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## **EXTENDED MASS LAYOFFS IN THE SECOND QUARTER OF 2003**

In the second quarter of 2003, 1,894 mass layoff actions were taken by employers that resulted in the separation of 372,426 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 April-June 2002 and were the lowest for a second quarter since 2000. (See table A.) The decline from second quarter 2002 was most notable in professional and technical services, agriculture and forestry support activities, and crop production.

Through the first half of 2003, the number of worker separations, at 705,686, and the number of layoff events, at 3,594, were lower than the same period a year ago. Additional information on the first half of 2003 is provided in the review of 2003 section, beginning on page 6.

The completion of seasonal work accounted for 30 percent of all events and 130,991 separations during the period. Layoffs due to internal company restructuring represented 20 percent of events, and resulted in 82,516 separations, both somewhat lower than a year earlier. Permanent closure of worksites occurred in 14 percent of all events and affected 59,990 workers. A year earlier, such closures occurred in 15 percent of all events and affected 71,229 workers. Forty-seven percent of employers with layoffs in the second quarter indicated that they anticipated some type of recall, lower than a year ago (53 percent).

### Industry Distribution of Extended Layoffs

Extended mass layoff separations occurred in 459 of the 1,197 detailed industries for which data are available. Manufacturing industries accounted for 30 percent of private-sector layoff events and 28 percent of separations during April-June 2003. The 92,266 worker separations were lower than second quarter 2002. Layoff activity in this sector was concentrated in food manufacturing (16,751, largely in the highly seasonal fruit and vegetable canning industry), followed by transportation equipment (15,639, mainly in aircraft and in automobile manufacturing) and computer and electronic product manufacturing (10,409, mostly in semiconductors and related devices). (See table 1.)

Transportation and warehousing accounted for 9 percent of private-sector layoff events and 10 percent of separations, with the layoff activity concentrated in school and employee bus transportation. Layoffs in accommodation and food services comprised 6 percent of events and 8 percent of separations, mostly among food service contractors. Cutbacks in administrative and waste services accounted for 9 percent of events and 7 percent of separations, mainly in temporary help services. The retail trade sector accounted for an additional 6 percent of events and 7 percent of separations during the quarter, primarily from general merchandise stores.

**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 .....	1,444	294,968	242,464
July-September .....	1,097	241,725	189,973
October-December ...	1,625	334,794	287,685
2000			
January-March .....	1,330	254,646	221,368
April-June .....	1,271	258,608	231,471
July-September .....	1,014	230,103	189,250
October-December ...	2,005	427,070	376,611
2001			
January-March .....	1,765	342,954	340,210
April-June <sup>r</sup> .....	2,072	481,886	401,269
July-September <sup>r</sup> .....	1,815	384,403	371,541
October-December <sup>r</sup> ...	2,697	542,125	502,502
2002			
January-March <sup>r</sup> .....	1,750	334,017	316,489
April-June <sup>r</sup> .....	1,905	432,869	353,017
July-September <sup>r</sup> .....	1,383	310,351	284,511
October-December <sup>r</sup> ...	2,257	469,424	421,025
2003			
January-March <sup>r</sup> .....	1,700	333,260	329,153
April-June <sup>p</sup> .....	1,894	372,426	285,884

p=preliminary.

r=revised.

Layoffs in government establishments accounted for 9 percent of all events and 12 percent of separations, matching the highest share of separations since the program began in second quarter 1995. Layoffs in the government sector were primarily concentrated in educational services, as the school year ended.

#### Reasons for Extended Layoff

Layoffs due to the completion of seasonal work accounted for 30 percent of the extended layoff events and resulted in 130,991 separations in the second quarter. (See table 2.) Seasonal layoffs were most numerous among workers in educational services (largely among elementary and secondary schools) and transit and ground passenger transportation (mostly in school and employee bus transportation).

Internal company restructuring (bankruptcy, business ownership change, financial difficulty, and reorganization) accounted for 20 percent of layoff events and resulted in 82,516 separations. These layoffs were mostly among workers in general merchandise stores, in educational services, and in air transportation.

Lack of demand for products and services (slack work) accounted for 13 percent of events and resulted in 36,844 separations during the second quarter, mostly in transportation equipment manufacturing.

**Table B. Summary of employer expectations of a recall from extended layoff, second quarter 2002-second quarter 2003**

Nature of the recall	Percentage of events				
	II 2002 <sup>r</sup>	III 2002 <sup>r</sup>	IV 2002 <sup>r</sup>	I 2003 <sup>r</sup>	II 2003 <sup>p</sup>
Anticipate a recall ....	53.0	36.4	55.8	38.4	47.0
<b>Timeframe</b>					
Within 6 months .....	82.2	77.5	78.8	74.5	85.0
Within 3 months.....	57.7	51.3	32.6	45.6	57.1
<b>Size</b>					
At least half.....	91.4	82.5	86.7	80.1	86.3
All workers.....	43.0	32.6	37.3	29.4	47.5

p=preliminary.

r=revised.

### Recall Expectations

Forty-seven percent of employers reporting an extended layoff in the second quarter of 2003 indicated they anticipated some type of recall. This compares with 53 percent of the employers anticipating a recall a year earlier. (See table B.) Most of the employers not expecting a recall were in administrative and support services, transportation equipment manufacturing, and general merchandise stores.

Among establishments expecting a recall, most employers expected to recall over one-half of the separated employees and to do so within 6 months. Forty-seven percent of the employers expected to extend the offer to all laid-off workers, the highest proportion for a second quarter since 2000.

Excluding layoff events due to seasonal work and vacation period (in which 95 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 8 percent of the events.

### Size of Extended Layoff

Layoff events during the second quarter continued to be concentrated at the lower end of the extended layoff-size spectrum, with 62 percent involving fewer than 150 workers. These events, however, accounted for only 28 percent of all separations. (See table C.) Separations involving 500 or more workers accounted for 34 percent of all separations, down from 40 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 91 separations in warehousing and storage to a high of 629 in motion pictures and sound recording industries.

### Initial Claimant Characteristics

A total of 285,884 initial claimants for unemployment insurance were associated with extended mass layoffs in the second quarter of 2003. Of these claimants, 17 percent were black, 51 percent were women, 15 percent were Hispanic, and 17 percent were 55 years of age or older. (See table 3.) Thirty-eight

**Table C. Distribution of extended layoff events by size of layoff, April-June 2003<sub>p</sub>**

Size	Layoff events		Separations	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	1,894	100.0	372,426	100.0
50-99.....	731	38.6	51,200	13.7
100-149.....	441	23.3	51,825	13.9
150-199.....	204	10.8	34,368	9.2
200-299.....	232	12.2	54,121	14.5
300-499.....	153	8.1	54,796	14.7
500-999.....	89	4.7	54,668	15.5
1,000 or more...	44	2.3	68,448	18.4

p=preliminary.

