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EXTENDED MASS LAYOFFS IN THE SECOND QUARTER OF 2004

In the second quarter of 2004, 1,233 mass layoff actions were taken by employers that resulted in the separation of 233,852 workers from their jobs for at least 31 days, according to preliminary figures released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Both the total number of layoff events and the number of separations were sharply lower than in April-June 2003 and were the lowest for a second quarter since 2000. (See table A.) The decline over the year was most notable in transportation equipment manufacturing, administrative and support services, air transportation, and general merchandise stores. In the second quarter of 2004, the national unemployment rate was 5.5 percent, not seasonally adjusted; a year earlier it was 6.1 percent. Private nonfarm payroll employment, not seasonally adjusted, increased by 1.3 percent or 1,383,000 jobs from April-June 2003 to April-June 2004. Extended mass layoffs that involve the movement of work within the same company or to a different company, domestically or outside the U.S., occurred in over 11 percent of the nonseasonal layoff events and accounted for about 12 percent of the worker separations. (See table B.)

The completion of seasonal work accounted for 37 percent of all events and 43 percent of separations during the period—the highest share of total separations for any second quarter since data became available in 1995. Layoffs due to internal company restructuring represented 16 percent of events and resulted in 35,119 separations, the lowest level for a second quarter since 1998. Permanent closure of worksites occurred in 13 percent of all events and affected 30,263 workers, the lowest second-quarter level since 1995.

Industry Distribution of Extended Layoffs

Extended mass layoff separations occurred in 348 of the 1,197 detailed industries for which data are available for the second quarter 2004. This is the fewest number of industries to have at least one extended mass layoff event in a second quarter since 2000.

Manufacturing industries accounted for 21 percent of private nonfarm layoff events and 17 percent of separations during April-June 2004. (See table 1.) The 39,865 worker separations in manufacturing were the fewest for manufacturing for any quarter since 1995. Layoff activity in this sector was concentrated in food manufacturing (9,830), followed by transportation equipment manufacturing (6,620) and fabricated metal products (3,054).

Transportation and warehousing accounted for 11 percent of private nonfarm layoff events and 13 percent of separations, primarily in school and employee bus transportation (21,383). Layoffs in the accommodation and food services sector comprised 9 percent of events and 11 percent of separations, mostly

Table A. Selected measures of extended mass layoff activity

Period	Layoff events	Separations	Initial claimants
2000			
January-March	1,081	202,500	180,205
April-June	1,055	205,861	186,759
July-September	817	174,628	158,394
October-December	1,638	332,973	320,909
2001			
January-March	1,546	304,171	306,535
April-June	1,828	430,499	358,611
July-September	1,629	330,391	336,298
October-December	2,372	459,771	456,068
2002			
January-March	1,611	299,266	292,998
April-June	1,624	344,606	299,598
July-September	1,186	255,152	254,955
October-December	1,916	373,307	370,592
2003			
January-March ^r	1,502	286,947	297,608
April-June ^r	1,799	368,273	348,966
July-September ^r	1,190	236,322	227,878
October-December ^r	1,690	325,302	326,261
2004			
January-March ^r	1,339	276,302	236,521
April-June ^p	1,233	233,852	178,381

r = revised.

p = preliminary.

among food service contractors. Cutbacks in arts, entertainment, and recreation accounted for 4 percent of events and 10 percent of separations, mainly in skiing facilities. The administrative and waste services sector accounted for an additional 10 percent of events and 9 percent of separations during the quarter, mostly in temporary help services and professional employer organizations. Health care and social assistance accounted for an additional 13 percent of events and 9 percent of separations during the quarter, primarily in child day care services.

Information technology-producing industries (communication equipment, communications services, computer hardware, and software and computer services) accounted for 4 percent of layoff events and 8,578 worker separations in the second quarter, down from 7 percent of layoff events and 22,334 separations for the same period a year ago. (See table 6.) This also marked the fewest number of separations in the industry grouping for a second quarter since 1999. Layoffs in the information technology-producing industries were most numerous in communications services, 3,588 separations, followed by those in software and computer services.

Reasons for Extended Layoff

Layoffs due to the completion of seasonal work accounted for 37 percent of the extended layoff events and resulted in 101,457 separations in the second quarter. (See table 2.) Seasonal layoffs were most

Table B. Extended mass layoff events and separations, selected measures

Measure	Layoff events		Separations	
	I 2004 ^r	II 2004 ^p	I 2004 ^r	II 2004 ^p
Total private nonfarm	1,339	1,233	276,302	233,852
Total, excluding seasonal and vacation events ¹	980	701	212,830	118,720
Total, movement of work	113	80	19,978	14,450

¹ 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.

numerous among workers in amusements, gambling, and recreation, in transit and ground passenger transportation, and in food services and drinking places.

Contract completion accounted for 17 percent of events and resulted in 33,447 separations during the second quarter. These layoffs were primarily in administrative and support services, followed by those in specialty trade contractors and building construction.

Internal company restructuring (bankruptcy, business ownership change, financial difficulty, and reorganization) accounted for 16 percent of layoff events and resulted in 35,119 separations. The number of such separations was the lowest for a second quarter since 1998. These layoffs were mostly among workers in hospitals, in credit intermediation and related activities, and in telecommunications. In the second quarter of 2003, layoff events for these reasons represented 20 percent of events and involved 80,753 workers.

