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EXTENDED MASS LAYOFFS IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 2003

In the first quarter of 2003, 1,508 mass layoff actions were taken by employers that resulted in the separation of 272,133 workers from their jobs for at least 31 days, according to preliminary figures released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Both the total number of layoff events and the number of separations were lower than in January-March 2002 and were the lowest for the first quarter since 2000. (See table A.) The decline from first quarter 2002 was most notable in administrative and support services, general merchandise stores, and computer and electronic products manufacturing.

The completion of seasonal work accounted for 26 percent of all events and 76,203 separations during the period. Layoffs due to internal company restructuring accounted for 23 percent of events and resulted in 77,977 separations, both lower than a year earlier. Permanent closure of worksites occurred in 14 percent of all events and affected 50,894 workers. A year earlier, such closures occurred in 20 percent of all events and affected 92,795 workers. Forty-one percent of the employers with layoffs in the first quarter indicated that they anticipated some type of recall, higher than a year ago (35 percent).

Industry Distribution of Extended Layoffs

Extended mass layoff separations occurred in 468 of the 1,197 detailed industries for which data are available. Manufacturing industries accounted for 36 percent of private-sector layoff events and 32 percent of separations during January-March 2003. The 84,296 worker separations were the lowest for a first quarter since 1998. Separations in this sector were concentrated in computer and electronic products (15,634, mostly in semiconductors and related devices), followed by transportation equipment (11,262, mainly in automobiles and aircraft) and food manufacturing (11,245, largely in the highly seasonal fruit and vegetable canning industry). (See table 1.) The level and proportion of first-quarter layoff events and separations in manufacturing have declined substantially since the 2001 peak for the January-March period.

Retail trade accounted for 9 percent of private-sector layoff events and 14 percent of separations, with the layoff activity concentrated in general merchandise stores. Layoffs in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting comprised 9 percent of events and 12 percent of separations, mostly among farm labor contractors. Layoffs in construction accounted for 14 percent of events and 10 percent of separations, mainly among specialty trade contractors. The administrative and waste services sector accounted for an additional 10 percent of events and 9 percent of separations during the quarter, primarily from temporary help services.

Layoffs in government establishments accounted for 3 percent of all events and separations, mostly from executive, legislative, and general government agencies and the postal service.

Table A. Selected measures of extended mass layoff activity

Period	Layoff events	Separations	Initial claimants
1999			
January-March	1,509	277,780	252,122
April-June		294,968	242,464
July-September	1,097	241,725	189,973
October-December	1,625	334,794	287,685
2000			
January-March	1,330	254,646	221,368
April-June	1,271	258,608	231,471
July-September	1,014	230,103	189,250
October-December	2,005	427,070	376,611
2001	•		·
January-March	1,765	342,954	340,210
April-June	2,072	481,886	401,270
July-September	1,815	384,403	370,942
October-December r	2,698	542,284	502,724
2002			
January-March ^r	1,747	333,097	315,781
April-June ^r	1,905	432,914	352,807
July-September ¹	1,382	310,347	278,483
October-December r	2,259	468,982	421,669
2003			
January-March ^p	1,508	272,133	210,674

p=preliminary.

r=revised.

Reasons for Extended Layoff

Layoffs due to the completion of seasonal work accounted for 26 percent of the extended layoff events and resulted in 76,203 separations in the first quarter. (See table 2.) Seasonal layoffs were most numerous among workers in agriculture and forestry support services (largely among farm labor contractors) and crop production (mostly in grape vineyards).

Internal company restructuring (bankruptcy, business ownership change, financial difficulty, and reorganization) accounted for 23 percent of layoff events and resulted in 77,997 separations. These layoffs were mostly among workers in general merchandise stores.

Lack of demand for products and services (slack work) accounted for 17 percent of events and resulted in 35,107 separations during the first quarter, mostly in computer and electronic products manufacturing and in transportation equipment manufacturing.

Recall Expectations

Forty-one percent of employers reporting an extended layoff in the first quarter of 2003 indicated they anticipated some type of recall. This compares with 35 percent of the employers anticipating a recall a year earlier. (See table B.) Most of the employers not expecting a recall were in general merchandise stores, computer and electronic products manufacturing, and administrative and support services.