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.

#### Geographic Distribution

In the second quarter, the number of separations due to extended mass layoff events was highest in the West (120,407), followed by the Midwest (100,300), the South (83,867), and the Northeast (67,852). (See table 4.) Extended mass layoffs in the West were mainly in amusement, gambling, and recreation and in agricultural and forestry support activities.

Three of the four regions reported over-the-year decreases in separations, with the largest decrease occurring in the West (-36,489), followed by the South (-21,435). The Midwest had the only over-the-year increase (+1,161). Eight of the nine geographic divisions reported over-the-year declines in laid-off workers, with the largest declines in the Mountain (-30,740) and South Atlantic (-11,134) divisions. Separations rose in the East North Central (+7,394) division.

Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, the largest number of worker separations occurred in California (78,086), followed by Illinois (37,522). These two states accounted for 29 percent of total layoff events and 31 percent of the separations during the second quarter of 2003. They were followed by Indiana (20,213), Florida (20,103), New York (16,949), Massachusetts (15,462), and Pennsylvania (14,429). (See table 5.) After excluding the substantial impact of seasonal work, California still reported the most laid-off workers (60,324), largely due to layoffs in motion picture and sound recording industries, educational services, and computer and electronic product manufacturing.

Over the year, Arizona reported the greatest decrease in laid-off workers (-20,143), followed by Florida (-17,195) and Colorado (-13,480). The largest increase occurred in Indiana (+8,153) and Georgia (+7,106).

**Table D. Index of mass layoff activity, second quarter 2002-second quarter 2003**

Region	Second quarter 2002	Second quarter 2003 <sup>p</sup>	Over-the-year change
Northeast .....	88.6	99.9	11.3
South .....	71.8	64.7	-7.1
Midwest .....	91.4	98.7	7.3
West .....	167.1	160.1	-7.0

p=preliminary.

### Relative Impacts of Mass Layoffs

The index of mass layoff activity describes the geographic areas share of national mass layoffs relative to the geographic area's share of national employment in establishments with at least 50 workers. This allows for state comparisons that account for differences in each state's share of employment. An index at or near 100.0 indicates the state's share of mass layoffs is in line with its share of employment. An index below 100.0 indicates the state has relatively few layoffs, and, conversely an index over 100.0 indicates a state with a relatively high level of layoffs. (See table 6.) A separate index is calculated that excludes the impact of seasonal work and vacation periods from the separation data. (See table 7.)

Among the four regions, the West, with an index of 160.1 in the second quarter, recorded the highest concentration of mass layoffs relative to the region's employment, due in part to the impact of the seasonal agriculture sector. (See table D.) With indices of 99.9 in the Northeast and 98.7 in the Midwest, layoff experiences there were closely in line with each region's share of employment. In the South, the relative infrequency of layoffs was represented by an index of 64.7.

Over the year, the South and West regions recorded declines of -7.1 and -7.0 points, respectively, while the Northeast and Midwest reported increases of 11.3 and 7.3 points, respectively. The latter increases brought both regions close to 100.0, the level at which layoffs are in proportion to employment.

Among the nine geographic divisions, the Pacific posted the highest index for the quarter, 180.7, primarily due to layoff activity in motion picture and sound recording industries, food manufacturing, and agriculture and forestry support activities. The next highest indexes were reported in New England, 125.9, and East North Central, 114.8. The East South Central division had the lowest index, 44.4, followed by the West North Central, 58.3, and the West South Central, 65.0.

Among the 49 states and the District of Columbia which reported extended mass layoffs during second quarter 2003, 32 states and the District of Columbia reported indexes below 100.0, indicating a relatively small share of layoffs. (See table 6.) Of the 17 states with indexes above 100.0, Montana had the highest index of 309.8—due to the impacts of seasonal work in accommodation and food services and in health care and social assistance. (See chart 1.) However, the total number of private sector separations in Montana was lower than most other states. Relative concentrations of layoffs were also high in Maine (217.9), Alaska (203.7), and Illinois (201.7). The District of Columbia, at 3.4, had the lowest relative concentration of mass layoffs followed by Delaware, 4.4, New Hampshire, 10.8, and Iowa, 14.6.

After the exclusion of vacation periods and seasonal work, the Pacific division also recorded the highest index, 185.0, reflecting a concentration of layoffs in manufacturing and information. (See chart 2.)

**Table E. Selected measures of mass layoff activity, first half 1996-2003**

Period	Layoff events	Separations	Initial claimants
1996 .....	2,760	534,108	424,425
1997 .....	2,904	606,425	516,853
1998 .....	2,883	599,543	649,591
1999 .....	2,953	572,748	494,586
2000 .....	2,601	513,254	452,839
2001 <sup>r</sup> .....	3,837	824,840	741,479
2002 <sup>r</sup> .....	3,655	766,886	669,506
2003 <sup>p</sup> .....	3,594	705,686	615,037

p=preliminary.

r=revised.

At the state level, Oklahoma reported the highest index, excluding seasonal and vacation period events, (248.3) for second quarter 2003, followed by California (198.4) and Washington (193.2). The lowest indexes occurred in Iowa (4.8), the District of Columbia (5.4), New Hampshire (6.8), and Delaware (6.9). (See table 7 and chart 2.)

#### Review of First Half of 2003

During the first half of 2003, employers reported 3,594 extended mass layoff actions, affecting 705,686 workers, the lowest January-June totals since the first half of 2000. (See table E.)

In the private sector, manufacturing had the largest share of extended events and separations. Manufacturing accounted for 32 percent of all mass layoff events and 29 percent of all separations—about the same shares as a year earlier. Within manufacturing, separations were most numerous in food manufacturing (29,386, mainly in fruit and vegetable processing), transportation equipment (28,110, largely in aircraft and automobile manufacturing), and computer and electronic equipment (27,789 mostly in semiconductors and related device manufacturing). Compared with the first half of 2002, 9 of the 21 manufacturing subgroups had declines in the number of separations, with the largest reported among employers in computer and electronic products (-15,918), followed by those in apparel (-7,032) and printing and related support activities (-3,306). Wood product manufacturing had the largest increase (+3,193).

In the first half of 2003, seasonal work continued to be the most cited reason for layoff, accounting for 27 percent of all layoff events and 30 percent of all separations. A year earlier, seasonal layoffs accounted for 28 percent of events and 32 percent of separations. Seasonal layoffs in 2003 were primarily in establishments engaged in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, in manufacturing, and in transportation and warehousing.

Layoff activity due to internal company restructuring occurred largely among general merchandise stores and was at levels below those of the first half of 2002. Employers cited this reason in 778 events (22 percent of the total), resulting in the separation of 181,460 workers (26 percent of the total).

