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EXTENDED MASS LAYOFFS IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 2005

In the first quarter of 2005, 989 mass layoff actions were taken by employers that resulted in the separation of 156,252 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 January-March 2004, with events and separations at their lowest levels for any first quarter since the program began in April 1995. (See table A.) The declines over the year were most notable in food and beverage stores, general merchandise stores, and administrative and support services. 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 10 percent of the nonseasonal layoff events and accounted for about 13 percent of the worker separations in nonseasonal events. (See table B.) Forty-three percent of the employers anticipating a recall expected to extend the offer to all laid-off workers, the highest proportion for a first quarter since 1999.

The completion of seasonal work accounted for 34 percent of all events and resulted in 50,804 separations during the period—the highest share of separations for any first quarter since the program began. Layoffs due to internal company restructuring (bankruptcy, business ownership change, financial difficulty, and reorganization) represented 22 percent of events and resulted in 42,768 separations, the lowest level for any first quarter. Permanent closure of worksites occurred in 14 percent of all events and affected 25,716 workers, the fewest number of workers for any first quarter.

In the first quarter of 2005 the national unemployment rate was 5.6 percent, not seasonally adjusted; a year earlier it was 6.1 percent. Private nonfarm payroll employment, not seasonally adjusted, increased by 1.9 percent or about 2 million jobs from January-March 2004 to January-March 2005.

Industry Distribution of Extended Layoffs

Extended mass layoff separations occurred in 336 of the 1,105 detailed industries for which data are available for the first quarter 2005. This is the fewest number of industries to have at least one extended mass layoff event in a first quarter.

Manufacturing industries accounted for 30 percent of private nonfarm layoff events and 28 percent of separations during January-March 2005. (See table 1.) The 44,229 worker separations in manufacturing were the fewest for manufacturing for any first quarter. In the first quarter of 2005, layoff activity in this sector was concentrated in food manufacturing (9,689), followed by transportation equipment manufacturing (6,916).

Table A. Selected measures of extended mass layoff activity

Period	Layoff events	Separations	Initial claimants
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	1,190	236,333	227,909
October-December	1,690	325,333	326,328
2004			
January-March ^r	1,339	276,503	238,392
April-June ^r	1,358	278,568	253,787
July-September ^r	886	164,477	148,180
October-December ^r	1,427	273,963	262,006
2005			
January-March ^p	989	156,252	127,950

r = revised.

p = preliminary.

The construction sector had 24 percent of events and 16 percent of separations, mostly in heavy and civil engineering construction and specialty trade contractors. Layoffs in the retail trade sector comprised 10 percent of events and 16 percent of separations, mostly among general merchandise stores and nonstore retailers. Administrative and waste services accounted for 11 percent of private nonfarm layoff events and 13 percent of separations, primarily in temporary help services. Cutbacks in transportation and warehousing accounted for 4 percent of events and 7 percent of separations, mainly in couriers and messengers and in air transportation.

Information technology-producing industries (communication equipment, communications services, computer hardware, and software and computer services) accounted for 4 percent of layoff events and 7,127 worker separations in the first quarter of 2005, the fewest number of separations in the industry grouping for a first quarter since 1997. (See table 6.) A year earlier these industries accounted for 6 percent of layoff events and 11,305 separations. Layoffs in the information technology-producing industries in the first quarter of 2005 were most numerous in communications services with 3,494 separations, followed by software and computer services.

Reasons for Extended Layoff

Layoffs due to the completion of seasonal work accounted for 34 percent of the extended layoff events and resulted in 50,804 separations in the first quarter, almost one-third of the total. (See table 2.) Seasonal

Table B. Extended mass layoff events and separations, selected measures, first quarter 2005^p

Action	Layoff events	Separations
Total private nonfarm	989	156,252
Total, excluding seasonal and		
vacation events ¹	651	105,323
Total events with movement		
of work ²	64	14,054
Movement of work actions	82	(3)
With separations reported ..	60	9,377
With separations unknown..	22	(3)

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

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

³ Data not available.

p = preliminary.

layoffs were most numerous among workers in nonstore retailers, in heavy and civil engineering construction, and in food manufacturing.

Internal company restructuring (due to bankruptcy, business ownership change, financial difficulty, and reorganization) accounted for 22 percent of layoff events and resulted in 42,768 separations. These layoffs were mostly among workers in air transportation, in credit intermediation and related activities, and in telecommunications. Over half of both the internal company restructuring layoff events and separations were due to reorganization within the company.

Movement of Work

Between January and March of 2005, 64 extended mass layoff events involved the movement of work; this was about 10 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 14,054 workers, about 13 percent of all separations resulting from nonseasonal/nonvacation mass layoff events. A year earlier, there were 113 layoff events and 19,978 separations associated with the movement of work. (See table 10.)

Among the 64 extended mass layoff events with reported relocation of work, 53 percent were permanent closures of worksites, which affected 7,387 workers. In comparison, for the 989 total layoff events reported for the first quarter of 2005, only 14 percent involved the permanent closure of worksites.

