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EXTENDED MASS LAYOFFS IN THE THIRD QUARTER OF 2006

In the third quarter of 2006, employers took 836 mass layoff actions in the private nonfarm sector that resulted in the separation of 134,816 workers from their jobs for at least 31 days, according to preliminary figures released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. (See table A.) Layoff activity in the third quarter of 2006 was sharply lower than in the same period a year ago, when the effects of Hurricane Katrina were related to 358 of the 1,136 layoff events and to 57,551 of the 201,878 separated workers. In the third quarter of 2006, extended mass layoffs that involve the movement of work within the same company or to a different company, either domestically or outside the U.S., occurred in 8 percent of the nonseasonal layoff events and 11 percent of worker separations. (See table B.)

The completion of contracts accounted for 29 percent of all layoff events and resulted in 28,005 separations during the period. Layoffs due to internal company restructuring (bankruptcy, business ownership change, financial difficulty, and reorganization) accounted for 21 percent of layoff events and 30 percent of separations, higher proportions than those of 2005 (which included the impact of Hurricane Katrina). However, the current quarter's numbers of events and separations were about the same as those reported in the third quarter of 2005. Permanent closure of worksites occurred in 16 percent of all events and affected 36,329 workers, both figures were higher than a year ago.

In the third quarter of 2006, the national unemployment rate was 4.7 percent, not seasonally adjusted; a year earlier it was 5.0 percent. Private nonfarm payroll employment, not seasonally adjusted, increased by 1.6 million, or 1.5 percent, from July-September 2005 to July-September 2006.

Industry Distribution of Extended Layoffs

Extended mass layoff separations occurred in 327 of the 1,105 detailed industries for which data are available for the third quarter of 2006. Manufacturing industries accounted for 32 percent of private nonfarm layoff events and 34 percent of separations during July-September 2006. (See table 1.) The proportion of manufacturing events and separations were higher when compared with third quarter 2005, which reflected the significant impact of Hurricane Katrina. In the third quarter of 2006, separations in this sector were highest in transportation equipment manufacturing (12,402), followed by food manufacturing (6,343).

Administrative and waste services accounted for 12 percent of private nonfarm layoff events and 11 percent of separations, primarily in temporary help services and professional employer organizations. Layoffs in the construction sector make-up 17 percent of events and 11 percent of separations, mostly in specialty trade contracting. Retail trade comprised 6 percent of events and 9 percent of separations, mostly in food and

Table A. Selected measures of extended mass layoff activity

Period	Layoff events	Separations	Initial claimants
2002			
January-March	1,611	299,266	292,998
April-June	1,624	344,606	299,598
July-September	1,186	255,152	254,955
October-December ...	1,916	373,307	370,592
2003			
January-March	1,502	286,947	297,608
April-June	1,799	368,273	348,966
July-September	1,190	236,333	227,909
October-December ...	1,690	325,333	326,328
2004			
January-March	1,339	276,503	238,392
April-June	1,358	278,831	254,063
July-September	886	164,608	148,575
October-December ...	1,427	273,967	262,049
2005			
January-March	1,142	186,506	185,486
April-June	1,203	246,099	212,673
July-September ^r	1,136	201,878	190,186
October-December ^r ...	1,400	250,178	246,181
2006			
January-March ^r	963	183,073	192,793
April-June ^r	1,353	295,428	263,787
July-September ^p	836	134,816	104,458

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

beverage stores. Cutbacks in transportation and warehousing accounted for 8 percent of events and 7 percent of separations and were concentrated in transit and ground passenger transportation.

Information technology-producing industries (communications equipment, communications services, computer hardware, and software and computer services) accounted for 4 percent of layoff events and worker separations in the third quarter of 2006, the same proportion as in the third quarter of 2005. Layoffs in the information technology-producing industries in the third quarter of 2006 were most numerous in computer hardware, with 3,035 separations, followed by communications services. (See table 6.)

Reasons for Extended Layoff

Layoffs due to the completion of a contract accounted for 29 percent of the extended layoff events and resulted in 28,005 separations in the third quarter 2006. (See table 2.) Contract completion layoffs were most numerous among workers in administrative and support services (professional employer organizations and temporary help services) and in specialty trade contractors (residential framing contractors).

Internal company restructuring (due to bankruptcy, business ownership change, financial difficulty, and reorganization) accounted for 21 percent of layoff events and resulted in 40,295 separations. These layoffs

Table B. Extended mass layoff events and separations, selected measures, third quarter 2006^P

Action	Layoff events	Separations
Total private nonfarm	836	134,816
Total, excluding seasonal..... and vacation events ¹	673	109,356
Total events with movement		
of work ²	52	11,873
Movement of work actions	66	(³)
With separations reported	44	6,026
With separations unknown	22	(³)

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

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

³ Data not available.

^P = preliminary.

were mostly among workers in food and beverage stores, transportation equipment manufacturing, and credit intermediation and related activities. Over half of both the layoff events and separations associated with internal company restructuring were due to reorganization within the company, which accounted for 11 percent of events and resulted in 21,159 separations during the third quarter.

Movement of Work

Between July and September of 2006, 52 extended mass layoff events involved the movement of work; this was about 8 percent of total extended mass layoff events, excluding those for seasonal and vacation reasons. (See table B.) These movements of work were to other U.S. locations or to locations outside of the U.S., and they occurred either within the same company or to other companies. The extended mass layoff events involving movement of work were associated with the separation of 11,873 workers, about 11 percent of all separations resulting from nonseasonal/nonvacation mass layoff events. A year earlier, 68 layoff events and 15,578 separations were associated with the movement of work. (See table 10.)

