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EXTENDED MASS LAYOFFS IN THE THIRD QUARTER OF 2004

In the third quarter of 2004, 780 mass layoff actions were taken by employers that resulted in the separation of 131,452 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 July-September 2003 and were the lowest for a third quarter since the program began in 1995. (See table A.) The declines over the year were most notable in administrative and support services, food manufacturing, and textile mills. 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 about 13 percent of the nonseasonal layoff events and accounted for about 15 percent of the worker separations in nonseasonal events. (See table B.) In the third quarter of 2004, the national unemployment rate was 5.4 percent, not seasonally adjusted; a year earlier it was 6.0 percent. Private nonfarm payroll employment, not seasonally adjusted, increased by 1.5 percent or 1,679,000 jobs from July-September 2003 to July-September 2004.

Layoffs due to internal company restructuring (bankruptcy, business ownership change, financial difficulty, and reorganization) represented 25 percent of events and resulted in 43,680 separations, the lowest level for a third quarter since 1997. The completion of seasonal work accounted for 20 percent of all events and resulted in 24,184 separations during the period—the lowest level for any third quarter since data became available in 1995. Permanent closure of worksites occurred in 21 percent of all events and affected 35,109 workers, the lowest third-quarter level since 1997.

Industry Distribution of Extended Layoffs

Extended mass layoff separations occurred in 303 of the 1,197 detailed industries for which data are available for the third quarter 2004. This is the fewest number of industries to have at least one extended mass layoff event in a third quarter since 1995.

Manufacturing industries accounted for 34 percent of private nonfarm layoff events and 32 percent of separations during July-September 2004. (See table 1.) The 41,982 worker separations in manufacturing were the fewest for manufacturing for any quarter since 1995. In third quarter 2004, layoff activity in this sector was concentrated in food manufacturing (7,704), followed by transportation equipment manufacturing (7,526) and fabricated metal products (3,406).

Administrative and waste services accounted for 13 percent of private nonfarm layoff events and 15 percent of separations, primarily in temporary help services (10,072). Layoffs in the retail trade sector com-

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	1,502	286,947	297,608
April-June	1,799	368,273	348,966
July-September ^r	1,190	236,333	227,909
October-December ^r	1,690	325,333	326,328
2004			
January-March ^r	1,339	276,446	238,056
April-June ^r	1,359	278,031	251,970
July-September ^p	780	131,452	101,456

r = revised.

p = preliminary.

prised 7 percent of events and 9 percent of separations, mostly among food and beverage stores and in general merchandise stores. Cutbacks in finance and insurance accounted for 4 percent of events and 8 percent of separations, mainly in credit intermediation and related activities. The construction sector accounted for 10 percent of events and 7 percent of separations during the quarter, mostly among specialty trade contractors. Transportation and warehousing accounted for 7 percent of events and 6 percent of separations during the quarter, primarily in school and employee bus transportation.

Information technology-producing industries (communication equipment, communications services, computer hardware, and software and computer services) accounted for 5 percent of layoff events and 6,677 worker separations in the third quarter, down from 8 percent of layoff events and 14,814 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 third quarter since 2000. Layoffs in the information technology-producing industries were most numerous in communications services with 2,979 separations, followed by the computer hardware industry.

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

Measure	Layoff events			Separations		
	I 2004	II 2004 ^r	III 2004 ^p	I 2004 ^r	II 2004 ^r	III 2004 ^p
Total private nonfarm	1,339	1,359	780	276,446	278,031	131,452
Total, excluding seasonal and vacation events! ¹	980	788	611	212,974	151,183	105,834
Total, movement of work.....	113	86	77	19,978	16,240	16,091

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.

Reasons for Extended Layoff

Layoffs due to the completion of seasonal work accounted for 20 percent of the extended layoff events and resulted in 24,184 separations in the third quarter. (See table 2.) Seasonal layoffs were most numerous among workers in transit and ground passenger transportation, in food manufacturing, and in social assistance.

Internal company restructuring (due to bankruptcy, business ownership change, financial difficulty, and reorganization) accounted for 25 percent of layoff events and resulted in 43,680 separations, the lowest for a third quarter since 1997. These layoffs were mostly among workers in credit intermediation and related activities and in food and beverage stores. Over half of both the internal company restructuring layoff events and separations were due to reorganization within the company.