The West reported more laid-off workers in January-June 2003 than any other region, 238,588. Layoffs in the West were mainly in food production (agriculture and forestry support activities, crop production, and food manufacturing) and were primarily attributed to seasonal factors. The Northeast region reported the lowest number of separations, 126,656. Compared with the first half of 2002, two of the four geo-

graphic regions reported a decrease in laid-off workers, led by the West (-38,115). The Midwest reported the highest over-the-year increase in separations (+4,079).

Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, California reported the largest number of separated workers (163,345), largely due to seasonal layoffs in agriculture. After California were: Illinois (66,707), Florida (46,707), New York (44,470), and Texas (32,519). These five states accounted for 47 percent of events and 50 percent of separations for the six-month period. Arizona had the largest over-the-year decline in the number of separations (-19,372); New York recorded the largest over-the-year increase (+22,408).

#### Note

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

The index of mass layoff activity is calculated as the area's share, or ratio, of the total number of private sector separations in the U.S. divided by the same area's share of U.S. total private sector employment in establishments that employ at least 50 workers. It facilitates relative area-to-area comparisons by discounting the absolute size of the area. Areas with indexes of more than 100.0 account for a larger share of layoffs relative to their share of larger establishment employment.

For additional information about the program, see the Technical Note.

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The report on Mass Layoffs in July 2003 will be issued on Thursday, August 28, 2003.

# 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, 2002 and 2003**

Industry	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	II 2002 <sup>f</sup>	I 2003 <sup>f</sup>	II 2003 <sup>p</sup>	II 2002 <sup>f</sup>	I 2003 <sup>f</sup>	II 2003 <sup>p</sup>	II 2002 <sup>f</sup>	I 2003 <sup>f</sup>	II 2003 <sup>p</sup>
Total <sup>1</sup> .....	1,905	1,700	1,894	432,869	333,260	372,426	353,017	329,153	285,884
Total, private .....	1,766	1,648	1,726	384,319	321,471	328,087	322,965	317,009	261,155
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting .....	142	146	82	39,713	35,740	16,297	23,367	24,047	9,407
Mining .....	14	17	9	2,740	2,255	2,580	2,423	2,716	2,484
Utilities .....	8	7	7	1,379	958	824	1,259	797	873
Construction .....	128	221	135	20,172	28,293	18,523	22,876	32,812	17,017
Manufacturing .....	486	567	511	88,133	93,334	92,266	88,744	102,788	76,447
Food .....	73	74	89	14,805	12,635	16,751	13,118	13,396	13,580
Beverage and tobacco products .....	6	9	4	1,736	1,318	1,082	1,020	1,517	811
Textile mills .....	12	11	23	2,632	1,916	3,651	2,337	2,007	2,737
Textile product mills .....	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	5	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	468	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	508
Apparel .....	33	22	29	4,316	4,532	3,346	5,507	4,599	3,028
Leather and allied products .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	6	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	683	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	528
Wood products .....	13	31	16	1,269	3,793	2,748	1,889	3,665	3,523
Paper .....	17	13	12	2,876	2,505	1,670	2,183	2,688	1,698
Printing and related support activities .....	17	13	17	2,744	1,307	1,914	2,129	1,395	1,791
Petroleum and coal products .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	457	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	321
Chemicals .....	15	11	13	2,008	1,923	4,456	1,816	1,606	2,445
Plastics and rubber products .....	9	16	13	1,970	1,941	1,531	1,374	1,783	1,528
Nonmetallic mineral products .....	9	31	9	1,496	4,883	1,205	1,828	4,901	1,026
Primary metals .....	29	32	27	4,216	5,438	6,962	5,685	5,026	4,830
Fabricated metal products .....	19	32	29	2,326	3,588	4,649	2,840	4,041	3,775
Machinery .....	33	42	33	6,885	6,677	6,825	5,688	8,099	5,286
Computer and electronic products .....	91	94	67	16,017	17,380	10,409	16,553	18,638	8,489
Electrical equipment and appliances .....	25	28	15	3,541	4,205	2,051	4,381	4,308	1,777
Transportation equipment .....	57	57	60	14,936	12,471	15,639	15,969	13,424	13,993
Furniture and related products .....	15	20	29	2,845	2,196	4,055	2,772	7,489	3,488
Miscellaneous manufacturing .....	9	23	12	1,039	3,042	1,714	1,167	2,567	1,285
Wholesale trade .....	43	36	38	6,372	6,226	5,234	5,583	5,560	4,030
Retail trade .....	104	142	104	38,319	48,036	22,467	28,374	43,853	17,419
Transportation and warehousing .....	131	70	148	25,748	21,414	33,518	23,967	20,932	30,640
Information .....	95	81	69	18,556	16,767	18,522	19,945	15,939	16,552
Finance and insurance .....	46	54	46	8,817	11,686	8,319	8,068	10,618	5,693
Real estate and rental and leasing .....	3	5	5	790	547	761	900	479	611
Professional and technical services .....	83	40	69	29,579	6,889	14,501	17,828	5,978	10,737
Management of companies and enterprises .....	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	7	1,017	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,463	1,242	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,168
Administrative and waste services .....	143	173	154	27,218	36,461	23,589	31,897	37,982	21,272
Educational services .....	7	( <sup>2</sup> )	9	918	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,240	934	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,075
Health care and social assistance .....	130	18	123	16,803	1,802	18,610	14,659	2,062	13,206
Arts, entertainment, and recreation .....	49	17	48	24,924	4,003	15,946	4,958	2,582	5,168
Accommodation and food services .....	95	38	110	24,824	5,300	26,231	19,406	6,273	21,137
Other services, except public administration .....	54	11	49	8,217	1,174	6,706	6,455	994	5,729
Unclassified .....	1	1	3	80	55	490	80	86	490
Government .....	139	52	168	48,550	11,789	44,339	30,052	12,144	24,729
Federal .....	17	11	10	5,610	1,572	3,037	6,158	2,024	1,855
State .....	13	19	17	4,489	2,841	9,350	4,518	2,796	2,669
Local .....	109	22	141	38,451	7,376	31,952	19,376	7,324	20,205

<sup>1</sup> For the second quarter of 2003, data on layoffs were reported by employers in all states and the District of Columbia.

<sup>2</sup> Data do not meet BLS or state agency disclosure standards.

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.

<sup>f</sup> = revised.

