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EXTENDED MASS LAYOFFS IN THE SECOND QUARTER OF 2005

In the second quarter of 2005, 1,056 mass layoff actions were taken by employers that resulted in the separation of 211,009 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 sharply lower than in April-June 2004. Both figures were at their lowest levels for any second quarter since 2000. (See table A.) The declines over the year were most notable in administrative and support services, transit and ground passenger transportation, and food manufacturing. Extended mass layoffs that involve the movement of work within the same company or to a different company, domestically or outside the U.S., occurred in 11 percent of the nonseasonal layoff events and worker separations. (See table B.) Among employers who anticipated recalling laid-off workers, 49 percent expected to extend the offer to all laid-off workers. This is a lower proportion than a year earlier.

The completion of seasonal work accounted for 41 percent of all events and resulted in 111,931 separations during the period—the highest share and second highest level of private nonfarm seasonal separations for any second quarter since the program began in the second quarter of 1995. Layoffs due to internal company restructuring (bankruptcy, business ownership change, financial difficulty, and reorganization) represented 14 percent of events and resulted in 25,927 separations, the lowest level for any second quarter. Permanent closure of worksites occurred in 10 percent of all events and affected 20,565 workers, the fewest number of separations due to permanent closures for any second quarter.

In the second quarter of 2005, the national unemployment rate was 5.0 percent, not seasonally adjusted; a year earlier it was 5.5 percent. Private nonfarm payroll employment, not seasonally adjusted, increased by 1.8 percent or about 2 million jobs from April-June 2004 to April-June 2005.

Industry Distribution of Extended Layoffs

Extended mass layoff separations occurred in 300 of the 1,105 detailed industries for which data are available for the second quarter of 2005. This is the fewest number of industries to have at least one extended mass layoff event in a second quarter.

Manufacturing industries accounted for 22 percent of private nonfarm layoff events and 18 percent of separations during April-June 2005. (See table 1.) The 37,075 worker separations in manufacturing were the fewest for manufacturing for any second quarter. In the second quarter of 2005, separations in this sector were concentrated in transportation equipment manufacturing (9,534), followed by food manufacturing (6,964).

Table A. Selected measures of extended mass layoff activity

Period	Layoff events	Separations	Initial claimants
2001			
January-March	1,546	304,171	306,535
April-June	1,828	430,499	358,611
July-September	1,629	330,391	336,298
October-December	2,372	459,771	456,068
2002			
January-March	1,611	299,266	292,998
April-June	1,624	344,606	299,598
July-September	1,186	255,152	254,955
October-December	1,916	373,307	370,592
2003			
January-March	1,502	286,947	297,608
April-June	1,799	368,273	348,966
July-September	1,190	236,333	227,909
October-December	1,690	325,333	326,328
2004			
January-March	1,339	276,503	238,392
April-June ^r	1,358	278,831	254,063
July-September ^r	886	164,598	148,549
October-December ^r ...	1,427	273,967	262,049
2005			
January-March ^r	1,144	188,397	186,030
April-June ^p	1,056	211,009	150,140

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

The accommodation and food services sector had 10 percent of events and 13 percent of separations, mostly in food service contractors. Layoffs in the professional and technical services sector comprised 5 percent of events and 12 percent of separations, mostly among tax preparation services. Transportation and warehousing accounted for 11 percent of private nonfarm layoff events and 12 percent of separations, primarily in school and employee bus transportation. Cutbacks in arts, entertainment, and recreation accounted for 3 percent of events and 10 percent of separations, mainly in skiing facilities.

Information technology-producing industries (communication equipment, communications services, computer hardware, and software and computer services) accounted for 4 percent of layoff events and 6,211 worker separations in the second quarter of 2005, the fewest number of separations in the industry grouping for a second quarter since 1995. (See table 6.) In the second quarter of 2004, these industries accounted for 4 percent of layoff events and 11,830 separations. Layoffs in the information technology-producing industries in the second quarter of 2005 were most numerous in computer hardware with 1,811 separations, followed by communication services.

Reasons for Extended Layoff

Layoffs due to the completion of seasonal work accounted for 41 percent of the extended layoff events and resulted in 111,931 separations in the second quarter, over half of the total separations. (See table 2.)

Table B. Extended mass layoff events and separations, selected measures, second quarter 2005^p

Action	Layoff events	Separations
Total private nonfarm	1,056	211,009
Total, excluding seasonal and vacation events ¹	550	86,368
Total events with movement of work ²	62	9,720
Movement of work actions	84	(3)
With separations reported ..	66	7,736
With separations unknown .	18	(3)

¹ The questions on movement of work were not ask employers when the reason for layoff was either seasonal work or vacation period.

² A layoff event can involve more than one movement of work action.

³ Data not available.

^p = preliminary.

Seasonal layoffs were most numerous among workers in professional and technical services, in amusement, gambling, and recreation, and in food services and drinking places. Contract completion accounted for 18 percent of events and resulted in 26,703 separations during the second quarter. These layoffs were primarily in administrative and support services, followed by specialty trade contractors and building construction.

Internal company restructuring (due to bankruptcy, business ownership change, financial difficulty, and reorganization) accounted for 14 percent of layoff events and resulted in 25,927 separations. These layoffs were mostly among workers in computer and electronic product manufacturing, in transportation equipment manufacturing, and in credit intermediation and related activities. Over half of both the internal company restructuring layoff events and separations were due to reorganization within the company.

Movement of Work

Between April and June of 2005, 62 extended mass layoff events involved the movement of work; this was about 11 percent of total extended mass layoff events, excluding those for seasonal and vacation reasons. (See table B.) These movements of work were to other U.S. locations or to locations outside of the U.S., and they occurred either within the same company or to other companies. The extended mass layoff events involving movement of work were associated with the separation of 9,720 workers, about 11 percent of all separations resulting from nonseasonal/nonvacation mass layoff events. A year earlier, there were 86 layoff events and 16,240 separations associated with the movement of work. (See table 10.)

Among the 62 extended mass layoff events with reported relocation of work, 56 percent were permanent closures of worksites, which affected 5,476 workers. In comparison, for the 1,056 total layoff events reported for the second quarter of 2005, only 10 percent involved the permanent closure of worksites.