Movement of Work

Between July and September of 2004, 77 extended mass layoff events involved the movement of work; this was about 13 percent of total extended mass layoff events, excluding those for seasonal and vacation reasons. 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 16,091 workers, about 15 percent of all separations resulting from nonseasonal/nonvacation mass layoff events. Revised data from the second quarter of 2004 show that there were 86 extended mass layoff events and 16,240 separations involving the movement of work. (See table B.) The first quarter of 2004 marked the initial reporting of job loss data relating to the movement of work in the Bureau's Mass Layoff Statistics program.

Among the 77 extended mass layoff events with reported relocation of work, 62 percent were permanent closures of worksites, which affected 11,864 workers. In comparison, for the 780 total layoff events reported for the third quarter of 2004, only 21 percent involved the permanent closure of worksites.

Of the layoffs involving the movement of work, 69 percent of the events and 67 percent of the laid-off workers were from manufacturing industries during the third quarter of 2004. (See table 7.) Among all

Table C. Relocations of work actions by employers

Actions	Relocations of work		
	I 2004 ^r	II 2004 ^r	III 2004 ^p
Movement of work	127	112	95
By location			
Out-of-country relocations	38	33	21
Within company	21	20	16
Different company	17	13	5
Domestic relocations	86	73	71
Within company	67	59	66
Different company	19	14	5
Unable to assign place of relocation	3	6	3
By company			
Within company	90	84	84
Domestic	67	59	66
Out of country	21	20	16
Unable to assign	2	5	2
Different company	37	28	11
Domestic	19	14	5
Out of country	17	13	5
Unable to assign	1	1	1

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p = preliminary.

private nonfarm extended layoffs, manufacturing accounted for 34 percent of the events and 32 percent of the separations.

Internal company restructuring (bankruptcy, business ownership change, financial difficulty, and reorganization) accounted for 69 percent of layoff events associated with work relocation and resulted in 11,643 separations during the third quarter. (See table 8.) Most of these were due to reorganization within the company. In contrast, only 25 percent of the layoff events in the total private nonfarm economy were because of internal company restructuring.

Among the regions, the Midwest accounted for the largest proportion of workers in extended mass layoffs associated with the movement of work (56 percent) in the third quarter of 2004, followed by the South (19 percent), the Northeast (13 percent), and the West (11 percent). (See table 9.)

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

Nature of the recall	Percentage of events				
	III 2003	IV 2003	I 2004	II 2004 ^r	III 2004 ^p
Anticipate a recall	32.0	58.2	39.6	55.1	42.7
Timeframe					
Within 6 months	84.5	85.5	82.5	84.6	85.0
Within 3 months	58.3	37.3	48.7	55.4	67.6
Size					
At least half	86.9	91.7	86.4	91.3	86.2
All workers	44.1	45.0	35.3	52.3	46.8

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p = preliminary.

The 77 extended mass layoff events discussed above involve 95 identifiable relocations of work. (An identifiable relocation of work occurs when the employer provides sufficient information on the new location of work and/or the number of workers affected by the move. 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 relocation of work actions.) Almost 9 in 10 relocations (84 out of 95) associated with movement of work occurred among establishments within the same company. (See table C.) In 75 percent of these relocations, the work activities were reassigned to places elsewhere in the U.S. Just over one-fifth of the movement-of-work situations involved out-of-country moves (21 out of 95). More than three-fourths of these (16 relocations) were within the same company. In the 11 situations where work activities were reassigned to another company under contractual arrangements, half involved relocation of work to companies within the U.S. and half to companies outside of the U.S.

Recall Expectations

Forty-three percent of employers reporting an extended layoff in the third quarter of 2004 indicated they anticipated some type of recall. This compares with 32 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, credit intermediation and related activities, and food services and drinking places.

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

Excluding layoff events due to seasonal work and vacation period (in which 98 percent of the employers expected a recall), employers expected to recall laid-off workers in 27 percent of the events. A year earlier

Table E. Distribution of extended layoff events by size of layoff, July-September 2004^p

Size	Layoff events		Separations	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	780	100.0	131,452	100.0
50-99.....	338	43.3	24,332	18.5
100-149.....	178	22.8	20,987	16.0
150-199.....	94	12.1	15,883	12.1
200-299.....	88	11.3	20,977	16.0
300-499.....	47	6.0	17,767	13.5
500-999.....	30	3.8	19,740	15.0
1,000 or more...	5	.6	11,766	9.0

p = preliminary.

21 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 third quarter continued to be concentrated at the lower end of the extended layoff-size spectrum, with 66 percent involving fewer than 150 workers. These events, however, accounted for only 34 percent of all separations. (See table E.) Separations involving 500 or more workers accounted for 24 percent of all separations, down from 32 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 78 separations in furniture and home furnishings stores to a high of 363 in credit intermediation and related activities.