Table B. Summary of employer expectations of a recall from extended layoff, first quarter 2002–first quarter 2003

Percentage of events										
Nature of the recall	I 2002	II 2002	III 2002	IV 2002 ^r	I 2003 ^p					
Anticipate a recall	35.3	52.8	36.4	55.7	41.2					
Timeframe										
Within 6 months Within 3 months	77.3 46.5	82.0 57.4	77.5 51.5	78.8 32.6	74.2 46.3					
Size										
At least halfAll workers	84.9 27.7	91.3 42.8	82.5 32.6	86.7 37.4	79.7 29.3					

p=preliminary.

r=revised.

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

Excluding layoff events due to seasonal work and vacation period (in which 88 percent of the employers expected a recall), employers expected to recall laid-off workers in 25 percent of the events. In layoff events due to internal company restructuring, employers anticipated a recall in only 6 percent of the events.

Size of Extended Layoff

Layoff events during the first quarter continued to be concentrated at the lower end of the extended lay-off-size spectrum, with 64 percent involving fewer than 150 workers. These events, however, accounted for only 31 percent of all separations. (See table C.) Separations involving 500 or more workers accounted for 29 percent of all separations, down slightly from 32 percent a year earlier. The average size of layoffs (as measured by separations per layoff event) differed widely by industry, ranging from a low of 71 separations in miscellaneous store retailers to a high of 527 in warehousing and storage.

Initial Claimant Characteristics

A total of 210,674 initial claimants for unemployment insurance were associated with extended mass layoffs in the first quarter of 2003. Of these claimants, 13 percent were black, 38 percent were women, 19 percent were Hispanic, and 14 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, 11 percent were black, 47 percent were women, 13 percent were Hispanic, and 15 percent were 55 years of age or older. Thirty-seven percent of the civilian labor force were ages 30 to 44.

Table C. Distribution of extended layoff events by size of layoff, January-March 2003_p

~·	Layof	f events	Separations				
Size	Number	Percent	Number	Percent			
Total	1,508	100.0	272,133	100.0			
50-99	634	42.0	44,812	16.5			
100-149	333	22.1	38,449	14.1			
150-199	176	11.7	29,677	10.9			
200-299	174	11.5	40,550	14.9			
300-499	110	7.3	39,436	14.5			
500-999	50	3.3	31,401	11.5			
1,000 or more	31	2.1	47,808	17.6			

p=preliminary.

Geographic Distribution

In the first quarter, the number of separations due to extended mass layoff events was highest in the West (98,030), followed by the Midwest (68,658), the South (64,754), and the Northeast (40,691). (See table 4.) Extended mass layoffs in the West were mainly agriculture related.

All four regions reported over-the-year decreases in separations, with the largest decrease occurring in the South (-23,923), closely followed by the West (-20,857). Six of the nine geographic divisions reported over-the-year declines in laid-off workers, with the largest decline in the South Atlantic division. This was followed closely by declines in the Mountain, East South Central, and Middle Atlantic divisions.

Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, the largest number of worker separations occurred in California (67,087), followed by Illinois (29,995). These two states accounted for 31 percent of total layoff events and 36 percent of the separations during the first quarter of 2003. They were followed by Texas (18,236), New York (14,203), Florida (11,487), North Carolina (11,050), and Washington (10,579). (See table 5.) After excluding the substantial impact of seasonal work, California still reported the most laid-off workers (35,777), largely due to layoffs in computer and electronic products manufacturing, general merchandise stores, and administrative and support services.

Over the year, Florida reported the greatest decrease in laid-off workers (-12,206), followed by Pennsylvania (-9,698) and Alabama (-8,406). The largest increase occurred in New York (+4,366).

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 May 2003 will be issued on Thursday, June 26, 2003.