Table C. Movement of work actions by type of separation where the number of separations is known by employers, second quarter 2005^p

Action	Layoff events ¹	Separations
With separations reported	66	7,736
By location		
Out of country	26	2,582
Within company	19	1,938
Different company	7	644
Domestic relocations	37	4,560
Within company	31	3,907
Different company	6	653
Unable to assign place of relocation	3	594
By company		
Within company	53	6,439
Domestic	31	3,907
Out of country	19	1,938
Unable to assign	3	594
Different company	13	1,297
Domestic	6	653
Out of country	7	644

¹ Only actions for which separations associated with the movement of work were reported are shown.

^p = preliminary.

Of the layoffs involving the movement of work, 65 percent of the events and 58 percent of the laid-off workers were from manufacturing industries during the second quarter of 2005. (See table 7.) Among all private nonfarm extended layoffs, manufacturing accounted for 22 percent of the events and 18 percent of the separations.

Internal company restructuring (bankruptcy, business ownership change, financial difficulty, and reorganization) accounted for 77 percent of layoff events associated with work relocation and resulted in 7,886 separations during the second quarter. (See table 8.) Most of these were due to reorganization within the company. Only 14 percent of the layoff events in the total private nonfarm economy were because of internal company restructuring.

Table D. Summary of employer expectations of a recall from extended layoff, second quarter 2004-second quarter 2005

Nature of the recall	Percentage of events				
	II 2004	III 2004	IV 2004	I 2005 ^r	II 2005 ^p
Anticipate a recall	55.2	41.1	64.2	51.4	63.6
Timeframe					
Within 6 months	84.6	84.1	84.8	85.5	88.4
Within 3 months	55.5	66.8	33.1	53.4	57.7
Size					
At least half	91.3	86.0	92.9	92.5	92.3
All workers	52.3	46.7	49.8	43.2	49.3

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

Among the regions, the Midwest and the Northeast each accounted for the largest proportion of workers in extended mass layoffs associated with the movement of work in the second quarter of 2005 (26 percent each), followed by the West (25 percent), and the South (22 percent).

As noted in table B, the 62 extended layoff events for the second quarter of 2005 discussed above involve 84 identifiable relocations of work. An identifiable relocation of work occurs when the employer provides sufficient information on the new location of work and/or the number of workers affected by the movement. Some extended mass layoff events involve more than one relocation of work action. For example, an extended mass layoff event at an establishment may involve job loss due to movement of work to both another domestic location of the company and a location out of the country. This would be counted as two movement of work actions. Of the 84 relocations, employers were able to provide information on the specific separations (7,736 workers) associated with the movement of work component of the layoff in 66 actions, or 79 percent of the total actions for the second quarter of 2005. Thus, a range of 7,736 (separations in movement of work actions where the employer was able to provide specific detail) to 9,720 (total separations in all layoff events that included movement of work) is established for separations due to the movement of work in the second quarter. (See table 10.)

In the 66 actions where employers were able to provide more complete separations information, 80 percent of relocations (53 out of 66) occurred among establishments within the same company. (See table C.) In 58 percent of these relocations, the work activities were reassigned to places elsewhere in the U.S.

Almost 40 percent of the movement-of-work relocations involved out-of-country moves (26 out of 66). The separation of 2,582 workers was associated with out-of-country relocations, about 3 percent of all nonseasonal/nonvacation extended mass layoff separations. Domestic relocation of work—both within the company and to other companies—affected 4,560 workers. (See table 11.)

Table E. Distribution of extended layoff events by size of layoff, April-June 2005^p

Size	Layoff events		Separations	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	1,056	100.0	211,009	100.0
50-99.....	408	38.6	29,071	13.8
100-149.....	244	23.1	28,420	13.5
150-199.....	134	12.7	22,415	10.6
200-299.....	125	11.8	28,866	13.7
300-499.....	76	7.2	27,416	13.0
500-999.....	49	4.6	31,382	14.9
1,000 or more....	20	1.9	41,439	20.6

^p = preliminary.

Recall Expectations

Sixty-four percent of employers reporting an extended layoff in the second quarter of 2005 indicated they anticipated some type of recall. This compares with 55 percent of the employers anticipating a recall a year earlier and is the highest such proportion for a second quarter since 1998. (See table D.)

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-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 98 percent of the employers expected a recall), employers expected to recall laid-off workers in 32 percent of the events. A year earlier 26 percent of employers expected a recall in nonseasonal and nonvacation events. In layoff events due to internal company restructuring, employers anticipated a recall in only 3 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 27 percent of all separations. (See table E.) Separations involving 500 or more workers accounted for 35 percent of all separations, up from 33 percent in April-June 2004. The average size of layoffs (as measured by separations per layoff event) differed widely by industry, ranging from a low of 63 separations in paper manufacturing to a high of 1,041 in amusements, gambling, and recreation.

Initial Claimant Characteristics

A total of 150,140 initial claimants for unemployment insurance were associated with extended mass layoffs in the second quarter of 2005. Of these claimants, 17 percent were black, 13 percent were Hispanic, 55 percent were women, 35 percent were 30 to 44 years of age, and 21 percent were 55 years of age or older. (See table 3.) Among persons in the civilian labor force for the same period, 11 percent were black, 13 percent were Hispanic, 46 percent were women, 35 percent were age 30 to 44, and 16 percent were 55 years of age or older.

Table F. Mass layoff events and separations, selected metropolitan areas

Metropolitan area	Events		Separations	
	II 2004	II 2005 ^p	II 2004	II 2005 ^p
Total, nonmetropolitan areas	176	139	33,885	25,545
Total, 367 metropolitan areas	766	564	133,341	91,443
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill.-Ind.-Wis.	49	40	11,561	9,236
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif.	35	36	5,227	7,518
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, N.Y.-N.J.-Pa.	62	39	12,594	7,276
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, Fla. ...	18	14	4,145	3,366
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Mich.	22	26	2,732	3,065
Salt Lake City, Utah	3	5	2,300	2,620
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, Pa.-N.J.-Del.-Md.	25	21	3,432	2,193
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, Calif.	13	7	4,427	2,139
Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, Texas	20	18	2,387	2,133
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, Ariz.	14	(1)	2,939	(1)

¹ = Data do not meet BLS or state agency disclosure standards.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: The geographic boundaries of the metropolitan areas shown in this table are defined in Office of Management and Budget Bulletin 04-03, February 18, 2004.

