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## **EXTENDED MASS LAYOFFS IN THE SECOND QUARTER OF 2006**

In the second quarter of 2006, employers took 1,213 mass layoff actions in the private, nonfarm sector that resulted in the separation of 251,341 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. The number of extended mass layoff actions and affected workers were both slightly higher than a year earlier. (See table A.) The over-the-year increases were most notable in food and beverage stores, food manufacturing, and general merchandise stores. In the second quarter of 2006, extended mass layoffs that involve the movement of work within the same company or to a different company, either domestically or outside the U.S., occurred in 9 percent of the nonseasonal layoff events and 13 percent of worker separations. (See table B.) Among employers who anticipated recalling laid-off workers, 50 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 37 percent of all events and resulted in 125,688 separations during the period. Layoffs due to internal company restructuring (bankruptcy, business ownership change, financial difficulty, and reorganization) represented 15 percent of events and resulted in 42,289 separations, 17 percent of total separations. Permanent closure of worksites occurred in 11 percent of all events and affected 30,402 workers, with both figures higher than a year ago.

In the second quarter of 2006, the national unemployment rate was 4.6 percent, not seasonally adjusted; this was down from 5.0 percent in the second quarter 2005. Private nonfarm payroll employment, not seasonally adjusted, increased by 1.7 million, or 1.5 percent, from April-June 2005 to April-June 2006.

### Industry Distribution of Extended Layoffs

Extended mass layoff separations occurred in 330 of the 1,105 detailed industries for which data are available for the second quarter of 2006. Manufacturing industries accounted for 21 percent of private nonfarm layoff events and 19 percent of separations during April-June 2006. (See table 1.) The number of separations in manufacturing (48,969) was higher than in the second quarter of 2005. In the second quarter of 2006, the highest number of separations in this sector were in food manufacturing (12,596), followed by transportation equipment manufacturing (11,985).

Transportation and warehousing accounted for 10 percent of private nonfarm layoff events and 12 percent of separations, primarily in school and employee bus transportation. Layoffs in the accommodation and food services sector made up 10 percent of events and 12 percent of separations, mostly in food services and drinking places. The professional and technical services sector comprised 4 percent of events and 11

**Table A. Selected measures of extended mass layoff activity**

Period	Layoff events	Separations	Initial claimants
2002			
January-March .....	1,611	299,266	292,998
April-June .....	1,624	344,606	299,598
July-September .....	1,186	255,152	254,955
October-December ..	1,916	373,307	370,592
2003			
January-March .....	1,502	286,947	297,608
April-June .....	1,799	368,273	348,966
July-September .....	1,190	236,333	227,909
October-December ..	1,690	325,333	326,328
2004			
January-March .....	1,339	276,503	238,392
April-June .....	1,358	278,831	254,063
July-September .....	886	164,608	148,575
October-December...	1,427	273,967	262,049
2005			
January-March .....	1,142	186,506	185,486
April-June <sup>r</sup> .....	1,203	246,099	212,673
July-September <sup>r</sup> .....	1,136	201,878	190,180
October-December <sup>r</sup> ..	1,400	250,178	246,169
2006			
January-March <sup>r</sup> .....	963	181,010	189,634
April-June <sup>p</sup> .....	1,213	251,341	184,543

<sup>r</sup> = revised.

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.

percent of separations, mostly in tax preparation services. Cutbacks in arts, entertainment, and recreation accounted for 4 percent of events and 8 percent of separations and were concentrated in amusements, gambling, and recreation.

Information technology-producing industries (communications equipment, communications services, computer hardware, and software and computer services) accounted for 2 percent of layoff events and worker separations in the second quarter of 2006. In the second quarter of 2005, these industries accounted for 4 percent of layoff events and 3 percent of all separations. Layoffs in the information technology-producing industries in the second quarter of 2006 were most numerous in computer hardware, with 2,900 separations, followed by software and computer services. (See table 6.)

#### Reasons for Extended Layoff

Layoffs due to the completion of seasonal work accounted for 37 percent of the extended layoff events and resulted in 125,688 separations in the second quarter of 2006. (See table 2.) Seasonal layoffs were most numerous in professional and technical services (tax preparation services) and in transit and ground passenger transportation (school and employee bus transportation).

**Table B. Extended mass layoff events and separations, selected measures, second quarter 2006<sup>p</sup>**

Action	Layoff events	Separations
Total private nonfarm .....	1,213	251,341
Total, excluding seasonal and vacation events <sup>1</sup> .....	686	112,108
Total events with movement of work <sup>2</sup> .....	65	14,796
Movement of work actions .....	93	( <sup>3</sup> )
With separations reported....	60	8,802
With separations unknown ...	33	( <sup>3</sup> )

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

<sup>2</sup> A layoff event can involve more than one movement of work action.

<sup>3</sup> Data not available.

p = preliminary.

Internal company restructuring (due to bankruptcy, business ownership change, financial difficulty, and reorganization) accounted for 15 percent of layoff events and resulted in 42,289 separations. These layoffs were mostly among workers in transportation equipment manufacturing, credit intermediation and related activities, and food and beverage stores. Over half of both the internal company restructuring layoff events and separations were due to reorganization within the company. Layoffs due to reorganization were primarily in transportation equipment manufacturing, credit intermediation and related activities, and food manufacturing.