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

**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		
	II 2002 <sup>r</sup>	I 2003 <sup>r</sup>	II 2003 <sup>p</sup>	II 2002 <sup>r</sup>	I 2003 <sup>r</sup>	II 2003 <sup>p</sup>	II 2002 <sup>r</sup>	I 2003 <sup>r</sup>	II 2003 <sup>p</sup>
Total, all reasons <sup>1</sup> .....	1,905	1,700	1,894	432,869	333,260	372,426	353,017	329,153	285,884
Automation .....	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	298	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	570	( <sup>2</sup> )	–
Bankruptcy .....	51	45	61	15,232	23,165	15,016	11,072	18,794	11,004
Business ownership change .....	41	34	27	7,180	10,084	9,483	5,803	5,529	4,165
Contract cancellation .....	38	33	32	5,227	6,086	4,592	5,586	4,543	4,815
Contract completed .....	241	230	236	45,473	38,211	36,844	54,090	50,058	34,289
Domestic relocation .....	25	26	22	4,936	3,923	3,580	3,742	3,032	2,413
Energy-related .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	( <sup>2</sup> )
Environment-related .....	–	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	–	( <sup>2</sup> )
Financial difficulty .....	122	125	132	37,267	25,236	29,437	28,034	26,352	19,367
Import competition .....	16	22	32	4,427	6,083	5,660	3,528	4,578	4,262
Labor dispute .....	6	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	992	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,043	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Material shortage .....	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	949	( <sup>2</sup> )	568	718	( <sup>2</sup> )	570
Model changeover .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	2,891	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	2,191	–
Natural disaster .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	( <sup>2</sup> )
Non-natural disaster .....	4	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	399	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	408	–	( <sup>2</sup> )
Overseas relocation .....	13	21	16	4,212	4,389	3,706	2,406	3,164	2,460
Plant or machine repair .....	7	6	6	1,526	725	1,011	1,484	864	541
Product line discontinued .....	10	15	9	969	3,094	1,454	997	3,584	1,389
Reorganization within company .....	193	193	161	34,015	40,459	28,580	35,600	39,302	22,143
Seasonal work .....	662	407	569	177,194	81,946	130,991	113,209	67,038	85,558
Slack work .....	278	285	246	50,037	39,284	36,430	56,227	50,491	34,409
Vacation period .....	84	5	85	22,753	485	17,225	11,897	697	14,457
Weather-related .....	8	15	( <sup>2</sup> )	895	1,447	( <sup>2</sup> )	895	1,750	( <sup>2</sup> )
Other .....	48	43	43	11,151	7,192	9,789	8,375	9,557	6,901
Not reported .....	46	184	198	6,667	36,891	32,261	6,552	36,014	31,558

<sup>1</sup>See footnote 1, table 1.

<sup>2</sup>Data do not meet BLS or state agency disclosure standards.

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.

<sup>r</sup> = revised.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

**Table 3. State and selected claimant characteristics: Extended mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, first and second quarters, 2003**

State	Layoff events		Total initial claimants		Percent of total							
					Black		Hispanic origin		Women		Persons age 55 and over	
	I 2003 <sup>r</sup>	II 2003 <sup>p</sup>	I 2003 <sup>r</sup>	II 2003 <sup>p</sup>	I 2003 <sup>r</sup>	II 2003 <sup>p</sup>	I 2003 <sup>r</sup>	II 2003 <sup>p</sup>	I 2003 <sup>r</sup>	II 2003 <sup>p</sup>	I 2003 <sup>r</sup>	II 2003 <sup>p</sup>
Total <sup>1</sup>	1,700	1,894	329,153	285,884	14.3	16.6	20.1	15.4	40.9	50.9	14.2	17.4
Alabama	3	13	981	1,293	21.1	37.1	1.5	3.1	26.7	60.3	20.7	16.9
Alaska	8	9	952	1,126	4.6	3.1	5.6	15.5	36.4	46.5	13.4	17.7
Arizona	21	25	4,987	3,905	1.6	2.5	61.2	52.8	33.1	38.9	13.9	13.5
Arkansas	5	8	370	703	30.5	49.4	2.2	1.4	42.2	63.0	21.1	12.8
California	383	396	69,126	56,180	7.2	9.4	47.9	33.2	42.8	47.6	12.7	12.8
Colorado	20	20	3,542	2,857	5.8	5.5	19.6	19.6	38.5	53.8	15.3	14.6
Connecticut	16	16	2,645	2,472	19.5	11.4	9.6	10.0	58.8	74.6	15.5	17.0
Delaware	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	26.4	39.1	4.4	2.2	78.0	84.8	14.3	34.8
District of Columbia	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	521	( <sup>2</sup> )	34.2	9.6	1.7	-	53.9	60.7	12.1	14.2
Florida	135	117	22,844	17,818	20.8	24.8	24.1	29.6	45.8	50.8	17.3	19.1
Georgia	24	42	4,087	7,013	45.6	65.1	11.4	.7	50.9	70.3	15.5	14.6
Hawaii	6	7	796	584	.6	.7	28.1	17.5	51.4	47.1	20.4	13.2
Idaho	8	13	1,868	1,561	1.2	.5	5.9	12.6	35.1	49.7	13.3	20.2
Illinois	132	153	25,474	27,317	19.6	21.2	12.6	10.7	40.8	51.8	12.4	16.9
Indiana	42	50	7,579	8,921	7.8	15.9	4.0	3.5	29.7	46.0	16.4	18.6
Iowa	17	5	2,603	1,365	2.7	.9	1.4	3.7	58.3	56.6	17.4	24.1
Kansas	12	10	3,105	1,059	14.8	17.2	3.3	3.2	35.1	49.6	20.8	18.9
Kentucky	19	26	2,642	3,335	8.8	7.3	.2	.4	40.6	37.7	14.5	15.4
Louisiana	17	35	1,301	3,701	47.3	64.6	3.3	1.4	20.3	69.2	11.0	15.8
Maine	11	13	1,809	1,301	.3	.7	.2	.1	28.0	45.0	17.4	14.3
Maryland	5	7	308	1,476	19.2	40.9	4.2	.8	52.6	31.3	33.8	41.2
Massachusetts	45	52	6,641	6,410	7.9	7.7	.9	2.7	42.7	59.9	14.8	20.3
Michigan	34	68	11,378	10,271	13.0	13.4	2.7	3.3	36.5	45.6	11.2	15.5
Minnesota	33	42	4,881	5,899	5.1	7.4	3.1	3.0	31.9	47.4	13.1	15.8
Mississippi	7	11	831	892	84.5	69.2	.4	.9	67.1	60.5	13.4	9.3
Missouri	24	26	3,822	3,409	12.1	30.2	.2	.4	54.0	67.6	16.6	23.1
Montana	3	11	421	1,016	.5	.5	1.7	3.6	13.8	53.4	15.2	14.9
Nebraska	4	7	411	561	1.7	16.2	10.2	4.8	20.7	59.2	15.6	28.0
Nevada	( <sup>2</sup> )	10	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,137	7.1	19.3	22.1	14.2	47.3	59.4	17.0	21.2
New Hampshire	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	483	( <sup>2</sup> )	2.1	.7	2.3	.7	46.2	44.5	17.0	21.2
New Jersey	46	65	6,277	10,938	21.9	17.5	10.1	11.3	47.5	71.6	20.0	32.3
New Mexico	( <sup>2</sup> )	15	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,616	2.3	1.4	69.9	44.9	16.8	53.7	15.0	7.5
New York	117	85	24,232	12,178	18.7	13.5	10.9	8.7	45.9	51.2	12.6	18.3
North Carolina	36	49	8,577	6,564	46.9	37.5	3.7	3.7	51.5	53.7	14.9	16.5
North Dakota	3	4	316	434	.3	.9	1.9	1.6	43.4	63.4	18.4	17.3
Ohio	63	54	10,559	9,386	13.7	10.1	1.8	1.7	33.8	35.5	13.8	17.5
Oklahoma	9	24	1,328	6,006	12.7	12.8	4.2	3.5	27.3	22.7	17.0	20.2
Oregon	33	29	5,546	3,639	1.4	3.1	9.6	10.6	40.9	46.6	15.7	19.5
Pennsylvania	82	95	21,052	21,291	9.1	9.6	3.2	1.9	35.5	55.5	18.1	25.2
Rhode Island	( <sup>2</sup> )	6	( <sup>2</sup> )	548	2.7	4.0	5.4	26.3	-	80.5	6.8	21.2
South Carolina	11	9	951	1,281	57.8	63.2	.5	-	51.5	73.8	5.2	.2
South Dakota	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	600	-	.3	3.4	.2	49.7	68.8	25.9	18.7
Tennessee	15	20	1,774	1,861	23.1	37.9	-	.1	45.2	54.3	18.2	11.8
Texas	90	84	33,675	15,292	17.7	18.0	33.0	36.8	36.4	44.8	10.7	13.6
Utah	( <sup>2</sup> )	8	( <sup>2</sup> )	773	1.8	1.9	5.5	13.2	-	67.8	21.8	11.5
Vermont	-	10	-	1,058	-	.4	-	.2	-	43.1	-	15.4
Virginia	20	27	4,103	3,635	47.0	45.7	2.3	2.0	55.7	67.5	14.6	14.8
Washington	49	48	8,662	6,968	4.3	5.0	13.4	20.7	36.4	39.1	18.7	17.3
West Virginia	6	6	742	422	.3	.2	-	-	22.4	63.7	14.3	18.5
Wisconsin	68	55	13,963	7,401	6.2	7.0	4.4	5.2	36.9	51.2	13.9	18.8
Wyoming	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	1.8	-	1.8	-	9.1	-	18.2	-
Puerto Rico	12	13	1,932	2,230	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	38.7	67.8	9.8	13.4

