

News

United States
Department
of Labor



Bureau of Labor Statistics

Washington, D.C. 20212

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For release: 10:00 A.M. EDT
Thursday, May 11, 2006

EXTENDED MASS LAYOFFS IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 2006

In the first quarter of 2006, employers took 892 mass layoff actions in the private nonfarm sector that resulted in the separation of 161,686 workers from their jobs for at least 31 days, according to preliminary figures released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Both the total number of layoff events and the number of separations were sharply lower than during January-March 2005, with both events and separations at their lowest levels for any first quarter since data collection began in 1995. (See table A.) The over-the-year declines were most notable in administrative and support services, nonstore retailers, and food manufacturing. 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 non-seasonal layoff events and worker separations. (See table B.) Among employers who anticipated recalling laid-off workers, 38 percent expected to extend the offer to all laid-off workers, a smaller proportion than a year ago.

The completion of seasonal work accounted for 25 percent of all events and resulted in 37,772 separations during January-March 2006—the lowest level of private nonfarm seasonal separations for any first quarter. Layoffs due to internal company restructuring (bankruptcy, business ownership change, financial difficulty, and reorganization) represented 22 percent of events and resulted in 47,412 separations, 29 percent of total separations. This was the highest share of separations from internal company restructuring since the first quarter of 2003. Permanent closure of worksites occurred in 17 percent of all events and affected 35,644 workers, higher than a year ago.

In the first quarter of 2006, the national unemployment rate was 5.0 percent, not seasonally adjusted; a year earlier it was 5.6 percent. Private nonfarm payroll employment, not seasonally adjusted, increased by 1.9 million, or 1.7 percent from January-March 2005 to January-March 2006.

Industry Distribution of Extended Layoffs

Extended mass layoff separations occurred in 318 of the 1,105 detailed industries for which data are available for the first quarter of 2006. This is the fewest number of industries to have at least one extended mass layoff event in a first quarter since data collection began in 1995.

Manufacturing industries accounted for 32 percent of private nonfarm layoff events and 35 percent of separations during January-March 2006. (See table 1.) The 55,977 worker separations in manufacturing were higher than in the first quarter of 2005. In the first quarter of 2006, separations in this sector were highest in transportation equipment manufacturing (17,780), followed by food manufacturing (8,356).

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 ^r	1,142	186,506	185,486
April-June ^r	1,203	245,878	212,452
July-September ^r	1,136	201,878	190,119
October-December ^r ...	1,400	250,094	244,943
2006			
January-March ^p	892	161,686	129,607

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

Retail trade accounted for 12 percent of private nonfarm layoff events and 20 percent of separations, primarily in general merchandise stores. The construction sector had 21 percent of events and 13 percent of separations, mostly among specialty trade contractors and in heavy and civil engineering construction. Layoffs in the administrative and waste services sector comprised 11 percent of events and separations, mostly in temporary help services and in professional employer organizations. Cutbacks in transportation and warehousing accounted for 5 percent of events and separations, and were concentrated in air transportation and in couriers and messengers.

Information technology-producing industries (communication equipment, communications services, computer hardware, and software and computer services) accounted for 3 percent of layoff events and 2 percent of worker separations in the first quarter of 2006. In the first quarter of 2005, these industries accounted for 4 percent of both layoff events and separations. Layoffs in the information technology-producing industries in the first quarter of 2006 were most numerous in computer hardware, with 1,048 separations, followed by communications equipment. (See table 6.)

Reasons for Extended Layoff

Layoffs due to the completion of seasonal work accounted for 25 percent of the extended layoff events and resulted in 37,772 separations in first quarter 2006. (See table 2.) Seasonal layoffs were most numer-

Table B. Extended mass layoff events and separations, selected measures, first quarter 2006^p

Action	Layoff events	Separations
Total private nonfarm	892	161,686
Total, excluding seasonal and vacation events ¹	668	123,804
Total events with movement of work ²	52	10,206
Movement-of-work actions	79	(³)
With separations reported ..	50	6,980
With separations unknown .	29	(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.

ous among workers in general merchandise stores (department stores, except discount) and in food manufacturing (fruit and vegetable canning).

Internal company restructuring (due to bankruptcy, business ownership change, financial difficulty, and reorganization) accounted for 22 percent of layoff events and resulted in 47,412 separations. These layoffs were mostly among workers in general merchandise stores, transportation equipment manufacturing, air transportation, and in administrative and support services. Reorganization within the company accounted for 12 percent of events and resulted in 27,706 separations during the first quarter. These layoffs were primarily in general merchandise stores, followed by transportation equipment manufacturing.

