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EXTENDED MASS LAYOFFS IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 2002

In the first quarter of 2002, employers reported 1,669 mass layoff actions that resulted in the separation of 301,181 workers from their jobs for more than 30 days, according to preliminary figures released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Reversing the trend of the previous five quarters, both the total number of layoff events and the number of separations were lower than in the same quarter a year earlier. (See table A.)

Lack of demand for employers' products and services (slack work) was the major reason cited for layoffs in the first quarter, accounting for 25 percent of all events and 58,931 separations. The number of seasonal events was at the lowest first-quarter level since the program began in 1995 and accounted for 21 percent of all events.

Permanent closure of worksites occurred in 20 percent of all events and affected 82,603 workers, up slightly from 81,805 workers a year earlier and the highest first-quarter level on record. Thirty-five percent of the employers with layoffs in the first quarter indicated that they anticipated some type of recall, the smallest proportion on record for a first quarter.

This release uses the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) for the assignment and tabulation of layoff data by industry. Previously, the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system was used. Thus, all industry data in this release differ from data previously published. Additional information on this change is provided in the box on page 6 of this release.

Industry Distribution of Extended Layoffs

Extended mass layoff separations occurred in 498 of the 1,197 detailed industries for which data are available. Manufacturing industries accounted for 39 percent of private-sector layoff events and 38 percent of all separations during January-March 2002. Layoff activity in this sector was primarily concentrated in computer and electronic products (26,597, largely in telephone apparatus and in semiconductor manufacturing), followed by transportation equipment (15,757, mostly in aircraft manufacturing). (See table 1.)

Retail trade accounted for 9 percent of private-sector layoff events and 15 percent of all separations, which were concentrated in general merchandise stores (31,426, mainly in discount department stores). Layoffs in administrative and waste services comprised 9 percent of events and 11 percent of separations and were mostly in temporary help services. Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting accounted for 6 percent of all events and 8 percent of all separations. Layoffs were primarily in agricultural and forestry

Table A. Selected measures of mass layoff activity

Period	Layoff events	Separations	Initial claimants
1998			
January-March	1,320	208,082	247,315
April-June	1,563	391,461	402,276
July-September	1,234	248,054	256,803
October-December ...	1,734	379,976	325,990
1999			
January-March	1,509	277,780	252,122
April-June	1,444	294,968	242,464
July-September	1,097	241,725	189,973
October-December ...	1,625	334,794	287,685
2000			
January-March	1,330	254,646	221,368
April-June	1,271	258,608	231,471
July-September	1,014	230,103	189,250
October-December ^r ...	2,005	427,070	376,611
2001			
January-March ^r	1,765	342,954	340,151
April-June ^r	2,072	481,876	401,294
July-September ^r	1,815	384,403	371,124
October-December ^r ...	2,700	541,410	497,136
2002			
January-March ^p	1,669	301,181	236,891

p=preliminary. r=revised.

support activities, nearly all in farm labor contracting and crew leaders. Layoffs in agriculture were almost entirely due to the end of seasonal work. Cutbacks in construction comprised 11 percent of events and 7 percent of separations and were largely in specialty trade contractors and in heavy and civil engineering construction.

Layoffs in government establishments accounted for 2 percent of all events and 3 percent of all separations, mostly in postal services.

Reasons for Extended Layoff

Layoffs due to internal company restructuring (bankruptcy, business ownership change, financial difficulty, and reorganization) accounted for 28 percent of layoff events and resulted in 103,831 separations. These layoffs were mostly among workers in general merchandise stores and computer and electronic product manufacturing. In the first quarter of 2001, layoff events for these reasons were somewhat lower, accounting for 25 percent of the total, but they involved more workers (111,117). (See table 2.)

Lack of demand for employers' products and services (slack work) accounted for 25 percent of events and resulted in 20 percent of the separations during first quarter 2002, mostly in transportation equipment manufacturing and in computer and electronic product manufacturing.

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

Nature of the recall	Percentage of events				
	I 2001	II 2001	III 2001	IV 2001 ^r	I 2002 ^p
Anticipate a recall.....	46.1	45.0	35.7	49.1	35.4
Timeframe					
Within 6 months.....	79.1	83.9	74.7	80.8	77.0
Within 3 months.....	53.4	52.2	47.4	30.9	46.7
Size					
At least half.....	81.1	88.5	76.5	87.3	85.4
All workers.....	35.2	42.3	29.8	36.2	27.6

p=preliminary.

r=revised.