Technical Note

The Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program is a federalstate 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, 2002 and 2003

Industry		Layoff events	5		Separation	s	Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
·	1	IVr	 p	1	IV	1	1	IV	I	
	2002 ^r	2002 ^r	2003 ^p	2002 ^r	2002 ^r	2003 ^p	2002 ^r	2002 ^r	2003 ^p	
Total ¹	1,747	2,259	1,508	333,097	468,982	272,133	315,781	421,669	210,674	
Total, private	1,712	2,204	1,458	324,272	450,141	265,208	308,319	409,983	204,494	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting Mining	103 29	285 24	128 17	25,535 4,217	77,538 3,054	31,954 2,255	15,951 4,061	40,510 2,960	15,767 2,530	
Utilities	(²)	7	6	(²)	1,539	808	(²)	950	533	
Construction	195	463	211	21,739	68,259	26,098	27,552	72,875	24,229	
Manufacturing	660	736	525	116,996	142,034	84,296	117,412	150,803	73,142	
Food	69	124	69	12,363	31,738	11,245	12,371	25,350	9,777	
Beverage and tobacco products	6	6	8	1,108	941	922	749	1,228	658	
Textile mills	21	24	9	3,397	4,121	1,697	3,400	5,118	1,402	
Textile product mills	4	11	5	410	3,479	459	385	3,675	503	
Apparel	45	32	20	10,594	5,395	4,342	9,914	5,021	2,770	
Leather and allied products	4	8	_	322	860	-	392	1,006	-	
Wood products	18	38	30	2,079	5,760	3,870	3,512	5,960	3,552	
Paper	15	19	12	2,135	3,133	2,474	1,891	2,721	2,335	
Printing and related support activities	22	8	11	3,835	1,441	1,134	3,239	1,107	965	
Petroleum and coal products	3	18	3	249	2,942	238	247	3,150	251	
Chemicals	22	12	9	3,473	1,802	1,633	2,618	1,345	1,281	
Plastics and rubber products	21	20	15	2,087	2,858	1,816	1,912	3,118	1,498	
Nonmetallic mineral products	26	42	31	3,522	7,347	4,819	2,986	6,494	4,287	
Primary metals	29	38	29	6,440	7,065	4,658	8,061	8,890	3,876	
Fabricated metal products	52	35	28	5,733	5,221	3,375	6,290	5,145	2,972	
Machinery	43	55	42	4,720	12,156	6,359	5,218	13,320	6,898	
Computer and electronic products	121	93	86	27,692	17,080	15,634	27,118	19,274	12,809	
Electrical equipment and appliances	24	28	23	4,120	7,802	3,399	5,032	12,722	2,788	
Transportation equipment	71	80	54	16,293	13,392	11,262	16,354	18,315	9,757	
Furniture and related products	27	24	18	3,262	4,293	1,925	3,693	4,882	2,579	
Miscellaneous manufacturing	17	21	23	3,162	3,208	3,035	2,030	2,962	2,184	
Wholesale trade	38	35	32	5,096	7,402	4,344	4,098	5,221	3,325	
Retail trade	157	89	124	50,115	28,664	37,048	36,929	24,149	22,321	
Transportation and warehousing	62	61	62	11,461	19,770	16,762	11,313	17,120	13,276	
Information	70	64	63	9,928	14,925	12,715	11,216	14,892	10,141	
Finance and insurance	55	47	39	9,819	9,217	8,332	9,067	8,978	5,743	
Real estate and rental and leasing	(²)	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	411	(²)	(²)	319	
Professional and technical services	62	56	36	7,486	11,692	6,297	7,847	11,205	4,306	
Management of companies and enterprises	7	(²)	(²)	1,608	(²)	(²)	1,506	(²)	(²)	
Administrative and waste services	163	176	142	39,139	34,383	24,724	42,869	35,562	21,535	
Educational services	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	
Health care and social assistance	20 16	33 33	18	3,390	5,507	1,746	2,047	4,926	1,713	
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	51		12	5,710	7,946	2,798	2,003	4,622	1,350	
Accommodation and food services Other services, except public administration	51 7	64 18	29 7	8,388 1,642	12,987 2,712	3,621 623	10,722 1,688	10,185 2,355	3,513 523	
						623				
Unclassified	7	3	-	1,082	629	_	929	563	_	
Government	35	55	50	8,825	18,841	6,925	7,462	11,686	6,180	
Federal	16	10	11	4,339	4,104	1,487	3,568	2,334	1,353	
State	11	19	18	2,720	7,613	2,499	2,516	5,229	2,375	
Local	8	26	21	1,766	7,124	2,939	1,378	4,123	2,452	

¹ For the first quarter of 2003, data on layoffs were reported by employers

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

in all states and the District of Columbia, except Wyoming.