Movement of Work

Between January and March of 2006, 52 extended mass layoff events involved the movement of work, 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 10,206 workers, about 8 percent of all separations resulting from nonseasonal/nonvacation mass layoff events. A year earlier, 71 layoff events and 13,980 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 7,613 workers. In comparison, for the 892 total layoff events reported for the first quarter of 2006, only 17 percent involved the permanent closure of worksites.

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

Action	Layoff events ¹	Separations
With separations reported	50	6,980
By location		
Out of country.....	22	2,682
Within company.....	17	2,408
Different company	5	274
Domestic relocations	28	4,298
Within company.....	23	3,773
Different company	5	525
By company		
Within company	40	6,181
Domestic	23	3,773
Out of country	17	2,408
Different company	10	799
Domestic	5	525
Out of country	5	274

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

^P = preliminary.

Of the layoffs involving the movement of work, 73 percent of the events and 72 percent of the laid-off workers were from manufacturing industries during the first quarter of 2006. (See table 7.) Among all private nonfarm extended layoffs, manufacturing accounted for 32 percent of the events and 35 percent of separations.

Internal company restructuring (bankruptcy, business ownership change, financial difficulty, and reorganization) accounted for 71 percent of layoff events associated with work relocation and resulted in 7,617 separations during the first quarter. (See table 8.) Most of these were due to reorganization within the company. Twenty-two percent of the layoff events in the total private nonfarm economy were because of internal company restructuring.

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

Nature of the recall	Percentage of events				
	I 2005	II 2005	III 2005	IV 2005 ^r	I 2006 ^p
Anticipate a recall	51.5	61.8	39.5	68.9	43.0
Timeframe					
Within 6 months	85.5	89.4	78.8	90.0	83.6
Within 3 months	53.4	59.5	57.9	37.1	56.5
Size					
At least half	92.5	92.9	80.2	92.6	87.8
All workers	43.2	51.1	43.2	50.5	38.3

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

Among the regions, the South and the Northeast accounted for the largest proportions of workers in extended mass layoffs associated with the movement of work, 39 and 28 percent, respectively. The Midwest had 23 percent of such layoffs and the West had 11 percent.

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. As shown in table B, the 52 extended layoff events with movement of work for the first quarter of 2006 involved 79 identifiable relocations of work. An identifiable relocation of work occurs when the employer provides sufficient information on the new location of work and/or the number of workers affected by the movement. Of the 79 relocations, employers were able to provide information on the specific separations (6,980 workers) associated with the movement of work component of the layoff in 50 actions, or 63 percent of the 79 actions for the first quarter of 2006. Thus, a range of 6,980 (separations in movement of work actions where the employer was able to provide specific detail) to 10,206 (total separations in all layoff events that included movement of work) was established for separations due to the movement of work in the first quarter. (See table 10.)

In the 50 actions where employers were able to provide more complete separations information, 80 percent of relocations (40 out of 50) occurred among establishments within the same company. (See table C.) In 56 percent of these relocations, the work activities were reassigned to places elsewhere in the U.S.

Forty-four percent of the movement-of-work relocations involved out-of-country moves (22 out of 50). The separation of 2,682 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 4,298 workers. (See table 11.)

Table E. Distribution of extended layoff events by size of layoff, January-March 2006^p

Size	Layoff events		Separations	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	892	100.0	161,686	100.0
50-99.....	414	46.4	29,189	18.1
100-149.....	200	22.4	23,787	14.7
150-199.....	86	9.6	14,335	8.9
200-299.....	83	9.3	19,191	11.9
300-499.....	63	7.1	22,974	14.2
500-999.....	28	3.1	18,492	11.4
1,000 or more....	18	2.0	33,718	20.9

^p = preliminary.

Recall Expectations

Forty-three percent of employers reporting an extended layoff in the first quarter of 2006 indicated they anticipated some type of recall. This compares with 51 percent of the employers anticipating a recall a year earlier. (See table D.) Most employers not expecting a recall during the first quarter were from administrative and support services and specialty trade contractors.

Among establishments expecting a recall, most employers expected to recall over one-half of the separated employees and to do so within 6 months. Thirty-eight 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 79 percent of the employers expected a recall), employers expected to recall laid-off workers in 31 percent of the events. A year earlier 33 percent of employers expected a recall in nonseasonal and nonvacation events. In layoff events due to internal company restructuring, employers anticipated a recall in only 7 percent of the events.

Size of Extended Layoff

Layoff events during the first quarter continued to be concentrated at the lower end of the extended layoff-size spectrum, with 69 percent involving fewer than 150 workers. These events, however, accounted for only 33 percent of all separations. (See table E.) Separations involving 500 or more workers, while comprising 5 percent of the events, accounted for 32 percent of all separations, up significantly from 25 percent during the January-March 2005 period. The average size of layoffs (as measured by separations per layoff event) differed widely by industry, ranging from a low of 71 separations in textile product mills to a high of 494 in transportation equipment manufacturing.