Twenty-one percent of all events and separations in the first quarter were due to the completion of seasonal work. However, these were the smallest first-quarter proportions for seasonal layoffs since the program began in 1995. These layoffs were most numerous among workers in agricultural and forestry activities (farm labor contractors and crew leaders), crop production (grape vineyards and in nursery and tree production), and food manufacturing (confectionery manufacturing from purchased chocolate).

Recall Expectations

Thirty-five percent of employers reporting a layoff in the first quarter of 2002 indicated they anticipated some type of recall. This compares with 46 percent of the employers anticipating a recall a year earlier and is the smallest such proportion for a first quarter. (See table B.) Last year's 46 percent had been the previous first-quarter low. Prior to that, the proportion of employers anticipating a recall had been nearly 60 percent. The current recall proportion reflects the greater prevalence of layoffs due to reorganizations within the company and financial difficulty situations where recall is unlikely.

Among establishments expecting a recall, most employers expected to recall over one-half of the separated employees and to do so within 6 months. Only 28 percent of such employers expected to extend the offer to all laid-off workers. Most of the employers not expecting a recall were in general merchandise stores, in computer and electronic product manufacturing, and in administration and support services.

Excluding layoff events due to seasonal work (in which 86 percent of the employers expected a recall), employers expected to recall laid-off workers in 22 percent of the events. In layoff events due to internal company restructuring, employers anticipated a recall in only 4 percent of the events.

Size of Extended Layoff

Layoff events during the first quarter continued to be concentrated at the lower end of the layoff-size spectrum, with 64 percent involving fewer than 150 workers. These events, however, accounted for only 30 percent of all separations. (See table C.) Separations involving 500 or more workers also accounted

Table C. Distribution of layoff events by size of layoff, January-March 2002 p

Size	Layoff events		Separations	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	1,669	100.0	301,181	100.0
50-99.....	719	43.1	50,083	16.6
100-149.....	357	21.4	41,554	13.8
150-199.....	194	11.6	32,562	10.8
200-299.....	175	10.5	41,119	13.7
300-499.....	129	7.7	46,372	15.4
500-999.....	68	4.1	43,574	14.5
1,000 or more..	27	1.6	45,917	15.2

p=preliminary.

for 30 percent of all separations, about the same as a year earlier (29 percent). The average size of layoffs (as measured by separations per layoff event) differed widely by industry, ranging from a low of 74 separations in health and personal care stores to a high of 462 in general merchandise stores.

Initial Claimant Characteristics

A total of 236,891 initial claimants for unemployment insurance were associated with mass layoffs in the first quarter of 2002. Of these claimants, 14 percent were black, 42 percent were women, 16 percent were Hispanic, and 15 percent were 55 years of age or older. (See table 3.) Forty percent of claimants were 30 to 44 years of age. Among the civilian labor force for the same period, 12 percent were black, 47 percent were women, 11 percent were Hispanic, and 14 percent were 55 years of age or older. Thirty-eight percent of the civilian labor force were ages 30 to 44.

Geographic Distribution

In the first quarter, the number of separations due to extended mass layoff events was highest in the West (104,103), followed by the South (79,137), the Midwest (71,750), and the Northeast (46,191). (See table 4.) Extended mass layoffs in the West were mainly in agriculture and forestry support activities, administrative and support services, and computer and electronic product manufacturing.

Three of the four regions reported over-the-year decreases in separations, with the largest decrease occurring in the Midwest (-23,675). Only the Northeast region had an over-the-year increase in separations in the first quarter (+11,559). Six of the nine geographic divisions reported over-the-year declines in laid-off workers, with the largest declines in the East North Central, Pacific, and West South Central divisions. Separations rose in the Middle Atlantic, East South Central, and New England divisions.

Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, the largest number of worker separations occurred in California (65,628), followed by Illinois (33,656). These two states accounted for 31 percent of total layoff events and 33 percent of the separations during the first quarter of 2002. They were followed by Florida (17,232), Pennsylvania (17,031), and Texas (15,523). (See table 5.) After excluding the substantial impact of seasonal work, California still reported the most laid-off workers (42,370), largely due to layoffs in administrative and support services and computer and electronic products manufacturing.

Table D. Extended mass layoff events due to September 11, 2001, attacks

Weeks ending	Number of events ^p	Number of separations ^p
September 15-October 13	285	87,740
October 20-November 17	96	24,345
November 24-December 15	22	2,426
December 22-January 12	25	6,958
January 19-February 9	25	5,054
February 16-March 9	7	863
March 16-March 30	2	1,370
Total	462	128,756

p=preliminary.