Table C. Movement of work actions by type of separation where the number of separations is known by employers, first quarter 2005^p

Action	Layoff events ¹	Separations
With separations reported	60	9,377
By location		
Out of country.....	19	3,592
Within company	15	3,134
Different company	4	458
Domestic relocations	41	5,785
Within company	34	4,870
Different company	7	915
By company		
Within company	49	8,004
Domestic	34	4,870
Out of country.....	15	3,134
Different company	11	1,373
Domestic	7	915
Out of country.....	4	458

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

p = preliminary.

Of the layoffs involving the movement of work, 63 percent of the events and 61 percent of the laid-off workers were from manufacturing industries during the first quarter of 2005. (See table 7.) Among all private nonfarm extended layoffs, manufacturing accounted for 30 percent of the events and 28 percent of the separations.

Internal company restructuring (bankruptcy, business ownership change, financial difficulty, and reorganization) accounted for 70 percent of layoff events associated with work relocation and resulted in 10,461 separations during the first quarter. (See table 8.) Most of these were due to reorganization within the company. Only 22 percent of the layoff events in the total private nonfarm economy were because of internal company restructuring.

Among the regions, the South accounted for the largest proportion of workers in extended mass layoffs associated with the movement of work (43 percent) in the first quarter of 2005, followed by the West (25 percent), the Midwest (18 percent), and the Northeast (14 percent).

Table D. Summary of employer expectations of a recall from extended layoff, first quarter 2004-first quarter 2005

Nature of the recall	Percentage of events				
	I 2004	II 2004	III 2004 ^r	IV 2004 ^r	I 2005 ^p
Anticipate a recall	39.6	55.2	41.1	64.2	53.5
Timeframe					
Within 6 months	82.5	84.6	84.1	84.8	85.6
Within 3 months	48.7	55.5	66.8	33.1	51.8
Size					
At least half	86.4	91.3	86.0	92.9	93.8
All workers	35.3	52.3	46.7	49.8	43.3

r = revised.

p = preliminary.

As noted in table B, the 64 extended layoff events for the first quarter of 2005 discussed above involve 82 identifiable relocations of work. (An identifiable relocation of work occurs when the employer provides sufficient information on the new location of work and/or the number of workers affected by the movement. 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.) Of the 82 relocations, employers were able to provide information on the specific separations (9,377 workers) associated with the movement of work component of the layoff in 60 actions, or 73 percent of the total actions for the first quarter of 2005. Thus, a range of 9,377 (separations in movement of work actions where the employer was able to provide specific detail) to 14,054 (total separations in all layoff events that included movement of work) is established for separations due to the movement of work in the first quarter. (See table 10.)

In the 60 actions where employers were able to provide more complete separations information, 8 in 10 relocations (49 out of 60) occurred among establishments within the same company. (See table C.) In 69 percent of these relocations, the work activities were reassigned to places elsewhere in the U.S. Almost one-third of the movement-of-work situations involved out-of-country moves (19 out of 60). The separation of 3,592 workers was associated with out-of-country relocations and about 3 percent of all nonseasonal/nonvacation extended mass layoff separations. Domestic relocation of work—both within the company and to other companies—affected 5,785 workers. (See table 11.)

Recall Expectations

Fifty-three percent of employers reporting an extended layoff in the first quarter of 2005 indicated they anticipated some type of recall. This compares with 40 percent of the employers anticipating a recall a year earlier and is the highest such proportion for a first quarter since 1998. (See table D.) Most of the employers not expecting a recall were in administrative and support services, transportation equipment manufacturing, and general merchandise stores.

Table E. Distribution of extended layoff events by size of layoff, January-March 2005^p

Size	Layoff events		Separations	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	989	100.0	156,252	100.0
50-99.....	440	44.5	31,043	19.9
100-149.....	249	25.2	29,443	18.8
150-199.....	111	11.2	18,522	11.9
200-299.....	93	9.4	21,675	13.9
300-499.....	54	5.5	20,043	12.8
500-999.....	34	3.4	22,169	14.2
1,000 or more....	8	.8	13,357	8.5

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. Forty-three percent of the employers expected to extend the offer to all laid-off workers, the highest proportion for a first quarter since 1999.

Excluding layoff events due to seasonal work and vacation period (in which 90 percent of the employers expected a recall), employers expected to recall laid-off workers in 35 percent of the events. A year earlier 22 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 first quarter continued to be concentrated at the lower end of the extended layoff-size spectrum, with 70 percent involving fewer than 150 workers. These events, however, accounted for only 39 percent of all separations. (See table E.) Separations involving 500 or more workers accounted for 23 percent of all separations, down from 37 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 79 separations in electronic markets and agents and brokers to a high of 543 in nonstore retailers.