Initial Claimant Characteristics

A total of 129,607 initial claimants for unemployment insurance were associated with extended mass layoffs in the first quarter of 2006. Of these claimants, 15 percent were black, 12 percent were Hispanic, 38 percent were women, 33 percent were 30 to 44 years of age, and 18 percent were 55 years of age or

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

Metropolitan area	Events		Separations	
	I 2005	I 2006 ^p	I 2005	I 2006 ^p
Total, nonmetropolitan areas	137	115	23,451	15,867
Total, 367 metropolitan areas	650	526	92,443	86,755
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Mich.	35	31	3,609	8,078
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill.-Ind.-Wis.	52	37	9,251	7,565
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, N.Y.-N.J.-Pa.	86	57	12,649	6,244
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif.	34	49	4,275	5,535
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, Calif.	13	24	3,086	3,720
Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, Conn.	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Cincinnati-Middletown, Ohio-Ky.-Ind.	10	6	994	3,141
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, Va.-N.C.	5	3	965	2,511
Lansing-East Lansing, Mich.	(¹)	3	(¹)	2,135
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, Fla. ..	12	7	1,774	1,693

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

^p = preliminary.

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

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, 35 percent were age 30 to 44, and 17 percent were 55 years of age or older.

Geographic Distribution

In the first quarter, the number of separations due to extended mass layoff events was highest in the Midwest (60,180), followed by the West (41,103), the South (33,214), and the Northeast (27,189). (See table 4.) Extended mass layoffs in the Midwest were mainly in transportation equipment manufacturing and in general merchandise stores.

All four regions reported over-the-year decreases in separations, with the largest decrease occurring in the Northeast (-11,165), followed by the Midwest (-5,828), the South (-5,049), and the West (-2,778). Seven of the nine geographic divisions reported over-the-year declines in laid-off workers, with the largest declines occurring in the Middle Atlantic (-14,969) and South Atlantic (-7,325) divisions. The New England division reported the largest increase in separations (+3,804), followed by the East South Central division (+3,461).

Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, the largest number of worker separations occurred in California (31,072), followed by Michigan (18,392), Illinois (17,245), and Ohio (13,471). These four states

accounted for 42 percent of total layoff events and 50 percent of separations during the first quarter of 2006. They were followed by New York (8,336), Florida (7,850), Pennsylvania (6,436), and Connecticut (5,276). (See table 5.) Even after excluding the substantial impact of seasonal work, California still reported the most laid-off workers (23,180), largely due to layoffs in specialty trade contractors.

Over the year, New York reported the greatest decrease in workers laid off for all reasons during the first quarter (-11,945), followed by Wisconsin (-9,133) and Oregon (-6,801). The largest increases occurred in Michigan (+8,842), California (+7,454), and Connecticut (+4,178).

Fifty-nine percent of events and 54 percent of separations (86,755) occurred in metropolitan areas in the first quarter of 2006, compared with 57 percent of events and 50 percent of separations (92,443) during the first quarter of 2005. Among the 367 metropolitan areas, Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Mich., reported the highest number of separations, 8,078, in the first quarter of 2006. Next was Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill.-Ind.-Wis., with 7,565 separations, and New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, N.Y.-N.J.-Pa., with 6,244 separations. (See table F.) Employers located in nonmetropolitan areas separated 15,867 workers in mass layoffs, down from 23,451 workers in the first quarter of 2005.

Technical Note

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

Movement of work concepts and questions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reliability of the data

