

Extended Mass Layoffs in 2005



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Introduction

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 and analyzes the quarterly data for 2005. It provides 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; the reason for the layoff; and the movement-of-work actions taken by employers.

Extended mass layoffs, as defined in the MLS program, are 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 mass layoff reports no longer cover government and agricultural layoffs.

In 2005, employers laid off 884,356 workers in 4,881 private nonfarm extended mass layoff events. Layoff activity decreased from the previous year, with the number of separations reaching its lowest level since the program resumed in 1996. (See table 1.) Twenty-nine States reported over-the-year declines in the number of workers laid off, with 13 of those States reaching series lows in 2005. The single largest contributor to layoffs was the ending of seasonal work, accounting for 40 percent of all private nonfarm worker separations. Between 34,194 and 53,628 workers lost their jobs in extended mass layoffs because their employers moved work to other U.S. locations or to locations outside of the U.S., either within the same company or to other companies. Layoff activity involving permanent worksite closures accounted for 11 percent of all layoff events and affected 107,325 workers in 2005, the lowest level ever recorded in the program.

In 2005, the national unemployment rate was 5.1 percent; a year earlier it was 5.5 percent. Private nonfarm payroll employment increased by 1.7 percent or about 1.8 million jobs from 2004 to 2005.

This report uses the new metropolitan area definitions as defined by the Office of Management and Budget in Bulletin 06-01. Additional information about the program is provided in the technical note that follows the tables and on the program's website.

Highlights

Industry distribution of 2005 mass layoffs

- Manufacturing establishments accounted for 26 percent of layoff events and 25 percent of separations in 2005, down slightly from 29 percent of events and 26 percent of separations in 2004. The percentages in 2005 were the lowest recorded for this sector since annual data became available in 1996. Food manufacturing (mostly fruit and vegetable canning and freezing) and transportation equipment (largely in automobiles) firms accounted for 42 percent of the separations in manufacturing in 2005. When compared with 2004, food manufacturing registered the largest decrease (13,233) in manufacturing separations. (See tables 2 and 3.)

- Construction (mainly heavy and civil engineering and specialty trade contractors) accounted for 20 percent of private nonfarm mass layoff events and 14 percent of separations. The number of laid-off construction workers, 122,389, in 2005, was slightly higher than last year. (See table 2.) Eighty-six percent of all construction layoffs were due to the ending of seasonal work and the completion of contracts. Employers expected a recall in 80 percent of the construction layoff events.

- Administrative and waste services accounted for 10 percent of all private nonfarm layoff events and 11 percent of all separations, largely reflecting the completion of contracts in temporary help agencies and professional employer organizations. (See table 2.) Both the number of events (505) and separations (93,554) reached their lowest levels in administration and waste services since 2000.

- Manufacturers and distributors of clothing reported laying off 33,657 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 South registered the highest number of laid-off workers (12,197), followed by the Midwest (10,747).

- Employers involved in food processing and distribution, excluding agriculture, accounted for 13 percent of all private nonfarm separations, representing 121,537 workers. The number of such laid-off workers decreased by 33 percent, and compares with a program-high of 180,333 workers in 2004. (See tables 2 and 3.)

- Of the major sectors, retail trade recorded the largest decrease (64,138) in worker separations between 2004 and 2005, followed by manufacturing (31,372) and administrative and waste services (19,811). Among those sectors showing gains over the year arts, entertainment, and recreation had the largest increase (14,371) in the number of separated workers. This was due, in part, to the effects of Hurricane Katrina. (See table 3.) In 2005, manufacturing, finance and insurance, wholesale trade, and mining industries reached their lowest annual totals in terms of separated workers. Arts, entertainment, and recreation and educational services establishments reached program highs.

- Of the four information technology-producing industries (computer hardware, software and computer services, communications equipment, and communications services), firms involved in computer hardware had the largest number of laid-off workers (11,928) in 2005. Layoffs in communications services reported the largest decrease (9,541) from a year ago and reached its lowest level of separations since 2000. (See table 4.)

- Among the 88 three-digit NAICS-coded industry groups in the private nonfarm economy identified in the MLS program, 47 posted decreases in the number of separated workers during 2005. Decreases were registered by food and beverage stores (the largest decrease at 47,759 workers), followed by administrative and support services (20,957) and general merchandise stores (17,503). Thirty-five industries registered increases, led by amusements, gambling, and recreation (12,734) and air transportation (10,176).

- Among the three-digit NAICS industries experiencing increases in worker separations, amusements, gambling, and recreation and social assistance moved into the top 10 in terms of worker separations. These industries replaced general merchandise stores and food and beverage stores on that list. (See table 5.)

- Among the six-digit NAICS industries registering increases in worker separations, tax preparation services, mail-order houses, and child day care services moved into the top 10 in terms of separations. Exiting the top ten on the list were supermarkets and other grocery stores, fruit and vegetable canning, and department stores, except discount. (See table 6.)

Reason for layoff

- Employers citing the end of seasonal work as the reason for layoff accounted for 37 percent of layoff events and 40 percent of separations (355,831 workers), the highest annual shares in the program. (See table 7.) Compared with 2004, the number of workers laid off because seasonal work ended increased by 6 percent, while the number of workers in total private nonfarm layoffs decreased (11 percent). Three industries accounted for 31 percent of workers separated because seasonal work ended: Heavy and civil engineering construction, amusements, gambling, and recreation, and food manufacturing.

- Both the number of events (773) and separations (149,419) due to internal company restructuring reached their lowest levels in the program. (See table 7.) These layoffs occurred largely in transportation equipment, food manufacturing, credit intermediation and related services, air transportation, and food and beverage stores. Employers in California reported the largest number of workers laid off due to restructuring, followed by Illinois, Florida, New York, and New Jersey.

- In 2005, the number of workers separated due to the completion of a contract (115,988) reached its lowest level since 2000. (See table 7.) The largest number of separations due to contract completion occurred in administrative and support services (temporary help services and professional employer organizations), followed by specialty trade contractors.

- Layoffs due to a nonseasonal lack of demand for products and services (slack work) decreased for the fourth straight year, reaching its lowest level in the program. (See tables 7 and 8.) Transportation equipment recorded the largest number of separations (13,599) due to slack work.

- The largest declines in layoffs, by reason for layoff, were in contract completed (54,204), reorganization within the company (26,054), labor dispute (20,646), and financial difficulty (18,158). Layoffs due to inclement weather, almost exclusively due to the effects of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, showed the largest increase (53,629) in worker separations, followed by those due to the ending of seasonal work (21,442). (See tables 7 and 8.)

- The impacts of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita were first seen in the MLS program through initial claims filings against establishments in the most severely affected states—Louisiana and Mississippi. Total potential events in the period from August 28 through December 31, 2005, reached 964, with 136,930 initial claims filed. Private nonfarm extended mass layoffs directly or indirectly due to Hurricanes Katrina and Rita totaled 358 events and 57,551 separations in the period. The majority of the extended mass layoff

activity occurred in September, and all of the events were from Louisiana and Mississippi employers. Accommodation and food service establishments reported the highest number of worker separations due to the hurricanes, followed by retail trade and healthcare and social assistance. (In response to the interview, many employers identified as having potential layoff events responded that the layoff was temporary [less than 31 days] or did not occur at all.)

- Illinois accounted for the largest number of separations due to the ending of seasonal work, followed by New York, Ohio, California, Wisconsin, Colorado, and New Jersey. Florida and Illinois accounted for the highest number of separations in layoffs due to the completion of contracts. Illinois and California registered the largest number of separations due to company reorganizations. (See table 9.)

Movement of work

- There were 277 extended mass layoff events in 2005 involving movement of work. This was about 9 percent of all nonseasonal and non-vacation period layoff events and resulted in the separation of 53,628 workers. Compared with 2004, both the number of events and separations that reported movement of work dropped by about 25 percent. (See tables 10 and 14.)

- Among the 277 layoff events with reported relocation of work, 55 percent involved the permanent closure of worksites, affecting 27,716 workers. In sharp contrast, only 15 percent of nonseasonal/nonvacation period layoffs where there was no movement of work resulted in a closure.

- Manufacturing industries accounted for 64 percent of the events and 60 percent of separations in which work moved, largely in transportation equipment, computer and electronic products, and food manufacturing. In contrast, manufacturing accounted for only 29 percent of events and separations in nonseasonal/non-vacation period layoffs with no movement of work. (See table 10.)

- Internal company restructuring (mostly reorganization within the company) accounted for 70 percent of events and separations associated with the movement of work. In contrast, 21 percent of events and 24 percent of separations were due to internal company restructuring in nonseasonal/nonvacation period layoffs with no movement of work. (See table 11.)

- The Midwest led all regions in terms of separations (16,612) where there was some movement of work, followed closely by the South (15,999). (See table 12.) The Midwest, South, and West regions all experienced large over-the-year declines (33, 31, and 27 percent, respectively) in the number of laid-off workers in events experiencing some movement of work. The Northeast region, which recorded the lowest

number of separations associated with movement of work, remained about the same as last year.

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

- In the 277 layoff events involving movement of work, 363 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 259 actions, or 71 percent of the total actions for 2005. Thus, a range of 34,194 (separations in movement of work actions where the employer was able to provide specific detail) to 53,628 (total separations in all layoff events that included movement of work) is established for separations due to the movement of work in 2005. (See table 14.)

- Of the 259 relocations of work with separations reported, domestic relocations of work accounted for 63 percent of the actions and resulted in the separation of 21,470 workers. Eighty 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, followed by Georgia, Texas, and Tennessee. (See table 15.)

- Out-of-country relocations accounted for 35 percent of the movement-of-work actions among the 259 relocations of work with separations reported and resulted in 12,030 laid-off workers. Seventy-five percent of the out-of-country actions and 78 percent of separations were due to within-company relocations. (See table 15.) Mexico and China were cited 68 percent of the time as the destination to which work was moving.

Size of layoff

- Layoff events in 2005 continued to be concentrated among the smaller sized layoffs, with 63 percent involving fewer than 150 workers. This figure has remained fairly consistent since 1996, ranging from 59 to 63 percent annually. These layoff events, however, accounted for only 31 percent of all separations, slightly higher than in 2004 (27 percent). The 263 layoff events involving 500 or more workers accounted for 28 percent of all separations. (See table 16.)

- The average number of separations per layoff event in 2005 was 181, the lowest on record. Among private sector establishments, arts, entertainment, and recreation reported

the largest average layoff size per layoff event, 386 workers, followed by professional and technical services (268 workers) and educational services (238 workers). Establishments with the smallest average layoff size were those in construction (127 workers) and in wholesale trade (131 workers). (See table 17.)

- Employers citing model changeover as the reason for layoff had the highest average layoff size per layoff event (362 workers), followed by those reporting labor dispute (344 workers), energy-related (246 workers), and bankruptcy (238 workers). Layoffs due to a slack work and plant or machine repair averaged the fewest separations per layoff event (131 and 133 workers, respectively). (See table 17.)

- Employers reporting the worksite as permanently closed averaged 192 separations per layoff event, the smallest on record. (See table 17.)

Initial claimants

- There were 833,000 initial claimants for unemployment insurance associated with extended mass layoff events in 2005. Of these, 43 percent were women, 17 percent were black, 13 percent were Hispanic, and 18 percent were 55 years of age or older. Thirty-six percent of claimants were between the ages of 30 and 44. (See tables 18 and 20.) Of the total civilian labor force in 2005, 46 percent were women, 11 percent were black, 13 percent were Hispanic, and 16 percent were 55 years of age or older. Thirty-five percent of the civilian labor force was between the ages of 30 and 44.

- The percentage of claimants who were white remained unchanged from 2004 at 59 percent. Persons of Hispanic origin accounted for 13 percent of the claimants involved in extended mass layoff events. The percentage of Hispanic claimants was highest in administrative and waste services (21 percent), followed by health care and social services (19 percent) and wholesale trade (18 percent). (See table 19.)

- The proportion of Black claimants increased to 17 percent from 15 percent in 2004. Establishments providing educational services reported the highest percentage of black claimants (39 percent), followed by healthcare and social assistance (32 percent). With respect to the reason for layoff, high percentages of black claimants were associated with layoffs due to issues related to the environment and inclement weather. (See table 19.)

- Eighteen percent of all claimants were aged 55 and over in 2005, up slightly from 17 percent in 2004. The proportions of these older claimants were highest in professional and technical services, arts, entertainment, and recreation, and in transportation and warehousing. Claimants between the ages of 30 and 44 accounted for 36 percent of

all claimants from extended mass layoffs. The proportion of these claimants in this age group was highest among management of companies and enterprises, information, and construction 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 Tennessee 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, Hawaii, and Alaska. (See table 21.)