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table 1.

<sup>2</sup> Data do not meet BLS or state agency disclosure standards.

<sup>3</sup> Data are not available.

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.

<sup>r</sup> = revised.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

**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		
	II 2002 <sup>r</sup>	I 2003 <sup>r</sup>	II 2003 <sup>p</sup>	II 2002 <sup>r</sup>	I 2003 <sup>r</sup>	II 2003 <sup>p</sup>	II 2002 <sup>r</sup>	I 2003 <sup>r</sup>	II 2003 <sup>p</sup>
United States <sup>1</sup> .....	1,905	1,700	1,894	432,869	333,260	372,426	353,017	329,153	285,884
Northeast .....	371	322	344	71,532	58,804	67,852	73,192	63,213	56,342
New England .....	112	77	99	24,519	15,206	23,344	18,188	11,652	11,935
Middle Atlantic .....	259	245	245	47,013	43,598	44,508	55,004	51,561	44,407
South .....	533	407	481	105,302	79,601	83,867	101,091	85,126	71,557
South Atlantic .....	296	242	260	58,794	49,538	47,660	49,271	42,224	38,474
East South Central .....	75	44	70	13,893	8,301	10,056	10,624	6,228	7,381
West South Central .....	162	121	151	32,615	21,762	26,151	41,196	36,674	25,702
Midwest .....	455	434	478	99,139	76,674	100,300	86,140	84,238	76,623
East North Central .....	332	339	380	74,524	57,772	81,918	62,841	68,953	63,296
West North Central .....	123	95	98	24,615	18,902	18,382	23,299	15,285	13,327
West .....	546	537	591	156,896	118,181	120,407	92,594	96,576	81,362
Mountain .....	104	58	102	55,852	15,168	25,112	15,107	11,494	12,865
Pacific .....	442	479	489	101,044	103,013	95,295	77,487	85,082	68,497

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table 1.

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.

<sup>r</sup> = 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, 2002 and 2003**

State	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	II 2002 <sup>r</sup>	I 2003 <sup>r</sup>	II 2003 <sup>p</sup>	II 2002 <sup>r</sup>	I 2003 <sup>r</sup>	II 2003 <sup>p</sup>	II 2002 <sup>r</sup>	I 2003 <sup>r</sup>	II 2003 <sup>p</sup>
Total <sup>1</sup>	1,905	1,700	1,894	432,869	333,260	372,426	353,017	329,153	285,884
Alabama	29	3	13	5,145	989	1,293	4,502	981	1,293
Alaska	5	8	9	635	952	1,185	635	952	1,126
Arizona	50	21	25	26,095	5,896	5,952	9,153	4,987	3,905
Arkansas	9	5	8	1,206	503	1,899	749	370	703
California	343	383	396	80,799	85,259	78,086	60,657	69,126	56,180
Colorado	20	20	20	21,872	5,973	8,392	2,547	3,542	2,857
Connecticut	30	16	16	6,704	3,210	3,311	5,093	2,645	2,472
Delaware	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
District of Columbia	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	521	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	521	( <sup>2</sup> )
Florida	183	135	117	37,298	26,604	20,103	29,444	22,844	17,818
Georgia	16	24	42	3,518	3,304	10,624	3,106	4,087	7,013
Hawaii	5	6	7	475	1,125	689	445	796	584
Idaho	6	8	13	1,543	1,798	1,900	573	1,868	1,561
Illinois	162	132	153	45,891	29,185	37,522	35,142	25,474	27,317
Indiana	41	42	50	12,060	5,785	20,213	5,965	7,579	8,921
Iowa	7	17	5	693	2,574	1,686	615	2,603	1,365
Kansas	17	12	10	3,654	3,836	2,085	5,951	3,105	1,059
Kentucky	21	19	26	2,953	3,282	4,870	2,241	2,642	3,335
Louisiana	38	17	35	7,298	1,804	4,257	4,937	1,301	3,701
Maine	14	11	13	2,176	2,593	2,753	1,517	1,809	1,301
Maryland	14	5	7	2,317	332	1,875	1,755	308	1,476
Massachusetts	51	45	52	14,054	8,869	15,462	9,949	6,641	6,410
Michigan	28	34	68	5,105	3,665	9,895	5,025	11,378	10,271
Minnesota	31	33	42	8,765	5,647	6,443	6,226	4,881	5,899
Mississippi	8	7	11	1,310	1,285	1,558	797	831	892
Missouri	54	24	26	9,303	5,592	6,306	8,330	3,822	3,409
Montana	6	3	11	1,015	500	2,073	432	421	1,016
Nebraska	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	7	( <sup>2</sup> )	769	648	( <sup>2</sup> )	411	561
Nevada	5	( <sup>2</sup> )	10	703	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,170	614	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,137
New Hampshire	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	460	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	483	( <sup>2</sup> )
New Jersey	85	46	65	17,297	5,629	13,130	17,640	6,277	10,938
New Mexico	7	( <sup>2</sup> )	15	1,212	( <sup>2</sup> )	2,594	717	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,616
New York	69	117	85	12,225	27,521	16,949	12,158	24,232	12,178
North Carolina	37	36	49	8,112	11,074	8,738	6,431	8,577	6,564
North Dakota	8	3	4	1,575	351	586	1,348	316	434
Ohio	62	63	54	6,789	6,339	6,421	10,873	10,559	9,386
Oklahoma	7	9	24	962	1,219	5,712	1,190	1,328	6,006
Oregon	34	33	29	6,239	5,098	3,525	5,727	5,546	3,639
Pennsylvania	105	82	95	17,491	10,448	14,429	25,206	21,052	21,291
Rhode Island	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	6	261	( <sup>2</sup> )	614	330	( <sup>2</sup> )	548
South Carolina	7	11	9	490	1,360	1,179	1,008	951	1,281
South Dakota	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	628	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	600
Tennessee	17	15	20	4,485	2,745	2,335	3,084	1,774	1,861
Texas	108	90	84	23,149	18,236	14,283	34,320	33,675	15,292
Utah	10	( <sup>2</sup> )	8	3,412	( <sup>2</sup> )	3,031	1,071	( <sup>2</sup> )	773
Vermont	11	-	10	1,066	-	1,058	1,066	-	1,058
Virginia	27	20	27	5,128	5,202	3,944	5,228	4,103	3,635
Washington	55	49	48	12,896	10,579	11,810	10,023	8,662	6,968
West Virginia	7	6	6	812	1,050	928	785	742	422
Wisconsin	39	68	55	4,679	12,798	7,867	5,836	13,963	7,401
Wyoming	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-
Puerto Rico	17	12	13	2,760	2,091	1,446	3,378	1,932	2,230