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

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

2006, outright refusal to participate in the employer interview accounted for 4.3 percent of all private nonfarm events. Although included in the total number of instances involving the movement of work, for the first quarter, employers in 29 relocations were unable to provide the number of separations specifically associated with the movement of work, 9 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		
	I 2005 ^f	IV 2005 ^f	I 2006 ^p	I 2005 ^f	IV 2005 ^f	I 2006 ^p	I 2005 ^f	IV 2005 ^f	I 2006 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,142	1,400	892	186,506	250,094	161,686	185,486	244,943	129,607
Mining	12	28	(²)	1,138	3,456	(²)	1,108	3,361	(²)
Utilities	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Construction	275	485	186	29,735	66,909	20,499	32,649	70,035	18,205
Manufacturing	334	397	283	50,832	71,702	55,977	56,012	81,546	51,794
Food	72	91	50	12,960	18,041	8,356	14,686	18,640	6,797
Beverage and tobacco products	6	5	9	1,221	824	1,500	1,078	685	1,304
Textile mills	8	15	7	1,531	1,658	566	1,391	3,078	660
Textile product mills	11	(²)	4	1,619	(²)	285	2,002	(²)	447
Apparel	11	10	15	1,610	2,296	1,845	1,409	1,272	1,784
Leather and allied products	3	(²)	(²)	313	(²)	(²)	273	(²)	(²)
Wood products	17	15	12	2,037	1,992	1,255	2,348	2,337	1,530
Paper	7	8	6	710	1,143	719	935	892	437
Printing and related support activities	13	8	10	1,307	1,112	1,252	1,684	1,427	973
Petroleum and coal products	3	16	(²)	228	2,285	(²)	255	2,647	(²)
Chemicals	8	11	7	1,475	1,723	757	1,022	1,635	559
Plastics and rubber products	19	26	17	2,756	3,044	2,061	2,618	3,577	1,406
Nonmetallic mineral products	24	37	14	3,088	6,469	1,393	2,319	7,170	1,537
Primary metals	8	10	11	1,013	2,292	4,769	1,111	1,285	3,581
Fabricated metal products	20	14	14	2,778	1,928	1,595	3,248	2,020	1,521
Machinery	17	10	18	2,157	1,746	2,988	3,362	1,598	1,465
Computer and electronic products	14	20	17	1,892	4,401	2,430	2,500	3,465	2,866
Electrical equipment and appliances	13	5	12	1,280	2,020	3,487	2,127	1,739	3,578
Transportation equipment	41	64	36	7,643	14,309	17,780	9,328	23,074	18,740
Furniture and related products	13	17	11	2,074	2,302	1,551	1,777	2,422	1,580
Miscellaneous manufacturing	6	10	9	1,140	1,298	892	539	1,313	659
Wholesale trade	26	21	9	2,357	2,699	1,737	2,745	3,608	716
Retail trade	114	68	105	28,226	20,852	32,843	24,747	17,702	18,978
Transportation and warehousing	49	32	41	12,203	6,382	8,026	8,479	5,594	5,907
Information	36	20	23	8,899	4,023	3,442	8,573	3,932	4,019
Finance and insurance	43	15	25	6,463	2,340	3,339	6,652	2,502	3,081
Real estate and rental and leasing	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Professional and technical services	25	33	26	4,233	5,285	3,288	3,658	6,515	3,035
Management of companies and enterprises	(²)	4	4	(²)	714	480	(²)	770	451
Administrative and waste services	123	154	95	25,322	27,495	17,313	24,933	27,138	13,111
Educational services	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Health care and social assistance	24	22	20	3,952	5,031	2,464	2,672	3,276	1,744
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	24	45	22	3,796	13,800	3,372	2,342	6,330	2,073
Accommodation and food services	42	59	39	7,127	14,294	6,755	8,273	9,730	5,168
Other services, except public administration	5	10	4	843	1,728	766	928	1,448	483
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ For the first quarter of 2006, data on layoffs were reported by employers in all states and the District of Columbia.

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

^f = revised.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

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

Reason for layoff	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	I 2005 ^r	IV 2005 ^r	I 2006 ^p	I 2005 ^r	IV 2005 ^r	I 2006 ^p	I 2005 ^r	IV 2005 ^r	I 2006 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,142	1,400	892	186,506	250,094	161,686	185,486	244,943	129,607
Automation	—	—	3	—	—	552	—	—	465
Bankruptcy	29	26	17	5,976	5,150	3,797	4,115	4,331	2,329
Business ownership change	42	16	27	9,817	2,475	7,564	6,396	2,410	4,167
Contract cancellation	17	17	15	3,247	2,639	2,098	3,094	1,951	1,980
Contract completed	162	158	208	29,197	28,048	27,465	34,093	31,701	24,725
Energy-related	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	—
Environment-related	—	(²)	—	—	(²)	—	—	(²)	—
Financial difficulty	35	32	42	5,915	7,508	8,345	4,704	6,702	6,498
Import competition	13	19	8	2,186	3,587	953	1,657	3,801	973
Labor dispute	8	3	3	1,650	309	6,470	1,169	401	3,909
Material shortage	3	(²)	—	497	(²)	—	433	(²)	—
Model changeover	—	3	(²)	—	767	(²)	—	491	(²)
Natural disaster	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	—	(²)
Non-natural disaster	(²)	—	—	(²)	—	—	(²)	—	—
Plant or machine repair	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	269	(²)	(²)	691	(²)
Product line discontinued	8	14	11	874	2,366	1,728	1,015	1,923	1,963
Reorganization within company	133	101	110	23,797	18,044	27,706	23,569	20,946	19,226
Seasonal work	372	778	223	57,120	137,885	37,772	51,497	122,832	28,815
Slack work	186	136	115	20,686	18,913	20,119	29,636	28,320	20,302
Vacation period	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	475	(²)	(²)	337	(²)
Weather-related	29	24	35	3,417	7,705	3,567	2,576	4,033	3,014
Other	27	19	19	5,085	2,749	2,772	4,941	3,129	1,788
Not reported	72	44	49	15,865	10,235	9,953	15,535	10,235	8,860