- Georgia reported the largest proportion of claimants exhausting unemployment insurance benefits (32 percent), followed by Wyoming (29 percent), Louisiana (28 percent), and North Carolina (28 percent). States registering the lowest percentages of exhaustees were Mississippi, Alaska, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Delaware. (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 companies. Claimants laid off from real estate and rental and leasing had the shortest spells of jobless duration, followed closely by mining, construction, and manufacturing. (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 and in construction had the lowest rates. (See table 22.)

- Claimants laid off due to natural disasters and business ownership change had the longest jobless duration. The shortest duration occurred in layoffs due to environmental concerns and to the nonseasonal lack of demand for products and services (slack work). (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 compared with workers in events from which a recall was expected. (See table 22.)

- Among the 50 largest metropolitan statistical areas in terms of the level of initial claims in extended mass layoff events, claimants laid off from establishments in Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC led the list of those with the longest jobless duration, followed by Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA, Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA, and San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA. Claimants in Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-

NJ and Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA had the shortest duration of unemployment. Benefit exhaustion rates were highest in Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL, New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, and Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA. (See table 23.)

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

Geographic distribution

- In 2005, for the second consecutive year, employers in the Midwest reported the highest number of separations, largely due to layoffs in manufacturing and in construction. (See table 25.) The Northeast continued to have the lowest numbers of events and separations. Excluding the impact of seasonal layoffs, the South (195,660) and Midwest (151,968) had the highest levels of separated workers in extended mass layoff events.

- Compared to 2004, decreases in the number of separations occurred in three of the four regions, with the West reporting the largest decrease (114,353), mostly due to fewer layoffs in food and beverage stores and in general merchandise stores. Five of the nine geographic divisions reported a decrease in separations from 2004, with the largest declines in the Pacific (119,635), South Atlantic (24,682), and Middle Atlantic (12,119) divisions. (See table 25.)

- Illinois had the largest number of worker separations, 101,106, largely in administrative and support services. The States with the next-highest totals of separations (including seasonal layoffs) were California (80,682), New York (70,565), and Florida (70,295). (See table 26.) When the substantial impact of seasonal layoffs is excluded, California had the highest separations total for 2005 (58,359 workers), followed by Florida (56,959) and Louisiana (55,707).

- Thirteen States reached their lowest annual totals of laid-off workers since annual data became available in 1996, while Louisiana, Mississippi and Wyoming reached new highs. The large increase in the number of laid-off workers in Louisiana and Mississippi were primarily due to the effects of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. Twenty-nine States had over-the-year declines in the number of laid-off workers, led by California (126,105), Florida (15,137), Pennsylvania (11,631), and Georgia (9,562). Of the 21 States and the District of Columbia reporting an over-the-year increase in the number of laid-off workers, Louisiana (48,069), Mississippi (11,576), Ohio (7,168), and Colorado (6,720) experienced the sharpest gains. (See table 26.)

- Sixty percent of events and 53 percent of separations occurred in metropolitan areas, an increase from 2004, when 56 percent of events and 47 percent of separations occurred in such areas. Among the 367 metropolitan areas, New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, reported the highest number of separations (48,175), largely from food services and drinking places and from administrative and support services. New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, St. Louis, and Gulfport-Biloxi entered the top 10 metropolitan areas in terms of laid-off workers, while Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, Buffalo-Niagara Falls, and San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont dropped out of the top 10. (See table 27.)

Recall expectations

- In 2005, employers expected a recall in over one-half of all extended mass layoff events, the highest percentage since 1997. Industries where the expectation of recall was highest following a layoff included mining (91 percent), construction (80 percent), and arts, entertainment, and recreation (78 percent). Layoffs in the finance and insurance (8 percent) sector and information (18 percent) sector had the lowest percentages 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 32 percent of events, up from 27 percent in 2004. (See tables 28 and 29.)

- Of those establishments expecting a recall, 48 percent indicated that all workers would eventually be recalled, and 91 percent expected to recall at least half of the workers. (See table 28.)

- Employers citing business ownership change, bankruptcy, reorganization within company, and financial difficulty as the reason for the layoff had the lowest percentages of recall expectation. Layoffs due to environment-related, nonnatural disaster, vacation period, seasonal and plant or machine repair registered the highest recall expectations. (See table 29.)

- Manufacturing industries accounted for 34 percent of all events and 33 percent of the separations from which the employer did not expect a recall. Layoffs without an expectation of recall occurred mainly in transportation equipment, computer and electronic products, and food manufacturing. Administrative and waste services accounted for an additional 17 percent of the laid-off workers where no recall was expected, mostly in professional employer organizations. (See table 30.)

- Internal company restructuring was the reason cited most frequently for layoffs from which no recall is expected, accounting for 46 percent of such layoff events and 48 percent of separations. Layoffs due to contract completion accounted for an additional 22 percent of layoffs events

with no expectation of recall and 20 percent of separations. (See table 30.)

Permanent worksite closures

- Employers reported that 11 percent of all extended mass layoff events resulted in a permanent closure of the worksite, affecting 107,325 workers. The number of workers involved in closures reached its lowest level in the program. (See table 31.)

- Separations in permanent closures in 2005 were due mainly to internal company restructuring. (See table 31.)

- Manufacturing accounted for 44 percent of events and 45 percent of separations resulting in a worksite closure in 2005. These events occurred largely in transportation equipment, food manufacturing, fabricated metal products, 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.) Six major industry sectors (manufacturing, mining, retail trade, transportation and warehousing, utilities, and wholesale trade) reached series lows in terms of closure-related separated workers in 2005.

- In 2005, manufacturing establishments producing

fabricated metals, machinery, and primary metals moved into the top 10 three-digit NAICS industries in terms of the number of laid-off workers in permanent closures. These industries replaced apparel manufacturing, food services and drinking places, and telecommunications. (See table 33.)

- California registered the highest number of separations in permanent closure-related events (15,027), followed by Florida (12,172) and New York (10,309). California reported the largest decrease (14,041) in separations due to closures, while New York had the largest increase (3,916) in laid-off workers due to closures. (See table 34.) Twenty States and the District of Columbia reached their lowest closure-related separation levels in the program in 2005.

- Among the 367 Metropolitan Areas, employers in New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA reported the highest number of separations (10,202) in permanent closure-related events, followed by Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA (5,102). Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater and Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario (CA) entered the top 5 metropolitan areas this year in terms of workers laid off in permanent closures, replacing Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach and Las Vegas-Paradise. (See table 35.)

Table 1. Numbers of extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, 1997–2005

Year/quarter	Events ¹	Separations ¹	Initial claimants for unemployment insurance ¹
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	278,831	254,063
Third quarter.....	886	164,608	148,575
Fourth quarter.....	1,427	273,967	262,049
Total.....	5,010	993,909	903,079
2005			
First quarter.....	1,142	186,506	185,486
Second quarter.....	1,203	245,878	212,452
Third quarter.....	1,136	201,878	190,119
Fourth quarter.....	1,400	250,094	244,943
Total.....	4,881	884,356	833,000

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, 2003-05

Industry	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
Total, private nonfarm ¹	6,181	5,010	4,881	1,216,886	993,909	884,356	1,200,811	903,079	833,000
Mining.....	51	40	44	8,065	6,123	5,906	8,702	5,423	5,470
Utilities.....	22	13	13	2,977	2,964	1,818	2,973	2,585	1,776
Construction.....	943	870	960	132,076	118,998	122,389	148,416	135,574	135,314
Manufacturing.....	2,103	1,467	1,292	384,329	254,430	223,058	407,046	261,913	242,113
Food.....	347	310	273	78,224	64,050	50,817	67,263	60,690	52,453
Beverage and tobacco products.....	32	21	13	5,121	4,505	2,489	5,161	3,122	2,041
Textile mills.....	74	40	37	16,639	6,140	5,256	17,461	7,416	7,245
Textile product mills.....	26	26	24	4,226	4,546	3,110	4,200	5,015	4,253
Apparel.....	107	69	47	16,959	11,583	7,024	16,161	9,132	6,040
Leather and allied products.....	11	11	6	1,470	1,873	887	1,243	1,921	774
Wood products.....	87	38	49	10,712	4,587	7,547	13,675	5,659	8,287
Paper.....	47	43	29	7,031	5,750	3,416	6,767	5,590	3,258
Printing and related support activities.....	48	41	39	5,661	5,764	4,763	6,343	5,461	5,454
Petroleum and coal products.....	20	21	19	3,142	2,781	2,513	3,156	3,150	2,902
Chemicals.....	49	48	31	9,599	6,566	5,519	8,022	6,051	4,759
Plastics and rubber products.....	72	78	63	8,576	10,336	7,731	9,863	9,782	8,681
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	105	70	82	15,874	11,269	12,226	17,319	11,592	12,483
Primary metal.....	117	49	35	22,812	8,217	6,752	23,339	8,046	5,234
Fabricated metal products.....	124	94	77	16,882	13,549	10,291	17,514	13,240	10,883
Machinery.....	130	63	72	24,523	9,195	12,427	26,728	9,959	13,974
Computer and electronic products.....	253	95	79	42,370	14,979	14,230	44,395	16,370	12,992
Electrical equipment and appliance.....	73	49	40	13,028	11,396	10,537	13,330	15,073	12,556
Transportation equipment.....	232	189	196	58,728	40,636	42,968	78,611	48,255	55,742
Furniture and related products.....	85	73	52	13,047	10,761	8,467	17,623	11,190	8,372
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	64	39	29	9,705	5,947	4,088	8,872	5,199	3,730
Wholesale trade.....	169	94	102	30,639	15,908	13,345	24,103	12,241	13,565
Retail trade.....	413	344	336	127,235	143,671	79,533	134,581	90,414	71,265
Transportation and warehousing.....	352	278	300	87,918	59,098	67,453	89,305	57,789	58,006
Information.....	256	170	114	66,179	36,593	23,041	65,538	37,968	22,671
Finance and insurance.....	208	158	110	40,049	34,145	18,882	38,651	32,040	19,938
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	22	13	19	3,645	3,889	2,667	2,915	3,405	3,618
Professional and technical services.....	208	151	156	40,252	33,199	41,800	34,975	30,605	31,717
Management of companies and enterprises.....	20	21	14	3,896	3,688	2,178	4,106	3,453	1,865
Administrative and waste services.....	665	545	505	147,920	113,365	93,554	128,101	104,880	93,596
Educational services.....	27	16	22	4,915	1,429	5,227	4,334	1,589	3,181
Health care and social assistance.....	238	284	307	32,518	44,213	42,918	28,124	33,530	33,935
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	137	138	135	37,643	37,687	52,058	18,289	16,916	18,801
Accommodation and food services.....	247	314	357	53,215	68,855	74,711	48,313	61,004	63,366
Other services, except public administration.....	93	88	94	12,286	14,906	13,618	11,347	11,221	12,623
Unclassified.....	7	6	1	1,129	748	200	992	529	180
Selected industry groupings²									
Clothing manufacturing and distribution.....	359	232	182	95,992	59,683	33,657	95,752	54,075	35,571
Food processing and distribution.....	666	638	632	164,239	180,333	121,537	156,568	134,106	118,011

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, 2003-2004 and 2004-2005

Industry	2003-2004		2004-2005	
	Level change	Percent change	Level change	Percent change
Total, private nonfarm ¹	-222,977	-18.3	-109,553	-11.0
Mining.....	-1,942	-24.1	-217	-3.5
Utilities.....	-13	-0.4	-1,146	-38.7
Construction.....	-13,078	-9.9	3,391	2.8
Manufacturing.....	-129,899	-33.8	-31,372	-12.3
Food.....	-14,174	-18.1	-13,233	-20.7
Beverage and tobacco products.....	-616	-12.0	-2,016	-44.8
Textile mills.....	-10,499	-63.1	-884	-14.4
Textile product mills.....	320	7.6	-1,436	-31.6
Apparel.....	-5,376	-31.7	-4,559	-39.4
Leather and allied products.....	403	27.4	-986	-52.6
Wood products.....	-6,125	-57.2	2,960	64.5
Paper.....	-1,281	-18.2	-2,334	-40.6
Printing and related support activities.....	103	1.8	-1,001	-17.4
Petroleum and coal products.....	-361	-11.5	-268	-9.6
Chemicals.....	-3,033	-31.6	-1,047	-15.9
Plastics and rubber products.....	1,760	20.5	-2,605	-25.2
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	-4,605	-29.0	957	8.5
Primary metal.....	-14,595	-64.0	-1,465	-17.8
Fabricated metal products.....	-3,333	-19.7	-3,258	-24.0
Machinery.....	-15,328	-62.5	3,232	35.1
Computer and electronic products.....	-27,391	-64.6	-749	-5.0
Electrical equipment and appliance.....	-1,632	-12.5	-859	-7.5
Transportation equipment.....	-18,092	-30.8	2,332	5.7
Furniture and related products.....	-2,286	-17.5	-2,294	-21.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	-3,758	-38.7	-1,859	-31.3
Wholesale trade.....	-14,731	-48.1	-2,563	-16.1
Retail trade.....	16,436	12.9	-64,138	-44.6
Transportation and warehousing.....	-28,820	-32.8	8,355	14.1
Information.....	-29,586	-44.7	-13,552	-37.0
Finance and insurance.....	-5,904	-14.7	-15,263	-44.7
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	244	6.7	-1,222	-31.4
Professional and technical services.....	-7,053	-17.5	8,601	25.9
Management of companies and enterprises.....	-208	-5.3	-1,510	-40.9
Administrative and waste services.....	-34,555	-23.4	-19,811	-17.5
Educational services.....	-3,486	-70.9	3,798	265.8
Health care and social assistance.....	11,695	36.0	-1,295	-2.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	44	0.1	14,371	38.1
Accommodation and food services.....	15,640	29.4	5,856	8.5
Other services, except public administration.....	2,620	21.3	-1,288	-8.6
Unclassified	-381	-33.7	-548	-73.3
Selected industry groupings²				
Clothing manufacturing and distribution	-36,309	-37.8	-26,026	-43.6
Food processing and distribution.....	16,094	9.8	-58,796	-32.6

