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Extended Mass Layoffs in 2006

Abstract

[Excerpt] The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) conducts the Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program to provide information on large-scale private nonfarm layoff events and on the characteristics of dislocated workers. Each month, BLS reports the number of mass layoff events by employers, and, each quarter, there is a separate report on the number and characteristics of those private nonfarm mass layoffs that last more than 30 days. This report summarizes that latter analysis for all of 2006, providing information on the industry, geographic distribution, and size of private nonfarm mass layoffs; the demographic characteristics of those claiming unemployment insurance; the duration of certified unemployment; the expectation of recall; the extent of permanent worksite closures; and the movement-of-work actions taken by employers.

Keywords

mass layoffs, unemployment, dislocated workers, unemployment insurance, geographic distribution, worksite closures

Comments

Suggested Citation

U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2008). *Extended mass layoffs in 2006* (BLS Report No. 1004). Washington, D.C.: Author.

Extended Mass Layoffs in 2006



U.S. Department of Labor
U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
April 2008

Report 1004

Introduction

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) conducts the Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program to provide information on large-scale private nonfarm layoff events and on the characteristics of dislocated workers. Each month, BLS reports the number of mass layoff events by employers, and, each quarter, there is a separate report on the number and characteristics of those private nonfarm mass layoffs that last more than 30 days. This report summarizes that latter analysis for all of 2006, providing information on the industry, geographic distribution, and size of private nonfarm mass layoffs; the demographic characteristics of those claiming unemployment insurance; the duration of certified unemployment; the expectation of recall; the extent of permanent worksite closures; and the movement-of-work actions taken by employers.

In 2006, employers laid off about 936,000 workers in 4,885 private nonfarm extended mass layoff events. Compared with 2005, layoff events remained unchanged, while the number of separations increased by over 51,000. (See table 1.) Twenty-six States and the District of Columbia reported over-the-year increases in the number of workers laid off. Among the 7 categories of economic reasons for layoff, layoffs due to seasonal work accounted for 38 percent of all private nonfarm worker separations. Between 34,036 and 55,751 workers lost their jobs in extended mass layoffs because their employers moved work to other U.S. locations or to locations outside of the United States, either within the same company or to other companies. Layoff activity involving permanent worksite closures accounted for 13 percent of all layoff events and affected 153,718 workers in 2006.

In 2006, the national unemployment rate was 4.6 percent; a year earlier, it was 5.1 percent. Private nonfarm payroll employment increased by 2.0 percent, or about 2.3 million jobs, from 2005 to 2006.

Extended mass layoffs, as defined in the MLS program, refer to layoffs of at least 31 days' duration that involve the filing of initial claims for unemployment insurance by 50 or more individuals from a single establishment during a consecutive 5-week period. Since 2004, the detailed reports no longer cover government and agricultural layoffs. This

report uses the new metropolitan area definitions as defined in the Office of Management and Budget Bulletin 07-10. Additional information about the program is provided in the Technical Note that follows the tables.

Highlights

Industry distribution of 2006 mass layoffs

- Manufacturing establishments accounted for 28 percent of layoff events and 29 percent of separations in 2006, up slightly from 26 percent of events and 25 percent of separations in 2005. The percentages of events and separations in 2006 were the second and third lowest respectively on record for this sector since annual data became available in 1996. Food manufacturing (mostly fresh and frozen seafood processing and fruit and vegetable canning) and transportation equipment (largely in automobiles) firms accounted for 48 percent of the separations in manufacturing in 2006. When compared with 2005, transportation equipment registered the largest increase in manufacturing separations (38,305). (See tables 2 and 3.)
- Construction (mainly in heavy and civil engineering and in specialty trade contractors) accounted for 22 percent of private nonfarm mass layoff events and 13 percent of separations. The number of laid-off construction workers, 125,892 in 2006, was slightly higher than the previous year. (See table 2.) Eighty-six percent of all construction layoffs were due to the ending of seasonal work and the completion of contracts. Employers expected a recall in 59 percent of the construction layoff events.
- Administrative and waste services accounted for 10 percent of all private nonfarm layoff events and separations, largely reflecting the completion of contracts in professional employer organizations and temporary help agencies. (See table 2.) Both the numbers of events (477) and separations (91,777) in administration and waste services reached their lowest levels since 2000.

- Manufacturers and distributors of clothing reported laying off 55,925 workers, the second lowest level recorded in the program after the 2005 level. (See table 2.) Layoffs due to organizational changes accounted for the largest number of separations in this industry group (21,242), followed by seasonal reasons (15,802). The South registered the highest number of laid-off workers (16,781), followed by the West (14,293).
- Employers involved in food processing and distribution, excluding agriculture, accounted for 13 percent of all private nonfarm separations, representing 120,789 workers. The number of such laid-off workers remained about the same from the previous year's level of 121,738. (See tables 2 and 3.)
- Of the major sectors, manufacturing recorded the largest increase in worker separations between 2005 and 2006 (50,502), followed by retail trade (20,436) and finance and insurance (12,147). Among those sectors showing declines in the number of separated workers, health care and social assistance had the largest decrease (12,846), followed by arts, entertainment, and recreation (9,044) and accommodation and food services (7,806). (See table 3.)
- Of the four information technology-producing industries (computer hardware, software and computer services, communications equipment, and communications services), firms involved in computer hardware had the largest number of laid-off workers (12,036) in 2006. Layoffs in communications services reported the largest decrease (2,792) since 2005 and reached its lowest level of separations since 2000. (See table 4.)
- Among the 88 3-digit NAICS-coded industry groups in the private nonfarm economy identified in the MLS program, 43 posted increases in the number of separated workers during 2006. Of these, transportation equipment manufacturing recorded the largest increase (38,305), followed by general merchandise stores (17,478) and transit and ground passenger transportation (12,711). Forty-one industries registered decreases, led by air transportation (8,907) and amusements, gambling, and recreation (7,330).
- At the 3-digit NAICS industry level, general merchandise stores moved into the top 10 in terms of worker separations, with social assistance dropping from that list. (See table 5.)
- Among the 6-digit NAICS industries, automobile manufacturing and supermarkets and other grocery stores moved into the top 10 in terms of separations, replacing mail-order houses and child day care services. (See table 6.)

Reasons for layoff

- Based on the 7 categories of economic reasons for extended mass layoffs, events related to seasonal reasons (seasonal and vacation period) accounted for 35 percent of layoff events and 38 percent of separations, lower than in 2005. (See table 7 and the chart.) Compared with 2005, the number of workers laid off due to seasonal factors declined by 4 percent, while the number of workers in total private nonfarm layoffs increased (6 percent). On average, during each of the last 3 years, about 360,000 workers have been laid off due to seasonal work. Thirty percent of all workers separated because of seasonal layoffs were from transit and ground passenger transportation, heavy and civil engineering construction jobs, and food services and drinking places.
- The number of workers separated due to business demand factors (contract cancellation, contract completion, domestic competition, excess inventory, import completion, and slack work) accounted for 37 percent of all extended mass layoff events and 28 percent of separations, up from 28 percent of events and 24 percent of separations in 2005. (See table 7.) Contract completion and slack work accounted for 92 percent of the events and separations within the business demand group. Administrative and support services (professional employer organizations and temporary help services) had the largest number of worker separations due to contract completion; transportation equipment manufacturers recorded the largest separations due to slack work.
- The largest over-the-year increases in layoffs, by reason-for-layoff category, occurred because of organizational changes (46,563), business demand issues (45,034), production specific reasons (7,241), and financial issues (4,137). Layoffs due to disaster and safety had the largest decrease (54,718) in worker separations compared with 2005, when Hurricanes Katrina and Rita resulted in the large number of separations in this category. (See tables 7 and 8.)
- Layoffs associated with organizational changes (business-ownership change and reorganization or restructuring) recorded the largest increase in separations over the year, after declining for 4 consecutive years. The largest over-the-year increase in separations associated with reorganization or restructuring was recorded by general merchandise stores (+13,848). (See tables 7 and 8.)
- California and Illinois accounted for the largest numbers of separations in the seasonal category, followed by New Jersey, Ohio, Wisconsin, New York, and Michigan. In layoffs due to business demand factors, Florida and California accounted for the highest number of separations. California and Ohio registered the largest numbers of separations due to organizational changes. (See table 9.)

Movement of Work

- Movement of work was involved in 252 extended mass layoff events in 2006. This accounted for 8 percent of all nonseasonal and nonvacation-period mass layoff events and resulted in the separation of 55,751 workers. Compared with 2005, the number of events dropped by 9 percent, while the number of separations increased by 4 percent. (See tables 10 and 14.)
- Among the 252 layoff events with reported relocation of work, 66 percent involved the permanent closure of worksites, which affected 39,757 workers. In sharp contrast, only 15 percent of the nonseasonal and nonvacation mass layoffs in which there was no movement of work resulted in a closure.
- Manufacturing industries were associated with 68 percent of the events and 69 percent of separations in which work moved, largely in transportation equipment, electrical equipment and appliance, and food manufacturing. In contrast, manufacturing accounted for only 32 percent of events and 36 percent of separations in nonseasonal and nonvacation mass layoffs with no movement of work. (See table 10.)
- Organizational change (business-ownership change and reorganization or restructuring of company) was cited in the 63 percent of events and separations associated with the movement of work. Among nonseasonal and nonvacation mass layoffs with no movement of work, 15 percent of events and 22 percent of separations were due to such changes. (See table 11.)
- The South led all regions in terms of separations (18,965) in which work was moved, followed by the Midwest (17,315). (See table 12.) The South and Midwest regions experienced over-the-year increases (19 and 4 percent, respectively) in the number of laid-off workers in events experiencing some movement of work. The Northeast and the West regions experienced over-the-year declines (10 and 5 percent, respectively) in the number of separations associated with movement of work.
- Benefit exhaustion rates were higher for claimants in layoffs involving the movement of work. Also, in movement-of-work events, the older the claimants, the more likely they were to exhaust benefits. In events in which work did not move, benefit exhaustion rates were similar for claimants of all ages, with the exception of the oldest age category (55 years of age and older). (See table 13.)
- In the 252 layoff events involving movement of work, 349 relocations of work were identified. (Movement of work can involve more than one relocation.) Of these relocations, employers were able to provide information

on the specific number of separations associated with the movement-of-work component of the layoff in 232 actions, or 66 percent of the total actions for 2006. Thus, a range of 34,036 (separations in movement-of-work actions in which the employer was able to provide specific details) to 55,751 (total separations in all layoff events that included movement of work) is established for separations due to the movement of work in 2006. (See table 14.)

- Of the 232 actions with separations reported, domestic relocations of work accounted for 64 percent of the actions and resulted in the separation of 20,669 workers. Eighty-four percent of the domestic actions and 88 percent of associated separations were the result of moving work within the same company. Employers cited Ohio more than any other State as the location to which work was moving, followed by California, Tennessee, and Texas. (See table 15.)
- Out-of-country relocations accounted for 36 percent of the movement-of-work actions among the 232 relocations of work with separations reported and resulted in 13,367 laid-off workers. Eighty-five percent of the out-of-the-country actions and 88 percent of separations were due to relocations within the same company. (See table 15.) Mexico and China were cited 63 percent of the time as the destination to which work was moving.

Size of layoff

- Layoff events in 2006 continued to be concentrated at the lower end of the extended layoff-size spectrum. Smaller-size layoffs--those involving fewer than 150 workers in the event--accounted for 65 percent of all events this year, the highest percentage in this category in program history. These layoff events, however, accounted for only 30 percent of all separations, about the same as 2005 (31 percent). On the other end of the spectrum, 266 layoff events involving 500 or more workers accounted for 33 percent of all separations. (See table 16.)
- The average number of separations per layoff event in 2006 was 192, up from 181 in 2005. Among private sector establishments, arts, entertainment, and recreation reported the largest average layoff size per layoff event (331 workers), followed by retail trade (320 workers) and professional and technical services (286 workers). Establishments with the smallest average layoff size were those in real estate and rental and leasing (102 workers) and educational services (102 workers). (See table 17.)
- Employers citing labor dispute or contract negotiations or strike as the reason for layoff had the highest average layoff size per layoff event (629 workers), followed by those reporting model changeover (475 workers), business-ownership change (336 workers), and non-natural disaster (309 workers). Layoffs due to extreme

weather-related events and contract completion averaged the fewest separations per layoff event (95 and 138 workers, respectively). (See table 17.)

- Employers reporting the worksite as permanently closed averaged 248 separations per layoff event, the highest since 2002. (See table 17.)

Initial claimants

- In 2006, there were 950,157 initial claimants for unemployment insurance associated with extended mass layoff events. Of these, 40 percent were women; 16 percent were black; 14 percent were Hispanic; and 19 percent were 55 years of age or older. Thirty-five percent of claimants were between the ages of 30 and 44. (See tables 18 and 20.) In the total civilian labor force in 2006, 46 percent were women; 11 percent were black; 14 percent were Hispanic; and 17 percent were 55 years of age or older. Thirty-four percent of the civilian labor force was between the ages of 30 and 44.
- The percentage of MLS claimants who were white remained unchanged from 2005 at 59 percent. Persons of Hispanic origin accounted for 14 percent of the claimants involved in extended mass layoff events. The percentage of Hispanic claimants was highest in wholesale trade (27 percent), followed by health care and social assistance (24 percent) and administrative and waste services (23 percent). (See table 19.)
- The proportion of black claimants was 16 percent in 2006, about the same as in 2005 (17 percent). Establishments providing other services, except public administration reported the highest percentage of black claimants (31 percent), followed by educational services (28 percent) and health care and social assistance (23 percent).
- The percentage of claimants aged 55 and over continued to increase, from 13 percent in 2001 to 19 percent in 2006. The proportions of these older claimants were highest in professional and technical services, transportation and warehousing, and arts, entertainment, and recreation. Claimants between the ages of 30 and 44 accounted for 35 percent of all claimants from extended mass layoffs. Within this age group, the proportion of claimants was highest among real estate and rental and leasing, construction, and health care and social assistance. (See table 20.)

Duration of insured unemployment

- Tennessee reported the longest duration of insured unemployment associated with extended mass layoff events (as measured by the average number of continued claims for unemployment insurance filed for weeks including the 12th day of the month following the initial claim), followed by Alabama, New Mexico, and West Virginia. Claimants experiencing the shortest

jobless duration (as measured by the average number of continued claims) were separated from employers located in Kentucky, Montana, Arkansas, and Alaska. (See table 21.)

- Tennessee reported the largest proportion of claimants exhausting unemployment insurance benefits (33 percent), followed by Wyoming (32 percent), North Carolina (29 percent), and North Dakota (26 percent). States registering the lowest percentages of exhaustees were Delaware, Alaska, Arkansas, and New Hampshire. (See table 21.)
- The longest average jobless duration (based on the average number of continued claims) was experienced by claimants laid off from finance and insurance companies. Claimants laid off from transportation and warehousing experienced the shortest periods of jobless duration, followed closely by accommodation and food services. (See table 22.)
- Benefit exhaustion rates were highest among workers in professional and technical services (26 percent), while workers in construction (7 percent) had the lowest rates. (See table 22.)
- Claimants laid off due to organizational changes and financial issues reported the longest jobless duration. The shortest duration occurred in layoffs due to a slowdown in business demand. (See table 22.)
- Benefit exhaustion rates were high for claimants involved with worksite closures (24 percent). Claimants associated with layoffs from employers which did not expect a recall (18 percent) experienced higher benefit exhaustion rates than workers in events from which a recall was expected (9 percent). (See table 22.)
- Among the 50 largest metropolitan statistical areas in terms of the level of initial claims activity, claimants laid off from employers in Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN reported the longest jobless duration, followed by Dayton, OH and Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC. Claimants associated with employers in Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA, Shreveport-Bossier City, LA, and Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA experienced the shortest duration of unemployment. Benefit exhaustion rates were highest in Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN (36 percent), Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL (35 percent), and Dayton, OH (31 percent). (See table 23.)
- Claimants aged 55 and over had the highest exhaustion rates as compared to other age groups. Women had higher exhaustion rates than men. Black claimants reported higher benefit exhaustion rates than any other race or ethnic category, followed by those of Hispanic origin. (See table 24.)

