

Extended Mass Layoffs in 2004



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The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) conducts the Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program to provide information on large-scale private nonfarm layoff events and on the characteristics of dislocated workers. Each month, BLS reports on the number of mass layoff events by employers, and each quarter there is a separate report on the number and characteristics of those private nonfarm mass layoffs that last more than 30 days. This report summarizes that latter analysis for all of 2004, providing information on the industry, geographic distribution, and size of private nonfarm mass layoffs; the demographic characteristics of those claiming unemployment insurance; the duration of certified unemployment; the expectation of recall; the extent of permanent worksite closures; and the movement-of-work actions taken by employers.

In 2004, employers laid off nearly 1 million workers in 5,010 private nonfarm extended mass layoff events. Layoff activity continued to abate in 2004, nearly returning to levels recorded prior to the March–November 2001 recession. (See table 1.) Thirty-three States reported over-the-year declines in the number of workers laid off, with 10 of those States reaching series lows in 2004. Employers in 366 of the nonseasonal and nonvacation period layoff events moved work to other U.S. locations or to locations outside of the country, either within the same company or to other companies. Between 55,000 and 73,000 workers lost their jobs in extended mass layoffs because their employers moved work to other locations. Layoff activity involving permanent worksite closures, which accounted for 15 percent of all layoff events and affected 159,856 workers in 2004, continued to decline from its peak in 2001.

Extended mass layoffs, as defined in the MLS program, refer to layoffs of at least 31 days' duration that involve the filing of initial claims for unemployment insurance by 50 or more individuals from a single establishment during a consecutive 5-week period. Since 2004, the detailed reports no longer cover government and agricultural layoffs. This report uses new metropolitan area definitions as established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget in its Bulletin 04-03. Additional information about the program is provided in the Technical Note that follows the tables.

Highlights

Industry distribution of 2004 mass layoffs

- Manufacturing establishments accounted for 29 percent of layoff events and 26 percent of separations in 2004, down from 34 percent of events and 32 percent of separations in 2003. The percentages in 2004 were the lowest recorded for this sector since annual data became available in 1996. Food manufacturing firms (mostly fruit and vegetable canning and freezing) accounted for the largest number of workers laid off in manufacturing, followed by transportation equipment (largely in automobiles), computer and electronic products, and fabricated metal products. These four sectors accounted for 52 percent of the separations in manufacturing in 2004. Computer and electronic products registered the largest decrease in manufacturing separations (-27,391) when compared with 2003. (See tables 2 and 3.)

- Retail trade (mainly food and beverage and general merchandise stores) accounted for 14 percent of private nonfarm separations. The 143,660 laid-off retail workers in 2004 were a record number. (See table 2.) More than half of the layoffs in retail trade were due to the ending of seasonal work or the completion of a contract.

- Construction (mainly in heavy and civil engineering and specialty trade contractors) accounted for 17 percent of mass layoff events and 12 percent of separations. (See table 2.) Layoffs due to the end of seasonal work or the completion of a contract accounted for 86 percent of the separated workers in construction. Employers in 77 percent of the layoff events in construction expected some type of recall of laid-off workers.

- Administrative and waste services accounted for 11 percent of all private nonfarm layoff events and separations, due in part to the completion of contracts in temporary help agencies and professional employer organizations. (See table 2.) Both the numbers of events (545) and separations (113,288)

in administration and waste services reached their lowest levels since 2000.

- Manufacturers and distributors of clothing reported laying off 59,683 workers, the lowest level ever recorded in the program. (See table 2.) The ending of seasonal work accounted for the largest number of separations in this industry group. The West registered the highest number of laid-off workers (24,812), replacing the South, which had held the top spot from 1996 to 2003.

- Employers involved in food processing and distribution, excluding agriculture, accounted for 18 percent of all private sector separations, representing 180,189 workers. The number of such workers laid off increased by 10 percent, or 15,950 workers, over the 2003 level, and reached a record high. (See tables 2 and 3.)

- Of the major sectors, manufacturing recorded the largest decrease in worker separations between 2003 and 2004 (-129,902), followed by administrative and waste services (-34,632), information (-29,586), and transportation and warehousing (-28,820). Among those sectors that had over-the-year increases in the number of separated workers, retail trade had the largest gain (+16,425), followed by accommodation and food services (+15,496) and health care and social assistance (+11,694). (See table 3.)

- Each of the four information technology-producing industries (computer hardware, software and computer services, communications equipment, and communications services) reported declines in separations from year-ago levels. Among these industries, firms involved in communications services had the largest number of laid-off workers (17,266) in 2004. (See table 4.)

- Among the 88 three-digit NAICS-coded industry groups in the private nonfarm economy identified in the MLS program, 57 posted decreases in the number of separated workers during 2004. Administrative and support services had the largest decrease (-33,434 workers), followed by computer and electronic product manufacturing (-27,391) and air transportation (-25,216). Twenty-seven industries registered increases, led by food and beverage stores (+32,754) and accommodation (+9,306).

- Among these three-digit NAICS industries, food and beverage stores became 1 of the top 10 in terms of worker separations. This industry replaced computer and electronic product manufacturing on that list. (See table 5.)

- Among six-digit NAICS industries, hotels and motels, except casino hotels; skiing facilities; and department stores, except discount, moved into the top 10 in terms of separa-

tions. Leaving the list were discount department stores, motion picture and video production, and scheduled passenger air transportation. (See table 6.)

Reason for layoff

- Employers who cited the end of seasonal work as the reason for layoff accounted for 33 percent of layoff events and 34 percent of separations. (See table 7.) On average, during each of the last 5 years, more than 318,000 workers have been laid off because of seasonal work. Thirty-two percent of all workers who were separated because seasonal work ended were in food manufacturing, heavy and civil engineering construction, and transit and ground passenger transportation.

- Layoffs due to internal company restructuring accounted for 20 percent of all private nonfarm events and separations, down slightly from 21 percent of events and 24 percent of separations in 2004. (See table 7.) These layoffs occurred largely in credit intermediation and related activities, food manufacturing, and telecommunications. Employers in California reported the largest number of workers laid off due to restructuring; Illinois had the next largest.

- In 2004, the number of workers separated due to the completion of a contract (170,192) increased for the fifth consecutive year and was at its highest level since 1997. (See table 7.) The largest number of separations due to contract completion occurred in administrative and support services (temporary help), followed by food and beverage stores and specialty trade contractors.

- Layoffs due to a nonseasonal lack of demand for products and services (slack work) declined sharply in 2004 (-59,511 workers), reaching its lowest level since the MLS program was begun in 1996. (See table 8.) The over-the-year decline was due largely to reductions in layoffs in computer and electronic products, in transportation equipment manufacturing, and in machinery manufacturing.

- After slack work, the next largest declines in layoffs by reason were in bankruptcy (-39,470), reorganization within the company (-25,673), and financial difficulty (-24,970). Layoffs due to the completion of contracts had the largest increase in worker separations, +21,387, followed by those due to a labor dispute (+13,569). (See tables 7 and 8.)

- California and Illinois accounted for the largest numbers of separations due to the ending of seasonal work and reorganizations. Florida accounted for the highest number of separations in layoffs due to the completion of contracts, followed by California and Illinois. Pennsylvania registered the largest number of separations due to slack work. (See table 9.)

Movement of work

- In 2004, 366 extended mass layoff events involved the movement of work. This was about 11 percent of all nonseasonal and non-vacation-period layoff events and resulted in the separation of 73,217 workers. (See table 10.)

- Among the 366 layoff events with reported relocation of work, 63 percent involved the permanent closure of worksites, affecting 50,348 workers. In sharp contrast, only 18 percent of nonseasonal and non-vacation-period layoffs in which there was no movement of work resulted in a closure.

- Manufacturing industries accounted for about two-thirds of the events and separations in which work moved, largely in computer and electronic products and in transportation equipment. In contrast, manufacturing accounted for only 32 percent of events and 26 percent of separations in nonseasonal and non-vacation-period layoffs with no movement of work. (See table 10.)

- Sixty-eight percent of events and separations associated with the movement of work were due to internal company restructuring (mostly reorganization within company). In contrast, just over a quarter of events and separations were due to internal company restructuring in nonseasonal and non-vacation-period layoffs with no movement of work. (See table 11.)

- The Midwest led all regions in terms of layoff events (120) and separations (24,848) in which there was some movement of work, followed closely by the South (110 events and 23,327 separations). (See table 12.)

- Benefit exhaustion rates were higher for claimants in layoffs involving the movement of work than in layoffs in which the employer indicated that work did not move. In movement-of-work events, the older the claimant, the more likely he or she was to exhaust benefits. In events in which work did not move, benefit exhaustion rates were similar for claimants of all ages, with the exception of those in the oldest age category (55 years of age or older). (See table 13.)

- In the 366 layoff events involving movement of work, 480 relocations of work were identified. (Movement of work can involve more than one relocation.) Of these relocations, employers were able to provide information on the separations associated with the movement-of-work component of the layoff in 382 actions, or 80 percent of the total actions for 2004. Thus, a range of 55,122 (separations in movement-of-work actions for which the employer was able to provide specific detail) to 73,217 (total separations in all layoff events that included movement of work) is established for separations due to the movement of work in 2004. (See table 14.)

- Of the 382 relocations of work with separations reported, domestic relocations of work accounted for 71 percent of the actions and resulted in the separation of 36,246 workers. About 84 percent of the domestic actions and associated separations were the result of moving work within the same company. Employers cited California more than any other State as the location to which work was moving. (See table 15.)

- Of the 382 relocations of work with separations reported, out-of-country relocations accounted for 27 percent of the movement-of-work actions and resulted in 16,197 laid-off workers. Seventy-four percent of the actions and 80 percent of associated movement-of-work separations were due to within-company relocations. Mexico and China were cited 52 percent of the time as the destination to which work was moving. (See table 15.)

Size of layoff

- Layoff events in 2004 continued to be concentrated at the lower end of the layoff-size spectrum, with 60 percent involving fewer than 150 workers. This figure has remained fairly consistent since 1996, ranging from 59 to 62 percent annually. These layoff events, however, accounted for only 27 percent of all separations, about the same as in 2003 (28 percent). The 296 layoff events involving 500 or more workers accounted for 31 percent of all separations. (See table 16.)

- The average number of separations per layoff event in 2004 was 198, about the same as 2003 (197). Among private sector establishments, retail trade reported the largest average layoff size per layoff event, 418, followed by real estate and rental and leasing (299 workers) and by arts, entertainment, and recreation (273 workers). Establishments with the smallest average layoff size were those in educational services (89 workers) and in construction (137 workers). (See table 17.)

- When the reason given for the layoff event was secondary effects of labor disputes, an average of 966 workers were impacted per event, the highest annual average for any reason in 2004. This was followed by layoffs due to environmental issues (459 workers per event) and model changeover (269 workers). Layoffs due to a shortage of materials and unusual weather averaged the fewest separations per layoff event (77 and 123 workers, respectively). (See table 17.)

- Employers reporting the worksite as permanently closed averaged 214 separations per layoff event, the smallest on record. (See table 17.)

Initial claimants

- There were 902,365 initial claimants for unemployment insurance associated with extended mass layoff events in

2004. Of these, 44 percent were women, 15 percent were black, 15 percent were Hispanic, and 17 percent were 55 years of age or older. Thirty-seven percent of claimants were between the ages of 30 and 44. (See tables 18 and 20.) Of the total civilian labor force in 2004, 46 percent were women, 11 percent were black, 13 percent were Hispanic, and 16 percent were 55 years of age or older. Thirty-six percent of the civilian labor force was between the ages of 30 and 44.

- The percentage of claimants who were white declined slightly to 59 percent, an MLS program low. Over the 1996-2000 period, the percentage of white claimants ranged from 62 to 65 percent whereas, during the period 2001-2004, the range has declined to between 59 and 60 percent. Persons of Hispanic origin accounted for 15 percent of the claimants involved in extended mass layoff events. The percentage of Hispanic claimants was highest in wholesale trade (27 percent), followed by administrative and waste services (23 percent) and by health care and social assistance (23 percent). (See table 19.)

- Black claimants accounted for 15 percent of all laid-off workers, about the same as in 2003 (14 percent). Establishments providing other services, except public administration, reported the highest percentage of black claimants (26 percent), followed by health care and social assistance (24 percent) and by educational services (24 percent). With respect to the reason for layoff, high percentages of black claimants were associated with layoffs due to contract cancellation and automation. (See table 19.)

- Seventeen percent of all claimants were aged 55 or older in 2004, up slightly from 16 percent in 2003. The representation of these older claimants was highest in professional and technical services and in transportation and warehousing. Claimants between the ages of 30 and 44 accounted for 37 percent of all claimants from extended mass layoffs. The proportion of such claimants in this age group was highest among construction, information, management of companies and enterprises, and health care and social assistance establishments. (See table 20.)

Duration of insured unemployment

- North Carolina had the longest duration of insured unemployment associated with extended mass layoff events (as measured by the average number of continued claims for unemployment insurance following the initial claim), followed by the District of Columbia and West Virginia. Claimants experiencing the shortest jobless duration (as measured by the average number of continued claims) were separated from employers located in Kentucky, Nebraska, and Alabama. (See table 21.)

- North Carolina reported the largest proportion of claimants exhausting unemployment insurance benefits (36 per-

cent), followed by Wyoming (33 percent), Oklahoma (28 percent), and North Dakota (27 percent). States registering the lowest percentages of exhaustees were Mississippi (less than 1 percent), Alaska (1 percent), and Nebraska (1 percent). (See table 21.)

- The longest average jobless duration (based on the average number of continued claims) was experienced by claimants laid off from finance and insurance, followed by information. Claimants laid off from transportation and warehousing had the shortest spells of jobless duration, followed by accommodation and food services. (See table 22.)

- Benefit exhaustion rates were highest among workers in finance and insurance and in professional and technical services, while workers laid off in mining, in transportation and warehousing, and in construction had the lowest rates. (See table 22.)

- Claimants laid off due to import competition, bankruptcy, financial difficulty, and the discontinuation of a product line had the longest jobless duration. The shortest duration occurred in layoffs due to environmental concerns and to plant or machine repair. (See table 22.)

- Benefit exhaustion rates were high for claimants involved in worksite closures. Claimants in layoffs from which employers did not expect a recall had higher benefit exhaustion rates than did workers in events from which a recall was expected. (See table 22.)

- Among the 50 largest metropolitan areas in terms of the level of initial claims in extended mass layoff events, claimants laid off from establishments in Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL, led the list of those with the longest jobless duration, followed by San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA, Kansas City, MO-KS, and Columbus, OH. Claimants in Louisville, KY-IN, Erie, PA, and Lancaster, PA had the shortest duration of unemployment. Benefit exhaustion rates were highest in Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL, and Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA. (See table 23.)

- Black claimants had higher benefit exhaustion rates than did other race and ethnic groups, followed by claimants of Hispanic origin. Claimants aged 55 years or older were more likely to exhaust benefits than were the other age groups. Women had higher exhaustion rates than men did. (See table 24.)

Geographic distribution

- In 2004, employers in the Midwest reported the highest number of separations, largely due to layoffs in administrative and support services and in construction. In the previous 2 years, the West had the highest number of laid-

off workers. (See table 25.) The Northeast continued to have the lowest numbers of events and separations. Excluding the impact of seasonal layoffs, the West (182,802) and Midwest (180,402) had the highest levels of separated workers in extended mass layoff events.

- In 2004, decreases in the number of separations occurred in all four regions, with the West reporting the largest decrease (-86,728), mostly due to fewer layoffs in administrative and support services and in motion pictures and sound recording industries. All nine geographic divisions reported a decrease in separations from 2003, led by the Pacific (-80,153), South Atlantic (-38,969), and East North Central (-30,306) divisions. (See table 25.)

- California had the largest number of worker separations, 206,787, largely from food and beverage stores. The States with the next-highest totals of separations (including seasonal layoffs) were Illinois (107,090), Florida (85,432), and New York (75,487). Even when the substantial impact of seasonal layoffs is excluded, California still had the highest separations total for 2004 (150,323 workers). (See table 26.)

- Ten States reached their lowest annual totals of laid-off workers since annual data became available in 1996, while Nebraska, Wyoming, and South Dakota reached new highs. Thirty-two States and the District of Columbia had over-the-year declines in the number of laid-off workers, led by California (-58,389), Massachusetts (-24,639), Washington (-23,340), and North Carolina (-21,376). Of the 18 States reporting an over-the-year increase, Ohio (+5,563), Pennsylvania (+2,647), Oregon (+2,470), and Louisiana (+2,429) experienced the sharpest gains. (See table 26.)

- Fifty-six percent of events and 47 percent of separations occurred in metropolitan areas, about the same as in 2003, when 54 percent of events and 48 percent of separations occurred in such areas. Among the 367 metropolitan areas, New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island reported the highest number of separations (51,118), largely from transit and ground passenger transportation and from motion pictures and sound recording industries. Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, Buffalo-Niagara Falls, and San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont entered the top 10 metropolitan areas in terms of laid-off workers, replacing Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, and Modesto. (See table 27.)

- Wyoming had the highest concentration of layoffs relative to employment among the States, followed by Alaska, Illinois, Maine, California, Wisconsin, and Oregon. (See chart 1.) The lowest concentrations of mass layoff activity were found in the District of Columbia, Maryland, Oklahoma, and Alabama. Excluding the substantial impact of seasonal work,

California had the highest relative concentration index, followed by Illinois and Florida. (See chart 2.)