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, fourth quarter, 2005 and first quarter, 2006

State	Layoff events		Total initial claimants		Percent of total							
	IV 2005 ^r	I 2006 ^p	IV 2005 ^r	I 2006 ^p	Black		Hispanic origin		Women		Persons age 55 and over	
					IV 2005 ^r	I 2006 ^p	IV 2005 ^r	I 2006 ^p	IV 2005 ^r	I 2006 ^p	IV 2005 ^r	I 2006 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,400	892	244,943	129,607	12.2	15.2	14.1	12.3	31.9	38.0	16.5	17.9
Alabama	7	7	1,227	946	34.0	46.5	2.0	2.2	31.9	44.1	21.5	16.8
Alaska	8	(²)	1,413	(²)	3.9	1.3	22.7	2.6	26.0	35.5	12.9	10.5
Arizona	3	3	411	420	1.9	4.0	11.2	24.8	26.3	37.9	20.7	16.4
Arkansas	(²)	—	(²)	—	27.7	—	19.1	—	53.9	—	11.6	—
California	77	184	15,045	21,706	6.6	8.5	46.0	34.0	54.1	38.5	17.8	15.1
Colorado	18	8	2,595	891	2.1	7.1	39.5	24.7	19.3	54.8	17.7	19.1
Connecticut	8	9	1,531	2,093	11.4	12.7	8.6	11.7	32.1	29.4	18.5	22.5
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	(²)	—	(²)	—	41.2	—	13.4	—	65.5	—	25.2	—
Florida	83	50	14,402	6,165	14.7	16.7	31.2	32.7	46.2	45.2	18.5	22.7
Georgia	15	17	2,164	2,288	64.0	56.5	.6	.8	58.7	42.9	15.0	16.2
Hawaii	3	4	350	387	.9	—	22.3	22.7	8.0	23.5	9.1	13.7
Idaho	18	4	2,616	261	.1	.8	21.8	14.9	39.0	36.4	18.5	22.6
Illinois	164	76	27,660	10,337	17.4	22.8	20.6	12.6	26.9	40.7	12.4	16.4
Indiana	44	25	7,709	3,652	8.8	12.7	4.0	5.5	20.2	25.9	11.8	15.1
Iowa	37	(²)	6,581	(²)	2.1	1.3	4.3	7.3	21.8	54.3	17.0	25.2
Kansas	4	3	686	418	4.1	9.3	8.2	2.2	12.5	40.4	16.9	25.6
Kentucky	24	25	2,700	2,685	8.7	8.4	.1	.3	30.1	44.8	16.6	16.9
Louisiana	19	12	3,327	1,343	63.4	63.0	4.0	2.7	63.7	54.4	4.6	3.7
Maine	5	3	1,092	583	1.3	2.9	.2	.3	29.7	53.5	20.4	21.6
Maryland	(²)	5	(²)	544	7.7	52.2	—	—	6.2	47.2	10.8	17.6
Massachusetts	16	17	3,034	1,647	5.5	9.2	6.2	.8	32.8	40.5	25.1	16.2
Michigan	108	71	23,930	21,226	14.1	14.6	6.4	2.5	26.7	32.2	13.2	20.6
Minnesota	84	23	12,290	2,303	2.2	6.9	11.3	3.3	18.8	27.6	16.2	16.3
Mississippi	(²)	3	(²)	278	28.0	33.8	3.0	6.1	66.1	50.4	16.7	14.7
Missouri	32	12	7,191	1,133	8.9	12.4	.5	.6	34.3	47.4	24.3	20.1
Montana	12	3	1,106	255	.3	—	3.3	4.3	12.0	11.4	17.4	26.3
Nebraska	11	3	1,064	445	4.6	13.0	16.5	19.8	20.0	47.9	19.7	16.4
Nevada	5	(²)	578	(²)	14.7	12.0	17.1	19.0	49.1	59.5	26.5	35.9
New Hampshire	5	3	1,008	286	1.5	9.8	24.2	5.2	22.6	51.0	16.5	20.3
New Jersey	40	15	5,064	1,722	14.0	20.4	13.8	15.4	35.6	54.4	25.6	27.3
New Mexico	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	.3	—	90.0	100.0	42.9	89.1	22.1	17.4
New York	118	85	20,078	11,946	8.1	10.3	7.7	6.7	22.6	36.6	17.2	15.1
North Carolina	25	15	4,021	1,321	42.6	40.1	4.2	7.1	52.3	43.1	23.6	17.3
North Dakota	6	—	926	—	.2	—	3.2	—	7.1	—	18.8	—
Ohio	105	45	16,916	7,300	9.0	12.4	2.9	2.5	21.5	25.1	13.9	14.9
Oklahoma	3	4	678	301	7.4	14.6	14.7	7.0	40.6	46.8	31.0	12.3
Oregon	10	5	3,951	517	.6	2.3	32.9	5.2	54.4	35.6	18.7	14.5
Pennsylvania	73	59	15,694	10,143	8.3	8.4	2.5	3.6	37.9	40.2	20.1	21.5
Rhode Island	8	5	1,018	401	1.1	4.0	26.9	14.7	39.2	52.4	16.3	31.9
South Carolina	11	7	2,543	937	54.9	62.9	.3	—	51.4	67.0	8.6	3.6
South Dakota	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	1.7	.6	.8	9.9	5.8	28.6	18.2	18.0
Tennessee	11	14	1,445	1,581	23.9	16.0	—	.1	36.4	57.0	27.8	27.5
Texas	22	17	4,337	2,395	19.9	19.8	32.9	34.4	32.8	53.3	15.2	15.2
Utah	9	3	1,301	207	1.4	.5	14.0	23.7	22.2	83.1	11.1	13.0
Vermont	5	(²)	486	(²)	—	—	.4	—	18.5	15.1	20.2	14.5
Virginia	21	12	3,601	4,098	43.2	32.2	3.2	3.0	52.6	34.4	18.8	17.9
Washington	36	13	6,096	1,814	3.9	5.4	31.2	20.5	34.4	35.0	17.0	16.2
West Virginia	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	3.3	.3	—	—	47.4	23.8	18.3	33.6
Wisconsin	74	10	13,334	1,269	3.4	2.2	11.9	16.5	22.8	31.1	15.7	22.8
Wyoming	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	.8	—	—	6.8	40.3	30.1	51.7	20.5
Puerto Rico	11	10	1,964	1,686	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	53.2	57.2	10.0	9.2