Geographic Distribution

In the second quarter, the number of separations due to extended mass layoff events was highest in the Midwest (69,280), followed by the West (57,673), the Northeast (45,760), and the South (38,296). (See table 4.) Extended mass layoffs in the Midwest were mainly in transit and ground passenger transportation, food services and drinking places, and professional and technical services.

All four regions reported over-the-year decreases in separations, with the largest decrease occurring in the South (-29,265), followed by the West (-15,386), the Northeast (-13,632), and the Midwest (-9,539). Eight of the nine geographic divisions reported over-the-year declines in laid-off workers, with the largest declines occurring in the South Atlantic (-22,471), Pacific (-17,929), and the Middle Atlantic (-8,753) divisions. The Mountain division reported the only increase in separations (+2,543).

Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, the largest number of worker separations occurred in Illinois (27,990), followed by California (23,736), and New Jersey (16,069). These three states accounted for 26 percent of total layoff events and 32 percent of the separations during the second quarter of 2005. They were followed by Colorado (14,766), Florida (14,259), New York (11,707), Michigan (11,587), and Ohio (10,378). (See table 5.) After excluding the substantial impact of seasonal work, California reported the most laid-off workers (17,562), largely due to layoffs in social assistance and in professional and technical services.

Over the year, California reported the greatest decrease in workers laid off for all reasons during the second quarter (-17,975), followed by Florida (-12,809), and New York (-7,664). The largest increases occurred in New Jersey (+3,874) and Colorado (+3,750).

Fifty-three percent of events and 43 percent of separations (91,443) occurred in metropolitan areas in the second quarter of 2005, compared with 56 percent of events and 48 percent of separations (133,341) during the second quarter of 2004. Among the 367 metropolitan areas, Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill.-Ind.-Wis., reported the highest number of separations, 9,236. Next were Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif., with 7,518 separations, and New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, N.Y.-N.J.-Pa., with 7,276 separations. (See table F.) Employers located in nonmetropolitan areas separated 25,545 workers in mass layoffs, down from 33,885 workers in the second quarter of 2004.

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.

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

The report on Mass Layoffs in July 2005 is scheduled to be released on Tuesday, August 23, 2005.

Technical Note

The Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program is a federal-state program which identifies, describes, and tracks 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, gender, 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.

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 complete 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.

Movement of work concepts and questions

Because of the employer interview component, the BLS decided to use the MLS program as a vehicle for collecting additional information on offshoring and outsourcing associated with job loss, by adding questions that address movement of work. The term "moving work" means that the company experiencing the layoff has reassigned work activities that were performed at a worksite by the company's employees (1) to another worksite within the company; (2) to another company under formal arrangements at the same worksite; or (3) to another company under formal arrangements at another

worksite. The type of work activities subject to movement can include accounting, customer service, cleaning, warehousing, etc.

"Overseas relocation" is the movement of work from within the U.S. to locations outside of the U.S. "Overseas relocation" can occur within the same company and involve movement of work to a different location of that company outside of the U.S., or to a different company altogether.

"Domestic relocation" is the movement of work to other locations inside the U.S., either within the same company or to a different company.

"Overseas relocation" and "domestic relocation" are no longer used in the same way as they were in earlier extended mass layoff news releases. Therefore, the data presented in this news release are not comparable to those that were presented in earlier news releases.

Questions on movement of work and location are asked for all identified layoff events when the reason for separation is other than "seasonal work" or "vacation period." Seasonal and vacation layoff events were excluded because movement of work appears unlikely.

Questions on movement of work are asked after the analyst verifies that a layoff in fact occurred and lasted more than 30 days, and obtained the total number of workers separated from jobs, the date the layoff began, and the economic reason for the layoff. If the reason for layoff is other than seasonal or vacation, the employer was asked the following:

(1) "Did this layoff include your company moving work from this location(s) to a different geographic location(s) within your company?"

(2) "Did this layoff include your company moving work that was performed in-house by your employees to a different company, through contractual arrangements?"

A "yes" response to either question is followed by:

"Is the location inside or outside of the U.S.?" and "How many of the layoffs were a result of this relocation?"

Layoff actions are classified as "overseas relocation" if the employer responds "yes" to questions 1 and/or 2, and indicates that the location(s) was outside of the U.S. Domestic relocation is determined if the employer responds "yes" to questions 1 and/or 2 and indicates that the location(s) was within the U.S.

After asking the movement of work questions, the employer interview continues and responses are obtained for questions on recall expectations and open/closed status of the worksite.

Reliability of the data

The identification of establishments and layoff events in the MLS program and associated characteristics of claimants is

based on administrative data on covered establishments and unemployment insurance claims, and, therefore, is not subject to issues associated with sampling error. Nonsampling errors such as typographical errors may occur but are not likely to be significant. While the MLS establishments and layoff events are not subject to sampling error, and all such employers are asked the employer interview questions, the employer responses are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error can occur for many reasons, including the inability to obtain information for all respondents, inability or unwillingness of respondents to provide correct information, and errors made in the collection or processing of the data. For the second quarter

of 2005, outright refusal to participate in the employer interview accounted for 2.4 percent of all private nonfarm events. Although included in the total number of instances involving the movement of work, for the second quarter, employers in 18 relocations were unable to provide the number of separations specifically associated with the movement of work, 6 of which involved out-of-country moves.