Movement of Work

In the second quarter of 2004, 80 extended mass layoff events involved the movement of work; this was about 11 percent of total extended mass layoff events, excluding seasonal and vacation events. These movements of work could have been to other U.S. locations or to locations outside of the U.S., and they could have occurred either within the same company or to other companies. The extended mass layoff events involving movements of work were associated with the separation of 14,450 workers, about 12 percent of all separations resulting from nonseasonal/nonvacation mass layoff events. Revised data from the first quarter of 2004 show there were 113 extended mass layoff events and 19,978 separations involving the movement of work. (See table B.) (First quarter 2004 marked the initial reporting of job loss data relating to the movement of work in the Bureau's Mass Layoff Statistics program. In the first issuance of data, BLS was able to provide the number of separations specifically associated with the movement of work within the same company or to other companies, both domestically or outside the U.S. However, BLS is unable to report similar information with the issuance of second quarter 2004 data because a high percentage of employers were not able to provide such data. See the box note at the end of the release for more information.)

Among the 80 extended mass layoff events with reported relocation of work, 66 percent were permanent closures of worksites, which affected 10,215 workers. In comparison, for the 1,233 total layoff events reported for the second quarter of 2004, only 13 percent involved permanent closure of worksites.

Table C. Relocations of work actions by employers

Actions	Relocations of work	
	I 2004 ^r	II 2004 ^p
Movement of work	126	98
By location		
Out-of-country relocations ..	38	30
Within company	21	17
Different company	17	13
Domestic relocations	84	63
Within company	66	51
Different company	18	12
Unable to assign place of relocation	4	5
By company		
Within company	89	71
Domestic	66	51
Out of country	21	17
Unable to assign	2	3
Different company	37	27
Domestic	18	12
Out of country	17	13
Unable to assign	2	2

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Of the layoffs involving movement of work, sixty-four percent of the events and 62 percent of the laid-off workers were from manufacturing industries during the second quarter of 2004. (See table 7.) Among all private nonfarm extended layoffs, manufacturing accounted for 21 percent of the events and 17 percent of the separations.

Internal company restructuring (bankruptcy, business ownership change, financial difficulty, and reorganization) accounted for 68 percent of layoff events associated with work relocation and resulted in 9,186 separations during the second quarter. (See table 8.) Most of these were due to reorganization within the company. In contrast, only 16 percent of the layoff events in the total private nonfarm economy were because of internal company restructuring.

Table D. Summary of employer expectations of a recall from extended layoff, second quarter 2003-second quarter 2004

Nature of the recall	Percentage of events				
	II 2003	III 2003	IV 2003	I 2004 ^r	II 2004 ^p
Anticipate a recall	43.2	32.0	58.2	39.6	56.0
Timeframe					
Within 6 months	84.3	84.5	85.5	82.5	84.6
Within 3 months.....	55.1	58.3	37.3	48.7	56.2
Size					
At least half.....	87.6	86.9	91.7	86.4	92.0
All workers.....	49.2	44.1	45.0	35.3	52.3

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p = preliminary.

Among the regions, the South accounted for the largest proportion of workers in extended mass layoffs associated with the movement of work (40 percent) in the second quarter of 2004, followed by the Midwest (31 percent), the West (20 percent), and the Northeast (9 percent). (See table 9.)

The 80 extended mass layoff events discussed above generated 98 identifiable relocations of work. (An identifiable relocation of work occurs when the employer could provide sufficient information on both the new location of work and/or the number of workers affected by the movement. Some extended mass layoff events generate more than one relocation of work. For example, when an employer moves work to two new locations that would be counted as two relocations of work.) More than 7 in 10 relocations (71 out of 98) associated with movement of work occurred among establishments within the same company. (See table C.) In 72 percent of these relocations, the work activities were reassigned to places elsewhere in the U.S. About one-third of the movement-of-work situations involved out-of-country moves (30 out of 98). More than half (17 events) of these out-of-country moves were within the same company. In the 27 events where work activities were reassigned to another company under contractual arrangements, half of the instances involved relocation of work to companies within the U.S. and half to companies outside of the U.S.

Recall Expectations

Fifty-six percent of employers reporting an extended layoff in the second quarter of 2004 indicated they anticipated some type of recall. This compares with 43 percent of the employers anticipating a recall a year earlier. (See table D.) Most of the employers not expecting a recall were in administrative and support services, professional and technical services, and credit intermediation and related activities.

Among establishments expecting a recall, most employers expected to recall over one-half of the separated employees and to do so within 6 months. Fifty-two percent of the employers expected to extend the offer to all laid-off workers, the highest proportion for a second quarter since 2000.

Table E. Distribution of extended layoff events by size of layoff, April-June 2004^p

Size	Layoff events		Separations	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	1,233	100.0	233,852	100.0
50-99.....	491	39.8	34,622	14.8
100-149.....	266	21.6	31,537	13.5
150-199.....	152	12.3	25,789	11.0
200-299.....	137	11.1	32,546	13.9
300-499.....	115	9.3	42,632	18.2
500-999.....	53	4.3	25,480	15.2
1,000 or more...	19	1.5	31,246	13.4

p = preliminary.

Excluding layoff events due to seasonal work and vacation period (in which 95 percent of the employers expected a recall), employers expected to recall laid-off workers in 26 percent of the events, higher than a year earlier when 21 percent of employers expected a recall. In layoff events due to internal company restructuring, employers anticipated a recall in only 4 percent of the events.

Size of Extended Layoff

Layoff events during the second quarter continued to be concentrated at the lower end of the extended layoff-size spectrum, with 61 percent involving fewer than 150 workers. These events, however, accounted for only 28 percent of all separations. (See table E.) Separations involving 500 or more workers accounted for 29 percent of all separations, down from 34 percent a year earlier. The average size of layoffs (as measured by separations per layoff event) differed widely by industry, ranging from a low of 72 separations in educational services to a high of 646 in amusements, gambling, and recreation.