#### Movement of Work

In the second quarter of 2006, 65 extended mass layoff events involved the movement of work; this was about 9 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 14,796 workers, about 13 percent of all separations resulting from nonseasonal/nonvacation mass layoff events. A year earlier, 73 layoff events and 12,040 separations were associated with the movement of work. (See table 10.)

Among the 65 extended mass layoff events in the second quarter of 2006 with reported relocation of work, 68 percent were permanent closures of worksites, which affected 10,159 workers. In comparison, for the 1,213 total layoff events reported for the quarter, only 11 percent involved the permanent closure of the worksites.

**Table C. Movement of work actions by type of separation where the number of separations is known by employers, second quarter 2006<sup>p</sup>**

Activities	Actions <sup>1</sup>	Separations
With separations reported .....	60	8,802
<b>By location</b>		
Out of country .....	20	2,367
Within company .....	18	2,246
Different company .....	2	121
Domestic relocations .....	40	6,435
Within company .....	34	5,743
Different company .....	6	692
<b>By company</b>		
Within company .....	52	7,989
Domestic .....	34	5,743
Out of country .....	18	2,246
Different company .....	8	813
Domestic .....	6	692
Out of country .....	2	121

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

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.

Of the layoffs involving the movement of work, 66 percent of both the events and laid-off workers were from manufacturing industries during the second quarter of 2006. (See table 7.) Among all private nonfarm extended layoffs, manufacturing accounted for 21 percent of the events and 19 percent of the separations.

Internal company restructuring (bankruptcy, business ownership change, financial difficulty, and reorganization) accounted for 83 percent of layoff events associated with work relocation and resulted in 11,908 separations during the second quarter. (See table 8.) Most of these were due to reorganization within the company. In contrast, only 15 percent of the layoff events in the total private nonfarm economy were because of internal company restructuring.

Among the regions, the Midwest and the West accounted for the largest proportions of workers in extended mass layoffs associated with the movement of work, 33 and 32 percent, respectively. The South had 26 percent of such layoffs, and the Northeast had 9 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. The 65 extended layoff events with movement of work for the second quarter of 2006 involved 93 identifiable relocations of work. (See table B.) An identifiable relocation of work

**Table D. Summary of employer expectations of a recall from extended layoff, second quarter 2005—second quarter 2006**

Nature of the recall	Percentage of events				
	II 2005	III 2005	IV 2005	I 2006 <sup>r</sup>	II 2006 <sup>p</sup>
Anticipate a recall .....	61.8	39.5	68.9	43.1	58.6
<b>Timeframe</b>					
Within 6 months .....	89.4	78.8	90.0	83.9	89.2
Within 3 months .....	59.5	57.9	37.1	55.2	60.5
<b>Size</b>					
At least half .....	92.9	80.2	92.6	88.0	92.8
All workers .....	51.1	43.2	50.5	38.1	49.5

r = revised.

p = preliminary.

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 93 relocations, employers were able to provide information on the specific separations associated with the movement of work component of the layoff in 60 actions involving 8,802 workers, or 65 percent of the 93 actions for the second quarter of 2006. Thus, a range of 8,802 (separations in movement of work actions where the employer was able to provide specific detail) to 14,796 (total separations in all layoff events that included movement of work) is established for separations due to the movement of work in the second quarter. (See table 10.)

In the 60 actions where employers were able to provide more complete separations information, 87 percent of relocations (52 out of 60) occurred among establishments within the same company. (See table C.) In 65 percent of these relocations (34 out of 52), the work activities were reassigned to places elsewhere in the U.S.

Thirty-three percent of the movement-of-work relocations—both within the company and to other companies—involved out-of-country moves (20 out of 60). The separation of 2,367 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 6,435 workers. (See table 11.)

### Recall Expectations

Fifty-nine percent of employers reporting an extended layoff in the second quarter of 2006 indicated they anticipated some type of recall. This compares with 62 percent of the employers anticipating a recall a year earlier. (See table D.) Most employers not expecting a recall during the second quarter were from administrative and support services and specialty trade contracting.

**Table E. Distribution of extended layoff events by size of layoff, April-June 2006<sup>p</sup>**

Size	Layoff events		Separations	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	1,213	100.0	251,341	100.0
50-99.....	515	42.5	37,136	14.8
100-149.....	257	21.2	29,534	11.8
150-199.....	144	11.9	24,233	9.6
200-299.....	119	9.8	27,908	11.1
300-499.....	99	8.2	36,683	14.6
500-999.....	49	4.0	32,651	13.0
1,000 or more...	30	2.5	63,196	25.1

p = preliminary.

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 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 96 percent of the employers expected a recall), employers expected to recall laid-off workers in 29 percent of the events. A year earlier, 30 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 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 64 percent involving fewer than 150 workers. These events, however, accounted for only 27 percent of all separations. (See table E.) Separations involving 500 or more workers, while comprising 7 percent of the events, accounted for 38 percent of all separations, up from 36 percent in April-June 2005. The average size of layoffs (as measured by separations per layoff event) differed widely by industry, ranging from a low of 71 separations in hospitals to a high of 788 in amusements, gambling, and recreation.

#### Initial Claimant Characteristics

A total of 184,534 initial claimants for unemployment insurance were associated with extended mass layoffs in the second quarter of 2006. Of these claimants, 17 percent were black, 14 percent were Hispanic, 55 percent were women, 33 percent were 30 to 44 years of age, and 22 percent were 55 years of age or older. (See table 3.) Among persons in the civilian labor force for the same period, 11 percent were black, 14 percent were Hispanic, 46 percent were women, 34 percent were age 30 to 44, and 17 percent were 55 years of age or older.