Geographic distribution

- In 2006, for the third consecutive year, employers in the Midwest reported the highest number of separations, largely due to layoffs in manufacturing and in construction. (See table 25.) The Northeast continued to have the lowest number of separations, while the South had the lowest number of events. Excluding the impact of seasonal layoffs, the Midwest (172,581) and South (163,360) had the highest levels of separated workers in extended mass layoff events.
- Compared to 2005, increases in the number of separations occurred in three of the four regions, with the West reporting an increase of 70,678, mostly due to more layoffs in construction and in finance and insurance. Four of the nine geographic divisions reported an increase in separations from 2005, with the largest increases in the Pacific (77,698), South Atlantic (21,097), and New England (13,215) divisions. (See table 25.)
- California had the largest number of worker separations, 160,807, largely in manufacturing. The States with the next-highest totals of separations (including seasonal layoffs) were Illinois (86,832), Florida (77,660), and Michigan (67,132). (See table 26.) When the substantial impact of seasonal layoffs is excluded, California had the highest separations total for 2006 (117,694 workers), followed by Florida (64,513) and Michigan (50,204).
- Three States—Alaska, Connecticut, and Wyoming—reached their highest annual totals of laid-off workers since annual data became available in 1996, while Idaho, Louisiana, Maine, Oklahoma, and Texas reached new lows. Twenty-six States and the District of Columbia had over-the-year increases in the number of laid-off workers, led by California (80,125), Michigan (22,642), Ohio (10,740), and Connecticut (10,351). Of the 24 States reporting an over-the-year decrease in the number of laid-off workers, Louisiana (48,350), New York (14,992), Illinois (14,274), and Mississippi (10,485) experienced the largest declines. In 2005, layoffs related to Hurricane Katrina contributed to the large numbers of separations in Louisiana and Mississippi. (See table 26.)
- Fifty-five percent of events and 48 percent of separations occurred in metropolitan areas, a decrease from 2005, when 60 percent of events and 53 percent of separations occurred in such areas. Among the 369 metropolitan areas, Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA reported the highest number of separations (39,638), largely in finance and insurance and in construction. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA and San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA entered the top 10 metropolitan areas in terms of laid-off workers, while New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA and Gulfport-Biloxi, MS dropped out of the top 10. (See table 27.)

Recall expectations

- In 2006, employers expected a recall in over half of all extended mass layoff events. Industries in which the expectation of recall was highest following a layoff included arts, entertainment, and recreation (82 percent); other services, except public administration (81 percent); and health care and social assistance (80 percent). Layoffs in the finance and insurance (5 percent) sector and information (27 percent) sector had the lowest percentages of recall expectation. Excluding seasonal and vacation-period layoffs (in which a recall was expected 94 percent of the time), a recall was expected in 29 percent of events, down from 32 percent in 2005. (See tables 28 and 29.)
- Of those establishments expecting a recall, 49 percent indicated that all workers would eventually be recalled, and 92 percent expected to recall at least half of the workers. (See table 28.)
- Employers citing organizational changes and financial issues had the lowest percentages of recall expectation. Layoffs due to seasonal reasons registered the highest recall expectations, followed by layoffs due to disaster and safety reasons. (See table 29.)
- Manufacturing industries accounted for 34 percent of all events and separations from which the employer did not expect a recall. These layoffs occurred mainly in transportation equipment, computer and electronic products, and food manufacturing. Retail trade accounted for an additional 17 percent of the laid-off workers where no recall was expected, mostly in general merchandise stores. (See table 30.)
- Changes in company organization were cited most frequently for layoffs from which no recall is expected, accounting for 30 percent of such layoff events and 39 percent of separations. Layoffs due to a decline in business demand accounted for an additional 47 percent of layoff events with no expectation of recall and 35 percent of separations, mostly a result of contracts ending. (See table 30.)

Permanent worksite closures

- Employers reported that 13 percent of all extended mass layoff events resulted in a permanent closure of the worksite, affecting 153,718 workers. The number of workers involved in closures reached its fourth lowest level in the program. (See table 31.)
- Separations from permanent closures in 2006 were due mainly to organizational changes, followed by financial issues and business demand reasons. (See table 31.)
- In 2006, manufacturing accounted for 51 percent of events and 44 percent of separations resulting in a

worksite closure. These events occurred largely in transportation equipment, computer and electronic products, food manufacturing, and textile mills. Retail trade accounted for 13 percent of the layoff events and 27 percent of separations resulting from closures during the year, largely in food and beverage stores and general merchandise stores. (See table 32.) Three major industry sectors (mining, utilities, and health care and social assistance) reached series lows in terms of closure-related separated workers in 2006.

- In 2006, general merchandise stores, textile mills, accommodation, and plastics and rubber products manufacturing moved into the top 10 3-digit NAICS industries in terms of the number of laid-off workers in permanent closures. These industries replaced fabricated metal product manufacturing, machinery manufacturing, furniture and related product manufacturing, and primary metal manufacturing. (See table 33.)
- California registered the highest number of separations

in permanent closure-related events (28,290), followed by Ohio (16,346) and Florida (14,409). California reported the largest increase (13,263) in separations due to closures, while New York had the largest decrease (3,257) in laid-off workers due to closures. (See table 34.) One State, Ohio, reached its series high in terms of closure-related separated workers in 2006, while 10 other States and the District of Columbia reached their series low in 2006.

- Among the 369 Metropolitan Areas, employers in Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA reported the highest number of separations (8,572) in permanent closure-related events, followed by New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA (7,423). San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA and Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL entered the top five metropolitan areas this year in terms of workers laid off in permanent closures, replacing Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL and Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA. (See table 35.)

Table 1. Numbers of extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, 1998–2006

Year/quarter	Events ¹	Separations ¹	Initial claimants for unemployment insurance ¹
1998			
First quarter.....	1,115	178,251	206,366
Second quarter.....	1,333	336,536	361,822
Third quarter.....	1,028	201,186	219,763
Fourth quarter.....	1,383	275,272	268,511
Total.....	4,859	991,245	1,056,462
1999			
First quarter.....	1,262	230,711	213,535
Second quarter.....	1,194	246,251	205,043
Third quarter.....	898	184,429	156,123
Fourth quarter.....	1,202	240,060	222,216
Total.....	4,556	901,451	796,917
2000			
First quarter.....	1,081	202,500	180,205
Second quarter.....	1,055	205,861	186,759
Third quarter.....	817	174,628	158,394
Fourth quarter.....	1,638	332,973	320,909
Total.....	4,591	915,962	846,267
2001			
First quarter.....	1,546	304,171	306,535
Second quarter.....	1,828	430,499	358,611
Third quarter.....	1,629	330,391	336,298
Fourth quarter.....	2,372	459,771	456,068
Total.....	7,375	1,524,832	1,457,512
2002			
First quarter.....	1,611	299,266	292,998
Second quarter.....	1,624	344,606	299,598
Third quarter.....	1,186	255,152	254,955
Fourth quarter.....	1,916	373,307	370,592
Total.....	6,337	1,272,331	1,218,143
2003			
First quarter.....	1,502	286,947	297,608
Second quarter.....	1,799	368,273	348,966
Third quarter.....	1,190	236,333	227,909
Fourth quarter.....	1,690	325,333	326,328
Total.....	6,181	1,216,886	1,200,811
2004			
First quarter.....	1,339	276,503	238,392
Second quarter.....	1,358	278,831	254,063
Third quarter.....	886	164,608	148,575
Fourth quarter.....	1,427	273,967	262,049
Total.....	5,010	993,909	903,079
2005			
First quarter.....	1,142	186,506	185,486
Second quarter.....	1,203	246,099	212,673
Third quarter.....	1,136	201,878	190,186
Fourth quarter.....	1,400	250,178	246,188
Total.....	4,881	884,661	834,533
2006			
First quarter.....	963	183,089	193,510
Second quarter.....	1,353	295,886	264,807
Third quarter.....	929	160,252	161,716
Fourth quarter.....	1,640	296,578	330,124
Total.....	4,885	935,805	950,157

¹ Data on layoffs were reported by employers in all States and the District of Columbia.

Table 2. Industry distribution: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, 2004–06

Industry	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	2004	2005	2006	2004	2005	2006	2004	2005	2006
Total, private nonfarm ¹	5,010	4,881	4,885	993,909	884,661	935,805	903,079	834,533	950,157
Mining	40	44	40	6,123	5,906	6,911	5,423	5,470	6,122
Utilities	13	13	11	2,964	1,818	1,690	2,585	1,776	1,735
Construction	870	960	1,062	118,998	122,393	125,892	135,574	135,323	157,635
Manufacturing	1,467	1,292	1,368	254,430	223,066	273,568	261,913	243,159	328,571
Food	310	273	245	64,050	50,817	50,229	60,690	52,823	50,026
Beverage and tobacco products	21	13	26	4,505	2,489	3,433	3,122	2,041	3,476
Textile mills	40	37	55	6,140	5,256	9,083	7,416	7,466	12,227
Textile product mills	26	24	20	4,546	3,110	2,311	5,015	4,282	3,710
Apparel	69	47	53	11,583	7,024	7,575	9,132	6,051	6,714
Leather and allied products	11	6	9	1,873	887	998	1,921	774	1,021
Wood products	38	49	87	4,587	7,547	10,768	5,659	8,287	14,225
Paper	43	29	38	5,750	3,416	4,944	5,590	3,258	4,211
Printing and related support activities	41	39	36	5,764	4,763	4,904	5,461	5,454	4,468
Petroleum and coal products	21	19	22	2,781	2,513	3,102	3,150	2,902	3,320
Chemicals	48	31	26	6,566	5,519	3,490	6,051	4,750	2,746
Plastics and rubber products	78	63	71	10,336	7,732	10,710	9,782	8,686	12,302
Nonmetallic mineral products	70	82	66	11,269	12,229	10,737	11,592	12,486	11,319
Primary metal	49	35	44	8,217	6,752	8,981	8,046	5,238	8,357
Fabricated metal products	94	77	63	13,549	10,291	7,232	13,240	10,884	9,167
Machinery	63	72	70	9,195	12,427	11,498	9,959	13,974	11,608
Computer and electronic products	95	79	80	14,979	14,230	17,936	16,370	12,984	14,556
Electrical equipment and appliance	49	40	45	11,396	10,537	11,102	15,073	12,556	13,599
Transportation equipment	189	196	227	40,636	42,971	81,276	48,255	55,970	128,627
Furniture and related products	73	52	56	10,761	8,468	8,530	11,190	8,563	9,065
Miscellaneous manufacturing	39	29	29	5,947	4,088	4,729	5,199	3,730	3,827
Wholesale trade	94	102	84	15,908	13,345	13,976	12,241	13,611	10,783
Retail trade	344	336	313	143,671	79,607	100,043	90,414	71,432	86,447
Transportation and warehousing	278	300	314	59,098	67,455	70,074	57,789	58,009	62,142
Information	170	114	113	36,593	23,041	18,978	37,968	22,671	23,736
Finance and insurance	158	110	161	34,145	18,898	31,045	32,040	19,957	28,446
Real estate and rental and leasing	13	19	17	3,889	2,667	1,732	3,405	3,618	1,500
Professional and technical services	151	156	155	33,199	41,800	44,306	30,605	31,717	35,728
Management of companies and enterprises	21	14	18	3,688	2,178	2,582	3,453	1,867	2,530
Administrative and waste services	545	505	477	113,365	93,554	91,777	104,880	93,636	91,729
Educational services	16	22	23	1,429	5,227	2,353	1,589	3,181	2,661
Health care and social assistance	284	307	232	44,213	42,918	30,072	33,530	33,935	25,180
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	138	135	130	37,687	52,058	43,014	16,916	18,801	15,645
Accommodation and food services	314	357	286	68,855	74,912	67,106	61,004	63,567	59,311
Other services, except public administration	88	94	81	14,906	13,618	10,686	11,221	12,623	10,256
Unclassified	6	1	–	748	200	–	529	180	–
Selected industry groupings²									
Clothing manufacturing and distribution	232	182	239	59,683	33,657	55,925	54,075	35,857	60,738
Food processing and distribution	638	632	534	180,333	121,738	120,789	134,106	118,583	115,020

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

² See the Technical Note for descriptions of these industry groupings.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 3. Over-the-year change in extended mass layoff separations by industry, private nonfarm sector, 2004–2005 and 2005–2006

Industry	2004-2005		2005-2006	
	Level change	Percent change	Level change	Percent change
Total, private nonfarm ¹	-109,248	-11.0	51,144	5.8
Mining.....	-217	-3.5	1,005	17.0
Utilities.....	-1,146	-38.7	-128	-7.0
Construction.....	3,395	2.9	3,499	2.9
Manufacturing.....	-31,364	-12.3	50,502	22.6
Food.....	-13,233	-20.7	-588	-1.2
Beverage and tobacco products.....	-2,016	-44.8	944	37.9
Textile mills.....	-884	-14.4	3,827	72.8
Textile product mills.....	-1,436	-31.6	-799	-25.7
Apparel.....	-4,559	-39.4	551	7.8
Leather and allied products.....	-986	-52.6	111	12.5
Wood products.....	2,960	64.5	3,221	42.7
Paper.....	-2,334	-40.6	1,528	44.7
Printing and related support activities.....	-1,001	-17.4	141	3.0
Petroleum and coal products.....	-268	-9.6	589	23.4
Chemicals.....	-1,047	-15.9	-2,029	-36.8
Plastics and rubber products.....	-2,604	-25.2	2,978	38.5
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	960	8.5	-1,492	-12.2
Primary metal.....	-1,465	-17.8	2,229	33.0
Fabricated metal products.....	-3,258	-24.0	-3,059	-29.7
Machinery.....	3,232	35.1	-929	-7.5
Computer and electronic products.....	-749	-5.0	3,706	26.0
Electrical equipment and appliance.....	-859	-7.5	565	5.4
Transportation equipment.....	2,335	5.7	38,305	89.1
Furniture and related products.....	-2,293	-21.3	62	.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	-1,859	-31.3	641	15.7
Wholesale trade.....	-2,563	-16.1	631	4.7
Retail trade.....	-64,064	-44.6	20,436	25.7
Transportation and warehousing.....	8,357	14.1	2,619	3.9
Information.....	-13,552	-37.0	-4,063	-17.6
Finance and insurance.....	-15,247	-44.7	12,147	64.3
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	-1,222	-31.4	-935	-35.1
Professional and technical services.....	8,601	25.9	2,506	6.0
Management of companies and enterprises.....	-1,510	-40.9	404	18.5
Administrative and waste services.....	-19,811	-17.5	-1,777	-1.9
Educational services.....	3,798	265.8	-2,874	-55.0
Health care and social assistance.....	-1,295	-2.9	-12,846	-29.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	14,371	38.1	-9,044	-17.4
Accommodation and food services.....	6,057	8.8	-7,806	-10.4
Other services, except public administration.....	-1,288	-8.6	-2,932	-21.5
Unclassified	-548	-73.3	-200	-100.0
Selected industry groupings²				
Clothing manufacturing and distribution	-26,026	-43.6	22,268	66.2
Food processing and distribution	-58,595	-32.5	-949	-8

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

² See the Technical Note for descriptions of these industry groupings.

Table 4. Information technology-producing industries: Extended mass layoff events and separations, private nonfarm sector, 1996–2006

Year	Total extended mass layoffs		Information technology-producing industries ¹							
			Computer hardware ²		Software and computer services ³		Communications equipment ⁴		Communications services ⁵	
	Layoff events	Separations	Layoff events	Separations	Layoff events	Separations	Layoff events	Separations	Layoff events	Separations
1996	4,760	948,122	100	17,884	20	10,724	32	5,323	33	6,612
1997	4,671	947,843	64	11,934	15	1,730	23	2,515	18	3,237
1998	4,859	991,245	166	36,069	17	3,296	33	6,971	25	4,150
1999	4,556	901,451	103	22,557	20	3,731	27	4,344	18	3,930
2000	4,591	915,962	66	18,805	48	7,940	25	4,618	24	4,048
2001	7,375	1,524,832	503	102,587	205	29,420	140	34,874	136	30,084
2002	6,337	1,272,331	303	59,653	137	18,689	112	23,236	176	32,134
2003	6,181	1,216,886	196	32,689	80	13,426	62	10,408	113	21,721
2004	5,010	993,909	76	11,524	52	8,575	16	1,887	81	17,266
2005	4,881	884,661	75	11,928	32	5,667	13	3,000	47	7,725
2006	4,885	935,805	48	12,036	23	3,503	19	3,752	34	4,933

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

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 manufacturing; electron tube manufacturing; bare printed circuit board manufacturing; semiconductors and related device manufacturing; 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 manufacturing; 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 equipment; fiber optic cable manufacturing; software reproducing; and magnetic and optical recording media manufacturing.