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, 1996-2005

Year	Total extended mass layoffs		Information technology-producing industries ¹							
			Computer hardware ²		Software and computer services ³		Communications equipment ⁴		Communications services ⁵	
	Layoff events	Separations	Layoff events	Separations	Layoff events	Separations	Layoff events	Separations	Layoff events	Separations
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	993,909	76	11,524	62	9,732	16	1,887	81	17,266
2005	4,881	884,356	75	11,928	49	7,858	13	3,000	47	7,725

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 2005

Industry	NAICS	2004			2005		
		Events	Separations	Rank ¹	Events	Separations	Rank ¹
Total, private nonfarm ²	5,010	993,909	...	4,881	884,356	...
Total, 50 highest industries	4,686	943,853	...	4,545	837,626	...
Administrative and support services.....	561	539	112,078	1	489	91,121	1
Heavy and civil engineering construction.....	237	379	50,869	4	449	60,314	2
Food	311	310	64,050	2	273	50,817	3
Food services and drinking places.....	722	211	42,416	6	247	48,239	4
Transportation equipment	336	189	40,636	7	196	42,968	5
Specialty trade contractors.....	238	333	43,618	5	370	42,637	6
Professional and technical services.....	541	151	33,199	10	156	41,800	7
Amusements, gambling, and recreation.....	713	66	27,346	11	60	40,080	8
Transit and ground passenger transportation.....	485	165	36,709	9	155	32,016	9
Social assistance.....	624	195	25,254	14	199	26,983	10
Accommodation.....	721	103	26,439	12	110	26,472	11
Nonstore retailers.....	454	46	17,040	17	47	21,678	12
General merchandise stores.....	452	107	38,408	8	87	20,905	13
Construction of buildings.....	236	158	24,511	15	141	19,438	14
Food and beverage stores.....	445	70	63,936	3	69	16,177	15
Air transportation.....	481	27	5,250	42	45	15,426	16
Computer and electronic product	334	95	14,979	18	79	14,230	17
Machinery	333	63	9,195	29	72	12,427	18
Credit intermediation and related activities.....	522	102	25,660	13	65	12,252	19
Nonmetallic mineral product	327	70	11,269	23	82	12,226	20
Performing arts and spectator sports.....	711	69	9,977	28	68	10,915	21
Electrical equipment and appliance mfg.....	335	49	11,396	22	40	10,537	22
Fabricated metal product	332	94	13,549	19	77	10,291	23
Motion picture and sound recording industries.....	512	38	10,691	25	28	8,719	24
Furniture and related product	337	73	10,761	24	52	8,467	25
Couriers and messengers.....	492	22	6,010	36	21	7,900	26
Hospitals.....	622	43	13,527	20	37	7,745	27
Plastics and rubber products	326	78	10,336	27	63	7,731	28
Telecommunications.....	517	80	17,189	16	46	7,604	29
Wood product	321	38	4,587	44	49	7,547	30
Apparel	315	69	11,583	21	47	7,024	31
Primary metal	331	49	8,217	30	35	6,752	32
Membership associations and organizations.....	813	49	7,397	31	51	6,602	33
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods.....	423	29	4,385	47	47	6,333	34
Nursing and residential care facilities.....	623	33	3,565	52	48	6,027	35
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods.....	424	56	10,430	26	43	5,797	36
Mining, except oil and gas.....	212	36	5,596	40	41	5,718	37
Chemical	325	48	6,566	34	31	5,519	38
Textile mills.....	313	40	6,140	35	37	5,256	39
Educational services.....	611	16	1,429	66	22	5,227	40
Truck transportation.....	484	33	7,394	32	25	4,887	41
Clothing and clothing accessories stores.....	448	27	6,937	33	28	4,827	42
Printing and related support activities.....	323	41	5,764	38	39	4,763	43
Publishing industries, except Internet.....	511	24	3,571	51	25	4,604	44
Building material and garden supply stores.....	444	19	3,563	53	23	4,480	45
Miscellaneous	339	39	5,947	37	29	4,088	46
Insurance carriers and related activities.....	524	41	5,556	41	30	3,628	47
Personal and laundry services.....	812	20	2,543	56	26	3,616	48
Paper	322	43	5,750	39	29	3,416	49
Repair and maintenance.....	811	19	4,966	43	17	3,400	50

¹ Industries are ranked by the number of separations in 2005.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

Table 6. Industry distribution: Extended mass layoff separations, private nonfarm sector, 50 highest six-digit NAICS industries in 2005

Industry	NAICS	2003		2004		2005	
		Separations	Rank ¹	Separations	Rank ¹	Separations	Rank ¹
Total, private nonfarm ²	...	1,216,886	...	993,909	...	884,356	...
Total, 50 highest industries	...	691,637	...	616,270	...	525,102	...
Highway, street, and bridge construction.....	237310	47,469	2	39,861	3	45,812	1
Temporary help services.....	561320	76,074	1	50,156	2	37,252	2
Professional employer organizations.....	561330	30,160	5	33,536	4	28,550	3
School and employee bus transportation.....	485410	30,347	4	33,462	5	28,448	4
Food service contractors.....	722310	24,935	10	26,448	6	27,774	5
Skiing facilities.....	713920	12,342	18	21,163	8	24,458	6
Hotels and motels, except casino hotels.....	721110	15,318	12	24,739	7	22,657	7
Tax preparation services.....	541213	9,773	26	10,969	17	21,842	8
Mail-order houses.....	454113	13,183	14	16,104	12	19,436	9
Child day care services.....	624410	12,404	17	16,521	11	18,112	10
Scheduled passenger air transportation.....	481111	30,158	6	4,555	36	14,946	11
Supermarkets and other grocery stores.....	445110	29,882	7	61,744	1	14,751	12
Fruit and vegetable canning.....	311421	28,988	8	18,511	9	11,375	13
Nonresidential electrical contractors.....	238212	11,704	21	10,753	18	10,692	14
Discount department stores.....	452112	34,239	3	15,247	13	10,131	15
Amusement and theme parks.....	713110	9,471	28	3,719	45	9,367	16
Full-service restaurants.....	722110	4,346	45	10,354	20	9,000	17
Motion picture and video production.....	512110	26,977	9	10,199	21	8,521	18
Industrial building construction.....	236210	12,921	15	12,990	14	8,325	19
Couriers.....	492110	3,427	65	6,010	30	7,805	20
Commercial building construction.....	236220	10,542	23	8,099	25	7,749	21
Automobile manufacturing.....	336111	12,781	16	8,850	22	7,229	22
General medical and surgical hospitals.....	622110	6,044	34	12,983	15	7,191	23
Landscaping services.....	561730	6,451	33	6,346	29	6,731	24
Ready-mix concrete manufacturing.....	327320	6,682	32	5,670	32	6,067	25
Department stores, except discount.....	452111	20,098	11	18,074	10	5,988	26
Limited-service restaurants.....	722211	2,845	84	2,604	66	5,807	27
Commercial banking.....	522110	11,212	22	10,702	19	5,757	28
Nonresidential plumbing and HVAC contractors.....	238222	7,822	30	6,364	28	5,335	29
Frozen fruit and vegetable manufacturing.....	311411	11,792	20	8,813	23	5,112	30
Engineering services.....	541330	4,415	42	1,704	112	5,109	31
Other social advocacy organizations.....	813319	3,909	52	3,887	43	5,070	32
Casinos, except casino hotels.....	713210	1,695	150	380	329	4,952	33
All other motor vehicle parts manufacturing.....	336399	3,839	54	3,616	46	4,909	34
Oil and gas pipeline construction.....	237120	4,385	43	3,386	51	4,717	35
Wired telecommunications carriers.....	517110	13,438	13	12,201	16	4,705	36
Nonresidential site preparation contractors.....	238912	3,183	71	3,608	47	4,447	37
Nursing care facilities.....	623110	3,673	59	2,444	70	4,144	38
All other plastics product manufacturing.....	326199	4,733	37	5,086	33	4,019	39
Fresh and frozen seafood processing.....	311712	5,518	36	6,489	27	3,979	40
Motor vehicle power train components mfg.....	336350	2,407	99	2,322	78	3,906	41
Colleges and universities.....	611310	2,273	104	548	261	3,876	42
Casino hotels.....	721120	1,815	142	1,700	113	3,815	43
Other individual and family services.....	624190	3,638	62	4,766	34	3,797	44
Water and sewer system construction.....	237110	4,019	49	3,207	55	3,737	45
Power and communication system construction.....	237130	3,372	69	2,357	76	3,711	46
Racetracks.....	711212	2,890	82	2,651	65	3,624	47
Convention and trade show organizers.....	561920	2,724	91	2,686	64	3,596	48
Motor vehicle seating and interior trim manufacturing..	336360	4,601	38	6,510	26	3,402	49
Motor vehicle metal stamping.....	336370	2,332	102	2,878	59	3,367	50

¹ Industries are ranked by the number of separations in 2005.

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, 2003-05

Reason for layoff	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
Total, private nonfarm, all reasons ¹	6,181	5,010	4,881	1,216,886	993,909	884,356	1,200,811	903,079	833,000
Automation.....	5	(²)	3	1,016	(²)	542	1,009	(²)	655
Bankruptcy.....	175	90	89	59,589	20,130	21,181	47,360	14,526	15,741
Business ownership change.....	120	128	107	32,536	30,495	23,748	19,812	21,566	17,928
Contract cancellation.....	118	111	71	35,096	18,398	11,402	16,441	14,165	9,972
Contract completion.....	874	772	692	148,805	170,192	115,988	175,502	157,236	134,100
Domestic relocation.....	98	(³)	(³)	15,805	(³)	(³)	15,995	(³)	(³)
Energy-related.....	(²)	-	4	(²)	-	983	(²)	-	479
Environment-related.....	5	(²)	(²)	1,044	(²)	(²)	847	(²)	(²)
Financial difficulty.....	314	219	134	68,190	43,220	25,062	63,997	33,009	21,779
Import competition.....	111	51	56	23,734	8,064	11,112	20,961	7,599	10,001
Labor dispute.....	19	31	27	16,366	29,935	9,289	22,123	10,616	7,703
Material shortage.....	10	5	6	1,211	384	828	1,650	743	754
Model changeover.....	12	9	7	4,418	2,417	2,533	3,904	2,229	2,852
Natural disaster.....	6	(²)	(²)	1,510	(²)	(²)	1,684	(²)	(²)
Non-natural disaster.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Overseas relocation.....	62	(³)	(³)	13,205	(³)	(³)	10,792	(³)	(³)
Plant or machine repair.....	24	19	10	3,319	2,811	1,327	3,035	3,536	1,762
Product line discontinued.....	34	35	40	6,025	7,143	7,441	7,400	6,762	6,171
Reorganization within company.....	663	552	443	131,155	105,482	79,428	139,337	107,566	81,111
Seasonal work.....	1,630	1,678	1,808	329,010	334,389	355,831	282,175	282,918	285,841
Slack work.....	949	579	566	136,154	76,643	74,338	179,970	110,738	105,840
Vacation period.....	104	110	97	20,053	17,612	15,155	18,614	16,159	13,858
Weather-related.....	48	62	398	7,774	7,626	61,255	8,881	7,418	52,366
Other.....	152	173	94	26,645	37,767	16,503	27,055	28,044	14,434
Not reported.....	644	375	224	133,547	78,821	49,317	131,662	76,549	48,562
Internal company restructuring ⁴	1,272	989	773	291,470	199,327	149,419	270,506	176,667	136,559

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, 2003-2004 and 2004-2005

Reason for layoff	2003-2004		2004-2005	
	Level change	Percent change	Level change	Percent change
Total, private nonfarm, all reasons ¹	-222,977	-18.3	-109,553	-11.0
Automation	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Bankruptcy	-39,459	-66.2	1,051	5.2
Business ownership change	-2,041	-6.3	-6,747	-22.1
Contract cancellation	-16,698	-47.6	-6,996	-38.0
Contract completion	21,387	14.4	-54,204	-31.8
Domestic relocation	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Energy-related	(²)	(²)	983	(⁵)
Environment-related	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Financial difficulty	-24,970	-36.6	-18,158	-42.0
Import competition	-15,670	-66.0	3,048	37.8
Labor dispute	13,569	82.9	-20,646	-69.0
Material shortage	-827	-68.3	444	115.6
Model changeover	-2,001	-45.3	116	4.8
Natural disaster	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Non-natural disaster	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Overseas relocation	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Plant or machine repair	-508	-15.3	-1,484	-52.8
Product line discontinued	1,118	18.6	298	4.2
Reorganization within company	-25,673	-19.6	-26,054	-24.7
Seasonal work	5,379	1.6	21,442	6.4
Slack work	-59,511	-43.7	-2,305	-3.0
Vacation period	-2,441	-12.2	-2,457	-14.0
Weather-related	-148	-1.9	53,629	703.2
Other	11,122	41.7	-21,264	-56.3
Not reported	-54,726	-41.0	-29,504	-37.4
Internal company restructuring ⁴	-92,143	-31.6	-49,908	-25.0

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.