Over the year, the largest decreases in laid-off workers occurred in California (-15,199), Texas (-14,542), and Michigan (-12,737). The largest increases occurred in Alabama (+4,600), Washington (+4,490), and New Jersey (+4,350).

Impact of September 11 Attacks

After the attacks of September 11, 2001, BLS added a new code for “reason for the layoff,” “non-natural disaster,” for use in the reporting of extended mass layoffs (those lasting more than 30 days). This allows for the identification of workers separated from companies as a direct or indirect effect of situations such as the September 11 attacks. Layoffs indirectly attributed to the September 11 disasters include those in establishments outside of the immediate areas in and around the World Trade Center in New York City (for example, airlines and hotels and motels). Reports for the weeks ended September 15, 2001, through March 30, 2002, show that there were 462 events involving 128,756 workers, directly or indirectly attributed to the attacks. (See table D.) The impact of the September 11th attacks was most pronounced during the month immediately following the attacks, when 62 percent of the events and 68 percent of the worker separations occurred.

Thirty-three states reported extended mass layoff activity related in some way to the September 11 incidents. (See table 6.) Fifty-two percent of these events and 53 percent of these separations occurred in just five states—California, Nevada, Illinois, New York, and Texas. Among the workers laid off because of the terrorist attacks, 38 percent, or 48,792 workers, had been employed in the air transportation industry. (See table 7.) An additional 23 percent (30,062 workers) had been employed in accommodations. Among employers expecting a recall, 36 percent indicated that they would likely recall at least a portion of the laid-off workers within three months. Although over one-third of the September 11-related layoff events involved fewer than 100 workers, nearly two-fifths of the separated workers were in layoffs of 1,000 or more workers.

Note

The quarterly series on extended mass layoffs cover layoffs of at least 31-days duration that involve 50 or more individuals from a single establishment filing initial claims for unemployment insurance during a consecutive 5-week period. Approximately 30 days after a mass layoff is triggered at an establishment, the employer is contacted for additional information. Data for the first quarter are preliminary and subject to revision. This release also includes revised data for previous quarters. Data are not seasonally adjusted,

but survey data suggest that there is a seasonal pattern to layoffs. Thus, comparisons between consecutive quarters should not be used as an indicator of trend. For additional information about the program, see the Technical Note.

The report on Mass Layoffs in April 2002 will be issued on Thursday, May 30, 2002.

Change in Industry Classification System

Beginning with the release of January 2002 Mass Layoff monthly data, on February 28, 2002, the Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program implemented the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) as the basis for the assignment and tabulation of economic data by industry. NAICS is the product of a cooperative effort on the part of the statistical agencies of the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Due to differences in NAICS and the previously used Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) structures, data by industry for 2002 will not be comparable to the SIC-based data for earlier years. However, the monthly mass layoff and quarterly extended mass layoff historical industry series from April 1995 through December 2001 are available on both SIC and NAICS bases.

