

News

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EXTENDED MASS LAYOFFS IN THE THIRD QUARTER OF 2005

In the third quarter of 2005, employers took 742 mass layoff actions that resulted in the separation of 136,280 workers from their jobs for at least 31 days, according to preliminary figures released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Both the total number of layoff events and the number of separations were sharply lower than during the July-September 2004 time period and were at their lowest levels for any third quarter since data collection began in 1995. (See table A.) The declines over the year were most notable in administrative and support services, credit intermediation and related activities, and food manufacturing. Extended mass layoffs that involve the movement of work within the same company or to a different company, either domestically or outside the U.S., occurred in 11 percent of the non-seasonal layoff events and 14 percent of worker separations. (See table B.) Among employers who anticipated recalling laid-off workers, 43 percent expected to extend the offer to all laid-off workers. This is the lowest proportion for a third quarter since 2002.

The data presented in this release reflect early results of contact with employers who had potential layoffs in September that could have been directly or indirectly related to Hurricane Katrina. In Louisiana, there were 684 such actions reported in September; in Mississippi, there were 96. In the limited amount of time available to contact those employers, 27 employers in Louisiana confirmed that they had layoffs due to

Hurricanes Katrina and Rita

The initial job losses associated with Hurricane Katrina, which struck the Gulf Coast on August 29, and Hurricane Rita, which made landfall on September 24, were reported in the September Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) news release issued on October 25. The extended mass layoff statistics provide a more complete view of layoff data through employer interviews for mass layoff events that occurred during the July-September period. Analysis of the hurricane-related job losses that occurred in September (the last month of the reference period) is extremely limited because very few employer interviews could be conducted in the time available before the scheduled release of the third-quarter data.

BLS is receiving interim reports of extended mass layoffs to provide a timely and comprehensive picture of layoffs associated with the hurricanes. The interim reports related to the storms will be issued through the regularly scheduled MLS news releases, as data become available.

For additional information on the storms' impacts on MLS data, including questions and answers on concepts and definitions, data collection, and future publication plans, please see <http://www.bls.gov/katrina/mlsquestions.htm> or call (202) 691-6392.

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	1,339	276,503	238,392
April-June	1,358	278,831	254,063
July-September ^r	886	164,608	148,575
October-December	1,427	273,967	262,049
2005			
January-March ^r	1,142	187,128	185,374
April-June ^r	1,203	245,422	212,671
July-September ^p	742	136,280	108,647

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

Hurricane Katrina that lasted more than 30 days and resulted in 5,893 workers losing their jobs. The number of extended mass layoff events is likely to rise as more employers are contacted.

The completion of seasonal work accounted for 23 percent of all events and resulted in 35,433 separations during the period—the greatest share of private nonfarm seasonal separations for a third quarter since the third quarter of 1997. Layoffs due to internal company restructuring (bankruptcy, business ownership change, financial difficulty, and reorganization) represented 22 percent of events and resulted in 33,793 separations, the lowest level for a third quarter since 1997. Permanent closure of worksites occurred in 16 percent of all events and affected 24,818 workers, the fewest number of separations due to permanent closures for any third quarter since the data were first collected in 1995.

In the third quarter of 2005, the national unemployment rate was 5.0 percent, not seasonally adjusted; a year earlier it was 5.4 percent. Private nonfarm payroll employment, not seasonally adjusted, increased by 1.8 percent or about 2 million jobs from July-September 2004 to July-September 2005.

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

Action	Layoff events	Separations
Total private nonfarm	742	136,280
Total, excluding seasonal and vacation events ¹	566	100,253
Total events with movement of work ²	60	13,910
Movement-of-work actions	74	(³)
With separations reported ..	56	7,420
With separations unknown .	18	(³)

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

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

³ Data not available.

^p = preliminary.

Industry Distribution of Extended Layoffs

Extended mass layoff separations occurred in 300 of the 1,105 detailed industries for which data are available for the third quarter of 2005. This is the fewest number of industries to have at least one extended mass layoff event in a third quarter.

Manufacturing industries accounted for 33 percent of private nonfarm layoff events and separations during July-September 2005. (See table 1.) The 45,346 worker separations in manufacturing were the fewest for manufacturing for any third quarter. In the third quarter of 2005, separations in this sector were concentrated in transportation equipment manufacturing (8,621), followed by food manufacturing (8,398).

The administrative and waste services sector had 11 percent of events and separations, mostly in temporary help services and in professional employer organizations. Layoffs in the transportation and warehousing sector comprised 9 percent of events and 11 percent of separations, mostly among scheduled passenger air transportation and in school and employee bus transportation. Retail trade accounted for 7 percent of private nonfarm layoff events and 8 percent of separations, primarily in supermarkets and other grocery stores. Cutbacks in arts, entertainment, and recreation (mainly in skiing facilities) accounted for 3 percent of events and 8 percent of separations.