Initial Claimant Characteristics

A total of 101,456 initial claimants for unemployment insurance were associated with extended mass layoffs in the third quarter of 2004. Of these claimants, 17 percent were black, 16 percent were Hispanic, 49 percent were women, and 17 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 16 percent were 55 years of age or older. Thirty-five percent of the civilian labor force were ages 30 to 44.

Geographic Distribution

In the third quarter, the number of separations due to extended mass layoff events was highest in the Midwest (46,371), followed by the South (32,912), the West (26,910), and the Northeast (25,259). (See table 4.) Extended mass layoffs in the Midwest were mainly in transportation equipment manufacturing, administrative and support services, and food and beverage stores.

All four regions reported over-the-year decreases in separations, with the largest decrease occurring in the West (-67,336), followed by the South (-16,001), the Northeast (-12,512), and the Midwest (-9,032). Each of the nine geographic divisions reported over-the-year declines in laid-off workers, with the largest decline occurring in the Pacific division (-62,952).

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

Metropolitan area	Events		Separations	
	III 2003	III 2004 ^p	III 2003	III 2004 ^p
Total, nonmetropolitan areas	161	106	23,886	16,049
Total, 331 metropolitan areas	643	435	110,980	67,051
Chicago, Ill.	58	43	12,564	8,457
Riverside-San Bernardino, Calif.	3	6	336	4,449
New York, N.Y.	32	29	4,525	4,194
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.	39	21	8,029	3,273
Detroit, Mich.	16	20	2,338	2,251
Indianapolis, Ind.	4	7	1,390	1,824
Modesto, Calif.	3	3	3,865	1,524
Boston, Mass.-N.H.	13	11	2,102	1,396
Newark, N.J.	5	8	380	1,390
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton, Pa.	3	6	380	1,173

p = preliminary.

Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, the largest number of worker separations occurred in California (21,835), followed by Florida (16,098) and Illinois (16,086). About nine percent of the separations in Florida were weather-related, as the state was hit with a number of hurricanes during the quarter. California, Florida, and Illinois accounted for 33 percent of total layoff events and 41 percent of the separations during the third quarter of 2004. They were followed by New York (9,953), Michigan (8,000), Ohio (7,527), and Pennsylvania (7,515). (See table 5.) After excluding the substantial impact of seasonal work, California still reported the most laid-off workers (18,677), largely due to layoffs in credit intermediation and related activities and in administrative and support services.

Over the year, California reported the greatest decrease in workers laid off during the third quarter (-56,310), followed by Illinois (-8,287), Washington (-5,976), Massachusetts (-5,901), and North Carolina (-5,672). The largest increases occurred in Ohio (+2,248) and Indiana (+1,987).

Fifty-six percent of events and 51 percent of separations occurred in metropolitan areas in the third quarter of 2004, compared to 54 percent of events and 47 percent of separations during the third quarter of 2003. Among the 331 metropolitan areas, Chicago, Ill., reported the highest number of separations, 8,457. Next were Riverside-San Bernardino, Calif., with 4,449 separations, New York, N.Y., with 4,194, and Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., with 3,273. (See table F.) Employers located in nonmetropolitan areas separated 16,049 workers in mass layoffs, down from 23,886 workers in the third 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 third quarter are preliminary and subject to

revision. This release also includes revised data for previous quarters. Data are not seasonally adjusted, but survey data suggest that there is a seasonal pattern to layoffs. Thus, comparisons between consecutive quarters should not be used as an indicator of trend.

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

The report on Mass Layoffs in October 2004 is now scheduled to be released on Wednesday, November 24, 2004. Previously, it had been scheduled for release on November 23.

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 was 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 third quarter (16,091 laid-off workers in 77 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 13 of the 95 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 third quarter