Among the 52 extended mass layoff events with reported relocation of work, 62 percent were permanent closures of worksites, which affected 8,517 workers. In comparison, 16 percent of the total extended mass layoff events for the third quarter involved the permanent closure of worksites.

Of the layoffs involving the movement of work, 63 percent of the events and 56 percent of the laid-off workers were from manufacturing industries during the third quarter of 2006. (See table 7.) Among all private nonfarm extended mass layoffs, manufacturing accounted for 32 percent of the events and 34 percent of separations.

Internal company restructuring (bankruptcy, business ownership change, financial difficulty, and reorganization) accounted for 65 percent of layoff events associated with work relocation and resulted in 8,520

Table C. Movement of work actions by type of separation where the number of separations is known by employers, third quarter 2006^p

Activities	Actions ¹	Separations
With separations reported	44	6,026
By location		
Out-of-country relocations	10	1,842
Within company	7	801
Different company	3	1,041
Domestic relocations	34	4,184
Within company	28	3,455
Different company	6	729
By company		
Within company	35	4,256
Domestic	28	3,455
Out of country	7	801
Different company	9	1,770
Domestic	6	729
Out of country	3	1,041

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

^p = preliminary.

separations during the third quarter. (See table 8.) Most of these were due to reorganization within the company. Twenty-one percent of the extended mass layoff events in the total private nonfarm economy were because of internal company restructuring.

Among the regions, the South accounted for the largest proportion of workers (42 percent) affected by extended mass layoffs associated with the movement of work, followed by the Midwest (25 percent), the Northeast (19 percent), and the West (14 percent). (See table 9.)

Some extended mass layoff events involve more than one relocation of work action. For example, an extended mass layoff event at an establishment may involve job loss due to movement of work to both another domestic location of the company and a location out of the country. This would be counted as two movement of work actions. The 52 extended layoff events with movement of work for the third quarter of 2006 involved 66 identifiable relocations of work. (See table B.) An identifiable relocation of work occurs when the employer provides sufficient information on the new location of work and/or the number of workers affected by the movement. Of the 66 relocations, employers were able to provide information on the specific number of separations associated with the movement of work component of the layoff in 44 actions involving 6,026 workers. Thus, a range of 6,026 (separations in movement of work actions where the employer was able to provide specific detail) to 11,873 (total separations in all layoff events that included movement of work) is established for separations due to the movement of work in the third quarter. (See table 10.)

Table D. Summary of employer expectations of a recall from extended layoff, third quarter 2005–third quarter 2006

Nature of the recall	Percentage of events				
	III 2005	IV 2005	I 2006	II 2006 ^r	III 2006 ^p
Anticipate a recall.....	39.5	68.9	43.1	59.6	42.0
Timeframe					
Within 6 months	78.8	90.0	83.9	90.1	88.3
Within 3 months	57.9	37.1	55.2	62.0	69.2
Size					
At least half	80.2	92.6	88.0	93.7	90.0
All workers	43.2	50.5	38.1	52.2	44.7

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

In the 44 actions where employers were able to provide more complete separations information, 80 percent of relocations (35 out of 44) occurred among establishments within the same company. (See table C.) In 80 percent of these relocations, the work activities were reassigned to places elsewhere in the U.S.

Twenty-three percent of the movement-of-work relocations involved out-of-country moves (10 out of 44). The separation of 1,842 workers was associated with out-of-country relocations, 2 percent of all nonseasonal/nonvacation extended mass layoff separations. Domestic relocation of work—both within the company and to other companies—affected 4,184 workers. (See table 11.)

Recall Expectations

Forty-two percent of employers reporting an extended layoff in the third quarter of 2006 indicated they anticipated some type of recall. This is the highest percentage of employers anticipating a recall in a third quarter since 2000. (See table D.)

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

Excluding layoff events due to seasonal work and vacation period (in which 91 percent of the employers expected a recall), employers expected to recall laid-off workers in 30 percent of the events, the same proportion as a year earlier. In layoff events due to internal company restructuring, employers anticipated a recall in only 5 percent of the events.

Size of Extended Layoff

Layoff events during the third quarter continued to be concentrated at the lower end of the extended layoff-size spectrum, with 70 percent involving fewer than 150 workers. These events, however, accounted

Table E. Distribution of extended layoff events by size of layoff, July-September 2006^p

Size	Layoff events		Separations	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	836	100.0	134,816	100.0
50-99	396	47.4	27,953	20.7
100-149	193	23.1	22,362	16.6
150-199	79	9.4	13,383	9.9
200-299	85	10.2	20,083	14.9
300-499	46	5.5	16,726	12.4
500-999	29	3.5	19,874	14.7
1,000 or more ...	8	1.0	14,435	10.7

^p = preliminary.

for only 37 percent of all separations. (See table E.) Separations involving 500 or more workers, while comprising 4 percent of the events, accounted for 25 percent of all separations. This proportion is down from 29 percent in July-September 2005. The average size of layoffs (as measured by separations per layoff event) differed widely by industry, ranging from a low of 79 separations in nonstore retailers to a high of 514 in amusement, gambling, and recreation.

Initial Claimant Characteristics

A total of 104,458 initial claimants for unemployment insurance were associated with extended mass layoffs in the third quarter of 2006. Of these claimants, 19 percent were black, 17 percent were Hispanic, 43 percent were women, 34 percent were 30 to 44 years of age, and 18 percent were 55 years of age or older. (See table 3.) Among persons in the civilian labor force for the same period, 11 percent were black, 14 percent were Hispanic, 46 percent were women, 34 percent were age 30 to 44, and 17 percent were 55 years of age or older.