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

³ Data are not available.

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

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

Census region and division	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	I 2005 ^r	IV 2005 ^r	I 2006 ^p	I 2005 ^r	IV 2005 ^r	I 2006 ^p	I 2005 ^r	IV 2005 ^r	I 2006 ^p
United States ¹	1,142	1,400	892	186,506	250,094	161,686	185,486	244,943	129,607
Northeast	289	278	198	38,354	40,981	27,189	45,749	49,005	28,973
New England	47	47	39	5,390	9,229	9,194	6,142	8,169	5,162
Middle Atlantic	242	231	159	32,964	31,752	17,995	39,607	40,836	23,811
South	222	248	190	38,263	47,891	33,214	39,421	41,450	25,260
South Atlantic	141	158	108	26,254	28,407	18,929	26,401	27,128	15,731
East South Central	35	44	49	4,949	6,902	8,410	5,167	5,540	5,490
West South Central	46	46	33	7,060	12,582	5,875	7,853	8,782	4,039
Midwest	429	671	272	66,008	120,664	60,180	63,724	118,408	48,395
East North Central	355	495	227	56,776	89,425	54,127	54,591	89,549	43,784
West North Central	74	176	45	9,232	31,239	6,053	9,133	28,859	4,611
West	202	203	232	43,881	40,558	41,103	36,592	36,080	26,979
Mountain	29	69	25	4,615	13,086	5,878	3,227	9,225	2,479
Pacific	173	134	207	39,266	27,472	35,225	33,365	26,855	24,500