Information technology-producing industries (communication equipment, communications services, computer hardware, and software and computer services) accounted for 5 percent of layoff events and 5,412 worker separations in the third quarter of 2005, the fewest number of separations in the industry grouping for a third quarter since 1997. (See table 6.) In the third quarter of 2004, these industries accounted for 5 percent of layoff events and 8,652 separations. Layoffs in the information technology-producing industries in

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

Action	Layoff events ¹	Separations
With separations reported	56	7,420
By location		
Out of country.....	19	2,577
Within company.....	15	2,137
Different company	4	440
Domestic relocations	37	4,843
Within company.....	27	2,585
Different company	10	2,258
By company		
Within company	42	4,722
Domestic	27	2,585
Out of country	15	2,137
Different company	14	2,698
Domestic	10	2,258
Out of country	4	440

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

^p = preliminary.

the third quarter of 2005 were most numerous in computer hardware with 2,150 separations, followed by software and computer services.

Reasons for Extended Layoff

Layoffs due to the completion of seasonal work accounted for 23 percent of the extended layoff events and resulted in 35,433 separations in the third quarter. (See table 2.) Seasonal layoffs were most numerous among workers in amusement, gambling, and recreation (skiing facilities), and in transit and ground passenger transportation (school and employee bus transportation).

Contract completion accounted for 21 percent of events and resulted in 21,347 separations during the third quarter. These layoffs were primarily in administrative and support services, followed by specialty trade contractors.

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

Nature of the recall	Percentage of events				
	III 2004	IV 2004	I 2005 ^r	II 2005 ^r	III 2005 ^p
Anticipate a recall	41.1	64.2	51.5	61.8	43.9
Timeframe					
Within 6 months	84.1	84.8	85.5	89.4	86.8
Within 3 months	66.8	33.1	53.4	59.5	63.2
Size					
At least half	86.0	92.9	92.5	92.9	86.5
All workers	46.7	49.8	43.2	51.1	42.9

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

Internal company restructuring (due to bankruptcy, business ownership change, financial difficulty, and reorganization) accounted for 22 percent of layoff events and resulted in 33,793 separations. These layoffs were mostly among workers in food and beverage stores, credit intermediation and related activities, and in food manufacturing. Over half of both the internal company restructuring layoff events and separations were due to reorganization within the company.

Extended mass layoffs that resulted from Hurricanes Katrina and Rita are coded as weather-related. At this time, most employers with layoff events potentially due to Katrina and Rita have not yet been contacted because of the large number of potential events and the limited time available to complete the contacts before this release. In Louisiana, interviews were completed with employers for only a limited number of the 684 potential events reported in September. Employers in Louisiana confirmed during these limited contacts that there were 27 layoff events attributable to the hurricanes and for which 5,893 workers were laid off for more than 30 days. Among the 5,893 laid-off workers, 63 percent, or 3,709 workers, were separated from their jobs in retail trade and in administrative and waste services.

Movement of Work

Between July and September of 2005, 60 extended mass layoff events involved the movement of work; this was about 11 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 13,910 workers, about 14 percent of all separations resulting from nonseasonal/nonvacation mass layoff events. A year earlier, there were 84 layoff events and 17,400 separations associated with the movement of work. (See table 10.)

Table E. Distribution of extended layoff events by size of layoff, July-September 2005^p

Size	Layoff events		Separations	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	742	100.0	136,280	100.0
50-99.....	308	41.5	22,002	16.1
100-149.....	172	23.2	20,469	15.0
150-199.....	82	11.1	13,604	10.0
200-299.....	92	12.4	21,504	15.8
300-499.....	50	6.7	18,869	13.8
500-999.....	19	2.6	12,804	9.4
1,000 or more....	19	2.6	27,028	19.8

^p = preliminary.

Among the 60 extended mass layoff events with reported relocation of work, 52 percent were permanent closures of worksites, which affected 6,000 workers. In comparison, for the 742 total layoff events reported for the third quarter of 2005, only 16 percent involved the permanent closure of worksites.

Of the layoffs involving the movement of work, 58 percent of the events and 43 percent of the laid-off workers were from manufacturing industries during the third quarter of 2005. (See table 7.) Among all private nonfarm extended layoffs, manufacturing accounted for 33 percent of the events and separations.

Internal company restructuring (bankruptcy, business ownership change, financial difficulty, and reorganization) accounted for 68 percent of layoff events associated with work relocation and resulted in 7,881 separations during the third 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 Midwest accounted for the largest proportion of workers in extended mass layoffs associated with the movement of work (51 percent) in the third quarter of 2005, followed by the South (24 percent), the West (18 percent), and the Northeast (7 percent).

As noted in table B, the 60 extended layoff events for the third quarter of 2005 discussed above involve 74 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 74 relocations, employers were able to provide information on the specific separations (7,420 workers) associated with the movement-of-work component of the layoff in 56 actions, or 76 percent of the total actions for the third quarter of 2005. Thus, a range of 7,420 (separations in movement-of-work actions where the employer was able to provide specific detail) to 13,910 (total separations in all layoff events that included movement of work) is established for separations due to the movement of work in the third quarter. (See table 10.)