Geographic Distribution

In the third quarter, the number of separations due to extended mass layoff events was highest in the South (45,206), followed by the West (34,897), the Midwest (32,154), and the Northeast (22,559). (See table 4.) Separations in the South were mainly in administrative and support services and in transportation equipment manufacturing.

Three of the four regions reported over-the-year decreases in separations, with the largest decrease occurring in the South (-48,695), followed by the Midwest (-14,722) and the Northeast (-8,854). In the third quarter of 2005, the South experienced a substantial increase in the number of separated workers in Louisiana and Mississippi as a result of Hurricane Katrina. The West reported the only over-the-year increase (+5,209) in separations.

Six of the nine geographic divisions reported over-the-year decreases in laid-off workers, with the largest decreases occurring in the West South Central (-40,077) and Middle Atlantic (-9,541) divisions. The Pacific division reported the largest increase in separations (+12,265), followed by the South Atlantic division (+843).

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

Metropolitan area	Events		Separations	
	III 2005 ^r	III 2006 ^p	III 2005 ^r	III 2006 ^p
Total, nonmetropolitan areas	114	101	22,491	14,090
Total, 367 metropolitan areas	808	498	132,174	77,569
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif. ...	29	66	3,958	9,826
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, N.Y.-N.J.-Pa.	79	54	12,669	8,896
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill.-Ind.-Wis.	39	27	7,425	5,284
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, Calif.	5	12	500	3,511
Shreveport-Bossier City, La.	(¹)	8	(¹)	3,213
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, Calif.	4	23	2,441	2,917
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, Fla.	6	12	511	2,769
Norwich-New London, Ct.	–	(¹)	–	(¹)
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Mich.	17	15	3,273	1,678
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, Pa.-N.J.- De.-Md.	6	10	421	1,280

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

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: The geographic boundaries of the metropolitan areas shown in this table are defined in Office of Management and Budget Bulletin 06-01, December 5, 2005. Dash represents zero.

Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, the largest number of separations occurred in California (29,692), followed by Florida (21,002), Illinois (13,052), and New York (8,311). These four states accounted for 53 percent of total layoff events and separations during the third quarter of 2006. They were followed by Ohio (6,435), Michigan (5,126), New Jersey (4,814), and Pennsylvania (4,300). (See table 5.) After excluding the substantial impact of seasonal work, California reported the most laid-off workers (26,859), largely due to layoffs in specialty trade contractors and in computer and electronic product manufacturing.

Over the year, Louisiana reported the greatest decrease in workers laid off for all reasons during the third quarter (-41,243), followed by Mississippi (-9,314). The largest increases occurred in California (+12,771), Florida (+2,846), and Alabama (+1,699).

Sixty percent of events and 58 percent of separations (77,569) occurred in metropolitan areas in the third quarter of 2006, compared with 71 percent of events and 65 percent of separations (132,174) during the third quarter of 2005. Among the 367 metropolitan areas, Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif., reported the highest number of separations, 9,826, in the third quarter of 2006. Next was New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, N.Y.-N.J.-Pa., with 8,896 separations and Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill.-Ind.-Wis., with 5,284 separations. (See table F.) Employers located in nonmetropolitan areas separated 14,090 workers in mass layoffs, down from 22,491 workers in the third quarter of 2005.

Note

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

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

The report on Mass Layoffs in October 2006 is scheduled to be released on Friday, November 24, 2006.

Technical Note

The Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program is a federal-state program which identifies, describes, and tracks the effects of major job cutbacks, using data from each state's unemployment insurance database. Establishments which have at least 50 initial claims filed against them during a consecutive 5-week period are contacted by the state agency to determine whether these separations are of at least 31 days duration, and, if so, information is obtained on the total number of persons separated and the reasons for these separations. Establishments are identified according to industry classification and location, and unemployment insurance claimants are identified by such demographic factors as age, race, gender, ethnic group, and place of residence. The program yields information on an individual's entire spell of unemployment, to the point when regular unemployment insurance benefits are exhausted.

Definitions

Establishment. A unit at a single physical location at which predominantly one type of economic activity is conducted.

Extended layoff event. Fifty or more initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits from an establishment during a 5-week period, with at least 50 workers separated for more than 30 days.

Initial claimant. A person who files any notice of unemployment to initiate a request either for a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for compensation, or for a subsequent period of unemployment within a benefit year or period of eligibility.

Layoff. The separation of persons from an employer as part of a mass layoff event. (See below.) Such layoffs involve both persons subject to recall and those who are terminated by the establishment.

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

Worksite closure. The complete closure of either multi-unit or single-unit establishments or the partial closure of a multi-unit establishment where entire worksites affected by layoffs are closed or planned to be closed.

Movement of work concepts and questions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reliability of the data

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

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

of 2006, outright refusal to participate in the employer interview accounted for 3.9 percent of all private nonfarm events. Although included in the total number of instances involving the movement of work, for the third quarter, employers in 22 relocations were unable to provide the number of separations specifically associated with the movement of work, 10 of which involved out-of-country moves.