⁵ Percentage could not be calculated because the denominator is zero.

Table 9. Number of separations in extended mass layoff events by State and by selected reason for layoff,¹ private nonfarm sector, 2005

State	Separations					
	Total	Seasonal	Contract completed	Reorganization within company	Slack work	Weather-related
Total, private nonfarm ²	884,356	355,831	115,988	79,428	74,338	61,255
Alabama	1,639	(³)	(³)	514	(³)	-
Alaska	4,290	4,290	-	-	-	-
Arizona	5,830	2,392	1,016	(³)	(³)	-
Arkansas	2,067	(³)	-	(³)	(³)	-
California	80,682	22,323	3,529	9,946	2,512	1,322
Colorado	24,777	20,655	(³)	(³)	1,175	-
Connecticut	7,575	4,119	(³)	(³)	-	-
Delaware	(³)	(³)	-	-	(³)	-
District of Columbia	(³)	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	70,295	13,336	39,982	4,811	1,795	(³)
Georgia	8,462	924	(³)	3,407	1,280	-
Hawaii	1,353	276	1,077	-	-	-
Idaho	5,537	4,635	-	(³)	(³)	-
Illinois	101,106	50,513	26,433	10,190	6,405	-
Indiana	18,373	9,798	-	3,204	2,169	-
Iowa	9,614	5,565	-	945	354	-
Kansas	5,003	1,433	-	(³)	348	1,108
Kentucky	11,038	4,117	972	1,413	761	(³)
Louisiana	59,162	3,455	2,008	676	2,464	47,856
Maine	6,457	5,169	-	622	516	-
Maryland	905	-	-	(³)	-	-
Massachusetts	10,009	4,110	1,072	2,122	684	-
Michigan	44,482	11,182	3,133	2,700	8,623	(³)
Minnesota	24,562	17,365	946	550	1,110	-
Mississippi	14,165	2,758	(³)	576	495	8,720
Missouri	20,045	13,177	-	1,553	1,633	(³)
Montana	2,789	2,588	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	2,453	2,002	(³)	-	(³)	-
Nevada	1,424	(³)	(³)	(³)	-	-
New Hampshire	2,116	616	(³)	555	(³)	-
New Jersey	35,402	20,267	950	6,270	1,040	(³)
New Mexico	1,220	(³)	279	(³)	(³)	-
New York	70,565	29,536	13,558	3,977	7,238	-
North Carolina	13,831	1,707	(³)	2,551	249	-
North Dakota	1,076	926	-	-	(³)	-
Ohio	48,553	24,104	6,124	4,472	9,212	-
Oklahoma	2,042	-	(³)	-	(³)	-
Oregon	20,863	15,725	(³)	(³)	538	(³)
Pennsylvania	32,005	7,006	3,602	2,710	17,503	(³)
Rhode Island	1,654	832	-	(³)	(³)	-
South Carolina	6,784	(³)	(³)	-	(³)	-
South Dakota	348	348	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	8,285	-	(³)	2,696	-	-
Texas	16,532	1,534	4,065	4,610	383	-
Utah	5,873	3,935	1,160	(³)	(³)	-
Vermont	2,015	1,740	-	-	-	(³)
Virginia	11,680	5,520	526	1,610	1,345	-
Washington	18,083	8,528	510	1,620	526	405
West Virginia	1,741	(³)	403	-	-	-
Wisconsin	33,716	20,950	1,888	1,706	-	-
Wyoming	3,905	3,905	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	6,545	-	3,648	1,494	464	-

¹ Shown are the top five reasons for layoffs in terms of separations in 2005. 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 nonvacation period extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance by major industry, private nonfarm sector, 2005

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	277	2,699	53,628	459,742	49,215	484,086
Mining.....	-	10	-	2,177	-	1,886
Utilities.....	(²)	8	(²)	929	(²)	922
Construction.....	(²)	397	(²)	50,164	(²)	63,159
Manufacturing.....	178	794	32,400	135,382	29,299	156,644
Food.....	18	91	3,449	16,249	3,114	16,348
Beverage and tobacco products.....	-	8	-	1,446	-	1,241
Textile mills.....	8	29	947	4,309	1,800	5,445
Textile product mills.....	5	17	851	2,063	1,171	2,896
Apparel.....	13	23	1,807	2,951	1,616	2,889
Leather and allied products.....	(²)	5	(²)	697	(²)	629
Wood products.....	(²)	34	(²)	5,841	(²)	6,454
Paper.....	5	21	863	2,218	819	2,043
Printing and related support activities.....	4	19	329	1,886	268	2,807
Petroleum and coal products.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals.....	7	22	1,675	3,572	917	3,553
Plastics and rubber products.....	10	48	2,026	4,837	2,103	5,828
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	4	35	750	4,398	646	5,549
Primary metal.....	(²)	34	(²)	6,692	(²)	5,107
Fabricated metal products.....	19	53	3,228	6,705	2,292	8,110
Machinery.....	8	54	1,812	8,803	933	10,862
Computer and electronic products.....	21	58	3,925	10,305	3,208	9,784
Electrical equipment and appliance.....	8	29	1,899	8,249	1,197	10,856
Transportation equipment.....	28	158	5,656	35,482	6,662	47,286
Furniture and related products.....	13	37	1,920	6,317	1,704	6,394
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	3	19	654	2,362	306	2,563
Wholesale trade.....	16	59	1,912	7,423	1,554	8,079
Retail trade.....	16	203	3,114	37,853	4,510	36,522
Transportation and warehousing.....	10	110	6,448	24,425	3,907	22,374
Information.....	6	95	931	19,931	847	19,479
Finance and insurance.....	23	86	3,612	15,170	4,014	15,799
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	(²)	15	(²)	1,766	(²)	3,051
Professional and technical services.....	9	97	1,897	14,679	1,975	15,716
Management of companies and enterprises.....	-	9	-	1,329	-	1,091
Administrative and waste services.....	10	414	2,117	79,606	1,959	80,280
Educational services.....	-	16	-	4,630	-	2,596
Health care and social assistance.....	(²)	121	(²)	17,672	(²)	13,154
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	-	40	-	8,567	-	7,626
Accommodation and food services.....	(²)	182	(²)	30,995	(²)	29,308
Other services, except public administration.....	(²)	42	(²)	6,844	(²)	6,220
Unclassified.....	-	1	-	200	-	180

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 nonvacation period extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance by reason for layoff, private nonfarm sector, 2005

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	277	2,699	53,628	459,742	49,215	484,086
Automation	-	3	-	542	-	655
Bankruptcy	(²)	88	(²)	20,781	(²)	15,418
Business ownership change	11	96	2,738	21,010	1,498	16,430
Contract cancellation	8	63	1,107	10,295	814	9,158
Contract completion	(²)	691	(²)	115,588	(²)	133,739
Energy-related.....	-	4	-	983	-	479
Environment-related.....	-	(²)	-	(²)	-	(²)
Financial difficulty	15	119	2,144	22,918	1,982	19,797
Import competition	30	26	4,741	6,371	4,514	5,487
Labor dispute	(²)	25	(²)	5,713	(²)	5,227
Material shortage	(²)	5	(²)	657	(²)	570
Model changeover	-	7	-	2,533	-	2,852
Natural disaster	-	(²)	-	(²)	-	(²)
Non-natural disaster	-	(²)	-	(²)	-	(²)
Plant or machine repair	-	10	-	1,327	-	1,762
Product line discontinued	12	28	1,282	6,159	1,405	4,766
Reorganization within company	168	275	32,026	47,402	29,228	51,883
Slack work	9	557	1,480	72,858	2,507	103,333
Weather-related	-	398	-	61,255	-	52,366
Other	18	76	3,433	13,070	3,810	10,624
Not reported	(²)	223	(²)	49,187	(²)	48,449
Internal company restructuring ³	195	578	37,308	112,111	33,031	103,528

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 nonvacation period extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance by Census region and division, private nonfarm sector, 2005**

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	277	2,699	53,628	459,742	49,215	484,086
Northeast	50	598	9,915	84,100	7,240	111,451
New England	19	68	3,450	9,402	2,654	10,991
Middle Atlantic	31	530	6,465	74,698	4,586	100,460
South	93	1,029	15,999	176,762	15,041	170,386
South Atlantic	55	438	8,331	83,701	9,128	82,068
East South Central	27	130	5,241	22,899	4,356	20,574
West South Central	11	461	2,427	70,162	1,557	67,744
Midwest	65	696	16,612	132,141	14,893	141,248
East North Central	54	598	11,169	115,299	11,342	120,715
West North Central	11	98	5,443	16,842	3,551	20,533
West	69	376	11,102	66,739	12,041	61,001
Mountain	6	59	906	10,771	902	7,721
Pacific	63	317	10,196	55,968	11,139	53,280

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 nonvacation period unemployment insurance benefit exhaustion rates by selected claimant characteristics, private nonfarm sector, 2005

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	49,215	484,086	13,374	82,575	27.2	17.1
Age						
Under 30 years of age	6,984	86,638	1,666	14,443	23.9	16.7
30-44	17,506	175,415	4,613	29,144	26.4	16.6
45-54	14,923	129,170	3,985	21,588	26.7	16.7
55 years of age or over	9,717	78,455	3,087	15,766	31.8	20.1
Not available	85	14,408	23	1,634	27.1	11.3
Gender						
Male.....	25,926	284,519	5,951	40,796	23.0	14.3
Female.....	23,265	196,692	7,409	41,425	31.8	21.1
Not available	24	2,875	14	354	58.3	12.3
Race/ethnicity						
White.....	29,373	277,245	7,546	37,653	25.7	13.6
Black	8,399	95,911	2,636	24,143	31.4	25.2
Hispanic origin	5,683	54,410	1,552	10,574	27.3	19.4
American Indian or Alaska Native	260	2,705	78	426	30.0	15.7
Asian or Pacific Islander	1,799	10,978	513	2,106	28.5	19.2
Not available	3,701	42,837	1,049	7,673	28.3	17.9

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

Table 14. Extended mass layoff events and separations, selected measures, 2004-05

Action	Layoff events		Separations	
	2004	2005	2004	2005
Total private nonfarm ¹	5,010	4,881	993,909	884,356
Total, excluding seasonal and vacation events ²	3,222	2,976	641,908	513,370
Total, movement of work ³	366	277	73,217	53,628
Movement of work actions.....	480	363	(⁴)	(⁴)
With separations reported.....	382	259	55,122	34,194
With separations unknown.....	98	104	(⁴)	(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, 2004-05

Action	Layoff events ¹		Separations	
	2004	2005	2004	2005
With separations reported ²	382	259	55,122	34,194
By location				
Out-of-country relocations.....	103	91	16,197	12,030
Within company.....	76	68	12,905	9,438
Different company.....	27	23	3,292	2,592
Domestic relocations.....	270	164	36,246	21,470
Within company.....	228	132	30,769	17,135
Different company.....	42	32	5,477	4,335
Unable to assign place of relocation.....	9	4	2,679	694
By company				
Within company.....	312	204	45,700	27,267
Domestic.....	228	132	30,769	17,135
Out of country.....	76	68	12,905	9,438
Unable to assign.....	8	4	2,026	694
Different company.....	70	55	9,422	6,927
Domestic.....	42	32	5,477	4,335
Out of country.....	27	23	3,292	2,592
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.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 16. Distribution of extended mass layoff events and separations by size of layoff, private nonfarm sector, 2004-05