Initial Claimant Characteristics

A total of 178,381 initial claimants for unemployment insurance were associated with extended mass layoffs in the second quarter of 2004. Of these claimants, 18 percent were black, 14 percent were Hispanic, 55 percent were women, and 20 percent were 55 years of age or older. (See table 3.) Thirty-six percent of claimants were 30 to 44 years of age. Among the civilian labor force for the same period, 11 percent were black, 13 percent were Hispanic, 46 percent were women, and 15 percent were 55 years of age or older. Thirty-six percent of the civilian labor force were ages 30 to 44.

Geographic Distribution

In the second quarter, the number of separations due to extended mass layoff events was highest in the Midwest (71,457), followed by the West (67,070), the South (54,954), and the Northeast (40,371). (See table 4.) Extended mass layoffs in the Midwest were mainly in transit and ground passenger transportation and in food services and drinking places.

All four regions reported over-the-year decreases in separations, with the largest decrease occurring in the West (-40,148), followed by the Northeast (-37,917), the South (-36,022), and the Midwest (-20,334).

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

Metropolitan area	Events		Separations	
	II 2003	II 2004 ^p	II 2003	II 2004 ^p
Total, nonmetropolitan areas	280	173	47,043	31,890
Total, 331 metropolitan areas	957	676	173,065	111,748
Chicago, Ill.	57	45	11,637	10,587
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.	51	28	13,934	4,658
Riverside-San Bernardino, Calif.	14	13	2,107	4,427
Sacramento, Calif.	7	9	3,336	4,355
New York, N.Y.	23	18	4,509	3,467
Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J.	20	20	2,181	2,433
Jacksonville, Fla.	6	9	964	2,186
Houston, Texas	17	16	2,537	2,127
Detroit, Mich.	25	21	5,378	2,092
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, Fla.	9	7	2,215	1,980

p = preliminary.

Each of the nine geographic divisions reported over-the-year declines in laid-off workers, with the largest declines in the Pacific (-35,011), Middle Atlantic (-26,472), and South Atlantic (-23,887) divisions.

Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, the largest number of worker separations occurred in California (39,472), followed by Illinois (29,572) and Florida (20,578). These three states accounted for 32 percent of total layoff events and 38 percent of the separations during the second quarter of 2004. They were followed by Pennsylvania (11,277), Ohio (11,246), Colorado (10,903), and New Jersey (10,057). (See table 5.) After excluding the substantial impact of seasonal work, California still reported the most laid-off workers (25,167), largely due to layoffs in administrative and support services, social assistance, hospitals, and professional and technical services.

Over the year, California reported the greatest decrease in laid-off workers (-28,779), followed by New York (-19,725), Massachusetts (-12,236), and Florida (-11,642). The largest increase occurred in Ohio (+4,938).

Fifty-five percent of events and 48 percent of separations occurred in metropolitan areas in the second quarter of 2004, compared with 53 percent of events and 47 percent of separations during the second quarter of 2003. Among the 331 metropolitan areas, Chicago, Ill., reported the highest number of separations, 10,587. Next were Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., with 4,658 separations, Riverside-San Bernardino, Calif., with 4,427, and Sacramento, Calif., with 4,355. (See table F.) Employers located in nonmetropolitan areas separated 31,890 workers in mass layoffs, down from 47,043 workers in the second quarter of 2003.

Note

The quarterly series on extended mass layoffs cover layoffs of at least 31-days duration that involve 50 or more individuals from a single establishment filing initial claims for unemployment insurance during a

consecutive 5-week period. Approximately 30 days after a mass layoff is triggered at an establishment, the employer is contacted for additional information. Data for the second quarter are preliminary and subject to revision. This release also includes revised data for previous quarters. Data are not seasonally adjusted, but survey data suggest that there is a seasonal pattern to layoffs. Thus, comparisons between consecutive quarters should not be used as an indicator of trend.

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

The report on Mass Layoffs in July 2004 is scheduled to be released on Tuesday, August 31, 2004.

NOTE: The fourth quarter of 2003 marked the final release of extended mass layoff data for the total economy. Due to budget constraints in the Mass Layoff Statistics (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 is no longer collected. However, the monthly reporting of the MLS program, which is based only on administrative data, is unaffected and will continue to cover the total economy.

Also beginning with first quarter 2004, the reasons for layoff presented in table 2 of this release have been revised. "Domestic relocation" and "overseas relocation" are no longer being collected or reported. Rather, information on domestic and out-of-country moves is collected and reported as part of additional questions that address the movement of work.

The initial report on movement of work for the first quarter of 2004 contained estimates of worker separations or job loss specifically associated with the movement of work within the same company or to other companies, domestically or outside the U.S. (See USDL 04-1038, June 10, 2004.) While the total number of separations in extended mass layoff events associated with the movement of work is known for the second quarter (14,450 laid-off workers in 80 events), it is not possible to disaggregate the number of separations due to relocations domestically or outside the U.S., within the same company or to other companies. The reason for this is that employers were unable to provide such information in 31 of the 98 relocations. The Bureau of Labor Statistics is exploring ways to obtain more detailed responses so that resumption of the publication of job loss specifically associated with the movement of work within the same company or to other companies, domestically or outside the U.S., may resume in the future.