Other information

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

Table 1. Industry distribution: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, selected quarters, 2005 and 2006

Industry	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	III 2005 ^r	II 2006 ^r	III 2006 ^p	III 2005 ^r	II 2006 ^r	III 2006 ^p	III 2005 ^r	II 2006 ^r	III 2006 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,136	1,353	836	201,878	295,428	134,816	190,186	263,787	104,458
Mining	4	4	4	1,312	604	1,290	1,001	441	595
Utilities	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	537	(²)	(²)	476	(²)
Construction	90	148	144	10,507	15,952	14,350	14,767	21,086	13,945
Manufacturing	292	286	268	56,293	59,687	45,837	56,551	60,602	37,030
Food	50	67	37	10,320	13,650	6,343	8,854	10,044	3,535
Beverage and tobacco products	(²)	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	720	(²)	(²)	429
Textile mills	12	17	16	1,897	3,159	2,218	2,595	4,405	2,753
Textile product mills	6	4	5	619	670	460	851	1,040	482
Apparel	13	11	15	1,524	1,658	2,591	1,703	1,401	1,572
Leather and allied products	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Wood products	11	10	14	2,828	1,483	1,572	2,822	1,534	1,389
Paper	9	16	8	1,174	2,292	935	984	1,610	655
Printing and related support activities	7	12	6	662	1,591	1,057	589	1,249	546
Petroleum and coal products	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)
Chemicals	10	8	6	1,901	1,051	1,095	1,822	847	574
Plastics and rubber products	7	11	10	770	2,217	1,334	721	2,150	1,234
Nonmetallic mineral products	12	7	6	1,433	2,073	917	1,631	1,042	937
Primary metals	6	8	9	1,562	1,080	1,486	898	928	1,163
Fabricated metal products	25	9	9	2,627	816	857	2,988	1,001	845
Machinery	26	14	16	6,109	2,867	2,916	6,146	2,875	2,400
Computer and electronic products	21	21	20	4,286	4,780	3,991	3,148	3,777	2,383
Electrical equipment and appliances	9	9	7	4,604	1,163	1,532	4,607	1,034	1,281
Transportation equipment	46	45	60	9,750	16,985	12,402	11,818	23,348	12,379
Furniture and related products	9	8	13	2,321	1,205	2,370	2,333	1,266	1,809
Miscellaneous manufacturing	10	5	5	1,437	659	846	1,609	578	467
Wholesale trade	36	20	19	4,563	4,400	3,842	4,032	3,178	1,944
Retail trade	112	76	46	20,934	24,220	12,150	19,702	22,623	9,100
Transportation and warehousing	87	165	68	17,902	42,395	10,095	15,916	38,109	8,122
Information	26	33	25	3,425	5,818	5,819	3,265	9,435	2,402
Finance and insurance	25	46	28	5,047	8,096	5,111	5,197	7,914	4,117
Real estate and rental and leasing	7	8	(²)	562	781	(²)	978	717	(²)
Professional and technical services	34	57	30	5,029	29,541	4,380	5,519	17,268	3,786
Management of companies and enterprises	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	342	(²)	(²)	320	(²)
Administrative and waste services	121	106	99	22,670	21,006	15,306	22,413	20,675	13,105
Educational services	13	12	5	2,390	1,342	453	2,117	1,365	497
Health care and social assistance	94	150	40	11,064	18,934	5,130	9,377	16,749	3,537
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	32	45	17	13,986	21,488	3,930	6,387	5,043	1,294
Accommodation and food services	139	134	30	23,075	32,914	5,509	20,172	30,576	3,893
Other services, except public administration	18	56	6	2,285	7,371	817	2,099	7,210	455
Unclassified	1	-	-	200	-	-	180	-	-

¹ For the third quarter of 2006, data on layoffs were reported by employers in all states and the District of Columbia. Due to budget constraints in the MLS program, beginning with data for the first quarter of 2004, the scope of quarterly extended mass layoffs and plant closings has been redefined to cover only the private nonfarm economy. Quarterly information on layoff events in agriculture and government are no longer being collected. However, the monthly reporting of the MLS program in the release, *Mass Layoffs*, which is based only on

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

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

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 2. Reason for layoff: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, selected quarters, 2005 and 2006

Reason for layoff	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	III 2005 ^r	II 2006 ^r	III 2006 ^p	III 2005 ^r	II 2006 ^r	III 2006 ^p	III 2005 ^r	II 2006 ^r	III 2006 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,136	1,353	836	201,878	295,428	134,816	190,186	263,787	104,458
Automation	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Bankruptcy	16	8	14	5,896	4,306	4,816	4,403	875	1,546
Business ownership change	29	39	27	5,316	12,348	8,683	4,654	8,394	4,130
Contract cancellation	19	17	17	3,309	2,807	3,423	2,803	2,393	2,207
Contract completed	165	275	242	25,931	39,272	28,005	31,310	46,621	26,691
Energy-related	(²)	—	—	(²)	—	—	(²)	—	—
Environment-related	—	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)
Financial difficulty	32	32	40	6,237	6,079	5,637	5,684	5,069	3,720
Import competition	14	16	17	3,757	2,269	3,509	3,495	3,070	3,389
Labor dispute	11	9	4	6,365	2,378	1,230	5,263	1,369	816
Material shortage	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Model changeover	3	—	4	1,655	—	2,568	2,250	—	2,022
Natural disaster	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Non-natural disaster	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	—
Plant or machine repair	3	(²)	(²)	280	(²)	(²)	310	(²)	(²)
Product line discontinued	10	7	7	1,601	2,137	1,466	1,649	870	929
Reorganization within company	104	133	96	20,718	27,542	21,159	20,232	33,442	17,203
Seasonal work	174	510	154	36,992	140,764	24,627	26,965	102,303	16,820
Slack work	117	108	124	16,426	17,003	14,522	20,626	21,410	15,069
Vacation period	9	93	9	662	15,462	833	627	15,363	792
Weather-related	344	(²)	—	49,833	(²)	—	45,475	(²)	—
Other	26	23	29	4,953	2,966	7,948	2,806	2,716	3,315
Not reported	54	64	44	10,786	16,890	5,249	10,715	16,619	5,117

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 3. State and selected claimant characteristics: Extended mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, second and third quarters, 2006