Other information

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

Table 1. Industry distribution: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, selected quarters, 2004 and 2005

Industry	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	II 2004 ^f	I 2005 ^f	II 2005 ^p	II 2004 ^f	I 2005 ^f	II 2005 ^p	II 2004 ^f	I 2005 ^f	II 2005 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,358	1,144	1,056	278,831	188,397	211,009	254,063	186,030	150,140
Mining	(²)	12	—	(²)	1,138	—	(²)	1,108	—
Utilities	(²)	(²)	5	(²)	(²)	771	(²)	(²)	606
Construction	119	275	102	17,915	29,734	13,635	22,435	32,656	13,546
Manufacturing	302	335	237	52,255	51,052	37,075	55,334	55,973	33,303
Food	69	73	50	10,916	13,180	6,964	11,801	14,773	6,826
Beverage and tobacco products	(²)	6	(²)	(²)	1,221	(²)	(²)	1,073	(²)
Textile mills	13	8	(²)	2,089	1,531	(²)	2,044	1,391	(²)
Textile product mills	9	11	3	2,285	1,619	243	2,319	2,002	203
Apparel	15	11	10	2,204	1,610	945	1,836	1,396	984
Leather and allied products	(²)	3	—	(²)	313	—	(²)	265	—
Wood products	7	17	6	758	2,037	690	577	2,348	645
Paper	9	7	3	1,127	710	189	989	935	251
Printing and related support activities	15	13	10	2,027	1,307	1,551	1,784	1,683	1,291
Petroleum and coal products	—	3	—	—	228	—	—	255	—
Chemicals	12	8	(²)	1,694	1,475	(²)	1,601	1,014	(²)
Plastics and rubber products	13	19	11	1,957	2,756	1,161	1,756	2,571	1,203
Nonmetallic mineral products	(²)	24	9	(²)	3,088	1,236	(²)	2,319	923
Primary metals	9	8	10	1,651	1,013	1,768	2,105	1,111	1,611
Fabricated metal products	18	20	17	3,496	2,778	3,022	2,864	3,248	1,916
Machinery	14	17	18	2,204	2,157	2,337	2,289	3,362	2,026
Computer and electronic products	16	14	20	3,101	1,892	2,712	4,087	2,500	2,040
Electrical equipment and appliances	9	13	11	1,614	1,280	2,333	1,905	2,121	3,040
Transportation equipment	43	41	41	10,463	7,643	9,534	12,867	9,291	8,175
Furniture and related products	18	13	10	2,260	2,074	1,229	2,516	1,776	1,288
Miscellaneous manufacturing	8	6	3	1,551	1,140	212	1,030	539	242
Wholesale trade	22	26	14	4,386	2,357	2,304	3,090	2,737	1,560
Retail trade	81	114	39	15,326	28,202	9,054	16,399	24,560	6,791
Transportation and warehousing	141	49	114	35,933	12,203	25,275	34,673	8,477	18,994
Information	47	36	29	10,969	9,192	5,105	11,671	8,763	4,037
Finance and insurance	40	44	22	7,642	7,886	2,846	7,811	7,453	2,651
Real estate and rental and leasing	(²)	(²)	5	(²)	(²)	896	(²)	(²)	790
Professional and technical services	63	25	57	16,644	4,233	25,778	14,973	3,597	12,705
Management of companies and enterprises	8	(²)	4	1,045	(²)	473	1,108	(²)	346
Administrative and waste services	133	123	93	29,651	25,302	13,844	26,029	24,870	11,870
Educational services	6	(²)	4	497	(²)	278	556	(²)	299
Health care and social assistance	162	24	143	22,330	3,952	17,598	18,294	2,649	13,758
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	52	24	31	23,660	3,796	20,167	5,780	2,343	3,059
Accommodation and food services	120	42	104	30,044	7,127	28,012	27,334	8,207	19,575
Other services, except public administration	54	5	53	8,536	843	7,898	7,120	928	6,250
Unclassified	1	—	—	52	—	—	52	—	—

¹ For the second quarter of 2005, data on layoffs were reported by employers in all states and the District of Columbia. Due to budget constraints in the MLS program, beginning with data for the first quarter of 2004, the scope of quarterly extended mass layoffs and plant closings has been redefined to cover only the private nonfarm economy. Quarterly information on layoff events in agriculture and government are no longer being collected. However, the monthly reporting of the MLS program in the release, *Mass Layoffs*, which is based only on

administrative data, will be unaffected and will continue to cover the total economy.

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

^f = revised.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 2. Reason for layoff: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, selected quarters, 2004 and 2005

Reason for layoff	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	II 2004 ^r	I 2005 ^r	II 2005 ^p	II 2004 ^r	I 2005 ^r	II 2005 ^p	II 2004 ^r	I 2005 ^r	II 2005 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,358	1,144	1,056	278,831	188,397	211,009	254,063	186,030	150,140
Automation	—	—	(²)	—	—	(²)	—	—	(²)
Bankruptcy	17	29	12	3,342	5,976	3,591	2,597	4,115	2,080
Business ownership change	27	43	15	7,370	10,623	3,386	5,268	7,076	1,592
Contract cancellation	33	17	17	5,171	3,247	2,082	4,042	3,032	1,868
Contract completed	223	162	188	42,129	29,200	26,703	44,262	34,082	24,586
Energy-related	—	(²)	—	—	(²)	—	—	(²)	—
Environment-related	(²)	—	—	(²)	—	—	(²)	—	—
Financial difficulty	40	35	30	7,456	5,915	4,607	4,290	4,545	2,756
Import competition	8	13	9	1,606	2,186	1,465	1,051	1,657	842
Labor dispute	11	8	4	2,160	1,648	615	1,842	1,167	496
Material shortage	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	497	(²)	(²)	433	(²)
Model changeover	4	—	—	932	—	—	950	—	—
Natural disaster	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	—
Non-natural disaster	—	(²)	—	—	(²)	—	—	(²)	—
Plant or machine repair	8	(²)	(²)	1,336	(²)	(²)	2,240	(²)	(²)
Product line discontinued	10	8	6	2,036	874	2,355	2,145	1,014	1,093
Reorganization within company	143	133	89	24,862	24,684	14,343	27,242	23,699	11,367
Seasonal work	478	372	430	111,711	57,121	111,931	88,530	51,447	64,467
Slack work	122	186	116	18,886	20,684	16,574	24,389	29,608	19,903
Vacation period	93	(²)	76	15,673	(²)	12,710	14,255	(²)	9,108
Weather-related	(²)	29	(²)	(²)	3,417	(²)	(²)	2,576	(²)
Other	35	28	16	7,081	5,305	2,342	5,625	5,011	2,014
Not reported	101	72	43	26,232	15,843	7,461	24,601	15,513	7,106