Technical Note

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

Movement of work concepts and questions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reliability of the data

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

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

of 2004, outright refusal to participate in the employer interview accounted for 4.8 percent of all private nonfarm events. Although included in the total number of relocations involving the movement of work, for the second quarter, employers in 31 relocations were unable to provide the number of separations specifically associated with the movement of work, 14 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, 2003 and 2004

Industry	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	II 2003	I 2004 ^r	II 2004 ^p	II 2003	I 2004 ^r	II 2004 ^p	II 2003 ^r	I 2004 ^r	II 2004 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,799	1,339	1,233	368,273	276,302	233,852	348,966	236,521	178,381
Mining	10	14	(²)	2,705	1,421	(²)	2,701	1,681	(²)
Utilities	8	5	(²)	924	620	(²)	996	664	(²)
Construction	143	250	108	20,741	29,055	15,018	23,194	33,065	15,205
Manufacturing	549	421	265	104,737	65,705	39,865	109,950	66,889	35,026
Food	93	78	64	18,018	14,074	9,830	17,712	13,258	9,509
Beverage and tobacco products	4	10	(²)	1,082	1,788	(²)	1,000	1,693	(²)
Textile mills	25	14	12	4,199	2,074	1,727	4,642	2,155	1,247
Textile product mills	6	7	8	604	1,099	1,462	678	1,070	1,433
Apparel	30	19	11	3,535	2,514	1,584	3,700	2,128	1,026
Leather and allied products	7	4	(²)	947	689	(²)	839	612	(²)
Wood products	16	16	7	2,357	2,021	758	4,146	2,438	543
Paper	12	16	9	1,689	2,121	1,108	1,850	2,514	882
Printing and related support activities	17	14	12	1,858	1,866	1,551	2,046	1,574	1,062
Petroleum and coal products	3	5	-	559	392	-	574	455	-
Chemicals	13	16	6	4,463	2,321	887	3,272	1,887	735
Plastics and rubber products	15	20	12	1,712	2,690	1,149	2,514	2,364	915
Nonmetallic mineral products	11	22	(²)	1,815	3,022	(²)	1,712	2,521	(²)
Primary metals	29	15	6	7,270	3,086	1,067	6,501	2,950	974
Fabricated metal products	32	22	18	5,261	2,550	3,054	5,547	2,674	2,018
Machinery	36	21	13	7,373	2,264	1,526	6,417	3,090	1,407
Computer and electronic products	71	33	13	11,109	4,120	1,697	11,379	5,015	1,537
Electrical equipment and appliances	18	14	8	2,922	2,414	1,466	3,572	2,752	1,457
Transportation equipment	65	41	37	21,336	9,715	6,620	25,332	10,544	7,055
Furniture and related products	34	21	17	4,914	3,273	2,134	4,801	3,780	1,814
Miscellaneous manufacturing	12	13	7	1,714	1,612	1,461	1,716	1,415	657
Wholesale trade	47	32	19	7,060	4,521	2,973	5,444	3,891	2,078
Retail trade	114	148	75	26,100	91,984	13,012	24,544	45,660	11,882
Transportation and warehousing	162	38	130	42,355	7,034	30,902	44,604	6,896	23,888
Information	76	50	41	22,359	10,491	7,463	21,754	11,328	6,630
Finance and insurance	52	51	35	9,776	8,942	5,930	8,866	10,454	5,085
Real estate and rental and leasing	6	(²)	(²)	915	(²)	(²)	864	(²)	(²)
Professional and technical services	75	34	57	16,433	4,574	14,301	13,681	5,100	11,477
Management of companies and enterprises	9	5	8	1,775	515	1,045	2,064	841	705
Administrative and waste services	172	147	119	35,295	28,944	21,782	31,157	29,194	16,655
Educational services	11	(²)	4	3,200	(²)	289	2,548	(²)	247
Health care and social assistance	139	31	155	20,981	4,522	21,473	17,651	3,824	15,486
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	55	20	50	16,877	2,547	22,939	6,256	2,426	4,847
Accommodation and food services	117	69	105	28,491	11,228	26,595	25,523	11,861	21,734
Other services, except public administration	51	15	54	7,055	2,973	8,353	6,675	1,557	6,212
Unclassified	3	3	1	494	293	51	494	345	51

¹ For the second quarter of 2004, 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.

^p = preliminary.

^r = revised.

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, 2003 and 2004

Reason for layoff	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	II 2003	I 2004 ^r	II 2004 ^p	II 2003	I 2004 ^r	II 2004 ^p	II 2003 ^r	I 2004 ^r	II 2004 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,799	1,339	1,233	368,273	276,302	233,852	348,966	236,521	178,381
Automation	—	(²)	—	—	(²)	—	—	(²)	—
Bankruptcy	65	29	15	16,458	9,135	2,451	13,358	6,342	1,574
Business ownership change	30	35	24	9,789	5,298	5,484	5,530	5,449	4,084
Contract cancellation	39	29	28	5,595	4,762	4,598	6,840	3,477	2,863
Contract completed	246	198	209	42,104	62,127	33,447	45,570	42,301	30,389
Domestic relocation	26	(³)	(³)	4,170	(³)	(³)	3,844	(³)	(³)
Energy-related	(²)	—	—	(²)	—	—	(²)	—	—
Environment-related	3	—	(²)	884	—	(²)	711	—	(²)
Financial difficulty	98	87	33	24,188	16,301	6,722	20,695	14,762	2,799
Import competition	32	15	8	5,660	1,439	1,606	5,571	1,781	753
Labor dispute	3	4	10	1,085	21,271	1,854	992	3,042	1,439
Material shortage	5	(²)	(²)	618	(²)	(²)	1,041	(²)	(²)
Model changeover	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Natural disaster	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Non-natural disaster	(²)	—	—	(²)	—	—	(²)	—	—
Overseas relocation	18	(³)	(³)	4,205	(³)	(³)	3,296	(³)	(³)
Plant or machine repair	7	(²)	6	1,161	(²)	916	808	(²)	923
Product line discontinued	10	10	8	1,829	2,060	1,403	2,454	1,575	1,259
Reorganization within company	174	172	121	30,318	29,158	20,462	30,544	33,284	16,864
Seasonal work	465	356	452	108,517	63,045	101,457	87,838	56,814	68,037
Slack work	263	173	104	40,363	21,060	15,461	51,566	28,769	16,829
Vacation period	71	3	80	14,439	427	13,675	13,395	526	10,090
Weather-related	3	16	(²)	2,456	1,465	(²)	2,463	1,724	(²)
Other	37	65	32	7,828	12,638	5,119	6,137	10,553	3,527
Not reported	197	140	96	44,295	24,407	18,102	43,684	24,358	16,108