Initial Claimant Characteristics

A total of 127,950 initial claimants for unemployment insurance were associated with extended mass layoffs in the first quarter of 2005. Of these claimants, 14 percent were black, 14 percent were Hispanic, 38 percent were women, and 16 percent were 55 years of age or older. (See table 3.) Thirty-seven percent of claimants were 30 to 44 years of age. Among persons in 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-six percent of the civilian labor force was age 30 to 44.

Geographic Distribution

In the first quarter, the number of separations due to extended mass layoff events was highest in the Midwest (58,013), followed by the West (40,228), the South (33,247), and the Northeast (24,764). (See table 4.) Extended mass layoffs in the Midwest were mainly in administrative and support services, specialty trade contractors, and heavy and civil engineering construction.

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

Metropolitan area	Events		Separations	
	I 2004	I 2005 ^p	I 2004	I 2005 ^p
Total, nonmetropolitan areas	154	124	25,766	21,336
Total, 367 metropolitan areas	706	569	110,489	82,268
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill.-Ind.-Wis.	59	51	11,765	9,194
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, N.Y.-N.J.-Pa.	89	39	15,215	6,564
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif.	41	32	4,699	4,121
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Mich.	19	35	2,428	3,609
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, Calif.	10	11	919	2,809
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, Pa.-N.J.-Del.-Md.	18	18	2,648	2,298
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, Calif.	6	7	937	2,177
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, Texas	8	4	1,347	2,042
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, Calif.	5	12	646	1,898
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill.	4	7	613	1,859

p = preliminary.

NOTE: The geographic boundaries of the metropolitan areas shown in this table are defined in Office of Management and Budget Bulletin 04-03, February 18, 2004.

All four regions reported over-the-year decreases in separations, with the largest decrease occurring in the West (-70,924), followed by the Northeast (-21,101), the Midwest (-14,728), and the South (-13,498). Each of the nine geographic divisions reported over-the-year declines in laid-off workers, with the largest declines occurring in the Pacific (-67,012), Middle Atlantic (-17,992), and the East North Central (-12,297) divisions.

Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, the largest number of worker separations occurred in Illinois (23,230), followed by California (20,631), Florida (10,876), and Ohio (9,663). These four states accounted for 39 percent of total layoff events and 41 percent of the separations during the first quarter of 2005. They were followed by Michigan (9,048), Oregon (8,875), Pennsylvania (7,758), and Washington (6,277). (See table 5.) After excluding the substantial impact of seasonal work, California reported the most laid-off workers (17,099), largely due to layoffs in administrative and support services.

Over the year, California reported the greatest decrease in workers laid off during the first quarter (-70,784), followed by New York (-14,304), Florida (-6,106), and Wisconsin (-5,881). The largest increases occurred in Oregon (+2,250) and Washington (+2,140).

Fifty-eight percent of events and 53 percent of separations occurred in metropolitan areas in the first quarter of 2005, compared to 53 percent of events and 40 percent of separations during the first quarter of 2004. Among the 367 metropolitan areas, Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill.-Ind.-Wis., reported the highest number of separations, 9,194. Next were New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, N.Y.-N.J.-Pa., with 6,564 separations, Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif., with 4,121, and Detroit-Warren-

Livonia, Mich., with 3,609. (See table F.) Employers located in nonmetropolitan areas separated 21,336 workers in mass layoffs, down from 25,766 workers in the first quarter of 2004. (Beginning with the first quarter 2005 data, the MLS program has implemented the new metropolitan area definitions as defined by the Office of Management and Budget. The mass layoff data series for metropolitan areas were revised historically back to the second quarter of 1995.)

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 first 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 April 2005 is scheduled to be released on Friday, May 27, 2005.

Technical Note

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

Movement of work concepts and questions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reliability of the data

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

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

2005, outright refusal to participate in the employer interview accounted for 2.8 percent of all private nonfarm events. Although included in the total number of instances involving the movement of work, for the first quarter, employers in 22 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, 2004 and 2005