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

^p = preliminary.

r = revised.

Table 2. Reason for separation: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, selected quarters, 2002 and 2003

Reason for separation	Layoff events				Separations		Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	- 1	IV	I	1	IV	- 1	- 1	IV	I	
	2002 ^r	2002 ^r	2003 ^p	2002 ^r	2002 ^r	2003 ^p	2002 ^r	2002 ^r	2003 ^p	
Total, all reasons ¹	1,747	2,259	1,508	333,097	468,982	272,133	315,781	421,669	210,674	
Automation	(²)	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	500	(²)	(²)	459	
Bankruptcy	59	46	41	22,294	15,539	17,826	15,003	11,174	9,473	
Business ownership change	72	33	29	15,837	8,503	4,992	9,408	5,870	3,239	
Contract cancellation	48	44	31	7,827	8,423	5,717	6,790	7,194	3,245	
Contract completed	184	194	202	32,643	35,813	32,172	44,042	41,350	30,160	
Domestic relocation	33	18	21	4,822	5,053	2,685	4,603	3,982	2,159	
Energy-related	(²)	_	_	(²)	-	-	(²)	_	_	
Environment-related	` 3	_	_	718	-	-	597	-	_	
Financial difficulty	127	111	110	22,859	21,692	19,580	22,913	20,545	15,878	
Import competition	22	19	22	4,620	3,293	6,028	3,744	3,020	4,275	
Labor dispute	(²)	11	(²)	(²)	2,300	(²)	(²)	2,245	(²)	
Material shortage	(2)	4	(2)	(2)	379	(2)	(2)	509	(2)	
Model changeover	(²)	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	2,891	(²)	(²)	2,108	
Natural disaster	_	(²)	_	_	(²)	_	_	(²)	_	
Non-natural disaster	(²)	'-'	_	(²)		_	(²)		_	
Overseas relocation	` 16	21	19	4,853	3,407	3,965	4,245	3,021	2,303	
Plant or machine repair	5	5	6	543	877	725	454	981	660	
Product line discontinued	13	9	13	1,494	1,025	2,532	1,359	1,060	2,202	
Reorganization within company	240	186	163	50,822	36,752	35,599	43,053	37,953	22,900	
Seasonal work	357	1,016	388	69,630	226,530	76,203	55,253	169,547	51,982	
Slack work	438	319	261	67,215	51,407	35,107	79,544	66,363	33,272	
Vacation period	_	(²)	5	_	(²)	485	_	(²)	647	
Weather-related	9	` 19	15	1,253	2,211	1,447	1,766	2,597	1,523	
Other	47	59	44	6,029	11,615	6,758	8,760	11,138	8,291	
Not reported	65	139	127	17,177	32,521	15,891	12,239	31,947	14,983	

¹See footnote 1, table 1.

r = revised.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

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

^p = preliminary.

Table 3. State and selected claimant characteristics: Extended mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, fourth quarter, 2002 and first quarter, 2003