#### Geographic Distribution

In the second quarter, the number of separations due to extended mass layoff events was highest in the West (83,452), followed by the Midwest (69,331), the Northeast (52,461), and the South (46,097). (See

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

Metropolitan area	Events		Separations	
	II 2005 <sup>r</sup>	II 2006 <sup>p</sup>	II 2005 <sup>r</sup>	II 2006 <sup>p</sup>
Total, nonmetropolitan areas .....	158	154	28,749	28,678
Total, 367 metropolitan areas .....	650	651	108,706	103,144
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif. ....	39	69	7,828	12,978
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill.-Ind.-Wis. ....	40	42	9,236	8,106
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, N.Y.-N.J.-Pa. ....	62	61	11,708	7,506
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, Pa.-N.J.-De.-Md. ....	27	23	2,958	4,008
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, Calif. ....	5	13	453	3,046
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, Fla. ....	17	15	4,106	3,030
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	5	6	2,620	2,877
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Mich. ....	26	28	3,065	2,835
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, Calif. ....	7	12	2,139	2,550
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, Calif. ....	13	22	1,355	2,511

r = revised.

p = preliminary.

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

table 4.) Separations in the West were mainly in the amusements, gambling, and recreation industry and in the professional and technical services industry.

The West region reported the only over-the-year increase (+20,953) in separations. The other three regions reported over-the-year decreases in separations, with the largest decrease occurring in the Midwest (-6,452), followed by the Northeast (-4,810) and the South (-4,449). Four of the nine geographic divisions reported over-the-year increases in laid-off workers, with the largest increases occurring in the Pacific (+26,949) and New England (+3,579) divisions. The Middle Atlantic division reported the largest decline in separations (-8,389), followed by the East North Central division (-7,575).

Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, the largest number of worker separations occurred in California (51,740), followed by Illinois (23,798), Florida (21,520), and New Jersey (16,190). These four states accounted for 40 percent of total layoff events and 45 percent of separations during the second quarter of 2006. They were followed by Michigan (12,655), New York (12,617), Colorado (12,566), and Ohio (12,344). (See table 5.) After excluding the substantial impact of seasonal work, California reported the most laid-off workers (30,235), largely due to layoffs in computer and electronic product manufacturing and specialty trade contractors.

Over the year, California reported the greatest increase in workers laid off for all reasons during the second quarter (+25,877), followed by Connecticut (+3,055). The largest decreases occurred in New York (-5,978), Illinois (-4,192), and Indiana (-3,234).

Fifty-four percent of events and 41 percent of separations (103,144) occurred in metropolitan areas in the second quarter of 2006, compared with 54 percent of events and 44 percent of separations (108,706) during the second quarter of 2005. Among the 367 metropolitan areas, Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif., reported the highest number of separations, 12,978, in the second quarter of 2006. Next was Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill.-Ind.-Wis., with 8,106 separations, and New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, N.Y.-N.J.-Pa., with 7,506 separations. (See table F.) Employers located in nonmetropolitan areas separated 28,678 workers in mass layoffs, down from 28,749 workers in the second quarter of 2005.

#### Note

The quarterly series on extended mass layoffs cover layoffs of at least 31-days duration that involve 50 or more individuals from a single establishment filing initial claims for unemployment insurance during a consecutive 5-week period. Approximately 30 days after a mass layoff is triggered at an establishment, the employer is contacted for additional information. Data for the 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.

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The report on Mass Layoffs in July 2006 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, August 23, 2006.



# Technical Note

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

## Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Movement of work concepts and questions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Reliability of the data