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		
	I 2005 ^r	IV 2005 ^r	I 2006 ^p	I 2005 ^r	IV 2005 ^r	I 2006 ^p	I 2005 ^r	IV 2005 ^r	I 2006 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,142	1,400	892	186,506	250,094	161,686	185,486	244,943	129,607
Alabama	(²)	7	7	(²)	903	907	(²)	1,227	946
Alaska	(²)	8	(²)	(²)	2,217	(²)	(²)	1,413	(²)
Arizona	3	3	3	605	407	1,096	585	411	420
Arkansas	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-
California	132	77	184	23,618	14,280	31,072	26,756	15,045	21,706
Colorado	8	18	8	1,844	3,431	2,346	1,003	2,595	891
Connecticut	6	8	9	1,098	1,780	5,276	858	1,531	2,093
Delaware	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-
District of Columbia	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-
Florida	70	83	50	14,571	17,259	7,850	12,994	14,402	6,165
Georgia	18	15	17	2,269	1,893	2,348	3,387	2,164	2,288
Hawaii	(²)	3	4	(²)	308	464	(²)	350	387
Idaho	6	18	4	782	2,645	330	572	2,616	261
Illinois	112	164	76	23,287	32,967	17,245	17,708	27,660	10,337
Indiana	29	44	25	3,815	6,525	3,691	4,896	7,709	3,652
Iowa	8	37	(²)	644	6,335	(²)	1,159	6,581	(²)
Kansas	10	4	3	1,014	875	550	968	686	418
Kentucky	18	24	25	2,509	4,063	3,798	2,723	2,700	2,685
Louisiana	16	19	12	2,509	8,385	2,614	1,754	3,327	1,343
Maine	7	5	3	1,468	2,762	1,066	911	1,092	583
Maryland	-	(²)	5	-	(²)	553	-	(²)	544
Massachusetts	29	16	17	2,360	2,077	1,833	3,904	3,034	1,647
Michigan	76	108	71	9,550	15,353	18,392	11,050	23,930	21,226
Minnesota	29	84	23	3,155	12,646	2,811	2,768	12,290	2,303
Mississippi	5	(²)	3	512	(²)	324	509	(²)	278
Missouri	23	32	12	4,031	9,246	1,709	3,991	7,191	1,133
Montana	(²)	12	3	(²)	1,256	255	(²)	1,106	255
Nebraska	(²)	11	3	(²)	1,086	566	(²)	1,064	445
Nevada	(²)	5	(²)	(²)	624	(²)	(²)	578	(²)
New Hampshire	(²)	5	3	(²)	981	286	(²)	1,008	286
New Jersey	35	40	15	4,911	5,261	3,223	4,383	5,064	1,722
New Mexico	3	(²)	(²)	242	(²)	(²)	232	(²)	(²)
New York	138	118	85	20,281	17,543	8,336	22,234	20,078	11,946
North Carolina	22	25	15	3,680	2,932	1,323	3,073	4,021	1,321
North Dakota	-	6	-	-	926	-	-	926	-
Ohio	87	105	45	9,663	21,402	13,471	9,952	16,916	7,300
Oklahoma	5	3	4	397	361	339	574	678	301
Oregon	14	10	5	8,875	5,785	2,074	2,713	3,951	517
Pennsylvania	69	73	59	7,772	8,948	6,436	12,990	15,694	10,143
Rhode Island	(²)	8	5	(²)	1,143	472	(²)	1,018	401
South Carolina	7	11	7	1,173	2,405	884	1,307	2,543	937
South Dakota	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Tennessee	11	11	14	1,868	1,761	3,381	1,812	1,445	1,581
Texas	24	22	17	3,939	3,310	2,922	5,405	4,337	2,395
Utah	3	9	3	404	1,638	430	393	1,301	207
Vermont	(²)	5	(²)	(²)	486	(²)	(²)	486	(²)
Virginia	23	21	12	4,499	3,488	5,018	5,578	3,601	4,098
Washington	24	36	13	6,403	4,882	1,539	3,526	6,096	1,814
West Virginia	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)
Wisconsin	51	74	10	10,461	13,178	1,328	10,985	13,334	1,269
Wyoming	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Puerto Rico	9	11	10	999	1,411	814	2,547	1,964	1,686

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	4	1,201
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	¹ 186,506	13	1,526	13	2,679	4	439	17	3,569
Second quarter	1,203	² 245,878	20	2,973	17	2,106	4	842	11	1,904
Third quarter	1,136	² 201,878	23	³ 3,307	12	1,742	(⁶)	(⁶)	11	1,127
Fourth quarter	¹ 1,400	² 250,094	19	⁴ 1,122	7	1,331	(⁶)	(⁶)	⁸	¹ 1,125
Total	⁴ 4,881	¹ 884,356	75	¹ 11,928	49	7,858	13	3,000	⁴ 7	⁷ 7,725
2006										
First quarter ^p	892	161,686	11	1,048	6	744	4	911	6	708