Recall expectations

- In 2004, employers expected a recall in more than one-half of all extended mass layoff events, the highest percentage since 2000. Industries in which the expectation of recall was highest following a layoff included arts, entertainment, and recreation (83 percent), mining (78 percent), and construction (77 percent). Layoffs in the finance and insurance (5 percent) and information (12 percent) sectors had the lowest percentage of recall expectation. Excluding seasonal and vacation-period layoffs (in which a recall was expected 95 percent of the time), a recall was expected in 27 percent of events, up from a series low of 23 percent in 2003. (See tables 28 and 29.)

- Of those establishments expecting a recall, 47 percent indicated that all workers would eventually be recalled, and 90 percent expected to recall at least half of the workers. (See table 28.)

- Employers citing financial difficulty, business ownership change, and reorganization within company as the reason for the layoff had the lowest percentages of recall expectation. Layoffs due to a natural disaster, nonnatural disaster, vacation period, and inclement weather registered the highest recall expectations. (See table 29.)

- Manufacturing industries accounted for 34 percent of all events and 27 percent of the separations from which the employer did not expect a recall. Layoffs without an expectation of recall occurred mainly in food manufacturing, transportation equipment, and computer and electronic products. Retail trade accounted for an additional 24 percent of the laid-off workers from which no recall was expected, mostly in food and beverage stores. (See table 30.)

- Internal company restructuring was the reason cited most frequently for layoffs from which no recall was expected, accounting for 49 percent of such layoff events and 45 percent of separations. Layoffs due to contract completion accounted for an additional 21 percent of layoff events with no expectation of recall and 23 percent of separations. (See table 30.)

Permanent worksite closures

- Employers reported that 15 percent of all extended mass layoff events resulted in a permanent closure of the worksite, affecting 159,856 workers. The number of workers involved in closures has declined by -217,504 workers (58 percent) since reaching a peak in 2001. (See table 31.)

- Separations in permanent closures in 2004 were due mainly to internal company restructuring. (See table 31.)

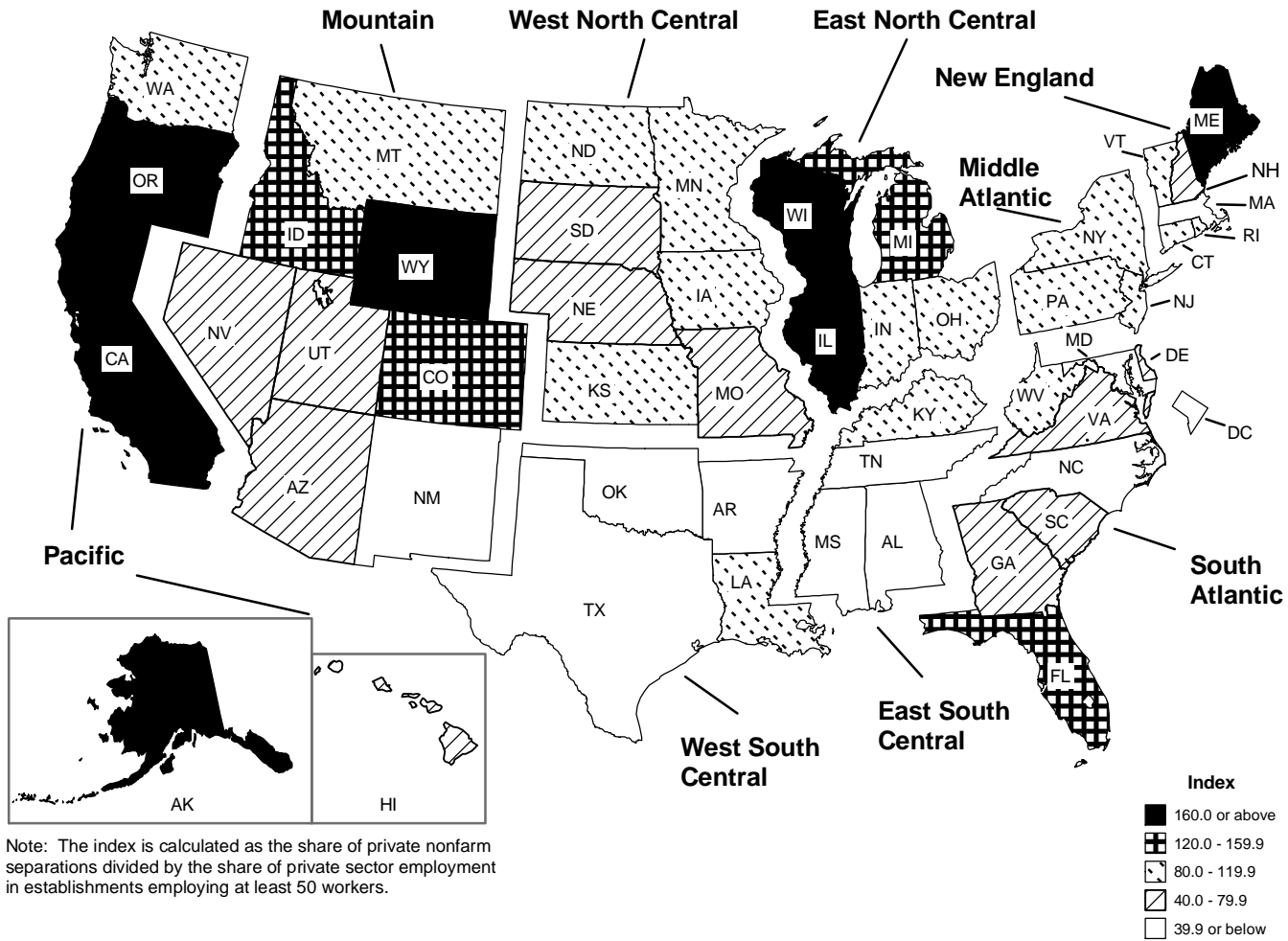
- In 2004, manufacturing accounted for 48 percent of events and 44 percent of separations resulting in a worksite closure. These events occurred mostly in food manufacturing, transportation equipment, and computer and electronic products. Retail trade accounted for 13 percent of the layoff events and 16 percent of separations resulting from closures during the year, largely in food and beverage stores. (See table 32.) Four major industry sectors (arts, entertainment, and recreation; educational services; retail trade; and utilities) reached series lows in terms of closure-related separated workers in 2004.

- In 2004, credit intermediation and related activities, telecommunications, furniture and related product manufacturing, and food services and drinking places establishments moved into the top 10 three-digit NAICS industries in terms of the number of laid-off workers in permanent closures. These industries replaced general merchandise stores, textile mills, machinery manufacturing, and primary metal manufacturing. (See table 33.)

- California registered the highest number of separations in permanent closure-related events (29,068), followed by Illinois (13,853), and Florida (12,358). North Carolina and California reported the largest decreases in separations due to closures, -13,308 and -11,182, respectively. Pennsylvania (+3,832) had the largest increase in laid-off workers due to closures. (See table 34.)

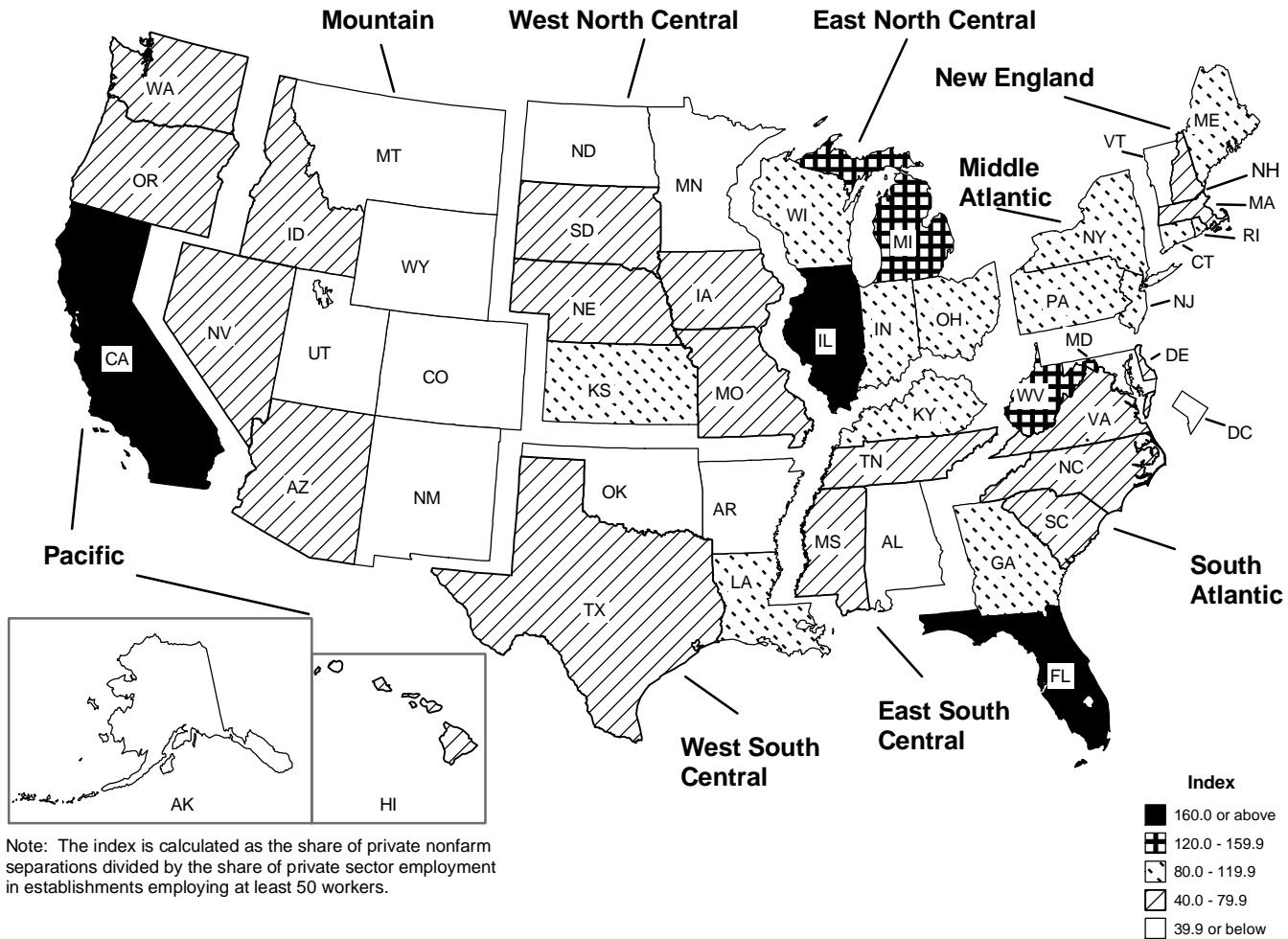
- Among the 367 metropolitan areas, Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana reported the highest number of separations (10,395) in permanent-closure-related events, followed by New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island (8,079) and Chicago-Naperville-Joliet (7,770). Las Vegas-Paradise, Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, and Rockford (IL) entered the top 10 metropolitan areas this year in terms of workers laid off in permanent closures, replacing Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, and Stockton (CA). (See table 35.)

Chart 1. Index of mass-layoff separations, 2004



Note: The index is calculated as the share of private nonfarm separations divided by the share of private sector employment in establishments employing at least 50 workers.

Chart 2. Index of mass-layoff separations (excluding seasonal work and vacation period), 2004



Note: The index is calculated as the share of private nonfarm separations divided by the share of private sector employment in establishments employing at least 50 workers.

Table 1. Numbers of extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, 1996–2004

Year/quarter	Events ¹	Separations ¹	Initial claimants for unemployment insurance ¹
1996			
First quarter.....	1,263	246,820	202,444
Second quarter.....	1,130	209,688	162,178
Third quarter.....	847	181,569	153,378
Fourth quarter.....	1,520	310,045	287,810
Total.....	4,760	948,122	805,810
1997			
First quarter.....	1,141	226,735	196,722
Second quarter.....	1,303	280,255	246,916
Third quarter.....	851	172,392	172,211
Fourth quarter.....	1,376	268,461	263,982
Total.....	4,671	947,843	879,831
1998			
First quarter.....	1,115	178,251	206,366
Second quarter.....	1,333	336,536	361,822
Third quarter.....	1,028	201,186	219,763
Fourth quarter.....	1,383	275,272	268,511
Total.....	4,859	991,245	1,056,462
1999			
First quarter.....	1,262	230,711	213,535
Second quarter.....	1,194	246,251	205,043
Third quarter.....	898	184,429	156,123
Fourth quarter.....	1,202	240,060	222,216
Total.....	4,556	901,451	796,917
2000			
First quarter.....	1,081	202,500	180,205
Second quarter.....	1,055	205,861	186,759
Third quarter.....	817	174,628	158,394
Fourth quarter.....	1,638	332,973	320,909
Total.....	4,591	915,962	846,267
2001			
First quarter.....	1,546	304,171	306,535
Second quarter.....	1,828	430,499	358,611
Third quarter.....	1,629	330,391	336,298
Fourth quarter.....	2,372	459,771	456,068
Total.....	7,375	1,524,832	1,457,512
2002			
First quarter.....	1,611	299,266	292,998
Second quarter.....	1,624	344,606	299,598
Third quarter.....	1,186	255,152	254,955
Fourth quarter.....	1,916	373,307	370,592
Total.....	6,337	1,272,331	1,218,143
2003			
First quarter.....	1,502	286,947	297,608
Second quarter.....	1,799	368,273	348,966
Third quarter.....	1,190	236,333	227,909
Fourth quarter.....	1,690	325,333	326,328
Total.....	6,181	1,216,886	1,200,811
2004			
First quarter.....	1,339	276,503	238,392
Second quarter.....	1,358	278,568	253,787
Third quarter.....	886	164,477	148,180
Fourth quarter.....	1,427	273,963	262,006
Total.....	5,010	993,511	902,365

¹ Data on layoffs were reported by employers in all States and the District of Columbia.

Table 2. Industry distribution: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, 2002-04

Industry	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004
Total, private nonfarm ¹	6,337	6,181	5,010	1,272,331	1,216,886	993,511	1,218,143	1,200,811	902,365
Mining.....	78	51	40	11,632	8,065	6,123	10,963	8,702	5,422
Utilities.....	19	22	13	3,390	2,977	2,964	2,722	2,973	2,585
Construction.....	848	943	870	118,547	132,076	118,955	135,335	148,416	135,506
Manufacturing.....	2,378	2,103	1,467	454,034	384,329	254,427	469,774	407,046	261,514
Food.....	316	347	310	79,217	78,224	64,050	61,025	67,263	60,547
Beverage and tobacco products.....	22	32	21	4,296	5,121	4,505	3,104	5,161	3,077
Textile mills.....	75	74	40	13,151	16,639	6,140	17,554	17,461	7,416
Textile product mills.....	21	26	26	4,932	4,226	4,546	5,886	4,200	5,015
Apparel.....	146	107	69	27,792	16,959	11,583	26,944	16,161	9,130
Leather and allied products.....	20	11	11	1,796	1,470	1,873	2,056	1,243	1,921
Wood products.....	81	87	38	10,695	10,712	4,587	13,653	13,675	5,659
Paper.....	65	47	43	10,103	7,031	5,750	8,689	6,767	5,579
Printing and related support activities.....	55	48	41	9,233	5,661	5,764	7,458	6,343	5,440
Petroleum and coal products.....	24	20	21	3,795	3,142	2,781	3,815	3,156	3,121
Chemicals.....	59	49	48	9,798	9,599	6,566	7,392	8,022	6,041
Plastics and rubber products.....	66	72	78	9,349	8,576	10,336	8,521	9,863	9,778
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	89	105	70	14,078	15,874	11,269	13,016	17,319	11,592
Primary metal.....	126	117	49	22,611	22,812	8,217	28,851	23,339	8,046
Fabricated metal products.....	131	124	94	17,903	16,882	13,549	18,163	17,514	13,240
Machinery.....	170	130	63	30,783	24,523	9,195	32,467	26,728	9,959
Computer and electronic products.....	410	253	95	81,410	42,370	14,979	84,502	44,395	16,370
Electrical equipment and appliance.....	104	73	49	20,908	13,028	11,395	30,119	13,330	14,950
Transportation equipment.....	262	232	189	59,601	58,728	40,634	73,074	78,611	48,247
Furniture and related products.....	76	85	73	12,277	13,047	10,761	14,153	17,623	11,187
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	60	64	39	10,306	9,705	5,947	9,332	8,872	5,199
Wholesale trade.....	150	169	94	24,205	30,639	15,908	19,476	24,103	12,241
Retail trade.....	412	413	344	135,679	127,235	143,660	108,419	134,581	90,402
Transportation and warehousing.....	338	352	278	82,065	87,918	59,098	74,959	89,305	57,789
Information.....	299	256	170	58,661	66,179	36,593	62,105	65,538	37,968
Finance and insurance.....	200	208	158	38,692	40,049	34,026	36,970	38,651	31,914
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	17	22	13	2,944	3,645	3,889	2,793	2,915	3,405
Professional and technical services.....	259	208	151	57,907	40,252	33,199	45,670	34,975	30,605
Management of companies and enterprises.....	20	20	21	4,959	3,896	3,688	5,145	4,106	3,449
Administrative and waste services.....	608	665	545	134,536	147,920	113,288	143,137	128,101	104,951
Educational services.....	19	27	16	2,162	4,915	1,429	2,251	4,334	1,589
Health care and social assistance.....	222	238	284	30,148	32,518	44,212	25,812	28,124	33,528
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	124	137	138	46,117	37,643	37,687	15,026	18,289	16,916
Accommodation and food services.....	244	247	314	50,362	53,215	68,711	44,099	48,313	60,831
Other services, except public administration.....	91	93	88	14,500	12,286	14,906	11,942	11,347	11,221
Unclassified	11	7	6	1,791	1,129	748	1,545	992	529
Selected industry groupings²									
Clothing manufacturing and distribution	406	359	232	116,890	95,992	59,683	105,951	95,752	54,072
Food processing and distribution.....	573	666	638	140,901	164,239	180,189	111,133	156,568	133,817

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

² See the Technical Note for descriptions of these industry groupings.