Number of workers	Layoff events				Separations			
	Number		Percent ¹		Number		Percent ¹	
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
Total, private nonfarm ²	5,010	4,881	100.0	100.0	993,909	884,356	100.0	100.0
50-99.....	1,901	1,935	37.9	39.6	138,414	139,218	13.9	15.7
100-149.....	1,124	1,153	22.4	23.6	133,219	135,644	13.4	15.3
150-199.....	619	577	12.4	11.8	105,528	96,391	10.6	10.9
200-299.....	677	603	13.5	12.4	160,035	139,559	16.1	15.8
300-499.....	393	350	7.8	7.2	144,549	126,652	14.5	14.3
500-999.....	219	193	4.4	4.0	143,000	127,562	14.4	14.4
1,000 or more.....	77	70	1.5	1.4	169,164	119,330	17.0	13.5

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, 1998-2005

Measure	Average number of separations							
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total, private nonfarm ¹	204	198	200	207	201	197	198	181
Industry								
Mining	151	181	126	215	149	158	153	134
Utilities	236	176	140	202	178	135	228	140
Construction	145	148	147	144	140	140	137	127
Manufacturing	232	205	200	192	191	183	173	173
Wholesale trade	153	158	165	161	161	181	169	131
Retail trade	218	341	320	289	329	308	418	237
Transportation and warehousing	235	214	183	297	243	250	213	225
Information	296	285	194	186	196	259	215	202
Finance and insurance	212	197	276	190	193	193	216	172
Real estate and rental and leasing	160	118	128	230	173	166	299	140
Professional and technical services	199	208	188	199	224	194	220	268
Management of companies and enterprises	148	210	247	209	248	195	176	156
Administrative and waste services	179	190	213	283	221	222	208	185
Educational services	99	161	99	110	114	182	89	238
Health care and social assistance	131	155	189	137	136	137	156	140
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	252	260	315	316	372	275	273	386
Accommodation and food services	194	177	247	217	206	215	219	209
Other services, except public administration	139	144	141	138	159	132	169	145
Unclassified establishments	92	109	167	206	163	161	125	200
Reason for layoff								
Automation	234	(²)	374	127	171	203	(²)	181
Bankruptcy	302	464	355	470	359	341	224	238
Business ownership change	239	304	270	267	230	271	238	222
Contract cancellation	195	156	159	177	190	297	166	161
Contract completion	203	176	189	186	180	170	220	168
Domestic relocation	179	177	164	185	195	161	(³)	(³)
Energy-related	171	122	249	274	(²)	(²)	-	246
Environment-related	178	261	163	(²)	(²)	209	(²)	(²)
Financial difficulty	235	248	205	231	226	217	197	187
Import competition	205	276	213	213	207	214	158	198
Labor dispute	794	559	631	304	192	861	966	344
Material shortage	272	183	155	99	159	121	77	138
Model changeover	680	(²)	266	372	283	368	269	362
Natural disaster	168	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	252	(²)	(²)
Non-natural disaster	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	⁴ 235	139	(²)	(²)	(²)
Overseas relocation	251	167	211	199	251	213	(³)	(³)
Plant or machine repair	234	121	163	143	157	138	148	133
Product line discontinued	157	156	157	248	123	177	204	186
Reorganization within company	184	207	247	207	198	198	191	179
Seasonal work	183	198	192	207	212	202	199	197
Slack work	198	136	157	167	163	143	132	131
Vacation period	156	182	159	194	178	193	160	156
Weather-related	99	115	95	107	120	162	123	154
Other	167	176	167	212	187	175	218	176
Not reported	164	159	192	181	232	207	210	220
Other selected measures								
Worksite closures	229	271	243	304	259	229	214	192
Recall expected	207	181	186	185	189	183	181	178
No recall expected	208	233	216	230	213	201	222	187

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 19. Claimant race and ethnicity: Percent of initial claimants for unemployment insurance, by industry and reason for layoff, private nonfarm sector, 2004-05

Measure	Percent of total race/ethnicity ¹									
	White		Black		Hispanic origin		American Indian or Alaska Native		Asian or Pacific Islander	
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
Total, private nonfarm ²	58.5	59.0	14.8	17.4	15.4	12.9	.6	.6	2.3	2.2
Industry										
Mining	83.9	78.7	2.7	3.4	4.6	12.4	1.1	.9	.4	.7
Utilities	78.9	84.9	11.9	7.8	3.2	2.5	.2	.5	.6	.3
Construction	76.4	77.4	5.5	5.9	11.5	9.4	.8	.8	.5	.5
Manufacturing	60.8	62.5	12.1	13.0	16.5	13.8	.5	.5	3.3	3.0
Wholesale trade	52.7	56.2	9.9	12.5	27.4	18.4	.6	.4	1.8	2.6
Retail trade	53.1	54.2	16.5	24.3	18.4	12.3	.7	.6	1.9	1.9
Transportation and warehousing	57.3	57.7	21.1	22.3	10.1	9.1	.4	.5	1.3	1.9
Information	56.7	58.7	19.5	16.6	8.0	7.9	.4	.4	2.5	3.6
Finance and insurance	49.9	48.8	18.6	22.8	13.6	11.2	.4	.4	3.8	4.2
Real estate and rental and leasing	45.8	41.5	18.2	20.1	14.6	15.6	.4	.3	1.5	1.0
Professional and technical services	60.6	63.5	14.8	12.7	11.1	9.2	.3	.4	3.0	2.6
Management of companies and enterprises	60.6	57.9	12.9	14.6	13.6	13.7	.2	.3	5.2	7.3
Administrative and waste services	46.7	45.8	19.7	22.2	23.3	21.4	.5	.4	1.8	1.7
Educational services	50.3	41.6	27.4	39.5	6.9	5.9	.2	.7	1.8	1.7
Health care and social assistance	41.8	38.7	24.4	32.3	23.2	19.1	.6	.5	1.7	1.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	65.3	59.2	11.5	19.4	9.2	8.6	.6	.5	1.1	2.2
Accommodation and food services	51.7	46.6	20.3	30.4	11.7	10.2	.6	.6	3.3	2.7
Other services, except public administration	47.8	47.5	26.3	31.0	13.8	12.0	1.2	1.1	3.1	1.9
Unclassified establishments	55.8	19.4	19.1	58.3	14.0	—	.4	22.2	.4	—
Reason for layoff										
Automation	53.8	51.3	21.4	17.6	6.7	14.7	.7	.5	7.0	1.5
Bankruptcy	54.3	61.0	13.9	18.2	13.2	10.1	.5	.5	3.0	2.3
Business ownership change	57.5	54.1	14.5	14.8	13.2	15.2	.5	.4	3.1	5.1
Contract cancellation	45.3	46.3	22.9	21.4	15.8	18.4	.7	.6	4.6	2.9
Contract completion	56.9	58.0	13.9	13.6	19.3	17.1	.6	.7	1.3	1.6
Energy-related.....	—	46.8	—	10.9	—	24.0	—	.2	—	1.5
Environment-related.....	96.7	30.8	1.8	65.9	—	.3	—	2.0	—	1.0
Financial difficulty	54.6	62.8	18.4	14.6	15.5	9.9	.5	.4	2.3	3.1
Import competition	70.0	62.8	14.2	22.4	8.3	7.7	.3	1.3	1.1	1.0
Labor dispute	47.2	69.4	9.2	8.2	18.8	8.4	.4	.5	6.0	1.5
Material shortage	62.2	54.9	1.9	7.4	29.2	4.6	.8	2.1	.9	14.9
Model changeover	50.5	74.8	5.9	20.2	3.4	2.9	.1	.9	.4	.4
Natural disaster	73.8	47.2	2.8	39.6	17.5	11.9	—	1.1	—	—
Non-natural disaster	76.1	73.0	17.9	8.1	3.9	5.2	—	—	.4	.4
Plant or machine repair	57.6	58.8	17.4	23.3	16.6	5.4	.7	.5	1.9	3.9
Product line discontinued	64.4	57.5	18.6	23.7	11.0	9.0	.3	1.2	.8	3.5
Reorganization within company	57.0	57.3	16.7	20.3	13.8	10.0	.4	.4	3.5	3.0
Seasonal work	60.4	62.4	13.1	13.2	17.2	15.4	.6	.6	1.8	1.8
Slack work	69.1	69.4	13.4	12.9	7.7	6.6	.5	.4	2.2	1.6
Vacation period	43.4	47.0	19.1	19.9	25.4	24.3	1.0	.7	1.5	1.5
Weather-related	66.4	32.9	8.2	52.0	16.4	6.4	.7	.5	1.0	2.4
Other	47.4	45.5	18.8	18.9	15.5	17.6	.4	.7	4.0	4.8
Not reported	53.5	57.1	18.7	18.8	14.0	11.2	.7	.6	2.7	3.6

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

² See footnote 1, table 1.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 21. Claimants for unemployment insurance associated with extended mass layoff events, by State, private nonfarm sector, 2005

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	833,000	1,685,103	2.0	127,653	15.3
Alabama.....	2,077	2,953	1.4	67	3.2
Alaska.....	3,572	3,398	1.0	8	.2
Arizona.....	3,296	6,027	1.8	784	23.8
Arkansas.....	1,622	2,755	1.7	155	9.6
California.....	76,655	159,676	2.1	14,641	19.1
Colorado.....	5,803	12,737	2.2	566	9.8
Connecticut.....	6,464	14,379	2.2	897	13.9
Delaware.....	(³)	(³)	1.8	(³)	1.0
District of Columbia.....	(³)	(³)	1.8	(³)	11.0
Florida.....	58,252	124,053	2.1	13,589	23.3
Georgia.....	11,767	30,420	2.6	3,713	31.6
Hawaii.....	1,406	1,158	.8	89	6.3
Idaho.....	5,093	5,626	1.1	576	11.3
Illinois.....	84,287	188,604	2.2	11,121	13.2
Indiana.....	21,550	41,105	1.9	3,158	14.7
Iowa.....	10,341	16,381	1.6	724	7.0
Kansas.....	4,379	11,214	2.6	904	20.6
Kentucky.....	8,857	2,508	.3	1,375	15.5
Louisiana.....	49,949	133,217	2.7	14,186	28.4
Maine.....	3,180	5,090	1.6	702	22.1
Maryland.....	493	1,191	2.4	83	16.8
Massachusetts.....	13,223	29,850	2.3	2,543	19.2
Michigan.....	57,201	112,040	2.0	7,402	12.9
Minnesota.....	23,886	55,203	2.3	2,639	11.0
Mississippi.....	11,028	10,978	1.0	2	—
Missouri.....	17,044	29,371	1.7	1,232	7.2
Montana.....	2,010	2,907	1.4	212	10.5
Nebraska.....	2,283	1,379	.6	13	.6
Nevada.....	1,378	3,217	2.3	158	11.5
New Hampshire.....	2,094	2,810	1.3	41	2.0
New Jersey.....	28,006	62,450	2.2	5,073	18.1
New Mexico.....	1,210	3,162	2.6	268	22.1
New York.....	75,309	163,143	2.2	10,582	14.1
North Carolina.....	14,938	49,955	3.3	4,172	27.9
North Dakota.....	1,072	2,339	2.2	263	24.5
Ohio.....	44,806	87,595	2.0	4,351	9.7
Oklahoma.....	1,811	4,852	2.7	431	23.8
Oregon.....	11,457	17,583	1.5	1,328	11.6
Pennsylvania.....	55,027	80,031	1.5	4,662	8.5
Rhode Island.....	1,520	2,647	1.7	70	4.6
South Carolina.....	7,644	11,991	1.6	770	10.1
South Dakota.....	344	683	2.0	3	.9
Tennessee.....	6,940	21,173	3.1	1,789	25.8
Texas.....	22,980	43,696	1.9	3,970	17.3
Utah.....	2,901	3,030	1.0	146	5.0
Vermont.....	2,015	3,158	1.6	238	11.8
Virginia.....	12,864	24,462	1.9	2,187	17.0
Washington.....	15,296	31,748	2.1	1,803	11.8
West Virginia.....	1,127	3,404	3.0	66	5.9
Wisconsin.....	34,111	53,265	1.6	3,725	10.9
Wyoming.....	459	922	2.0	135	29.4
Puerto Rico.....	13,562	31,169	2.3	2,002	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, 2005