State	Layoff events		Total initial claimants		Percent of total							
	II 2006 ^f	III 2006 ^p	II 2006 ^f	III 2006 ^p	Black		Hispanic origin		Women		Persons age 55 and over	
					II 2006 ^f	III 2006 ^p	II 2006 ^f	III 2006 ^p	II 2006 ^f	III 2006 ^p	II 2006 ^f	III 2006 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,353	836	263,787	104,458	17.6	18.7	13.6	16.7	54.2	42.7	22.2	17.6
Alabama	16	12	2,394	1,648	63.5	46.5	2.7	3.0	80.2	46.5	19.3	18.8
Alaska	10	4	1,548	358	3.3	4.7	16.7	21.8	44.0	31.0	25.1	29.3
Arizona	8	-	959	-	2.7	-	61.4	-	68.1	-	19.4	-
Arkansas	3	(²)	477	(²)	17.8	25.1	2.5	9.5	62.7	42.2	19.3	13.0
California	254	209	46,369	22,949	9.8	9.3	31.2	35.1	47.0	38.5	17.6	14.1
Colorado	9	3	1,255	339	5.5	4.7	25.1	19.8	59.3	59.3	16.3	17.7
Connecticut	25	9	4,397	928	11.7	14.9	9.8	18.8	67.8	47.7	23.0	19.9
Delaware	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	14.0	13.9	1.5	.5	19.5	18.0	15.9	14.3
District of Columbia	(²)	-	(²)	-	68.3	-	6.7	-	68.3	-	20.2	-
Florida	107	103	19,674	12,781	18.4	20.9	31.5	30.7	49.6	46.7	21.5	17.8
Georgia	30	14	6,365	2,097	52.4	63.4	1.6	1.3	55.6	40.9	16.5	13.1
Hawaii	9	(²)	858	(²)	3.5	11.7	21.4	19.5	48.0	23.0	24.4	7.4
Idaho	7	(²)	1,151	(²)	.5	.4	29.2	38.7	65.0	57.2	32.0	26.3
Illinois	91	61	21,050	8,046	24.9	24.8	10.2	12.7	59.9	40.5	20.4	17.2
Indiana	12	12	2,539	1,648	4.5	13.5	5.6	5.6	40.9	33.0	11.2	12.6
Iowa	6	(²)	1,133	(²)	1.2	2.8	.8	1.1	64.8	70.3	28.4	12.7
Kansas	13	4	1,601	478	16.3	15.9	1.9	5.0	65.5	49.2	22.7	15.7
Kentucky	13	13	1,441	1,349	8.5	7.4	.5	.3	59.9	42.3	18.6	15.4
Louisiana	16	10	1,715	2,534	72.5	41.3	1.2	2.9	92.3	29.0	19.9	22.1
Maine	6	(²)	901	(²)	.3	-	-	.7	37.0	8.1	21.9	16.1
Maryland	25	14	2,875	1,544	59.3	58.5	.5	.2	61.5	59.8	24.8	18.1
Massachusetts	28	11	4,781	1,164	12.7	12.5	3.1	5.2	55.9	49.2	23.6	22.5
Michigan	75	41	22,248	4,737	18.3	18.7	3.0	3.4	45.1	38.3	19.5	13.7
Minnesota	24	13	2,834	1,285	8.3	3.9	6.6	1.0	41.8	32.1	21.4	20.9
Mississippi	8	(²)	853	(²)	83.8	28.1	.7	2.7	80.1	58.4	12.4	13.0
Missouri	35	9	4,944	3,183	25.4	20.5	.2	1.3	75.6	31.1	25.3	13.3
Montana	6	(²)	596	(²)	.2	-	1.5	2.0	45.3	4.0	31.9	10.0
Nebraska	6	(²)	631	(²)	10.6	41.4	14.3	2.0	59.0	56.6	24.6	5.1
Nevada	4	(²)	860	(²)	23.4	5.6	12.8	22.2	71.0	29.0	24.7	34.6
New Hampshire	7	(²)	965	(²)	2.3	13.7	1.7	15.3	64.9	57.3	28.4	31.3
New Jersey	75	23	17,313	2,687	19.4	26.9	9.1	12.3	72.4	61.5	34.7	25.1
New Mexico	4	4	449	247	.7	.8	44.5	41.7	39.9	33.6	16.3	15.0
New York	108	73	26,422	8,844	12.7	12.8	8.8	11.5	52.1	51.0	23.7	21.8
North Carolina	14	14	1,704	2,227	42.9	33.6	4.3	8.0	51.1	48.3	26.6	25.1
North Dakota	(²)	-	(²)	-	-	-	-	-	13.6	-	14.8	-
Ohio	56	37	8,563	5,452	19.0	13.1	3.3	2.2	49.7	32.2	16.8	19.4
Oklahoma	-	4	-	614	-	13.2	-	6.5	-	44.1	-	16.9
Oregon	24	6	4,349	715	1.6	2.0	10.7	26.4	69.0	38.9	30.7	17.1
Pennsylvania	85	38	18,734	5,034	9.2	12.7	3.6	2.5	54.6	43.0	31.3	23.7
Rhode Island	7	(²)	1,256	(²)	4.3	1.9	10.4	5.7	78.7	98.1	30.3	34.0
South Carolina	9	15	2,577	1,786	53.1	61.5	.3	.6	53.4	57.8	2.3	2.2
South Dakota	(²)	-	(²)	-	-	-	-	-	79.5	-	47.7	-
Tennessee	7	12	727	1,217	41.8	17.1	.3	-	47.6	39.9	24.9	31.8
Texas	29	15	6,220	2,102	19.4	12.1	44.9	44.1	48.5	48.6	14.5	17.2
Utah	9	-	1,078	-	2.1	-	7.8	-	63.3	-	12.9	-
Vermont	7	(²)	1,128	(²)	.7	-	.4	-	42.5	54.2	17.3	20.5
Virginia	10	11	3,781	979	44.0	34.8	1.9	1.2	56.3	62.8	24.3	24.6
Washington	21	6	3,258	481	6.2	4.0	11.0	42.0	44.4	49.9	21.2	17.5
West Virginia	5	4	600	281	.5	-	-	-	24.0	52.7	26.3	10.0
Wisconsin	24	14	6,069	1,598	11.4	3.2	4.2	2.8	52.5	45.2	29.2	20.1
Wyoming	(²)	-	(²)	-	-	-	-	-	31.7	-	2.4	-
Puerto Rico	8	16	3,469	3,381	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	57.0	64.6	14.3	9.0

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

³ Data are not available.