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

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

of 2006, outright refusal to participate in the employer interview accounted for 3.6 percent of all private nonfarm events. Although included in the total number of instances involving the movement of work, for the second quarter, employers in 33 relocations were unable to provide the number of separations specifically associated with the movement of work, 5 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		
	II 2005	I 2006 <sup>r</sup>	II 2006 <sup>p</sup>	II 2005 <sup>r</sup>	I 2006 <sup>r</sup>	II 2006 <sup>p</sup>	II 2005 <sup>r</sup>	I 2006 <sup>r</sup>	II 2006 <sup>p</sup>
Total, private nonfarm <sup>1</sup> .....	1,203	963	1,213	246,099	181,010	251,341	212,673	189,634	184,534
Mining .....	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	597	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	431
Utilities .....	5	( <sup>2</sup> )	3	771	( <sup>2</sup> )	509	683	( <sup>2</sup> )	432
Construction .....	110	192	145	15,242	21,341	15,314	17,867	25,850	15,314
Manufacturing .....	269	301	256	44,231	60,980	48,969	48,069	74,001	39,857
Food .....	60	58	62	9,496	10,916	12,596	10,273	12,072	8,121
Beverage and tobacco products .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	9	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,515	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,531	( <sup>2</sup> )
Textile mills .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	9	13	( <sup>2</sup> )	849	1,687	( <sup>2</sup> )	996	1,865
Textile product mills .....	3	4	4	243	285	465	275	496	631
Apparel .....	13	16	9	1,594	2,290	1,357	1,656	2,214	1,047
Leather and allied products .....	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Wood products .....	6	12	8	690	1,255	1,118	780	1,678	861
Paper .....	5	7	14	389	951	1,812	447	809	1,088
Printing and related support activities .....	11	10	10	1,682	1,252	1,352	1,754	1,245	998
Petroleum and coal products .....	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	–
Chemicals .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	7	8	( <sup>2</sup> )	758	1,016	( <sup>2</sup> )	663	628
Plastics and rubber products .....	11	20	10	1,161	2,475	1,505	1,765	2,490	1,144
Nonmetallic mineral products .....	9	14	7	1,236	1,426	2,073	1,363	1,713	875
Primary metals .....	11	11	8	1,885	4,769	1,080	1,940	3,817	799
Fabricated metal products .....	18	14	6	2,958	1,595	569	2,627	1,950	453
Machinery .....	19	19	15	2,415	3,066	3,239	2,868	1,913	2,301
Computer and electronic products .....	24	18	20	3,651	2,740	4,491	3,847	4,193	2,438
Electrical equipment and appliances .....	13	13	7	2,633	3,680	947	4,083	3,774	629
Transportation equipment .....	45	36	39	11,266	18,204	11,985	11,619	29,581	14,383
Furniture and related products .....	13	11	7	1,770	1,557	730	1,840	1,688	615
Miscellaneous manufacturing .....	3	9	5	213	892	659	269	737	547
Wholesale trade .....	19	15	16	3,726	2,279	3,566	3,180	1,485	2,328
Retail trade .....	42	115	63	9,521	35,129	18,554	9,114	28,373	14,117
Transportation and warehousing .....	132	44	125	30,966	11,616	29,668	28,017	9,559	21,572
Information .....	32	28	32	6,694	4,212	5,340	6,901	6,202	8,093
Finance and insurance .....	27	30	43	5,048	4,773	6,955	5,603	4,766	5,223
Real estate and rental and leasing .....	6	( <sup>2</sup> )	8	983	( <sup>2</sup> )	733	1,031	( <sup>2</sup> )	542
Professional and technical services .....	64	28	51	27,253	3,619	28,574	16,025	4,889	13,706
Management of companies and enterprises .....	4	5	4	499	680	342	405	613	282
Administrative and waste services .....	107	99	101	18,067	20,682	16,299	19,112	19,569	13,943
Educational services .....	7	( <sup>2</sup> )	10	573	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,207	774	( <sup>2</sup> )	874
Health care and social assistance .....	167	22	139	22,871	2,626	17,393	18,610	2,036	13,511
Arts, entertainment, and recreation .....	34	23	43	20,476	3,432	21,271	3,742	2,853	4,028
Accommodation and food services .....	117	46	118	30,416	7,386	29,113	25,392	7,609	24,410
Other services, except public administration .....	61	5	52	8,762	866	6,937	8,148	653	5,871
Unclassified .....	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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

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

<sup>2</sup> Data do not meet BLS or state agency disclosure standards.

<sup>r</sup> = revised.

<sup>p</sup> = 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		
	II 2005	I 2006 <sup>r</sup>	II 2006 <sup>p</sup>	II 2005 <sup>r</sup>	I 2006 <sup>r</sup>	II 2006 <sup>p</sup>	II 2005 <sup>r</sup>	I 2006 <sup>r</sup>	II 2006 <sup>p</sup>
Total, private nonfarm <sup>1</sup> .....	1,203	963	1,213	246,099	181,010	251,341	212,673	189,634	184,534
Automation .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Bankruptcy .....	18	18	7	4,159	3,999	4,049	2,892	3,121	784
Business ownership change .....	20	31	29	6,140	8,832	8,671	4,468	7,393	3,995
Contract cancellation .....	18	16	15	2,207	2,233	2,677	2,124	2,732	2,039
Contract completed .....	207	214	270	32,816	30,849	34,633	37,000	36,616	32,625
Financial difficulty .....	35	42	28	5,402	8,346	5,262	4,689	7,305	2,806
Import competition .....	10	9	14	1,582	1,398	1,709	1,016	1,230	1,669
Labor dispute .....	5	( <sup>2</sup> )	6	965	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,420	870	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,066
Material shortage .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )
Model changeover .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-
Natural disaster .....	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-
Non-natural disaster .....	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )
Plant or machine repair .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Product line discontinued .....	8	11	7	2,600	1,728	2,137	1,681	2,244	568
Reorganization within company .....	105	116	118	16,885	28,685	24,307	16,380	32,930	24,638
Seasonal work .....	484	246	445	123,834	41,425	125,688	84,547	40,947	76,219
Slack work .....	127	122	95	18,313	21,119	14,189	27,258	26,901	14,149
Vacation period .....	84	( <sup>2</sup> )	82	13,893	( <sup>2</sup> )	13,545	12,802	( <sup>2</sup> )	11,611
Weather-related .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	36	5	( <sup>2</sup> )	3,696	294	( <sup>2</sup> )	3,931	297
Other .....	22	21	20	3,917	3,227	2,563	3,761	2,477	2,122
Not reported .....	54	66	62	12,431	17,070	8,647	12,077	16,139	8,484

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table 1.

<sup>2</sup> Data do not meet BLS or state agency disclosure standards.

<sup>r</sup> = revised.