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

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

Technical Note

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

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Industry	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	I 2001 ^f	IV 2001 ^f	I 2002 ^p	I 2001 ^f	IV 2001 ^f	I 2002 ^p	I 2001 ^f	IV 2001 ^f	I 2002 ^p
Total ¹	1,765	2,700	1,669	342,954	541,410	301,181	340,151	497,136	236,891
Total, private	1,738	2,653	1,633	337,735	526,184	292,650	335,206	485,874	230,554
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	192	278	93	33,564	66,941	22,136	28,730	34,804	9,597
Mining	11	34	26	2,617	5,590	4,025	2,255	5,749	3,641
Utilities	5	7	(²)	781	1,127	(²)	891	1,479	(²)
Construction	146	459	187	21,913	65,449	19,953	22,096	67,919	20,574
Manufacturing	793	961	636	150,258	185,596	111,478	164,361	202,225	95,065
Food	92	114	67	17,182	29,833	11,619	18,079	22,698	9,485
Beverage and tobacco products	11	14	6	3,433	2,052	1,106	2,324	1,500	643
Textile mills	25	25	20	6,172	5,715	2,917	6,788	5,699	2,586
Textile product mills	7	8	(²)	1,138	952	(²)	1,548	1,385	(²)
Apparel	35	53	45	5,289	9,653	10,584	4,597	8,450	8,977
Leather and allied products	5	10	(²)	1,449	1,713	(²)	904	1,574	(²)
Wood products	27	36	17	3,533	4,022	1,960	3,634	6,636	3,184
Paper	20	25	13	4,364	3,535	1,784	4,043	3,445	1,533
Printing and related support activities	23	18	20	3,753	2,333	3,643	3,988	2,196	2,515
Petroleum and coal products	4	15	(²)	705	2,397	(²)	482	2,240	(²)
Chemicals	17	15	22	2,497	2,338	3,253	1,994	1,752	1,989
Plastics and rubber products	36	35	20	4,804	5,912	1,883	4,706	7,631	1,542
Nonmetallic mineral products	15	42	24	1,648	8,796	3,360	1,629	8,691	2,589
Primary metals	55	56	29	12,299	16,812	6,249	12,184	20,233	6,680
Fabricated metal products	60	58	51	8,687	7,303	5,418	9,025	9,442	5,124
Machinery	60	78	40	8,636	10,968	4,443	9,248	18,200	4,090
Computer and electronic products	104	151	118	23,571	27,984	26,597	27,131	28,943	19,751
Electrical equipment and appliances	30	35	22	5,783	8,839	3,655	8,911	10,077	3,804
Transportation equipment	101	117	68	25,772	25,749	15,757	34,755	31,654	15,056
Furniture and related products	37	34	27	5,139	5,360	3,241	5,145	6,170	3,245
Miscellaneous manufacturing	29	22	17	4,404	3,330	3,096	3,246	3,609	1,454
Wholesale trade	33	43	35	8,665	4,650	4,546	4,480	4,642	3,292
Retail trade	148	112	149	43,956	38,694	44,280	36,024	30,346	24,955
Transportation and warehousing	57	100	62	10,024	26,575	11,043	8,729	21,644	8,701
Information	62	92	61	10,827	16,981	8,263	8,411	20,317	8,532
Finance and insurance	24	57	53	4,063	9,602	8,443	4,006	8,800	6,625
Real estate and rental and leasing	4	18	(²)	798	3,057	(²)	636	2,114	(²)
Professional and technical services	38	78	62	5,881	11,586	7,783	5,657	11,478	6,316
Management of companies and enterprises	5	(²)	6	991	(²)	1,425	855	(²)	1,442
Administrative and waste services	147	199	155	31,122	45,892	32,132	35,435	41,029	28,267
Educational services	5	(²)	(²)	724	(²)	(²)	485	(²)	(²)
Health care and social assistance	12	21	18	1,531	5,344	2,995	1,129	3,477	1,424
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	14	43	16	1,530	9,869	3,114	1,742	6,518	1,641
Accommodation and food services	29	110	50	4,961	22,061	7,874	6,392	17,618	7,918
Other services, except public administration	7	16	7	1,179	2,479	1,367	1,108	2,187	1,032
Unclassified	6	18	7	2,350	3,505	901	1,784	2,720	727
Government	27	47	36	5,219	15,226	8,531	4,945	11,262	6,337
Federal	16	10	15	3,195	2,182	3,991	2,741	2,764	2,538
State	4	18	11	871	5,683	2,583	890	4,282	2,307
Local	7	19	10	1,153	7,361	1,957	1,314	4,216	1,492

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

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

^p = preliminary.

^f = revised.