^f = revised.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 4. Census region and division: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, selected quarters, 2005 and 2006

Census region and division	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	III 2005 ^r	II 2006 ^r	III 2006 ^p	III 2005 ^r	II 2006 ^r	III 2006 ^p	III 2005 ^r	II 2006 ^r	III 2006 ^p
United States ¹	1,136	1,353	836	201,878	295,428	134,816	190,186	263,787	104,458
Northeast	228	348	159	31,413	68,917	22,559	37,866	75,897	19,073
New England	35	80	25	4,447	16,486	5,134	4,730	13,428	2,508
Middle Atlantic	193	268	134	26,966	52,431	17,425	33,136	62,469	16,565
South	567	295	245	93,901	57,765	45,206	86,573	53,216	32,464
South Atlantic	137	203	176	30,134	42,813	30,977	27,641	39,389	22,445
East South Central	75	44	38	16,091	7,120	6,630	13,561	5,415	4,399
West South Central	355	48	31	47,676	7,832	7,599	45,371	8,412	5,620
Midwest	213	344	193	46,876	77,138	32,154	45,824	71,862	27,095
East North Central	172	258	165	36,626	61,283	27,912	37,319	60,469	21,481
West North Central	41	86	28	10,250	15,855	4,242	8,505	11,393	5,614
West	128	366	239	29,688	91,608	34,897	19,923	62,812	25,826
Mountain	20	48	12	8,191	21,633	1,135	3,546	6,430	1,041
Pacific	108	318	227	21,497	69,975	33,762	16,377	56,382	24,785

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: The States (including the District of Columbia) that comprise the census divisions are: New England: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; Middle Atlantic: New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; South Atlantic: Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and

West Virginia; East South Central: Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee; West South Central: Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; East North Central: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin; West North Central: Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; Mountain: Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; and Pacific: Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington.

Table 5. State distribution: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, selected quarters, 2005 and 2006

State	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	III 2005 ^r	II 2006 ^r	III 2006 ^p	III 2005 ^r	II 2006 ^r	III 2006 ^p	III 2005 ^r	II 2006 ^r	III 2006 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,136	1,353	836	201,878	295,428	134,816	190,186	263,787	104,458
Alabama	3	16	12	444	2,780	2,143	384	2,394	1,648
Alaska	3	10	4	670	4,130	2,015	756	1,548	358
Arizona	3	8	—	1,406	1,764	—	787	959	—
Arkansas	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	472	(²)	(²)	477	(²)
California	87	254	209	16,921	56,377	29,692	13,199	46,369	22,949
Colorado	5	9	3	4,691	12,591	451	705	1,255	339
Connecticut	9	25	9	1,386	6,984	3,078	1,181	4,397	928
Delaware	—	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)
District of Columbia	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	—
Florida	78	107	103	18,156	25,770	21,002	14,659	19,674	12,781
Georgia	13	30	14	1,002	4,305	2,201	2,224	6,365	2,097
Hawaii	3	9	(²)	336	1,080	(²)	359	858	(²)
Idaho	7	7	(²)	1,185	1,120	(²)	1,143	1,151	(²)
Illinois	75	91	61	16,862	23,798	13,052	15,347	21,050	8,046
Indiana	10	12	12	2,614	3,000	1,908	3,669	2,539	1,648
Iowa	3	6	(²)	1,510	1,440	(²)	1,713	1,133	(²)
Kansas	5	13	4	548	2,213	571	500	1,601	478
Kentucky	15	13	13	2,613	1,537	1,107	1,616	1,441	1,349
Louisiana	331	16	10	44,614	2,563	3,371	41,600	1,715	2,534
Maine	3	6	(²)	207	1,645	(²)	315	901	(²)
Maryland	(²)	25	14	(²)	2,973	1,655	(²)	2,875	1,544
Massachusetts	19	28	11	2,461	4,505	1,633	2,893	4,781	1,164
Michigan	38	75	41	7,530	15,976	5,126	8,416	22,248	4,737
Minnesota	19	24	13	5,571	2,825	1,553	4,752	2,834	1,285
Mississippi	45	8	(²)	9,692	1,680	(²)	8,943	853	(²)
Missouri	12	35	9	2,301	7,597	1,078	1,419	4,944	3,183
Montana	(²)	6	(²)	(²)	596	(²)	(²)	596	(²)
Nebraska	(²)	6	(²)	(²)	1,530	(²)	(²)	631	(²)
Nevada	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	924	(²)	(²)	860	(²)
New Hampshire	3	7	(²)	333	958	(²)	281	965	(²)
New Jersey	34	75	23	6,195	20,549	4,814	5,174	17,313	2,687
New Mexico	(²)	4	4	(²)	439	247	(²)	449	247
New York	94	108	73	14,146	18,799	8,311	15,771	26,422	8,844
North Carolina	20	14	14	6,460	1,350	1,812	6,907	1,704	2,227
North Dakota	—	(²)	—	—	(²)	—	—	(²)	—
Ohio	38	56	37	7,018	12,354	6,435	7,238	8,563	5,452
Oklahoma	(²)	—	4	(²)	—	723	(²)	—	614
Oregon	6	24	6	1,653	5,042	1,276	994	4,349	715
Pennsylvania	65	85	38	6,625	13,083	4,300	12,191	18,734	5,034
Rhode Island	(²)	7	(²)	(²)	1,266	(²)	(²)	1,256	(²)
South Carolina	10	9	15	1,408	2,444	1,815	1,779	2,577	1,786
South Dakota	—	(²)	—	—	(²)	—	—	(²)	—
Tennessee	12	7	12	3,342	1,123	3,002	2,618	727	1,217
Texas	21	29	15	2,581	4,797	3,135	3,321	6,220	2,102
Utah	(²)	9	—	(²)	3,249	—	(²)	1,078	—
Vermont	—	7	(²)	—	1,128	(²)	—	1,128	(²)
Virginia	10	10	11	1,300	3,417	1,738	1,308	3,781	979
Washington	9	21	6	1,917	3,346	497	1,069	3,258	481
West Virginia	3	5	4	1,067	741	682	435	600	281
Wisconsin	11	24	14	2,602	6,155	1,391	2,649	6,069	1,598
Wyoming	—	(²)	—	—	(²)	—	—	(²)	—
Puerto Rico	6	8	16	480	1,914	2,368	2,105	3,469	3,381