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 3. State and selected claimant characteristics: Extended mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, first and second quarters, 2005

State	Layoff events		Total initial claimants		Percent of total							
	I 2005 ^r	II 2005 ^p	I 2005 ^r	II 2005 ^p	Black		Hispanic origin		Women		Persons age 55 and over	
					I 2005 ^r	II 2005 ^p	I 2005 ^r	II 2005 ^p	I 2005 ^r	II 2005 ^p	I 2005 ^r	II 2005 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,144	1,056	186,030	150,140	14.5	17.0	13.5	12.8	38.9	55.2	16.1	21.1
Alabama	(²)	3	(²)	279	—	47.7	—	2.9	5.7	81.7	8.1	22.6
Alaska	(²)	9	(²)	1,181	—	3.7	2.9	20.3	31.7	40.1	8.6	21.3
Arizona	3	5	585	862	5.5	.8	19.8	77.7	40.5	46.1	8.9	18.1
Arkansas	(²)	5	(²)	635	21.7	56.5	18.3	.9	34.2	85.4	.8	20.2
California	133	129	26,678	14,695	9.3	8.3	37.1	33.7	48.7	55.9	14.8	17.9
Colorado	8	12	1,003	1,431	3.9	4.5	38.7	25.1	40.4	57.4	14.1	19.1
Connecticut	6	13	691	1,697	13.6	9.6	13.5	5.5	35.5	68.9	18.7	24.7
Delaware	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	25.8	14.4	11.3	1.7	4.8	20.4	24.2	14.7
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	70	93	12,971	10,493	14.1	19.0	30.6	31.9	46.7	47.1	20.0	21.3
Georgia	18	25	3,387	3,223	48.6	59.1	1.7	1.4	56.8	66.7	19.6	18.7
Hawaii	(²)	5	(²)	434	.9	1.2	12.1	15.2	22.5	47.9	12.6	16.4
Idaho	6	—	572	—	.7	—	13.6	—	45.1	—	16.6	—
Illinois	112	104	17,708	18,408	22.5	23.1	11.0	9.8	34.9	59.3	13.6	20.5
Indiana	29	24	4,896	3,669	7.6	16.2	5.2	1.9	27.9	53.9	12.8	21.3
Iowa	8	6	1,159	710	.9	1.8	.8	.6	20.7	83.7	13.5	31.0
Kansas	10	—	968	—	10.8	—	1.4	—	44.8	—	11.4	—
Kentucky	18	19	2,723	2,007	12.8	12.7	.2	1.1	37.2	46.4	14.5	18.7
Louisiana	16	19	1,754	2,659	54.0	57.6	3.9	1.4	30.2	61.3	13.4	20.2
Maine	7	6	911	806	3.1	.7	.4	.4	41.3	43.3	16.1	15.1
Maryland	—	(²)	—	(²)	—	60.4	—	—	—	75.2	—	24.8
Massachusetts	29	16	3,904	2,696	9.5	13.7	1.5	3.5	39.4	60.5	16.4	22.3
Michigan	76	73	11,043	10,726	14.7	15.2	3.4	3.8	35.7	54.6	11.6	18.1
Minnesota	29	23	2,768	3,722	4.8	10.0	5.3	6.1	29.7	43.2	16.4	20.4
Mississippi	5	(²)	509	(²)	49.7	64.9	.4	—	50.9	5.2	22.2	16.0
Missouri	23	20	3,991	2,419	16.6	25.2	.4	.4	36.4	76.5	20.5	24.2
Montana	(²)	5	(²)	377	.8	.3	7.3	4.0	16.9	59.2	30.6	18.3
Nebraska	(²)	8	(²)	740	3.5	14.3	2.6	6.9	4.3	58.5	21.7	27.0
Nevada	(²)	3	(²)	299	14.7	28.4	11.9	18.7	46.9	67.2	22.0	28.8
New Hampshire	(²)	4	(²)	318	1.4	—	2.8	.6	48.6	42.1	9.3	28.3
New Jersey	35	39	4,647	8,791	16.6	16.2	7.3	8.6	41.6	69.4	18.8	34.9
New Mexico	3	4	232	471	1.7	1.3	71.6	43.1	41.8	39.3	10.3	14.6
New York	139	54	23,009	7,678	11.2	8.8	8.5	8.4	30.2	39.4	17.5	20.2
North Carolina	22	8	3,021	753	49.4	32.7	4.2	8.0	52.7	65.7	19.6	24.0
North Dakota	—	(²)	—	(²)	—	—	—	.7	—	11.6	—	13.0
Ohio	87	75	9,952	9,153	10.1	18.0	1.5	2.4	22.0	56.6	12.5	17.4
Oklahoma	5	(²)	574	(²)	11.1	14.5	8.0	4.0	17.1	23.4	15.0	15.3
Oregon	14	18	2,713	2,752	1.9	2.5	15.9	16.7	47.1	75.1	18.6	29.5
Pennsylvania	69	72	12,990	11,512	9.8	10.9	3.4	3.1	40.3	55.2	21.8	26.6
Rhode Island	(²)	3	(²)	285	2.2	2.8	7.9	7.0	2.2	62.1	15.1	29.8
South Carolina	7	7	1,307	1,122	40.7	78.9	2.0	.1	57.6	78.7	10.3	2.6
South Dakota	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	2.3	2.2	2.3	1.1	11.4	80.2	22.0	38.5
Tennessee	11	7	1,663	886	36.4	23.7	—	—	59.5	55.3	17.6	24.0
Texas	24	40	5,405	7,104	17.0	18.5	38.5	43.3	32.7	42.9	11.9	14.3
Utah	3	9	393	752	3.6	.9	24.4	20.6	57.0	62.1	7.4	11.7
Vermont	(²)	7	(²)	1,370	—	.7	—	.2	41.4	44.1	19.0	18.1
Virginia	23	10	5,559	1,549	32.9	62.8	.9	1.4	46.7	70.6	17.0	14.5
Washington	24	29	3,526	3,658	7.9	5.3	14.6	13.1	39.1	46.3	11.3	18.3
West Virginia	—	4	—	461	—	.7	—	—	—	26.2	—	16.7
Wisconsin	51	33	10,985	5,048	4.0	9.8	9.3	3.6	41.5	57.9	19.3	27.8
Wyoming	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	—	—	13.5	—	26.2	30.0	20.6	3.8
Puerto Rico	9	19	2,547	3,795	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	62.2	58.0	6.4	8.2

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

³ Data are not available.