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

Metropolitan area	Events		Separations	
	III 2004	III 2005 ^p	III 2004	III 2005 ^p
Total, nonmetropolitan areas	105	103	15,940	19,638
Total, 367 metropolitan areas	507	457	85,331	80,005
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, N.Y.-N.J.-Pa.	76	72	12,804	11,188
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill.-Ind.-Wis.	43	39	8,457	7,631
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, Minn.-Wis.	5	10	640	4,415
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif. .	36	27	7,109	3,769
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Mich.	20	17	2,295	3,273
New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, La.	(¹)	23	(¹)	3,074
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, Calif.	8	4	4,710	2,441
Rockford, Ill.	(¹)	3	(¹)	1,877
Cincinnati-Middletown, Ohio-Ky.-Ind.	(¹)	7	(¹)	1,769
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill.	3	5	429	1,742

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

^p = preliminary.

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

In the 56 actions where employers were able to provide more complete separations information, 75 percent of relocations (42 out of 56) occurred among establishments within the same company. (See table C.) In 64 percent of these relocations, the work activities were reassigned to places elsewhere in the U.S.

Almost 34 percent of the movement-of-work relocations involved out-of-country moves (19 out of 56). The separation of 2,577 workers was associated with out-of-country relocations, about 3 percent of all nonseasonal/nonvacation extended mass layoff separations. Domestic relocation of work—both within the company and to other companies—affected 4,843 workers. (See table 11.)

Recall Expectations

Forty-four percent of employers reporting an extended layoff in the third quarter of 2005 indicated they anticipated some type of recall. This compares with 41 percent of the employers anticipating a recall a year earlier and is the highest such proportion for a third quarter since 2000. (See table D.) The third quarter typically has the lowest recall expectations for any quarter of the year. Most employers not expecting a recall during the third quarter were from administrative and support services and transportation equipment manufacturing.

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.

Excluding layoff events due to seasonal work and vacation period (in which 91 percent of the employers expected a recall), employers expected to recall laid-off workers in 29 percent of the events. A year earlier, 26 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 65 percent involving fewer than 150 workers. These events, however, accounted for only 31 percent of all separations. (See table E.) Separations involving 500 or more workers, while comprising 5 percent of the events, accounted for 29 percent of all separations, up from 27 percent in July-September 2004. The average size of layoffs (as measured by separations per layoff event) differed widely by industry, ranging from a low of 77 separations in miscellaneous store retailers to a high of 1,257 in amusements, gambling, and recreation.

Initial Claimant Characteristics

A total of 108,647 initial claimants for unemployment insurance were associated with extended mass layoffs in the third quarter of 2005. Of these claimants, 18 percent were black, 12 percent were Hispanic, 45 percent were women, 36 percent were 30 to 44 years of age, and 18 percent were 55 years of age or older. (See table 3.) Among persons in the civilian labor force for the same period, 11 percent were black, 13 percent were Hispanic, 46 percent were women, 35 percent were age 30 to 44, and 16 percent were 55 years of age or older.

Geographic Distribution

In the third quarter, the number of separations due to extended mass layoff events was highest in the Midwest (43,440), followed by the South (39,403), the West (26,856), and the Northeast (26,581). (See table 4.) Extended mass layoffs in the Midwest were mainly in amusements, gambling, and recreation and in food production.

All four regions reported over-the-year decreases in separations, with the largest decrease occurring in the West (-12,127), followed by the Northeast (-7,302), the Midwest (-5,976), and the South (-2,923). Five of the nine geographic divisions reported over-the-year declines in laid-off workers, with the largest declines occurring in the Pacific (-17,047) and South Atlantic (-8,988) divisions. The Mountain division reported the largest increase in separations (+4,920), followed closely by the West South Central division (+4,691).

Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, the largest number of worker separations occurred in Illinois (17,068), followed by California (15,363), Florida (14,573), and New York (11,095). These four states accounted for 42 percent of total layoff events and 43 percent of the separations during the third quarter of 2005. They were followed by Louisiana (7,124), Ohio (6,621), Michigan (6,205), and Pennsylvania (6,065). (See table 5.) After excluding the substantial impact of seasonal work, Illinois reported the most laid-off workers (13,250), largely due to layoffs in administrative and support services.

Over the year, California reported the greatest decrease in workers laid off for all reasons during the third quarter (-17,416), followed by Florida (-7,551) and New York (-5,617). The largest increases occurred in Louisiana (+5,586), Minnesota (+4,495), and Colorado (+4,061).