Industry	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	I 2004	IV 2004 ^f	I 2005 ^p	I 2004 ^f	IV 2004 ^f	I 2005 ^p	I 2004 ^f	IV 2004 ^f	I 2005 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,339	1,427	989	276,503	273,963	156,252	238,392	262,006	127,950
Mining	14	24	12	1,421	3,915	1,138	1,681	3,507	1,101
Utilities	5	6	(²)	620	2,153	(²)	664	1,730	(²)
Construction	250	418	235	29,055	61,066	24,751	33,141	67,004	22,901
Manufacturing	422	439	298	65,945	84,532	44,229	67,916	88,530	40,826
Food	78	109	58	14,074	26,473	9,689	13,678	23,229	8,739
Beverage and tobacco products	10	8	5	1,788	2,455	881	1,693	1,113	678
Textile mills	14	6	8	2,074	771	1,480	2,155	1,832	1,181
Textile product mills	7	3	10	1,099	350	1,448	1,070	385	1,235
Apparel	19	16	11	2,514	3,940	1,610	2,133	2,698	1,248
Leather and allied products	4	3	(²)	689	584	(²)	612	733	(²)
Wood products	16	10	17	2,021	1,358	1,872	2,438	2,036	2,046
Paper	16	12	6	2,121	1,423	617	2,514	1,212	701
Printing and related support activities	14	4	8	1,866	611	794	1,574	784	1,017
Petroleum and coal products	5	16	(²)	392	2,389	(²)	455	2,666	(²)
Chemicals	16	11	8	2,321	1,417	1,475	1,887	1,441	822
Plastics and rubber products	20	20	18	2,690	2,087	2,671	2,364	2,436	2,223
Nonmetallic mineral products	22	34	21	3,022	5,409	2,885	2,521	6,365	1,986
Primary metals	15	15	8	3,086	2,395	1,013	2,950	1,915	1,012
Fabricated metal products	22	23	18	2,550	3,368	2,566	2,674	3,575	2,072
Machinery	21	17	16	2,264	2,528	2,068	3,200	3,084	2,972
Computer and electronic products	33	27	13	4,120	4,791	1,533	5,285	4,144	1,756
Electrical equipment and appliances	14	17	11	2,414	5,148	1,130	2,752	7,090	1,563
Transportation equipment	42	54	39	9,955	11,813	6,916	10,726	16,420	7,312
Furniture and related products	21	23	12	3,273	3,540	1,981	3,820	3,498	1,438
Miscellaneous manufacturing	13	11	6	1,612	1,682	1,140	1,415	1,874	446
Wholesale trade	31	17	24	4,281	4,019	2,121	3,846	2,519	2,282
Retail trade	148	53	99	91,990	21,377	24,419	45,821	14,925	16,892
Transportation and warehousing	38	33	44	7,034	6,003	10,223	6,896	7,169	5,637
Information	50	46	26	10,491	8,416	6,133	11,411	9,144	4,771
Finance and insurance	51	31	35	8,942	6,045	5,341	10,700	5,341	4,432
Real estate and rental and leasing	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	1,383	(²)	(²)	970	(²)
Professional and technical services	34	28	19	4,574	6,189	3,500	5,100	5,850	2,137
Management of companies and enterprises	5	4	(²)	515	1,581	(²)	901	995	(²)
Administrative and waste services	147	153	112	29,139	28,401	20,460	29,391	25,923	16,707
Educational services	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-
Health care and social assistance	31	31	19	4,522	7,467	2,696	3,861	5,049	1,685
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	20	46	19	2,547	8,875	3,301	2,426	5,916	1,677
Accommodation and food services	69	83	36	11,228	19,781	6,180	11,890	15,661	5,194
Other services, except public administration	15	10	(²)	2,973	2,357	(²)	1,557	1,641	(²)
Unclassified	3	2	-	293	403	-	345	132	-

¹ For the first quarter of 2005, 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 = revised.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 2. Reason for layoff: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, selected quarters, 2004 and 2005

Reason for layoff	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	I 2004	IV 2004 ^r	I 2005 ^p	I 2004 ^r	IV 2004 ^r	I 2005 ^p	I 2004 ^r	IV 2004 ^r	I 2005 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,339	1,427	989	276,503	273,963	156,252	238,392	262,006	127,950
Automation	(²)	(²)	–	(²)	(²)	–	(²)	(²)	–
Bankruptcy	29	25	24	9,135	3,965	4,774	6,468	2,697	2,930
Business ownership change	35	28	34	5,298	4,743	8,605	5,475	3,811	4,836
Contract cancellation	29	23	15	4,762	4,164	3,019	3,569	2,977	2,734
Contract completed	198	187	131	62,203	36,520	21,396	42,379	38,253	19,238
Environment-related	–	(²)	–	–	(²)	–	–	(²)	–
Financial difficulty	87	48	34	16,301	10,373	5,790	14,897	7,519	3,767
Import competition	16	13	13	1,509	1,709	2,186	1,892	1,661	1,565
Labor dispute	4	13	4	21,271	5,824	829	3,042	4,814	392
Material shortage	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Model changeover	(²)	–	–	(²)	–	–	(²)	–	–
Natural disaster	(²)	–	(²)	(²)	–	(²)	(²)	–	(²)
Non-natural disaster	–	(²)	(²)	–	(²)	(²)	–	(²)	(²)
Plant or machine repair	(²)	5	(²)	(²)	600	(²)	(²)	588	(²)
Product line discontinued	10	6	5	2,060	1,496	619	1,845	1,384	541
Reorganization within company	171	116	126	29,088	23,945	23,599	33,877	22,320	17,151
Seasonal work	356	667	337	63,045	129,859	50,804	56,899	111,611	39,982
Slack work	173	166	164	21,060	22,196	17,696	28,769	38,229	20,816
Vacation period	3	–	(²)	427	–	(²)	526	–	(²)
Weather-related	16	32	29	1,465	4,217	3,380	1,724	3,785	2,435
Other	65	38	20	12,757	8,491	4,242	10,902	7,045	2,889
Not reported	140	55	46	24,413	14,776	7,901	24,364	14,607	7,443

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

^p = preliminary.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

^r = revised.