Table 3. Over-the-year change in extended mass layoffs separations by industry, private nonfarm sector, 2002-03 and 2003-04

Industry	2002-2003		2003-2004	
	Level change	Percent change	Level change	Percent change
Total, private nonfarm ¹	-55,445	-4.4	-223,375	-18.4
Mining.....	-3,567	-30.7	-1,942	-24.1
Utilities.....	-413	-12.2	-13	-.4
Construction.....	13,529	11.4	-13,121	-9.9
Manufacturing.....	-69,705	-15.4	-129,902	-33.8
Food.....	-993	-1.3	-14,174	-18.1
Beverage and tobacco products.....	825	19.2	-616	-12.0
Textile mills.....	3,488	26.5	-10,499	-63.1
Textile product mills.....	-706	-14.3	320	7.6
Apparel.....	-10,833	-39.0	-5,376	-31.7
Leather and allied products.....	-326	-18.2	403	27.4
Wood products.....	17	.2	-6,125	-57.2
Paper.....	-3,072	-30.4	-1,281	-18.2
Printing and related support activities.....	-3,572	-38.7	103	1.8
Petroleum and coal products.....	-653	-17.2	-361	-11.5
Chemicals.....	-199	-2.0	-3,033	-31.6
Plastics and rubber products.....	-773	-8.3	1,760	20.5
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	1,796	12.8	-4,605	-29.0
Primary metal.....	201	.9	-14,595	-64.0
Fabricated metal products.....	-1,021	-5.7	-3,333	-19.7
Machinery.....	-6,260	-20.3	-15,328	-62.5
Computer and electronic products.....	-39,040	-48.0	-27,391	-64.6
Electrical equipment and appliance.....	-7,880	-37.7	-1,633	-12.5
Transportation equipment.....	-873	-1.5	-18,094	-30.8
Furniture and related products.....	770	6.3	-2,286	-17.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	-601	-5.8	-3,758	-38.7
Wholesale trade.....	6,434	26.6	-14,731	-48.1
Retail trade.....	-8,444	-6.2	16,425	12.9
Transportation and warehousing.....	5,853	7.1	-28,820	-32.8
Information.....	7,518	12.8	-29,586	-44.7
Finance and insurance.....	1,357	3.5	-6,023	-15.0
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	701	23.8	244	6.7
Professional and technical services.....	-17,655	-30.5	-7,053	-17.5
Management of companies and enterprises.....	-1,063	-21.4	-208	-5.3
Administrative and waste services.....	13,384	9.9	-34,632	-23.4
Educational services.....	2,753	127.3	-3,486	-70.9
Health care and social assistance.....	2,370	7.9	11,694	36.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	-8,474	-18.4	44	.1
Accommodation and food services.....	2,853	5.7	15,496	29.1
Other services, except public administration.....	-2,214	-15.3	2,620	21.3
Unclassified	-662	-37.0	-381	-33.7
Selected industry groupings²				
Clothing manufacturing and distribution	-20,898	-17.9	-36,309	-37.8
Food processing and distribution.....	23,338	16.6	15,950	9.7

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

² See the Technical Note for descriptions of these industry groupings.

Table 4. Information technology-producing industries: Extended mass layoff events and separations, private nonfarm sector, 1997-2004

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
1996	4,760	948,122	100	17,884	20	10,724	32	5,323	33	6,612
1997	4,671	947,843	64	11,934	25	3,206	23	2,515	18	3,237
1998	4,859	991,245	166	36,069	23	4,056	33	6,971	25	4,150
1999	4,556	901,451	103	22,557	29	5,194	27	4,344	18	3,930
2000	4,591	915,962	66	18,805	70	16,774	25	4,618	24	4,048
2001	7,375	1,524,832	503	102,587	242	36,016	140	34,874	136	30,084
2002	6,337	1,272,331	303	59,653	162	22,382	112	23,236	176	32,134
2003	6,181	1,216,886	196	32,689	100	16,230	62	10,408	113	21,721
2004	5,010	993,511	76	11,524	62	9,732	16	1,887	81	17,266

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

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 manufacturing; electron tube manufacturing; bare printed circuit board manufacturing; semiconductors and related device manufacturing; 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 manufacturing; 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 equipment; fiber optic cable manufacturing; software reproducing; and magnetic and optical recording media manufacturing.

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.

Table 5. Industry distribution: Extended mass layoff events and separations, private nonfarm sector, 50 highest three-digit NAICS industries in 2004

Industry	NAICS	2003			2004		
		Events	Separations	Rank ¹	Events	Separations	Rank ¹
Total, private nonfarm ²	...	6,181	1,216,886	...	5,010	993,511	...
Total, 50 highest industries	...	5,773	1,149,455	...	4,686	943,467	...
Administrative and support services.....	561	655	145,435	1	539	112,001	1
Food manufacturing.....	311	347	78,224	2	310	64,050	2
Food and beverage stores.....	445	72	31,182	11	70	63,936	3
Heavy and civil engineering construction.....	237	400	61,467	3	379	50,869	4
Specialty trade contractors.....	238	362	43,552	6	333	43,575	5
Food services and drinking places.....	722	157	36,082	9	211	42,272	6
Transportation equipment manufacturing.....	336	232	58,728	4	189	40,634	7
General merchandise stores.....	452	142	56,704	5	107	38,408	8
Transit and ground passenger transportation.....	485	160	34,448	10	165	36,709	9
Professional and technical services.....	541	208	40,252	8	151	33,199	10
Amusements, gambling, and recreation.....	713	67	25,205	15	66	27,346	11
Accommodation.....	721	90	17,133	22	103	26,439	12
Credit intermediation and related activities.....	522	105	21,380	19	102	25,541	13
Social assistance.....	624	153	19,280	20	195	25,254	14
Construction of buildings.....	236	181	27,057	14	158	24,511	15
Telecommunications.....	517	113	21,773	18	80	17,189	16
Nonstore retailers.....	454	55	14,078	27	46	17,040	17
Computer and electronic product manufacturing.....	334	253	42,370	7	95	14,979	18
Fabricated metal product manufacturing.....	332	124	16,882	24	94	13,549	19
Hospitals.....	622	43	6,713	41	43	13,527	20
Apparel manufacturing.....	315	107	16,959	23	69	11,583	21
Electrical equipment and appliance mfg.....	335	73	13,028	30	49	11,395	22
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing.....	327	105	15,874	26	70	11,269	23
Furniture and related product manufacturing.....	337	85	13,047	29	73	10,761	24
Motion picture and sound recording industries.....	512	45	28,107	13	38	10,691	25
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods.....	424	92	18,614	21	56	10,430	26
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing.....	326	72	8,576	37	78	10,336	27
Performing arts and spectator sports.....	711	69	12,328	31	69	9,977	28
Machinery manufacturing.....	333	130	24,523	16	63	9,195	29
Primary metal manufacturing.....	331	117	22,812	17	49	8,217	30
Membership associations and organizations.....	813	50	6,091	42	49	7,397	31
Truck transportation.....	484	48	9,284	36	33	7,394	32
Clothing and clothing accessories stores.....	448	42	7,096	38	27	6,937	33
Chemical manufacturing.....	325	49	9,599	35	48	6,566	34
Textile mills.....	313	74	16,639	25	40	6,140	35
Couriers and messengers.....	492	17	4,643	49	22	6,010	36
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	339	64	9,705	34	39	5,947	37
Printing and related support activities.....	323	48	5,661	44	41	5,764	38
Paper manufacturing.....	322	47	7,031	39	43	5,750	39
Mining, except oil and gas.....	212	40	6,998	40	36	5,596	40
Insurance carriers and related activities.....	524	77	13,349	28	41	5,556	41
Air transportation.....	481	85	30,466	12	27	5,250	42
Repair and maintenance.....	811	15	2,644	61	19	4,966	43
Wood product manufacturing.....	321	87	10,712	32	38	4,587	44
Textile product mills.....	314	26	4,226	52	26	4,546	45
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing.....	312	32	5,121	46	21	4,505	46
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods.....	423	66	9,751	33	29	4,385	47
ISPs, search portals, and data processing.....	518	33	6,001	43	20	3,965	48
Management of companies and enterprises.....	551	20	3,896	56	21	3,688	49
Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores.....	451	14	2,424	64	16	3,636	50

¹ Industries are ranked by the number of separations in 2004.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

Table 6. Industry distribution: Extended mass layoff separations, private nonfarm sector, 50 highest six-digit NAICS industries in 2004

Industry	NAICS	2002		2003		2004	
		Separations	Rank ¹	Separations	Rank ¹	Separations	Rank ¹
Total, private nonfarm ²	...	1,272,331	...	1,216,886	...	993,511	...
Total, 50 highest industries	...	688,788	...	691,637	...	615,928	...
Supermarkets and other grocery stores.....	445110	17,086	11	29,882	7	61,744	1
Temporary help services	561320	61,469	1	76,074	1	50,079	2
Highway, street, and bridge construction.....	237310	43,358	3	47,469	2	39,861	3
Professional employer organizations.....	561330	23,624	6	30,160	5	33,536	4
School and employee bus transportation.....	485410	27,373	5	30,347	4	33,462	5
Food service contractors.....	722310	20,516	10	24,935	10	26,305	6
Hotels and motels, except casino hotels.....	721110	12,394	20	15,318	12	24,739	7
Skiing facilities.....	713920	21,952	8	12,342	18	21,163	8
Fruit and vegetable canning.....	311421	29,386	4	28,988	8	18,511	9
Department stores, except discount.....	452111	20,799	9	20,098	11	18,074	10
Child day care services.....	624410	12,131	22	12,404	17	16,521	11
Mail-order houses.....	454113	14,485	15	13,183	14	16,104	12
Discount department stores.....	452112	50,001	2	34,239	3	15,247	13
Industrial building construction.....	236210	10,672	23	12,921	15	12,990	14
General medical and surgical hospitals.....	622110	7,166	35	6,044	34	12,983	15
Wired telecommunications carriers.....	517110	22,303	7	13,438	13	12,201	16
Tax preparation services.....	541213	12,617	19	9,773	26	10,969	17
Nonresidential electrical contractors.....	238212	9,710	26	11,704	21	10,753	18
Commercial banking.....	522110	8,874	27	11,212	22	10,583	19
Full-service restaurants.....	722110	5,723	43	4,346	45	10,353	20
Motion picture and video production.....	512110	12,236	21	26,977	9	10,199	21
Automobile manufacturing.....	336111	5,651	46	12,781	16	8,850	22
Frozen fruit and vegetable manufacturing.....	311411	9,952	25	11,792	20	8,813	23
Telemarketing bureaus.....	561422	13,651	16	10,039	25	8,183	24
Commercial building construction.....	236220	7,853	30	10,542	23	8,099	25
Motor vehicle seating and interior trim mfg.....	336360	2,948	92	4,601	38	6,508	26
Fresh and frozen seafood processing.....	311712	4,341	66	5,518	36	6,489	27
Nonresidential plumbing and HVAC contractors.....	238222	6,458	40	7,822	30	6,364	28
Landscaping services.....	561730	4,701	56	6,451	33	6,346	29
Couriers.....	492110	4,513	60	3,427	65	6,010	30
Real estate credit.....	522292	1,015	233	1,678	152	5,944	31
Ready-mix concrete manufacturing.....	327320	5,228	49	6,682	32	5,670	32
All other plastics product manufacturing.....	326199	4,573	59	4,733	37	5,086	33
Other individual and family services.....	624190	2,212	129	3,638	62	4,766	34
Family clothing stores.....	448140	2,259	124	4,023	48	4,659	35
Scheduled passenger air transportation.....	481111	15,487	13	30,158	6	4,555	36
Nonupholstered wood household furniture mfg.....	337122	4,463	62	4,514	40	4,327	37
Commercial machinery repair and maintenance.....	811310	2,566	108	2,172	112	4,034	38
Poultry processing.....	311615	3,438	81	3,826	55	4,033	39
Fruit and vegetable merchant wholesalers.....	424480	5,690	44	5,568	35	3,978	40
Household refrigerator and home freezer mfg.....	335222	3,037	90	2,331	103	3,920	41
Savings institutions.....	522120	1,260	201	3,101	77	3,919	42
Other social advocacy organizations.....	813319	3,754	73	3,909	52	3,887	43
Warehouse clubs and supercenters.....	452910	2,555	109	1,933	135	3,754	44
Amusement and theme parks.....	713110	6,794	36	9,471	28	3,719	45
All other motor vehicle parts manufacturing.....	336399	2,928	93	3,839	54	3,616	46
Nonresidential site preparation contractors.....	238912	3,017	91	3,183	71	3,608	47
Iron and steel mills.....	331111	7,785	32	9,531	27	3,504	48
All other nonresidential trade contractors.....	238992	2,822	98	2,370	101	3,491	49
Broadwoven fabric mills.....	313210	6,151	41	10,480	24	3,419	50

¹ Industries are ranked by the number of separations in 2004.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

Table 7. Reason for layoff: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, 2002-04

Reason for layoff	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004
Total, private nonfarm, all reasons ¹	6,337	6,181	5,010	1,272,331	1,216,886	993,511	1,218,143	1,200,811	902,365
Automation	10	(²)	(²)	1,707	(²)	(²)	1,605	(²)	(²)
Bankruptcy	215	175	90	77,164	59,589	20,119	58,166	47,360	14,515
Business ownership change	181	120	128	41,680	32,536	30,376	28,513	19,812	21,350
Contract cancellation	180	118	111	34,282	35,096	18,398	27,956	16,441	14,164
Contract completion	754	874	772	135,452	148,805	170,192	171,561	175,502	157,379
Domestic relocation	102	98	(³)	19,907	15,805	(³)	15,327	15,995	(³)
Energy-related	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-
Environment-related	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Financial difficulty	442	314	219	99,964	68,190	43,220	86,819	63,997	32,987
Import competition	74	111	51	15,350	23,734	8,064	12,910	20,961	7,477
Labor dispute	21	19	31	4,041	16,366	29,935	3,968	22,123	10,616
Material shortage	9	10	5	1,428	1,211	384	1,329	1,650	743
Model changeover	5	12	9	1,415	4,418	2,417	1,228	3,904	2,229
Natural disaster	(²)	6	(²)	(²)	1,510	(²)	(²)	1,684	(²)
Non-natural disaster	8	(²)	(²)	1,114	(²)	(²)	928	(²)	(²)
Overseas relocation	68	62	(³)	17,075	13,205	(³)	13,152	10,792	(³)
Plant or machine repair	24	24	19	3,771	3,319	2,811	3,575	3,035	3,536
Product line discontinued	42	34	35	5,181	6,025	7,143	4,553	7,400	6,751
Reorganization within company	771	663	552	152,987	131,155	105,482	149,034	139,337	107,492
Seasonal work	1,558	1,630	1,678	330,674	329,010	334,380	259,811	282,175	282,828
Slack work	1,282	949	579	208,440	136,154	76,643	260,256	179,970	110,721
Vacation period	80	104	110	14,264	20,053	17,612	11,073	18,614	16,159
Weather-related	37	48	62	4,455	7,774	7,626	5,574	8,881	7,418
Other	180	152	173	33,640	26,645	37,513	34,198	27,055	27,762
Not reported	286	644	375	66,292	133,547	78,816	64,998	131,662	76,544
Internal company restructuring ⁴	1,609	1,272	989	371,795	291,470	199,197	322,532	270,506	176,344

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

² Data do not meet Bureau of Labor Statistics or State agency disclosure standards.

³ Beginning with data for 2004, these reasons for layoff are no longer

used. For additional information, see the Technical Note.

⁴ Internal company restructuring consists of bankruptcy, business ownership change, financial difficulty, and reorganization within company.

Table 8. Over-the-year change in separations by reason for layoff, private nonfarm sector, 2002-03 and 2003-04

Reason for layoff	2002-2003		2003-2004	
	Level change	Percent change	Level change	Percent change
Total, private nonfarm, all reasons ¹	-55,445	-4.4	-223,375	-18.4
Automation	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Bankruptcy	-17,575	-22.8	-39,470	-66.2
Business ownership change	-9,144	-21.9	-2,160	-6.6
Contract cancellation	814	2.4	-16,698	-47.6
Contract completion	13,353	9.9	21,387	14.4
Domestic relocation	-4,102	-20.6	(³)	(³)
Energy-related	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Environment-related	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Financial difficulty	-31,774	-31.8	-24,970	-36.6
Import competition	8,384	54.6	-15,670	-66.0
Labor dispute	12,325	305.0	13,569	82.9
Material shortage	-217	-15.2	-827	-68.3
Model changeover	3,003	212.2	-2,001	-45.3
Natural disaster	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Non-natural disaster	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Overseas relocation	-3,870	-22.7	(³)	(³)
Plant or machine repair	-452	-12.0	-508	-15.3
Product line discontinued	844	16.3	1,118	18.6
Reorganization within company	-21,832	-14.3	-25,673	-19.6
Seasonal work	-1,664	-5	5,370	1.6
Slack work	-72,286	-34.7	-59,511	-43.7
Vacation period	5,789	40.6	-2,441	-12.2
Weather-related	3,319	74.5	-148	-1.9
Other	-6,995	-20.8	10,868	40.8
Not reported	67,255	101.5	-54,731	-41.0
Internal company restructuring ⁴	-80,325	-21.6	-92,273	-31.7

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

² Data do not meet Bureau of Labor Statistics or State agency disclosure standards.