of 2004, outright refusal to participate in the employer interview accounted for 5.0 percent of all private nonfarm events. Although included in the total number of instances involving the movement of work, for the third quarter, employers in 13 relocations were unable to provide the number of separations specifically associated with the movement of work, 4 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		
	III 2003 ^f	II 2004 ^f	III 2004 ^p	III 2003 ^f	II 2004 ^f	III 2004 ^p	III 2003 ^f	II 2004 ^f	III 2004 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,190	1,359	780	236,333	278,031	131,452	227,909	251,970	101,456
Mining	4	(²)	–	626	(²)	–	392	(²)	–
Utilities	(²)	(²)	–	(²)	(²)	–	(²)	(²)	–
Construction	106	119	76	13,898	17,801	9,341	17,395	22,321	8,586
Manufacturing	455	302	267	85,977	51,651	41,982	85,742	54,034	36,409
Food	59	69	41	19,256	10,916	7,704	13,473	11,775	6,549
Beverage and tobacco products	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Textile mills	20	13	7	7,294	2,089	1,198	7,538	1,943	1,074
Textile product mills	6	9	7	1,260	2,285	812	914	2,319	1,218
Apparel	28	15	15	4,466	2,204	1,744	4,058	1,836	1,468
Leather and allied products	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Wood products	17	7	5	1,656	758	450	1,968	577	575
Paper	12	9	5	1,798	1,127	979	1,203	988	465
Printing and related support activities	9	15	7	1,023	2,027	1,144	906	1,780	1,111
Petroleum and coal products	(²)	–	–	(²)	–	–	(²)	–	–
Chemicals	13	12	9	1,451	1,694	1,116	1,565	1,597	990
Plastics and rubber products	18	13	23	2,177	1,957	3,223	2,398	1,755	2,513
Nonmetallic mineral products	11	(²)	11	1,454	(²)	2,368	1,603	(²)	1,877
Primary metals	32	9	9	5,416	1,651	1,007	5,571	2,103	930
Fabricated metal products	29	18	27	4,239	3,407	3,406	4,001	2,768	2,905
Machinery	29	14	10	5,929	1,689	2,103	6,450	1,774	1,290
Computer and electronic products	56	16	15	7,959	3,101	2,397	8,308	3,660	1,897
Electrical equipment and appliances	15	9	9	2,834	1,614	2,219	2,694	1,905	2,788
Transportation equipment	62	43	47	10,880	10,463	7,526	16,821	12,854	6,703
Furniture and related products	18	18	10	3,736	2,260	1,338	3,405	2,406	1,052
Miscellaneous manufacturing	16	8	6	2,637	1,551	909	2,365	1,030	685
Wholesale trade	45	22	19	7,406	4,386	2,701	6,267	3,090	2,066
Retail trade	72	81	57	20,999	15,326	12,188	31,470	16,389	9,050
Transportation and warehousing	75	141	54	14,601	35,933	7,500	13,368	34,669	5,810
Information	49	48	19	12,465	11,281	4,205	11,783	11,805	3,484
Finance and insurance	55	40	33	10,795	7,642	10,098	9,854	7,672	4,707
Real estate and rental and leasing	6	(²)	(²)	1,280	(²)	(²)	1,150	(²)	(²)
Professional and technical services	51	63	25	8,561	16,644	5,214	8,080	14,971	3,609
Management of companies and enterprises ...	(²)	8	(²)	(²)	1,045	(²)	(²)	1,095	(²)
Administrative and waste services	128	133	102	38,673	29,302	20,058	23,902	25,436	15,076
Educational services	15	6	7	1,654	645	603	1,725	704	667
Health care and social assistance	48	162	54	5,696	22,326	6,601	4,361	18,284	4,768
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	30	52	18	5,386	23,660	2,246	4,658	5,780	1,838
Accommodation and food services	30	120	36	5,983	29,855	6,773	5,412	27,145	3,685
Other services, except public administration ...	15	54	7	1,495	8,536	660	1,418	7,119	558
Unclassified	2	1	1	335	52	73	335	52	73

¹ For the third 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.