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	833,000	1,685,103	2.0	127,653	15.3
Industry					
Mining	5,470	9,100	1.7	235	4.3
Utilities	1,776	3,554	2.0	296	16.7
Construction	135,313	245,448	1.8	10,890	8.0
Manufacturing	242,113	456,073	1.9	36,342	15.0
Wholesale trade	13,565	34,190	2.5	2,647	19.5
Retail trade	71,265	145,557	2.0	13,799	19.4
Transportation and warehousing	58,007	120,809	2.1	7,212	12.4
Information	22,671	53,597	2.4	4,582	20.2
Finance and insurance	19,938	62,995	3.2	5,882	29.5
Real estate and rental and leasing	3,618	5,883	1.6	513	14.2
Professional and technical services	31,717	67,290	2.1	8,426	26.6
Management of companies and enterprises	1,865	4,021	2.2	272	14.6
Administrative and waste services	93,596	189,103	2.0	17,553	18.8
Educational services	3,181	7,658	2.4	671	21.1
Health care and social assistance	33,935	85,110	2.5	5,528	16.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	18,801	37,481	2.0	2,408	12.8
Accommodation and food services	63,366	127,575	2.0	8,323	13.1
Other services, except public administration	12,623	29,049	2.3	2,031	16.1
Unclassified establishments	180	610	3.4	43	23.9
Reason for layoff					
Automation	655	1,518	2.3	126	19.2
Bankruptcy	15,741	43,466	2.8	3,674	23.3
Business ownership change	17,928	56,293	3.1	5,501	30.7
Contract cancellation	9,972	21,531	2.2	1,826	18.3
Contract completion	134,100	232,026	1.7	20,258	15.1
Energy-related	479	1,342	2.8	64	13.4
Environment-related	(³)	(³)	.1	—	—
Financial difficulty	21,779	56,523	2.6	5,290	24.3
Import competition	10,001	29,386	2.9	2,579	25.8
Labor dispute	7,703	20,648	2.7	1,340	17.4
Material shortage	754	1,355	1.8	106	14.1
Model changeover	2,852	5,088	1.8	24	.8
Natural disaster	(³)	(³)	3.3	(³)	39.6
Non-natural disaster	(³)	(³)	2.1	(³)	30.6
Plant or machine repair	1,762	2,156	1.2	106	6.0
Product line discontinued	6,171	17,493	2.8	1,599	25.9
Reorganization within company	81,111	218,021	2.7	19,646	24.2
Seasonal work	285,841	541,040	1.9	31,164	10.9
Slack work	105,840	160,621	1.5	10,265	9.7
Vacation period	13,858	25,090	1.8	540	3.9
Weather-related	52,366	125,149	2.4	12,569	24.0
Other	14,434	38,466	2.7	3,575	24.8
Not reported	48,562	85,863	1.8	7,148	14.7
Other selected measures					
Worksite closures	87,201	255,690	2.9	24,037	27.6
Recall expected	450,337	815,407	1.8	49,901	11.1
No recall expected	276,565	665,672	2.4	59,931	21.7

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, 2005

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	457,796	988,184	2.2	74,563	16.3
Total, top 50 metropolitan areas ³	340,155	736,918	2.2	56,728	16.7
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA	50,220	107,809	2.1	7,916	15.8
New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	41,203	114,674	2.8	12,888	31.3
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI	34,125	83,264	2.4	5,365	15.7
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	24,285	48,859	2.0	2,759	11.4
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	17,298	37,040	2.1	3,363	19.4
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	11,910	21,435	1.8	1,228	10.3
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	11,545	29,262	2.5	956	8.3
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX	10,569	17,265	1.6	1,607	15.2
St. Louis, MO-IL	8,996	13,232	1.5	706	7.8
Pittsburgh, PA	7,156	8,258	1.2	315	4.4
Gulfport-Biloxi, MS	6,840	6,864	1.0	1	.0
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	5,656	13,400	2.4	910	16.1
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	5,501	10,587	1.9	577	10.5
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL	4,889	13,829	2.8	1,643	33.6
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	4,816	14,460	3.0	1,401	29.1
Indianapolis-Carmel, IN	4,182	8,709	2.1	743	17.8
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	4,149	11,550	2.8	1,249	30.1
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	4,144	7,050	1.7	240	5.8
Louisville-Jefferson County, KY-IN	3,685	3,925	1.1	725	19.7
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	3,643	8,623	2.4	760	20.9
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	3,530	10,578	3.0	1,002	28.4
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	3,457	7,520	2.2	727	21.0
Columbus, OH	3,314	6,829	2.1	361	10.9
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	3,284	10,079	3.1	1,019	31.0
Rockford, IL	3,224	8,921	2.8	380	11.8
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	3,210	8,672	2.7	853	26.6
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	3,083	5,909	1.9	437	14.2
Syracuse, NY	3,082	5,727	1.9	327	10.6
Rochester, NY	3,026	5,397	1.8	193	6.4
Modesto, CA	2,953	5,605	1.9	798	27.0
Sacramento-Arden-Arcade-Roseville, CA	2,907	5,561	1.9	347	11.9
Reading, PA	2,791	5,101	1.8	369	13.2
Saginaw-Saginaw Township North, MI	2,738	3,750	1.4	327	11.9
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ	2,714	1,831	.7	69	2.5
Providence-Fall River-Warwick, RI-MA	2,702	3,924	1.5	204	7.5
Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI	2,687	7,097	2.6	585	21.8
Medford, OR	2,616	2,717	1.0	128	4.9
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA	2,018	1,746	.9	106	5.3
Dayton, OH	2,006	5,240	2.6	226	11.3
Toledo, OH	1,969	3,621	1.8	169	8.6
York-Hanover, PA	1,902	3,041	1.6	151	7.9
Kansas City, MO-KS	1,873	4,570	2.4	267	14.3
Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA	1,867	3,411	1.8	260	13.9
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	1,830	3,540	1.9	346	18.9
St. Cloud, MN	1,797	3,900	2.2	51	2.8
Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC	1,794	6,622	3.7	425	23.7
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	1,765	5,295	3.0	454	25.7
Kennewick-Richland-Pasco, WA	1,757	4,507	2.6	234	13.3
Danville, VA	1,748	3,551	2.0	398	22.8
Madison, WI	1,699	2,561	1.5	163	9.6

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 06-01, December 5, 2005.

Table 24. **Unemployment insurance benefit exhaustion rates by selected claimant characteristics, private nonfarm sector, 2005**

Characteristic	Initial claims for unemployment insurance	Final payments for unemployment insurance ¹	Percentage of initial claimants receiving final payments
Total, private nonfarm ²	833,000	127,653	15.3
Age			
Under 30 years of age	148,155	21,712	14.7
30-44	298,203	43,809	14.7
45-54	221,502	33,295	15.0
55 years of age or over	146,321	26,840	18.3
Not available	18,819	1,997	10.6
Gender			
Male.....	472,131	60,742	12.9
Female.....	357,381	66,467	18.6
Not available	3,488	444	12.7
Race/ethnicity			
White.....	491,389	60,373	12.3
Black	144,893	33,164	22.9
Hispanic origin	107,450	19,476	18.1
American Indian or Alaska Native	4,713	683	14.5
Asian or Pacific Islander	18,048	2,993	16.6
Not available	66,507	10,964	16.5

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, 2003-05**

Census region and division	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
United States ¹	6,181	5,010	4,881	1,216,886	993,909	884,356	1,200,811	903,079	833,000
Northeast	1,217	1,141	1,064	217,246	187,601	167,798	231,902	218,793	186,838
New England	278	225	179	57,421	37,510	29,826	42,203	37,390	28,496
Middle Atlantic	939	916	885	159,825	150,091	137,972	189,699	181,403	158,342
South	1,445	1,133	1,327	268,119	203,660	230,601	265,676	192,170	214,322
South Atlantic	909	731	614	179,322	140,353	115,671	155,713	123,755	109,058
East South Central	183	150	193	29,964	24,817	35,127	24,361	20,249	28,902
West South Central	353	252	520	58,833	38,490	79,803	85,602	48,166	76,362
Midwest	1,887	1,719	1,707	353,814	311,669	309,331	379,819	304,668	301,304
East North Central	1,488	1,365	1,337	282,211	251,907	246,230	313,414	250,899	241,955
West North Central	399	354	370	71,603	59,762	63,101	66,405	53,769	59,349
West	1,632	1,017	783	377,707	290,979	176,626	323,414	187,448	130,536
Mountain	245	170	172	52,648	46,073	51,355	38,272	25,901	22,150
Pacific	1,387	847	611	325,059	244,906	125,271	285,142	161,547	108,386

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, 2003-05

State	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
Total, private nonfarm ¹	6,181	5,010	4,881	1,216,886	993,909	884,356	1,200,811	903,079	833,000
Alabama	30	18	14	5,200	3,588	1,639	5,577	3,709	2,077
Alaska	28	28	21	3,795	3,548	4,290	3,736	3,548	3,572
Arizona	60	43	18	8,757	8,515	5,830	8,789	7,059	3,296
Arkansas	16	15	10	3,456	3,205	2,067	1,773	1,454	1,622
California	1,077	641	430	265,176	206,787	80,682	230,119	129,252	76,655
Colorado	65	48	43	20,154	18,057	24,777	10,681	6,752	5,803
Connecticut	49	47	36	9,949	12,294	7,575	8,170	9,538	6,464
Delaware	(²)	7	(²)	(²)	2,035	(²)	(²)	2,004	(²)
District of Columbia	7	(²)	(²)	739	(²)	(²)	739	(²)	(²)
Florida	500	444	343	96,702	85,432	70,295	80,926	75,089	58,252
Georgia	96	83	72	19,756	18,024	8,462	18,543	16,439	11,767
Hawaii	19	17	13	2,565	1,918	1,353	2,173	1,812	1,406
Idaho	44	28	39	7,477	4,237	5,537	8,802	4,196	5,093
Illinois	553	461	455	124,748	107,090	101,106	106,552	88,915	84,287
Indiana	157	108	107	27,149	21,311	18,373	37,044	22,617	21,550
Iowa	55	62	55	8,140	8,693	9,614	7,743	10,677	10,341
Kansas	43	40	32	10,532	8,683	5,003	12,345	5,798	4,379
Kentucky	63	75	75	10,497	11,018	11,038	7,958	8,367	8,857
Louisiana	68	68	389	8,664	11,093	59,162	7,003	7,453	49,949
Maine	40	25	21	7,957	7,230	6,457	5,557	4,616	3,180
Maryland	22	9	5	4,118	1,969	905	2,956	1,547	493
Massachusetts	141	95	80	34,646	10,007	10,009	23,313	15,282	13,223
Michigan	244	290	295	45,443	45,626	44,482	67,593	57,868	57,201
Minnesota	170	134	155	25,338	20,060	24,562	23,531	18,838	23,886
Mississippi	30	17	63	4,863	2,589	14,165	2,824	1,746	11,028
Missouri	93	76	93	21,695	14,737	20,045	18,043	13,152	17,044
Montana	23	13	22	4,275	1,933	2,789	2,942	1,122	2,010
Nebraska	21	26	23	3,392	4,790	2,453	2,623	3,289	2,283
Nevada	17	14	12	3,441	4,163	1,424	2,563	3,655	1,378
New Hampshire	18	19	14	1,755	2,483	2,116	1,862	2,490	2,094
New Jersey	213	181	163	36,675	30,968	35,402	38,747	33,841	28,006
New Mexico	20	6	10	2,974	1,593	1,220	2,426	1,149	1,210
New York	410	416	443	82,161	75,487	70,565	73,111	75,146	75,309
North Carolina	141	67	76	31,887	10,511	13,831	28,646	8,420	14,938
North Dakota	12	11	7	1,950	1,523	1,076	1,744	1,533	1,072
Ohio	276	288	306	35,822	41,385	48,553	50,503	41,955	44,806
Oklahoma	39	20	11	7,176	2,276	2,042	8,326	2,780	1,811
Oregon	104	74	49	14,728	17,198	20,863	18,642	12,739	11,457
Pennsylvania	316	319	279	40,989	43,636	32,005	77,841	72,416	55,027
Rhode Island	19	26	14	1,935	3,689	1,654	2,122	3,680	1,520
South Carolina	34	35	39	4,443	5,305	6,784	4,310	5,340	7,644
South Dakota	5	5	5	556	1,276	348	376	482	344
Tennessee	60	40	41	9,404	7,622	8,285	8,002	6,427	6,940
Texas	230	149	110	39,537	21,916	16,532	68,500	36,479	22,980
Utah	14	14	23	4,653	3,885	5,873	1,872	1,450	2,901
Vermont	11	13	14	1,179	1,807	2,015	1,179	1,784	2,015
Virginia	85	65	66	18,079	12,916	11,680	16,662	11,935	12,864
Washington	159	87	98	38,795	15,455	18,083	30,472	14,196	15,296
West Virginia	20	19	8	3,251	3,998	1,741	2,584	2,818	1,127
Wisconsin	258	218	174	49,049	36,495	33,716	51,722	39,544	34,111
Wyoming	(²)	(²)	5	(²)	(²)	3,905	(²)	(²)	459
Puerto Rico	45	40	52	5,624	4,868	6,545	8,316	9,465	13,562