Table 3. State and selected claimant characteristics: Extended mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, fourth quarter, 2004 and first quarter, 2005

State	Layoff events		Total initial claimants		Percent of total							
	IV 2004 ^f	I 2005 ^p	IV 2004 ^f	I 2005 ^p	Black		Hispanic origin		Women		Persons age 55 and over	
					IV 2004 ^f	I 2005 ^p	IV 2004 ^f	I 2005 ^p	IV 2004 ^f	I 2005 ^p	IV 2004 ^f	I 2005 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,427	989	262,006	127,950	11.2	14.1	15.9	13.9	33.9	38.5	16.1	15.7
Alabama	4	(²)	1,005	(²)	58.5	—	3.9	—	52.8	5.7	13.9	8.2
Alaska	10	(²)	1,451	(²)	3.4	—	22.2	2.9	28.2	31.7	14.3	8.6
Arizona	8	(²)	1,244	(²)	6.0	8.2	23.0	30.5	49.2	47.6	16.3	8.5
Arkansas	4	(²)	365	(²)	14.5	22.6	.3	16.5	33.4	33.9	18.1	.9
California	131	121	28,709	18,368	6.8	8.1	44.2	39.1	50.3	47.2	16.9	15.0
Colorado	22	8	2,866	905	4.5	3.6	34.1	40.8	23.1	42.1	16.1	12.2
Connecticut	6	6	1,090	592	8.1	12.2	6.1	12.0	14.7	31.1	18.0	19.3
Delaware	—	(²)	—	(²)	—	25.9	—	12.1	—	5.2	—	25.9
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	106	64	16,200	8,982	14.1	14.9	30.6	31.2	49.9	46.1	16.7	18.1
Georgia	13	18	2,160	2,149	60.4	48.9	2.4	2.3	49.6	61.7	17.1	22.1
Hawaii	5	(²)	419	(²)	3.3	.9	26.5	12.1	20.0	22.5	12.4	12.6
Idaho	10	6	1,946	484	.6	.4	19.8	13.2	39.8	43.2	19.3	14.7
Illinois	155	111	29,159	13,290	16.1	20.5	20.4	11.8	25.3	34.0	13.1	13.6
Indiana	34	29	8,529	4,473	7.8	6.7	2.2	5.3	25.3	26.8	15.4	12.6
Iowa	35	8	6,533	1,101	1.3	1.0	3.7	.7	22.3	20.9	14.9	13.4
Kansas	11	9	1,816	831	11.4	11.4	7.4	1.6	27.0	49.1	13.3	10.7
Kentucky	24	18	2,676	2,564	8.9	13.0	.2	.2	23.3	36.0	15.8	14.0
Louisiana	19	15	2,207	1,590	57.8	53.5	2.0	3.0	34.7	30.4	13.5	13.3
Maine	7	7	1,943	751	1.7	3.6	.3	.5	35.8	36.9	14.6	14.5
Maryland	(²)	—	(²)	—	35.8	—	1.5	—	42.7	—	12.6	—
Massachusetts	22	29	3,191	3,375	5.5	9.3	2.7	1.5	39.6	37.5	17.5	15.4
Michigan	92	76	19,310	8,879	11.6	15.3	7.9	3.4	33.3	35.8	12.2	11.5
Minnesota	81	29	12,510	2,507	3.3	4.5	10.4	5.3	17.5	29.0	15.6	16.4
Mississippi	4	—	261	—	53.3	—	.8	—	62.1	—	11.1	—
Missouri	22	20	4,562	2,991	6.9	14.9	.4	.4	46.3	37.9	28.4	19.4
Montana	5	(²)	444	(²)	.2	.9	2.3	7.8	14.4	18.1	18.9	28.4
Nebraska	9	(²)	902	(²)	2.9	3.5	16.4	2.6	12.2	4.3	20.3	21.7
Nevada	4	(²)	326	(²)	20.6	14.7	18.7	11.9	39.9	46.9	14.7	22.0
New Hampshire	7	(²)	804	(²)	.6	1.5	1.7	2.1	23.6	46.9	25.7	9.3
New Jersey	44	36	7,732	4,253	12.6	16.1	9.5	8.8	31.6	42.5	20.8	18.6
New Mexico	3	3	655	191	1.7	1.0	66.6	72.8	39.5	37.7	18.8	11.0
New York	116	46	20,346	6,441	8.7	9.7	7.0	8.8	29.2	30.7	16.0	17.8
North Carolina	17	22	2,087	2,415	40.9	46.1	8.5	4.5	51.2	52.3	18.7	19.8
North Dakota	8	—	1,173	—	.3	—	3.1	—	6.1	—	16.4	—
Ohio	80	87	12,397	8,725	10.2	10.9	2.8	1.5	18.2	23.7	11.8	12.7
Oklahoma	4	5	642	457	8.4	11.2	40.2	9.4	33.0	12.9	12.6	14.7
Oregon	21	14	3,980	2,713	1.0	1.9	33.3	15.9	45.8	47.1	16.8	18.6
Pennsylvania	87	69	21,855	9,873	9.6	9.1	1.9	3.6	40.3	37.5	22.0	22.2
Rhode Island	6	(²)	712	(²)	3.4	2.2	8.8	7.9	35.7	2.2	19.1	15.1
South Carolina	6	6	1,129	889	47.3	35.7	.1	2.1	70.3	55.2	1.2	9.3
South Dakota	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	2.2	2.3	3.7	2.3	43.3	11.4	8.2	22.0
Tennessee	8	11	1,527	1,396	27.9	38.1	—	—	40.0	59.7	18.1	17.7
Texas	32	24	7,890	3,544	19.0	16.3	36.6	40.7	34.9	33.7	12.2	12.3
Utah	3	3	358	241	5.9	4.6	15.9	28.2	29.1	54.8	7.3	5.8
Vermont	3	(²)	369	(²)	.5	—	.5	—	20.9	39.8	18.2	19.5
Virginia	14	19	3,101	4,548	58.4	29.3	2.8	.8	60.9	45.5	17.8	16.5
Washington	32	23	5,246	2,346	4.4	6.0	35.9	14.9	37.3	42.4	14.4	12.1
West Virginia	8	—	1,207	—	.8	—	—	—	37.2	—	14.3	—
Wisconsin	80	25	16,080	3,973	3.1	3.2	12.0	13.1	21.7	36.5	16.9	18.0
Wyoming	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	.7	—	.3	14.2	40.7	26.9	41.4	19.4
Puerto Rico	4	6	1,471	1,140	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	56.6	58.2	4.1	6.8