^f = 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		
	III 2003 ^r	II 2004 ^r	III 2004 ^p	III 2003 ^r	II 2004 ^r	III 2004 ^p	III 2003 ^r	II 2004 ^r	III 2004 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,190	1,359	780	236,333	278,031	131,452	227,909	251,970	101,456
Automation	(²)	–	(²)	(²)	–	(²)	(²)	–	(²)
Bankruptcy	40	17	15	15,527	3,342	3,248	12,024	2,597	1,540
Business ownership change	32	27	34	6,421	7,370	9,877	4,934	5,260	4,123
Contract cancellation	23	33	20	19,204	5,171	3,013	2,878	4,027	2,265
Contract completed	194	223	148	30,183	42,129	22,319	36,060	44,260	21,396
Domestic relocation	28	(³)	(³)	4,582	(³)	(³)	4,213	(³)	(³)
Environment-related	–	(²)	–	–	(²)	–	–	(²)	–
Financial difficulty	56	41	39	9,477	7,768	6,356	9,132	4,438	4,248
Import competition	29	8	14	7,081	1,606	3,240	5,258	1,001	2,375
Labor dispute	7	11	(²)	4,028	2,160	(²)	11,962	1,842	(²)
Material shortage	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Model changeover	5	4	(²)	340	932	(²)	374	950	(²)
Natural disaster	(²)	(²)	–	(²)	(²)	–	(²)	(²)	–
Non-natural disaster	–	–	(²)	–	–	(²)	–	–	(²)
Overseas relocation	14	(³)	(³)	3,710	(³)	(³)	3,288	(³)	(³)
Plant or machine repair	5	8	4	618	1,336	633	674	2,240	470
Product line discontinued	5	10	6	795	2,036	844	811	2,090	723
Reorganization within company	143	143	107	26,412	24,862	24,199	31,818	26,515	16,452
Seasonal work	160	478	156	34,249	111,175	24,184	26,908	87,987	17,793
Slack work	214	122	108	30,891	18,886	12,938	37,250	24,382	14,861
Vacation period	22	93	13	3,936	15,673	1,434	3,128	14,254	1,270
Weather-related	(²)	(²)	12	(²)	(²)	1,492	(²)	(²)	1,246
Other	40	35	30	7,186	6,447	7,953	5,180	4,978	3,433
Not reported	167	101	67	31,027	26,290	8,887	31,311	24,415	8,677

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, second and third quarters, 2004

State	Layoff events		Total initial claimants		Percent of total							
	II 2004 ^r	III 2004 ^p	II 2004 ^r	III 2004 ^p	Black		Hispanic origin		Women		Persons age 55 and over	
					II 2004 ^r	III 2004 ^p	II 2004 ^r	III 2004 ^p	II 2004 ^r	III 2004 ^p	II 2004 ^r	III 2004 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,359	780	251,970	101,456	18.5	17.3	13.8	15.6	53.7	49.0	19.3	16.9
Alabama	7	3	1,391	298	59.4	73.8	3.7	3.4	40.5	71.1	16.3	15.1
Alaska	10	3	1,301	248	3.2	.8	20.1	23.8	40.7	27.4	20.6	19.8
Arizona	20	4	3,294	590	6.2	5.9	49.7	46.6	60.9	52.7	17.1	13.4
Arkansas	9	-	718	-	57.5	-	1.4	-	79.0	-	10.9	-
California	170	79	30,698	10,625	10.3	10.6	33.9	40.5	54.2	55.6	16.0	15.5
Colorado	15	(²)	2,525	(²)	10.5	15.6	22.2	22.6	59.2	50.8	16.2	7.5
Connecticut	21	7	3,918	735	11.9	19.9	8.0	9.7	68.1	66.0	17.3	21.0
Delaware	4	-	885	-	18.8	-	3.6	-	37.2	-	12.5	-
District of Columbia	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	63.9	79.1	5.6	-	44.4	90.1	16.7	3.3
Florida	129	104	22,460	13,265	21.0	16.8	32.1	31.9	49.5	50.3	21.1	17.8
Georgia	30	13	6,536	1,673	57.8	51.3	4.0	2.9	61.8	47.6	13.9	14.9
Hawaii	5	(²)	533	(²)	1.7	2.0	14.4	22.6	57.6	37.2	10.9	7.0
Idaho	6	(²)	706	(²)	.3	-	19.7	40.0	57.1	68.8	21.1	18.0
Illinois	111	77	26,230	10,288	24.8	25.1	8.8	11.9	52.9	44.9	18.2	14.7
Indiana	24	22	4,080	3,937	18.7	8.3	2.4	1.4	55.9	50.5	25.8	19.3
Iowa	7	6	922	1,046	1.6	7.5	1.7	9.8	70.8	56.4	21.1	13.3
Kansas	15	4	2,340	539	15.7	8.0	2.7	2.6	55.3	46.9	13.2	17.6
Kentucky	21	15	2,323	1,237	8.0	10.0	.9	-	48.9	45.0	14.2	17.5
Louisiana	28	11	3,249	943	61.7	52.7	2.1	1.7	69.9	34.4	16.4	10.9
Maine	6	(²)	828	(²)	.7	.7	.2	-	35.4	10.9	13.4	13.8
Maryland	4	(²)	523	(²)	22.4	39.8	1.7	1.6	41.5	49.9	31.2	9.4
Massachusetts	28	22	5,232	2,678	12.9	9.0	3.5	5.9	57.1	48.5	22.6	14.9
Michigan	64	56	13,746	6,172	17.7	18.3	3.3	4.2	57.9	46.8	17.8	14.2
Minnesota	23	7	2,673	647	7.8	11.7	7.8	2.6	52.4	40.0	18.5	25.3
Mississippi	6	(²)	642	(²)	71.2	89.6	.3	.5	55.0	61.6	18.4	12.0
Missouri	24	9	4,530	1,473	32.1	26.2	.5	.8	71.3	61.6	22.9	22.9
Montana	4	-	332	-	.3	-	4.8	-	59.9	-	10.2	-
Nebraska	6	5	757	465	19.7	10.8	4.5	3.7	51.9	36.8	25.0	16.1
Nevada	4	-	611	-	24.4	-	15.4	-	56.0	-	19.1	-
New Hampshire	5	3	573	313	1.6	1.6	.7	4.5	72.3	60.7	30.0	17.6
New Jersey	55	29	13,860	3,646	17.3	29.1	10.1	16.2	68.6	64.1	31.9	24.8
New Mexico	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	1.6	6.1	42.1	69.0	29.4	57.4	14.3	6.9
New York	79	69	18,736	8,670	16.0	16.7	7.5	9.6	48.6	54.8	19.1	19.9
North Carolina	19	15	2,237	1,739	41.7	42.8	2.0	3.0	53.9	51.7	22.2	15.8
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	82	48	12,264	5,790	17.5	11.2	1.9	1.6	47.7	42.9	16.3	16.3
Oklahoma	5	(²)	558	(²)	6.3	21.3	5.2	2.7	43.7	39.9	15.8	20.1
Oregon	22	8	3,525	1,393	2.4	1.7	15.5	26.9	61.8	58.7	24.9	24.6
Pennsylvania	89	61	21,105	9,132	9.0	6.9	2.0	2.5	46.4	40.9	23.2	19.1
Rhode Island	9	4	2,017	389	5.5	1.5	10.5	49.9	78.2	51.7	24.4	17.0
South Carolina	11	5	1,878	338	54.3	53.3	-	-	78.3	55.9	2.4	7.1
South Dakota	(²)	-	(²)	-	1.1	-	1.7	-	59.9	-	28.2	-
Tennessee	9	12	1,377	1,032	23.2	13.7	-	-	58.0	37.0	24.7	21.6
Texas	47	26	11,178	4,155	13.9	18.7	46.2	40.1	29.7	31.8	10.7	11.8
Utah	5	(²)	407	(²)	1.0	1.6	8.6	4.8	72.5	76.2	12.3	4.8
Vermont	7	-	1,248	-	.8	-	.2	-	41.4	-	16.3	-
Virginia	28	10	4,086	1,579	53.0	48.8	1.3	3.0	65.7	54.1	16.3	14.4
Washington	18	12	2,444	1,770	6.5	6.4	13.1	20.3	39.2	46.1	14.7	14.6
West Virginia	5	(²)	509	(²)	.4	.5	-	-	26.7	50.5	19.4	8.5
Wisconsin	58	13	9,546	2,090	11.2	5.9	3.4	5.3	57.9	54.4	25.3	14.3
Wyoming	(²)	-	(²)	-	-	-	-	-	28.1	-	1.6	-
Puerto Rico	14	13	2,811	2,835	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	50.3	61.2	8.3	7.8