Sixty-two percent of events and 59 percent of separations (80,005) occurred in metropolitan areas in the third quarter of 2005, compared with 57 percent of events and 52 percent of separations (85,331) during the third quarter of 2004. Among the 367 metropolitan areas, New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, N.Y.-N.J.-Pa., reported the highest number of separations, 11,188, in the third quarter of 2005. Next were Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill.-Ind.-Wis., with 7,631 separations, and Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, Minn.-Wis., with 4,415 separations. (See table F.) Employers located in nonmetropolitan areas separated 19,638 workers in mass layoffs, up from 15,940 workers in the third quarter of 2004.

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 2005 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, November 23, 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 third quarter

of 2005, outright refusal to participate in the employer interview accounted for 3.1 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 18 relocations were unable to provide the number of separations specifically associated with the movement of work, 5 of which involved out-of-country moves.

Other information

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 202-691-5200; TDD message referral phone: 1-800-877-8339.

Table 1. Industry distribution: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, selected quarters, 2004 and 2005

Industry	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	III 2004 ^f	II 2005 ^f	III 2005 ^p	III 2004 ^f	II 2005 ^f	III 2005 ^p	III 2004 ^f	II 2005 ^f	III 2005 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	886	1,203	742	164,608	245,422	136,280	148,575	212,671	108,647
Mining	-	-	4	-	-	1,305	-	-	929
Utilities	-	5	(²)	-	771	(²)	-	683	(²)
Construction	83	110	78	10,962	15,094	8,746	12,969	17,719	9,049
Manufacturing	304	269	244	51,695	44,075	45,346	49,999	47,866	39,581
Food	54	60	41	12,587	9,495	8,398	11,970	10,272	6,080
Beverage and tobacco products	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Textile mills	7	(²)	12	1,206	(²)	1,443	1,385	(²)	1,962
Textile product mills	7	3	5	812	243	520	1,241	275	726
Apparel	19	13	12	2,925	1,573	1,215	2,463	1,635	1,300
Leather and allied products	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)
Wood products	5	6	9	450	690	2,568	608	780	2,571
Paper	6	5	7	1,079	389	788	875	446	697
Printing and related support activities	8	11	4	1,260	1,682	459	1,298	1,754	339
Petroleum and coal products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals	9	(²)	8	1,134	(²)	1,521	1,112	(²)	1,418
Plastics and rubber products	25	11	6	3,602	1,161	700	3,222	1,765	618
Nonmetallic mineral products	12	9	10	2,503	1,236	1,154	2,240	1,363	1,192
Primary metals	10	11	5	1,085	1,885	1,436	1,076	1,940	624
Fabricated metal products	31	18	23	4,135	2,942	2,376	4,127	2,611	2,504
Machinery	11	19	23	2,199	2,415	5,255	1,386	2,836	4,192
Computer and electronic products	19	24	16	2,967	3,533	3,023	2,854	3,715	1,800
Electrical equipment and appliances	9	13	7	2,219	2,633	2,916	3,325	4,083	2,886
Transportation equipment	50	45	38	8,403	11,266	8,621	8,235	11,619	7,695
Furniture and related products	11	13	6	1,688	1,770	1,378	1,353	1,840	1,474
Miscellaneous manufacturing	7	3	9	1,102	213	1,106	880	269	1,106
Wholesale trade	24	19	29	3,222	3,726	3,701	2,786	3,180	2,838
Retail trade	62	42	49	14,978	9,521	11,357	13,268	9,114	9,111
Transportation and warehousing	66	132	69	10,128	30,966	14,554	9,051	28,807	11,157
Information	27	32	20	6,717	6,694	2,507	5,742	6,831	2,370
Finance and insurance	36	27	16	11,516	4,935	3,897	8,188	5,518	3,632
Real estate and rental and leasing	3	6	(²)	844	983	(²)	852	1,031	(²)
Professional and technical services	26	64	28	5,792	27,253	4,378	4,682	16,009	4,456
Management of companies and enterprises	4	4	(²)	547	499	(²)	449	405	(²)
Administrative and waste services	112	107	82	26,174	18,067	15,003	23,685	19,111	12,441
Educational services	8	7	7	693	573	906	792	774	739
Health care and social assistance	60	167	39	9,894	22,871	4,292	6,326	18,603	3,389
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	20	34	21	2,605	20,476	10,443	2,794	3,741	2,430
Accommodation and food services	42	117	42	7,801	30,156	8,084	6,089	25,132	4,693
Other services, except public administration	9	61	9	1,040	8,762	1,076	903	8,147	902
Unclassified	-	-	1	-	-	138	-	-	138