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

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

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

Reason for separation	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	I 2001 ^f	IV 2001 ^f	I 2002 ^p	I 2001 ^f	IV 2001 ^f	I 2002 ^p	I 2001 ^f	IV 2001 ^f	I 2002 ^p
Total, all reasons ¹	1,765	2,700	1,669	342,954	541,410	301,181	340,151	497,136	236,891
Automation	5	3	(²)	799	343	(²)	777	889	(²)
Bankruptcy	76	74	55	28,231	26,491	19,461	16,093	20,030	9,702
Business ownership change	46	57	70	11,805	16,797	15,476	11,744	9,690	7,244
Contract cancellation	41	51	47	7,374	8,376	6,933	6,042	9,052	4,836
Contract completed	210	169	177	39,630	35,766	27,799	44,474	32,913	30,077
Domestic relocation	17	23	31	2,218	4,781	4,447	2,272	3,396	3,881
Energy-related	7	(²)	(²)	3,208	(²)	(²)	1,338	(²)	(²)
Environment-related	(²)	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	684	(²)	(²)	542
Financial difficulty	138	181	119	31,255	38,060	21,774	32,029	33,997	17,819
Import competition	30	41	20	7,239	7,394	3,615	6,308	7,563	2,739
Labor dispute	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	555	(²)	(²)	240	(²)
Material shortage	4	(²)	(²)	297	(²)	(²)	523	(²)	(²)
Model changeover	4	-	(²)	490	-	(²)	2,979	-	(²)
Natural disaster	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-
Non-natural disaster	(³)	7	(²)	(³)	1,511	(²)	(³)	699	(²)
Overseas relocation	19	24	16	2,565	4,568	4,853	1,979	3,709	3,497
Plant or machine repair	7	3	4	1,165	364	473	1,352	877	364
Product line discontinued	15	11	13	3,780	1,718	1,323	4,239	1,414	1,241
Reorganization within company	186	191	227	39,826	38,870	47,120	37,284	33,643	32,534
Seasonal work	424	992	343	76,302	207,087	64,303	69,933	154,322	41,031
Slack work	366	669	418	56,208	112,147	58,931	70,609	142,108	61,246
Vacation period	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-
Weather-related	19	20	9	1,541	2,249	1,253	2,031	3,109	1,695
Other	72	111	50	16,339	20,303	5,879	15,409	24,104	7,591
Not reported	75	62	59	12,057	12,855	14,462	12,261	14,306	9,003

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

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

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

^p = preliminary.

^f = revised.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 3. State and selected claimant characteristics: Extended mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, fourth quarter, 2001 and first quarter, 2002