			To	otal				Percen	t of total					
State	Layoff	events		tial nants	Bla	ack		anic gin	Woi	men		s age 55 over		
	IV ,	ı	IV	Ι,	IV	ı	IV	ı	IV	ı	IV	1		
	2002 ^r	2003 ^p												
Total ¹	2,259	1,508	421,669	210,674	11.4	13.1	21.0	19.0	35.5	37.9	14.2	14.4		
Alabama Alaska	8 10	3 8	1,418 1,146	944 722	24.8 3.3	20.0 2.9	3.9 27.4	1.6 5.8	69.0 26.4	26.7 28.3	17.7 14.3	21.3 15.8		
Arizona	21	13	3,189	1,751	6.7	2.0	24.8	40.6	40.4	26.7	16.6	13.6		
Arkansas	7	6	4,147	649	13.2	22.0	1.2	4.2	36.9	28.7	12.1	16.3		
California	488	339	78,618	43,214	4.2	6.0	61.2	50.1	39.8	40.6	12.5	12.9		
Colorado	33	21	5,612	3,274	5.8	6.7	23.9	18.3	29.7	37.6	13.9	14.8		
Connecticut	17	16	2,866	1,931	10.5	17.1	5.9	9.9	23.0	55.2	16.5	14.0		
Delaware	-													
District of Columbia	3	4	409	485	19.6	32.6	22.2	1.6	33.0	55.5	14.7	11.1		
Florida	105	74	16,191	9,125	21.4	20.8	24.3	25.2	46.7	45.2	16.8	18.2		
Georgia Hawaii	28 10	24 6	7,120	2,902 773	39.6	56.5 .6	5.9 49.9	5.4 28.8	47.2 67.4	50.1 52.4	14.0 14.2	15.9 20.7		
Idaho	7	8	1,901 1,256	1,781	.7 1.2	.6 1.2	7.3	28.8 6.0	27.5	35.5	13.3	13.3		
	′	0	1,200	1,701	1.2	1.4	1.3	0.0	21.0	55.5	10.0	10.3		
Illinois	213	134	38,981	19,404	15.5	18.3	17.0	12.8	29.0	38.2	12.5	13.2		
Indiana	74	43	17,064	6,274	7.6	7.4	2.8	4.2	29.7	30.7	13.5	16.5		
lowa	22	15	4,322	1,855	.9	1.8	2.5	1.4	25.9	50.2	12.4	17.7		
Kansas	13	12	2,722	2,762	16.1	14.0	7.0	3.2	38.5	32.5	13.3	21.7		
Kentucky	28	19	3,584	2,436	6.3	7.8	1.1	.2	39.6	39.3	16.6	14.8		
Louisiana	22	17	2,761	1,278	47.5	47.7	3.0	3.4	26.3	20.4	12.7	11.0		
Maine	13	11	2,759	1,649	.2	.2	.1	.2	49.8	25.2	17.5	17.6		
Maryland	7	3	1,207	187	25.0	11.8	1.0	5.3	45.6	41.2	30.6	41.2		
Massachusetts	65	45	10,975	5,171	5.9	7.5	2.4	1.0	39.4	41.0	15.1	13.7		
Michigan	54	34	8,526	4,079	15.9	17.1	12.5	3.7	36.4	38.8	12.7	11.3		
Minnesota	93	33	13,387	3,815	2.4	5.3	8.0	3.4	21.2	30.5	14.6	13.9		
Mississippi	14	5	1,347	544	54.2	88.8	.5	.2	48.3	69.1	16.3	11.0		
Missouri	43	11	8,451	1,525	10.5	7.8	.5	.2	40.9	56.3	20.6	20.1		
Montana Nebraska	11 9	(²) 4	1,723 930	(²) 384	.4 1.3	.7 1.6	2.1 11.1	1.5 9.1	17.3 13.3	19.6 21.4	15.8 20.2	15.2 15.9		
Nevada	7	(²)	2,214	(²)	8.7	9.0	15.0	25.9	41.1	35.6	21.4	15.8		
New Hampshire	8	4	1,066	473	.8	1.9	4.5	2.1	41.1	46.5	22.2	16.9		
New Jersey	68	34	11,736	3,531	16.0	20.1	17.4	9.8	43.5	46.6	19.4	20.4		
New Mexico	4	4	458	289	2.8	2.4	66.8	71.6	32.8	27.3	15.9	15.6		
New York	145	92	32,783	11,202	12.1	12.6	8.1	8.3	37.8	35.8	15.3	12.0		
North Carolina	29	36	6,239	5,720	36.6	40.9	4.6	4.4	47.1	46.8	13.8	13.0		
North Dakota	8	3	1,427	306	.6	.3	3.4	1.6	13.9	43.5	14.2	18.0		
Ohio	106	63	18,908	7,651	13.6	12.3	3.4	2.0	20.0	27.5	12.1	13.6		
Oklahoma	7	9	1,105	1,240	8.9	12.7	9.1	3.5	19.8	27.9	15.0	16.9		
Oregon	42	40	7,998	6,169	2.2	1.2	14.9	12.3	35.4	40.5	14.5	17.6		
Pennsylvania	78	68	25,440	12,146	6.3	9.2	2.6	3.3	34.9	33.6	15.8	18.2		
Rhode Island	10	_	1,211	_	3.1	_	28.1	_	56.0	_	21.6	_		
South Carolina	20	11	5,217	910	49.7	58.2	.2	.5	39.6	50.9	2.3	5.2		
South Dakota	-	(²)	-	(²)	-	-	-	3.4	-	49.7	-	25.9		
Tennessee	15	15	3,385	1,458	20.9	19.5	.1	-	36.0	43.3	16.9	18.1		
Texas	70	90	19,957	20,536	18.5	16.6	34.0	29.7	31.4	30.9	11.2	10.7		
Utah	5	(²)	744	(²)	.3	1.8	8.3	5.5	24.9	-	12.5	21.8		
Vermont	(²)		(²)	-	.3	-	-	-	65.0	-	22.0	-		
Virginia	27	20	4,498	2,880	41.2	48.1	3.1	.9	53.0	59.4	14.4	15.4		
Washington	66	49	10,713	7,308	3.8	4.6	35.6	12.4	36.3	37.4	13.3	19.0		
West Virginia	8	6	1,189	708	.8	.1	-	-	49.3	23.2	17.2	14.1		
Wisconsin	115	49	22,302	8,483	4.1	6.7	12.5	4.8	29.3	34.6	16.8	13.5		
Wyoming	(²)	(¹)	(²)	(¹)	1.0	(¹)	1.0	(1)	40.4	(¹)	26.9	(1)		
Puerto Rico	3	12	664	1,343	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	49.8	38.6	12.8	10.6		