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

Table 27. 50 highest metropolitan areas in 2005: Number of extended mass layoff events and separations, private nonfarm sector

Metropolitan area	2004			2005		
	Events	Separations	Rank ¹	Events	Separations	Rank ¹
Total, 367 metropolitan areas ²	2,783	470,527		2,911	468,767	...
Total, 50 highest metropolitan areas.....	1,896	339,946	...	2,085	350,694	...
New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	11	2,080	48	324	48,175	1
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA	296	51,118	1	305	47,597	2
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI	240	49,652	2	217	41,946	3
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	135	22,674	3	108	16,944	4
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	97	12,515	4	122	15,797	5
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	58	7,908	9	77	13,360	6
St. Louis, MO-IL	21	4,843	18	40	11,249	7
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL	57	10,492	6	46	7,628	8
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	77	10,625	5	64	7,627	9
Gulfport-Biloxi, MS	-	-	310	23	7,105	10
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	30	10,456	7	19	6,837	11
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	20	2,766	40	33	6,440	12
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	41	7,764	10	36	5,831	13
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	68	7,261	12	40	5,166	14
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	27	2,744	41	31	4,920	15
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX	52	5,474	15	44	4,900	16
Louisville-Jefferson County, KY-IN	21	3,121	36	28	4,887	17
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	37	8,432	8	37	4,860	18
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	23	3,810	26	18	4,829	19
Medford, OR	9	4,905	16	5	4,680	20
Pittsburgh, PA	51	6,318	13	40	4,377	21
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	16	1,514	63	28	4,343	22
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	21	3,221	34	16	4,201	23
Columbus, OH	23	3,831	25	24	3,937	24
Rockford, IL	19	4,025	22	13	3,837	25
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	28	5,706	14	12	3,678	26
Indianapolis-Carmel, IN	20	3,530	30	22	3,601	27
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	20	3,939	24	28	3,191	28
Salt Lake City, UT	8	3,218	35	7	2,890	29
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	20	4,858	17	14	2,794	30
Syracuse, NY	8	875	99	19	2,637	31
Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI	22	3,021	37	20	2,505	32
Providence-Fall River-Warwick, RI-MA	31	4,143	21	19	2,462	33
Sacramento--Arden-Arcade--Roseville, CA	23	7,593	11	14	2,438	34
Modesto, CA	9	3,979	23	12	2,386	35
Dayton, OH	8	1,131	82	13	2,351	36
Jackson, MS	5	1,671	57	6	2,329	37
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	20	4,720	19	14	2,214	38
Saginaw-Saginaw Township North, MI	(³)	(³)	178	8	2,210	39
Merced, CA	9	2,260	44	8	2,150	40
Richmond, VA	6	684	120	12	2,129	41
Fresno, CA	12	3,376	32	13	2,077	42
Kansas City, MO-KS	16	2,898	38	13	2,048	43
Toledo, OH	12	2,010	50	17	1,995	44
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA	22	3,629	29	9	1,978	45
Orlando-Kissimmee, FL	11	1,195	79	13	1,941	46
Kennewick-Richland-Pasco, WA	(³)	(³)	228	8	1,870	47
Reading, PA	7	934	90	20	1,869	48
Madison, WI	6	462	158	10	1,747	49
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ	17	1,628	58	16	1,731	50

¹ Metropolitan areas are ranked by the number of separations in 2005.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

³ Data do not meet BLS 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 06-01, December 5, 2005.

Table 28. Summary of employer expectations of a recall from extended mass layoffs, private nonfarm sector, 1998-2005

Nature of recall	Percent of events ¹							
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
ALL LAYOFF EVENTS								
Anticipate a recall.....	55.0	53.0	55.0	39.0	41.4	43.2	51.1	56.2
Timeframe								
Within 6 months.....	82.6	83.7	83.2	79.6	79.1	82.4	84.2	87.1
Within 3 months.....	54.1	45.4	45.8	45.3	45.9	47.2	47.7	50.1
Size of recall								
At least half.....	92.1	88.9	89.5	84.2	89.8	87.5	90.1	90.6
All workers.....	64.1	50.7	50.5	40.5	41.6	43.7	47.1	47.9
LAYOFF EVENTS DUE TO SEASONAL WORK AND VACATION PERIOD								
Anticipate a recall.....	90.8	93.9	94.5	90.1	92.6	94.2	95.1	94.8
Timeframe								
Within 6 months.....	88.9	89.8	88.3	88.2	86.7	87.5	87.7	91.5
Within 3 months.....	50.3	42.2	42.1	40.8	45.1	44.5	43.0	45.9
Size of recall								
At least half.....	97.2	96.5	95.8	95.2	96.0	95.2	96.3	96.7
All workers.....	71.0	58.0	56.7	53.8	54.2	54.1	54.7	55.0
ALL LAYOFFS EVENTS, EXCLUDING THOSE DUE TO SEASONAL WORK AND VACATION PERIOD								
Anticipate a recall.....	38.9	32.3	33.5	25.3	23.5	23.4	26.6	31.6
Timeframe								
Within 6 months.....	75.9	74.6	75.4	71.3	68.6	74.4	77.1	78.5
Within 3 months.....	58.0	50.0	51.6	49.5	47.0	51.4	56.9	58.7
Size of recall								
At least half.....	86.7	77.8	79.8	73.7	81.3	75.5	77.7	78.9
All workers.....	56.9	40.0	40.8	27.8	24.5	27.3	31.9	34.3

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, 1997-2005

Measure	Percent of layoff events							
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total, private nonfarm ¹	55.0	53.0	55.0	39.0	41.4	43.2	51.1	56.2
Industry								
Mining	42.2	34.1	61.1	62.3	59.0	68.6	77.5	90.9
Utilities	11.1	55.6	31.8	26.3	31.6	27.3	46.2	53.8
Construction	69.3	72.7	81.6	72.6	76.5	71.9	76.7	80.2
Manufacturing	55.6	47.5	48.5	33.5	33.2	38.7	43.8	48.2
Wholesale trade	43.5	36.8	35.5	18.3	32.0	26.6	36.2	44.1
Retail trade	29.3	32.5	29.1	21.2	19.4	25.7	27.6	31.3
Transportation and warehousing	72.2	73.4	70.3	54.9	53.3	54.8	68.7	65.3
Information	25.0	25.9	26.0	8.6	10.7	9.8	12.4	17.5
Finance and insurance	3.8	5.4	5.3	2.8	2.0	3.4	5.1	8.2
Real estate and rental and leasing	50.0	61.5	41.2	24.2	29.4	13.6	23.1	31.6
Professional and technical services	49.1	50.4	50.8	20.6	30.9	32.7	42.4	46.8
Management of companies and enterprises	63.6	33.3	50.0	37.5	25.0	35.0	23.8	42.9
Administrative and waste services	43.4	37.9	52.2	38.8	37.2	31.3	34.7	42.6
Educational services	61.5	55.6	54.5	33.3	57.9	48.1	68.8	50.0
Health care and social assistance	61.3	63.3	56.6	68.4	63.1	60.9	69.7	69.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	68.3	83.2	81.7	76.2	82.3	68.6	83.3	77.8
Accommodation and food services	66.7	70.2	73.5	55.0	62.3	64.8	69.4	65.8
Other services, except public administration	83.1	80.5	82.3	72.0	72.5	66.7	64.8	71.3
Unclassified establishments	—	30.4	32.3	28.9	9.1	57.1	50.0	—
Reason for layoff								
Automation	66.7	20.0	—	36.4	40.0	—	—	33.3
Bankruptcy	5.1	2.8	2.6	2.4	3.7	2.3	—	2.2
Business ownership change	9.3	7.5	3.3	4.3	3.9	5.8	4.7	1.9
Contract cancellation	26.2	25.6	27.4	16.7	13.3	13.6	9.0	15.5
Contract completion	41.8	46.6	57.0	52.2	53.1	41.6	38.6	42.8
Domestic relocation	4.5	5.5	—	5.0	4.9	2.0	(²)	(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	100.0
Financial difficulty	9.9	8.6	6.8	8.1	6.3	6.7	2.7	5.2
Import competition	18.9	5.3	9.5	9.2	9.5	5.4	7.8	5.4
Labor dispute	79.0	61.5	46.4	58.3	57.1	57.9	45.2	55.6
Material shortage	87.0	70.0	83.3	40.0	44.4	80.0	80.0	50.0
Model changeover	84.2	80.0	77.8	53.8	40.0	66.7	77.8	71.4
Natural disaster	40.0	—	—	75.0	100.0	33.3	100.0	50.0
Non-natural disaster	(³)	(³)	(³)	³ 6.7	37.5	—	100.0	100.0
Overseas relocation	5.7	—	2.3	1.3	4.4	1.6	(²)	(²)
Plant or machine repair	90.0	92.3	84.2	100.0	83.3	95.8	94.7	90.0
Product line discontinued	22.2	17.1	20.0	5.0	7.1	2.9	8.6	15.0
Reorganization within company	11.5	12.4	11.1	6.1	4.4	6.6	6.0	5.2
Seasonal work	90.4	93.9	94.3	89.4	92.3	93.9	95.0	94.5
Slack work	70.3	69.6	69.8	42.3	36.8	47.8	62.0	64.8
Vacation period	97.5	94.2	98.7	99.2	97.5	98.1	97.3	100.0
Weather-related	97.1	97.3	85.9	90.2	91.9	95.8	96.8	42.5
Other	28.3	20.2	26.8	15.0	16.7	11.8	16.8	17.0
Not reported	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, 2005

Measure	Events	Separations
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,555	290,034
Industry		
Mining	(²)	(²)
Utilities	(²)	(²)
Construction	146	17,046
Manufacturing	535	96,378
Wholesale trade	48	6,033
Retail trade	153	36,064
Transportation and warehousing	76	23,169
Information	68	12,289
Finance and insurance	74	13,759
Real estate and rental and leasing	8	1,214
Professional and technical services	57	8,935
Management of companies and enterprises	6	965
Administrative and waste services	234	48,862
Educational services	7	774
Health care and social assistance	53	8,307
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	18	4,398
Accommodation and food services	47	7,665
Other services, except public administration	19	3,103
Unclassified establishments	1	200
Reason for layoff		
Automation	(²)	(²)
Bankruptcy	81	20,062
Business ownership change	100	22,211
Contract cancellation	54	8,937
Contract completion	347	59,069
Energy-related.....	4	983
Environment-related.....	—	—
Financial difficulty	125	23,347
Import competition	52	9,373
Labor dispute	5	4,047
Material shortage	(²)	(²)
Model changeover	(²)	(²)
Natural disaster	(²)	(²)
Non-natural disaster	—	—
Plant or machine repair	—	—
Product line discontinued	34	6,611
Reorganization within company	413	74,209
Seasonal work	79	22,128
Slack work	166	22,925
Vacation period	—	—
Weather-related	17	2,819
Other	54	8,919
Not reported	17	3,315
Internal company restructuring ³	719	139,829

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, 2001–05

Reason for layoff	Layoff events					Separations				
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total, all reasons ¹	1,240	1,155	919	746	560	377,360	298,634	210,903	159,867	107,325
Automation	—	—	—	(²)	—	—	—	—	(²)	—
Bankruptcy	206	155	122	70	59	112,021	63,346	42,824	16,759	16,654
Business ownership change	82	85	51	59	46	32,606	23,719	15,433	10,206	8,651
Contract cancellation	35	61	28	39	22	8,919	15,704	7,239	7,202	3,180
Contract completion	6	13	21	20	15	1,735	6,096	3,698	3,780	1,721
Domestic relocation	76	80	70	(³)	(³)	14,616	15,956	12,032	(³)	(³)
Energy-related	6	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	1,457	(²)	(²)	—	(²)
Environment-related	(²)	—	(²)	—	—	(²)	—	(²)	—	—
Financial difficulty	294	216	169	140	85	70,656	57,542	38,867	30,248	16,336
Import competition	77	49	78	31	32	17,802	10,614	17,672	6,272	6,091
Labor dispute	(²)	—	(²)	5	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	1,396	(²)
Material shortage	(²)	3	—	(²)	(²)	(²)	629	—	(²)	(²)
Model changeover	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	—
Natural disaster	—	—	(²)	—	(²)	—	—	(²)	—	(²)
Non-natural disaster	4 ⁷	(²)	—	—	—	4 ^{2,404}	(²)	—	—	—
Overseas relocation	49	38	35	(³)	(³)	10,512	8,276	9,445	(³)	(³)
Plant or machine repair	—	(²)	(²)	(²)	—	—	(²)	(²)	(²)	—
Product line discontinued	7	10	11	14	16	3,960	1,304	1,744	4,285	2,699
Reorganization within company	178	221	194	231	181	50,759	48,375	35,491	53,519	34,693
Seasonal work	13	(²)	—	—	6	2,724	(²)	—	—	585
Slack work	96	129	62	40	35	26,472	23,027	11,237	6,333	5,712
Vacation period	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weather-related	—	(²)	—	(²)	14	—	(²)	—	(²)	2,083
Other	75	44	39	66	31	16,187	10,956	9,460	14,992	5,593
Not reported	25	44	31	25	13	3,134	11,761	4,440	3,790	2,274
Internal company restructuring ⁵	760	677	536	500	371	266,042	192,982	132,615	110,732	76,334