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table 1.

<sup>r</sup> = revised.

<sup>2</sup> Data do not meet BLS or state agency disclosure standards.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.

**Table 6. State distribution: Index of mass-layoff separations, private sector, second quarter 2002 and 2003**

State	Share of separations <sup>2</sup>		Share of establishment employment <sup>3</sup>		Index of mass-layoff separations <sup>4</sup>	
	II 2002	II 2003 <sup>P</sup>	I 2001	I 2002	II 2002	II 2003 <sup>P</sup>
Total <sup>1</sup> .....	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	100.0	100.0
Alabama .....	.01339	.00394	.01315	.01317	101.8	29.9
Alaska .....	.00141	.00326	.00152	.00160	92.6	203.7
Arizona .....	.04158	.01354	.01924	.01958	216.1	69.1
Arkansas .....	.00281	.00378	.00809	.00818	34.8	46.2
California .....	.20233	.21506	.11401	.11360	177.5	189.3
Colorado .....	.03870	.02482	.01576	.01516	245.5	163.6
Connecticut .....	.01721	.01009	.01288	.01306	133.6	77.3
Delaware .....	.00048	.00015	.00347	.00350	13.8	4.4
District of Columbia .....	.00065	.00015	.00427	.00447	15.2	3.4
Florida .....	.08516	.05396	.05889	.05952	144.6	90.7
Georgia .....	.00873	.03083	.03070	.03032	28.4	101.7
Hawaii .....	.00124	.00210	.00382	.00379	32.4	55.5
Idaho .....	.00401	.00579	.00328	.00328	122.3	176.8
Illinois .....	.10690	.10228	.05091	.05072	210.0	201.7
Indiana .....	.02141	.03122	.02354	.02356	91.0	132.5
Iowa .....	.00180	.00148	.01009	.01017	17.9	14.6
Kansas .....	.00929	.00636	.00951	.00954	97.6	66.6
Kentucky .....	.00675	.01037	.01299	.01289	51.9	80.4
Louisiana .....	.01565	.01082	.01247	.01268	125.5	85.3
Maine .....	.00566	.00839	.00383	.00385	147.7	217.9
Maryland .....	.00460	.00571	.01782	.01818	25.8	31.4
Massachusetts .....	.02956	.04232	.02693	.02647	109.8	159.9
Michigan .....	.01328	.02924	.03763	.03756	35.3	77.9
Minnesota .....	.01987	.01817	.02073	.02087	95.8	87.1
Mississippi .....	.00303	.00437	.00791	.00794	38.3	55.0
Missouri .....	.02254	.01176	.01989	.02017	113.3	58.3
Montana .....	.00242	.00580	.00181	.00187	134.2	309.8
Nebraska .....	.00049	.00198	.00640	.00643	7.7	30.7
Nevada .....	.00118	.00313	.00919	.00917	12.8	34.1
New Hampshire .....	.00067	.00045	.00418	.00410	16.1	10.8
New Jersey .....	.04135	.03642	.02991	.03068	138.2	118.7
New Mexico .....	.00246	.00707	.00443	.00460	55.5	153.6
New York .....	.02831	.04724	.06433	.06414	44.0	73.7
North Carolina .....	.01944	.02289	.02913	.02831	66.8	80.9
North Dakota .....	.00334	.00119	.00182	.00187	183.4	63.7
Ohio .....	.01703	.01923	.04472	.04446	38.1	43.2
Oklahoma .....	.00250	.01582	.01009	.01011	24.8	156.4
Oregon .....	.01560	.01029	.01065	.01042	146.5	98.8
Pennsylvania .....	.04472	.04340	.04572	.04605	97.8	94.2
Rhode Island .....	.00068	.00187	.00337	.00340	20.1	55.0
South Carolina .....	.00127	.00359	.01348	.01322	9.5	27.2
South Dakota .....	.00000	.00059	.00219	.00218	0.0	27.0
Tennessee .....	.01154	.00648	.02274	.02264	50.7	28.6
Texas .....	.05781	.03694	.07241	.07265	79.8	50.8
Utah .....	.00854	.00887	.00735	.00738	116.2	120.2
Vermont .....	.00277	.00322	.00182	.00183	152.5	176.7
Virginia .....	.01334	.01202	.02522	.02525	52.9	47.6
Washington .....	.03240	.03600	.01859	.01818	174.3	198.0
West Virginia .....	.00211	.00283	.00414	.00422	51.0	67.0
Wisconsin .....	.01198	.02273	.02201	.02195	54.4	103.5
Wyoming .....	.00000	.00000	.00097	.00104	0.0	0.0

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table 1.

<sup>2</sup> The share of separations is the proportion of each State's private sector separations to the total number of private sector separations in the U.S. for the period.