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.

Table 5. Industry distribution: Extended mass layoff events and separations, private nonfarm sector, 50 highest three-digit NAICS industries in 2006

Industry	NAICS	2005			2006		
		Events	Separations	Rank ¹	Events	Separations	Rank ¹
Total, private nonfarm ²	...	4,881	884,661	...	4,885	935,805	...
Total, 50 highest industries	...	4,545	837,855	...	4,585	892,029	...
Administrative and support services.....	561	489	91,121	1	472	89,674	1
Transportation equipment manufacturing.....	336	196	42,971	5	227	81,276	2
Heavy and civil engineering construction.....	237	449	60,314	2	438	57,978	3
Food manufacturing.....	311	273	50,817	3	245	50,229	4
Specialty trade contractors.....	238	370	42,641	6	454	47,351	5
Transit and ground passenger transportation.....	485	155	32,016	9	181	44,727	6
Professional and technical services.....	541	156	41,800	7	155	44,306	7
Food services and drinking places.....	722	247	48,440	4	189	41,941	8
General merchandise stores.....	452	87	20,905	13	118	38,383	9
Amusements, gambling, and recreation.....	713	60	40,080	8	57	32,750	10
Accommodation.....	721	110	26,472	11	97	25,165	11
Social assistance.....	624	199	26,983	10	182	22,957	12
Food and beverage stores.....	445	69	16,177	15	49	21,276	13
Construction of buildings.....	236	141	19,438	14	170	20,563	14
Computer and electronic product manufacturing.....	334	79	14,230	17	80	17,936	15
Credit intermediation and related activities.....	522	65	12,252	19	104	17,049	16
Nonstore retailers.....	454	47	21,678	12	38	16,428	17
Insurance carriers and related activities.....	524	30	3,644	47	46	12,701	18
Machinery manufacturing.....	333	72	12,427	18	70	11,498	19
Electrical equipment and appliance mfg.....	335	40	10,537	22	45	11,102	20
Wood product manufacturing.....	321	49	7,547	30	87	10,768	21
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing.....	327	82	12,229	20	66	10,737	22
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing.....	326	63	7,732	28	71	10,710	23
Performing arts and spectator sports.....	711	68	10,915	21	69	9,843	24
Textile mills.....	313	37	5,256	39	55	9,083	25
Primary metal manufacturing.....	331	35	6,752	32	44	8,981	26
Furniture and related product manufacturing.....	337	52	8,468	25	56	8,530	27
Apparel manufacturing.....	315	47	7,024	31	53	7,575	28
Clothing and clothing accessories stores.....	448	28	4,827	42	29	7,441	29
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods.....	424	43	5,797	36	47	7,399	30
Fabricated metal product manufacturing.....	332	77	10,291	23	63	7,232	31
Air transportation.....	481	45	15,426	16	29	6,519	32
Motion picture and sound recording industries.....	512	28	8,719	24	34	6,511	33
Membership associations and organizations.....	813	51	6,602	33	51	6,357	34
Mining, except oil and gas.....	212	41	5,718	37	36	6,306	35
Truck transportation.....	484	25	4,887	41	39	5,890	36
Telecommunications.....	517	46	7,604	29	36	5,119	37
Couriers and messengers.....	492	21	7,900	26	16	5,055	38
Paper manufacturing.....	322	29	3,416	49	38	4,944	39
Printing and related support activities.....	323	39	4,763	43	36	4,904	40
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	339	29	4,088	46	29	4,729	41
Building material and garden supply stores.....	444	23	4,480	45	23	4,497	42
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods.....	423	47	6,333	34	24	4,251	43
Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores.....	451	11	1,576	66	13	4,046	44
Chemical manufacturing.....	325	31	5,519	38	26	3,490	45
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing.....	312	13	2,489	56	26	3,433	46
Hospitals.....	622	37	7,745	27	19	3,310	47
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing.....	324	19	2,513	55	22	3,102	48
Support activities for transportation.....	488	19	2,539	54	19	3,075	49
Broadcasting, except Internet.....	515	4	326	77	12	2,902	50

¹ Industries are ranked by the number of separations in 2006.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

Table 6. Industry distribution: Extended mass layoff separations, private nonfarm sector, 50 highest six-digit NAICS industries in 2006

Industry	NAICS	2004		2005		2006	
		Separations	Rank ¹	Separations	Rank ¹	Separations	Rank ¹
Total, private nonfarm ²	993,909	...	884,661	...	935,805	...
Total, 50 highest industries	616,270	...	525,306	...	565,715	...
Highway, street, and bridge construction.....	237310	39,861	3	45,812	1	41,100	1
School and employee bus transportation.....	485410	33,462	5	28,448	4	40,349	2
Professional employer organizations.....	561330	33,536	4	28,550	3	36,803	3
Food service contractors.....	722310	26,448	6	27,975	5	32,048	4
Temporary help services.....	561320	50,156	2	37,252	2	30,416	5
Tax preparation services.....	541213	10,969	17	21,842	8	25,601	6
Automobile manufacturing.....	336111	8,850	22	7,229	22	21,330	7
Hotels and motels, except casino hotels.....	721110	24,739	7	22,657	7	20,092	8
Supermarkets and other grocery stores.....	445110	61,744	1	14,751	12	19,629	9
Skiing facilities.....	713920	21,163	8	24,458	6	17,548	10
Department stores, except discount.....	452111	18,074	10	5,988	26	16,713	11
Child day care services.....	624410	16,521	11	18,112	10	14,696	12
Mail-order houses.....	454113	16,104	12	19,436	9	14,628	13
Discount department stores.....	452112	15,247	13	10,131	15	14,461	14
Light truck and utility vehicle manufacturing.....	336112	200	459	1,890	101	13,812	15
Amusement and theme parks.....	713110	3,719	45	9,367	16	12,390	16
Fresh and frozen seafood processing.....	311712	6,489	27	3,979	40	10,198	17
Fruit and vegetable canning.....	311421	18,511	9	11,375	13	10,126	18
Nonresidential electrical contractors.....	238212	10,753	18	10,692	14	8,608	19
Motor vehicle seating and interior trim mfg.....	336360	6,510	26	3,405	49	8,531	20
Commercial building construction.....	236220	8,099	25	7,749	21	7,331	21
Landscaping services.....	561730	6,346	29	6,731	24	7,247	22
Industrial building construction.....	236210	12,990	14	8,325	19	6,628	23
Scheduled passenger air transportation.....	481111	4,555	36	14,946	11	6,519	24
Motion picture and video production.....	512110	10,199	21	8,521	18	6,216	25
Ready-mix concrete manufacturing.....	327320	5,670	32	6,067	25	6,148	26
All other plastics product manufacturing.....	326199	5,086	33	4,019	39	5,961	27
Direct health and medical insurance carriers.....	524114	1,533	128	306	363	5,702	28
Nonresidential plumbing and HVAC contractors.....	238222	6,364	28	5,335	29	5,528	29
Household refrigerator and home freezer mfg.....	335222	3,920	41	2,859	58	5,399	30
Nonresidential site preparation contractors.....	238912	3,608	47	4,447	37	5,353	31
Computer storage device manufacturing.....	334112	297	393	227	406	5,135	32
All other motor vehicle parts manufacturing.....	336399	3,616	46	4,909	34	5,107	33
Casino hotels.....	721120	1,700	113	3,815	43	5,073	34
Couriers.....	492110	6,010	30	7,805	20	5,055	35
Broadwoven fabric mills.....	313210	3,419	50	2,872	57	5,001	36
Other individual and family services.....	624190	4,766	34	3,797	44	4,966	37
Full-service restaurants.....	722110	10,354	20	9,000	17	4,937	38
Real estate credit.....	522292	5,944	31	821	185	4,935	39
Frozen fruit and vegetable manufacturing.....	311411	8,813	23	5,112	30	4,780	40
All other general merchandise stores.....	452990	1,333	142	1,475	127	4,767	41
Power and communication system construction.....	237130	2,357	76	3,711	46	4,749	42
Aircraft manufacturing.....	336411	2,263	80	1,515	122	4,511	43
New single-family general contractors.....	236115	2,199	82	1,618	115	4,454	44
Other social advocacy organizations.....	813319	3,887	43	5,070	32	4,350	45
Payroll services.....	541214	2,814	60	3,097	53	4,220	46
Iron and steel mills.....	331111	3,504	48	1,620	114	4,210	47
Home centers.....	444110	2,005	90	2,790	60	4,209	48
Other heavy construction.....	237990	2,058	89	2,337	75	4,083	49
Nonresidential drywall contractors.....	238312	1,883	98	2,081	89	4,062	50

¹ Industries are ranked by the number of separations in 2006.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

Table 7. Reason for layoff: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, 2004–06

Reason for layoff ¹	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	2004	2005	2006	2004	2005	2006	2004	2005	2006
Total, private nonfarm, all reasons ²	5,010	4,881	4,885	993,909	884,661	935,805	903,079	834,533	950,157
Business demand	1,513	1,385	1,788	273,297	212,844	257,878	289,738	260,049	350,964
Contract cancellation	111	71	71	18,398	11,402	10,813	14,165	10,017	10,355
Contract completion	772	692	1,056	170,192	115,992	146,069	157,236	134,105	183,684
Domestic competition	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Excess inventory/saturated market	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Import competition	51	56	64	8,064	11,112	10,458	7,599	10,086	11,737
Slack work/insufficient demand/non-seasonal business slowdown	579	566	597	76,643	74,338	90,538	110,738	105,841	145,188
Organizational changes	680	550	597	135,977	103,266	149,829	129,132	99,587	147,655
Business-ownership change	128	107	124	30,495	23,748	41,714	21,566	17,928	26,403
Reorganization or restructuring of company	552	443	473	105,482	79,518	108,115	107,566	81,659	121,252
Financial issues	309	223	221	63,350	46,243	50,380	47,535	37,687	37,069
Bankruptcy	90	89	56	20,130	21,181	15,838	14,526	15,743	7,577
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Financial difficulty	219	134	165	43,220	25,062	34,542	33,009	21,944	29,492
Production specific	102	97	94	43,350	22,943	30,184	24,559	20,583	21,204
Automation/technological advances	3	3	(⁴)	660	542	(⁴)	673	655	(⁴)
Energy related	–	4	(⁴)	–	983	(⁴)	–	479	(⁴)
Governmental regulations/intervention	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	31	27	18	29,935	9,289	11,313	10,616	7,703	7,363
Material or supply shortage	5	6	10	384	828	1,486	743	754	2,146
Model changeover	9	7	9	2,417	2,533	4,278	2,229	2,852	2,576
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	19	10	12	2,811	1,327	2,201	3,536	1,762	1,757
Product line discontinued	35	40	36	7,143	7,441	9,688	6,762	6,378	6,170
Disaster/safety	70	403	62	9,346	62,348	7,630	8,445	53,457	7,838
Hazardous work environment	(⁴)	(⁴)	4	(⁴)	(⁴)	688	(⁴)	(⁴)	479
Natural disaster (not weather related)	3	2	5	413	508	840	355	447	655
Non-natural disaster	(⁴)	(⁴)	5	(⁴)	(⁴)	1,546	(⁴)	(⁴)	1,449
Extreme weather-related event	62	398	48	7,626	61,255	4,556	7,418	52,366	5,255
Seasonal	1,788	1,905	1,725	352,001	370,986	355,091	299,077	299,789	304,631
Seasonal	1,678	1,808	1,613	334,389	355,831	337,531	282,918	285,931	287,265
Vacation period—school related or otherwise	110	97	112	17,612	15,155	17,560	16,159	13,858	17,366
Other/miscellaneous	548	318	398	116,588	66,031	84,813	104,593	63,381	80,796
Other	173	94	94	37,767	16,704	18,237	28,044	14,809	15,375
Data not provided: Refusal	246	151	192	55,867	35,880	46,747	55,439	35,616	46,734
Data not provided: Does not know	129	73	112	22,954	13,447	19,829	21,110	12,956	18,687

¹ Beginning with the publication of data for the first quarter 2007, the presentation of data by economic reasons for extended mass layoffs were improved. Clearer definitions and titles for many current reasons were introduced, and seven higher-level categories were identified within which the detailed economic reasons are classified. In addition, four new reasons were added. Use of these new reasons began with first quarter 2007 data. For additional informa-

tion on the changes to MLS reasons, please see <http://www.bls.gov/mls/home.htm>.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

³ Use of this reason began with the first quarter 2007 data.

⁴ Data do not meet BLS or State agency disclosure standards.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 8. Over-the-year change in separations by reason for layoff, private nonfarm sector, 2004–2005 and 2005–2006

Reason for layoff	2004-2005		2005-2006	
	Level change	Percent change	Level change	Percent change
Total, private nonfarm, all reasons ¹	-109,248	-11.0	51,144	5.8
Business demand	-60,453	-22.1	45,034	21.2
Contract cancellation	-6,996	-38.0	-589	-5.2
Contract completion	-54,200	-31.8	30,077	25.9
Domestic competition	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Excess inventory/saturated market	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Import competition	3,048	37.8	-654	-5.9
Slack work/insufficient demand/non-seasonal business slowdown	-2,305	-3.0	16,200	21.8
Organizational changes	-32,711	-24.1	46,563	45.1
Business-ownership change	-6,747	-22.1	17,966	75.7
Reorganization or restructuring of company	-25,964	-24.6	28,597	36.0
Financial issues	-17,107	-27.0	4,137	8.9
Bankruptcy	1,051	5.2	-5,343	-25.2
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Financial difficulty	-18,158	-42.0	9,480	37.8
Production specific	-20,407	-47.1	7,241	31.6
Automation/technological advances	-118	-17.9	(²)	(²)
Energy related	983	(³)	(²)	(²)
Governmental regulations/intervention	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	-20,646	-69.0	2,024	21.8
Material or supply shortage	444	115.6	658	79.5
Model changeover	116	4.8	1,745	68.9
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	-1,484	-52.8	874	65.9
Product line discontinued	298	4.2	2,247	30.2
Disaster/safety	53,002	567.1	-54,718	-87.8
Hazardous work environment	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Natural disaster (not weather related)	95	23.0	332	65.4
Non-natural disaster	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Extreme weather-related event	53,629	703.2	-56,699	-92.6
Seasonal	18,985	5.4	-15,895	-4.3
Seasonal	21,442	6.4	-18,300	-5.1
Vacation period—school related or otherwise	-2,457	-14.0	2,405	15.9
Other/miscellaneous	-50,557	-43.4	18,782	28.4
Other	-21,063	-55.8	1,533	9.2
Data not provided: Refusal	-19,987	-35.8	10,867	30.3
Data not provided: Does not know	-9,507	-41.4	6,382	47.5

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

³ Percentage could not be calculated because the denominator is zero.

⁴ Use of this reason began with first quarter 2007 data.