<sup>p</sup> = 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, first and second quarters, 2006**

State	Layoff events		Total initial claimants		Percent of total							
	I 2006 <sup>f</sup>	II 2006 <sup>p</sup>	I 2006 <sup>f</sup>	II 2006 <sup>p</sup>	Black		Hispanic origin		Women		Persons age 55 and over	
					I 2006 <sup>f</sup>	II 2006 <sup>p</sup>	I 2006 <sup>f</sup>	II 2006 <sup>p</sup>	I 2006 <sup>f</sup>	II 2006 <sup>p</sup>	I 2006 <sup>f</sup>	II 2006 <sup>p</sup>
Total, private nonfarm <sup>1</sup>	963	1,213	189,634	184,534	17.1	16.5	12.6	13.8	39.6	54.7	18.2	22.5
Alabama	7	16	1,018	2,273	46.7	63.5	2.8	2.7	44.0	81.2	16.5	19.4
Alaska	( <sup>2</sup> )	9	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,361	1.2	3.6	2.4	18.7	34.9	41.1	10.8	23.9
Arizona	4	3	733	442	3.0	3.8	30.0	59.7	47.3	43.2	21.8	24.7
Arkansas	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	27.4	-	1.1	-	60.0	-	19.6
California	185	243	32,786	32,443	9.1	8.8	33.7	31.2	40.3	45.3	15.5	17.8
Colorado	8	9	927	1,179	7.3	5.1	26.0	25.4	53.0	58.4	18.9	16.0
Connecticut	9	25	2,725	3,441	16.7	10.8	12.3	8.5	33.0	68.4	20.8	24.3
Delaware	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	14.0	-	1.4	-	19.5	-	16.4
District of Columbia	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	70.5	-	7.4	-	68.4	-	22.1
Florida	52	106	8,904	13,952	16.4	18.8	33.3	31.4	45.3	51.5	22.4	22.3
Georgia	18	28	2,715	4,519	56.8	53.5	.7	1.1	45.3	58.8	15.3	16.9
Hawaii	4	9	451	790	.7	3.7	22.4	22.4	22.0	45.8	13.1	23.5
Idaho	5	3	397	515	.5	.8	15.6	46.4	49.1	61.7	23.9	36.7
Illinois	76	91	14,642	16,913	24.9	22.7	11.6	10.6	42.3	61.9	15.4	21.6
Indiana	25	11	4,066	1,381	12.2	6.7	4.4	5.4	25.8	43.3	14.5	12.4
Iowa	( <sup>2</sup> )	5	( <sup>2</sup> )	810	1.5	.9	6.2	.7	50.3	70.4	22.6	28.6
Kansas	3	12	429	1,202	9.8	17.3	2.1	1.4	39.9	65.6	25.4	21.0
Kentucky	25	13	2,909	1,254	9.0	9.3	.3	.6	45.8	62.4	16.5	19.0
Louisiana	12	15	1,356	1,565	63.3	71.8	2.7	1.2	54.6	92.3	3.7	21.1
Maine	5	( <sup>2</sup> )	841	( <sup>2</sup> )	2.1	.3	.2	-	54.1	57.2	21.5	11.6
Maryland	14	3	1,712	461	49.0	51.2	.5	.2	54.7	73.3	19.9	45.3
Massachusetts	18	26	2,471	3,916	10.4	12.4	.6	3.3	50.6	56.1	19.8	24.7
Michigan	71	75	33,266	16,372	23.5	17.6	2.3	3.0	32.2	45.7	19.3	21.2
Minnesota	23	23	3,001	2,251	6.4	8.7	3.7	7.5	26.7	45.4	16.7	22.6
Mississippi	7	6	787	626	39.8	83.4	4.2	.5	54.6	80.0	15.2	11.5
Missouri	13	32	1,813	3,352	22.2	21.4	.5	.3	53.8	76.9	18.7	26.8
Montana	3	-	257	-	-	-	4.3	-	11.3	-	26.5	-
Nebraska	3	4	445	428	13.0	11.2	19.8	19.6	47.9	48.1	16.4	21.7
Nevada	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	824	12.1	23.4	19.6	12.1	59.8	70.8	36.0	24.6
New Hampshire	3	5	286	544	9.8	2.8	5.2	1.7	51.0	52.9	20.3	31.8
New Jersey	17	51	2,352	11,773	21.8	17.5	13.0	8.1	56.0	74.5	26.2	34.9
New Mexico	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	424	-	.7	98.1	46.0	85.2	41.3	14.8	16.3
New York	98	92	18,520	16,909	11.7	12.0	6.6	8.8	40.9	50.7	19.9	22.6
North Carolina	18	13	2,233	1,309	41.4	43.5	6.1	3.5	44.4	52.6	18.9	25.6
North Dakota	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-	-	-	13.6	-	14.8
Ohio	45	56	9,154	6,187	12.2	18.7	2.3	3.5	28.8	52.5	16.7	16.3
Oklahoma	4	-	500	-	15.2	-	8.0	-	52.8	-	12.4	-
Oregon	7	24	1,000	3,708	2.1	1.7	29.1	11.2	41.4	69.1	16.4	30.6
Pennsylvania	59	73	14,637	11,770	9.9	9.2	3.7	4.2	41.8	55.3	21.8	30.2
Rhode Island	5	4	401	871	4.0	1.8	14.7	9.3	52.4	79.8	31.9	32.4
South Carolina	7	8	1,182	1,241	63.4	51.4	-	.5	67.1	52.5	3.7	3.0
South Dakota	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	.6	-	9.9	-	28.6	79.5	18.0	47.7
Tennessee	14	7	2,138	616	15.5	40.6	-	.3	55.2	48.9	29.7	27.1
Texas	17	29	3,793	4,106	20.0	18.8	35.8	47.1	43.6	50.1	13.7	15.7
Utah	3	9	296	1,017	.7	2.0	24.7	7.7	74.0	62.7	10.5	12.6
Vermont	( <sup>2</sup> )	7	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,128	-	.7	-	.4	14.8	42.5	15.4	17.3
Virginia	13	5	4,464	1,022	33.3	30.5	2.8	2.9	36.4	51.3	18.1	22.5
Washington	24	16	3,185	1,810	8.5	5.5	21.8	14.3	32.3	42.2	13.5	24.2
West Virginia	( <sup>2</sup> )	5	( <sup>2</sup> )	460	.2	.7	-	-	22.9	25.7	34.9	24.8
Wisconsin	26	24	5,372	4,871	3.3	10.3	13.0	4.2	40.1	55.3	18.8	28.2
Wyoming	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	6.0	-	31.3	31.7	19.3	2.4
Puerto Rico	13	4	3,490	883	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	58.2	46.9	9.7	23.4