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 4. Census region and division: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, selected quarters, 2004 and 2005

Census region and division	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	II 2004 ^f	I 2005 ^f	II 2005 ^p	II 2004 ^f	I 2005 ^f	II 2005 ^p	II 2004 ^f	I 2005 ^f	II 2005 ^p
United States ¹	1,358	1,144	1,056	278,831	188,397	211,009	254,063	186,030	150,140
Northeast	299	290	214	59,392	39,426	45,760	68,344	46,621	35,153
New England	76	47	49	14,358	5,390	9,479	14,638	5,975	7,172
Middle Atlantic	223	243	165	45,034	34,036	36,281	53,706	40,646	27,981
South	363	222	245	67,561	38,862	38,296	61,479	39,178	33,163
South Atlantic	231	141	150	45,621	26,249	23,150	39,364	26,307	19,275
East South Central	43	35	30	8,746	4,931	3,719	6,407	5,018	3,366
West South Central	89	46	65	13,194	7,682	11,427	15,708	7,853	10,522
Midwest	416	429	368	78,819	66,008	69,280	77,158	63,717	54,832
East North Central	339	355	309	65,795	56,776	61,117	65,905	54,584	47,004
West North Central	77	74	59	13,024	9,232	8,163	11,253	9,133	7,828
West	280	203	229	73,059	44,101	57,673	47,082	36,514	26,992
Mountain	56	29	39	20,951	4,615	23,494	8,065	3,227	4,272
Pacific	224	174	190	52,108	39,486	34,179	39,017	33,287	22,720

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

^f = revised.

^p = preliminary.

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, private nonfarm sector, selected quarters, 2004 and 2005

State	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	II 2004 ^f	I 2005 ^f	II 2005 ^p	II 2004 ^f	I 2005 ^f	II 2005 ^p	II 2004 ^f	I 2005 ^f	II 2005 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,358	1,144	1,056	278,831	188,397	211,009	254,063	186,030	150,140
Alabama	7	(²)	3	1,351	(²)	232	1,391	(²)	279
Alaska	10	(²)	9	1,301	(²)	1,181	1,301	(²)	1,181
Arizona	20	3	5	4,015	605	2,737	3,294	585	862
Arkansas	9	(²)	5	1,724	(²)	1,166	722	(²)	635
California	169	133	129	41,711	23,838	23,736	31,214	26,678	14,695
Colorado	15	8	12	11,016	1,844	14,766	2,525	1,003	1,431
Connecticut	21	6	13	6,507	1,098	2,161	4,739	691	1,697
Delaware	4	(²)	(²)	908	(²)	(²)	885	(²)	(²)
District of Columbia	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-
Florida	129	70	93	27,068	14,571	14,259	22,463	12,971	10,493
Georgia	30	18	25	7,164	2,269	3,205	6,536	3,387	3,223
Hawaii	5	(²)	5	657	(²)	478	533	(²)	434
Idaho	6	6	-	1,010	782	-	706	572	-
Illinois	111	112	104	30,405	23,287	27,990	26,230	17,708	18,408
Indiana	24	29	24	4,244	3,815	5,419	4,106	4,896	3,669
Iowa	7	8	6	1,198	644	1,024	922	1,159	710
Kansas	15	10	-	3,176	1,014	-	2,342	968	-
Kentucky	21	18	19	3,663	2,509	2,036	2,323	2,723	2,007
Louisiana	28	16	19	4,557	3,131	3,180	3,250	1,754	2,659
Maine	6	7	6	1,768	1,468	2,020	828	911	806
Maryland	4	-	(²)	651	-	(²)	523	-	(²)
Massachusetts	28	29	16	2,205	2,360	3,311	5,233	3,904	2,696
Michigan	64	76	73	10,461	9,550	11,587	13,759	11,043	10,726
Minnesota	23	29	23	3,312	3,155	3,051	2,673	2,768	3,722
Mississippi	6	5	(²)	1,362	512	(²)	642	509	(²)
Missouri	24	23	20	4,540	4,031	3,059	4,382	3,991	2,419
Montana	4	(²)	5	951	(²)	1,112	332	(²)	377
Nebraska	6	(²)	8	657	(²)	788	757	(²)	740
Nevada	4	(²)	3	824	(²)	299	611	(²)	299
New Hampshire	5	(²)	4	573	(²)	318	573	(²)	318
New Jersey	55	35	39	12,195	5,181	16,069	13,860	4,647	8,791
New Mexico	(²)	3	4	(²)	242	475	(²)	232	471
New York	79	139	54	19,371	21,083	11,707	18,741	23,009	7,678
North Carolina	19	22	8	2,828	3,680	623	2,342	3,021	753
North Dakota	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)
Ohio	82	87	75	11,281	9,663	10,378	12,264	9,952	9,153
Oklahoma	5	5	(²)	449	397	(²)	558	574	(²)
Oregon	22	14	18	4,558	8,875	3,970	3,525	2,713	2,752
Pennsylvania	89	69	72	13,468	7,772	8,505	21,105	12,990	11,512
Rhode Island	9	(²)	3	2,057	(²)	299	2,017	(²)	285
South Carolina	11	7	7	1,615	1,173	1,090	1,878	1,307	1,122
South Dakota	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Tennessee	9	11	7	2,370	1,850	1,228	2,051	1,663	886
Texas	47	24	40	6,464	3,939	6,218	11,178	5,405	7,104
Utah	5	3	9	2,465	404	3,305	407	393	752
Vermont	7	(²)	7	1,248	(²)	1,370	1,248	(²)	1,370
Virginia	28	23	10	4,774	4,494	1,840	4,156	5,559	1,549
Washington	18	24	29	3,881	6,403	4,814	2,444	3,526	3,658
West Virginia	5	-	4	541	-	459	509	-	461
Wisconsin	58	51	33	9,404	10,461	5,743	9,546	10,985	5,048
Wyoming	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Puerto Rico	14	9	19	2,005	999	2,423	2,811	2,547	3,795

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

^p = preliminary.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

^f = revised.