Table 9. Number of separations in extended mass layoff events by State and by selected higher-level category for layoff¹, private nonfarm sector, 2006

State	Separations						
	Total	Business demand	Organizational changes	Financial issues	Production specific	Disaster/safety	Seasonal
Total, private nonfarm ²	935,805	257,878	149,829	50,380	30,184	7,630	355,091
Alabama	9,522	2,244	2,521	733	684	497	1,432
Alaska	10,875	(³)	–	–	–	–	10,695
Arizona	4,375	1,046	–	(³)	–	–	2,421
Arkansas	3,546	(³)	924	–	2,101	–	–
California	160,807	44,917	39,361	7,051	3,632	2,468	43,113
Colorado	18,488	472	2,097	581	–	–	15,074
Connecticut	18,147	(³)	2,922	365	(³)	–	6,492
Delaware	1,781	(³)	–	–	–	–	(³)
District of Columbia	306	(³)	–	–	–	–	(³)
Florida	77,660	46,864	6,214	8,130	660	(³)	13,147
Georgia	11,981	4,047	4,612	719	(³)	–	1,174
Hawaii	2,921	1,398	(³)	–	(³)	–	459
Idaho	3,745	–	–	–	–	–	3,745
Illinois	86,832	30,608	11,484	2,871	598	–	41,271
Indiana	17,120	5,500	4,189	1,571	(³)	–	5,550
Iowa	4,130	273	1,685	(³)	–	–	2,097
Kansas	4,430	1,154	(³)	(³)	687	–	2,039
Kentucky	9,444	2,504	858	(³)	427	(³)	4,609
Louisiana	10,812	1,567	786	1,088	2,480	(³)	3,865
Maine	4,711	544	(³)	(³)	–	–	3,412
Maryland	8,643	2,519	1,075	(³)	(³)	356	3,011
Massachusetts	14,612	3,755	2,592	607	–	–	7,658
Michigan	67,132	22,059	10,037	3,101	(³)	266	16,928
Minnesota	20,128	2,525	520	1,165	(³)	–	15,717
Mississippi	3,680	895	(³)	–	958	381	1,043
Missouri	19,121	1,372	2,166	–	(³)	(³)	12,627
Montana	2,726	556	–	–	(³)	–	1,742
Nebraska	2,794	780	1,161	–	–	–	477
Nevada	3,261	(³)	941	–	(³)	–	442
New Hampshire	1,871	690	(³)	–	–	–	1,125
New Jersey	39,058	3,301	6,948	2,005	990	–	24,253
New Mexico	2,317	824	756	–	(³)	–	(³)
New York	55,573	18,132	7,007	1,223	2,530	320	18,306
North Carolina	6,301	3,499	1,633	644	(³)	–	385
North Dakota	1,290	(³)	–	–	–	–	728
Ohio	59,293	12,047	17,316	2,132	4,453	(³)	21,787
Oklahoma	1,665	642	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	–
Oregon	17,195	1,914	1,145	470	722	–	12,363
Pennsylvania	39,162	23,966	2,306	493	–	–	12,063
Rhode Island	1,977	(³)	195	(³)	(³)	–	1,515
South Carolina	7,455	706	–	(³)	388	(³)	388
South Dakota	458	–	–	(³)	–	–	268
Tennessee	9,185	688	5,830	1,537	502	(³)	–
Texas	15,132	4,256	5,324	2,237	–	(³)	2,031
Utah	5,186	436	(³)	–	–	–	4,277
Vermont	1,944	(³)	–	–	–	–	1,614
Virginia	19,173	2,792	999	7,763	(³)	(³)	4,672
Washington	11,171	810	778	861	(³)	400	4,095
West Virginia	3,473	1,251	(³)	(³)	–	–	431
Wisconsin	28,959	1,459	1,132	(³)	–	–	19,617
Wyoming	4,237	–	–	–	–	–	4,237
Puerto Rico	7,551	5,293	1,467	(³)	567	–	(³)

¹ The higher-level category, other/miscellaneous is not displayed.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

³ Data do not meet BLS or State agency disclosure standards.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 10. Movement of work: Nonseasonal and nonvacation period extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance by major industry, private nonfarm sector, 2006

Industry	Layoff events		Separations		Initial claimants for unemployment insurance	
	Work moved	Work not moved or unknown	Work moved	Work not moved or unknown	Work moved	Work not moved or unknown
Total, private nonfarm ¹	252	2,908	55,751	524,963	47,206	598,320
Mining.....	(²)	17	(²)	3,697	(²)	2,756
Utilities.....	–	5	–	819	–	709
Construction.....	–	662	–	71,817	–	98,293
Manufacturing.....	172	928	38,708	187,001	34,274	244,367
Food.....	16	83	4,115	15,903	2,820	17,622
Beverage and tobacco products.....	(²)	15	(²)	1,981	(²)	2,219
Textile mills.....	7	46	1,540	7,085	2,786	8,969
Textile product mills.....	(²)	18	(²)	2,122	(²)	3,564
Apparel.....	12	32	2,288	4,200	1,886	3,979
Leather and allied products.....	4	4	609	339	394	575
Wood products.....	(²)	68	(²)	8,951	(²)	11,748
Paper.....	9	28	1,120	3,759	839	3,307
Printing and related support activities.....	(²)	23	(²)	2,735	(²)	2,415
Petroleum and coal products.....	–	4	–	407	–	534
Chemicals.....	5	21	848	2,642	629	2,117
Plastics and rubber products.....	11	59	2,227	8,418	2,012	10,181
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	4	35	813	5,192	457	5,392
Primary metal.....	5	39	774	8,207	609	7,748
Fabricated metal products.....	5	53	740	5,984	815	7,714
Machinery.....	14	50	3,811	6,762	2,707	7,616
Computer and electronic products.....	12	67	2,833	15,003	2,000	12,371
Electrical equipment and appliance.....	18	26	5,115	5,742	6,125	7,199
Transportation equipment.....	26	191	6,899	72,385	7,185	118,995
Furniture and related products.....	6	49	1,510	6,860	1,006	7,942
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	10	17	1,708	2,324	970	2,160
Wholesale trade.....	14	40	3,246	6,256	1,475	5,678
Retail trade.....	8	175	2,487	61,126	2,397	47,834
Transportation and warehousing.....	10	91	2,951	22,059	1,970	20,034
Information.....	10	90	1,522	14,866	1,713	18,640
Finance and insurance.....	17	143	3,748	27,232	3,093	25,280
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	(²)	12	(²)	1,052	(²)	1,164
Professional and technical services.....	6	96	582	12,054	606	16,599
Management of companies and enterprises.....	(²)	13	(²)	1,486	(²)	1,472
Administrative and waste services.....	7	393	1,536	77,303	1,095	80,026
Educational services.....	–	14	–	1,640	–	1,763
Health care and social assistance.....	–	74	–	9,733	–	7,622
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	(²)	33	(²)	4,165	(²)	4,340
Accommodation and food services.....	–	98	–	19,559	–	18,561
Other services, except public administration.....	(²)	24	(²)	3,098	(²)	3,182
Unclassified.....	–	–	–	–	–	–

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 11. Movement of work: Nonseasonal and nonvacation period extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance by reason for layoff, private nonfarm sector, 2006

Reason for layoff ¹	Layoff events		Separations		Initial claimants for unemployment insurance	
	Work moved	Work not moved or unknown	Work moved	Work not moved or unknown	Work moved	Work not moved or unknown
Total, private nonfarm ²	252	2,908	55,751	524,963	47,206	598,320
Business demand	38	1,750	7,272	250,606	6,512	344,452
Contract cancellation	4	67	949	9,864	568	9,787
Contract completion	7	1,049	1,001	145,068	941	182,743
Domestic competition	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Excess inventory/saturated market	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Import competition	19	45	3,939	6,519	3,779	7,958
Slack work/insufficient demand/non-seasonal business slowdown	8	589	1,383	89,155	1,224	143,964
Organizational changes	158	439	35,201	114,628	31,963	115,692
Business-ownership change	17	107	3,363	38,351	2,035	24,368
Reorganization or restructuring of company	141	332	31,838	76,277	29,928	91,324
Financial issues	25	196	4,478	45,902	3,076	33,993
Bankruptcy	3	53	785	15,053	336	7,241
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Financial difficulty	22	143	3,693	30,849	2,740	26,752
Production specific	18	76	7,099	23,085	3,100	18,104
Automation/technological advances	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Energy related	-	(³)	-	(³)	-	(³)
Governmental regulations/intervention	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	(³)	17	(³)	11,207	(³)	7,243
Material or supply shortage	-	10	-	1,486	-	2,146
Model changeover	-	9	-	4,278	-	2,576
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	-	12	-	2,201	-	1,757
Product line discontinued	(³)	20	(³)	2,825	(³)	3,302
Disaster/safety	(³)	61	(³)	7,403	(³)	7,739
Hazardous work environment	-	4	-	688	-	479
Natural disaster (not weather related)	-	5	-	840	-	655
Non-natural disaster	(³)	4	(³)	1,319	(³)	1,350
Extreme weather-related event	-	48	-	4,556	-	5,255
Other/miscellaneous	(³)	386	(³)	83,339	(³)	78,340
Other	(³)	82	(³)	16,763	(³)	12,919
Data not provided: Refusal	-	192	-	46,747	-	46,734
Data not provided: Does not know	-	112	-	19,829	-	18,687

¹ See footnote 1, table 7.

⁴ Use of this reason begins with the first quarter 2007 data.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

³ Data do not meet BLS or State agency disclosure standards.

Table 12. **Movement of work: Nonseasonal and nonvacation period extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance by Census region and division, private nonfarm sector, 2006**

Census region and division	Layoff events		Separations		Initial claimants for unemployment insurance	
	Work moved	Work not moved or unknown	Work moved	Work not moved or unknown	Work moved	Work not moved or unknown
United States ¹	252	2,908	55,751	524,963	47,206	598,320
Northeast	46	600	8,934	91,683	5,984	123,113
New England	13	88	3,111	18,335	2,192	13,592
Middle Atlantic	33	512	5,823	73,348	3,792	109,521
South	82	747	18,965	144,395	14,564	140,021
South Atlantic	43	505	9,554	103,800	8,975	98,582
East South Central	32	117	6,767	17,980	4,200	16,139
West South Central	7	125	2,644	22,615	1,389	25,300
Midwest	78	679	17,315	155,266	18,834	190,132
East North Central	54	599	10,959	143,224	9,476	178,249
West North Central	24	80	6,356	12,042	9,358	11,883
West	46	882	10,537	133,619	7,824	145,054
Mountain	7	56	758	11,154	656	8,109
Pacific	39	826	9,779	122,465	7,168	136,945

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

NOTE: The States (and the District of Columbia) that make up 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 13. Movement of work: Nonseasonal and nonvacation period unemployment insurance benefit exhaustion rates by selected claimant characteristics, private nonfarm sector, 2006

Characteristic	Initial claims for unemployment insurance		Final payments for unemployment insurance		Percentage of initial claimants receiving final payments	
	Work moved	Work not moved or unknown	Work moved	Work not moved or unknown	Work moved	Work not moved or unknown
Total, private nonfarm ¹	47,206	598,320	12,231	77,423	25.9	12.9
Age						
Under 30 years of age	6,495	104,348	1,419	12,970	21.8	12.4
30-44	16,819	213,050	4,114	26,417	24.5	12.4
45-54	14,091	168,425	3,722	20,981	26.4	12.5
55 years of age or over	9,334	101,023	2,898	15,899	31.0	15.7
Not available	467	11,474	78	1,156	16.7	10.1
Gender						
Male.....	25,704	381,816	5,712	41,013	22.2	10.7
Female.....	21,422	213,194	6,507	36,215	30.4	17.0
Not available	80	3,310	12	195	15.0	5.9
Race/ethnicity						
White.....	27,325	345,006	6,418	39,141	23.5	11.3
Black	8,077	102,034	2,713	16,143	33.6	15.8
Hispanic origin	4,879	82,997	1,725	12,349	35.4	14.9
American Indian or Alaska Native	226	3,685	49	502	21.7	13.6
Asian or Pacific Islander	1,369	13,408	338	2,165	24.7	16.1
Not available	5,330	51,190	988	7,123	18.5	13.9

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

Table 14. Extended mass layoff events and separations, selected measures, 2005-06

Action	Layoff events		Separations	
	2005	2006	2005	2006
Total private nonfarm ¹	4,881	4,885	884,661	935,805
Total, excluding seasonal and vacation events ²	2,976	3,160	513,675	580,714
Total, movement of work ³	277	252	53,649	55,751
Movement of work actions.....	363	349	(⁴)	(⁴)
With separations reported.....	259	232	34,194	34,036
With separations unknown.....	104	117	(⁴)	(⁴)

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

² The questions 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.

Table 15. **Movement of work actions by type of separation where number of separations is known by employers, 2005–06**

Activities	Actions ¹		Separations	
	2005	2006	2005	2006
With separations reported ²	259	232	34,194	34,036
By location				
Out-of-country relocations.....	91	84	12,030	13,367
Within company.....	68	71	9,438	11,776
Different company.....	23	13	2,592	1,591
Domestic relocations.....	164	148	21,470	20,669
Within company.....	132	125	17,135	18,210
Different company.....	32	23	4,335	2,459
Unable to assign place of relocation.....	4	–	694	–
By company				
Within company.....	204	196	27,267	29,986
Domestic.....	132	125	17,135	18,210
Out of country.....	68	71	9,438	11,776
Unable to assign.....	4	–	694	–
Different company.....	55	36	6,927	4,050
Domestic.....	32	23	4,335	2,459
Out of country.....	23	13	2,592	1,591
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.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 16. **Distribution of extended mass layoff events and separations by size of layoff, private nonfarm sector, 2005–06**

Number of workers	Layoff events				Separations			
	Number		Percent ¹		Number		Percent ¹	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Total, private nonfarm ²	4,881	4,885	100.0	100.0	884,661	935,805	100.0	100.0
50-99.....	1,935	2,008	39.6	41.1	139,225	143,729	15.7	15.4
100-149.....	1,153	1,172	23.6	24.0	135,645	137,196	15.3	14.7
150-199.....	576	527	11.8	10.8	96,230	88,202	10.9	9.4
200-299.....	603	557	12.4	11.4	139,686	129,388	15.8	13.8
300-499.....	351	355	7.2	7.3	126,980	130,921	14.4	14.0
500-999.....	193	170	4.0	3.5	127,565	114,871	14.4	12.3
1,000 or more.....	70	96	1.4	2.0	119,330	191,498	13.5	20.5

¹ Due to rounding, sums of individual percentages may not equal 100.0 percent.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

Table 17. Average number of separations in extended mass layoff events by selected measures, private nonfarm sector, 1999–2006

Measure	Average number of separations							
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total, private nonfarm ¹	198	200	207	201	197	198	181	192
Industry								
Mining	181	126	215	149	158	153	134	173
Utilities	176	140	202	178	135	228	140	154
Construction	148	147	144	140	140	137	127	119
Manufacturing	205	200	192	191	183	173	173	200
Wholesale trade	158	165	161	161	181	169	131	166
Retail trade	341	320	289	329	308	418	237	320
Transportation and warehousing	214	183	297	243	250	213	225	223
Information	285	194	186	196	259	215	202	168
Finance and insurance	197	276	190	193	193	216	172	193
Real estate and rental and leasing	118	128	230	173	166	299	140	102
Professional and technical services	208	188	199	224	194	220	268	286
Management of companies and enterprises	210	247	209	248	195	176	156	143
Administrative and waste services	190	213	283	221	222	208	185	192
Educational services	161	99	110	114	182	89	238	102
Health care and social assistance	155	189	137	136	137	156	140	130
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	260	315	316	372	275	273	386	331
Accommodation and food services	177	247	217	206	215	219	210	235
Other services, except public administration	144	141	138	159	132	169	145	132
Unclassified establishments	109	167	206	163	161	125	200	–
Reason for layoff²								
Business demand	166	173	174	172	168	181	154	144
Contract cancellation	156	159	177	190	297	166	161	152
Contract completion	176	189	186	180	170	220	168	138
Domestic competition	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Excess inventory/saturated market	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Import competition	276	213	213	207	214	158	198	163
Slack work/insufficient demand/non-seasonal business slowdown	136	157	167	163	143	132	131	152
Organizational changes	236	252	220	204	209	200	188	251
Business-ownership change	304	270	267	230	271	238	222	336
Reorganization or restructuring of company	207	247	207	198	198	191	179	229
Financial issues	324	257	303	270	261	205	207	228
Bankruptcy	464	355	470	359	341	224	238	283
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Financial difficulty	248	205	231	226	217	197	187	209
Production specific	237	309	229	163	308	425	237	321
Automation/technological advances	93	374	127	171	(³)	220	181	(³)
Energy related	122	249	274	353	(³)	–	246	(³)
Governmental regulations/intervention	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	559	631	304	192	861	966	344	629
Material or supply shortage	183	155	99	159	121	77	138	149
Model changeover	267	266	372	283	368	269	362	475
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	121	163	143	157	138	148	133	183
Product line discontinued	156	157	248	123	177	204	186	269
Disaster/safety	138	102	142	131	175	134	155	123
Hazardous work environment	(³)	163	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	172
Natural disaster (not weather related)	(³)	–	(³)	(³)	252	138	(³)	168
Non-natural disaster	(⁶)	(⁶)	⁶ 235	139	(³)	(³)	(³)	309
Extreme weather-related event	115	95	107	120	162	123	154	95
Seasonal	197	191	206	211	201	197	195	206
Seasonal	198	192	207	212	202	199	197	209
Vacation period—school related or otherwise	182	159	194	178	193	160	156	157
Other/miscellaneous	166	183	199	214	201	213	208	213
Other	176	167	212	187	175	218	178	194
Data not provided: Refusal	170	212	197	276	218	227	238	243
Data not provided: Does not know	120	141	159	190	174	178	184	177
Domestic relocation	177	164	185	195	161	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Overseas relocation	167	211	199	251	213	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Other selected measures								
Worksite closures	271	243	304	259	229	214	192	248
Recall expected	181	186	185	189	183	181	178	185
No recall expected	233	216	230	213	201	222	187	200

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

² See footnote 1, table 7.