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

^r = revised.

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

^p = preliminary.

³ Data are not available.

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, 2004 and 2005

Census region and division	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	I 2004	IV 2004 ^r	I 2005 ^p	I 2004 ^r	IV 2004 ^r	I 2005 ^p	I 2004 ^r	IV 2004 ^r	I 2005 ^p
United States ¹	1,339	1,427	989	276,503	273,963	156,252	238,392	262,006	127,950
Northeast	309	298	198	45,865	48,461	24,764	54,151	58,042	25,731
New England	60	51	47	8,479	9,800	5,370	8,474	8,109	5,164
Middle Atlantic	249	247	151	37,386	38,661	19,394	45,677	49,933	20,567
South	260	265	205	46,745	47,026	33,247	47,901	42,918	28,829
South Atlantic	165	166	130	32,238	30,802	21,294	29,430	26,345	19,041
East South Central	31	40	30	4,430	6,500	4,385	4,343	5,469	4,082
West South Central	64	59	45	10,077	9,724	7,568	14,128	11,104	5,706
Midwest	437	608	398	72,741	110,691	58,013	71,953	113,105	47,017
East North Central	365	441	328	62,030	82,683	49,733	63,403	85,475	39,340
West North Central	72	167	70	10,711	28,008	8,280	8,550	27,630	7,677
West	333	256	188	111,152	67,785	40,228	64,387	47,941	26,373
Mountain	42	57	27	7,987	14,495	4,075	7,374	8,136	2,576
Pacific	291	199	161	103,165	53,290	36,153	57,013	39,805	23,797

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

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

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

Table 5. State distribution: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, selected quarters, 2004 and 2005