¹ For the third 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		
	III 2004 ^f	II 2005 ^f	III 2005 ^p	III 2004 ^f	II 2005 ^f	III 2005 ^p	III 2004 ^f	II 2005 ^f	III 2005 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	886	1,203	742	164,608	245,422	136,280	148,575	212,671	108,647
Automation	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Bankruptcy	19	18	15	3,688	4,159	4,960	2,764	2,889	3,317
Business ownership change	38	20	26	13,084	6,140	4,951	7,012	4,396	4,189
Contract cancellation	26	18	16	4,301	2,207	3,038	3,577	2,124	2,453
Contract completed	164	207	159	29,340	32,668	21,347	32,485	36,819	21,098
Energy-related	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)
Financial difficulty	44	35	31	9,090	5,392	5,868	6,282	4,679	4,858
Import competition	14	10	13	3,240	1,577	2,649	2,995	1,011	2,402
Labor dispute	(²)	5	10	(²)	965	6,271	(²)	870	4,495
Material shortage	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Model changeover	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Natural disaster	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)
Non-natural disaster	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-
Plant or machine repair	4	(²)	3	633	(²)	280	496	(²)	193
Product line discontinued	9	8	10	1,551	2,600	1,240	1,384	1,670	1,117
Reorganization within company	122	105	93	27,587	16,781	18,014	24,098	17,097	13,741
Seasonal work	177	484	168	29,774	123,834	35,433	25,797	84,524	20,783
Slack work	118	127	105	14,501	18,297	16,151	19,334	27,239	17,814
Vacation period	14	84	8	1,512	13,893	594	1,378	12,801	591
Weather-related	13	(²)	27	1,864	(²)	5,893	1,869	(²)	4,522
Other	35	22	22	9,438	3,657	4,273	4,448	3,501	1,981
Not reported	79	54	28	13,396	12,297	4,105	12,973	11,943	4,105

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

^f = revised.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 3. State and selected claimant characteristics: Extended mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, second and third quarters, 2005

State	Layoff events		Total initial claimants		Percent of total							
	II 2005 ^r	III 2005 ^p	II 2005 ^r	III 2005 ^p	Black		Hispanic origin		Women		Persons age 55 and over	
					II 2005 ^r	III 2005 ^p	II 2005 ^r	III 2005 ^p	II 2005 ^r	III 2005 ^p	II 2005 ^r	III 2005 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,203	742	212,671	108,647	17.9	18.2	13.1	12.1	55.2	44.7	20.9	18.2
Alabama	3	3	343	331	53.1	60.4	2.6	2.4	84.0	44.1	21.6	22.7
Alaska	9	3	1,264	280	3.8	2.1	19.1	21.8	41.5	29.6	22.7	20.0
Arizona	9	(²)	1,513	(²)	2.9	.7	56.3	55.6	54.0	7.1	16.9	24.2
Arkansas	6	(²)	1,000	(²)	58.5	65.4	.7	—	71.5	88.5	20.4	23.1
California	134	82	21,573	9,845	9.6	10.7	33.0	32.1	57.4	50.9	18.7	18.1
Colorado	12	5	1,500	478	4.6	4.0	25.3	13.0	58.4	37.7	19.5	24.9
Connecticut	13	9	2,704	863	10.5	11.4	6.4	10.9	68.8	59.9	23.6	21.4
Delaware	(²)	—	(²)	—	15.3	—	1.7	—	21.0	—	14.6	—
District of Columbia	—	(²)	—	(²)	—	29.1	—	25.6	—	48.8	—	20.9
Florida	112	74	16,197	10,872	19.2	16.1	33.7	30.2	48.0	48.5	20.6	17.9
Georgia	26	13	3,992	1,740	58.3	51.1	1.3	.3	64.5	60.6	17.4	15.5
Hawaii	5	(²)	466	(²)	1.1	3.1	15.2	12.4	49.8	47.3	16.5	26.5
Idaho	8	7	762	1,048	.7	.5	11.3	29.1	55.2	60.1	22.2	25.2
Illinois	104	75	23,571	11,109	24.8	23.1	9.9	11.4	57.4	40.7	19.5	16.0
Indiana	24	10	5,276	1,386	14.2	6.1	2.1	1.9	50.3	40.7	21.7	18.5
Iowa	7	3	888	1,692	1.5	1.5	.9	.6	85.2	39.5	28.3	10.5
Kansas	13	(²)	2,225	(²)	13.8	5.0	2.1	5.0	51.4	54.6	26.2	12.8
Kentucky	18	15	1,818	1,529	12.8	13.2	.3	.3	45.6	47.8	19.9	16.4
Louisiana	23	34	3,268	6,469	56.9	56.5	1.6	4.0	57.7	54.6	18.6	13.7
Maine	6	3	862	291	1.2	1.4	.3	—	44.7	75.6	15.4	19.2
Maryland	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	48.4	36.6	5.3	.4	80.5	35.3	34.2	21.0
Massachusetts	16	19	3,392	2,558	13.0	7.8	3.5	2.3	58.5	50.6	21.8	21.7
Michigan	73	38	13,772	6,176	15.7	16.4	3.6	2.6	54.6	33.6	18.2	14.8
Minnesota	23	18	4,075	3,742	10.2	3.6	6.0	1.8	42.8	19.4	19.7	16.8
Mississippi	11	(²)	1,391	(²)	64.1	77.4	.9	4.2	63.1	42.9	16.1	20.3
Missouri	26	8	4,443	992	28.3	37.4	.4	1.2	73.1	64.1	25.9	23.9
Montana	7	(²)	555	(²)	.2	.4	3.8	1.8	69.2	14.3	23.6	26.8
Nebraska	8	(²)	983	(²)	12.0	1.7	5.6	25.6	52.5	22.3	23.3	9.1
Nevada	3	(²)	320	(²)	28.8	5.9	18.1	17.0	68.4	40.4	29.1	26.6
New Hampshire	5	(²)	591	(²)	.7	1.1	.8	—	58.0	56.7	27.7	34.4
New Jersey	54	29	13,403	3,711	19.2	24.9	11.2	11.3	69.8	50.8	34.6	29.3
New Mexico	4	(²)	538	(²)	1.1	4.3	42.4	17.4	37.5	23.9	15.4	10.9
New York	93	80	17,225	11,645	10.2	15.3	7.5	11.0	40.6	48.0	19.6	18.5
North Carolina	9	20	932	4,084	30.9	33.3	6.8	3.8	61.3	50.0	22.3	19.8
North Dakota	(²)	—	(²)	—	—	—	.7	—	11.6	—	13.0	—
Ohio	76	36	10,700	6,103	17.5	12.6	2.4	1.5	56.2	42.7	17.5	14.3
Oklahoma	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	13.0	19.1	3.1	2.5	27.2	26.3	18.5	12.6
Oregon	19	5	3,681	920	2.3	.5	13.7	31.8	70.3	55.4	28.8	22.2
Pennsylvania	72	64	14,945	8,602	11.6	5.9	3.4	2.4	55.1	40.6	25.3	22.0
Rhode Island	3	(²)	303	(²)	2.6	1.7	6.9	6.7	62.4	95.0	31.7	25.0
South Carolina	11	4	2,015	764	79.0	45.3	.1	.3	79.1	50.4	3.0	1.3
South Dakota	(²)	—	(²)	—	2.2	—	1.1	—	80.2	—	38.5	—
Tennessee	7	12	1,007	2,017	22.2	13.3	—	—	55.8	50.5	23.8	30.3
Texas	43	21	9,917	2,905	20.4	16.4	42.6	39.7	45.9	34.7	14.2	15.7
Utah	10	(²)	884	(²)	1.5	4.3	19.3	26.9	64.6	60.7	12.3	5.6
Vermont	7	—	1,413	—	.7	—	.2	—	44.5	—	18.5	—
Virginia	12	10	2,367	1,034	62.9	44.0	1.2	1.8	72.0	46.5	14.2	18.2
Washington	29	8	4,605	832	5.3	7.0	13.6	5.3	47.5	35.3	18.5	23.3
West Virginia	4	3	479	401	.6	.2	—	—	25.9	9.7	16.3	12.0
Wisconsin	38	10	7,143	1,369	7.8	7.3	4.7	2.6	57.0	25.6	25.9	17.7
Wyoming	(²)	—	(²)	—	—	—	—	—	30.0	—	3.8	—
Puerto Rico	26	6	6,946	1,458	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	58.7	62.8	7.5	7.5