³ Data do not meet BLS or State agency disclosure standards.

⁴ Beginning with data for 2004, these reasons for layoff are no longer used. For additional information, see the Technical Note.

⁵ Use of this reason begins with the first quarter 2007 data.

⁶ Non-natural disaster was added as a reason for layoff in the third quarter of 2001, in order to be able to identify layoffs directly or indirectly related to the September 11 attacks. Thus, data for 2001 pertain to the third and fourth quarters only.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 18. State and selected claimant characteristics: Extended mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, 2005–06

State	Layoff events		Total initial claimants for unemployment insurance		Percent of total							
					Black		Hispanic origin		Women		Persons aged 55 and older	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Total, private nonfarm ¹	4,881	4,885	834,533	950,157	17.4	15.9	12.9	14.5	42.9	40.4	17.6	18.7
Alabama	14	52	2,077	8,321	40.2	48.4	2.1	2.7	41.2	52.7	21.5	18.5
Alaska	21	27	3,572	4,450	3.3	3.4	20.7	17.9	32.6	32.4	17.4	21.4
Arizona	18	20	3,296	2,661	2.9	4.0	43.4	44.3	40.2	58.7	18.4	18.2
Arkansas	10	13	1,626	3,049	47.7	28.2	7.0	2.8	64.5	43.3	16.6	18.7
California	430	941	76,766	165,828	9.0	8.7	36.5	35.8	52.5	40.2	17.2	15.5
Colorado	43	37	5,803	4,911	3.3	4.6	32.6	32.1	34.7	39.2	18.4	19.8
Connecticut	36	52	6,832	11,257	11.4	14.2	9.3	11.1	53.8	47.6	21.5	20.8
Delaware	(²)	3	(²)	3,211	15.7	14.3	2.0	1.2	20.4	17.9	15.0	15.7
District of Columbia	(²)	3	(²)	306	35.7	49.7	19.0	13.7	58.1	64.4	23.3	20.9
Florida	343	347	58,252	60,914	16.1	16.9	31.6	31.5	47.5	44.2	19.2	19.0
Georgia	72	86	11,767	17,218	54.7	56.2	1.1	1.2	60.5	46.7	17.3	16.0
Hawaii	13	22	1,406	2,644	1.4	3.9	16.1	23.1	32.5	27.8	14.7	13.9
Idaho	39	29	5,093	3,741	.4	.4	20.8	20.1	46.7	39.5	20.0	23.0
Illinois	455	408	84,289	77,594	21.8	20.9	13.9	14.9	39.5	39.8	15.1	16.2
Indiana	107	98	21,550	18,707	10.1	8.8	3.3	4.4	31.3	28.8	15.0	13.6
Iowa	55	27	10,348	7,359	1.8	1.9	3.0	2.6	30.1	36.0	16.6	16.7
Kansas	32	29	4,379	3,925	11.0	11.8	3.3	4.2	41.3	43.0	19.8	20.5
Kentucky	75	74	8,857	8,576	11.7	7.4	.2	.3	38.7	42.5	16.5	16.3
Louisiana	389	48	49,949	6,816	58.7	56.1	4.0	2.3	58.3	50.4	11.1	16.2
Maine	21	20	3,180	3,320	1.8	1.1	.3	.3	41.4	38.8	17.6	20.1
Maryland	5	73	493	9,288	37.3	50.2	2.2	.6	48.9	52.9	24.7	20.7
Massachusetts	80	82	13,224	12,326	9.2	10.8	3.3	3.7	45.3	47.5	20.8	22.2
Michigan	295	292	57,223	111,555	14.5	22.7	4.6	3.5	36.8	32.6	14.3	17.8
Minnesota	155	143	23,886	20,750	4.1	4.2	7.8	7.4	24.7	22.0	17.0	17.4
Mississippi	63	21	11,028	2,461	46.3	62.2	8.5	2.0	57.1	57.9	15.6	15.0
Missouri	93	94	17,044	16,386	18.2	19.0	.5	.5	47.2	50.0	23.8	21.3
Montana	22	22	2,010	2,777	.3	.1	3.5	2.0	28.4	17.0	20.9	21.7
Nebraska	23	13	2,283	1,491	7.6	11.9	11.6	14.2	33.3	45.1	20.8	19.5
Nevada	12	11	1,378	2,876	15.9	16.2	16.5	20.1	48.8	54.9	27.0	29.3
New Hampshire	14	17	2,094	1,928	1.2	3.9	13.0	2.9	39.6	47.3	20.0	27.0
New Jersey	163	163	28,075	30,517	18.4	19.4	11.0	10.7	55.3	62.3	29.3	29.8
New Mexico	10	18	1,210	2,327	1.2	3.1	61.6	51.4	39.5	42.9	16.4	14.4
New York	443	404	75,311	79,472	10.7	11.9	8.7	8.8	33.5	42.3	18.1	21.5
North Carolina	76	58	15,210	9,053	38.4	37.7	4.0	5.3	51.5	47.5	21.2	23.1
North Dakota	7	6	1,072	1,144	.2	–	2.9	2.3	7.7	7.4	18.0	18.5
Ohio	306	234	44,826	45,890	11.8	13.3	2.2	2.9	32.8	30.6	14.7	17.0
Oklahoma	11	13	1,811	2,585	11.4	17.0	9.2	6.3	29.8	33.6	20.5	14.0
Oregon	49	61	11,457	13,485	1.4	1.3	22.2	21.0	57.6	49.2	22.4	21.7
Pennsylvania	279	301	55,027	68,968	9.0	8.4	2.9	3.0	42.6	42.2	22.1	23.7
Rhode Island	14	15	1,520	1,892	1.5	4.0	20.4	11.1	42.6	66.5	19.6	29.3
South Carolina	39	41	7,644	7,674	58.7	58.9	.5	.3	62.1	55.9	6.6	3.2
South Dakota	5	4	344	320	2.0	.9	1.5	6.9	27.6	37.8	25.0	25.0
Tennessee	41	45	7,342	5,800	21.4	18.7	–	.1	52.6	48.6	26.2	30.3
Texas	110	95	22,980	19,519	19.0	19.5	39.3	41.1	38.8	42.4	14.2	14.0
Utah	23	20	2,901	2,617	2.0	1.3	18.5	12.1	44.1	41.8	10.4	12.7
Vermont	14	14	2,015	1,845	.5	.5	.2	.2	38.1	33.7	19.0	19.0
Virginia	66	52	13,117	16,169	42.7	36.8	1.7	2.4	52.9	41.6	17.4	19.8
Washington	98	76	15,296	11,446	5.3	5.7	20.2	18.2	39.3	37.5	16.6	17.3
West Virginia	8	19	1,127	3,046	1.0	.8	–	–	24.0	29.0	15.4	21.2
Wisconsin	174	138	34,111	29,331	4.7	4.4	9.9	9.8	36.5	35.3	19.3	20.6
Wyoming	5	4	459	411	.4	.5	4.1	1.5	34.2	40.1	33.8	36.5
Puerto Rico	52	51	13,562	15,259	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	59.0	58.8	7.5	9.8

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

³ Data are not available.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 19. Claimant race and ethnicity: Percent of initial claimants for unemployment insurance, by industry and reason for layoff, private nonfarm sector, 2005–06

Measure	Percent of total race/ethnicity ¹									
	White		Black		Hispanic origin		American Indian or Alaska Native		Asian or Pacific Islander	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Total, private nonfarm ²	59.0	58.5	17.4	15.9	12.9	14.5	.6	.6	2.2	2.2
Industry										
Mining	78.7	75.6	3.4	4.0	12.4	8.7	.9	3.0	.7	.3
Utilities	84.9	85.2	7.8	5.6	2.5	5.1	.5	.2	.3	.4
Construction	77.4	70.0	5.9	5.0	9.4	17.6	.8	.9	.5	.8
Manufacturing	62.5	61.1	13.0	17.4	13.8	11.3	.5	.6	3.0	2.6
Wholesale trade	56.0	47.2	12.8	13.4	18.3	27.1	.4	.6	2.6	3.0
Retail trade	54.2	51.4	24.3	19.1	12.3	17.9	.6	.6	1.9	2.2
Transportation and warehousing	57.7	59.3	22.4	20.3	9.1	9.2	.5	.4	1.9	1.3
Information	58.7	60.5	16.6	14.1	7.9	9.9	.4	.5	3.6	2.4
Finance and insurance	48.8	45.8	22.8	15.9	11.2	17.3	.4	.5	4.2	6.6
Real estate and rental and leasing	41.5	59.5	20.1	10.3	15.6	17.2	.3	.5	1.0	3.1
Professional and technical services	63.5	63.1	12.7	12.1	9.2	9.8	.4	.4	2.6	3.1
Management of companies and enterprises	57.8	53.6	14.6	18.5	13.7	16.5	.3	1.2	7.3	6.3
Administrative and waste services	45.8	45.9	22.2	19.7	21.4	22.9	.4	.4	1.7	1.9
Educational services	41.6	48.0	39.5	27.8	5.9	8.1	.7	1.1	1.7	2.3
Health care and social assistance	38.7	42.1	32.3	23.3	19.1	23.9	.5	.6	1.7	1.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	59.2	63.5	19.4	12.5	8.6	10.0	.5	.6	2.2	1.4
Accommodation and food services	46.6	53.1	30.3	22.0	10.2	10.7	.6	.4	2.7	2.8
Other services, except public administration	47.5	47.0	31.0	31.0	12.0	12.1	1.1	1.6	1.9	1.5
Unclassified establishments	19.4	–	58.3	–	–	–	22.2	–	–	–
Reason for layoff³										
Business demand	62.4	59.6	14.0	14.6	12.5	15.2	.6	.6	1.6	1.5
Contract cancellation	46.3	42.3	21.4	24.3	18.3	21.4	.6	1.5	2.9	2.2
Contract completion	58.0	55.3	13.6	11.4	17.1	22.2	.7	.7	1.6	1.6
Domestic competition	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Excess inventory/saturated market	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Import competition	62.9	60.5	22.4	29.5	7.7	4.5	1.3	.5	1.0	1.0
Slack work/insufficient demand/non-seasonal business slowdown	69.4	66.2	12.9	16.8	6.6	6.9	.4	.4	1.6	1.4
Organizational changes	56.9	54.9	19.3	20.3	10.9	11.2	.4	.5	3.3	3.5
Business-ownership change	54.1	46.2	14.8	19.8	15.2	17.1	.4	.5	5.1	5.0
Reorganization or restructuring of company	57.5	56.8	20.3	20.4	9.9	9.9	.4	.5	3.0	3.2
Financial issues	62.0	56.2	16.1	20.8	10.0	12.6	.4	.5	2.8	2.6
Bankruptcy	60.9	53.0	18.3	19.5	10.1	14.9	.5	.1	2.3	1.8
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Financial difficulty	62.8	57.0	14.6	21.2	9.9	12.0	.4	.5	3.1	2.8
Production specific	63.8	60.8	16.2	18.3	8.0	7.7	.8	.9	2.7	3.3
Automation/technological advances	51.3	38.6	17.6	31.4	14.7	10.0	.5	.5	1.5	1.9
Energy related	46.8	46.2	10.9	14.5	24.0	25.6	.2	.9	1.5	1.7
Governmental regulations/intervention	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	69.4	79.1	8.2	7.8	8.4	4.6	.5	.4	1.5	2.3
Material or supply shortage	54.9	39.9	7.4	42.3	4.6	4.9	2.1	.9	14.9	3.5
Model changeover	74.8	52.2	20.2	30.7	2.9	10.3	.9	1.4	.4	2.5
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	58.8	69.0	23.3	17.2	5.4	7.5	.5	1.5	3.9	.9
Product line discontinued	57.2	51.6	23.4	15.4	9.1	10.7	1.1	1.3	3.5	5.8
Disaster/safety	33.1	60.5	51.8	15.1	6.4	15.9	.5	1.6	2.4	1.1
Hazardous work environment	30.8	33.0	65.9	37.2	0.3	25.5	2.0	–	1.0	.6
Natural disaster (not weather related)	47.2	80.3	39.6	4.7	11.9	4.1	1.1	–	–	.5
Non-natural disaster	73.0	49.7	8.1	40.5	5.2	0.8	–	4.0	.4	.6
Extreme weather-related event	32.9	63.5	52.0	7.4	6.4	20.7	.5	1.3	2.4	1.4
Seasonal	61.6	60.3	13.6	13.6	15.8	16.3	.6	.7	1.8	2.0
Seasonal	62.3	60.7	13.3	13.4	15.4	16.1	.6	.7	1.8	2.1
Vacation period–school related or otherwise	47.0	53.7	19.9	16.0	24.3	20.1	.7	.7	1.5	1.3
Other/miscellaneous	54.3	54.0	18.9	19.9	12.6	12.8	.6	.7	3.9	3.1
Other	45.3	42.8	19.2	18.1	17.4	19.1	.7	1.0	4.7	5.0
Data not provided: Refusal	53.3	55.0	21.4	20.2	11.4	11.7	.8	.7	3.2	2.7
Data not provided: Does not know	67.7	60.9	11.7	20.6	10.4	10.4	.3	.5	4.7	2.6

¹ Due to some nonreporting, sums of percentages within race/ethnicity may not equal 100.0 percent.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

³ See footnote 1, table 7.

⁴ Use of this reason begins with the first quarter 2007 data.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 20. Claimant age and gender: Percent of initial claimants for unemployment insurance, by industry and reason for layoff, private nonfarm sector, 2005–06