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		
	III 2003 ^r	II 2004 ^r	III 2004 ^p	III 2003 ^r	II 2004 ^r	III 2004 ^p	III 2003 ^r	II 2004 ^r	III 2004 ^p
United States ¹	1,190	1,359	780	236,333	278,031	131,452	227,909	251,970	101,456
Northeast	254	299	196	37,771	58,740	25,259	40,187	67,517	25,701
New England	57	76	37	10,671	13,706	4,235	8,009	13,816	4,253
Middle Atlantic	197	223	159	27,100	45,034	21,024	32,178	53,701	21,448
South	278	363	223	48,913	66,954	32,912	47,920	60,622	27,739
South Atlantic	175	231	152	32,875	45,618	23,616	30,424	39,186	19,298
East South Central	50	43	32	8,595	8,142	4,344	6,708	5,733	3,010
West South Central	53	89	39	7,443	13,194	4,952	10,788	15,703	5,431
Midwest	304	416	247	55,403	78,966	46,371	58,078	77,265	32,447
East North Central	258	339	216	47,567	65,794	39,947	50,229	65,866	28,277
West North Central	46	77	31	7,836	13,172	6,424	7,849	11,399	4,170
West	354	281	114	94,246	73,371	26,910	81,724	46,566	15,569
Mountain	40	56	10	6,181	20,951	1,797	5,330	8,065	1,334
Pacific	314	225	104	88,065	52,420	25,113	76,394	38,501	14,235

