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	(²)	598	(²)	(²)
District of Columbia		(²)	-	-		(²)		_
Florida	70	80	43	66	4,604	5,554	2,555	4,608
Georgia	35	20	19	23	3,219	2,077	2,130	2,838
Hawaii	10	(²)	3 6	6	800	(²)	196	462
Idaho	5	11	ь	10	708	1,500	463	1,203
Illinois	57	50	41	74	8,676	7,996	4,510	7,890
Indiana	22	29	13	22	3,629	3,478	983	2,118
lowa	12	10	9	18	2,339	1,650	1,108	3,680
Kansas	8	6	6	6	768	775	547	738
Kentucky	21	21	16	23	2,479	2,377	2,259	3,136
Louisiana	12	17	4	12	954	1,215	231	1,045
Maine	4	(²)	_	3	680	(²)	_	180
Maryland	10	5	(2)	4	1,263	422	(²)	256
Massachusetts	21	15	10	9	2,318	1,388	1,047	713
Michigan	39	11	18	42	4,111	2,369	1,861	4,263
Minnesota	17	6	7	17	2,000	505	511	2,845
Mississippi	5 16	8 15	(²) 13	4 18	429 1,238	571 1,521	(²) 1,307	200 8,165
Montana	3	4	(²)	5	327	599	(²)	360
Nebraska	(²)	_ 7	5	(²)	(²)	-	749	(²)
Nevada	11	11	12	10	1,043	915	879	835
New Hampshire	5	3	(²)	(²)	543	195	(²)	(²)
New Jersey	23	33	8	27	2,561	2,708	691	2,906
New Mexico	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	(²)	127	(²)	(²)
New York	41	94	38	44	5,226	10,633	3,384	3,855
North Carolina	12	32	11	19	1,494	6,680	897	2,039
North Dakota	(²)	(²)	_	_	(²)	(²)	_	_
Ohio	` 5 8	` ź4	29	66	7,178	6,389	2,979	7,316
Oklahoma	5	6	5	12	957	603	359	1,614
Oregon	20	27	5	39	3,123	2,447	375	3,784
Pennsylvania	79	68	42	97	8,480	5,780	3,481	9,143
Rhode Island	(²)	(²)	(²)	_	(²)	(²)	(²)	-
South Carolina	19	10	5	7	4,555	870	1,548	706
South Dakota	_	(²)	_	-	_	(²)	_	-
Tennessee	5	15	5	4	457	1,345	608	303
Texas	70	74	57	70	8,470	6,571	5,587	6,992
Utah	(2)	(²)	-	(²)	(2)	(2)	-	(²)
Vermont	(²)	(²)	(2)	-	(²)	(²)	(²)	_
Virginia	8	13	14	14	619	1,887	1,321	1,376
Washington	21	14	14	25	3,126	1,714	1,624	2,475
West Virginia	3		(²)	-	468		(²)	-
Wisconsin	62	55	24	60	7,167	5,475	2,313	6,254
Wyoming	(²)	_	_	3	(²)	_	_	216
Puerto Rico	4	10	7	7	402	1,035	573	567

¹ See footnote 1, table 2.
2 Data do not meet BLS or state agency disclosure standards.

^p = preliminary.