State	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	I 2004	IV 2004 ^r	I 2005 ^p	I 2004 ^r	IV 2004 ^r	I 2005 ^p	I 2004 ^r	IV 2004 ^r	I 2005 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,339	1,427	989	276,503	273,963	156,252	238,392	262,006	127,950
Alabama	4	4	(²)	882	1,005	(²)	882	1,005	(²)
Alaska	5	10	(²)	426	1,451	(²)	426	1,451	(²)
Arizona	11	8	(²)	1,918	2,034	(²)	1,915	1,244	(²)
Arkansas	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	651	(²)	(²)	365	(²)
California	234	131	121	91,415	40,882	20,631	47,892	28,709	18,368
Colorado	9	22	8	904	5,507	1,844	1,053	2,866	905
Connecticut	13	6	6	2,664	1,498	1,098	2,334	1,090	592
Delaware	3	-	(²)	1,127	-	(²)	1,119	-	(²)
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	94	106	64	16,982	19,258	10,876	16,099	16,200	8,982
Georgia	27	13	18	7,354	1,239	2,269	5,896	2,160	2,149
Hawaii	5	5	(²)	562	487	(²)	661	419	(²)
Idaho	5	10	6	672	1,435	782	474	1,946	484
Illinois	118	155	111	24,348	36,251	23,230	19,714	29,159	13,290
Indiana	28	34	29	5,125	5,021	3,815	5,410	8,529	4,473
Iowa	11	35	8	1,879	4,708	644	1,777	6,533	1,101
Kansas	9	11	9	1,688	2,160	914	832	1,816	831
Kentucky	13	24	18	1,919	3,091	2,510	1,692	2,676	2,564
Louisiana	9	19	15	1,333	3,665	3,017	823	2,207	1,590
Maine	11	7	7	1,849	3,558	1,468	1,706	1,943	751
Maryland	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-
Massachusetts	23	22	29	2,552	2,886	2,360	3,026	3,191	3,375
Michigan	78	92	76	10,862	15,756	9,048	17,255	19,310	8,879
Minnesota	23	81	29	3,339	12,553	3,155	2,880	12,510	2,507
Mississippi	3	4	-	369	265	-	254	261	-
Missouri	18	22	20	2,468	5,384	3,179	1,822	4,562	2,991
Montana	4	5	(²)	335	647	(²)	346	444	(²)
Nebraska	6	9	(²)	852	1,030	(²)	708	902	(²)
Nevada	6	4	(²)	2,929	410	(²)	2,718	326	(²)
New Hampshire	3	7	(²)	672	804	(²)	679	804	(²)
New Jersey	48	44	36	7,252	7,255	5,382	7,425	7,732	4,253
New Mexico	(²)	3	3	(²)	655	241	(²)	655	191
New York	124	116	46	20,558	18,846	6,254	21,656	20,346	6,441
North Carolina	16	17	22	2,457	3,030	3,523	2,055	2,087	2,415
North Dakota	3	8	-	350	1,173	-	360	1,173	-
Ohio	78	80	87	11,837	10,740	9,663	10,446	12,397	8,725
Oklahoma	9	4	5	1,072	407	397	1,234	642	457
Oregon	23	21	14	6,625	4,293	8,875	3,837	3,980	2,713
Pennsylvania	77	87	69	9,576	12,560	7,758	16,596	21,855	9,873
Rhode Island	7	6	(²)	552	685	(²)	562	712	(²)
South Carolina	8	6	6	1,069	1,094	764	1,109	1,129	889
South Dakota	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Tennessee	11	8	11	1,260	2,139	1,815	1,515	1,527	1,396
Texas	44	32	24	6,842	5,001	3,939	11,707	7,890	3,544
Utah	5	3	3	900	457	370	622	358	241
Vermont	3	3	(²)	190	369	(²)	167	369	(²)
Virginia	12	14	19	1,731	3,568	3,804	2,137	3,101	4,548
Washington	24	32	23	4,137	6,177	6,277	4,197	5,246	2,346
West Virginia	4	8	-	1,410	1,848	-	877	1,207	-
Wisconsin	63	80	25	9,858	14,915	3,977	10,578	16,080	3,973
Wyoming	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Puerto Rico	8	4	6	1,229	284	414	1,474	1,471	1,140

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

^p = preliminary.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

^r = revised.

Table 6. Information technology-producing industries: Extended mass layoff events and separations, private nonfarm sector, 1998-2005

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
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	^r 276,503	27	3,222	16	2,992	8	894	23	4,197
Second quarter	1,358	^r 278,568	18	2,959	21	3,576	-	-	22	5,295
Third quarter	^r 886	^r 164,477	13	2,288	15	1,617	4	430	13	4,317
Fourth quarter	^r 1,427	^r 273,963	18	^r 3,055	^r 10	^r 1,547	4	563	^r 23	^r 3,457
Total	^r 5,010	^r 993,511	76	^r 11,524	^r 62	^r 9,732	16	1,887	^r 81	^r 17,266
2005										
First quarter ^p	989	156,252	10	1,039	9	2,249	4	345	16	3,494

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

Table 7. Industry distribution: Extended mass layoff events and separations associated with the movement of work, selected quarters, 2004 and 2005

Industry	Layoff events			Separations		
	I 2004	IV 2004 ^r	I 2005 ^p	I 2004	IV 2004 ^r	I 2005 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	113	83	64	19,978	19,599	14,054
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utilities	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-
Construction	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)
Manufacturing	75	56	40	12,827	12,782	8,632
Food	8	5	4	1,478	1,401	1,122
Beverage and tobacco products	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-
Textile mills	3	(²)	(²)	810	(²)	(²)
Textile product mills	(²)	-	3	(²)	-	581
Apparel	5	3	3	1,237	1,405	549
Leather and allied products	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-
Wood products	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Paper	4	3	(²)	295	380	(²)
Printing and related support activities	3	(²)	-	264	(²)	-
Petroleum and coal products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals	4	(²)	(²)	634	(²)	(²)
Plastics and rubber products	5	(²)	5	1,134	(²)	1,243
Nonmetallic mineral products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary metals	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-
Fabricated metal products	(²)	(²)	5	(²)	(²)	1,330
Machinery	6	3	-	870	604	-
Computer and electronic products	7	7	(²)	785	2,390	(²)
Electrical equipment and appliances	6	4	(²)	1,079	960	(²)
Transportation equipment	8	8	4	1,977	1,440	639
Furniture and related products	4	8	4	497	1,863	697
Miscellaneous manufacturing	4	3	(²)	739	692	(²)
Wholesale trade	3	3	6	675	307	503
Retail trade	4	3	4	540	1,429	672
Transportation and warehousing	5	3	3	1,152	619	1,270
Information	8	(²)	(²)	1,780	(²)	(²)
Finance and insurance	5	7	(²)	684	1,449	(²)
Real estate and rental and leasing	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)
Professional and technical services	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Management of companies and enterprises	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-
Administrative and waste services	4	5	3	647	813	845
Educational services	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health care and social assistance	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation and food services	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-
Other services, except public administration	3	-	-	311	-	-
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

^p = preliminary.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

^r = revised.