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table 1.

<sup>2</sup> Data do not meet BLS or state agency disclosure standards.

<sup>3</sup> Data are not available.

<sup>r</sup> = revised.

<sup>p</sup> = 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		
	II 2005	I 2006 <sup>r</sup>	II 2006 <sup>p</sup>	II 2005 <sup>r</sup>	I 2006 <sup>r</sup>	II 2006 <sup>p</sup>	II 2005 <sup>r</sup>	I 2006 <sup>r</sup>	II 2006 <sup>p</sup>
United States <sup>1</sup> .....	1,203	963	1,213	246,099	181,010	251,341	212,673	189,634	184,534
Northeast .....	269	216	285	57,271	32,795	52,461	54,538	42,395	50,644
New England .....	50	42	69	10,981	10,545	14,560	9,775	6,886	10,192
Middle Atlantic .....	219	174	216	46,290	22,250	37,901	44,763	35,509	40,452
South .....	290	210	259	50,546	38,543	46,097	46,846	34,112	35,278
South Atlantic .....	178	124	171	30,876	23,531	31,760	27,888	21,611	24,568
East South Central .....	39	53	42	7,185	9,133	6,788	4,602	6,852	4,769
West South Central .....	73	33	46	12,485	5,879	7,549	14,356	5,649	5,941
Midwest .....	394	289	335	75,783	65,384	69,331	73,348	72,544	54,017
East North Central .....	315	243	257	63,403	59,266	55,828	60,496	66,500	45,724
West North Central .....	79	46	78	12,380	6,118	13,503	12,852	6,044	8,293
West .....	250	248	334	62,499	44,288	83,452	37,941	40,583	44,595
Mountain .....	54	27	33	25,463	5,835	19,467	6,152	3,078	4,483
Pacific .....	196	221	301	37,036	38,453	63,985	31,789	37,505	40,112

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table 1.

<sup>r</sup> = revised.

<sup>p</sup> = 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		
	II 2005	I 2006 <sup>r</sup>	II 2006 <sup>p</sup>	II 2005 <sup>r</sup>	I 2006 <sup>r</sup>	II 2006 <sup>p</sup>	II 2005 <sup>r</sup>	I 2006 <sup>r</sup>	II 2006 <sup>p</sup>
Total, private nonfarm <sup>1</sup>	1,203	963	1,213	246,099	181,010	251,341	212,673	189,634	184,534
Alabama	3	7	16	232	907	2,780	343	1,018	2,273
Alaska	9	( <sup>2</sup> )	9	1,264	( <sup>2</sup> )	3,941	1,264	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,361
Arizona	9	4	3	3,412	1,202	868	1,513	733	442
Arkansas	6	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,266	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,009	-	( <sup>2</sup> )
California	134	185	243	25,863	32,047	51,740	21,655	32,786	32,443
Colorado	12	8	9	14,811	2,379	12,566	1,500	927	1,179
Connecticut	13	9	25	3,532	5,405	6,587	3,214	2,725	3,441
Delaware	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )
District of Columbia	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )
Florida	112	52	106	20,309	10,230	21,520	16,197	8,904	13,952
Georgia	26	18	28	3,298	2,442	3,750	3,992	2,715	4,519
Hawaii	5	4	9	478	464	1,080	466	451	790
Idaho	8	5	3	925	430	570	762	397	515
Illinois	104	76	91	27,990	16,954	23,798	23,572	14,642	16,913
Indiana	24	25	11	5,419	3,698	2,185	5,276	4,066	1,381
Iowa	7	( <sup>2</sup> )	5	1,125	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,387	888	( <sup>2</sup> )	810
Kansas	13	3	12	2,566	550	2,119	2,225	429	1,202
Kentucky	18	25	13	1,853	3,841	1,444	1,818	2,909	1,254
Louisiana	23	12	15	3,654	2,618	2,488	3,268	1,356	1,565
Maine	6	5	( <sup>2</sup> )	2,020	1,457	( <sup>2</sup> )	862	841	( <sup>2</sup> )
Maryland	( <sup>2</sup> )	14	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,707	461	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,712	461
Massachusetts	16	18	26	3,111	2,664	4,246	3,392	2,471	3,916
Michigan	73	71	75	12,049	19,047	12,655	13,805	33,266	16,372
Minnesota	23	23	23	3,190	2,811	2,705	4,076	3,001	2,251
Mississippi	11	7	6	3,786	920	1,441	1,408	787	626
Missouri	26	13	32	4,467	1,774	5,715	4,443	1,813	3,352
Montana	7	3	-	1,276	257	-	555	257	-
Nebraska	8	3	4	791	566	1,327	983	445	428
Nevada	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	320	( <sup>2</sup> )	900	320	( <sup>2</sup> )	824
New Hampshire	5	3	5	588	286	564	591	286	544
New Jersey	54	17	51	19,035	3,666	16,190	13,385	2,352	11,773
New Mexico	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	538	( <sup>2</sup> )	414	538	( <sup>2</sup> )	424
New York	93	98	92	18,595	12,148	12,617	17,226	18,520	16,909
North Carolina	9	18	13	759	2,053	1,290	937	2,233	1,309
North Dakota	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )
Ohio	76	45	56	10,470	14,195	12,344	10,700	9,154	6,187
Oklahoma	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	339	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	500	-
Oregon	19	7	24	4,550	2,604	5,042	3,799	1,000	3,708
Pennsylvania	72	59	73	8,660	6,436	9,094	14,152	14,637	11,770
Rhode Island	3	5	4	317	472	1,010	303	401	871
South Carolina	11	7	8	1,798	1,067	1,115	2,015	1,182	1,241
South Dakota	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Tennessee	7	14	7	1,314	3,465	1,123	1,033	2,138	616
Texas	43	17	29	6,702	2,922	4,790	9,917	3,793	4,106
Utah	10	3	9	3,381	430	3,199	884	296	1,017
Vermont	7	( <sup>2</sup> )	7	1,413	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,128	1,413	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,128
Virginia	12	13	5	2,393	5,079	1,279	2,377	4,464	1,022
Washington	29	24	16	4,881	3,255	2,182	4,605	3,185	1,810
West Virginia	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	5	463	( <sup>2</sup> )	741	479	( <sup>2</sup> )	460
Wisconsin	38	26	24	7,475	5,372	4,846	7,143	5,372	4,871
Wyoming	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Puerto Rico	26	13	4	3,655	1,231	555	6,946	3,490	883