Table 6. Information technology-producing industries: Extended mass layoff events and separations, private nonfarm sector, 1998-2005

Year	Total extended mass layoffs		Information technology-producing industries ¹							
			Computer hardware ²		Software and computer services ³		Communications equipment ⁴		Communications services ⁵	
	Layoff events	Separations	Layoff events	Separations	Layoff events	Separations	Layoff events	Separations	Layoff events	Separations
1998										
First quarter	1,115	178,251	29	5,212	8	1,550	7	725	9	1,685
Second quarter	1,333	336,536	37	8,455	5	357	7	1,317	5	650
Third quarter	1,028	201,186	63	11,066	5	1,175	12	3,031	5	1,051
Fourth quarter	1,383	275,272	37	11,336	5	974	7	1,898	6	764
Total	4,859	991,245	166	36,069	23	4,056	33	6,971	25	4,150
1999										
First quarter	1,262	230,711	35	4,363	10	1,796	10	1,600	6	1,002
Second quarter	1,194	246,251	28	3,891	7	1,731	8	1,097	(⁶)	(⁶)
Third quarter	898	184,429	22	11,546	7	1,141	5	840	(⁶)	(⁶)
Fourth quarter	1,202	240,060	18	2,757	5	526	4	807	6	1,430
Total	4,556	901,451	103	22,557	29	5,194	27	4,344	18	3,930
2000										
First quarter	1,081	202,500	22	5,195	14	2,717	9	1,402	4	771
Second quarter	1,055	205,861	18	8,862	22	9,114	7	805	7	977
Third quarter	817	174,628	10	1,678	12	1,422	4	1,465	6	1,280
Fourth quarter	1,638	332,973	16	3,070	22	3,521	5	946	7	1,020
Total	4,591	915,962	66	18,805	70	16,774	25	4,618	24	4,048
2001										
First quarter	1,546	304,171	91	20,991	44	7,963	22	4,441	24	5,312
Second quarter	1,828	430,499	161	38,986	87	12,943	36	12,109	28	6,386
Third quarter	1,629	330,391	142	24,813	55	6,820	39	8,200	36	7,134
Fourth quarter	2,372	459,771	109	17,797	56	8,290	43	10,124	48	11,252
Total	7,375	1,524,832	503	102,587	242	36,016	140	34,874	136	30,084
2002										
First quarter	1,611	299,266	84	18,574	39	4,442	32	8,192	42	6,664
Second quarter	1,624	344,606	69	11,764	49	5,454	27	4,870	53	8,538
Third quarter	1,186	255,152	76	15,017	42	5,415	34	6,529	42	7,945
Fourth quarter	1,916	373,307	74	14,298	32	7,071	19	3,645	39	8,987
Total	6,337	1,272,331	303	59,653	162	22,382	112	23,236	176	32,134
2003										
First quarter	1,502	286,947	71	11,900	33	5,689	23	4,402	41	6,591
Second quarter	1,799	368,273	54	9,221	27	4,124	21	3,098	29	5,891
Third quarter	1,190	236,333	46	6,488	26	4,433	9	1,289	15	2,604
Fourth quarter	1,690	325,333	25	5,080	14	1,984	9	1,619	28	6,635
Total	6,181	1,216,886	196	32,689	100	16,230	62	10,408	113	21,721
2004										
First quarter	1,339	276,503	27	3,222	16	2,992	8	894	23	4,197
Second quarter	1,358	[†] 278,831	18	2,959	21	3,576	-	-	22	5,295
Third quarter	886	[†] 164,598	13	2,288	15	1,617	4	430	13	4,317
Fourth quarter	1,427	[†] 273,967	18	3,055	10	1,547	4	563	23	3,457
Total	5,010	[†] 993,899	76	11,524	62	9,732	16	1,887	81	17,266
2005										
First quarter	[†] 1,144	[†] 188,397	[†] 13	[†] 1,526	[†] 13	[†] 2,679	4	[†] 439	[†] 17	[†] 3,839
Second quarter ^p	1,056	211,009	16	1,811	16	1,758	4	842	11	1,800

¹ Information technology-producing industries are defined in *Digital Economy 2003*, Economics and Statistics Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

² The industries included in this grouping, based on the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), are: semiconductor machinery manufacturing; office machinery manufacturing; electronic computer manufacturing; computer storage device manufacturing; computer terminal manufacturing; other computer peripheral equipment mfg.; electron tube manufacturing; bare printed circuit board manufacturing; semiconductors and related device mfg.; electronic capacitor manufacturing; electronic resistor manufacturing; electronic coils, transformers, and inductors; electronic connector manufacturing; printed circuit assembly manufacturing; other electronic component manufacturing; industrial process variable instruments; electricity and signal testing instruments; analytical laboratory instrument mfg.; computer and software merchant wholesalers; and computer and software stores.

³ The industries included in this grouping, based on the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), are: software publishers; internet service providers; web search portals; data processing and related services; computer and software merchant wholesalers; computer and software stores; custom computer programming

services; computer systems design services; computer facilities management services; other computer related services; office equipment rental and leasing; and computer and office machine repair.

⁴ The industries included in this grouping, based on the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), are: telephone apparatus manufacturing; audio and video equipment manufacturing; broadcast and wireless communications equip.; fiber optic cable manufacturing; software reproducing; and magnetic and optical recording media mfg.

⁵ The industries included in this grouping, based on the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), are: wired telecommunications carriers cellular and other wireless carriers; telecommunications resellers; cable and other program distribution; satellite telecommunications; other telecommunications; and communication equipment repair.

⁶ Data do not meet BLS or state agency disclosure standards.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

[†] = revised.

^p = preliminary.