Measure	Percent of total by age ¹								Percent of total by gender ¹			
	Less than 30 years		30-44		45-54		55 or older		Men		Women	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Total, private nonfarm ²	17.8	17.4	35.8	34.8	26.6	27.5	17.6	18.7	56.7	59.1	42.9	40.4
Industry												
Mining	15.6	16.1	36.2	34.6	30.2	31.7	17.0	17.1	93.7	93.8	6.1	6.0
Utilities	12.1	14.6	33.6	33.4	35.1	32.7	18.8	19.1	84.6	84.6	15.4	15.2
Construction	16.5	18.3	40.8	39.9	28.1	27.9	13.0	13.1	93.6	93.2	5.9	6.4
Manufacturing	11.8	11.0	35.5	34.9	31.4	32.8	19.4	19.6	60.5	64.9	38.9	34.6
Wholesale trade	11.3	15.5	34.1	34.6	30.9	29.2	22.1	19.9	59.7	53.8	40.2	46.1
Retail trade	33.2	35.4	29.9	29.2	19.4	19.0	15.1	15.2	40.8	39.1	59.1	60.8
Transportation and warehousing	13.1	12.4	35.7	32.6	27.2	25.0	22.6	28.6	47.5	44.9	52.2	54.8
Information	18.7	17.5	42.0	39.9	23.6	25.2	14.0	16.3	48.0	55.1	51.9	44.7
Finance and insurance	20.4	28.1	38.8	36.3	22.2	19.5	17.3	15.1	34.5	35.9	65.4	63.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	16.5	22.0	37.0	43.0	22.2	22.6	15.1	12.2	69.6	45.5	29.2	54.3
Professional and technical services	14.5	14.7	32.1	30.5	23.8	23.2	26.8	29.5	42.6	40.3	57.1	59.4
Management of companies and enterprises	11.9	15.9	42.3	36.2	30.1	27.8	15.6	19.9	44.8	51.8	55.2	48.2
Administrative and waste services	24.3	24.4	36.4	35.2	23.0	23.6	14.3	15.0	55.5	58.1	43.7	40.9
Educational services	16.4	23.0	36.0	35.4	24.0	20.0	15.2	15.4	29.4	37.8	70.4	62.1
Health care and social assistance	16.8	15.2	38.9	39.4	24.9	26.4	15.8	17.4	11.0	11.1	89.0	88.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	22.9	22.7	28.1	27.5	20.0	20.8	23.0	25.9	52.3	54.6	47.3	45.0
Accommodation and food services	22.0	15.4	31.2	29.8	23.7	27.7	19.3	23.9	34.4	31.7	65.3	68.1
Other services, except public administration	17.6	14.9	37.6	37.3	24.9	26.7	15.8	19.2	35.1	30.8	64.3	69.1
Unclassified establishments	27.8	–	39.4	–	22.8	–	10.0	–	52.2	–	47.8	–
Reason for layoff³												
Business demand	16.8	17.2	37.3	36.7	27.8	28.6	16.1	16.1	65.3	69.0	33.9	30.1
Contract cancellation	20.6	19.1	39.3	34.4	24.9	25.3	14.6	15.5	56.9	55.5	42.7	44.3
Contract completion	19.0	20.3	38.1	37.9	26.1	26.2	14.7	14.2	69.7	74.2	29.5	25.1
Domestic competition	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Excess inventory/saturated market	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Import competition	9.6	10.4	33.8	34.0	32.5	30.4	24.1	23.9	50.2	53.5	48.8	46.2
Slack work/insufficient demand/non-seasonal business slowdown	14.4	13.7	36.3	35.6	29.8	31.9	17.2	17.9	61.9	64.8	37.1	34.2
Organizational changes	15.7	16.5	36.7	34.0	28.1	29.5	19.1	19.3	50.1	53.7	49.7	46.1
Business-ownership change	14.6	21.8	36.6	32.2	27.1	25.0	21.1	20.2	47.5	42.5	52.4	57.3
Reorganization or restructuring of company	16.0	15.4	36.7	34.4	28.3	30.5	18.6	19.1	50.7	56.2	49.1	43.6
Financial issues	15.6	17.7	34.1	36.6	29.8	26.9	19.9	16.7	54.5	57.9	44.9	42.0
Bankruptcy	17.0	15.6	32.7	33.5	29.3	31.3	19.8	19.2	57.0	54.3	42.0	45.3
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Financial difficulty	14.7	18.3	35.1	37.4	30.2	25.8	19.9	16.1	52.7	58.8	47.0	41.1
Production specific	11.5	12.0	35.2	32.5	32.7	32.9	16.7	19.5	69.4	67.0	30.4	32.7
Automation/technological advances	25.8	17.8	35.1	33.7	24.3	26.7	14.7	21.8	36.8	47.4	63.2	52.6
Energy related	12.1	7.7	33.4	19.7	30.1	28.2	22.3	43.6	72.7	75.2	27.3	24.8
Governmental regulations/intervention	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	5.9	8.6	34.6	33.4	40.9	38.3	17.6	19.7	83.8	78.9	16.1	20.8
Material or supply shortage	7.4	27.8	27.7	36.2	18.8	23.3	7.8	12.4	54.2	53.1	45.1	46.9
Model changeover	6.4	5.5	39.2	23.3	27.5	36.8	13.8	22.9	71.2	71.4	28.8	28.6
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	24.0	13.3	37.9	29.0	26.0	31.6	10.9	19.5	64.7	72.1	35.2	27.0
Product line discontinued	16.1	12.1	34.5	35.1	29.8	29.8	19.3	19.6	57.3	57.8	42.0	42.0
Disaster/safety	29.0	16.2	32.5	33.6	19.0	25.6	11.5	13.0	45.4	75.0	54.6	24.8
Hazardous work environment	1.5	24.4	1.5	47.0	1.5	18.2	0.3	10.2	47.2	43.8	52.8	55.9
Natural disaster (not weather related)	30.2	15.7	34.0	30.8	19.5	26.9	16.1	23.2	68.0	49.8	32.0	50.2
Non-natural disaster	54.0	8.3	27.4	12.3	8.1	13.6	10.1	8.8	48.4	51.2	51.6	48.8
Extreme weather-related event	29.1	17.8	32.7	38.6	19.2	29.4	11.6	13.1	45.2	87.6	54.8	12.2
Seasonal	18.2	17.9	35.1	33.1	25.8	25.9	19.4	22.1	53.9	50.7	45.9	49.1
Seasonal	18.5	18.2	35.0	32.9	25.8	25.7	19.4	22.1	55.8	52.5	44.0	47.2
Vacation period–school related or otherwise	12.3	11.8	37.3	37.4	26.0	27.9	18.8	21.5	16.2	21.0	83.8	79.0
Other/miscellaneous	16.8	19.5	35.4	34.3	25.3	24.0	16.8	17.3	51.0	54.9	48.6	45.0
Other	12.3	21.9	32.7	31.4	26.9	25.4	21.4	19.9	50.8	53.1	48.0	46.7
Data not provided: Refusal	19.8	19.7	35.8	34.6	23.4	23.0	13.9	16.6	51.4	54.0	48.5	45.9
Data not provided: Does not know	13.8	16.8	37.4	35.8	28.7	25.5	19.7	16.9	50.4	58.5	49.6	41.4

¹ Due to some nonreporting, sums of percentages within age and gender may not equal 100.0 percent.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

³ See footnote 1, table 7.

⁴ Use of this reason begins with the first quarter 2007 data.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 21. Claimants for unemployment insurance associated with extended mass layoff events, by State, private nonfarm sector, 2006

State	Initial claims for unemployment insurance	Continued claims without earnings ¹		Final payments for unemployment insurance ¹	
		Number	Average number filed per initial claimant	Number	Percentage of initial claimants receiving final payments
Total, private nonfarm ²	950,157	1,772,997	1.9	121,632	12.8
Alabama.....	8,321	22,778	2.7	1,321	15.9
Alaska.....	4,450	3,757	.8	27	.6
Arizona.....	2,661	4,533	1.7	392	14.7
Arkansas.....	3,049	2,561	.8	81	2.7
California.....	165,828	315,202	1.9	24,669	14.9
Colorado.....	4,911	10,786	2.2	499	10.2
Connecticut.....	11,257	24,454	2.2	1,734	15.4
Delaware.....	3,211	3,190	1.0	6	.2
District of Columbia.....	306	492	1.6	20	6.5
Florida.....	60,914	133,321	2.2	13,860	22.8
Georgia.....	17,218	34,396	2.0	3,602	20.9
Hawaii.....	2,644	2,568	1.0	199	7.5
Idaho.....	3,741	3,395	.9	328	8.8
Illinois.....	77,594	178,874	2.3	9,578	12.3
Indiana.....	18,707	35,561	1.9	2,569	13.7
Iowa.....	7,359	7,447	1.0	257	3.5
Kansas.....	3,925	8,790	2.2	563	14.3
Kentucky.....	8,576	2,916	.3	1,417	16.5
Louisiana.....	6,816	10,039	1.5	613	9.0
Maine.....	3,320	5,455	1.6	732	22.0
Maryland.....	9,288	16,369	1.8	1,022	11.0
Massachusetts.....	12,326	21,336	1.7	1,821	14.8
Michigan.....	111,555	172,783	1.5	10,508	9.4
Minnesota.....	20,750	42,292	2.0	2,141	10.3
Mississippi.....	2,461	5,928	2.4	441	17.9
Missouri.....	16,386	31,886	1.9	1,118	6.8
Montana.....	2,777	2,316	.8	192	6.9
Nebraska.....	1,491	2,527	1.7	317	21.3
Nevada.....	2,876	6,113	2.1	299	10.4
New Hampshire.....	1,928	2,586	1.3	53	2.7
New Jersey.....	30,517	70,624	2.3	4,200	13.8
New Mexico.....	2,327	6,218	2.7	87	3.7
New York.....	79,472	153,149	1.9	9,238	11.6
North Carolina.....	9,053	23,469	2.6	2,626	29.0
North Dakota.....	1,144	2,763	2.4	295	25.8
Ohio.....	45,890	105,491	2.3	6,078	13.2
Oklahoma.....	2,585	6,741	2.6	438	16.9
Oregon.....	13,485	18,828	1.4	1,021	7.6
Pennsylvania.....	68,968	91,818	1.3	4,720	6.8
Rhode Island.....	1,892	4,560	2.4	188	9.9
South Carolina.....	7,674	14,732	1.9	1,084	14.1
South Dakota.....	320	628	2.0	34	10.6
Tennessee.....	5,800	19,368	3.3	1,894	32.7
Texas.....	19,519	34,042	1.7	2,883	14.8
Utah.....	2,617	3,322	1.3	138	5.3
Vermont.....	1,845	2,995	1.6	238	12.9
Virginia.....	16,169	23,717	1.5	1,743	10.8
Washington.....	11,446	23,165	2.0	1,111	9.7
West Virginia.....	3,046	7,969	2.6	183	6.0
Wisconsin.....	29,331	44,023	1.5	2,924	10.0
Wyoming.....	411	724	1.8	130	31.6
Puerto Rico.....	15,259	23,088	1.5	964	6.3

¹ The Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program tracks continued claim activity for initial claimants associated with extended mass layoffs once a month during the Current Population Survey (CPS) reference week, which is usually the week including the 12th day of the month. Continued

claims with earnings are excluded because such individuals are classified as employed in the CPS. Final payment information for MLS claimants is collected weekly. (See the Technical Note for additional information.)

² See footnote 1, table 1.

Table 22. Claimants for unemployment insurance associated with extended mass layoff events, by industry and reason for layoff, private nonfarm sector, 2006

Measure	Initial claims for unemployment insurance	Continued claims without earnings ¹		Final payments for unemployment insurance ¹	
		Number	Average number filed per initial claimant	Number	Percentage of initial claimants receiving final payments
Total, private nonfarm ²	950,157	1,772,997	1.9	121,632	12.8
Industry					
Mining	6,122	12,337	2.0	486	7.9
Utilities	1,735	2,930	1.7	198	11.4
Construction	157,635	270,395	1.7	10,945	6.9
Manufacturing	328,571	551,988	1.7	40,095	12.2
Wholesale trade	10,783	23,217	2.2	1,859	17.2
Retail trade	86,447	175,841	2.0	16,087	18.6
Transportation and warehousing	62,142	104,032	1.7	4,997	8.0
Information	23,736	51,788	2.2	4,301	18.1
Finance and insurance	28,446	81,202	2.9	6,103	21.5
Real estate and rental and leasing	1,500	3,683	2.5	249	16.6
Professional and technical services	35,728	76,994	2.2	9,383	26.3
Management of companies and enterprises	2,530	5,585	2.2	347	13.7
Administrative and waste services	91,729	184,668	2.0	15,573	17.0
Educational services	2,661	6,858	2.6	564	21.2
Health care and social assistance	25,180	57,766	2.3	2,662	10.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	15,645	31,555	2.0	2,028	13.0
Accommodation and food services	59,311	110,050	1.9	4,695	7.9
Other services, except public administration	10,256	22,108	2.2	1,060	10.3
Unclassified establishments	—	—	—	—	—
Reason for layoff³					
Business demand	350,964	556,293	1.6	39,015	11.1
Contract cancellation	10,355	28,259	2.7	2,707	26.1
Contract completion	183,684	309,947	1.7	22,958	12.5
Domestic competition	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Excess inventory/saturated market	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Import competition	11,737	29,947	2.6	3,120	26.6
Slack work/insufficient demand/non-seasonal business slowdown	145,188	188,140	1.3	10,230	7.0
Organizational changes	147,655	352,721	2.4	28,050	19.0
Business-ownership change	26,403	78,600	3.0	7,109	26.9
Reorganization or restructuring of company	121,252	274,121	2.3	20,941	17.3
Financial issues	37,069	87,478	2.4	6,651	17.9
Bankruptcy	7,577	19,614	2.6	1,535	20.3
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Financial difficulty	29,492	67,864	2.3	5,116	17.3
Production specific	21,204	44,220	2.1	3,723	17.6
Automation/technological advances	(⁵)	(⁵)	3.4	(⁵)	30.1
Energy related	(⁵)	(⁵)	2.5	(⁵)	1.7
Governmental regulations/intervention	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	7,363	19,892	2.7	1,885	25.6
Material or supply shortage	2,146	2,439	1.1	212	9.9
Model changeover	2,576	1,211	.5	75	2.9
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	1,757	2,311	1.3	157	8.9
Product line discontinued	6,170	14,392	2.3	1,068	17.3
Disaster/safety	7,838	14,202	1.8	831	10.6
Hazardous work environment	479	1,423	3.0	136	28.4
Natural disaster (not weather related)	655	1,399	2.1	103	15.7
Non-natural disaster	1,449	3,959	2.7	219	15.1
Extreme weather-related event	5,255	7,421	1.4	373	7.1
Seasonal	304,631	569,414	1.9	31,978	10.5
Seasonal	287,265	539,155	1.9	31,078	10.8
Vacation period—school related or otherwise	17,366	30,259	1.7	900	5.2
Other/miscellaneous	80,796	148,669	1.8	11,384	14.1
Other	15,375	36,682	2.4	2,972	19.3
Data not provided: Refusal	46,734	85,974	1.8	7,091	15.2
Data not provided: Does not know	18,687	26,013	1.4	1,321	7.1
Other selected measures					
Worksite closures	112,064	343,339	3.1	26,605	23.7
Recall expected	479,630	788,039	1.6	41,928	8.7
No recall expected	359,181	793,580	2.2	65,645	18.3

¹ The Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program tracks continued claim activity for initial claimants associated with extended mass layoffs once a month during the Current Population Survey (CPS) reference week, which is usually the week including the 12th day of the month. Continued claims with earnings are excluded because such individuals are classified as employed in the CPS. Final payment information for

MLS claimants is collected weekly. (See the Technical Note for additional information.)

² See footnote 1, table 1.

³ See footnote 1, table 7.

⁴ Use of this reason begins with first quarter 2007 data.

⁵ Data do not meet BLS or State agency disclosure standards.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 23. Claimants for unemployment insurance associated with extended mass layoff events, 50 highest metropolitan areas, private nonfarm sector, 2006

Metropolitan area	Initial claims for unemployment insurance	Continued claims without earnings ¹		Final payments for unemployment insurance ¹	
		Number	Average number filed per initial claimant	Number	Percentage of initial claimants receiving final payments
Total, 369 metropolitan areas ²	498,984	954,925	1.9	62,352	12.5
Total, top 50 metropolitan areas ³	386,964	720,095	1.9	44,892	11.6
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	54,978	76,246	1.4	3,198	5.8
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	45,789	87,157	1.9	6,530	14.3
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA	40,867	84,678	2.1	5,828	14.3
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI	32,390	80,064	2.5	4,574	14.1
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	15,243	24,046	1.6	1,159	7.6
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	14,704	23,770	1.6	1,419	9.7
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	9,988	20,237	2.0	621	6.2
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	8,782	14,565	1.7	740	8.4
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	8,474	17,434	2.1	1,324	15.6
Lansing-East Lansing, MI	7,773	9,941	1.3	403	5.2
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	7,723	18,175	2.4	1,372	17.8
St. Louis, MO-IL	7,632	17,668	2.3	897	11.8
Pittsburgh, PA	7,358	11,567	1.6	841	11.4
Sacramento--Arden-Arcade--Roseville, CA	6,539	11,952	1.8	465	7.1
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	6,507	8,728	1.3	262	4.0
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL	5,812	17,453	3.0	2,054	35.3
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	5,810	9,008	1.6	851	14.6
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	5,717	12,014	2.1	969	16.9
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	5,703	20,559	3.6	2,066	36.2
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX	5,655	8,399	1.5	630	11.1
Modesto, CA	5,496	8,252	1.5	826	15.0
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	4,807	9,065	1.9	614	12.8
Toledo, OH	4,276	5,782	1.4	234	5.5
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	3,908	7,939	2.0	601	15.4
Rochester, N.Y.	3,873	7,794	2.0	468	12.1
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre, PA	3,734	2,772	.7	150	4.0
Atlantic City, NJ	3,542	7,578	2.1	198	5.6
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	3,379	9,634	2.9	526	15.6
Indianapolis-Carmel, IN	3,299	5,682	1.7	421	12.8
Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA	2,925	1,655	.6	52	1.8
Shreveport-Bossier City, LA	2,872	1,929	.7	96	3.3
Baltimore-Towson, MD	2,764	4,848	1.8	213	7.7
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	2,695	5,878	2.2	290	10.8
Elkhart-Goshen, IN	2,642	3,603	1.4	323	12.2
Stockton, CA	2,542	5,397	2.1	392	15.4
Flint, MI	2,470	3,132	1.3	137	5.5
Providence-Fall River-Warwick, RI-MA	2,435	5,852	2.4	273	11.2
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA	2,380	4,671	2.0	250	10.5
Lancaster, PA	2,270	3,025	1.3	149	6.6
Medford, OR	2,233	2,678	1.2	164	7.3
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ	2,221	2,212	1.0	94	4.2
Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI	2,141	5,340	2.5	385	18.0
Jacksonville, FL	2,091	5,269	2.5	401	19.2
York-Hanover, PA	1,938	3,866	2.0	145	7.5
Reading, PA	1,901	2,186	1.1	73	3.8
Fresno, CA	1,841	3,209	1.7	249	13.5
Evansville, IN-KY	1,776	3,024	1.7	82	4.6
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL	1,735	3,076	1.8	20	1.2
Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC	1,701	5,344	3.1	358	21.0
Dayton, OH	1,633	5,742	3.5	505	30.9

¹ The Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program tracks continued claim activity for initial claimants associated with extended mass layoffs once a month during the Current Population Survey (CPS) reference week, which is usually the week including the 12th day of the month. Continued claims with earnings are excluded because such individuals are classified as employed in the CPS. Final payment information for MLS claimants is collected weekly.