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table 1.

<sup>2</sup> Data do not meet BLS or state agency disclosure standards.

<sup>r</sup> = revised.

<sup>p</sup> = 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 <sup>1</sup>							
			Computer hardware <sup>2</sup>		Software and computer services <sup>3</sup>		Communications equipment <sup>4</sup>		Communications services <sup>5</sup>	
	Layoff events	Separations	Layoff events	Separations	Layoff events	Separations	Layoff events	Separations	Layoff events	Separations
<b>1999</b>										
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	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )
Third quarter .....	898	184,429	22	11,546	7	1,141	5	840	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )
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
<b>2000</b>										
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
<b>2001</b>										
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
<b>2002</b>										
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
<b>2003</b>										
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
<b>2004</b>										
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
<b>2005</b>										
First quarter .....	1,142	186,506	13	1,526	13	2,679	4	439	17	3,569
Second quarter .....	1,203	246,099	20	2,973	17	2,106	4	842	11	1,904
Third quarter .....	1,136	201,878	23	3,307	12	1,742	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	11	1,127
Fourth quarter .....	1,400	250,178	19	4,122	7	1,331	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	8	1,125
Total .....	4,881	884,661	75	11,928	49	7,858	13	3,000	47	7,725
<b>2006</b>										
First quarter .....	963	181,010	12	1,159	6	744	4	911	7	833
Second quarter <sup>P</sup> .....	1,213	251,341	8	2,900	6	1,268	8	988	7	934

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

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> The industries included in this grouping, based on the 2002 North America 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.

<sup>5</sup> The industries included in this grouping, based on the 2002 North America 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.

<sup>6</sup> Data do not meet BLS or state agency disclosure standards.  
NOTE: Dash represents zero.

<sup>r</sup> = revised.  
<sup>P</sup> = 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		
	II 2005	I 2006 <sup>r</sup>	II 2006 <sup>p</sup>	II 2005 <sup>r</sup>	I 2006 <sup>r</sup>	II 2006 <sup>p</sup>
Total, private nonfarm <sup>1</sup> .....	73	53	65	12,040	10,519	14,796
Mining .....	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )
Utilities .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-
Construction .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-
Manufacturing .....	44	39	43	6,154	7,646	9,769
Food .....	4	3	7	480	1,230	1,905
Beverage and tobacco products .....	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-
Textile mills .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile product mills .....	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )
Apparel .....	3	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	241	636	( <sup>2</sup> )
Leather and allied products .....	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-
Wood products .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper .....	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	8	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,057
Printing and related support activities .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-
Petroleum and coal products .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals .....	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Plastics and rubber products .....	3	4	3	476	508	565
Nonmetallic mineral products .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Primary metals .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Fabricated metal products .....	6	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	975	-	( <sup>2</sup> )
Machinery .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,154
Computer and electronic products .....	6	6	3	1,004	820	502
Electrical equipment and appliances .....	3	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	715	756	( <sup>2</sup> )
Transportation equipment .....	10	3	7	1,174	417	2,953
Furniture and related products .....	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	586	( <sup>2</sup> )	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing .....	-	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	502	( <sup>2</sup> )
Wholesale trade .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	3	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	432	470
Retail trade .....	5	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	1,150	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,326
Transportation and warehousing .....	3	4	-	689	581	-
Information .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	5	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	398
Finance and insurance .....	9	( <sup>2</sup> )	6	1,574	( <sup>2</sup> )	2,128
Real estate and rental and leasing .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and technical services .....	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	971	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Management of companies and enterprises .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative and waste services .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )
Educational services .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health care and social assistance .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arts, entertainment, and recreation .....	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-
Accommodation and food services .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other services, except public administration .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unclassified .....	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table 1.