<sup>3</sup> The share of establishment employment is the proportion of each State's private sector covered employment in establishments of 50 workers or more

to the comparable U.S. total. Covered employment refers to workers who are covered by State unemployment insurance laws.

<sup>4</sup> The index is the ratio of the share of separations to the share of establishment employment, multiplied by 100.

<sup>P</sup> = preliminary.

**Table 7. State distribution: Index of mass-layoff separations (excluding seasonal work and vacation periods), private sector, second quarter 2002 and 2003**

State	Share of separations <sup>2</sup>		Share of establishment employment <sup>3</sup>		Index of mass-layoff separations <sup>4</sup>	
	II 2002	II 2003 <sup>P</sup>	I 2001	I 2002	II 2002	II 2003 <sup>P</sup>
Total <sup>1</sup> .....	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	100.0	100.0
Alabama .....	.01189	.00602	.01315	.01317	90.4	45.7
Alaska .....	.00058	.00000	.00152	.00160	37.9	0.0
Arizona .....	.02463	.00688	.01924	.01958	128.0	35.1
Arkansas .....	.00232	.00534	.00809	.00818	28.7	65.3
California .....	.18717	.22542	.11401	.11360	164.2	198.4
Colorado .....	.00492	.01542	.01576	.01516	31.2	101.7
Connecticut .....	.01401	.00607	.01288	.01306	108.8	46.5
Delaware .....	.00081	.00024	.00347	.00350	23.3	6.9
District of Columbia .....	.00110	.00024	.00427	.00447	25.8	5.4
Florida .....	.08321	.06006	.05889	.05952	141.3	100.9
Georgia .....	.01383	.04024	.03070	.03032	45.0	132.7
Hawaii .....	.00040	.00190	.00382	.00379	10.4	50.1
Idaho .....	.00485	.00563	.00328	.00328	147.6	171.8
Illinois .....	.11318	.09204	.05091	.05072	222.3	181.5
Indiana .....	.02183	.03495	.02354	.02356	92.7	148.3
Iowa .....	.00280	.00048	.01009	.01017	27.7	4.8
Kansas .....	.01204	.00786	.00951	.00954	126.6	82.4
Kentucky .....	.01031	.01544	.01299	.01289	79.4	119.8
Louisiana .....	.01507	.00966	.01247	.01268	120.8	76.2
Maine .....	.00578	.00483	.00383	.00385	150.9	125.5
Maryland .....	.00562	.00850	.01782	.01818	31.5	46.7
Massachusetts .....	.01531	.03918	.02693	.02647	56.9	148.0
Michigan .....	.02198	.04113	.03763	.03756	58.4	109.5
Minnesota .....	.02595	.01810	.02073	.02087	125.2	86.7
Mississippi .....	.00459	.00694	.00791	.00794	58.0	87.4
Missouri .....	.01027	.00807	.01989	.02017	51.7	40.0
Montana .....	.00026	.00269	.00181	.00187	14.6	143.7
Nebraska .....	.00057	.00075	.00640	.00643	8.9	11.7
Nevada .....	.00133	.00386	.00919	.00917	14.5	42.1
New Hampshire .....	.00114	.00028	.00418	.00410	27.2	6.8
New Jersey .....	.03246	.01838	.02991	.03068	108.5	59.9
New Mexico .....	.00000	.00551	.00443	.00460	0.0	119.8
New York .....	.03702	.04695	.06433	.06414	57.5	73.2
North Carolina .....	.02832	.03435	.02913	.02831	97.2	121.3
North Dakota .....	.00530	.00157	.00182	.00187	291.1	84.0
Ohio .....	.02592	.02846	.04472	.04446	58.0	64.0
Oklahoma .....	.00378	.02511	.01009	.01011	37.4	248.3
Oregon .....	.01602	.01053	.01065	.01042	150.4	101.1
Pennsylvania .....	.05149	.03267	.04572	.04605	112.6	70.9
Rhode Island .....	.00115	.00184	.00337	.00340	34.1	54.2
South Carolina .....	.00216	.00153	.01348	.01322	16.0	11.6
South Dakota .....	.00000	.00093	.00219	.00218	0.0	42.9
Tennessee .....	.01954	.01028	.02274	.02264	85.9	45.4
Texas .....	.08609	.04091	.07241	.07265	118.9	56.3
Utah .....	.00190	.00145	.00735	.00738	25.9	19.7
Vermont .....	.00381	.00025	.00182	.00183	209.5	13.5
Virginia .....	.01824	.01156	.02522	.02525	72.3	45.8
Washington .....	.03534	.03512	.01859	.01818	190.1	193.2
West Virginia .....	.00325	.00375	.00414	.00422	78.4	88.7
Wisconsin .....	.01049	.02060	.02201	.02195	47.7	93.8
Wyoming .....	.00000	.00000	.00097	.00104	0.0	0.0

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table 1.

<sup>2</sup> The share of separations is the proportion of each State's private sector separations to the total number of private sector separations in the U.S. for the period. Seasonal work and vacation periods as reasons for layoff are excluded from these calculations.