³ Beginning with data for 2004, these reasons for layoff are no longer

used. For additional information, see the Technical Note.

⁴ Internal company restructuring consists of bankruptcy, business ownership change, financial difficulty, and reorganization within company.

Table 9. Number of separations in extended mass layoff events by State and by selected reason for layoff,¹ private nonfarm sector, 2004

State	Separations					
	Total	Seasonal	Contract completed	Reorganization within company	Slack work	Financial difficulty
Total, private nonfarm ²	993,511	334,380	170,192	105,482	76,643	43,220
Alabama	3,588	1,076	(³)	1,166	(³)	419
Alaska	3,548	3,462	-	-	-	(³)
Arizona	8,515	1,553	1,155	1,175	894	(³)
Arkansas	3,205	1,252	-	460	385	-
California	206,787	56,464	32,465	19,209	4,794	10,161
Colorado	18,057	14,275	-	1,186	798	295
Connecticut	11,900	4,879	-	1,229	-	643
Delaware	2,035	300	-	-	(³)	-
District of Columbia	(³)	(³)	-	-	-	-
Florida	85,432	12,509	47,752	7,653	2,702	1,527
Georgia	18,024	885	817	2,560	661	640
Hawaii	1,918	(³)	684	-	-	-
Idaho	4,237	3,227	-	-	(³)	-
Illinois	107,090	43,479	32,055	15,582	5,904	3,308
Indiana	21,311	7,883	(³)	5,517	2,518	(³)
Iowa	8,693	3,779	(³)	(³)	1,529	1,115
Kansas	8,683	(³)	700	1,694	1,563	(³)
Kentucky	11,018	2,196	2,555	241	1,126	(³)
Louisiana	11,093	4,067	2,519	1,143	(³)	470
Maine	7,230	4,615	1,500	(³)	(³)	-
Maryland	1,969	(³)	-	858	-	-
Massachusetts	10,007	3,210	777	1,882	437	1,827
Michigan	45,624	10,117	1,457	3,484	4,172	3,207
Minnesota	20,060	16,113	775	380	1,784	(³)
Mississippi	2,589	-	-	1,468	301	457
Missouri	14,737	7,511	(³)	781	1,317	511
Montana	1,933	1,853	-	-	-	(³)
Nebraska	4,790	1,562	(³)	1,901	(³)	-
Nevada	4,163	488	933	(³)	-	-
New Hampshire	2,483	608	(³)	-	552	-
New Jersey	30,968	12,763	855	5,785	2,727	2,805
New Mexico	1,593	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	-
New York	75,487	27,383	16,908	4,315	6,469	651
North Carolina	10,511	1,729	624	3,548	429	610
North Dakota	1,523	1,391	-	-	(³)	-
Ohio	41,385	16,403	7,025	6,222	4,680	2,632
Oklahoma	2,276	(³)	214	415	373	(³)
Oregon	17,198	11,243	(³)	1,192	815	605
Pennsylvania	43,636	8,625	4,608	3,275	20,255	2,185
Rhode Island	3,689	340	(³)	293	238	(³)
South Carolina	5,305	(³)	637	(³)	(³)	-
South Dakota	1,276	(³)	-	-	(³)	(³)
Tennessee	7,620	(³)	954	1,455	(³)	607
Texas	21,916	1,014	6,584	2,906	1,255	3,205
Utah	3,885	3,465	-	(³)	-	-
Vermont	1,807	1,464	-	-	(³)	-
Virginia	12,916	4,377	(³)	(³)	1,907	892
Washington	15,455	7,528	793	1,332	1,548	803
West Virginia	3,998	467	602	(³)	549	-
Wisconsin	36,495	21,816	2,286	3,601	1,322	439
Wyoming	(³)	3,450	-	-	(³)	-
Puerto Rico	4,868	-	3,648	(³)	(³)	(³)

¹ Shown are the top five reasons for layoffs in terms of separations in 2004. ³ Data do not meet Bureau of Labor Statistics or State agency disclosure standards.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 10. Movement of work: Nonseasonal and non-vacation-period extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance by major industry, private nonfarm sector, 2004

Industry	Layoff events		Separations		Initial claimants for unemployment insurance	
	Work moved	Work not moved or unknown	Work moved	Work not moved or unknown	Work moved	Work not moved or unknown
Total, private nonfarm ¹	366	2,856	73,217	568,302	64,485	538,893
Mining.....	–	13	–	3,016	–	2,131
Utilities.....	(²)	10	(²)	2,466	(²)	2,141
Construction.....	(²)	405	(²)	56,924	(²)	73,649
Manufacturing.....	246	910	48,183	145,056	43,711	158,811
Food.....	19	112	4,233	20,170	3,900	19,460
Beverage and tobacco products.....	3	8	314	1,954	314	1,084
Textile mills.....	9	31	1,522	4,618	1,894	5,522
Textile product mills.....	7	17	1,129	3,125	1,157	3,547
Apparel.....	16	44	4,102	5,642	2,487	5,345
Leather and allied products.....	3	7	444	1,329	423	1,410
Wood products.....	3	26	224	2,651	400	3,033
Paper.....	14	26	1,889	3,581	1,852	3,370
Printing and related support activities.....	8	27	1,473	3,526	1,499	3,428
Petroleum and coal products.....	–	3	–	480	–	548
Chemicals.....	9	37	1,248	5,051	1,033	4,745
Plastics and rubber products.....	19	54	3,501	6,325	2,554	6,620
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	3	32	467	5,073	406	5,025
Primary metal.....	5	43	623	7,468	557	7,359
Fabricated metal products.....	12	73	2,097	10,203	1,454	10,490
Machinery.....	13	45	2,035	5,808	2,393	6,124
Computer and electronic products.....	27	67	6,481	8,432	6,346	9,902
Electrical equipment and appliance.....	16	30	4,224	6,523	5,915	8,551
Transportation equipment.....	27	158	6,223	33,767	4,741	42,775
Furniture and related products.....	21	47	3,473	6,489	2,637	7,634
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	12	23	2,481	2,841	1,749	2,839
Wholesale trade.....	15	54	2,096	8,138	1,402	7,270
Retail trade.....	24	207	5,298	92,573	5,771	50,717
Transportation and warehousing.....	10	87	2,090	18,356	1,850	17,200
Information.....	17	138	4,605	29,413	4,079	31,204
Finance and insurance.....	20	137	3,180	30,746	3,378	28,246
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	(²)	9	(²)	2,936	(²)	2,846
Professional and technical services.....	7	98	1,244	17,871	661	19,367
Management of companies and enterprises.....	(²)	15	(²)	1,648	(²)	2,379
Administrative and waste services.....	14	454	2,832	99,014	1,873	92,031
Educational services.....	–	7	–	727	–	850
Health care and social assistance.....	3	100	621	20,030	304	13,327
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	–	33	–	5,449	–	5,093
Accommodation and food services.....	(²)	140	(²)	26,128	(²)	26,459
Other services, except public administration.....	3	36	311	7,644	281	5,005
Unclassified.....	–	3	–	167	–	167

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

² Data do not meet Bureau of Labor Statistics or State agency disclosure standards.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 11. Movement of work: Nonseasonal and non-vacation-period extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance by reason for layoff, private nonfarm sector, 2004

Reason for layoff	Layoff events		Separations		Initial claimants for unemployment insurance	
	Work moved	Work not moved or unknown	Work moved	Work not moved or unknown	Work moved	Work not moved or unknown
Total, private nonfarm ¹	366	2,856	73,217	568,302	64,485	538,893
Automation	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Bankruptcy	—	90	—	20,119	—	14,515
Business ownership change	24	104	3,805	26,571	3,046	18,304
Contract cancellation	9	102	1,362	17,036	1,014	13,150
Contract completion	5	767	621	169,571	357	157,022
Environment-related.....	—	(²)	—	(²)	—	(²)
Financial difficulty	25	194	6,517	36,703	4,641	28,346
Import competition	17	34	3,149	4,915	3,019	4,458
Labor dispute	—	31	—	29,935	—	10,616
Material shortage	—	5	—	384	—	743
Model changeover	(²)	8	(²)	1,800	(²)	1,612
Natural disaster	—	3	—	413	—	355
Non-natural disaster	—	3	—	390	—	280
Plant or machine repair	—	19	—	2,811	—	3,536
Product line discontinued	10	25	1,766	5,377	1,936	4,815
Reorganization within company	200	352	39,700	65,782	35,142	72,350
Slack work	17	562	3,476	73,167	4,783	105,938
Weather-related	—	62	—	7,626	—	7,418
Other	56	117	11,642	25,871	9,525	18,237
Not reported	—	375	—	78,816	—	76,544
Internal company restructuring ³	249	740	50,022	149,175	42,829	133,515

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

³ Internal company restructuring consists of bankruptcy, business ownership

change, financial difficulty, and reorganization within company.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 12. Movement of work: Nonseasonal and non-vacation-period extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance by Census region and division, private nonfarm sector, 2004

Census region and division	Layoff events		Separations		Initial claimants for unemployment insurance	
	Work moved	Work not moved or unknown	Work moved	Work not moved or unknown	Work moved	Work not moved or unknown
United States ¹	366	2,856	73,217	568,302	64,485	538,893
Northeast	50	696	9,925	111,151	9,834	135,672
New England	15	115	3,264	16,575	2,415	17,635
Middle Atlantic	35	581	6,661	94,576	7,419	118,037
South	110	824	23,327	145,918	16,682	146,295
South Atlantic	66	544	12,923	104,618	9,552	94,547
East South Central	27	98	5,015	15,730	3,796	12,849
West South Central	17	182	5,389	25,570	3,334	38,899
Midwest	120	789	24,848	153,641	21,683	155,168
East North Central	105	664	20,084	130,605	17,145	136,157
West North Central	15	125	4,764	23,036	4,538	19,011
West	86	547	15,117	157,592	16,286	101,758
Mountain	10	62	2,131	13,056	1,284	10,719
Pacific	76	485	12,986	144,536	15,002	91,039

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

NOTE: The States (and the District of Columbia) that make up 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 13. Movement of work: Nonseasonal and non-vacation-period unemployment insurance benefit exhaustion rates by selected claimant characteristics, private nonfarm sector, 2004

Characteristic	Initial claims for unemployment insurance		Final payments for unemployment insurance		Percentage of initial claimants receiving final payments	
	Work moved	Work not moved or unknown	Work moved	Work not moved or unknown	Work moved	Work not moved or unknown
Total, private nonfarm ¹	64,485	538,893	18,615	98,608	28.9	18.3
Age						
Under 30 years of age	9,997	105,665	2,412	18,505	24.1	17.5
30-44	23,478	199,553	6,596	35,864	28.1	18.0
45-54	18,982	140,264	5,580	24,815	29.4	17.7
55 years of age or older	11,411	84,755	3,895	18,514	34.1	21.8
Not available	617	8,656	132	910	21.4	10.5
Gender						
Male.....	33,860	312,532	8,694	49,697	25.7	15.9
Female.....	30,556	223,751	9,900	48,637	32.4	21.7
Not available	69	2,610	21	274	30.4	10.5
Race/ethnicity						
White.....	36,656	313,878	10,050	50,154	27.4	16.0
Black	10,654	82,809	3,489	20,059	32.7	24.2
Hispanic origin	9,230	77,185	2,790	16,006	30.2	20.7
American Indian or Alaska Native	257	2,955	87	534	33.9	18.1
Asian or Pacific Islander	2,257	12,777	602	2,386	26.7	18.7
Not available	5,431	49,289	1,597	9,469	29.4	19.2

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

Table 14. Extended mass layoff events and separations, selected measures, 2004

Action	Layoff events	Separations
Total, private nonfarm ¹	5,010	993,511
Total, excluding seasonal and vacation events ²	3,222	641,519
Total, movement of work ³	366	73,217
Movement of work actions.....	480	(⁴)
With separations reported.....	382	55,122
With separations unknown.....	98	(⁴)

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

² The questions 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.

Table 15. Movement of work actions by type of separation where number of separations is known by employers, 2004

Action	Layoff events ¹	Separations
With separations reported ²	382	55,122
By location		
Out-of-country relocations.....	103	16,197
Within company.....	76	12,905
Different company.....	27	3,292
Domestic relocations.....	270	36,246
Within company.....	228	30,769
Different company.....	42	5,477
Unable to assign place of relocation.....	9	2,679
By company		
Within company.....	312	45,700
Domestic.....	228	30,769
Out of country.....	76	12,905
Unable to assign.....	8	2,026
Different company.....	70	9,422
Domestic.....	42	5,477
Out of country.....	27	3,292
Unable to assign.....	1	653

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

² See footnote 1, table 1.

Table 16. Distribution of extended mass layoff events and separations by size of layoff, private nonfarm sector, 2003 and 2004

Number of workers	Layoff events				Separations			
	Number		Percent ¹		Number		Percent ¹	
	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004
Total, private nonfarm ² ...	6,181	5,010	100.0	100.0	1,216,886	993,511	100.0	100.0
50-99.....	2,308	1,901	37.3	37.9	166,198	138,414	13.7	13.9
100-149.....	1,441	1,125	23.3	22.5	170,688	133,334	14.0	13.4
150-199.....	763	619	12.3	12.4	128,643	105,557	10.6	10.6
200-299.....	769	677	12.4	13.5	181,196	160,006	14.9	16.1
300-499.....	523	392	8.5	7.8	192,080	144,234	15.8	14.5
500-999.....	259	219	4.2	4.4	167,577	142,804	13.8	14.4
1,000 or more.....	118	77	1.9	1.5	210,504	169,162	17.3	17.0

¹ Due to rounding, sums of individual percentages may not equal 100.0 percent.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

Table 17. Average number of separations in extended mass layoff events by selected measures, private nonfarm sector, 1997-2004

Measure	Average number of separations							
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total, private nonfarm ¹	203	204	198	200	207	201	197	198
Industry								
Mining	158	151	181	126	215	149	158	153
Utilities	333	236	176	140	202	178	135	228
Construction	155	145	148	147	144	140	140	137
Manufacturing	188	232	205	200	192	191	183	173
Wholesale trade	140	153	158	165	161	161	181	169
Retail trade	305	218	341	320	289	329	308	418
Transportation and warehousing	242	235	214	183	297	243	250	213
Information	519	296	285	194	186	196	259	215
Finance and insurance	195	212	197	276	190	193	193	215
Real estate and rental and leasing	224	160	118	128	230	173	166	299
Professional and technical services	276	199	208	188	199	224	194	220
Management of companies and enterprises	112	148	210	247	209	248	195	176
Administrative and waste services	175	179	190	213	283	221	222	208
Educational services	123	99	161	99	110	114	182	89
Health care and social assistance	143	131	155	189	137	136	137	156
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	357	252	260	315	316	372	275	273
Accommodation and food services	203	194	177	247	217	206	215	219
Other services, except public administration	123	139	144	141	138	159	132	169
Unclassified establishments	167	92	109	167	206	163	161	125
Reason for layoff								
Automation	239	234	(²)	374	127	171	203	(²)
Bankruptcy	266	302	464	355	470	359	341	224
Business ownership change	205	239	304	270	267	230	271	237
Contract cancellation	195	195	156	159	177	190	297	166
Contract completion	247	203	176	189	186	180	170	220
Domestic relocation	200	179	177	164	185	195	161	(³)
Energy-related	-	171	122	249	274	(²)	(²)	-
Environment-related	108	178	261	163	(²)	(²)	209	(²)
Financial difficulty	269	235	248	205	231	226	217	197
Import competition	194	205	276	213	213	207	214	158
Labor dispute	506	794	559	631	304	192	861	966
Material shortage	120	272	183	155	99	159	121	77
Model changeover	394	680	(²)	266	372	283	368	269
Natural disaster	180	168	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	252	(²)
Non-natural disaster	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	235	139	(²)	(²)
Overseas relocation	275	251	167	211	199	251	213	(³)
Plant or machine repair	125	234	121	163	143	157	138	148
Product line discontinued	203	157	156	157	248	123	177	204
Reorganization within company	164	184	207	247	207	198	198	191
Seasonal work	216	183	198	192	207	212	202	199
Slack work	142	198	136	157	167	163	143	132
Vacation period	152	156	182	159	194	178	193	160
Weather-related	139	99	115	95	107	120	162	123
Other	190	167	176	167	212	187	175	217
Not reported	137	164	159	192	181	232	207	210
Other selected measures								
Worksite closures	255	229	271	243	304	259	229	214
Recall expected	204	207	181	186	185	189	183	181
No recall expected	211	208	233	216	230	213	201	222

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

² Data do not meet Bureau of Labor Statistics or State agency disclosure standards.