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		
	III 2003 ^r	II 2004 ^r	III 2004 ^p	III 2003 ^r	II 2004 ^r	III 2004 ^p	III 2003 ^r	II 2004 ^r	III 2004 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,190	1,359	780	236,333	278,031	131,452	227,909	251,970	101,456
Alabama	7	7	3	1,258	1,351	350	1,658	1,391	298
Alaska	3	10	3	377	1,301	248	377	1,301	248
Arizona	8	20	4	889	4,015	548	957	3,294	590
Arkansas	4	9	-	1,179	1,724	-	524	718	-
California	266	170	79	78,145	42,023	21,835	66,310	30,698	10,625
Colorado	7	15	(²)	1,634	11,016	(²)	1,095	2,525	(²)
Connecticut	11	21	7	1,455	5,855	1,108	1,021	3,918	735
Delaware	-	4	-	-	908	-	-	885	-
District of Columbia	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Florida	105	129	104	17,365	27,068	16,098	15,839	22,460	13,265
Georgia	12	30	13	1,950	7,164	2,259	1,967	6,536	1,673
Hawaii	(²)	5	(²)	(²)	657	(²)	(²)	533	(²)
Idaho	12	6	(²)	1,675	1,010	(²)	1,914	706	(²)
Illinois	103	111	77	24,373	30,405	16,086	19,355	26,230	10,288
Indiana	21	24	22	4,934	4,244	6,921	5,484	4,080	3,937
Iowa	6	7	6	960	1,198	573	764	922	1,046
Kansas	10	15	4	2,080	3,176	1,081	2,098	2,340	539
Kentucky	13	21	15	2,025	3,663	1,703	1,170	2,323	1,237
Louisiana	8	28	11	983	4,557	1,486	721	3,249	943
Maine	4	6	(²)	348	1,768	(²)	262	828	(²)
Maryland	7	4	(²)	1,440	651	(²)	637	523	(²)
Massachusetts	35	28	22	8,265	2,205	2,364	6,079	5,232	2,678
Michigan	48	64	56	6,782	10,460	8,000	11,408	13,746	6,172
Minnesota	12	23	7	1,381	3,312	856	1,468	2,673	647
Mississippi	9	6	(²)	1,770	1,362	(²)	771	642	(²)
Missouri	14	24	9	2,497	4,688	1,775	2,924	4,530	1,473
Montana	3	4	-	257	951	-	173	332	-
Nebraska	(²)	6	5	(²)	657	2,139	(²)	757	465
Nevada	4	4	-	1,067	824	-	486	611	-
New Hampshire	4	5	3	319	573	313	319	573	313
New Jersey	39	55	29	6,000	12,195	3,556	6,271	13,860	3,646
New Mexico	4	(²)	(²)	416	(²)	(²)	543	(²)	(²)
New York	96	79	69	14,700	19,371	9,953	13,365	18,736	8,670
North Carolina	28	19	15	7,868	2,828	2,196	7,897	2,237	1,739
North Dakota	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-
Ohio	50	82	48	5,279	11,281	7,527	7,747	12,264	5,790
Oklahoma	6	5	(²)	458	449	(²)	619	558	(²)
Oregon	19	22	8	2,362	4,558	1,718	4,000	3,525	1,393
Pennsylvania	62	89	61	6,400	13,468	7,515	12,542	21,105	9,132
Rhode Island	3	9	4	284	2,057	395	328	2,017	389
South Carolina	8	11	5	1,129	1,615	618	1,061	1,878	338
South Dakota	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-
Tennessee	21	9	12	3,542	1,766	1,844	3,109	1,377	1,032
Texas	35	47	26	4,823	6,464	3,118	8,924	11,178	4,155
Utah	(²)	5	(²)	(²)	2,465	(²)	(²)	407	(²)
Vermont	-	7	-	-	1,248	-	-	1,248	-
Virginia	12	28	10	2,874	4,771	1,742	2,784	4,086	1,579
Washington	25	18	12	7,076	3,881	1,100	5,577	2,444	1,770
West Virginia	(²)	5	(²)	(²)	541	(²)	(²)	509	(²)
Wisconsin	36	58	13	6,199	9,404	1,413	6,235	9,546	2,090
Wyoming	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-
Puerto Rico	14	14	13	1,684	2,005	1,251	2,362	2,811	2,835