Table 7. Industry distribution: Extended mass layoff events and separations associated with the movement of work, selected quarters, 2004 and 2005

Industry	Layoff events			Separations		
	II 2004	I 2005 ^r	II 2005 ^p	II 2004	I 2005 ^r	II 2005 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	86	71	62	16,240	14,600	9,720
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utilities	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)
Construction	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-
Manufacturing	57	44	40	10,999	9,070	5,602
Food	(²)	4	3	(²)	1,122	350
Beverage and tobacco products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mills	4	(²)	-	537	(²)	-
Textile product mills	4	4	-	874	745	-
Apparel	4	3	3	847	549	213
Leather and allied products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wood products	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-
Paper	3	(²)	-	453	(²)	-
Printing and related support activities	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Petroleum and coal products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-
Plastics and rubber products	5	5	3	632	1,243	476
Nonmetallic mineral products	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)
Primary metals	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)
Fabricated metal products	5	5	6	1,010	1,330	1,175
Machinery	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)
Computer and electronic products	7	(²)	6	1,975	(²)	1,004
Electrical equipment and appliances	(²)	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	715
Transportation equipment	4	5	8	1,013	789	880
Furniture and related products	8	4	3	1,026	697	286
Miscellaneous manufacturing	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-
Wholesale trade	4	7	(²)	410	577	(²)
Retail trade	6	5	4	1,039	769	1,092
Transportation and warehousing	(²)	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	689
Information	4	(²)	(²)	771	(²)	(²)
Finance and insurance	(²)	4	6	(²)	1,233	847
Real estate and rental and leasing	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-
Professional and technical services	(²)	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	475
Management of companies and enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative and waste services	5	(²)	(²)	1,372	(²)	(²)
Educational services	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health care and social assistance	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation and food services	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other services, except public administration	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

^p = preliminary.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

^r = revised.

Table 8. Reason for layoff: Extended mass layoff events and separations associated with the movement of work, selected quarters, 2004 and 2005

Reason for layoff	Layoff events			Separations		
	II 2004	I 2005 ^r	II 2005 ^p	II 2004	I 2005 ^r	II 2005 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	86	71	62	16,240	14,600	9,720
Automation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bankruptcy	-	-	-	-	-	-
Business ownership change	7	5	(²)	1,380	1,719	(²)
Contract cancellation	3	4	(²)	493	580	(²)
Contract completed	4	-	-	571	-	-
Energy-related	-	-	-	-	-	-
Environment-related	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial difficulty	(²)	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	682
Import competition	4	7	6	913	1,187	434
Labor dispute	-	-	-	-	-	-
Material shortage	-	-	-	-	-	-
Model changeover	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-
Natural disaster	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-natural disaster	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plant or machine repair	-	-	-	-	-	-
Product line discontinued	3	4	(²)	373	470	(²)
Reorganization within company	49	40	42	8,717	8,318	6,904
Seasonal work	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Slack work	4	(²)	3	1,260	(²)	645
Vacation period	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Weather-related	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	9	7	(²)	1,798	1,718	(²)
Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

³ The questions on movement of work were not asked of employers when the reason for layoff was either seasonal work or vacation period.

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 9. Census region and division: Extended mass layoff events and separations associated with the movement of work, selected quarters, 2004 and 2005

Census region and division	Layoff events			Separations		
	II 2004	I 2005 ^r	II 2005 ^p	II 2004	I 2005 ^r	II 2005 ^p
United States ¹	86	71	62	16,240	14,600	9,720
Northeast	10	7	15	1,342	1,749	2,524
New England	4	4	7	613	1,124	1,112
Middle Atlantic	6	3	8	729	625	1,412
South	35	29	17	6,421	6,162	2,166
South Atlantic	18	15	11	3,251	2,671	1,141
East South Central	12	9	(²)	2,253	2,216	(²)
West South Central	5	5	(²)	917	1,275	(²)
Midwest	22	16	14	4,503	2,742	2,566
East North Central	19	(²)	14	3,427	(²)	2,566
West North Central	3	(²)	–	1,076	(²)	–
West	19	19	16	3,974	3,947	2,464
Mountain	(²)	–	(²)	(²)	–	(²)
Pacific	(²)	19	(²)	(²)	3,947	(²)

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

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. Dash represents zero.

Table 10. Extended mass layoff events and separations, selected measures, selected quarters, 2004 and 2005

Action	Layoff events			Separations		
	II 2004	I 2005 ^r	II 2005 ^p	II 2005	I 2005 ^r	II 2005 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,358	1,144	1,056	278,831	188,397	211,009
Total, excluding seasonal and vacation events ²	787	771	550	151,447	131,151	86,368
Total, movement of work ³	86	71	62	16,240	14,600	9,720
Movement of work actions	112	90	84	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
With separations reported	82	66	66	11,098	9,422	7,736
With separations unknown	30	24	18	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

² The question on movement of work were not asked of employers when the reason for layoff was either seasonal work or vacation period.

³ Movement of work can involve more than one action.

⁴ Data are not available.

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

Table 11. Movement of work actions by type of separation where number of separations is known by employers, selected quarters, 2004 and 2005

Actions	Layoff events ¹			Separations		
	II 2004	I 2005 ^r	II 2005 ^p	II 2004	I 2005 ^r	II 2005 ^p
With separations reported ²	82	66	66	11,098	9,422	7,736
By location						
Out-of-country relocations.....	19	21	26	2,415	3,811	2,582
Within company.....	13	17	19	1,882	3,353	1,938
Different company.....	6	4	7	533	458	644
Domestic relocations.....	59	45	37	8,257	5,611	4,560
Within company.....	46	37	31	5,982	4,626	3,907
Different company.....	13	8	6	2,275	985	653
Unable to assign place of relocation.....	4	–	3	426	–	594
By company						
Within company.....	63	54	53	8,290	7,979	6,439
Domestic.....	46	37	31	5,982	4,626	3,907
Out of country.....	13	17	19	1,882	3,353	1,938
Unable to assign.....	4	–	3	426	–	594
Different company.....	19	12	13	2,808	1,443	1,297
Domestic.....	13	8	6	2,275	985	653
Out of country.....	6	4	7	533	458	644
Unable to assign.....	–	–	–	–	–	–

¹ Only actions for which separations associated with the movement of work were reported are shown.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

Note: Dash represents zero.