(See the Technical Note for additional information.)

² See footnote 1, table 1.

³ The 50 highest metropolitan areas in terms of the level of extended mass layoff initial claims activity are shown.

NOTE: The geographic boundaries of the metropolitan areas shown in this table are defined in U.S. Office of Management and Budget Bulletin 07-01, December 18, 2006.

Table 24. Unemployment insurance benefit exhaustion rates by selected claimant characteristics, private nonfarm sector, 2006

Characteristic	Initial claims for unemployment insurance	Final payments for unemployment insurance ¹	Percentage of initial claimants receiving final payments
Total, private nonfarm ²	950,157	121,632	12.8
Age			
Under 30 years of age	165,288	19,917	12.0
30-44	330,816	39,970	12.1
45-54	261,287	32,141	12.3
55 years of age or over	177,536	28,007	15.8
Not available	15,230	1,597	10.5
Gender			
Male.....	562,014	60,518	10.8
Female.....	384,063	60,840	15.8
Not available	4,080	274	6.7
Race/ethnicity			
White.....	556,029	61,149	11.0
Black	151,424	24,630	16.3
Hispanic origin	137,533	21,418	15.6
American Indian or Alaska Native	5,930	733	12.4
Asian or Pacific Islander	21,008	3,043	14.5
Not available	78,233	10,659	13.6

¹ Final payment information for Mass Layoff Statistics claimants is collected weekly. (See the Technical Note for additional information.)

² See footnote 1, table 1.

Table 25. Census region and division: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, 2004–06

Census region and division	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	2004	2005	2006	2004	2005	2006	2004	2005	2006
United States ¹	5,010	4,881	4,885	993,909	884,661	935,805	903,079	834,533	950,157
Northeast	1,141	1,064	1,068	187,601	168,088	177,055	218,793	187,278	211,525
New England	225	179	200	37,510	30,047	43,262	37,390	28,865	32,568
Middle Atlantic	916	885	868	150,091	138,041	133,793	181,403	158,413	178,957
South	1,133	1,327	1,043	203,660	230,608	199,759	192,170	215,253	184,006
South Atlantic	731	614	682	140,353	115,676	136,773	123,755	109,583	126,879
East South Central	150	193	192	24,817	35,129	31,831	20,249	29,304	25,158
West South Central	252	520	169	38,490	79,803	31,155	48,166	76,366	31,969
Midwest	1,719	1,707	1,486	311,669	309,339	311,687	304,668	301,355	334,452
East North Central	1,365	1,337	1,170	251,907	246,238	259,336	250,899	241,999	283,077
West North Central	354	370	316	59,762	63,101	52,351	53,769	59,356	51,375
West	1,017	783	1,288	290,979	176,626	247,304	187,448	130,647	220,174
Mountain	170	172	161	46,073	51,355	44,335	25,901	22,150	22,321
Pacific	847	611	1,127	244,906	125,271	202,969	161,547	108,497	197,853

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

NOTE: The States (and the District of Columbia) that make up 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 26. State distribution: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, 2004–06

State	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	2004	2005	2006	2004	2005	2006	2004	2005	2006
Total, private nonfarm ¹	5,010	4,881	4,885	993,909	884,661	935,805	903,079	834,533	950,157
Alabama	18	14	52	3,588	1,639	9,522	3,709	2,077	8,321
Alaska	28	21	27	3,548	4,290	10,875	3,548	3,572	4,450
Arizona	43	18	20	8,515	5,830	4,375	7,059	3,296	2,661
Arkansas	15	10	13	3,205	2,067	3,546	1,454	1,626	3,049
California	641	430	941	206,787	80,682	160,807	129,252	76,766	165,828
Colorado	48	43	37	18,057	24,777	18,488	6,752	5,803	4,911
Connecticut	47	36	52	12,294	7,796	18,147	9,538	6,832	11,257
Delaware	7	(²)	3	2,035	(²)	1,781	2,004	(²)	3,211
District of Columbia	(²)	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	306	(²)	(²)	306
Florida	444	343	347	85,432	70,295	77,660	75,089	58,252	60,914
Georgia	83	72	86	18,024	8,462	11,981	16,439	11,767	17,218
Hawaii	17	13	22	1,918	1,353	2,921	1,812	1,406	2,644
Idaho	28	39	29	4,237	5,537	3,745	4,196	5,093	3,741
Illinois	461	455	408	107,090	101,106	86,832	88,915	84,289	77,594
Indiana	108	107	98	21,311	18,373	17,120	22,617	21,550	18,707
Iowa	62	55	27	8,693	9,614	4,130	10,677	10,348	7,359
Kansas	40	32	29	8,683	5,003	4,430	5,798	4,379	3,925
Kentucky	75	75	74	11,018	11,038	9,444	8,367	8,857	8,576
Louisiana	68	389	48	11,093	59,162	10,812	7,453	49,949	6,816
Maine	25	21	20	7,230	6,457	4,711	4,616	3,180	3,320
Maryland	9	5	73	1,969	905	8,643	1,547	493	9,288
Massachusetts	95	80	82	10,007	10,009	14,612	15,282	13,224	12,326
Michigan	290	295	292	45,626	44,490	67,132	57,868	57,223	111,555
Minnesota	134	155	143	20,060	24,562	20,128	18,838	23,886	20,750
Mississippi	17	63	21	2,589	14,165	3,680	1,746	11,028	2,461
Missouri	76	93	94	14,737	20,045	19,121	13,152	17,044	16,386
Montana	13	22	22	1,933	2,789	2,726	1,122	2,010	2,777
Nebraska	26	23	13	4,790	2,453	2,794	3,289	2,283	1,491
Nevada	14	12	11	4,163	1,424	3,261	3,655	1,378	2,876
New Hampshire	19	14	17	2,483	2,116	1,871	2,490	2,094	1,928
New Jersey	181	163	163	30,968	35,471	39,058	33,841	28,075	30,517
New Mexico	6	10	18	1,593	1,220	2,317	1,149	1,210	2,327
New York	416	443	404	75,487	70,565	55,573	75,146	75,311	79,472
North Carolina	67	76	58	10,511	13,831	6,301	8,420	15,210	9,053
North Dakota	11	7	6	1,523	1,076	1,290	1,533	1,072	1,144
Ohio	288	306	234	41,385	48,553	59,293	41,955	44,826	45,890
Oklahoma	20	11	13	2,276	2,042	1,665	2,780	1,811	2,585
Oregon	74	49	61	17,198	20,863	17,195	12,739	11,457	13,485
Pennsylvania	319	279	301	43,636	32,005	39,162	72,416	55,027	68,968
Rhode Island	26	14	15	3,689	1,654	1,977	3,680	1,520	1,892
South Carolina	35	39	41	5,305	6,784	7,455	5,340	7,644	7,674
South Dakota	5	5	4	1,276	348	458	482	344	320
Tennessee	40	41	45	7,622	8,287	9,185	6,427	7,342	5,800
Texas	149	110	95	21,916	16,532	15,132	36,479	22,980	19,519
Utah	14	23	20	3,885	5,873	5,186	1,450	2,901	2,617
Vermont	13	14	14	1,807	2,015	1,944	1,784	2,015	1,845
Virginia	65	66	52	12,916	11,685	19,173	11,935	13,117	16,169
Washington	87	98	76	15,455	18,083	11,171	14,196	15,296	11,446
West Virginia	19	8	19	3,998	1,741	3,473	2,818	1,127	3,046
Wisconsin	218	174	138	36,495	33,716	28,959	39,544	34,111	29,331
Wyoming	(²)	5	4	(²)	3,905	4,237	(²)	459	411
Puerto Rico	40	52	51	4,868	6,545	7,551	9,465	13,562	15,259

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

Table 27. **50 highest metropolitan areas in 2006: Number of extended mass layoff events and separations, private nonfarm sector**

Metropolitan area	2005			2006		
	Events	Separations	Rank ¹	Events	Separations	Rank ¹
Total, 369 metropolitan areas ²	2,912	468,988	...	2,700	452,876	...
Total, 50 highest metropolitan areas.....	2,128	350,694	...	1,887	335,743	...
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	108	16,944	4	260	39,638	1
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI	217	41,946	3	197	35,815	2
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA	305	47,597	2	259	33,517	3
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	122	15,797	5	119	24,815	4
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	14	1,302	66	45	10,695	5
St. Louis, MO-IL	40	11,249	7	36	10,334	6
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	36	5,831	13	84	10,305	7
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	77	13,360	6	68	9,644	8
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	64	7,627	9	60	9,008	9
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL	46	7,628	8	40	8,465	10
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	19	6,837	11	61	7,948	11
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	14	2,794	30	12	7,893	12
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	40	5,166	14	42	6,686	13
Sacramento--Arden-Arcade--Roseville, CA	14	2,438	34	40	6,466	14
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	28	4,343	22	20	5,908	15
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	33	6,440	12	51	5,701	16
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	37	4,860	18	35	5,520	17
Sandusky, OH	3	1,385	63	(³)	(³)	18
Lansing-East Lansing, MI	8	903	89	11	4,697	19
Medford, OR	5	4,680	20	5	4,605	20
Pittsburgh, PA	40	4,377	21	36	4,126	21
Salt Lake City, UT	7	2,890	29	10	3,927	22
Atlantic City, NJ	7	840	98	13	3,918	23
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA	9	1,978	45	17	3,912	24
Shreveport-Bossier City, LA	7	999	79	12	3,853	25
Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	3	643	120	(³)	(³)	26
Modesto, CA	12	2,386	35	21	3,660	27
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	31	4,920	15	25	3,347	28
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX	44	4,900	16	24	3,324	29
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	28	3,191	28	29	3,251	30
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	16	4,201	23	28	3,093	31
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	8	1,019	78	10	3,080	32
Indianapolis-Carmel, IN	22	3,601	27	17	2,871	33
Baltimore-Towson, MD	(³)	(³)	282	25	2,744	34
Madison, WI	10	1,747	49	7	2,661	35
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	3	850	95	5	2,538	36
Providence-Fall River-Warwick, RI-MA.....	19	2,462	33	18	2,525	37
Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro--Franklin, TN	(³)	(³)	114	10	2,482	38
Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI	20	2,505	32	18	2,424	39
Jacksonville, FL	7	944	82	12	2,336	40
Rochester, NY	17	1,674	52	25	2,289	41
Elkhart-Goshen, IN	5	521	140	13	2,100	42
Fort Smith, AR-OK	-	-	289	4	2,078	43
Toledo, OH	17	1,995	44	13	1,990	44
Norwich-New London, CT-RI	(³)	(³)	234	(³)	(³)	45
Dayton, OH	13	2,351	36	6	1,840	46
Columbus, GA-AL	(³)	(³)	236	5	1,816	47
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	12	3,678	26	7	1,796	48
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre, PA	8	850	96	13	1,788	49
Fresno, CA	13	2,077	42	14	1,755	50

¹ Metropolitan areas are ranked by the number of separations in 2006.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

³ Data do not meet BLS or State agency disclosure standards.

NOTE: The geographic boundaries of the metropolitan areas shown in this table are defined in U.S. Office of Management and Budget Bulletin 07-01, December 18, 2006. Dash represents zero.

Table 28. Summary of employer expectations of a recall from extended mass layoffs, private nonfarm sector, 1999–2006

Nature of recall	Percent of events ¹							
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
ALL LAYOFF EVENTS								
Anticipate a recall.....	53.0	55.0	39.0	41.4	43.2	51.1	56.2	52.1
Timeframe								
Within 6 months.....	83.7	83.2	79.6	79.1	82.4	84.2	87.1	88.7
Within 3 months.....	45.4	45.8	45.3	45.9	47.2	47.7	50.1	53.5
Size of recall								
At least half.....	88.9	89.5	84.2	89.8	87.5	90.1	90.6	92.2
All workers.....	50.7	50.5	40.5	41.6	43.7	47.1	47.9	49.4
LAYOFF EVENTS DUE TO SEASONAL WORK AND VACATION PERIOD²								
Anticipate a recall.....	93.9	94.5	90.1	92.6	94.2	95.1	94.8	93.6
Timeframe								
Within 6 months.....	89.8	88.3	88.2	86.7	87.5	87.7	91.5	91.0
Within 3 months.....	42.2	42.1	40.8	45.1	44.5	43.0	45.6	48.2
Size of recall								
At least half.....	96.5	95.8	95.2	96.0	95.2	96.3	96.7	96.8
All workers.....	58.0	56.7	53.8	54.2	54.1	54.7	55.0	57.0
ALL LAYOFFS EVENTS, EXCLUDING THOSE DUE TO SEASONAL WORK AND VACATION PERIOD²								
Anticipate a recall.....	32.3	33.5	25.3	23.5	23.4	26.6	31.6	29.4
Timeframe								
Within 6 months.....	74.6	75.4	71.3	68.6	74.4	77.1	78.5	84.7
Within 3 months.....	50.0	51.6	49.5	47.0	51.4	56.9	58.7	62.7
Size of recall								
At least half.....	77.8	79.8	73.7	81.3	75.5	77.7	78.9	84.3
All workers.....	40.0	40.8	27.8	24.5	27.3	31.9	34.3	36.2

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

² See footnote 1, table 7.