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

³ Data are not available.

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 4. Census region and division: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, selected quarters, 2004 and 2005

Census region and division	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	III 2004 ^f	II 2005 ^f	III 2005 ^p	III 2004 ^f	II 2005 ^f	III 2005 ^p	III 2004 ^f	II 2005 ^f	III 2005 ^p
United States ¹	886	1,203	742	164,608	245,422	136,280	148,575	212,671	108,647
Northeast	235	269	206	33,883	56,760	26,581	38,254	54,838	27,820
New England	38	50	33	4,873	10,471	4,157	6,168	9,265	3,862
Middle Atlantic	197	219	173	29,010	46,289	22,424	32,086	45,573	23,958
South	245	290	216	42,326	50,498	39,403	39,923	46,779	33,012
South Atlantic	169	178	127	31,692	30,861	22,704	28,562	27,873	19,219
East South Central	36	39	31	5,139	7,152	6,513	4,138	4,559	4,089
West South Central	40	73	58	5,495	12,485	10,186	7,223	14,347	9,704
Midwest	258	394	202	49,416	75,783	43,440	42,422	73,313	32,831
East North Central	220	315	169	41,397	63,403	34,246	36,086	60,462	26,143
West North Central	38	79	33	8,019	12,380	9,194	6,336	12,851	6,688
West	148	250	118	38,983	62,381	26,856	27,976	37,741	14,984
Mountain	15	54	18	2,640	25,463	7,560	2,326	6,152	2,881
Pacific	133	196	100	36,343	36,918	19,296	25,650	31,589	12,103