State	Layoff events		Total initial claimants		Percent of total							
					Black		Hispanic origin		Women		Persons age 55 and over	
	IV 2001 ^r	I 2002 ^p	IV 2001 ^r	I 2002 ^p	IV 2001 ^r	I 2002 ^p	IV 2001 ^r	I 2002 ^p	IV 2001 ^r	I 2002 ^p	IV 2001 ^r	I 2002 ^p
Total ¹	2,700	1,669	497,136	236,891	11.7	14.3	18.1	16.4	35.9	42.0	12.9	14.6
Alabama	28	34	6,505	8,141	25.3	26.1	3.8	4.7	24.7	56.0	13.9	17.8
Alaska	5	4	580	303	2.1	3.0	2.1	1.7	10.9	44.6	13.3	8.9
Arizona	25	17	4,300	2,670	5.7	2.8	20.9	42.4	40.9	29.7	13.5	20.5
Arkansas	6	4	711	557	30.2	37.0	.7	.4	57.7	56.0	11.3	13.5
California	588	355	93,932	40,991	4.6	6.3	53.5	39.0	41.5	40.7	11.2	12.7
Colorado	46	24	6,894	2,713	3.9	7.0	22.8	14.5	37.0	44.0	12.0	14.4
Connecticut	23	10	2,860	1,281	10.9	20.0	4.7	14.2	32.3	52.5	17.6	13.4
Delaware	3	-	359	-	23.7	-	2.2	-	22.0	-	11.4	-
District of Columbia	(²)	4	(²)	972	18.9	47.0	2.1	5.3	28.4	49.6	21.1	11.6
Florida	137	96	21,544	13,984	22.2	19.9	26.4	21.3	47.9	46.9	14.8	17.7
Georgia	21	14	4,545	1,754	44.3	56.6	1.3	1.0	50.1	48.9	13.8	10.9
Hawaii	17	7	2,372	1,228	1.6	.2	27.0	56.8	40.4	68.6	11.5	23.9
Idaho	17	4	2,017	248	.7	-	7.3	.8	20.7	21.4	14.4	9.7
Illinois	254	158	44,782	21,552	18.1	22.3	16.3	13.2	30.2	42.0	12.1	13.5
Indiana	72	29	15,689	3,216	10.0	5.0	5.2	9.1	29.2	33.2	14.9	12.7
Iowa	50	9	9,214	1,506	1.1	1.3	2.3	3.5	29.0	68.9	12.5	16.6
Kansas	13	8	6,265	895	8.4	12.5	5.7	1.7	32.6	45.5	11.0	13.4
Kentucky	32	24	5,823	2,003	8.6	5.4	.7	.2	54.0	41.3	15.8	14.1
Louisiana	27	20	3,195	2,564	40.5	41.9	3.7	3.5	26.9	27.8	12.6	9.8
Maine	16	8	2,714	1,289	.4	.1	-	.3	31.1	46.2	14.7	13.3
Maryland	19	15	2,812	1,807	49.3	39.6	.4	1.2	43.2	46.1	12.6	14.5
Massachusetts	78	40	15,240	5,003	6.9	5.7	3.7	.4	43.5	45.4	15.4	14.3
Michigan	108	41	22,064	6,078	13.0	15.7	7.0	3.5	32.8	40.8	10.9	13.7
Minnesota	98	41	13,717	4,952	1.3	4.7	5.2	2.8	18.0	32.0	12.4	14.0
Mississippi	18	14	2,045	1,375	48.7	74.7	1.1	.7	58.4	60.1	12.6	14.1
Missouri	45	26	6,133	2,595	11.7	11.8	1.1	2.0	40.6	45.3	19.3	15.8
Montana	7	5	1,056	467	.4	.2	1.9	2.1	18.8	27.8	13.4	16.3
Nebraska	(²)	5	(²)	614	5.6	12.9	4.5	12.2	29.2	41.9	3.4	16.6
Nevada	27	26	3,884	4,251	8.7	9.7	20.6	26.5	48.8	54.9	15.1	15.9
New Hampshire	6	5	1,638	658	1.0	2.0	1.5	3.0	40.0	43.5	14.0	18.1
New Jersey	56	44	10,919	7,050	16.3	17.5	20.4	14.5	46.5	48.8	19.2	20.4
New Mexico	6	5	782	750	2.2	1.7	63.4	64.7	44.5	16.4	13.3	17.3
New York	118	47	17,508	6,309	4.6	2.3	4.3	2.7	42.3	40.8	12.8	12.9
North Carolina	63	49	11,822	6,744	33.2	34.6	2.9	3.5	44.0	52.3	10.9	16.6
North Dakota	9	(²)	1,463	(²)	.2	-	1.8	-	20.4	76.6	9.4	25.0
Ohio	138	84	26,886	10,641	11.0	11.4	3.0	2.0	21.4	27.4	13.5	16.0
Oklahoma	11	8	3,371	1,382	8.0	13.5	3.2	12.7	26.4	20.0	9.2	18.2
Oregon	39	26	7,950	4,731	1.7	2.1	15.0	14.0	35.0	39.6	12.5	16.1
Pennsylvania	95	74	31,169	14,893	6.1	8.2	1.3	1.5	27.4	37.0	15.7	19.3
Rhode Island	6	7	555	665	5.2	3.2	24.1	23.5	55.5	48.7	16.4	13.1
South Carolina	16	12	5,876	1,878	60.7	31.0	.2	.3	41.5	37.2	.9	2.4
South Dakota	-	(²)	-	(²)	-	3.1	-	10.7	-	31.1	-	6.6
Tennessee	25	27	3,949	2,637	24.1	13.6	.1	-	32.6	45.7	13.6	15.9
Texas	103	95	22,826	20,270	17.5	18.9	25.6	34.1	43.2	41.5	9.9	10.7
Utah	22	13	4,129	1,548	1.0	2.4	7.0	9.4	32.1	37.0	12.8	12.7
Vermont	3	5	321	563	.6	1.4	-	1.4	27.7	26.8	15.3	16.3
Virginia	30	30	7,628	4,260	34.8	47.1	1.5	1.2	34.2	60.0	15.5	15.1
Washington	61	51	12,712	10,272	3.8	4.3	19.0	13.0	35.6	35.0	13.6	14.7
West Virginia	(²)	7	(²)	655	-	-	-	-	16.1	49.6	15.6	13.4
Wisconsin	109	34	23,978	5,519	3.6	4.7	10.6	1.9	30.7	40.3	14.8	13.9
Wyoming	-	(²)	-	(²)	-	-	-	34.6	-	24.0	-	14.4
Puerto Rico	23	15	4,354	2,006	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	57.1	47.4	6.3	11.4

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

³ Data are not available.

^p = preliminary.