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

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

^p = preliminary.

^r = revised.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 3. State and selected claimant characteristics: Extended mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, first and second quarters, 2004

State	Layoff events		Total initial claimants		Percent of total							
	I 2004 ^r	II 2004 ^p	I 2004 ^r	II 2004 ^p	Black		Hispanic origin		Women		Persons age 55 and over	
					I 2004 ^r	II 2004 ^p	I 2004 ^r	II 2004 ^p	I 2004 ^r	II 2004 ^p	I 2004 ^r	II 2004 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,339	1,233	236,521	178,381	13.8	18.2	15.5	14.0	40.7	55.0	15.2	19.6
Alabama	4	7	882	1,224	35.5	60.0	6.9	3.8	38.0	39.5	9.1	16.7
Alaska	5	9	426	1,140	2.6	3.0	10.8	21.4	27.9	39.3	10.8	19.5
Arizona	11	8	1,915	1,476	5.9	2.7	32.5	57.6	47.2	61.5	12.0	11.7
Arkansas	(²)	9	(²)	650	37.6	56.3	1.6	1.4	75.5	78.0	14.6	11.2
California	234	164	47,240	23,700	10.8	9.7	30.3	34.4	48.5	54.4	11.3	16.5
Colorado	9	15	1,053	2,107	4.9	7.7	34.1	21.3	25.9	59.6	15.3	17.5
Connecticut	13	20	1,853	2,296	19.9	12.2	18.3	6.8	53.3	66.5	17.9	18.7
Delaware	3	3	1,119	238	6.9	49.6	4.0	10.1	17.5	84.0	10.8	12.6
District of Columbia	-	(²)	-	(²)	-	59.4	-	6.3	-	42.2	-	14.1
Florida	94	116	16,066	15,306	15.4	19.8	33.3	31.9	47.2	49.7	18.6	21.4
Georgia	27	28	5,896	4,218	44.0	65.8	2.6	3.3	38.0	68.4	20.6	14.3
Hawaii	5	5	661	494	1.2	1.4	26.8	15.0	9.7	55.9	10.1	9.7
Idaho	5	3	474	207	1.1	1.0	4.6	3.9	19.0	26.6	16.7	16.4
Illinois	118	111	19,706	21,574	21.1	23.4	15.2	8.5	40.3	53.1	14.0	18.8
Indiana	28	24	5,140	3,112	6.8	19.8	3.2	2.7	34.6	57.6	18.0	25.0
Iowa	11	3	1,777	286	2.3	.3	2.4	.3	40.2	69.2	12.8	31.8
Kansas	9	13	832	1,853	12.6	15.5	4.6	2.4	47.5	53.5	16.2	11.9
Kentucky	13	21	1,692	2,266	23.6	7.7	.1	.9	53.0	48.9	12.4	14.4
Louisiana	9	26	823	2,695	47.4	63.8	3.5	1.8	24.4	73.8	13.5	17.5
Maine	11	6	1,706	810	.6	.7	.2	.2	28.1	34.4	19.6	13.5
Maryland	(²)	4	(²)	460	8.0	21.3	-	2.0	50.0	41.5	13.8	30.2
Massachusetts	23	28	3,026	4,051	8.4	12.4	2.8	3.9	43.8	57.2	13.8	23.5
Michigan	78	64	17,204	8,520	12.3	17.5	4.2	2.8	41.7	63.6	14.2	18.8
Minnesota	23	23	2,880	2,125	4.3	8.4	4.5	8.5	38.9	53.4	14.9	19.0
Mississippi	3	6	254	585	85.4	73.7	.4	.3	47.6	55.2	17.3	17.6
Missouri	18	14	1,822	1,783	9.0	18.3	.9	.3	24.5	70.1	14.2	26.9
Montana	4	4	346	322	-	.3	1.2	4.7	9.5	58.7	18.8	9.3
Nebraska	6	6	617	652	17.2	20.9	16.2	4.4	29.5	55.1	11.2	25.6
Nevada	6	4	2,642	593	11.0	23.9	15.2	15.3	35.8	54.8	27.3	19.2
New Hampshire	3	(²)	679	(²)	7.4	2.3	25.2	-	43.9	60.2	16.6	29.5
New Jersey	48	43	7,425	9,545	23.6	13.5	10.8	9.2	44.4	72.9	25.6	34.6
New Mexico	(²)	3	(²)	295	1.1	3.7	25.8	49.2	13.5	35.6	5.6	7.5
New York	124	42	21,620	6,362	11.5	16.3	6.7	7.2	34.8	45.4	15.0	16.3
North Carolina	16	19	2,048	1,971	49.0	41.7	4.5	2.1	48.2	53.7	23.7	21.6
North Dakota	3	-	360	-	.3	-	.3	-	11.7	-	20.8	-
Ohio	78	82	10,446	9,708	12.8	17.6	1.5	2.0	27.9	50.8	13.5	15.7
Oklahoma	9	5	1,234	485	5.0	6.8	9.2	5.6	33.4	45.4	21.1	14.2
Oregon	23	22	3,837	3,222	1.9	2.5	19.3	16.0	54.3	62.2	17.5	25.5
Pennsylvania	77	79	16,596	14,452	9.2	8.9	2.1	1.8	38.9	53.0	18.7	25.0
Rhode Island	7	8	562	1,170	1.6	5.8	12.6	7.4	45.6	76.1	28.5	23.4
South Carolina	8	11	1,109	1,590	57.2	55.6	1.4	-	56.3	80.3	4.4	1.8
South Dakota	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	1.2	1.1	2.3	1.7	28.7	59.9	11.7	28.2
Tennessee	11	9	1,435	903	18.2	22.7	-	-	51.8	57.0	20.1	21.2
Texas	44	47	11,707	8,706	16.0	14.0	42.6	46.6	34.4	31.2	11.2	10.9
Utah	5	5	622	399	1.0	1.0	10.0	8.8	37.5	71.9	11.9	12.5
Vermont	3	7	167	1,236	-	.8	1.2	.2	25.7	41.1	12.6	16.2
Virginia	12	23	2,071	2,704	42.8	58.9	1.5	1.6	56.4	67.0	22.0	16.5
Washington	24	16	4,197	1,536	4.3	6.1	14.4	12.1	37.1	37.0	16.5	12.4
West Virginia	4	5	877	459	.7	.4	-	-	27.6	29.0	13.2	19.2
Wisconsin	63	58	10,558	8,502	4.7	11.4	8.1	3.5	31.3	59.8	14.3	26.1
Wyoming	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	3.8	-	5.1	-	78.3	28.1	14.0	1.6
Puerto Rico	8	14	1,474	2,230	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	63.6	51.4	11.0	8.3