³ Beginning with data for 2004, these reasons for layoff are no longer used. For additional information, see the Technical Note.

⁴ Non-natural disaster was added as a reason for layoff in the third quarter of 2001, in order to be able to identify layoffs directly or indirectly related to the September 11 attacks. Thus, data for 2001 pertain to the third and fourth quarters only.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 18. State and selected claimant characteristics: Extended mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, 2003 and 2004

State	Layoff events		Total initial claimants for unemployment insurance		Percent of total							
	2003	2004	2003	2004	Black		Hispanic origin		Women		Persons aged 55 or older	
					2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004
Total, private nonfarm ¹	6,181	5,010	1,200,811	902,365	14.2	14.8	15.0	15.4	42.3	43.7	15.6	16.9
Alabama	30	18	5,577	3,709	38.2	54.9	5.3	4.6	42.6	47.0	18.8	13.6
Alaska	28	28	3,736	3,548	3.4	3.0	16.5	20.3	35.3	32.7	15.2	16.6
Arizona	60	43	8,789	7,059	4.2	6.1	35.2	40.0	42.0	54.5	13.9	15.2
Arkansas	16	15	1,773	1,451	34.3	41.8	2.7	1.2	50.5	66.6	15.1	13.6
California	1,077	641	230,119	129,190	9.4	9.6	31.4	36.5	48.7	51.5	12.2	14.5
Colorado	65	48	10,681	6,752	4.9	7.4	23.6	29.0	39.8	38.2	15.1	15.6
Connecticut	49	47	8,170	9,119	12.6	14.9	8.9	10.7	54.5	56.0	17.3	18.0
Delaware	(²)	7	(²)	2,004	33.1	12.1	7.2	3.8	79.8	26.2	17.6	11.6
District of Columbia	7	(²)	739	(²)	24.2	72.4	14.2	2.5	51.2	69.9	11.6	9.2
Florida	500	444	80,926	75,089	20.1	17.1	27.1	32.1	46.5	49.8	18.0	18.3
Georgia	96	83	18,543	16,439	58.9	52.6	3.2	3.1	57.8	50.1	13.8	16.8
Hawaii	19	17	2,173	1,812	1.1	1.9	24.3	22.6	41.7	29.2	13.8	10.5
Idaho	44	28	8,802	4,196	.5	.5	18.7	20.0	44.0	45.1	18.9	19.9
Illinois	553	461	106,552	88,791	18.1	21.3	13.1	14.4	40.1	39.7	14.0	15.0
Indiana	157	108	37,044	22,617	12.3	9.6	3.4	2.3	32.1	38.2	16.2	18.9
Iowa	55	62	7,743	10,677	1.9	2.1	2.9	3.9	35.9	33.4	16.5	14.9
Kansas	43	40	12,345	5,798	13.3	13.6	4.1	4.4	34.9	44.4	19.1	13.7
Kentucky	63	75	7,958	8,365	6.7	11.5	.4	.3	41.6	42.6	14.7	14.8
Louisiana	68	68	7,003	7,453	53.0	57.5	2.1	2.1	47.1	49.2	14.4	14.4
Maine	40	25	5,557	4,616	1.1	1.1	.4	.2	37.3	32.1	16.4	16.2
Maryland	22	9	2,956	1,547	36.3	29.9	1.0	1.5	36.7	44.9	32.8	18.1
Massachusetts	141	95	23,313	15,282	7.0	9.5	2.8	4.0	46.3	48.1	18.3	17.9
Michigan	244	290	67,593	57,840	16.1	14.2	4.4	5.2	36.6	43.5	13.9	14.3
Minnesota	170	134	23,531	18,838	3.5	4.4	6.5	8.8	27.8	26.6	14.7	16.2
Mississippi	30	17	2,824	1,746	76.2	72.0	.5	.4	58.9	56.3	11.4	16.0
Missouri	93	76	18,043	13,152	18.8	17.9	.4	.6	53.4	54.2	23.4	23.9
Montana	23	13	2,942	1,122	.4	.2	3.4	2.7	31.6	26.4	14.7	16.3
Nebraska	21	26	2,623	3,251	4.8	11.9	7.9	10.7	24.9	31.5	19.4	18.0
Nevada	17	14	2,563	3,655	10.9	14.1	18.9	15.4	42.5	39.4	20.9	24.7
New Hampshire	18	19	1,862	2,490	.9	2.9	5.4	8.4	45.5	47.0	19.7	22.9
New Jersey	213	181	38,747	33,841	18.4	18.9	13.1	10.7	54.6	53.9	25.4	27.0
New Mexico	20	6	2,426	1,149	1.5	2.7	51.6	61.4	49.2	40.8	6.6	14.4
New York	410	416	73,111	75,145	12.2	12.7	8.2	7.5	42.2	39.2	15.7	17.3
North Carolina	141	67	28,646	8,420	41.0	43.0	4.5	4.5	52.7	51.3	19.2	20.4
North Dakota	12	11	1,744	1,533	.9	.3	3.1	2.4	23.2	7.4	16.1	17.4
Ohio	276	288	50,503	41,955	10.0	13.2	1.7	2.0	29.3	32.8	13.9	14.2
Oklahoma	39	20	8,326	2,780	11.0	8.2	3.8	14.7	23.7	36.3	19.5	17.9
Oregon	104	74	18,642	12,739	1.8	1.7	14.4	23.4	41.9	54.2	17.2	20.1
Pennsylvania	316	319	77,841	72,416	7.9	9.0	2.3	2.0	41.3	41.0	20.6	21.0
Rhode Island	19	26	2,122	3,680	3.6	4.0	21.9	14.7	54.9	62.2	20.8	23.2
South Carolina	34	35	4,310	5,340	55.6	50.2	.3	.4	58.8	67.3	1.8	2.7
South Dakota	5	5	376	482	1.3	1.5	1.3	2.5	67.3	44.2	15.4	16.8
Tennessee	60	40	8,002	6,537	22.3	18.9	-	-	49.5	44.6	19.1	22.1
Texas	230	149	68,500	36,479	16.4	16.5	36.0	41.8	35.7	33.1	11.3	11.2
Utah	14	14	1,872	1,450	1.3	2.2	13.8	10.8	42.1	46.9	11.1	10.6
Vermont	11	13	1,179	1,784	.4	.7	.2	.3	40.5	35.7	15.4	16.3
Virginia	85	65	16,662	11,788	38.5	49.8	2.1	2.8	55.1	60.0	16.0	17.2
Washington	159	87	30,472	14,196	4.4	5.0	16.0	22.4	36.1	38.8	18.2	15.4
West Virginia	20	19	2,584	2,818	.8	.7	-	-	30.6	33.1	14.7	14.3
Wisconsin	258	218	51,722	39,544	4.9	6.0	7.1	8.4	33.1	35.8	15.6	17.9
Wyoming	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	1.5	1.5	.5	1.7	31.0	50.6	33.5	28.2
Puerto Rico	45	40	8,316	9,465	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	52.7	57.2	9.2	7.5

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

² Data do not meet Bureau of Labor Statistics or State agency disclosure standards.

³ Data are not available.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 19. Claimant race and ethnicity: Percent of initial claimants for unemployment insurance, by industry and reason for layoff, private nonfarm sector, 2003 and 2004

Measure	Percent of total race/ethnicity ¹									
	White		Black		Hispanic origin		American Indian or Alaska Native		Asian or Pacific Islander	
	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004
Total, private nonfarm ²	59.8	58.6	14.2	14.8	15.0	15.4	.7	.6	2.5	2.3
Industry										
Mining	77.4	83.9	3.3	2.7	10.4	4.6	.9	1.1	.9	.4
Utilities	76.4	78.9	11.8	11.9	7.7	3.2	.2	.2	1.0	.6
Construction	76.0	76.4	5.5	5.5	12.9	11.5	.9	.8	.5	.5
Manufacturing	63.4	60.8	12.8	12.1	13.4	16.5	.7	.5	3.3	3.3
Wholesale trade	53.1	52.7	12.9	9.9	22.3	27.4	.4	.6	2.6	1.8
Retail trade	54.0	53.1	15.1	16.5	19.1	18.4	.7	.7	2.2	1.9
Transportation and warehousing	57.4	57.3	18.3	21.1	11.6	10.1	.5	.4	2.4	1.3
Information	64.2	56.7	12.2	19.5	8.6	8.0	.4	.4	2.6	2.5
Finance and insurance	51.3	50.0	17.8	18.6	13.2	13.6	.4	.4	4.3	3.8
Real estate and rental and leasing	35.8	45.8	15.8	18.2	18.4	14.6	10.0	.4	2.3	1.5
Professional and technical services	64.4	60.6	14.2	14.8	8.7	11.1	.4	.3	3.4	3.0
Management of companies and enterprises	57.6	60.6	16.1	12.9	13.8	13.6	.4	.2	5.1	5.2
Administrative and waste services	45.4	46.8	21.4	19.7	23.0	23.3	.6	.4	2.2	1.8
Educational services	40.9	50.3	31.8	27.4	10.7	6.9	.5	.2	3.5	1.8
Health care and social assistance	37.8	41.8	23.3	24.4	27.1	23.2	.9	.6	1.6	1.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	64.5	65.3	10.4	11.5	10.7	9.2	.4	.6	2.0	1.1
Accommodation and food services	52.8	51.8	18.5	20.4	15.3	11.7	.5	.6	2.2	3.3
Other services, except public administration	48.6	47.8	23.7	26.3	16.6	13.8	1.4	1.2	1.8	3.1
Unclassified establishments	44.3	55.8	11.5	19.1	27.9	14.0	.6	.4	.5	.4
Reason for layoff										
Automation	48.3	53.4	24.4	21.6	16.3	6.7	.2	.7	2.1	7.0
Bankruptcy	60.0	54.3	14.9	13.9	12.3	13.2	.6	.5	2.8	3.0
Business ownership change	56.9	57.7	13.9	14.4	17.4	13.1	.5	.5	3.1	3.1
Contract cancellation	47.4	45.3	21.6	22.9	18.4	15.8	.7	.7	3.3	4.6
Contract completion	58.4	56.9	14.5	13.9	19.1	19.3	.7	.6	1.4	1.3
Domestic relocation	46.6	(³)	16.3	(³)	18.5	(³)	.5	(³)	5.1	(³)
Energy-related	84.5	-	.5	-	8.8	-	1.6	-	1.0	-
Environment-related	67.7	96.7	18.4	1.8	5.1	-	2.2	-	5.7	-
Financial difficulty	56.4	54.6	15.2	18.4	12.9	15.5	.9	.5	3.0	2.3
Import competition	64.5	69.7	21.5	14.4	8.1	8.4	.4	.3	1.4	1.1
Labor dispute	50.9	47.2	5.7	9.2	29.1	18.8	.5	.4	2.6	6.0
Material shortage	69.8	62.2	11.3	1.9	9.8	29.2	3.5	.8	.9	.9
Model changeover	59.5	50.5	16.4	5.9	5.4	3.4	1.9	.1	1.8	.4
Natural disaster	92.0	73.8	5.3	2.8	1.5	17.5	.1	-	.2	-
Non-natural disaster	79.1	76.1	4.6	17.9	11.2	3.9	.2	-	2.4	.4
Overseas relocation	56.0	(³)	16.1	(³)	15.7	(³)	.4	(³)	5.0	(³)
Plant or machine repair	51.2	57.6	15.5	17.4	21.5	16.6	.3	.7	2.4	1.9
Product line discontinued	52.9	64.4	15.9	18.6	15.8	11.1	.6	.3	5.3	.8
Reorganization within company	60.9	57.0	17.5	16.7	10.3	13.8	.6	.4	3.6	3.5
Seasonal work	61.9	60.4	12.5	13.0	17.0	17.2	.6	.6	1.9	1.8
Slack work	70.4	69.1	10.2	13.4	8.5	7.7	.7	.5	2.9	2.2
Vacation period	45.6	43.4	18.0	19.1	24.6	25.4	.5	1.0	1.7	1.5
Weather-related	76.7	66.4	7.8	8.2	7.2	16.4	1.6	.7	1.2	1.0
Other	43.7	47.5	28.5	18.9	14.6	15.5	1.4	.4	2.6	4.0
Not reported	52.1	53.5	14.5	18.7	18.4	14.0	.6	.7	2.6	2.7

¹ Due to some nonreporting, sums of percentages within race/ethnicity may not equal 100.0 percent.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

³ Beginning with data for 2004, these reasons for layoff are no longer used. For additional information, see the Technical Note.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 20. Claimant age and gender: Percent of initial claimants for unemployment insurance, by industry and reason for layoff, private nonfarm sector, 2003 and 2004

Measure	Percent of total by age ¹								Percent of total by gender ¹			
	Less than 30 years		30-44		45-54		55 or older		Men		Women	
	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004
Total, private nonfarm ²	19.0	19.0	38.2	36.7	25.8	25.9	15.6	16.9	57.2	56.0	42.3	43.7
Industry												
Mining	11.2	13.0	32.6	30.7	38.2	36.8	15.2	19.0	92.7	93.4	7.0	6.2
Utilities	12.9	7.1	39.4	36.9	33.9	35.9	13.5	19.8	76.7	76.1	23.2	23.8
Construction	18.0	16.9	42.3	41.4	26.1	27.5	12.3	12.7	93.8	94.0	5.9	5.4
Manufacturing	12.4	12.2	37.7	36.1	31.1	31.3	17.7	19.0	61.3	60.1	38.0	39.6
Wholesale trade	14.4	13.8	39.9	36.2	28.2	29.7	16.4	19.0	57.9	54.2	42.1	45.8
Retail trade	34.7	36.1	34.0	32.2	19.0	18.5	11.6	12.8	41.1	42.0	58.8	57.8
Transportation and warehousing	13.3	12.5	41.4	34.7	23.9	24.4	19.6	24.9	46.3	43.8	53.6	55.9
Information	17.2	21.6	42.0	41.2	25.1	22.8	14.2	12.3	58.0	50.2	41.9	49.6
Finance and insurance	26.2	24.5	39.0	38.5	19.8	20.7	13.7	15.5	34.5	31.0	65.4	68.5
Real estate and rental and leasing	27.8	18.7	38.7	37.9	19.1	22.2	11.2	14.3	64.6	71.6	35.2	28.4
Professional and technical services	19.0	18.9	34.6	32.3	22.5	21.7	21.8	25.0	46.8	41.6	52.8	58.1
Management of companies and enterprises	18.5	16.6	39.3	40.6	26.5	28.3	15.0	14.3	34.2	50.3	65.7	49.2
Administrative and waste services	27.5	26.5	38.6	37.9	20.8	21.5	11.9	12.7	55.2	55.2	44.2	44.2
Educational services	20.6	16.3	37.3	35.9	23.7	26.6	16.8	19.3	36.1	29.9	63.5	70.1
Health care and social assistance	19.2	17.9	40.6	40.5	23.1	24.7	14.2	15.0	13.9	13.9	85.9	86.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	25.7	25.1	29.6	28.6	18.6	19.3	21.1	23.3	53.5	53.9	46.3	45.6
Accommodation and food services	18.6	18.2	34.5	32.9	24.5	25.8	20.5	21.0	33.5	35.1	66.3	64.6
Other services, except public administration	20.3	17.6	38.5	39.5	24.4	25.4	14.3	14.8	35.3	36.0	64.5	63.9
Unclassified establishments	13.1	25.9	34.6	33.5	29.8	24.8	15.5	14.2	58.0	55.4	42.0	44.6
Reason for layoff												
Automation	11.8	23.5	37.0	32.1	31.4	27.7	19.7	16.5	45.1	34.6	54.9	65.2
Bankruptcy	17.4	21.3	39.5	34.6	26.5	26.8	16.2	17.2	50.3	59.2	49.6	40.7
Business ownership change	17.1	15.2	35.3	37.3	27.7	26.4	19.7	19.9	51.9	43.3	48.0	56.5
Contract cancellation	23.4	23.9	37.9	35.7	23.5	23.4	14.4	16.1	49.4	48.4	50.5	51.5
Contract completion	21.0	20.3	39.9	38.8	24.5	24.9	13.0	13.9	71.6	69.7	27.9	29.6
Domestic relocation	25.1	(³)	39.0	(³)	22.6	(³)	13.0	(³)	43.7	(³)	56.3	(³)
Energy-related	5.2	-	29.5	-	35.2	-	30.1	-	94.8	-	5.2	-
Environment-related	20.8	10.2	39.1	19.9	27.6	52.8	12.5	16.8	53.7	97.2	46.2	2.3
Financial difficulty	19.0	20.0	38.3	34.8	25.6	26.5	15.8	18.3	52.8	46.9	47.0	52.9
Import competition	13.5	9.0	36.6	33.0	29.2	34.2	19.1	21.4	54.7	60.2	45.3	39.7
Labor dispute	26.2	16.0	41.2	32.4	24.3	31.9	7.9	19.5	51.7	61.6	48.2	38.2
Material shortage	20.6	20.9	36.6	44.0	28.9	24.9	13.9	10.1	71.6	77.1	28.4	21.7
Model changeover	17.3	6.4	31.6	31.4	35.1	42.8	15.6	10.9	69.9	68.3	30.0	22.4
Natural disaster	7.7	5.9	26.5	27.0	49.1	31.8	16.3	35.2	78.3	42.5	21.7	57.5
Non-natural disaster	21.8	18.2	39.1	36.1	20.9	32.5	18.2	13.2	65.5	68.9	34.5	31.1
Overseas relocation	10.7	(³)	37.1	(³)	31.0	(³)	20.8	(³)	47.1	(³)	52.9	(³)
Plant or machine repair	13.0	12.3	39.3	37.5	30.0	32.2	16.9	17.8	58.4	65.6	40.0	34.1
Product line discontinued	17.8	12.9	31.9	32.1	25.9	31.4	16.7	22.8	49.4	52.5	50.0	47.5
Reorganization within company	17.9	19.6	37.1	36.6	28.8	27.0	15.7	16.2	52.8	47.9	46.9	51.7
Seasonal work	18.4	19.0	36.8	35.9	24.4	24.8	18.6	18.8	55.4	55.1	44.4	44.7
Slack work	15.4	16.4	39.2	37.3	28.9	28.8	15.6	16.8	62.4	59.3	37.2	40.1
Vacation period	15.3	13.2	42.7	38.8	24.3	24.0	16.9	17.1	25.4	18.2	74.5	81.8
Weather-related	14.3	18.6	33.3	38.4	32.8	25.8	17.6	16.8	68.6	72.2	6.6	27.2
Other	20.2	20.2	39.7	37.5	21.9	24.5	13.5	15.1	51.2	53.2	48.5	46.7
Not reported	24.3	22.1	38.9	36.1	22.2	23.3	12.6	14.7	54.3	51.3	45.6	48.6