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 6. Information technology-producing industries: Extended mass layoff events and separations, private nonfarm sector, 1999-2006

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
1999										
First quarter	1,262	230,711	35	4,363	10	1,796	10	1,600	6	1,002
Second quarter	1,194	246,251	28	3,891	7	1,731	8	1,097	(⁶)	(⁶)
Third quarter	898	184,429	22	11,546	7	1,141	5	840	(⁶)	(⁶)
Fourth quarter	1,202	240,060	18	2,757	5	526	4	807	6	1,430
Total	4,556	901,451	103	22,557	29	5,194	27	4,344	18	3,930
2000										
First quarter	1,081	202,500	22	5,195	14	2,717	9	1,402	4	771
Second quarter	1,055	205,861	18	8,862	22	9,114	7	805	7	977
Third quarter	817	174,628	10	1,678	12	1,422	4	1,465	6	1,280
Fourth quarter	1,638	332,973	16	3,070	22	3,521	5	946	7	1,020
Total	4,591	915,962	66	18,805	70	16,774	25	4,618	24	4,048
2001										
First quarter	1,546	304,171	91	20,991	44	7,963	22	4,441	24	5,312
Second quarter	1,828	430,499	161	38,986	87	12,943	36	12,109	28	6,386
Third quarter	1,629	330,391	142	24,813	55	6,820	39	8,200	36	7,134
Fourth quarter	2,372	459,771	109	17,797	56	8,290	43	10,124	48	11,252
Total	7,375	1,524,832	503	102,587	242	36,016	140	34,874	136	30,084
2002										
First quarter	1,611	299,266	84	18,574	39	4,442	32	8,192	42	6,664
Second quarter	1,624	344,606	69	11,764	49	5,454	27	4,870	53	8,538
Third quarter	1,186	255,152	76	15,017	42	5,415	34	6,529	42	7,945
Fourth quarter	1,916	373,307	74	14,298	32	7,071	19	3,645	39	8,987
Total	6,337	1,272,331	303	59,653	162	22,382	112	23,236	176	32,134
2003										
First quarter	1,502	286,947	71	11,900	33	5,689	23	4,402	41	6,591
Second quarter	1,799	368,273	54	9,221	27	4,124	21	3,098	29	5,891
Third quarter	1,190	236,333	46	6,488	26	4,433	9	1,289	15	2,604
Fourth quarter	1,690	325,333	25	5,080	14	1,984	9	1,619	28	6,635
Total	6,181	1,216,886	196	32,689	100	16,230	62	10,408	113	21,721
2004										
First quarter	1,339	276,503	27	3,222	16	2,992	8	894	23	4,197
Second quarter	1,358	278,831	18	2,959	21	3,576	-	-	22	5,295
Third quarter	886	164,608	13	2,288	15	1,617	4	430	13	4,317
Fourth quarter	1,427	273,967	18	3,055	10	1,547	4	563	23	3,457
Total	5,010	993,909	76	11,524	62	9,732	16	1,887	81	17,266
2005										
First quarter	1,142	186,506	13	1,526	13	2,679	4	439	17	3,569
Second quarter	1,203	246,099	20	2,973	17	2,106	4	842	11	1,904
Third quarter	1,136	201,878	23	3,307	12	1,742	(⁶)	(⁶)	11	1,127
Fourth quarter	1,400	250,178	19	4,122	7	1,331	(⁶)	(⁶)	8	1,125
Total	4,881	884,661	75	11,928	49	7,858	13	3,000	47	7,725
2006										
First quarter	963	¹ 183,073	12	1,159	6	744	4	911	7	833
Second quarter	¹ 1,353	² 295,428	¹ 10	¹ 3,294	⁹	¹ 1,723	8	988	7	¹ 1,252
Third quarter ^p	836	134,816	13	3,035	6	452	(⁶)	(⁶)	10	1,703

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

Table 7. Industry distribution: Extended mass layoff events and separations associated with the movement of work, selected quarters, 2005 and 2006