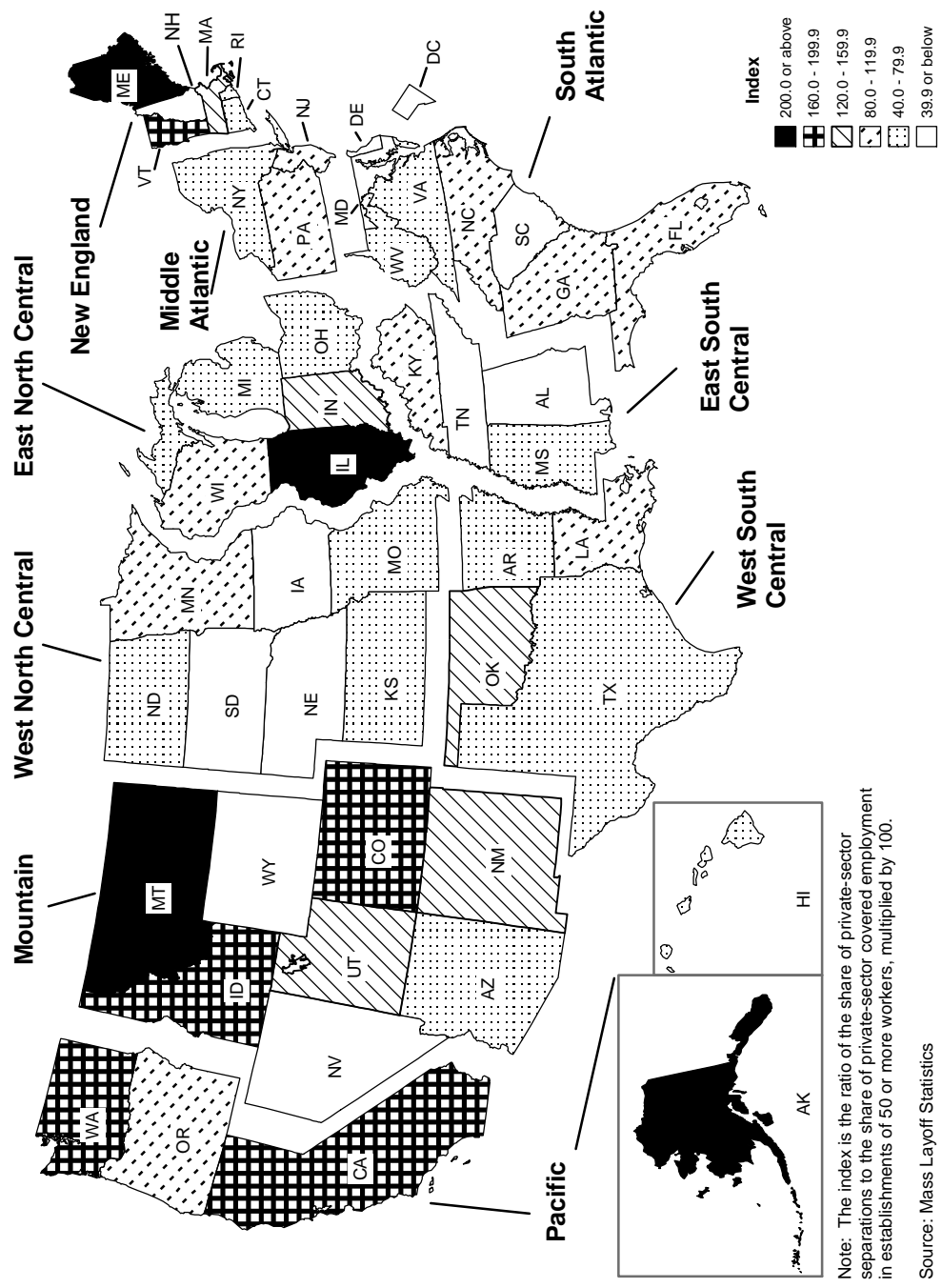
<sup>3</sup> The share of establishment employment is the proportion of each State's private sector covered employment in establishments of 50 workers or more

to the comparable U.S. total. Covered employment refers to workers who are covered by State unemployment insurance laws.

<sup>4</sup> The index is the ratio of the share of separations (excluding seasonal work and vacation periods) to the share of establishment employment, multiplied by 100.

<sup>P</sup> = preliminary.

# Chart 1. Index of private-sector mass-layoff separations, second quarter 2003

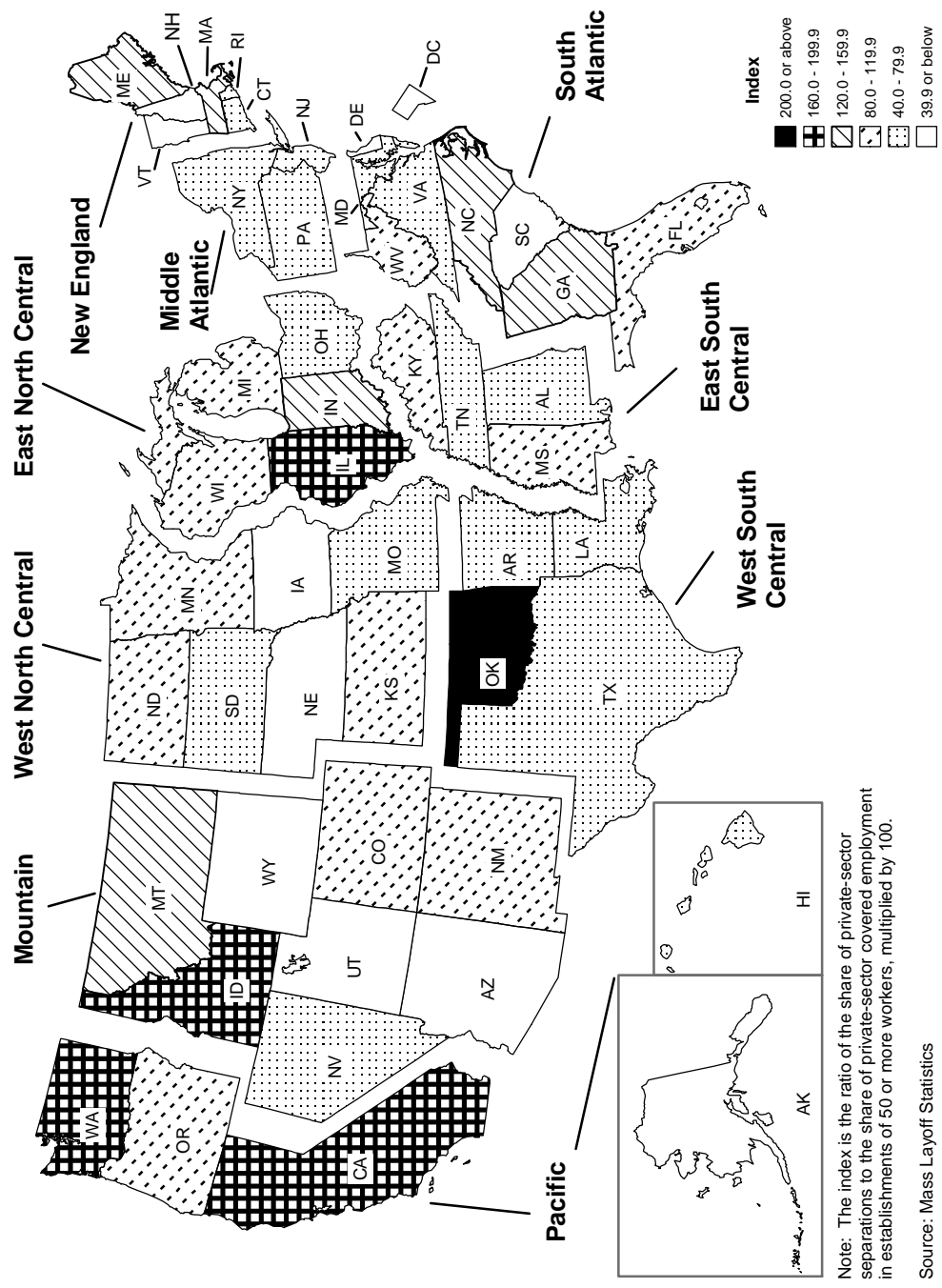


Note: The index is the ratio of the share of private-sector separations to the share of private-sector covered employment in establishments of 50 or more workers, multiplied by 100.

Source: Mass Layoff Statistics



**Chart 2. Index of private-sector mass-layoff separations  
(excluding seasonal work and vacation period),  
second quarter 2003**



Note: The index is the ratio of the share of private-sector separations to the share of private-sector covered employment in establishments of 50 or more workers, multiplied by 100.

Source: Mass Layoff Statistics