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

^f = 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		
	III 2004 ^f	II 2005 ^f	III 2005 ^p	III 2004 ^f	II 2005 ^f	III 2005 ^p	III 2004 ^f	II 2005 ^f	III 2005 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	886	1,203	742	164,608	245,422	136,280	148,575	212,671	108,647
Alabama	3	3	3	350	232	444	431	343	331
Alaska	3	9	3	370	1,264	354	370	1,264	280
Arizona	4	9	(²)	548	3,412	(²)	606	1,513	(²)
Arkansas	-	6	(²)	-	1,266	(²)	-	1,000	(²)
California	107	134	82	32,779	25,863	15,363	21,375	21,573	9,845
Colorado	(²)	12	5	(²)	14,811	4,691	(²)	1,500	478
Connecticut	7	13	9	1,625	3,022	1,355	1,374	2,704	863
Delaware	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-
District of Columbia	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)
Florida	115	112	74	22,124	20,309	14,573	20,327	16,197	10,872
Georgia	13	26	13	2,267	3,298	1,002	1,847	3,992	1,740
Hawaii	(²)	5	(²)	(²)	478	(²)	(²)	466	(²)
Idaho	7	8	7	1,120	925	1,185	1,070	762	1,048
Illinois	77	104	75	16,086	27,990	17,068	13,810	23,571	11,109
Indiana	22	24	10	6,921	5,419	2,614	4,572	5,276	1,386
Iowa	9	7	3	908	1,125	1,510	1,445	888	1,692
Kansas	5	13	(²)	1,659	2,566	(²)	808	2,225	(²)
Kentucky	17	18	15	2,345	1,853	2,576	1,674	1,818	1,529
Louisiana	12	23	34	1,538	3,654	7,124	1,173	3,268	6,469
Maine	(²)	6	3	(²)	2,020	207	(²)	862	291
Maryland	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Massachusetts	22	16	19	2,364	3,111	2,445	3,832	3,392	2,558
Michigan	56	73	38	8,545	12,049	6,205	7,516	13,772	6,176
Minnesota	7	23	18	856	3,190	5,351	775	4,075	3,742
Mississippi	4	11	(²)	593	3,769	(²)	589	1,391	(²)
Missouri	12	26	8	2,345	4,467	1,876	2,386	4,443	992
Montana	-	7	(²)	-	1,276	(²)	-	555	(²)
Nebraska	5	8	(²)	2,251	791	(²)	922	983	(²)
Nevada	-	3	(²)	-	320	(²)	-	320	(²)
New Hampshire	4	5	(²)	434	588	(²)	434	591	(²)
New Jersey	34	54	29	4,266	19,035	5,264	4,824	13,403	3,711
New Mexico	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	538	(²)	(²)	538	(²)
New York	97	93	80	16,712	18,594	11,095	14,402	17,225	11,645
North Carolina	15	9	20	2,196	754	3,702	1,936	932	4,084
North Dakota	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-
Ohio	48	76	36	7,527	10,470	6,621	6,848	10,700	6,103
Oklahoma	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Oregon	8	19	5	1,722	4,432	1,515	1,397	3,681	920
Pennsylvania	66	72	64	8,032	8,660	6,065	12,860	14,945	8,602
Rhode Island	4	3	(²)	395	317	(²)	389	303	(²)
South Carolina	10	11	4	1,527	1,798	390	1,224	2,015	764
South Dakota	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-
Tennessee	12	7	12	1,851	1,298	3,293	1,444	1,007	2,017
Texas	26	43	21	3,609	6,702	2,581	5,704	9,917	2,905
Utah	(²)	10	(²)	(²)	3,381	(²)	(²)	884	(²)
Vermont	-	7	-	-	1,413	-	-	1,413	-
Virginia	11	12	10	2,843	2,383	1,234	2,487	2,367	1,034
Washington	13	29	8	1,260	4,881	1,861	2,309	4,605	832
West Virginia	(²)	4	3	(²)	463	1,067	(²)	479	401
Wisconsin	17	38	10	2,318	7,475	1,738	3,340	7,143	1,369
Wyoming	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-
Puerto Rico	14	26	6	1,350	3,655	480	3,709	6,946	1,458

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

^f = revised.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

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	276,503	27	3,222	16	2,992	8	894	23	4,197
Second quarter	1,358	278,831	18	2,959	21	3,576	-	-	22	5,295
Third quarter	886	164,608	13	2,288	15	1,617	4	430	13	4,317
Fourth quarter	1,427	273,967	18	3,055	10	1,547	4	563	23	3,457
Total	5,010	993,909	76	11,524	62	9,732	16	1,887	81	17,266
2005										
First quarter	^r 1,142	^r 187,128	13	1,526	13	2,679	4	439	17	^r 3,569
Second quarter	^r 1,203	^r 245,422	^r 20	^r 2,855	^r 17	^r 2,106	4	842	11	^r 1,904
Third quarter ^p	742	136,280	18	2,150	8	1,150	(⁶)	(⁶)	10	1,037