Table 8. Reason for layoff: Extended mass layoff events and separations associated with the movement of work, selected quarters, 2004 and 2005

Reason for layoff	Layoff events			Separations		
	I 2004	IV 2004 ^r	I 2005 ^p	I 2004	IV 2004 ^r	I 2005 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	113	83	64	19,978	19,599	14,054
Automation	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	—
Bankruptcy	—	—	—	—	—	—
Business ownership change	6	(²)	4	669	(²)	1,645
Contract cancellation	(²)	3	4	(²)	424	580
Contract completed	(²)	—	—	(²)	—	—
Energy-related	—	—	—	—	—	—
Environment-related	—	—	—	—	—	—
Financial difficulty	13	5	(²)	3,492	2,025	(²)
Import competition	(²)	5	7	(²)	586	1,187
Labor dispute	—	—	—	—	—	—
Material shortage	—	—	—	—	—	—
Model changeover	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural disaster	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-natural disaster	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plant or machine repair	—	—	—	—	—	—
Product line discontinued	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	1,033	(²)
Reorganization within company	58	49	40	9,759	10,733	8,676
Seasonal work	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Slack work	5	4	(²)	735	594	(²)
Vacation period	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Weather-related	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	23	11	5	4,191	3,551	1,485
Not reported	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

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

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 9. Census region and division: Extended mass layoff events and separations associated with the movement of work, selected quarters, 2004 and 2005

Census region and division	Layoff events			Separations		
	I 2004	IV 2004 ^r	I 2005 ^p	I 2004	IV 2004 ^r	I 2005 ^p
United States ¹	113	83	64	19,978	19,599	14,054
Northeast	14	15	7	2,691	3,526	1,950
New England	3	5	4	508	1,211	1,124
Middle Atlantic	11	10	3	2,183	2,315	826
South	30	26	28	5,889	7,901	5,998
South Atlantic	18	19	15	3,172	4,647	2,671
East South Central	5	(²)	8	956	(²)	2,052
West South Central	7	(²)	5	1,761	(²)	1,275
Midwest	37	21	14	6,442	4,679	2,537
East North Central	31	(²)	(²)	5,165	(²)	(²)
West North Central	6	(²)	(²)	1,277	(²)	(²)
West	32	21	15	4,956	3,493	3,569
Mountain	(²)	5	–	(²)	728	–
Pacific	(²)	16	15	(²)	2,765	3,569

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

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

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

Table 10. Extended mass layoff events and separations, selected measures, selected quarters, 2004 and 2005

Action	Layoff events			Separations		
	I 2004	IV 2004 ^r	I 2005 ^p	I 2005	IV 2004 ^r	I 2005 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,339	1,427	989	276,503	273,963	156,252
Total, excluding seasonal and vacation events ²	980	760	651	213,031	144,104	105,323
Total, movement of work ³	113	83	64	19,978	19,599	14,054
Movement of work actions	127	138	82	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
With separations reported	117	95	60	16,674	13,351	9,377
With separations unknown	10	43	22	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

³ Movement of work can involve more than one action.

⁴ Data are not available.

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

Table 11. Movement of work actions by type of separation where number of separations is known by employers, selected quarters, 2004 and 2005

Actions	Layoff events ¹			Separations		
	I 2004	IV 2004 ^r	I 2005 ^p	I 2004	IV 2004 ^r	I 2005 ^p
With separations reported ²	117	95	60	16,674	13,351	9,377
By location						
Out-of-country relocations.....	34	32	19	4,906	5,258	3,592
Within company.....	21	29	15	2,976	4,825	3,134
Different company.....	13	3	4	1,930	433	458
Domestic relocations.....	80	63	41	10,815	8,093	5,785
Within company.....	64	55	34	8,671	7,285	4,870
Different company.....	16	8	7	2,144	808	915
Unable to assign place of relocation.....	3	–	–	953	–	–
By company						
Within company.....	87	84	49	11,947	12,110	8,004
Domestic.....	64	55	34	8,671	7,285	4,870
Out of country.....	21	29	15	2,976	4,825	3,134
Unable to assign.....	2	–	–	300	–	–
Different company.....	30	11	11	4,727	1,241	1,373
Domestic.....	16	8	7	2,144	808	915
Out of country.....	13	3	4	1,930	433	458
Unable to assign.....	1	–	–	653	–	–

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

² See footnote 1, table 1.

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

Note: Dash represents zero.