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

³ Data are not available.

^p = preliminary.

^r = revised.

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, 2003 and 2004

Census region and division	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	II 2003	I 2004 ^r	II 2004 ^p	II 2003	I 2004 ^r	II 2004 ^p	II 2003 ^f	I 2004 ^f	II 2004 ^p
United States ¹	1,799	1,339	1,233	368,273	276,302	233,852	348,966	236,521	178,381
Northeast	366	309	234	78,288	45,746	40,371	78,496	53,634	40,010
New England	97	60	70	23,348	8,360	11,903	14,325	7,993	9,651
Middle Atlantic	269	249	164	54,940	37,386	28,468	64,171	45,641	30,359
South	490	260	340	90,976	46,739	54,954	85,914	47,715	44,524
South Atlantic	299	165	210	58,903	32,238	35,016	49,670	29,324	27,010
East South Central	67	31	43	10,036	4,424	7,684	8,983	4,263	4,978
West South Central	124	64	87	22,037	10,077	12,254	27,261	14,128	12,536
Midwest	447	437	400	91,791	72,741	71,457	97,103	71,513	58,292
East North Central	354	365	339	73,719	62,030	61,300	78,620	63,054	51,416
West North Central	93	72	61	18,072	10,711	10,157	18,483	8,459	6,876
West	496	333	259	107,218	111,076	67,070	87,453	63,659	35,555
Mountain	96	42	43	22,858	7,911	17,721	13,713	7,298	5,463
Pacific	400	291	216	84,360	103,165	49,349	73,740	56,361	30,092

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

^p = preliminary.

^r = revised.