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		
	III 2004	II 2005 ^r	III 2005 ^p	III 2004	II 2005 ^r	III 2005 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	84	73	60	17,400	11,922	13,910
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utilities	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-
Construction	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-
Manufacturing	58	44	35	11,575	6,149	5,959
Food	4	4	4	924	480	838
Beverage and tobacco products	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-
Textile mills	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)
Textile product mills	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)
Apparel	4	3	3	613	236	347
Leather and allied products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wood products	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-
Paper	4	-	(²)	761	-	(²)
Printing and related support activities	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-
Petroleum and coal products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)
Plastics and rubber products	7	3	(²)	1,235	476	(²)
Nonmetallic mineral products	3	(²)	-	467	(²)	-
Primary metals	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-
Fabricated metal products	4	6	5	755	975	534
Machinery	(²)	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	441
Computer and electronic products	6	6	5	1,331	1,004	994
Electrical equipment and appliances	4	3	(²)	1,660	715	(²)
Transportation equipment	7	10	7	1,793	1,174	1,665
Furniture and related products	(²)	4	-	(²)	586	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing	3	-	-	540	-	-
Wholesale trade	5	(²)	5	704	(²)	744
Retail trade	11	5	4	2,290	1,150	1,078
Transportation and warehousing	-	3	4	-	689	4,489
Information	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Finance and insurance	5	9	6	735	1,461	695
Real estate and rental and leasing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and technical services	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	971	(²)
Management of companies and enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative and waste services	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)
Educational services	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health care and social assistance	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation and food services	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other services, except public administration	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)
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		
	III 2004	II 2005 ^r	III 2005 ^p	III 2004	II 2005 ^r	III 2005 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	84	73	60	17,400	11,922	13,910
Automation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bankruptcy	-	-	-	-	-	-
Business ownership change	9	3	(²)	1,391	615	(²)
Contract cancellation	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Contract completed	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)
Energy-related	-	-	-	-	-	-
Environment-related	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial difficulty	5	6	5	882	924	666
Import competition	4	6	6	1,296	457	925
Labor dispute	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)
Material shortage	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)
Model changeover	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural disaster	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-natural disaster	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plant or machine repair	-	-	-	-	-	-
Product line discontinued	(²)	3	5	(²)	331	481
Reorganization within company	44	46	34	10,491	7,855	7,001
Seasonal work	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Slack work	4	3	(²)	887	645	(²)
Vacation period	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Weather-related	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	13	3	(²)	2,102	661	(²)
Not reported	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-

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		
	III 2004	II 2005 ^r	III 2005 ^p	III 2004	II 2005 ^r	III 2005 ^p
United States ¹	84	73	60	17,400	11,922	13,910
Northeast	11	18	6	2,366	3,499	923
New England	3	7	(²)	932	976	(²)
Middle Atlantic	8	11	(²)	1,434	2,523	(²)
South	19	19	20	3,116	2,669	3,373
South Atlantic	11	13	10	1,853	1,644	1,274
East South Central	8	(²)	(²)	1,263	(²)	(²)
West South Central	—	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)
Midwest	40	17	15	9,224	2,929	7,076
East North Central	36	14	(²)	8,043	2,566	(²)
West North Central	4	3	(²)	1,181	363	(²)
West	14	19	19	2,694	2,825	2,538
Mountain	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	375	(²)
Pacific	(²)	16	(²)	(²)	2,450	(²)

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		
	III 2004	II 2005 ^r	III 2005 ^p	III 2004	II 2005 ^r	III 2005 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	^r 886	1,203	742	^r 164,608	245,422	136,280
Total, excluding seasonal and vacation events ²	^r 695	635	566	^r 133,322	107,695	100,253
Total, movement of work ³	84	73	60	17,400	11,922	13,910
Movement of work actions	103	98	74	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
With separations reported	88	74	56	13,999	9,527	7,420
With separations unknown	15	24	18	(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		
	III 2004	II 2005 ^r	III 2005 ^p	III 2004	II 2005 ^r	III 2005 ^p
With separations reported ²	88	74	56	13,999	9,527	7,420
By location						
Out-of-country relocations	18	28	19	3,618	2,815	2,577
Within company	13	19	15	3,222	1,938	2,137
Different company	5	9	4	396	877	440
Domestic relocations	68	42	37	9,081	6,018	4,843
Within company	63	35	27	8,831	5,330	2,585
Different company	5	7	10	250	688	2,258
Unable to assign place of relocation	2	4	–	1,300	694	–
By company						
Within company	78	58	42	13,353	7,962	4,722
Domestic	63	35	27	8,831	5,330	2,585
Out of country	13	19	15	3,222	1,938	2,137
Unable to assign	2	4	–	1,300	694	–
Different company	10	16	14	646	1,565	2,698
Domestic	5	7	10	250	688	2,258
Out of country	5	9	4	396	877	440
Unable to assign	–	–	–	–	–	–

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

² See footnote 1, table 1.

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

Note: Dash represents zero.