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	236,333	46	6,488	26	4,433	9	1,289	15	2,604
Fourth quarter	1,690	325,333	25	5,080	14	1,984	9	1,619	28	6,635
Total	6,181	1,216,886	196	32,689	100	16,230	62	10,408	113	21,721
2004										
First quarter	1,339	276,446	27	3,222	16	2,992	8	894	23	4,197
Second quarter ^r	1,359	278,031	18	2,959	21	3,576	-	-	22	5,295
Third quarter ^p	780	131,452	10	1,833	14	1,435	4	430	11	2,979

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, 2004

Industry	Layoff events			Separations		
	I 2004 ^f	II 2004 ^f	III 2004 ^p	I 2004 ^f	II 2004 ^f	III 2004 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	113	86	77	19,978	16,240	16,091
Mining.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utilities.....	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-
Construction.....	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-
Manufacturing.....	75	57	53	12,827	10,999	10,804
Food.....	8	(²)	4	1,478	(²)	924
Beverage and tobacco products.....	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)
Textile mills.....	3	4	-	810	537	-
Textile product mills.....	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	874	(²)
Apparel.....	5	4	3	1,237	847	386
Leather and allied products.....	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-
Wood products.....	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)
Paper.....	4	3	3	295	453	661
Printing and related support activities.....	3	(²)	(²)	264	(²)	(²)
Petroleum and coal products.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals.....	4	(²)	(²)	634	(²)	(²)
Plastics and rubber products.....	5	5	6	1,134	632	1,025
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)
Primary metal.....	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-
Fabricated metal products.....	(²)	5	4	(²)	1,010	755
Machinery.....	6	(²)	(²)	870	(²)	(²)
Computer and electronic products.....	7	7	5	785	1,975	1,197
Electrical equipment and appliance.....	6	(²)	4	1,079	(²)	1,660
Transportation equipment.....	8	4	7	1,977	1,013	1,793
Furniture and related products.....	4	8	(²)	497	1,026	(²)
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	4	(²)	3	739	(²)	540
Wholesale trade.....	3	4	4	675	410	616
Retail trade.....	4	6	11	540	1,039	2,290
Transportation and warehousing.....	5	(²)	-	1,152	(²)	-
Information.....	8	4	(²)	1,780	771	(²)
Finance and insurance.....	5	(²)	5	684	(²)	735
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and technical services.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Management of companies and enterprises.....	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-
Administrative and waste services.....	4	5	-	647	1,372	-
Educational services.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health care and social assistance.....	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation and food services.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other services, except public administration....	3	-	-	311	-	-
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

^f = revised.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

^p = preliminary.

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

Reason for layoff	Layoff events			Separations		
	I 2004 ^r	II 2004 ^r	III 2004 ^p	I 2004 ^r	II 2004 ^r	III 2004 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	113	86	77	19,978	16,240	16,091
Automation	(²)	—	—	(²)	—	—
Bankruptcy	—	—	—	—	—	—
Business ownership change	6	7	8	669	1,380	1,303
Contract cancellation	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	493	(²)
Contract completed	(²)	4	—	(²)	571	—
Environment-related	—	—	—	—	—	—
Financial difficulty	13	(²)	5	3,492	(²)	882
Import competition	(²)	4	4	(²)	913	1,296
Labor dispute	—	—	—	—	—	—
Material shortage	—	—	—	—	—	—
Model changeover	—	(²)	—	—	(²)	—
Natural disaster	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plant or machine repair	—	—	—	—	—	—
Product line discontinued	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	373	(²)
Reorganization within company	58	49	40	9,759	8,717	9,458
Seasonal work	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Slack work	5	4	4	735	1,260	887
Vacation period	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Weather-related	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	23	9	12	4,191	1,798	1,994
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, 2004

Region and division	Layoff events			Separations		
	I 2004 ^r	II 2004 ^r	III 2004 ^p	I 2004 ^r	II 2004 ^r	III 2004 ^p
United States ¹	113	86	77	19,978	16,240	16,091
Northeast	14	10	8	2,691	1,342	2,080
New England	3	4	3	508	613	932
Middle Atlantic	11	6	5	2,183	729	1,148
South	30	35	19	5,889	6,421	3,106
South Atlantic	18	18	11	3,172	3,251	1,853
East South Central	5	12	8	956	2,253	1,253
West South Central	7	5	—	1,761	917	—
Midwest	37	22	40	6,442	4,503	9,058
East North Central	31	19	36	5,165	3,427	7,989
West North Central	6	3	4	1,277	1,076	1,069
West	32	19	10	4,956	3,974	1,847
Mountain	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Pacific	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

^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.