^r = revised.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

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

Census region and division	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	I 2001 ^f	IV 2001 ^f	I 2002 ^p	I 2001 ^f	IV 2001 ^f	I 2002 ^p	I 2001 ^f	IV 2001 ^f	I 2002 ^p
United States ¹	1,765	2,700	1,669	342,954	541,410	301,181	340,151	497,136	236,891
Northeast	217	401	240	34,632	81,954	46,191	45,878	82,924	37,711
New England	59	132	75	11,430	31,588	13,926	9,186	23,328	9,459
Middle Atlantic	158	269	165	23,202	50,366	32,265	36,692	59,596	28,252
South	415	542	453	91,924	102,445	79,137	89,967	103,324	70,983
South Atlantic	215	292	227	44,097	59,847	39,630	43,897	54,899	32,054
East South Central	72	103	99	13,120	19,216	17,569	11,432	18,322	14,156
West South Central	128	147	127	34,707	23,382	21,938	34,638	30,103	24,773
Midwest	500	897	438	95,425	168,496	71,750	96,955	170,280	57,921
East North Central	425	681	346	80,193	132,611	58,502	81,338	133,399	47,006
West North Central	75	216	92	15,232	35,885	13,248	15,617	36,881	10,915
West	633	860	538	120,973	188,515	104,103	107,351	140,608	70,276
Mountain	88	150	95	18,390	30,635	18,063	14,055	23,062	12,751
Pacific	545	710	443	102,583	157,880	86,040	93,296	117,546	57,525

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

^p = preliminary.

^f = revised.

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

West Virginia; East South Central: Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and

Tennessee; West South Central: Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and

Texas; East North Central: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin;

West North Central: Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North

Dakota, and South Dakota; Mountain: Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana,

Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; and Pacific: Alaska, California,

Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington.

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

State	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	I 2001 ^f	IV 2001 ^f	I 2002 ^p	I 2001 ^f	IV 2001 ^f	I 2002 ^p	I 2001 ^f	IV 2001 ^f	I 2002 ^p
Total ¹	1,765	2,700	1,669	342,954	541,410	301,181	340,151	497,136	236,891
Alabama	20	28	34	3,974	6,754	8,574	3,133	6,505	8,141
Alaska	(²)	5	4	(²)	1,047	303	(²)	580	303
Arizona	32	25	17	7,899	3,747	3,426	6,759	4,300	2,670
Arkansas	8	6	4	2,168	1,758	868	1,270	711	557
California	445	588	355	80,827	126,973	65,628	75,642	93,932	40,991
Colorado	16	46	24	2,422	7,349	4,361	1,829	6,894	2,713
Connecticut	11	23	10	2,531	3,976	1,769	1,802	2,860	1,281
Delaware	-	3	-	-	359	-	-	359	-
District of Columbia	7	(²)	4	1,186	(²)	972	1,186	(²)	972
Florida	118	137	96	22,141	21,666	17,232	23,988	21,544	13,984
Georgia	14	21	14	2,279	10,998	2,781	1,623	4,545	1,754
Hawaii	6	17	7	570	2,165	593	590	2,372	1,228
Idaho	11	17	4	1,593	2,887	307	1,267	2,017	248
Illinois	138	254	158	30,401	55,229	33,656	23,477	44,782	21,552
Indiana	42	72	29	8,167	12,389	3,490	8,450	15,689	3,216
Iowa	17	50	9	2,390	6,327	1,399	2,947	9,214	1,506
Kansas	11	13	8	3,680	6,482	1,191	4,199	6,265	895
Kentucky	18	32	24	2,187	6,189	2,666	3,037	5,823	2,003
Louisiana	12	27	20	1,327	4,321	4,232	1,362	3,195	2,564
Maine	7	16	8	1,796	5,103	1,930	1,028	2,714	1,289
Maryland	4	19	15	3,161	3,840	2,456	984	2,812	1,807
Massachusetts	30	78	40	4,707	19,373	8,099	4,640	15,240	5,003
Michigan	101	108	41	16,981	14,534	4,244	24,593	22,064	6,078
Minnesota	34	98	41	7,172	14,693	6,085	7,211	13,717	4,952
Mississippi	18	18	14	3,514	2,386	2,003	2,431	2,045	1,375
Missouri	10	45	26	1,708	6,748	3,408	864	6,133	2,595
Montana	4	7	5	252	2,118	696	321	1,056	467
Nebraska	(²)	(²)	5	(²)	(²)	670	(²)	(²)	614
Nevada	6	27	26	1,859	7,177	4,526	921	3,884	4,251
New Hampshire	5	6	5	1,231	1,945	675	738	1,638	658
New Jersey	25	56	44	3,604	9,566	7,954	4,024	10,919	7,050
New Mexico	4	6	5	516	1,568	1,133	475	782	750
New York	47	118	47	6,423	21,798	7,280	6,031	17,508	6,309
North Carolina	39	63	49	8,958	14,362	9,577	7,067	11,822	6,744
North Dakota	-	9	(²)	-	1,546	(²)	-	1,463	(²)
Ohio	99	138	84	16,035	23,077	12,323	15,735	26,886	10,641
Oklahoma	7	11	8	1,147	2,145	1,315	1,019	3,371	1,382
Oregon	57	39	26	11,169	8,619	5,098	11,169	7,950	4,731
Pennsylvania	86	95	74	13,175	19,002	17,031	26,637	31,169	14,893
Rhode Island	5	6	7	965	870	665	877	555	665
South Carolina	7	16	12	1,074	1,551	916	3,294	5,876	1,878
South Dakota	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)
Tennessee	16	25	27	3,445	3,887	4,326	2,831	3,949	2,637
Texas	101	103	95	30,065	15,158	15,523	30,987	22,826	20,270
Utah	14	22	13	3,770	5,789	3,510	2,404	4,129	1,548
Vermont	(²)	3	5	(²)	321	788	(²)	321	563
Virginia	23	30	30	4,897	6,758	5,019	5,354	7,628	4,260
Washington	36	61	51	9,928	19,076	14,418	5,806	12,712	10,272
West Virginia	3	(²)	7	401	(²)	677	401	(²)	655
Wisconsin	45	109	34	8,609	27,382	4,789	9,083	23,978	5,519
Wyoming	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)
Puerto Rico	21	23	15	2,791	4,691	2,109	3,395	4,354	2,006