¹ Due to some nonreporting, sums of percentages within age and gender may not equal 100.0 percent.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

³ Beginning with data for 2004, these reasons for layoff are no longer used. For additional information, see the Technical Note.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 21. Claimants for unemployment insurance associated with extended mass layoff events, by State, private nonfarm sector, 2004

State	Initial claims for unemployment insurance	Continued claims without earnings ¹		Final payments for unemployment insurance ¹	
		Number	Average number filed per initial claimant	Number	Percentage of initial claimants receiving final payments
Total, private nonfarm ²	902,365	1,859,311	2.1	150,480	16.7
Alabama.....	3,709	3,197	.9	130	3.5
Alaska.....	3,548	3,731	1.1	22	.6
Arizona.....	7,059	14,540	2.1	1,320	18.7
Arkansas.....	1,451	3,880	2.7	305	21.0
California.....	129,190	260,146	2.0	26,108	20.2
Colorado.....	6,752	15,143	2.2	865	12.8
Connecticut.....	9,119	24,063	2.6	1,842	20.2
Delaware.....	2,004	2,103	1.0	262	13.1
District of Columbia.....	(³)	(³)	3.5	(³)	19.6
Florida.....	75,089	165,139	2.2	19,264	25.7
Georgia.....	16,439	28,611	1.7	3,277	19.9
Hawaii.....	1,812	1,974	1.1	181	10.0
Idaho.....	4,196	5,093	1.2	502	12.0
Illinois.....	88,791	223,546	2.5	14,965	16.9
Indiana.....	22,617	45,254	2.0	3,878	17.1
Iowa.....	10,677	20,869	2.0	912	8.5
Kansas.....	5,798	16,261	2.8	1,363	23.5
Kentucky.....	8,365	2,769	.3	1,708	20.4
Louisiana.....	7,453	15,353	2.1	883	11.8
Maine.....	4,616	7,783	1.7	694	15.0
Maryland.....	1,547	3,602	2.3	253	16.4
Massachusetts.....	15,282	31,257	2.0	2,371	15.5
Michigan.....	57,840	121,743	2.1	9,323	16.1
Minnesota.....	18,838	40,682	2.2	2,262	12.0
Mississippi.....	1,746	2,250	1.3	2	.1
Missouri.....	13,152	27,823	2.1	1,401	10.7
Montana.....	1,122	1,658	1.5	122	10.9
Nebraska.....	3,251	2,351	.7	26	.8
Nevada.....	3,655	8,997	2.5	740	20.2
New Hampshire.....	2,490	3,234	1.3	97	3.9
New Jersey.....	33,841	71,592	2.1	7,591	22.4
New Mexico.....	1,149	3,225	2.8	270	23.5
New York.....	75,145	164,849	2.2	10,960	14.6
North Carolina.....	8,420	30,341	3.6	3,004	35.7
North Dakota.....	1,533	3,782	2.5	420	27.4
Ohio.....	41,955	92,460	2.2	5,216	12.4
Oklahoma.....	2,780	6,697	2.4	772	27.8
Oregon.....	12,739	19,872	1.6	1,612	12.7
Pennsylvania.....	72,416	110,394	1.5	6,674	9.2
Rhode Island.....	3,680	7,063	1.9	119	3.2
South Carolina.....	5,340	8,590	1.6	634	11.9
South Dakota.....	482	1,461	3.0	101	21.0
Tennessee.....	6,537	19,286	3.0	1,567	24.0
Texas.....	36,479	80,096	2.2	7,479	20.5
Utah.....	1,450	2,418	1.7	148	10.2
Vermont.....	1,784	2,859	1.6	172	9.6
Virginia.....	11,788	23,518	2.0	2,112	17.9
Washington.....	14,196	31,933	2.2	1,844	13.0
West Virginia.....	2,818	9,548	3.4	209	7.4
Wisconsin.....	39,544	64,388	1.6	4,295	10.9
Wyoming.....	(³)	(³)	2.5	(³)	33.0
Puerto Rico.....	9,465	25,733	2.7	1,399	14.8

¹ The Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program tracks continued claim activity for initial claimants associated with extended mass layoffs once a month during the Current Population Survey (CPS) reference week, which is usually the week including the 12th day of the month. Continued claims with earnings are excluded because such individuals are classified as employed in the CPS.

Final payment information for MLS claimants is collected weekly. (See the Technical Note for additional information.)

² See footnote 1, table 1.

³ Data do not meet Bureau of Labor Statistics or State agency disclosure standards.

Table 22. Claimants for unemployment insurance associated with extended mass layoff events, by industry and reason for layoff, private nonfarm sector, 2004

Measure	Initial claims for unemployment insurance	Continued claims without earnings ¹		Final payments for unemployment insurance ¹	
		Number	Average number filed per initial claimant	Number	Percentage of initial claimants receiving final payments
Total, private nonfarm ²	902,365	1,859,311	2.1	150,480	16.7
Industry					
Mining	5,422	10,780	2.0	306	5.6
Utilities	2,585	5,304	2.1	268	10.4
Construction	135,506	251,553	1.9	12,987	9.6
Manufacturing	261,514	532,760	2.0	43,771	16.7
Wholesale trade	12,241	27,660	2.3	2,453	20.0
Retail trade	90,402	180,998	2.0	19,335	21.4
Transportation and warehousing	57,789	91,913	1.6	5,038	8.7
Information	37,968	100,835	2.7	9,244	24.3
Finance and insurance	31,914	103,681	3.2	9,454	29.6
Real estate and rental and leasing	3,405	6,476	1.9	464	13.6
Professional and technical services	30,605	66,879	2.2	8,411	27.5
Management of companies and enterprises	3,449	8,090	2.3	669	19.4
Administrative and waste services	104,951	222,033	2.1	22,384	21.3
Educational services	1,589	3,487	2.2	326	20.5
Health care and social assistance	33,528	76,903	2.3	4,788	14.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	16,916	35,854	2.1	2,502	14.8
Accommodation and food services	60,831	108,055	1.8	6,206	10.2
Other services, except public administration	11,221	24,685	2.2	1,749	15.6
Unclassified establishments	529	1,365	2.6	125	23.6
Reason for layoff					
Automation	(³)	(³)	2.4	(³)	18.6
Bankruptcy	14,515	42,668	2.9	3,110	21.4
Business ownership change	21,350	58,535	2.7	5,405	25.3
Contract cancellation	14,164	38,538	2.7	3,819	27.0
Contract completion	157,379	294,446	1.9	28,704	18.2
Energy-related	-	-	-	-	-
Environment-related	(³)	(³)	.9	(³)	.5
Financial difficulty	32,987	95,104	2.9	9,033	27.4
Import competition	7,477	21,995	2.9	2,172	29.0
Labor dispute	10,616	18,077	1.7	1,827	17.2
Material shortage	743	1,383	1.9	111	14.9
Model changeover	2,229	2,925	1.3	398	17.9
Natural disaster	(³)	(³)	2.4	(³)	20.8
Non-natural disaster	(³)	(³)	1.8	(³)	4.6
Plant or machine repair	3,536	4,059	1.1	259	7.3
Product line discontinued	6,751	19,246	2.9	2,146	31.8
Reorganization within company	107,492	300,476	2.8	26,902	25.0
Seasonal work	282,828	525,935	1.9	32,627	11.5
Slack work	110,721	183,925	1.7	12,845	11.6
Vacation period	16,159	28,141	1.7	630	3.9
Weather-related	7,418	12,156	1.6	708	9.5
Other	27,762	68,044	2.5	6,793	24.5
Not reported	76,544	140,308	1.8	12,778	16.7
Other selected measures					
Worksite closures	120,274	352,126	2.9	33,234	27.6
Recall expected	447,617	782,482	1.7	49,455	11.0
No recall expected	334,299	862,446	2.6	82,431	24.7

¹ The Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program tracks continued claim activity for initial claimants associated with extended mass layoffs once a month during the Current Population Survey (CPS) reference week, which is usually the week including the 12th day of the month. Continued claims with earnings are excluded because such individuals are classified as employed in the CPS. Final payment information

for MLS claimants is collected weekly. (See the Technical Note for additional information.)

² See footnote 1, table 1.

³ Data do not meet Bureau of Labor Statistics or State agency disclosure standards.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 23. Claimants for unemployment insurance associated with extended mass layoff events, 50 highest metropolitan areas, private nonfarm sector, 2004

Metropolitan area	Initial claims for unemployment insurance	Continued claims without earnings ¹		Final payments for unemployment insurance ¹	
		Number	Average number filed per initial claimant	Number	Percentage of initial claimants receiving final payments
Total, 367 metropolitan areas ²	459,475	1,005,925	2.2	78,144	17.0
Total, 50 highest metropolitan areas ³	336,111	728,005	2.2	58,137	17.3
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA	51,845	114,622	2.2	10,167	19.6
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI	39,908	106,957	2.7	7,630	19.1
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	21,329	45,082	2.1	3,953	18.5
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	17,371	43,536	2.5	3,043	17.5
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	16,940	26,578	1.6	1,782	10.5
Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, TX	15,059	30,518	2.0	2,950	19.6
Pittsburgh, PA	12,126	18,180	1.5	1,236	10.2
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	11,137	22,540	2.0	1,803	16.2
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	8,823	16,405	1.9	1,280	14.5
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	7,745	13,898	1.8	658	8.5
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL	7,199	21,820	3.0	2,643	36.7
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	7,182	17,220	2.4	650	9.1
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	5,732	14,128	2.5	1,428	24.9
Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI	5,285	12,442	2.4	1,181	22.3
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA	4,990	9,324	1.9	734	14.7
Providence-Fall River-Warwick, RI-MA	4,272	8,492	2.0	246	5.8
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	4,109	8,082	2.0	650	15.8
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	4,006	8,801	2.2	701	17.5
Sacramento-Arden-Arcade-Roseville, CA	3,952	8,988	2.3	1,006	25.5
Rochester, NY	3,950	9,798	2.5	559	14.2
Fresno, CA	3,416	5,405	1.6	358	10.5
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	3,365	9,253	2.7	630	18.7
St. Louis, MO-IL	3,327	7,013	2.1	446	13.4
Medford, OR	3,285	3,387	1.0	346	10.5
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	3,258	7,587	2.3	710	21.8
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	3,253	7,192	2.2	910	28.0
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	3,245	9,505	2.9	849	26.2
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	3,228	8,403	2.6	708	21.9
Modesto, CA	3,164	5,956	1.9	870	27.5
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	3,115	7,589	2.4	428	13.7
Columbus, OH	3,002	8,271	2.8	524	17.5
Indianapolis, IN	2,975	7,640	2.6	639	21.5
Stockton, CA	2,958	5,304	1.8	576	19.5
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	2,857	6,573	2.3	227	7.9
Jacksonville, FL	2,845	7,094	2.5	570	20.0
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ	2,835	4,249	1.5	256	9.0
Rockford, IL	2,780	6,812	2.5	460	16.5
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA	2,766	5,687	2.1	463	16.7
Louisville, KY-IN	2,682	2,181	.8	556	20.7
Erie, PA	2,611	2,325	.9	79	3.0
San Antonio, TX	2,582	7,008	2.7	643	24.9
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	2,509	4,740	1.9	350	13.9
Kansas City, MO-KS	2,438	6,969	2.9	466	19.1
Lancaster, PA	2,425	2,280	.9	103	4.2
Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA	2,251	4,931	2.2	424	18.8
Corpus Christi, TX	2,115	4,884	2.3	493	23.3
Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA	2,096	2,459	1.2	43	2.1
Salem, OR	1,929	3,330	1.7	331	17.2
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	1,921	4,481	2.3	354	18.4
St. Cloud, MN	1,918	2,086	1.1	25	1.3

¹ The Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program tracks continued claim activity for initial claimants associated with extended mass layoffs once a month during the Current Population Survey (CPS) reference week, which is usually the week including the 12th day of the month. Continued claims with earnings are excluded because such individuals are classified as employed in the CPS. Final payment information for MLS claimants is collected weekly. (See the

Technical Note for additional information.)

² See footnote 1, table 1.

³ The 50 highest metropolitan areas in terms of the level of extended mass layoff initial claims activity are shown.

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

Table 24. Unemployment insurance benefit exhaustion rates by selected claimant characteristics, private nonfarm sector, 2004

Characteristic	Initial claims for unemployment insurance	Final payments for unemployment insurance ¹	Percentage of initial claimants receiving final payments
Total, private nonfarm ²	902,365	150,480	16.7
Age			
Under 30 years of age	171,627	27,304	15.9
30-44	330,739	53,700	16.2
45-54	233,410	38,162	16.3
55 years of age or older	152,154	29,939	19.7
Not available	14,435	1,375	9.5
Gender			
Male	505,089	73,693	14.6
Female	393,952	76,392	19.4
Not available	3,324	395	11.9
Race/ethnicity			
White	528,359	75,789	14.3
Black	133,451	30,024	22.5
Hispanic origin	139,234	27,173	19.5
American Indian or Alaska Native	5,003	816	16.3
Asian or Pacific Islander	20,434	3,430	16.8
Not available	75,884	13,248	17.5

¹ Final payment information for Mass Layoff Statistics claimants is collected weekly. (See the Technical Note for additional information.)

² See footnote 1, table 1.

Table 25. Census region and division: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, 2002-04

Census region and division	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004
United States ¹	6,337	6,181	5,010	1,272,331	1,216,886	993,511	1,218,143	1,200,811	902,365
Northeast	1,267	1,217	1,141	257,274	217,246	187,207	267,587	231,902	218,373
New England	338	278	225	74,052	57,421	37,116	57,426	42,203	36,971
Middle Atlantic	929	939	916	183,222	159,825	150,091	210,161	189,699	181,402
South	1,639	1,445	1,133	306,707	268,119	203,658	328,017	265,676	192,128
South Atlantic	888	909	731	167,676	179,322	140,353	159,974	155,713	123,608
East South Central	282	183	150	51,504	29,964	24,815	41,604	24,361	20,357
West South Central	469	353	252	87,527	58,833	38,490	126,439	85,602	48,163
Midwest	1,833	1,887	1,719	347,848	353,814	311,667	343,712	379,819	304,478
East North Central	1,379	1,488	1,365	263,433	282,211	251,905	256,719	313,414	250,747
West North Central	454	399	354	84,415	71,603	59,762	86,993	66,405	53,731
West	1,598	1,632	1,017	360,502	377,707	290,979	278,827	323,414	187,386
Mountain	303	245	170	82,353	52,648	46,073	45,223	38,272	25,901
Pacific	1,295	1,387	847	278,149	325,059	244,906	233,604	285,142	161,485

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

NOTE: The States (and the District of Columbia) that make up 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 26. State distribution: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, 2002-04