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

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

³ Data are not available.

^p = preliminary.

r = revised.

Table 4. Census region and division: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, selected quarters, 2002 and 2003

Census region and division	Layoff events				Separations		Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	1	IV	I	I	IV	I	I	IV	ı	
	2002 ^r	2002 ^r	2003 ^p	2002 ^r	2002 ^r	2003 ^p	2002 ^r	2002 ^r	2003 ^p	
United States ¹	1,747	2,259	1,508	333,097	468,982	272,133	315,781	421,669	210,674	
Northeast	259	406	270	51,777	86,272	40,691	52,165	89,199	36,103	
New England	77	115	76	14.832	24.725	14.870	12.695	19.240	9.224	
Middle Atlantic	182	291	194	36,945	61,547	25,821	39,470	69,959	26,879	
South	485	398	342	88,677	71,871	64,754	94,602	79,774	52,002	
South Atlantic	252	227	178	46,859	41,778	33,273	42,445	42,070	22,917	
East South Central	104	65	42	19,507	12,082	8,020	17,695	9,734	5,382	
West South Central	129	106	122	22,311	18,011	23,461	34,462	27,970	23,703	
Midwest	441	750	403	73,756	135,113	68,658	72,444	137,020	56,685	
East North Central	345	562	323	59.878	102,818	53,344	59,183	105.781	45.891	
West North Central	96	188	80	13,878	32,295	15,314	13,261	31,239	10,794	
West ¹	562	705	493	118,887	175,726	98,030	96,570	115,676	65,884	
Mountain ¹	109	89	51	24,094	24,346	12,244	16,197	15,300	7,698	
Pacific	453	616	442	94,793	151,380	85,786	80,373	100,376	58,186	

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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.

^p = preliminary.

r = revised.

Table 5. State distribution: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, selected quarters, 2002 and 2003