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.

<sup>2</sup> Data do not meet BLS or state agency disclosure standards.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

<sup>r</sup> = 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		
	II 2005	I 2006 <sup>r</sup>	II 2006 <sup>p</sup>	II 2005 <sup>r</sup>	I 2006 <sup>r</sup>	II 2006 <sup>p</sup>
Total, private nonfarm <sup>1</sup> .....	73	53	65	12,040	10,519	14,796
Automation .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bankruptcy .....	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Business ownership change .....	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	6	615	( <sup>2</sup> )	756
Contract cancellation .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-
Contract completed .....	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Energy-related .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Environment-related .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial difficulty .....	6	6	5	934	732	554
Import competition .....	6	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	462	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Labor dispute .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Material shortage .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Model changeover .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural disaster .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-natural disaster .....	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )
Plant or machine repair .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Product line discontinued .....	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	331	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Reorganization within company .....	46	29	42	7,958	6,484	10,258
Seasonal work .....	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
Slack work .....	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	645	( <sup>2</sup> )	-
Vacation period .....	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
Weather-related .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other .....	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	661	( <sup>2</sup> )	486
Not reported .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table 1.

<sup>2</sup> Data do not meet BLS or state agency disclosure standards.

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

<sup>r</sup> = revised.

<sup>p</sup> = 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		
	II 2005	I 2006 <sup>f</sup>	II 2006 <sup>p</sup>	II 2005 <sup>f</sup>	I 2006 <sup>f</sup>	II 2006 <sup>p</sup>
United States <sup>1</sup> .....	73	53	65	12,040	10,519	14,796
Northeast .....	18	12	8	3,602	2,821	1,359
New England .....	7	5	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,079	1,259	( <sup>2</sup> )
Middle Atlantic .....	11	7	( <sup>2</sup> )	2,523	1,562	( <sup>2</sup> )
South .....	19	19	17	2,684	3,965	3,918
South Atlantic .....	13	( <sup>2</sup> )	9	1,659	( <sup>2</sup> )	2,790
East South Central .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	12	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	2,821	( <sup>2</sup> )
West South Central .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Midwest .....	17	13	21	2,929	2,299	4,844
East North Central .....	14	9	14	2,566	1,539	1,778
West North Central .....	3	4	7	363	760	3,066
West .....	19	9	19	2,825	1,434	4,675
Mountain .....	3	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	375	360	( <sup>2</sup> )
Pacific .....	16	6	( <sup>2</sup> )	2,450	1,074	( <sup>2</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table 1.

<sup>2</sup> Data do not meet BLS or state agency disclosure standards.

<sup>f</sup> = revised.

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.

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

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

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

Action	Layoff events			Separations		
	II 2005	I 2006 <sup>r</sup>	II 2006 <sup>p</sup>	II 2005 <sup>r</sup>	I 2006 <sup>r</sup>	II 2006 <sup>p</sup>
Total, private nonfarm <sup>1</sup> .....	1,203	963	1,213	246,099	181,010	251,341
Total, excluding seasonal and vacation events <sup>2</sup> .....	635	715	686	108,372	139,369	112,108
Total, movement of work <sup>3</sup> .....	73	53	65	12,040	10,519	14,796
Movement of work actions .....	98	80	93	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
With separations reported .....	74	51	60	9,527	7,080	8,802
With separations unknown .....	24	29	33	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table 1.

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

<sup>3</sup> Movement of work can involve more than one action.

<sup>4</sup> Data are not available.

<sup>r</sup> = revised.

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.

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

Activities	Actions <sup>1</sup>			Separations		
	II 2005	I 2006 <sup>r</sup>	II 2006 <sup>p</sup>	II 2005	I 2006 <sup>r</sup>	II 2006 <sup>p</sup>
With separations reported <sup>2</sup> .....	74	51	60	9,527	7,080	8,802
<b>By location</b>						
Out-of-country relocations .....	28	22	20	2,815	2,682	2,367
Within company .....	19	17	18	1,938	2,408	2,246
Different company .....	9	5	2	877	274	121
Domestic relocations .....	42	29	40	6,018	4,398	6,435
Within company .....	35	24	34	5,330	3,873	5,743
Different company .....	7	5	6	688	525	692
Unable to assign place of relocation .....	4	–	–	694	–	–
<b>By company</b>						
Within company .....	58	41	52	7,962	6,281	7,989
Domestic .....	35	24	34	5,330	3,873	5,743
Out of country .....	19	17	18	1,938	2,408	2,246
Unable to assign .....	4	–	–	694	–	–
Different company .....	16	10	8	1,565	799	813
Domestic .....	7	5	6	688	525	692
Out of country .....	9	5	2	877	274	121
Unable to assign .....	–	–	–	–	–	–

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

<sup>2</sup> See footnote 1, table 1.

<sup>r</sup> = revised.

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.

Note: Dash represents zero.