¹ Information technology-producing industries are defined in *Digital Economy 2005*, 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		
	I 2005	IV 2005 ^r	I 2006 ^p	I 2005 ^r	IV 2005 ^r	I 2006 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	71	65	52	13,980	12,046	10,206
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utilities	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-
Construction	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-
Manufacturing	44	47	38	9,070	9,549	7,333
Food	4	5	3	1,122	918	1,230
Beverage and tobacco products	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)
Textile mills	(²)	4	-	(²)	442	-
Textile product mills	4	-	-	745	-	-
Apparel	3	4	4	549	647	636
Leather and allied products	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)
Wood products	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-
Paper	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)
Printing and related support activities	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-
Petroleum and coal products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Plastics and rubber products	5	(²)	4	1,243	(²)	508
Nonmetallic mineral products	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)
Primary metals	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)
Fabricated metal products	5	(²)	-	1,330	(²)	-
Machinery	-	4	(²)	-	1,112	(²)
Computer and electronic products	(²)	7	5	(²)	1,478	511
Electrical equipment and appliances	(²)	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	756
Transportation equipment	5	6	3	789	2,028	417
Furniture and related products	4	5	(²)	697	637	(²)
Miscellaneous manufacturing	(²)	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	502
Wholesale trade	7	(²)	3	577	(²)	432
Retail trade	5	(²)	(²)	769	(²)	(²)
Transportation and warehousing	(²)	-	4	(²)	-	581
Information	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Finance and insurance	4	4	(²)	613	746	(²)
Real estate and rental and leasing	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-
Professional and technical services	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Management of companies and enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative and waste services	(²)	4	-	(²)	440	-
Educational services	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health care and social assistance	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)
Accommodation and food services	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-
Other services, except public administration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

^p = preliminary.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

^r = revised.

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

Reason for layoff	Layoff events			Separations		
	I 2005	IV 2005 ^r	I 2006 ^p	I 2005 ^r	IV 2005 ^r	I 2006 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	71	65	52	13,980	12,046	10,206
Automation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bankruptcy	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)
Business ownership change	5	(²)	(²)	1,719	(²)	(²)
Contract cancellation	4	(²)	(²)	580	(²)	(²)
Contract completed	-	-	3	-	-	419
Energy-related	-	-	-	-	-	-
Environment-related	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial difficulty	(²)	(²)	6	(²)	(²)	732
Import competition	7	11	3	1,187	1,828	496
Labor dispute	-	-	-	-	-	-
Material shortage	-	-	-	-	-	-
Model changeover	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural disaster	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-natural disaster	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plant or machine repair	-	-	-	-	-	-
Product line discontinued	4	-	3	470	-	450
Reorganization within company	40	43	29	7,696	8,674	6,480
Seasonal work	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Slack work	(²)	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	809
Vacation period	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Weather-related	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	7	6	(²)	1,718	848	(²)
Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

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

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

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

Census region and division	Layoff events			Separations		
	I 2005	IV 2005 ^r	I 2006 ^p	I 2005 ^r	IV 2005 ^r	I 2006 ^p
United States ¹	71	65	52	13,980	12,046	10,206
Northeast	7	15	12	1,751	2,927	2,821
New England	4	3	5	1,124	610	1,259
Middle Atlantic	3	12	7	627	2,317	1,562
South	29	23	19	5,540	3,733	3,965
South Atlantic	15	17	(²)	2,671	2,388	(²)
East South Central	9	3	12	2,216	282	2,821
West South Central	5	3	(²)	653	1,063	(²)
Midwest	16	15	13	2,742	3,594	2,299
East North Central	(²)	12	9	(²)	2,651	1,539
West North Central	(²)	3	4	(²)	943	760
West	19	12	8	3,947	1,792	1,121
Mountain	—	(²)	3	—	(²)	356
Pacific	19	(²)	5	3,947	(²)	765

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,

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

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

Action	Layoff events			Separations		
	I 2005 ^r	IV 2005 ^r	I 2006 ^p	I 2005 ^r	IV 2005 ^r	I 2006 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,142	1,400	892	186,506	250,094	161,686
Total, excluding seasonal and vacation events ²	769	619	668	129,261	111,734	123,804
Total, movement of work ³	71	65	52	13,980	12,046	10,206
Movement of work actions	90	92	79	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
With separations reported	66	57	50	9,422	7,210	6,980
With separations unknown	24	35	29	(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

Actions	Layoff events ¹			Separations		
	I 2005	IV 2005 ^r	I 2006 ^p	I 2005	IV 2005 ^r	I 2006 ^p
With separations reported ²	66	57	50	9,422	7,210	6,980
By location						
Out-of-country relocations	21	22	22	3,811	2,702	2,682
Within company	17	17	17	3,353	2,010	2,408
Different company	4	5	5	458	692	274
Domestic relocations	45	35	28	5,611	4,508	4,298
Within company	37	28	23	4,626	4,104	3,773
Different company	8	7	5	985	404	525
Unable to assign place of relocation	-	-	-	-	-	-
By company						
Within company	54	45	40	7,979	6,114	6,181
Domestic	37	28	23	4,626	4,104	3,773
Out of country	17	17	17	3,353	2,010	2,408
Unable to assign	-	-	-	-	-	-
Different company	12	12	10	1,443	1,096	799
Domestic	8	7	5	985	404	525
Out of country	4	5	5	458	692	274
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.