State		Layoff events			Separations		Initial claimants for unemployment insurance			
	I	IV	ı	ı	IV	ı	I	IV	I	
	2002 ^r	2002 ^r	2003 ^p	2002 ^r	2002 ^r	2003 ^p	2002 ^r	2002 ^r	2003 ^p	
Total ¹	1,747	2,259	1,508	333,097	468,982	272,133	315,781	421,669	210,674	
Alabama	36	8	3	9,359	790	953	9,884	1,418	944	
Alaska	4	10	8	303	1,146	722	303	1,146	722	
Arizona	26	21	13	5,125	5,263	3,472	4,825	3,189	1,751	
Arkansas	4	7	6	899	1,525	2,203	823	4,147	649	
California	362	488	339	73,196	123,700	67,087	61,057	78,618	43,214	
Colorado	23	33	21	5,046	7,755	5,991	3,017	5,612	3,274	
Connecticut	10	17	16	2,340	2,963	2,948	2,701	2,866	1,931	
Delaware	-	-	- ,	-	-	-	-	-	-	
District of Columbia	3	3	4	404	409	485	404	409	485	
Florida	113	105	74	23,693	17,066	11,487	20,709	16,191	9,125	
Georgia Hawaii	20 10	28 10	24 6	4,291 904	6,515 2,468	2,480 1,125	3,033 1,612	7,120 1,901	2,902 773	
Idaho	8	7	8	904	1,982	1,125	557	1,901	1,781	
idano	U	,	o	900	1,302	1,730	337	1,230	1,701	
Illinois	157	213	134	33,892	45,739	29,995	27,342	38,981	19,404	
Indiana	29	74	43	3,490	13,945	5,935	3,433	17,064	6,274	
lowa	9	22	15	1,399	2,881	2,107	1,718	4,322	1,855	
Kansas	9	13	12	1,257	2,966	3,815	1,032	2,722	2,762	
Kentucky	24	28	19	2,673	4,682	3,281	2,226	3,584	2,436	
Louisiana	22	22	17	4,574	2,983	1,803	3,188	2,761	1,278	
Maine	8	13	11	1,930	4,659	2,593	1,317	2,759	1,649	
Maryland	17	7	3	2,703	1,316	219	2,092	1,207	187	
Massachusetts	41	65	45	8,299	14,127	8,869	6,441	10,975	5,171	
Michigan	41	54	34	4,414	6,016	3,090	8,012	8,526	4,079	
Minnesota	41	93	33	6,085	14,813	5,647	6,381	13,387	3,815	
Mississippi	17	14	5	3,118	2,211	1,041	2,010	1,347	544	
Missouri	26	43	11	3,408	8,841	2,492	2,684	8,451	1,525	
Montana	6	11	(²)	826	2,259	(²)	610	1,723	(²)	
Nebraska	8	9	4	1,234	1,367	769	1,093	930	384	
Nevada	26	7	(²)	4,557	3,955	(²)	4,300	2,214	(²)	
New Hampshire	5	8	4	675	1,074	460	854	1,066	473	
New Jersey	54	68	34	9,304	11,767	3,512	9,178	11,736	3,531	
New Mexico	6	4	4	1,224	802	289	916	458	289	
New York	53	145	92	9,837	34,419	14,203	10,283	32,783	11,202	
North Carolina	49	29	36	9,577	6,483	11,050	8,066	6,239	5,720	
North Dakota	(²)	8	3	(²)	1,427	351	(²)	1,427	306	
Ohio	84	106	63	12,323	14,229	6,339	13,450	18,908	7,651	
Oklahoma	8 26	7 42	9 40	1,315 5,459	902 7,998	1,219 6,273	1,620 5,121	1,105 7,998	1,240 6,169	
Oregon Pennsylvania	75	78	68	17,804	15,361	8,106	20,009	7,996 25,440	12,146	
Rhode Island	8	10	_	752	1,152	_	752	1,211	_	
South Carolina	12	20	11	928	4,171	1,331	2,383	5,217	910	
South Dakota	(²)	_	(²)	(²)	_	(²)	(²)	_	(²)	
Tennessee	27	15	15	4,357	4,399	2,745	3,575	3,385	1,458	
Texas	95	70	90	15,523	12,601	18,236	28,831	19,957	20,536	
Utah	13	5	(²)	6,305	1,350	(²)	1,866	744	(²)	
Vermont	5	(²)_		836	(2)		630	(²)		
Virginia	28	27	20	4,327	4,329	5,193	4,811	4,498	2,880	
Washington	51	66	49	14,931	16,068	10,579	12,280	10,713	7,308	
West Virginia	10	8	6	936	1,489	1,028	947	1,189	708	
Wisconsin	34	115	49	5,759	22,889	7,985	6,946	22,302	8,483	
Wyoming	(²)	(²)	(1)	(²)	(²)	(1)	(²)	(²)	(1)	
Puerto Rico	15	3	12	2,089	769	2,091	2,670	664	1,343	

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

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

^p = preliminary.

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