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, 2001–05

Industry	Layoffs					Separations				
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,240	1,155	919	746	560	377,360	298,634	210,903	159,867	107,325
Mining	9	11	5	(²)	(²)	2,812	1,761	1,222	(²)	(²)
Utilities	(²)	(²)	(²)	–	–	(²)	(²)	(²)	–	–
Construction	19	14	18	16	24	2,055	2,820	5,068	2,718	3,270
Manufacturing	650	575	469	357	249	165,004	116,142	94,990	71,013	48,184
Wholesale trade	51	42	42	28	17	11,328	7,099	6,815	4,815	2,491
Retail trade	189	169	123	94	74	69,961	74,152	45,136	24,921	17,244
Transportation and warehousing	37	71	29	24	25	10,405	25,682	8,931	5,423	4,965
Information	71	52	37	30	15	18,489	10,745	8,048	8,282	2,906
Finance and insurance	38	39	39	36	27	10,636	9,279	9,270	8,714	5,119
Real estate and rental and leasing	8	5	(²)	5	(²)	3,216	674	(²)	1,299	(²)
Professional and technical services	41	24	20	26	8	7,601	6,612	3,877	4,136	1,503
Management of companies and enterprises	(²)	4	4	(²)	(²)	(²)	1,150	1,001	(²)	(²)
Administrative and waste services	49	72	64	38	29	55,019	24,780	14,926	9,345	5,609
Educational services	6	(²)	–	(²)	5	834	(²)	–	(²)	568
Health care and social assistance	23	30	27	35	31	5,149	5,954	4,285	7,397	5,818
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	7	4	7	(²)	8	1,978	3,685	1,398	(²)	1,208
Accommodation and food services	28	17	18	34	28	9,960	3,307	3,796	8,410	4,935
Other services, except public administration	4	17	12	13	15	463	3,430	1,660	1,868	2,517
Unclassified establishments	7	5	1	–	–	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 2005

Industry	NAICS	Permanent closures					
		2004			2005		
		Events	Separations	Rank ¹	Events	Separations	Rank ¹
Total, private nonfarm ²	...	746	159,867	...	560	107,325	...
Total, 50 highest industries	...	704	153,320	...	520	101,695	...
Food and beverage stores	445	27	8,210	3	24	7,924	1
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	35	7,680	4	35	7,371	2
Food manufacturing	311	43	11,025	1	34	6,053	3
Administrative and support services	561	37	8,545	2	28	5,409	4
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	28	4,651	12	23	4,504	5
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	29	6,091	6	18	4,200	6
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	21	6,232	5	17	3,973	7
Machinery manufacturing	333	13	2,322	23	10	3,379	8
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	28	6,041	8	17	3,277	9
Primary metal manufacturing	331	10	2,065	27	11	2,756	10
Hospitals	622	15	4,300	13	13	2,718	11
Electrical equipment and appliance mfg.	335	13	2,654	20	8	2,711	12
Accommodation	721	8	2,637	21	14	2,706	13
Apparel manufacturing	315	20	5,176	10	17	2,387	14
Food services and drinking places	722	26	5,773	9	14	2,229	15
General merchandise stores	452	19	4,016	15	15	2,201	16
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	11	1,279	36	10	2,104	17
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	30	4,807	11	14	1,932	18
Specialty trade contractors	238	8	1,175	39	14	1,916	19
Textile mills	313	19	3,654	17	13	1,794	20
Air transportation	481	8	2,266	25	7	1,682	21
Paper manufacturing	322	20	2,778	19	11	1,562	22
Professional and technical services	541	26	4,136	14	8	1,503	23
Warehousing and storage	493	5	806	47	6	1,480	24
Motion picture and sound recording industries	512	(²)	(²)	61	4	1,323	25
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	6	939	44	6	1,264	26
Building material and garden supply stores	444	3	1,233	37	4	1,263	27
Wood product manufacturing	321	8	865	45	9	1,261	28
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	17	3,184	18	7	1,254	29
Personal and laundry services	812	7	829	46	11	1,175	30
Textile product mills	314	8	1,515	31	6	1,172	31
Chemical manufacturing	325	14	1,995	28	5	1,112	32
Electronics and appliance stores	443	7	1,311	35	6	1,090	33
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	10	3,839	16	8	1,070	34
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	713	-	-	70	5	988	35
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	8	1,038	42	8	921	36
Construction of buildings	236	5	1,209	38	7	885	37
Nonstore retailers	454	3	479	57	4	833	38
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	8	1,134	40	6	823	39
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	11	2,205	26	5	792	40
Repair and maintenance	811	4	501	55	(²)	(²)	41
Truck transportation	484	8	1,929	30	4	761	42
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	14	2,637	21	6	739	43
Telecommunications	517	21	6,076	7	7	682	44
ISPs, search portals, and data processing	518	5	1,414	34	(²)	(²)	45
Health and personal care stores	446	5	1,478	32	(²)	(²)	46
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	312	(²)	(²)	64	(²)	(²)	47
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	(²)	(²)	65	5	635	48
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	4	636	52	4	592	49
Educational services	611	(²)	(²)	69	5	568	50

¹ Industries are ranked by the number of separations in 2005.

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, 2004-2005

State	Layoffs			Separations		
	2004	2005	Change	2004	2005	Change
Total, private nonfarm ¹	746	560	-186	159,867	107,325	-52,542
Alabama.....	5	3	-2	1,196	302	-894
Alaska.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona.....	6	(²)	(²)	2,040	(²)	(²)
Arkansas.....	3	3	-	1,211	741	-470
California.....	127	89	-38	29,068	15,027	-14,041
Colorado.....	5	4	-1	1,807	1,086	-721
Connecticut.....	11	4	-7	1,758	768	-990
Delaware.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida.....	63	50	-13	12,358	12,172	-186
Georgia.....	16	29	13	3,673	3,519	-154
Hawaii.....	3	(²)	(²)	440	(²)	(²)
Idaho.....	3	3	-	420	341	-79
Illinois.....	59	29	-30	13,853	7,090	-6,763
Indiana.....	20	9	-11	5,208	2,734	-2,474
Iowa.....	8	3	-5	1,485	1,720	235
Kansas.....	12	4	-8	3,703	592	-3,111
Kentucky.....	27	14	-13	4,569	2,186	-2,383
Louisiana.....	9	14	5	2,311	1,974	-337
Maine.....	5	4	-1	1,583	772	-811
Maryland.....	6	(²)	(²)	1,527	(²)	(²)
Massachusetts.....	16	6	-10	2,263	1,144	-1,119
Michigan.....	26	26	-	4,796	4,485	-311
Minnesota.....	4	3	-1	838	440	-398
Mississippi.....	10	7	-3	2,002	1,184	-818
Missouri.....	8	9	1	1,704	1,435	-269
Montana.....	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)
Nebraska.....	5	(²)	(²)	2,054	(²)	(²)
Nevada.....	4	3	-1	2,214	344	-1,870
New Hampshire.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
New Jersey.....	38	28	-10	8,130	5,179	-2,951
New Mexico.....	3	(²)	(²)	489	(²)	(²)
New York.....	38	61	23	6,393	10,309	3,916
North Carolina.....	26	30	4	5,091	4,952	-139
North Dakota.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio.....	51	31	-20	9,850	6,060	-3,790
Oklahoma.....	9	6	-3	1,275	1,507	232
Oregon.....	10	3	-7	1,879	500	-1,379
Pennsylvania.....	14	5	-9	4,330	1,319	-3,011
Rhode Island.....	4	-	-4	424	-	-424
South Carolina.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
South Dakota.....	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)
Tennessee.....	22	24	2	4,910	6,271	1,361
Texas.....	16	18	2	4,733	3,863	-870
Utah.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Vermont.....	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)
Virginia.....	17	12	-5	2,976	2,118	-858
Washington.....	5	4	-1	661	757	96
West Virginia.....	6	(²)	(²)	1,118	(²)	(²)
Wisconsin.....	19	7	-12	2,610	2,155	-455
Wyoming.....	-	-	-	-	-	-

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, 2005

Metropolitan Area	2004			2005		
	Events	Separations	Rank ¹	Events	Separations	Rank ¹
Total, 367 metropolitan areas ²	511	102,207	...	413	76,450	...
Total, 25 highest metropolitan areas.....	264	58,246	...	246	48,439	...
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA.....	42	8,079	2	57	10,202	1
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA.....	48	10,395	1	29	5,102	2
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL.....	9	1,410	13	9	3,548	3
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI.....	36	7,770	3	16	3,353	4
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA.....	6	1,379	14	6	2,426	5
Louisville-Jefferson County, KY-IN.....	8	1,337	15	5	1,798	6
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA.....	4	857	30	11	1,750	7
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL.....	16	2,639	4	14	1,687	8
New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA.....	(³)	(³)	36	12	1,648	9
Orlando-Kissimmee, FL.....	(³)	(³)	119	8	1,509	10
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA.....	4	993	24	12	1,493	11
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA.....	10	1,744	9	12	1,396	12
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI.....	10	1,236	16	7	1,249	13
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH.....	4	458	56	4	1,228	14
St. Louis, MO-IL.....	3	601	46	7	1,083	15
Raleigh-Cary, NC.....	(³)	(³)	71	(³)	(³)	16
Tulsa, OK.....	(³)	(³)	86	(³)	(³)	17
Memphis, TN-MS-AR.....	3	170	116	5	969	18
Dayton, OH.....	3	458	56	3	924	19
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX.....	3	400	65	6	903	20
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX.....	7	1,948	6	3	844	21
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN.....	(³)	(³)	102	6	837	22
Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL.....	-	-	168	3	823	23
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD.....	3	530	52	4	820	24
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH.....	14	1,840	8	4	799	25

¹ Metropolitan areas are ranked by the number of separations in 2005.

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 06-01, December 5, 2005. 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 are 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 the *Digital Economy, 2003*, Economics and Statistics Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 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 the *Digital Economy, 2003*, Economics and Statistics Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, are: Wired telecommunications carriers; cellular and other wireless carriers; telecommunications resellers; cable and other program distribution; satellite tele-

communications; other telecommunications; and communication equipment repair.

Computer hardware. The industries included in this grouping, which are from the *Digital Economy, 2003*, Economics and Statistics Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 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 warehousing 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 (event). Fifty or more initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits from an establishment beginning in a given month, regardless of duration.

Movement-of-work action: Employer confirmed relocation of work within the same company or to other companies, domestically or outside the U.S. 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 the *Digital Economy, 2003*, Economics and Statistics Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 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 multi-unit or single-unit establishments or the partial closure of a multi-unit establishment where entire worksites affected by layoffs are closed or planned to be closed.

Movement of work concepts and questions

Because of the employer interview component, the BLS decided to use the MLS program as a vehicle for collecting additional information on offshoring and outsourcing

associated with job loss, by adding questions that address movement of work. The term “moving work” means that the company experiencing the layoff has reassigned work activities that were performed at a worksite by the company’s employees (1) to another worksite within the company; (2) to another company under formal arrangements at the same worksite; or (3) to another company under formal arrangements at another worksite. The type of work activities subject to movement can include accounting, customer service, cleaning, warehousing, etc.

“Overseas relocation” is the movement of work from within the United States to locations outside of the United States. “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.

“Overseas relocation” and “domestic relocation” are no longer used in the same way as they were in earlier extended mass layoff reports. Therefore, the data presented in this report are not comparable to 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 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 the layoff began, and the economic reason for the layoff. If the reason for layoff is other than seasonal 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 location(s) was outside of the United States. Domestic relocation is determined if the employer responds “yes” to questions 1 and/or 2 and indicates that the location(s) was 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/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 where 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 where 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 but are not likely to be significant. While the MLS establishments and layoff events are not subject to sampling error, and all such employers are asked the employer interview questions, the employer responses are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error can occur for many reasons, including the inability to obtain information for all respondents, inability or unwillingness of respondents to provide correct information, and errors made in the collection or processing of the data. For 2005, outright refusal to participate in the employer interview accounted for 2.8 percent of all private nonfarm events. Employers in 104 instances were included in the total number of actions entailing 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 41 of these instances.

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