State	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004
Total, private nonfarm ¹	6,337	6,181	5,010	1,272,331	1,216,886	993,511	1,218,143	1,200,811	902,365
Alabama	74	30	18	15,325	5,200	3,588	15,803	5,577	3,709
Alaska	17	28	28	1,912	3,795	3,548	1,912	3,736	3,548
Arizona	76	60	43	19,811	8,757	8,515	12,979	8,789	7,059
Arkansas	22	16	15	4,047	3,456	3,205	5,763	1,773	1,451
California	950	1,077	641	203,375	265,176	206,787	169,788	230,119	129,190
Colorado	92	65	48	27,840	20,154	18,057	13,230	10,681	6,752
Connecticut	65	49	47	14,928	9,949	11,900	12,976	8,170	9,119
Delaware	(²)	(²)	7	(²)	(²)	2,035	(²)	(²)	2,004
District of Columbia	7	7	(²)	916	739	(²)	827	739	(²)
Florida	442	500	444	83,637	96,702	85,432	75,875	80,926	75,089
Georgia	76	96	83	17,258	19,756	18,024	19,473	18,543	16,439
Hawaii	23	19	17	3,744	2,565	1,918	3,827	2,173	1,812
Idaho	24	44	28	4,744	7,477	4,237	2,651	8,802	4,196
Illinois	603	553	461	141,545	124,748	107,090	114,174	106,552	88,791
Indiana	163	157	108	29,959	27,149	21,311	31,265	37,044	22,617
Iowa	42	55	62	5,473	8,140	8,693	7,080	7,743	10,677
Kansas	52	43	40	15,066	10,532	8,683	23,830	12,345	5,798
Kentucky	88	63	75	12,452	10,497	11,018	10,156	7,958	8,365
Louisiana	87	68	68	15,279	8,664	11,093	10,930	7,003	7,453
Maine	37	40	25	8,983	7,957	7,230	5,767	5,557	4,616
Maryland	40	22	9	6,983	4,118	1,969	5,278	2,956	1,547
Massachusetts	175	141	95	41,592	34,646	10,007	31,022	23,313	15,282
Michigan	126	244	290	18,515	45,443	45,624	22,363	67,593	57,840
Minnesota	179	170	134	32,374	25,338	20,060	28,314	23,531	18,838
Mississippi	43	30	17	7,449	4,863	2,589	4,788	2,824	1,746
Missouri	140	93	76	24,746	21,695	14,737	22,044	18,043	13,152
Montana	19	23	13	3,417	4,275	1,933	2,231	2,942	1,122
Nebraska	24	21	26	3,550	3,392	4,790	2,888	2,623	3,251
Nevada	46	17	14	10,000	3,441	4,163	7,892	2,563	3,655
New Hampshire	16	18	19	2,217	1,755	2,483	2,360	1,862	2,490
New Jersey	239	213	181	42,992	36,675	30,968	41,868	38,747	33,841
New Mexico	15	20	6	3,302	2,974	1,593	1,946	2,426	1,149
New York	379	410	416	78,482	82,161	75,487	79,493	73,111	75,145
North Carolina	137	141	67	30,813	31,887	10,511	25,352	28,646	8,420
North Dakota	15	12	11	2,775	1,950	1,523	2,548	1,744	1,533
Ohio	292	276	288	37,898	35,822	41,385	49,872	50,503	41,955
Oklahoma	26	39	20	3,972	7,176	2,276	4,582	8,326	2,780
Oregon	122	104	74	23,032	14,728	17,198	21,635	18,642	12,739
Pennsylvania	311	316	319	61,748	40,989	43,636	88,800	77,841	72,416
Rhode Island	25	19	26	2,512	1,935	3,689	2,537	2,122	3,680
South Carolina	53	34	35	7,349	4,443	5,305	10,723	4,310	5,340
South Dakota	(²)	5	5	(²)	556	1,276	(²)	376	482
Tennessee	77	60	40	16,278	9,404	7,620	10,857	8,002	6,537
Texas	334	230	149	64,229	39,537	21,916	105,164	68,500	36,479
Utah	29	14	14	12,153	4,653	3,885	4,075	1,872	1,450
Vermont	20	11	13	3,820	1,179	1,807	2,764	1,179	1,784
Virginia	101	85	65	16,565	18,079	12,916	18,819	16,662	11,788
Washington	183	159	87	46,086	38,795	15,455	36,442	30,472	14,196
West Virginia	30	20	19	3,971	3,251	3,998	3,443	2,584	2,818
Wisconsin	195	258	218	35,516	49,049	36,495	39,045	51,722	39,544
Wyoming	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Puerto Rico	45	45	40	8,031	5,624	4,868	9,469	8,316	9,465

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

² Data do not meet Bureau of Labor Statistics or State agency disclosure standards.

Table 27. Fifty highest metropolitan areas in 2004: Number of extended mass layoff events and separations, private nonfarm sector

Metropolitan area	2003			2004		
	Events	Separations	Rank ¹	Events	Separations	Rank ¹
Total, 367 metropolitan areas ²	3,360	589,944	...	2,783	470,526	...
Total, 50 highest metropolitan areas.....	2,253	425,633	...	1,896	339,946	...
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA.....	253	39,527	3	296	51,118	1
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI.....	283	61,360	1	240	49,652	2
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA.....	199	50,996	2	135	22,674	3
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI.....	81	12,513	5	97	12,515	4
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD.....	51	5,281	26	77	10,625	5
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL.....	70	11,354	8	57	10,492	6
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA.....	29	4,212	31	30	10,456	7
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY.....	34	5,835	22	37	8,432	8
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI.....	80	12,093	6	58	7,908	9
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA.....	66	9,898	11	41	7,764	10
Sacramento-Arden-Arcade-Roseville, CA.....	29	6,909	17	23	7,593	11
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH.....	76	15,641	4	68	7,261	12
Pittsburgh, PA.....	66	7,682	14	51	6,318	13
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ.....	39	5,115	27	28	5,706	14
Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, TX.....	86	11,187	9	52	5,474	15
Medford, OR.....	6	970	108	9	4,905	16
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC.....	23	7,369	16	20	4,858	17
St. Louis, MO-IL.....	34	6,811	18	21	4,843	18
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA.....	45	8,345	13	20	4,720	19
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA.....	76	12,087	7	27	4,453	20
Providence-Fall River-Warwick, RI-MA.....	22	2,316	49	31	4,143	21
Rockford, IL.....	19	4,254	30	19	4,025	22
Modesto, CA.....	19	9,949	10	9	3,979	23
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA.....	30	7,520	15	20	3,939	24
Columbus, OH.....	23	2,430	46	23	3,831	25
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL.....	40	5,597	25	23	3,810	26
Rochester, NY.....	22	2,821	42	27	3,768	27
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV.....	13	2,189	57	11	3,736	28
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA.....	49	6,039	20	22	3,629	29
Indianapolis, IN.....	28	4,752	28	20	3,530	30
Jacksonville, FL.....	26	3,862	33	18	3,392	31
Fresno, CA.....	23	5,633	23	12	3,376	32
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA.....	14	1,833	68	22	3,349	33
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX.....	50	8,491	12	21	3,221	34
Salt Lake City, UT.....	8	3,638	35	8	3,218	35
Louisville, KY-IN.....	13	1,991	63	21	3,121	36
Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI.....	29	3,996	32	22	3,021	37
Kansas City, MO-KS.....	19	5,605	24	16	2,898	38
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT.....	8	1,084	97	12	2,788	39
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA.....	34	5,866	21	20	2,766	40
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH.....	23	2,231	53	27	2,744	41
Stockton, CA.....	15	4,591	29	17	2,655	42
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI.....	22	3,305	38	20	2,370	43
Merced, CA.....	9	2,893	41	9	2,260	44
El Paso, TX.....	8	1,994	62	8	2,224	45
Wichita, KS.....	11	3,264	39	12	2,190	46
San Antonio, TX.....	11	2,411	47	10	2,081	47
New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA.....	4	580	158	11	2,080	48
Vallejo-Fairfield, CA.....	6	1,319	84	6	2,025	49
Toledo, OH.....	10	819	123	12	2,010	50

¹ Metropolitan areas are ranked by the number of separations in 2004.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

NOTE: The geographic boundaries of the metropolitan areas shown in

this table are defined in U.S. Office of Management and Budget Bulletin 04-03, February 18, 2004.

Table 28. Summary of employer expectations of a recall from extended mass layoffs, private nonfarm sector, 1997-2004

Nature of recall	Percent of events ¹							
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
ALL LAYOFF EVENTS								
Anticipate a recall.....	60.8	55.0	53.0	55.0	39.0	41.4	43.2	51.1
Timeframe								
Within 6 months.....	80.0	82.6	83.7	83.2	79.6	79.1	82.4	84.2
Within 3 months.....	50.3	54.1	45.4	45.8	45.3	45.9	47.2	47.7
Size of recall								
At least half.....	89.9	92.1	88.9	89.5	84.2	89.8	87.5	90.1
All workers.....	62.5	64.1	50.7	50.5	40.5	41.6	43.7	47.1
LAYOFF EVENTS DUE TO SEASONAL WORK AND VACATION PERIOD								
Anticipate a recall.....	94.1	90.8	93.9	94.5	90.1	92.6	94.2	95.1
Timeframe								
Within 6 months.....	86.0	88.9	89.8	88.3	88.2	86.7	87.5	87.8
Within 3 months.....	48.3	50.3	42.2	42.1	40.8	45.1	44.5	43.0
Size of recall								
At least half.....	96.2	97.2	96.5	95.8	95.2	96.0	95.2	96.4
All workers.....	75.4	71.0	58.0	56.7	53.8	54.2	54.1	54.7
ALL LAYOFFS EVENTS, EXCLUDING THOSE DUE TO SEASONAL WORK AND VACATION PERIOD								
Anticipate a recall.....	41.4	38.9	32.3	33.5	25.3	23.5	23.4	26.6
Timeframe								
Within 6 months.....	72.1	75.9	74.6	75.4	71.3	68.6	74.4	77.0
Within 3 months.....	52.9	58.0	50.0	51.6	49.5	47.0	51.4	56.9
Size of recall								
At least half.....	81.5	86.7	77.8	79.8	73.7	81.3	75.5	77.7
All workers.....	45.4	56.9	40.0	40.8	27.8	24.5	27.3	31.9

¹ See footnote 1, table1.

Table 29. Distribution of extended mass layoff events with expected recall, by industry and reason for layoff, private nonfarm sector, 1997-2004

Measure	Percent of layoff events							
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total, private nonfarm ¹	60.8	55.0	53.0	55.0	39.0	41.4	43.2	51.1
Industry								
Mining	61.5	42.2	34.1	61.1	62.3	59.0	68.6	77.5
Utilities	33.3	11.1	55.6	31.8	26.3	31.6	27.3	46.2
Construction	73.0	69.3	72.7	81.6	72.6	76.5	71.9	76.7
Manufacturing	58.4	55.6	47.5	48.5	33.5	33.2	38.7	43.8
Wholesale trade	48.6	43.5	36.8	35.5	18.3	32.0	26.6	36.2
Retail trade	29.3	29.3	32.5	29.1	21.2	19.4	25.7	27.6
Transportation and warehousing	78.0	72.2	73.4	70.3	54.9	53.3	54.8	68.7
Information	48.2	25.0	25.9	26.0	8.6	10.7	9.8	12.4
Finance and insurance	7.5	3.8	5.4	5.3	2.8	2.0	3.4	5.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	37.5	50.0	61.5	41.2	24.2	29.4	13.6	23.1
Professional and technical services	57.0	49.1	50.4	50.8	20.6	30.9	32.7	42.4
Management of companies and enterprises	66.7	63.6	33.3	50.0	37.5	25.0	35.0	23.8
Administrative and waste services	51.6	43.4	37.9	52.2	38.8	37.2	31.3	34.7
Educational services	76.9	61.5	55.6	54.5	33.3	57.9	48.1	68.8
Health care and social assistance	70.2	61.3	63.3	56.6	68.4	63.1	60.9	69.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	82.7	68.3	83.2	81.7	76.2	82.3	68.6	83.3
Accommodation and food services	74.9	66.7	70.2	73.5	55.0	62.3	64.8	69.4
Other services, except public administration	87.5	83.1	80.5	82.3	72.0	72.5	66.7	64.8
Unclassified establishments	40.0	—	30.4	32.3	28.9	9.1	57.1	50.0
Reason for layoff								
Automation	33.3	66.7	20.0	—	36.4	40.0	—	—
Bankruptcy	11.4	5.1	2.8	2.6	2.4	3.7	2.3	—
Business ownership change	14.2	9.3	7.5	3.3	4.3	3.9	5.8	4.7
Contract cancellation	24.6	26.2	25.6	27.4	16.7	13.3	13.6	9.0
Contract completion	59.9	41.8	46.6	57.0	52.2	53.1	41.6	38.6
Domestic relocation	5.2	4.5	5.5	—	5.0	4.9	2.0	(²)
Energy-related	—	33.3	50.0	40.0	20.0	33.3	—	—
Environment-related	—	80.0	7.7	28.6	—	66.7	60.0	50.0
Financial difficulty	9.0	9.9	8.6	6.8	8.1	6.3	6.7	2.7
Import competition	12.9	18.9	5.3	9.5	9.2	9.5	5.4	7.8
Labor dispute	59.4	79.0	61.5	46.4	58.3	57.1	57.9	45.2
Material shortage	83.3	87.0	70.0	83.3	40.0	44.4	80.0	80.0
Model changeover	94.4	84.2	80.0	77.8	53.8	40.0	66.7	77.8
Natural disaster	60.0	40.0	—	—	75.0	100.0	33.3	100.0
Non-natural disaster	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	36.7	37.5	—	100.0
Overseas relocation	5.3	5.7	—	2.3	1.3	4.4	1.6	(²)
Plant or machine repair	100.0	90.0	92.3	84.2	100.0	83.3	95.8	94.7
Product line discontinued	28.3	22.2	17.1	20.0	5.0	7.1	2.9	8.6
Reorganization within company	14.3	11.5	12.4	11.1	6.1	4.4	6.6	6.0
Seasonal work	93.8	90.4	93.9	94.3	89.4	92.3	93.9	95.0
Slack work	74.0	70.3	69.6	69.8	42.3	36.8	47.8	62.0
Vacation period	98.7	97.5	94.2	98.7	99.2	97.5	98.1	97.3
Weather-related	93.1	97.1	97.3	85.9	90.2	91.9	95.8	96.8
Other	23.1	28.3	20.2	26.8	15.0	16.7	11.8	16.8
Not reported	2.4	1.1	1.2	.8	.7	.3	—	—

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

² Beginning with data for 2004, these reasons for layoff are no longer used. For additional information, see the Technical Note.

³ Non-natural disaster was added as a reason for layoff in the

third quarter of 2001, in order to identify layoffs directly or indirectly related to the September 11 attacks. Thus, data for 2001 pertain to the third and fourth quarters only.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 30. Number of extended mass layoff events and separations from which the employer does not expect a recall, by industry and reason for layoff, private nonfarm sector, 2004

Measure	Events	Separations
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,857	412,354
Industry		
Mining	7	1,339
Utilities	5	778
Construction	134	17,753
Manufacturing	634	112,566
Wholesale trade	47	7,357
Retail trade	195	98,426
Transportation and warehousing	58	12,010
Information	113	21,793
Finance and insurance	121	28,960
Real estate and rental and leasing	6	1,382
Professional and technical services	63	10,306
Management of companies and enterprises	14	2,679
Administrative and waste services	300	63,759
Educational services	3	219
Health care and social assistance	69	14,907
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	11	2,453
Accommodation and food services	53	11,869
Other services, except public administration	23	3,740
Unclassified establishments	1	58
Reason for layoff		
Automation	3	660
Bankruptcy	88	19,782
Business ownership change	114	26,002
Contract cancellation	93	15,795
Contract completion	385	96,039
Energy-related	—	—
Environment-related	—	—
Financial difficulty	204	41,445
Import competition	45	7,684
Labor dispute	10	22,948
Material shortage	(²)	(²)
Model changeover	(²)	(²)
Natural disaster	—	—
Non-natural disaster	—	—
Plant or machine repair	(²)	(²)
Product line discontinued	31	6,615
Reorganization within company	501	98,955
Seasonal work	49	16,195
Slack work	169	25,326
Vacation period	(²)	(²)
Weather-related	(²)	(²)
Other	120	27,052
Not reported	39	7,186
Internal company restructuring ³	907	186,184

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

² Data do not meet Bureau of Labor Statistics or State agency disclosure standards.

³ Internal company restructuring consists of bank-

ruptcy, business ownership change, financial difficulty, and reorganization within company.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 31. Permanent worksite closures: Extended mass layoff events and separations by primary reason for layoff, private nonfarm sector, 2000-04

Reason for layoff	Layoff events					Separations				
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total, all reasons ¹	755	1,240	1,155	919	746	183,335	377,360	298,634	210,903	159,856
Automation	(²)	—	—	—	(²)	(²)	—	—	—	(²)
Bankruptcy	119	206	155	122	70	47,846	112,021	63,346	42,824	16,748
Business ownership change	59	82	85	51	59	14,182	32,606	23,719	15,433	10,206
Contract cancellation	35	35	61	28	39	5,709	8,919	15,704	7,239	7,202
Contract completion	9	6	13	21	20	1,189	1,735	6,096	3,698	3,780
Domestic relocation	51	76	80	70	(³)	8,529	14,616	15,956	12,032	(³)
Energy-related	(²)	6	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	1,457	(²)	(²)	—
Environment-related	4	(²)	—	(²)	—	569	—	—	(²)	—
Financial difficulty	190	294	216	169	140	39,853	70,656	57,542	38,867	30,248
Import competition	47	77	49	78	31	10,351	17,802	10,614	17,672	6,272
Labor dispute	—	(²)	—	(²)	5	—	(²)	—	(²)	1,396
Material shortage	(²)	(²)	3	—	(²)	(²)	(²)	629	—	(²)
Model changeover	—	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	—	(²)	(²)
Natural disaster	—	—	—	(²)	—	—	—	—	(²)	—
Non-natural disaster	(⁴)	47	(²)	—	—	(⁴)	⁴ 2,404	(²)	—	—
Overseas relocation	18	49	38	35	(³)	3,801	10,512	8,276	9,445	(³)
Plant or machine repair	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	(²)
Product line discontinued	6	7	10	11	14	1,749	3,960	1,304	1,744	4,285
Reorganization within company	124	178	221	194	231	32,703	50,759	48,375	35,491	53,519
Seasonal work	(²)	13	(²)	—	—	(²)	2,724	(²)	—	—
Slack work	32	96	129	62	40	4,664	26,472	23,027	11,237	6,333
Vacation period	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weather-related	—	—	(²)	—	(²)	—	—	(²)	—	(²)
Other	41	75	44	39	66	8,975	16,187	10,956	9,460	14,992
Not reported	13	25	44	31	25	1,910	3,134	11,761	4,440	3,790
Internal company restructuring ⁵	492	760	677	536	500	134,584	266,042	192,982	132,615	110,721

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

² Data do not meet Bureau of Labor Statistics or State agency disclosure standards.