Industry	Layoff events			Separations		
	III 2005	II 2006 ^f	III 2006 ^p	III 2005	II 2006 ^f	III 2006 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	68	72	52	15,578	16,610	11,873
Mining	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-
Utilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	43	47	33	7,627	10,976	6,686
Food	5	7	3	929	1,905	421
Beverage and tobacco products	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)
Textile mills	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Textile product mills	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-
Apparel	3	(²)	5	370	(²)	1,205
Leather and allied products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wood products	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)
Paper	4	8	-	695	1,057	-
Printing and related support activities	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)
Petroleum and coal products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals	3	(²)	(²)	563	(²)	(²)
Plastics and rubber products	(²)	3	-	(²)	901	-
Nonmetallic mineral products	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-
Primary metals	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-
Fabricated metal products	7	(²)	(²)	749	(²)	(²)
Machinery	3	5	3	624	1,184	662
Computer and electronic products	6	3	(²)	1,169	502	(²)
Electrical equipment and appliances	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	356	(²)
Transportation equipment	7	8	6	1,665	3,453	1,365
Furniture and related products	-	-	3	-	-	828
Miscellaneous manufacturing	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)
Wholesale trade	5	3	6	744	470	1,984
Retail trade	4	4	(²)	1,078	1,326	(²)
Transportation and warehousing	4	-	3	4,489	-	1,616
Information	(²)	5	(²)	(²)	710	(²)
Finance and insurance	6	6	(²)	695	2,130	(²)
Real estate and rental and leasing	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-
Professional and technical services	(²)	3	-	(²)	286	-
Management of companies and enterprises	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)
Administrative and waste services	(²)	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	789
Educational services	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health care and social assistance	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)
Accommodation and food services	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other services, except public administration	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

^f = revised.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 8. Reason for layoff: Extended mass layoff events and separations associated with the movement of work, selected quarters, 2005 and 2006

Reason for layoff	Layoff events			Separations		
	III 2005	II 2006 ^r	III 2006 ^p	III 2005	II 2006 ^r	III 2006 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	68	72	52	15,578	16,610	11,873
Automation	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)
Bankruptcy	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Business ownership change	(²)	8	(²)	(²)	1,281	(²)
Contract cancellation	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Contract completed	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-
Energy-related	-	-	-	-	-	-
Environment-related	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial difficulty	6	6	5	791	834	913
Import competition	6	3	5	1,264	885	998
Labor dispute	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-
Material shortage	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-
Model changeover	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural disaster	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-natural disaster	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-
Plant or machine repair	-	-	-	-	-	-
Product line discontinued	5	(²)	(²)	481	(²)	(²)
Reorganization within company	39	44	25	7,714	10,687	6,645
Seasonal work	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Slack work	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)
Vacation period	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Weather-related	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	(²)	3	5	(²)	380	426
Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

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

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 9. Census region and division: Extended mass layoff events and separations associated with the movement of work, selected quarters, 2005 and 2006

Census region and division	Layoff events			Separations		
	III 2005	II 2006 ^r	III 2006 ^p	III 2005	II 2006 ^r	III 2006 ^p
United States ¹	68	72	52	15,578	16,610	11,873
Northeast	10	10	11	1,651	1,527	2,313
New England	5	(²)	4	653	(²)	1,156
Middle Atlantic	5	(²)	7	998	(²)	1,157
South	22	19	23	4,042	4,585	4,953
South Atlantic	(²)	11	15	(²)	3,457	2,920
East South Central	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
West South Central	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Midwest	17	24	12	7,347	5,823	2,910
East North Central	14	16	9	3,551	2,358	2,593
West North Central	3	8	3	3,796	3,465	317
West	19	19	6	2,538	4,675	1,697
Mountain	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Pacific	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: The States (including the District of Columbia) that comprise the census divisions are: New England: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; Middle Atlantic: New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; South Atlantic: Delaware,

District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia; East South Central: Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee; West South Central: Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; East North Central: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin; West North Central: Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; Mountain: Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; and Pacific: Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington.

Table 10. Extended mass layoff events and separations, selected measures, selected quarters, 2005 and 2006

Action	Layoff events			Separations		
	III 2005	II 2006 ^r	III 2006 ^p	III 2005	II 2006 ^r	III 2006 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,136	1,353	836	201,878	295,428	134,816
Total, excluding seasonal and vacation events ²	953	750	673	164,224	139,202	109,356
Total, movement of work ³	68	72	52	15,578	16,610	11,873
Movement of work actions	83	103	66	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
With separations reported	62	66	44	8,035	9,674	6,026
With separations unknown	21	37	22	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

³ Movement of work can involve more than one action.

⁴ Data are not available.

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

Table 11. Movement of work actions by type of separation where number of separations is known by employers, selected quarters, 2005 and 2006

Activities	Actions ¹			Separations		
	III 2005	II 2006 ^r	III 2006 ^p	III 2005	II 2006 ^r	III 2006 ^p
With separations reported ²	62	66	44	8,035	9,674	6,026
By location						
Out-of-country relocations	20	23	10	2,702	3,033	1,842
Within company	15	21	7	2,137	2,912	801
Different company	5	2	3	565	121	1,041
Domestic relocations	42	43	34	5,333	6,641	4,184
Within company	32	35	28	3,075	5,823	3,455
Different company	10	8	6	2,258	818	729
Unable to assign place of relocation	-	-	-	-	-	-
By company						
Within company	47	56	35	5,212	8,735	4,256
Domestic	32	35	28	3,075	5,823	3,455
Out of country	15	21	7	2,137	2,912	801
Unable to assign	-	-	-	-	-	-
Different company	15	10	9	2,823	939	1,770
Domestic	10	8	6	2,258	818	729
Out of country	5	2	3	565	121	1,041
Unable to assign	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

² See footnote 1, table 1.

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.