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, 2003 and 2004

State	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	II 2003	I 2004 ^r	II 2004 ^p	II 2003	I 2004 ^r	II 2004 ^p	II 2003 ^r	I 2004 ^r	II 2004 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,799	1,339	1,233	368,273	276,302	233,852	348,966	236,521	178,381
Alabama	16	4	7	2,440	882	1,200	2,440	882	1,224
Alaska	8	5	9	1,129	426	1,140	1,070	426	1,140
Arizona	28	11	8	4,422	1,918	1,236	4,026	1,915	1,476
Arkansas	6	(²)	9	1,239	(²)	1,724	588	(²)	650
California	313	234	164	68,251	91,415	39,472	60,544	47,240	23,700
Colorado	19	9	15	8,245	904	10,903	3,130	1,053	2,107
Connecticut	16	13	20	3,695	2,545	4,800	3,512	1,853	2,296
Delaware	3	3	3	256	1,127	285	256	1,119	238
District of Columbia	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)
Florida	157	94	116	32,220	16,982	20,578	24,564	16,066	15,306
Georgia	39	27	28	10,309	7,354	5,281	8,580	5,896	4,218
Hawaii	7	5	5	690	562	822	710	661	494
Idaho	13	5	3	1,900	672	510	1,926	474	207
Illinois	136	118	111	32,809	24,348	29,572	29,163	19,706	21,574
Indiana	45	28	24	10,243	5,125	4,244	10,635	5,140	3,112
Iowa	4	11	3	486	1,879	513	354	1,777	286
Kansas	11	9	13	2,385	1,688	2,762	4,802	832	1,853
Kentucky	22	13	21	3,636	1,919	3,663	3,122	1,692	2,266
Louisiana	29	9	26	3,971	1,333	3,756	3,529	823	2,695
Maine	13	11	6	2,753	1,849	1,768	1,378	1,706	810
Maryland	9	(²)	4	2,222	(²)	651	1,951	(²)	460
Massachusetts	45	23	28	14,441	2,552	2,205	6,850	3,026	4,051
Michigan	66	78	64	14,990	10,862	7,591	17,537	17,204	8,520
Minnesota	37	23	23	5,960	3,339	3,312	5,880	2,880	2,125
Mississippi	10	3	6	1,434	369	1,342	956	254	585
Missouri	30	18	14	7,948	2,468	2,786	6,460	1,822	1,783
Montana	10	4	4	1,903	335	951	1,185	346	322
Nebraska	7	6	6	708	852	643	594	617	652
Nevada	7	6	4	932	2,853	810	784	2,642	593
New Hampshire	6	3	(²)	543	672	(²)	635	679	(²)
New Jersey	67	48	43	13,467	7,252	10,057	14,228	7,425	9,545
New Mexico	12	(²)	3	2,329	(²)	746	1,637	(²)	295
New York	108	124	42	26,859	20,558	7,134	23,537	21,620	6,362
North Carolina	45	16	19	7,410	2,457	2,828	7,446	2,048	1,971
North Dakota	(²)	3	-	(²)	350	-	(²)	360	-
Ohio	52	78	82	6,308	11,837	11,246	11,749	10,446	9,708
Oklahoma	20	9	5	5,189	1,072	449	5,918	1,234	485
Oregon	27	23	22	3,300	6,625	4,558	3,763	3,837	3,222
Pennsylvania	94	77	79	14,614	9,576	11,277	26,406	16,596	14,452
Rhode Island	7	7	8	840	552	1,806	874	562	1,170
South Carolina	11	8	11	1,442	1,069	1,512	1,734	1,109	1,590
South Dakota	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Tennessee	19	11	9	2,526	1,254	1,479	2,465	1,435	903
Texas	69	44	47	11,638	6,842	6,325	17,226	11,707	8,706
Utah	7	5	5	3,127	900	2,465	1,025	622	399
Vermont	10	3	7	1,076	190	1,236	1,076	167	1,236
Virginia	28	12	23	4,056	1,731	3,276	4,569	2,071	2,704
Washington	45	24	16	10,990	4,137	3,357	7,653	4,197	1,536
West Virginia	6	4	5	937	1,410	541	519	877	459
Wisconsin	55	63	58	9,369	9,858	8,647	9,536	10,558	8,502
Wyoming	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)
Puerto Rico	13	8	14	1,333	1,229	2,005	2,661	1,474	2,230

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

^r = revised.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

^p = preliminary.

Table 6. Information technology-producing industries: Extended mass layoff events and separations, private nonfarm sector, 1996-2004

Year	Total extended mass layoffs		Information technology-producing industries ¹							
			Computer hardware ²		Software and computer services ³		Communications equipment ⁴		Communications services ⁵	
	Layoff events	Separations	Layoff events	Separations	Layoff events	Separations	Layoff events	Separations	Layoff events	Separations
1996										
First quarter	1,263	246,820	27	6,377	11	9,008	6	900	15	3,541
Second quarter	1,130	209,688	23	4,475	(⁶)	(⁶)	10	1,359	4	615
Third quarter	847	181,569	28	3,818	(⁶)	(⁶)	8	1,710	5	1,290
Fourth quarter	1,520	310,045	22	3,214	(⁶)	(⁶)	8	1,354	9	1,166
Total	4,760	948,122	100	17,884	20	10,724	32	5,323	33	6,612
1997										
First quarter	1,141	226,735	15	2,644	7	899	7	504	9	1,602
Second quarter	1,303	280,255	16	2,532	8	863	4	553	(⁶)	(⁶)
Third quarter	851	172,392	15	3,091	6	682	6	983	(⁶)	(⁶)
Fourth quarter	1,376	268,461	18	3,667	4	762	6	475	4	819
Total	4,671	947,843	64	11,934	25	3,206	23	2,515	18	3,237
1998										
First quarter	1,115	178,251	29	5,212	8	1,550	7	725	9	1,685
Second quarter	1,333	336,536	37	8,455	5	357	7	1,317	5	650
Third quarter	1,028	201,186	63	11,066	5	1,175	12	3,031	5	1,051
Fourth quarter	1,383	275,272	37	11,336	5	974	7	1,898	6	764
Total	4,859	991,245	166	36,069	23	4,056	33	6,971	25	4,150
1999										
First quarter	1,262	230,711	35	4,363	10	1,796	10	1,600	6	1,002
Second quarter	1,194	246,251	28	3,891	7	1,731	8	1,097	(⁶)	(⁶)
Third quarter	898	184,429	22	11,546	7	1,141	5	840	(⁶)	(⁶)
Fourth quarter	1,202	240,060	18	2,757	5	526	4	807	6	1,430
Total	4,556	901,451	103	22,557	29	5,194	27	4,344	18	3,930
2000										
First quarter	1,081	202,500	22	5,195	14	2,717	9	1,402	4	771
Second quarter	1,055	205,861	18	8,862	22	9,114	7	805	7	977
Third quarter	817	174,628	10	1,678	12	1,422	4	1,465	6	1,280
Fourth quarter	1,638	332,973	16	3,070	22	3,521	5	946	7	1,020
Total	4,591	915,962	66	18,805	70	16,774	25	4,618	24	4,048
2001										
First quarter	1,546	304,171	91	20,991	44	7,963	22	4,441	24	5,312
Second quarter	1,828	430,499	161	38,986	87	12,943	36	12,109	28	6,386
Third quarter	1,629	330,391	142	24,813	55	6,820	39	8,200	36	7,134
Fourth quarter	2,372	459,771	109	17,797	56	8,290	43	10,124	48	11,252
Total	7,375	1,524,832	503	102,587	242	36,016	140	34,874	136	30,084
2002										
First quarter	1,611	299,266	84	18,574	39	4,442	32	8,192	42	6,664
Second quarter	1,624	344,606	69	11,764	49	5,454	27	4,870	53	8,538
Third quarter	1,186	255,152	76	15,017	42	5,415	34	6,529	42	7,945
Fourth quarter	1,916	373,307	74	14,298	32	7,071	19	3,645	39	8,987
Total	6,337	1,272,331	303	59,653	162	22,382	112	23,236	176	32,134
2003										
First quarter	1,502	286,947	71	11,900	33	5,689	23	4,402	41	6,591
Second quarter	1,799	368,273	54	9,221	27	4,124	21	3,098	29	5,891
Third quarter	1,190	236,322	46	6,488	26	4,433	9	1,289	15	2,593
Fourth quarter	1,690	325,302	25	5,080	14	1,984	9	1,619	28	6,635
Total	6,181	1,216,844	196	32,689	100	16,230	62	10,408	113	21,710
2004										
First quarter ^r	1,339	276,302	27	3,222	16	2,992	8	894	23	4,197
Second quarter ^p	1,233	233,852	16	1,862	20	3,128	-	-	17	3,588