³ Beginning with data for 2004, these reasons for layoff are no longer used. For additional information, see the Technical Note.

⁴ Non-natural disaster was added as a reason for layoff in the third

quarter 2001 in order to identify layoffs directly or indirectly related to the September 11 attacks. Thus, data for 2001 pertain to the third and fourth quarters only.

⁵ Internal company restructuring consists of bankruptcy, business ownership change, financial difficulty, and reorganization within company.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 32. Permanent worksite closures: Extended mass layoff events and separations by major industry sector, private nonfarm sector, 2000-04

Industry	Layoff events					Separations				
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total, private nonfarm ¹	755	1,240	1,155	919	746	183,335	377,360	298,634	210,903	159,856
Mining	4	9	11	5	(²)	488	2,812	1,761	1,222	(²)
Utilities	4	(²)	(²)	(²)	—	764	(²)	(²)	(²)	—
Construction	5	19	14	18	16	510	2,055	2,820	5,068	2,718
Manufacturing	405	650	575	469	357	85,940	165,004	116,142	94,990	71,013
Wholesale trade	34	51	42	42	28	7,397	11,328	7,099	6,815	4,815
Retail trade	113	189	169	123	94	43,888	69,961	74,152	45,136	24,910
Transportation and warehousing	32	37	71	29	24	6,176	10,405	25,682	8,931	5,423
Information	17	71	52	37	30	3,206	18,489	10,745	8,048	8,282
Finance and insurance	26	38	39	39	36	6,210	10,636	9,279	9,270	8,714
Real estate and rental and leasing	(²)	8	5	(²)	5	(²)	3,216	674	(²)	1,299
Professional and technical services	13	41	24	20	26	1,434	7,601	6,612	3,877	4,136
Management of companies and enterprises	(²)	(²)	4	4	(²)	(²)	(²)	1,150	1,001	(²)
Administrative and waste services	24	49	72	64	38	6,069	55,019	24,780	14,926	9,345
Educational services	(²)	6	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	834	(²)	—	(²)
Health care and social assistance	45	23	30	27	35	15,423	5,149	5,954	4,285	7,397
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	(²)	7	4	7	(²)	(²)	1,978	3,685	1,398	(²)
Accommodation and food services	9	28	17	18	34	2,628	9,960	3,307	3,796	8,410
Other services, except public administration	10	4	17	12	13	1,354	463	3,430	1,660	1,868
Unclassified establishments	3	7	5	1	—	455	1,940	896	51	—

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

² Data do not meet Bureau of Labor Statistics or State agency disclosure standards.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 33. Permanent worksite closures: Extended mass layoff events and separations, private nonfarm sector, 50 highest three-digit NAICS industries in 2004

Industry	NAICS	Permanent closures					
		2003			2004		
		Events	Separations	Rank ¹	Events	Separations	Rank ¹
Total, private nonfarm ²	...	919	210,903	...	746	159,856	...
Total, 50 highest industries	...	858	201,925	...	704	153,309	...
Food manufacturing.....	311	35	6,258	10	43	11,025	1
Administrative and support services.....	561	63	14,786	2	37	8,545	2
Food and beverage stores.....	445	26	11,194	4	27	8,210	3
Transportation equipment manufacturing.....	336	38	7,241	9	35	7,680	4
Credit intermediation and related activities.....	522	15	3,797	18	21	6,232	5
Computer and electronic product manufacturing.....	334	56	12,240	3	29	6,091	6
Telecommunications.....	517	18	3,583	20	21	6,076	7
Furniture and related product manufacturing.....	337	26	5,583	11	28	6,041	8
Food services and drinking places.....	722	10	2,059	29	26	5,773	9
Apparel manufacturing.....	315	36	8,056	7	20	5,176	10
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing.....	326	13	1,640	33	30	4,807	11
Fabricated metal product manufacturing.....	332	32	5,532	12	28	4,651	12
Hospitals.....	622	11	2,406	27	15	4,300	13
Professional and technical services.....	541	20	3,877	17	26	4,136	14
General merchandise stores.....	452	51	24,757	1	19	4,016	15
Clothing and clothing accessories stores.....	448	15	3,110	23	10	3,839	16
Textile mills.....	313	27	8,334	6	19	3,654	17
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods.....	424	24	3,950	14	17	3,184	18
Paper manufacturing.....	322	18	3,690	19	20	2,778	19
Electrical equipment and appliance mfg.....	335	22	3,227	21	13	2,654	20
Accommodation.....	339	8	1,737	32	8	2,637	21
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	721	16	2,419	26	14	2,637	21
Machinery manufacturing.....	333	31	8,847	5	13	2,322	23
Printing and related support activities.....	323	14	1,766	31	10	2,292	24
Air transportation.....	481	6	1,950	30	8	2,266	25
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing.....	327	16	2,898	24	11	2,205	26
Primary metal manufacturing.....	331	33	7,447	8	10	2,065	27
Chemical manufacturing.....	325	17	3,922	16	14	1,995	28
Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores.....	451	5	1,097	43	6	1,962	29
Truck transportation.....	484	5	1,149	39	8	1,929	30
Textile product mills.....	314	8	1,339	37	8	1,515	31
Health and personal care stores.....	446	5	962	49	5	1,478	32
Securities, commodity contracts, investments.....	523	3	1,425	35	7	1,444	33
ISPs, search portals, and data processing.....	518	4	1,134	42	5	1,414	34
Electronics and appliance stores.....	443	4	796	53	7	1,311	35
Nursing and residential care facilities.....	623	9	1,149	39	11	1,279	36
Building material and garden supply stores.....	444	(³)	(³)	69	(³)	(³)	37
Construction of buildings.....	236	6	1,253	38	5	1,209	38
Specialty trade contractors.....	238	7	954	50	8	1,175	39
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods.....	423	14	2,163	28	8	1,134	40
Rental and leasing services.....	532	(³)	(³)	66	(³)	(³)	41
Insurance carriers and related activities.....	524	21	4,048	13	8	1,038	42
Ambulatory health care services.....	621	6	600	58	4	1,015	43
Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	442	(³)	(³)	45	6	928	44
Wood product manufacturing.....	321	24	3,188	22	8	865	45
Personal and laundry services.....	812	8	1,016	44	7	829	46
Warehousing and storage.....	493	6	3,926	15	5	806	47
Social assistance.....	624	(³)	(³)	68	5	803	48
Waste management and remediation services.....	562	(³)	(³)	67	(³)	(³)	49
Mining, except oil and gas.....	212	4	1,137	41	4	789	50

¹ Industries are ranked by the number of separations in 2004.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

³ Data do not meet Bureau of Labor Statistics or State agency disclosure standards.

Table 34. Permanent worksite closures: Over-the-year comparisons of extended mass layoff events and separations by State, private nonfarm sector, 2003-04

State	Layoffs			Separations		
	2003	2004	Change	2003	2004	Change
Total, private nonfarm ¹	919	746	-173	210,903	159,856	-51,047
Alabama.....	5	5	-	701	1,196	495
Alaska.....	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)
Arizona.....	8	6	-2	1,492	2,040	548
Arkansas.....	7	3	-4	1,446	1,211	-235
California.....	166	127	-39	40,250	29,068	-11,182
Colorado.....	6	5	-1	4,000	1,807	-2,193
Connecticut.....	9	11	2	1,876	1,747	-129
Delaware.....	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)
District of Columbia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida.....	62	63	1	14,848	12,358	-2,490
Georgia.....	28	16	-12	8,250	3,673	-4,577
Hawaii.....	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	440	(²)
Idaho.....	10	3	-7	1,310	420	-890
Illinois.....	52	59	7	12,925	13,853	928
Indiana.....	26	20	-6	5,577	5,208	-369
Iowa.....	11	8	-3	2,387	1,485	-902
Kansas.....	11	12	1	1,946	3,703	1,757
Kentucky.....	19	27	8	4,648	4,569	-79
Louisiana.....	10	9	-1	1,729	2,311	582
Maine.....	11	5	-6	2,672	1,583	-1,089
Maryland.....	5	6	1	1,331	1,527	196
Massachusetts.....	27	16	-11	6,089	2,263	-3,826
Michigan.....	16	26	10	2,926	4,796	1,870
Minnesota.....	4	4	-	1,610	838	-772
Mississippi.....	14	10	-4	2,636	2,002	-634
Missouri.....	18	8	-10	4,267	1,704	-2,563
Montana.....	4	(²)	(²)	707	(²)	(²)
Nebraska.....	4	5	1	928	2,054	1,126
Nevada.....	6	4	-2	1,959	2,214	255
New Hampshire.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
New Jersey.....	33	38	5	6,540	8,130	1,590
New Mexico.....	7	3	-4	920	489	-431
New York.....	47	38	-9	9,818	6,393	-3,425
North Carolina.....	58	26	-32	18,399	5,091	-13,308
North Dakota.....	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)
Ohio.....	64	51	-13	9,377	9,850	473
Oklahoma.....	8	9	1	907	1,275	368
Oregon.....	14	10	-4	2,728	1,879	-849
Pennsylvania.....	3	14	11	498	4,330	3,832
Rhode Island.....	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	424	(²)
South Carolina.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
South Dakota.....	3	(²)	(²)	383	(²)	(²)
Tennessee.....	34	22	-12	6,598	4,910	-1,688
Texas.....	35	16	-19	10,963	4,733	-6,230
Utah.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Vermont.....	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)
Virginia.....	17	17	-	4,705	2,976	-1,729
Washington.....	15	5	-10	2,959	661	-2,298
West Virginia.....	5	6	1	836	1,118	282
Wisconsin.....	22	19	-3	3,724	2,610	-1,114
Wyoming.....	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

² Data do not meet Bureau of Labor Statistics or State agency disclosure standards.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 35. Permanent worksite closures: Extended mass layoff events and separations, 25 highest metropolitan areas, private nonfarm sector, 2004

Metropolitan Area	2003			2004		
	Events	Separations	Rank ¹	Events	Separations	Rank ¹
Total, 367 metropolitan areas ²	616	125,636	...	511	102,207	...
Total, 25 highest metropolitan areas.....	318	70,680	...	264	58,246	...
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA.....	57	13,180	1	48	10,395	1
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA.....	39	7,395	2	42	8,079	2
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI.....	28	5,718	3	36	7,770	3
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL.....	18	3,210	6	16	2,639	4
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV.....	4	1,290	24	(³)	(³)	5
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX.....	10	1,785	13	7	1,948	6
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ.....	7	1,361	23	4	1,850	7
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH.....	13	2,692	7	14	1,840	8
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA.....	18	3,651	5	10	1,744	9
Rockford, IL.....	(³)	(³)	46	5	1,634	10
Jackson, MS.....	4	839	39	4	1,616	11
Indianapolis, IN.....	(³)	(³)	72	4	1,475	12
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL.....	12	2,094	10	9	1,410	13
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA.....	12	1,820	12	6	1,379	14
Louisville, KY-IN.....	(³)	(³)	43	8	1,337	15
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI.....	7	1,615	17	10	1,236	16
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV.....	-	-	-	4	1,223	17
Denver-Aurora, CO.....	4	2,000	11	(³)	(³)	18
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA.....	16	2,685	8	7	1,160	19
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA.....	7	1,382	22	6	1,135	20
El Paso, TX.....	(³)	(³)	34	(³)	(³)	21
Sacramento-Arden-Arcade-Roseville, CA.....	7	1,200	31	(³)	(³)	22
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC.....	5	1,671	15	4	1,007	23
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA.....	10	4,234	4	4	993	24
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT.....	(³)	(³)	103	6	973	25

¹ Metropolitan areas are ranked by the number of separations in 2004.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

³ Data do not meet Bureau of Labor Statistics or State agency disclosure standards.

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

Technical Note

The Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program is a Federal-State program that uses a standardized, automated approach to identifying, describing, and tracking the effects of major job cutbacks, using data from each State's unemployment insurance (UI) database. Establishments that have at least 50 initial claims for unemployment insurance filed against them during a consecutive 5-week period are contacted by the State agency in charge of the UI program 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 MLS program yields information on an individual's entire spell of unemployment, to the point at which regular unemployment insurance benefits are exhausted.

Beginning with data for 2004, the scope of extended mass layoffs and plant closings was redefined to cover only the private nonfarm economy. Therefore, extended mass layoff information for agriculture and government is no longer collected.

Definitions

Clothing manufacturing and distribution. Industries involved in the production and distribution of clothing. These industries include textile mills; apparel manufacturing; footwear manufacturing; apparel and piece goods merchant wholesalers; clothing stores; shoe stores; department stores; and formal wear and costume rental.

Communications equipment. The industries included in this grouping, which are from *Digital Economy, 2003* (U.S. Department of Commerce, Economics and Statistics Administration, 2003), are: Telephone apparatus manufacturing; audio and video equipment manufacturing; broadcast and wireless communications equipment; fiber optic cable manufacturing; software reproducing; and magnetic and optical recording media manufacturing.

Communications services. The industries included in this grouping, which are from *Digital Economy, 2003* (U.S. Department of Commerce, Economics and Statistics Administration, 2003), are: Wired telecommunications carriers; cellular and other wireless carriers; telecommunications resellers; cable and other program distribution; satellite telecommunications; other telecommunications; and communication equipment repair.

Computer hardware. The industries included in this grouping, which are from *Digital Economy, 2003* (U.S. Department of Commerce, Economics and Statistics Administration, 2003) are: Semiconductor machinery manufacturing; office machinery manufacturing; electronic computer manufacturing; computer storage device manufacturing; computer terminal manufacturing; other computer peripheral equipment manufacturing; electron tube manufacturing; bare printed circuit board manufacturing; semiconductors and related device manufacturing; 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 manufacturing; computer and software merchant wholesalers; and computer and software stores.

Continued claim. A claim filed after the initial claim, by mail, telephone, or in person, for waiting-period credit or payment for a certified week of unemployment. The MLS program collects continued claims for 1 week each month. That is generally the calendar week that includes the 12th day of the month and is referred to as the Current Population Survey (CPS) reference week. Because continued claims are not tracked for all weeks, an exact measure of insured jobless duration is not available.

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.

Final payment recipients. Persons who have exhausted all of their unemployment insurance benefits and are no longer eligible for any further benefits.

Food processing and distribution. Industries that are involved in the production and distribution of food. These industries include food manufacturing; beverage manufacturing; grocery and related product wholesalers; farm product raw material merchant wholesalers; alcoholic beverage merchant wholesalers; farm supplies merchant wholesalers; food and beverage stores; food (health) supplement stores; refrigerated warehousing and storage; farm product ware-

housing and storage; veterinary services; and food services and drinking places.

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 who are subject to recall and those who are terminated.

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

Movement-of-work action: A layoff action for which the employer confirmed relocation of work within the same company or to other companies, domestically or outside the United States. Because employers may cite more than one location to which work is moving, a layoff event may have more than one action associated with it.

Movement-of-work separations: The number of separations specifically associated with movement-of-work actions.

Separations: The total number of people laid off in an extended mass layoff event for more than 30 days, according to the employer.

Software and computer services. The industries included in this grouping, which are from *Digital Economy, 2003* (U.S. Department of Commerce, Economics and Statistics Administration, 2003), 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.

Worksite closure. The full closure of either multiunit or single-unit establishments or the partial closure of a multiunit establishment in which 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 Bureau of Labor Statistics 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, and so on.

“Overseas relocation” is the movement of work from within the United States to locations outside of the country. “Overseas relocation” can occur within the same company and involve movement of work to a different location of that company outside of the United States, or to a different company altogether.

“Domestic relocation” is the movement of work to other locations inside the United States, either within the same company or to a different company.

The terms “overseas relocation” and “domestic relocation” are no longer defined as they were in earlier extended mass layoff reports. Therefore, the data presented in this report are not comparable with those that were presented in earlier reports.

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 in those cases appears unlikely.

Questions on movement of work are asked after the State 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 on which the layoff began, and the economic reason for the layoff. If the reason for layoff is other than seasonal work or vacation, the employer is 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 new location(s) is outside of the United States. Domestic relocation is determined if the employer responds “yes” to questions 1 and/or 2 and indicates that the new location(s) is within the United States.

After asking the movement-of-work questions, the employer interview continues and responses are obtained for questions on recall expectations and open versus closed

status of the worksite.

The MLS program uses a range to report separations associated with movement of work. The data provided by respondents on the number of separations associated with specific movement-of-work actions establish a lower bound. The upper bound is the total number of separations in extended mass layoff events in which there was some movement of work. The difference between the lower and upper bounds includes an unknown number of separations that were not due to movement of work and an unknown number of separations from movement-of-work actions for which employers could not provide detail.

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 in these administrative data, but are not likely to be significant. All

employers identified from the administrative data are asked the employer interview questions, and the responses of these employers are likewise subject to nonsampling error. In the latter cases, 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 2004, outright refusal to participate in the employer interview accounted for 4.5 percent of all private nonfarm events. Employers in 98 instances were included in the total number of instances entailing the movement of work, but were unable to provide the number of separations specifically associated with the movement of work. Out-of-country moves were involved in 38 of these instances.

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