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

^f = revised.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

^p = preliminary.

Table 6. State distribution: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance directly and indirectly attributed to the September 11 terrorist attacks, weeks ending September 15, 2001-March 30, 2002

State	Layoff events ^P	Separations ^P	Initial claimants for unemployment insurance ^P
Total	462	128,756	122,777
Alabama	-	-	-
Alaska	-	-	-
Arizona	5	505	555
Arkansas	-	-	-
California	106	22,184	23,084
Colorado	5	1,624	1,672
Connecticut	5	1,066	514
Delaware	-	-	-
District of Columbia	-	-	-
Florida	58	7,058	8,437
Georgia	5	4,141	1,142
Hawaii	30	3,958	7,077
Idaho	-	-	-
Illinois	22	11,432	7,901
Indiana	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Iowa	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Kansas	3	2,628	2,798
Kentucky	5	417	437
Louisiana	8	1,888	1,070
Maine	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Maryland	5	1,695	1,092
Massachusetts	14	3,679	3,459
Michigan	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Minnesota	5	5,979	4,236
Mississippi	-	-	-
Missouri	3	500	581
Montana	-	-	-
Nebraska	-	-	-
Nevada	42	14,943	17,681
New Hampshire	-	-	-
New Jersey	10	1,740	1,800
New Mexico	-	-	-
New York	47	10,765	7,805
North Carolina	9	5,522	3,780
North Dakota	3	515	516
Ohio	6	768	943
Oklahoma	4	367	771
Oregon	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Pennsylvania	4	962	4,582
Rhode Island	-	-	-
South Carolina	-	-	-
South Dakota	-	-	-
Tennessee	6	1,280	1,764
Texas	23	9,064	7,511
Utah	4	870	436
Vermont	-	-	-
Virginia	6	1,584	967
Washington	11	8,886	6,936
West Virginia	-	-	-
Wisconsin	-	-	-
Wyoming	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	4	583	453

¹ Data do not meet BLS or State agency disclosure standards.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

^P = preliminary.

Table 7. Industry distribution: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance directly and indirectly related to the September 11 terrorist attacks, weeks ending September 15, 2001-March 30, 2002

Industry	Layoff events ^p	Separations ^p	Initial claimants for unemployment insurance ^p
Total	462	128,756	122,777
Total, private	460	128,356	122,531
Mining	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Construction	6	627	738
Manufacturing	74	22,854	22,175
Wholesale trade	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Retail trade	10	1,333	1,935
Transportation and warehousing	104	53,141	41,620
Information	9	1,401	3,319
Finance and insurance	7	1,111	1,207
Real estate and rental and leasing	12	1,378	1,084
Professional and technical services	3	380	203
Management of companies and enterprises	3	634	651
Administrative and waste services	44	5,459	5,294
Health care and social assistance	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	5	704	472
Accommodation and food services	169	37,493	41,775
Other services, except public administration	4	819	624
Unclassified	5	569	1,007
Government	2	400	246

¹ Data do not meet BLS or State agency disclosure standards.

^p = preliminary.