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.

^p = preliminary.

^r = revised.

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

Industry	Layoff events		Separations	
	First quarter ^r	Second quarter ^p	First quarter ^r	Second quarter ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	113	80	19,978	14,450
Mining.....	-	-	-	-
Utilities.....	(²)	-	(²)	-
Construction.....	-	(²)	-	(²)
Manufacturing.....	74	51	12,587	8,937
Food.....	8	(²)	1,478	(²)
Beverage and tobacco products.....	(²)	-	(²)	-
Textile mills.....	3	4	810	537
Textile product mills.....	(²)	4	(²)	868
Apparel.....	5	4	1,237	847
Leather and allied products.....	(²)	-	(²)	-
Wood products.....	(²)	-	(²)	-
Paper.....	4	(²)	295	(²)
Printing and related support activities.....	3	(²)	264	(²)
Petroleum and coal products.....	-	-	-	-
Chemicals.....	4	(²)	634	(²)
Plastics and rubber products.....	5	5	1,134	632
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	-	-	-	-
Primary metal.....	(²)	-	(²)	-
Fabricated metal products.....	(²)	6	(²)	1,079
Machinery.....	6	(²)	870	(²)
Computer and electronic products.....	7	5	785	953
Electrical equipment and appliance.....	6	(²)	1,079	(²)
Transportation equipment.....	7	3	1,737	396
Furniture and related products.....	4	8	497	1,026
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	4	(²)	739	(²)
Wholesale trade.....	4	5	915	610
Retail trade.....	4	6	540	1,039
Transportation and warehousing.....	5	(²)	1,152	(²)
Information.....	8	4	1,780	771
Finance and insurance.....	5	(²)	684	(²)
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	-	-	-	-
Professional and technical services.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Management of companies and enterprises.....	(²)	-	(²)	-
Administrative and waste services.....	4	(²)	647	(²)
Educational services.....	-	-	-	-
Health care and social assistance.....	(²)	-	(²)	-
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	-	(²)	-	(²)
Accommodation and food services.....	-	-	-	-
Other services, except public administration.....	3	-	311	-
Unknown	-	-	-	-

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

^p = preliminary.

^r = revised.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

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

Reason for layoff	Layoff events		Separations	
	First quarter ^r	Second quarter ^p	First quarter ^r	Second quarter ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	113	80	19,978	14,450
Automation	(²)	—	(²)	—
Bankruptcy	—	(²)	—	(²)
Business ownership change	6	8	669	1,580
Contract cancellation	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Contract completed	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Environment-related	—	—	—	—
Financial difficulty	13	(²)	3,492	(²)
Import competition	(²)	4	(²)	913
Labor dispute	—	—	—	—
Material shortage	—	—	—	—
Model changeover	—	—	—	—
Natural disaster	—	—	—	—
Plant or machine repair	—	—	—	—
Product line discontinued	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Reorganization within company	59	42	9,829	7,324
Seasonal work	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Slack work	5	5	735	1,374
Vacation period	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Weather-related	—	—	—	—
Other	23	9	4,191	1,798
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.

^p = preliminary.

^r = revised.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

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

Region and division	Layoff events		Separations	
	First quarter ^r	Second quarter ^p	First quarter ^r	Second quarter ^p
United States ¹	113	80	19,978	14,450
Northeast	14	9	2,691	1,335
New England	3	4	508	613
Middle Atlantic	11	5	2,183	722
South	30	33	5,889	5,712
South Atlantic	18	17	3,172	2,634
East South Central	5	11	956	2,161
West South Central	7	5	1,761	917
Midwest	37	22	6,442	4,442
East North Central	31	19	5,165	3,427
West North Central	6	3	1,277	1,015
West	32	16	4,956	2,961
Mountain	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Pacific	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

^p = preliminary.

^r = revised.

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.