Table 29. Distribution of extended mass layoff events with expected recall, by industry and reason for layoff, private nonfarm sector, 1999–2006

Measure	Percent of layoff events							
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total, private nonfarm ¹	53.0	55.0	39.0	41.4	43.2	51.1	56.2	52.1
Industry								
Mining	34.1	61.1	62.3	59.0	68.6	77.5	90.9	75.0
Utilities	55.6	31.8	26.3	31.6	27.3	46.2	53.8	72.7
Construction	72.7	81.6	72.6	76.5	71.9	76.7	80.2	58.9
Manufacturing	47.5	48.5	33.5	33.2	38.7	43.8	48.2	45.6
Wholesale trade	36.8	35.5	18.3	32.0	26.6	36.2	44.1	36.9
Retail trade	32.5	29.1	21.2	19.4	25.7	27.6	31.3	29.1
Transportation and warehousing	73.4	70.3	54.9	53.3	54.8	68.7	65.3	72.3
Information	25.9	26.0	8.6	10.7	9.8	12.4	17.5	26.5
Finance and insurance	5.4	5.3	2.8	2.0	3.4	5.1	8.2	5.0
Real estate and rental and leasing	61.5	41.2	24.2	29.4	13.6	23.1	31.6	29.4
Professional and technical services	50.4	50.8	20.6	30.9	32.7	42.4	46.8	52.9
Management of companies and enterprises	33.3	50.0	37.5	25.0	35.0	23.8	17.5	33.3
Administrative and waste services	37.9	52.2	38.8	37.2	31.3	34.7	42.6	41.1
Educational services	55.6	54.5	33.3	57.9	48.1	68.8	50.0	60.9
Health care and social assistance	63.3	56.6	68.4	63.1	60.9	69.7	69.1	79.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	83.2	81.7	76.2	82.3	68.6	83.3	77.8	81.5
Accommodation and food services	70.2	73.5	55.0	62.3	64.8	69.4	65.8	73.8
Other services, except public administration	80.5	82.3	72.0	72.5	66.7	64.8	71.3	81.5
Unclassified establishments	30.4	32.3	28.9	9.1	57.1	50.0	–	–
Reason for layoff²								
Business demand	51.8	58.7	41.4	39.4	40.9	44.3	48.9	43.5
Contract cancellation	25.6	27.4	16.7	13.3	13.6	9.0	15.5	14.1
Contract completion	46.6	57.0	52.2	53.1	41.6	38.6	42.8	36.6
Domestic competition	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Excess inventory/saturated market	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Import competition	5.3	9.5	9.2	9.5	5.4	7.8	5.4	9.4
Slack work/insufficient demand/non-seasonal business slowdown	69.6	69.8	42.3	36.8	47.8	62.0	64.8	63.0
Organizational changes	10.9	9.2	5.7	4.3	6.5	5.7	4.5	5.0
Business-ownership change	7.5	3.3	4.3	3.9	5.8	4.7	1.9	4.8
Reorganization or restructuring of company	12.4	11.1	6.1	4.4	6.6	6.0	5.2	5.1
Financial issues	6.6	5.3	6.4	5.5	5.1	1.9	4.0	5.0
Bankruptcy	2.8	2.6	2.4	3.7	2.3	–	2.2	1.8
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Financial difficulty	8.6	6.8	8.1	6.3	6.7	2.7	5.2	6.1
Production specific	49.2	48.1	42.3	40.4	48.1	45.1	40.2	44.7
Automation/technological advances	20.0	–	36.4	40.0	–	–	33.3	12.5
Energy related	50.0	40.0	20.0	33.3	–	–	–	100.0
Governmental regulations/intervention	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	61.5	46.4	58.3	57.1	57.9	45.2	55.6	72.2
Material or supply shortage	70.0	83.3	40.0	44.4	80.0	80.0	50.0	70.0
Model changeover	80.0	77.8	53.8	40.0	66.7	77.8	71.4	66.7
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	92.3	84.2	100.0	83.3	95.8	94.7	90.0	83.3
Product line discontinued	17.1	20.0	5.0	7.1	2.9	8.6	15.0	11.1
Disaster/safety	81.8	80.3	66.1	82.0	83.6	95.7	42.9	80.6
Hazardous work environment	7.7	28.6	–	66.7	60.0	50.0	100.0	25.0
Natural disaster (not weather related)	–	–	75.0	100.0	33.3	100.0	50.0	60.0
Non-natural disaster	(⁴)	(⁴)	⁴ 6.7	37.5	–	100.0	100.0	60.0
Extreme weather-related event	97.3	85.9	90.2	91.9	95.8	96.8	42.5	89.6
Seasonal	93.9	94.5	90.1	92.6	94.2	95.1	94.8	93.6
Seasonal	93.9	94.3	89.4	92.3	93.9	95.0	94.5	93.3
Vacation period–school related or otherwise	94.2	98.7	99.2	97.5	98.1	97.3	100.0	98.2
Other/miscellaneous	8.7	9.8	9.2	6.7	2.3	5.3	5.0	4.8
Other	20.2	26.8	15.0	16.7	11.8	16.8	17.0	19.1
Data not provided: Refusal	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Data not provided: Does not know	1.8	2.7	1.7	.7	–	–	–	.9
Domestic relocation	5.5	–	5.0	4.9	2.0	(³)	(³)	(³)
Overseas relocation	–	2.3	1.3	4.4	1.6	(³)	(³)	(³)

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

² See footnote 1, table 7.

³ Beginning with data for 2004, these reasons for layoff are no longer used. For additional information, see the Technical Note.

⁴ Non-natural disaster was added as a reason for layoff in the

third quarter of 2001, in order to identify layoffs directly or indirectly related to the September 11 attacks. Thus, data for 2001 pertain to the third and fourth quarters only.

⁵ Use of this reason begins with the first quarter 2007 data.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 30. **Number of extended mass layoff events and separations from which the employer does not expect a recall, by industry and reason for layoff, private nonfarm sector, 2006**

Measure	Events	Separations
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,819	364,520
Industry		
Mining	6	2,074
Utilities	3	608
Construction	308	30,389
Manufacturing	613	124,245
Wholesale trade	42	6,903
Retail trade	177	62,857
Transportation and warehousing	64	14,695
Information	64	11,452
Finance and insurance	106	22,188
Real estate and rental and leasing	10	859
Professional and technical services	56	12,534
Management of companies and enterprises	8	948
Administrative and waste services	246	52,922
Educational services	9	966
Health care and social assistance	33	4,654
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	18	3,988
Accommodation and food services	42	10,573
Other services, except public administration	14	1,665
Unclassified establishments	—	—
Reason for layoff²		
Business demand	853	126,272
Contract cancellation	59	8,853
Contract completion	555	80,051
Domestic competition	(³)	(³)
Excess inventory/saturated market	(³)	(³)
Import competition	57	9,322
Slack work/insufficient demand/non-seasonal business slowdown	182	28,046
Organizational changes	552	142,725
Business-ownership change	111	39,358
Reorganization or restructuring of company	441	103,367
Financial issues	200	43,509
Bankruptcy	51	15,084
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	(³)	(³)
Financial difficulty	149	28,425
Production specific	48	11,816
Automation/technological advances	7	998
Energy related	—	—
Governmental regulations/intervention	(³)	(³)
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	(⁴)	(⁴)
Material or supply shortage	3	556
Model changeover	3	1,210
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	(⁴)	(⁴)
Product line discontinued	31	8,571
Disaster/safety	3	521
Hazardous work environment	3	521
Natural disaster (not weather related)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Non-natural disaster	(⁴)	(⁴)
Extreme weather-related event	(⁴)	(⁴)
Seasonal	79	21,806
Seasonal	79	21,806
Vacation period—school related or otherwise	(⁴)	(⁴)
Other/miscellaneous	79	16,254
Other	59	13,078
Data not provided: Refusal	6	783
Data not provided: Does not know	14	2,393

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

² See footnote 1, table 7.

³ Use of this reason begins with the first quarter 2007 data.

⁴ Data do not meet BLS or State agency disclosure standards.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 31. Permanent worksite closures: Extended mass layoff events and separations by primary reason for layoff, private nonfarm sector, 2002–06

Reason for layoff ¹	Layoff events					Separations				
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total, all reasons ²	1,155	919	746	560	621	298,634	210,903	159,867	107,399	153,718
Business demand	252	189	130	104	123	55,441	39,846	23,587	16,704	22,977
Contract cancellation	61	28	39	22	28	15,704	7,239	7,202	3,180	4,227
Contract completion	13	21	20	15	28	6,096	3,698	3,780	1,721	4,667
Domestic competition	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Excess inventory/saturated market	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Import competition	49	78	31	32	36	10,614	17,672	6,272	6,091	6,151
Slack work/insufficient demand/non-seasonal business slowdown	129	62	40	35	31	23,027	11,237	6,333	5,712	7,932
Organizational changes	306	245	290	227	274	72,094	50,924	63,725	43,418	78,219
Business-ownership change	85	51	59	46	70	23,719	15,433	10,206	8,651	23,548
Reorganization or restructuring of company	221	194	231	181	204	48,375	35,491	53,519	34,767	54,671
Financial issues	371	291	210	144	143	120,888	81,691	47,007	32,990	34,122
Bankruptcy	155	122	70	59	41	63,346	42,824	16,759	16,654	13,207
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Financial difficulty	216	169	140	85	102	57,542	38,867	30,248	16,336	20,915
Production specific	16	16	(³)	20	15	2,375	2,459	6,583	3,482	4,943
Automation/technological advances	–	–	(³)	–	(³)	–	–	(³)	–	(³)
Energy related	(³)	(³)	–	(³)	–	(³)	(³)	–	(³)	–
Governmental regulations/intervention	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	–	(³)	5	(³)	(³)	–	(³)	1,396	(³)	(³)
Material or supply shortage	3	–	(³)	(³)	–	629	–	(³)	(³)	–
Model changeover	–	(³)	(³)	–	–	–	(³)	(³)	–	–
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	(³)	(³)	(³)	–	–	(³)	(³)	(³)	–	–
Product line discontinued	10	11	14	16	11	1,304	1,744	4,285	2,699	4,342
Disaster/safety	(³)	3	(³)	15	5	(³)	606	(³)	2,353	1,743
Hazardous work environment	–	(³)	–	–	(³)	–	(³)	–	–	(³)
Natural disaster (not weather related)	–	(³)	–	(³)	(³)	–	(³)	–	(³)	(³)
Non-natural disaster	(³)	–	–	–	(³)	(³)	–	–	–	(³)
Extreme weather-related event	(³)	–	(³)	(³)	–	(³)	–	(³)	(³)	–
Seasonal	(³)	–	–	6	8	(³)	–	–	585	513
Seasonal	(³)	–	–	6	8	(³)	–	–	585	513
Vacation period–school related or otherwise	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other/miscellaneous	88	70	91	44	53	22,717	13,900	18,782	7,867	11,201
Other	44	39	66	31	38	10,956	9,460	14,992	5,593	8,458
Data not provided: Refusal	7	5	6	3	4	1,180	1,016	927	490	582
Data not provided: Does not know	37	26	19	10	11	10,581	3,424	2,863	1,784	2,161
Domestic relocation	80	70	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	15,956	12,032	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Overseas relocation	38	35	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	8,276	9,445	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)

¹ See footnote 1, table 7.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

³ Data do not meet BLS or State agency disclosure standards.

⁴ Use of this reason begins with the first quarter 2007 data.

⁵ Beginning with data for 2004, these reasons for layoff are no longer used.

For additional information, see the Technical Note.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 32. Permanent worksite closures: Extended mass layoff events and separations by major industry sector, private nonfarm sector, 2002–06

Industry	Layoffs					Separations				
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,155	919	746	560	621	298,634	210,903	159,867	107,399	153,718
Mining	11	5	4	(²)	(²)	1,761	1,222	789	(²)	(²)
Utilities	(²)	(²)	–	–	–	(²)	(²)	–	–	–
Construction	14	18	16	24	18	2,820	5,068	2,718	3,270	1,377
Manufacturing	575	469	357	249	314	116,142	94,990	71,013	48,184	67,228
Wholesale trade	42	42	28	17	21	7,099	6,815	4,815	2,491	4,265
Retail trade	169	123	94	74	81	74,152	45,136	24,921	17,318	40,784
Transportation and warehousing	71	29	24	25	23	25,682	8,931	5,423	4,965	7,852
Information	52	37	30	15	30	10,745	8,048	8,282	2,906	6,537
Finance and insurance	39	39	36	27	34	9,279	9,270	8,714	5,119	5,510
Real estate and rental and leasing	5	(²)	5	(²)	3	674	(²)	1,299	(²)	296
Professional and technical services	24	20	26	8	17	6,612	3,877	4,136	1,503	2,970
Management of companies and enterprises	4	4	(²)	(²)	3	1,150	1,001	(²)	(²)	367
Administrative and waste services	72	64	38	29	24	24,780	14,926	9,345	5,609	5,226
Educational services	(²)	–	(²)	5	(²)	(²)	–	(²)	568	(²)
Health care and social assistance	30	27	35	31	16	5,954	4,285	7,397	5,818	3,109
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	4	7	(²)	8	3	3,685	1,398	(²)	1,208	320
Accommodation and food services	17	18	34	28	20	3,307	3,796	8,410	4,935	6,150
Other services, except public administration	17	12	13	15	11	3,430	1,660	1,868	2,517	1,387
Unclassified establishments	5	1	–	–	–	896	51	–	–	–

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 33. Permanent worksite closures: Extended mass layoff events and separations, private nonfarm sector, 50 highest three-digit NAICS industries in 2006

Industry	NAICS	Permanent closures					
		2005			2006		
		Events	Separations	Rank ¹	Events	Separations	Rank ¹
Total, private nonfarm ²	...	560	107,399	...	621	153,718	...
Total, 50 highest industries	...	520	101,700	...	581	148,650	...
Food and beverage stores.....	445	24	7,924	1	24	16,587	1
Transportation equipment manufacturing.....	336	35	7,371	2	51	13,273	2
General merchandise stores.....	452	15	2,201	16	20	11,883	3
Computer and electronic product manufacturing.....	334	18	4,200	6	15	7,278	4
Food manufacturing.....	311	34	6,053	3	31	7,264	5
Textile mills.....	313	13	1,794	20	26	5,549	6
Accommodation.....	721	14	2,706	13	13	5,124	7
Credit intermediation and related activities.....	522	17	3,973	7	27	4,784	8
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing.....	326	14	1,932	18	26	4,302	9
Administrative and support services.....	561	28	5,409	4	22	4,108	10
Machinery manufacturing.....	333	10	3,379	8	15	3,992	11
Furniture and related product manufacturing.....	337	17	3,277	9	19	3,770	12
Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores.....	451	(³)	(³)	56	8	3,450	13
Clothing and clothing accessories stores.....	448	8	1,070	34	11	3,047	14
Professional and technical services.....	541	8	1,503	23	17	2,970	15
Air transportation.....	481	7	1,682	21	6	2,838	16
Apparel manufacturing.....	315	17	2,387	14	16	2,815	17
Electrical equipment and appliance mfg.....	335	8	2,711	12	14	2,783	18
Telecommunications.....	517	7	682	44	17	2,326	19
Primary metal manufacturing.....	331	11	2,756	10	15	2,202	20
Broadcasting, except Internet.....	515	—	—	68	4	2,046	21
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods.....	423	6	823	39	7	1,999	22
Wood product manufacturing.....	321	9	1,261	28	13	1,948	23
Paper manufacturing.....	322	11	1,562	22	15	1,901	24
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	339	6	739	43	10	1,890	25
Fabricated metal product manufacturing.....	332	23	4,504	5	13	1,885	26
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods.....	424	7	1,254	29	12	1,833	27
Printing and related support activities.....	323	3	248	60	10	1,769	28
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing.....	312	(³)	(³)	47	6	1,744	29
Electronics and appliance stores.....	443	6	1,090	33	4	1,710	30
Nonstore retailers.....	454	4	833	38	4	1,437	31
Support activities for transportation.....	488	—	—	68	4	1,415	32
Nursing and residential care facilities.....	623	10	2,104	17	8	1,392	33
Motion picture and sound recording industries.....	512	4	1,323	25	4	1,334	34
Truck transportation.....	484	4	761	42	6	1,256	35
Hospitals.....	622	13	2,718	11	3	1,126	36
Waste management and remediation services.....	562	(³)	(³)	65	(³)	(³)	37
Food services and drinking places.....	722	14	2,229	15	7	1,026	38
Chemical manufacturing.....	325	5	1,112	32	6	1,024	39
Specialty trade contractors.....	238	14	1,916	19	13	1,019	40
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing.....	327	5	792	40	6	1,012	41
Motor vehicle and parts dealers.....	441	—	—	68	3	929	42
Warehousing and storage.....	493	6	1,480	24	4	796	43
Miscellaneous store retailers.....	453	4	592	49	(³)	(³)	44
ISPs, search portals, and data processing.....	518	(³)	(³)	45	4	737	45
Personal and laundry services.....	812	11	1,175	30	6	715	46
Water transportation.....	483	(³)	(³)	65	(³)	(³)	47
Insurance carriers and related activities.....	524	8	921	36	6	656	48
Transit and ground passenger transportation.....	485	5	635	48	(³)	(³)	49
Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	442	6	1,269	26	4	501	50

¹ Industries are ranked by the number of separations in 2006.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

³ Data do not meet BLS or State agency disclosure standards.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 34. Permanent worksite closures: Over-the-year comparisons of extended mass layoff events and separations by State, private nonfarm sector, 2005–2006

State	Layoffs			Separations		
	2005	2006	Change	2005	2006	Change
Total, private nonfarm ¹	560	621	61	107,399	153,718	46,319
Alabama.....	3	18	15	302	4,017	3,715
Alaska.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Arkansas.....	3	(²)	(²)	741	(²)	(²)
California.....	89	93	4	15,027	28,290	13,263
Colorado.....	4	5	1	1,086	1,769	683
Connecticut.....	4	7	3	768	1,874	1,106
Delaware.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida.....	50	46	-4	12,172	14,409	2,237
Georgia.....	29	32	3	3,519	4,367	848
Hawaii.....	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	453	(²)
Idaho.....	3	—	-3	341	—	-341
Illinois.....	29	32	3	7,090	8,757	1,667
Indiana.....	9	15	6	2,734	4,544	1,810
Iowa.....	3	6	3	1,720	1,760	40
Kansas.....	4	9	5	592	1,596	1,004
Kentucky.....	14	11	-3	2,186	1,499	-687
Louisiana.....	14	5	-9	1,974	1,698	-276
Maine.....	4	(²)	(²)	772	(²)	(²)
Maryland.....	(²)	6	(²)	(²)	904	(²)
Massachusetts.....	6	7	1	1,144	1,736	592
Michigan.....	26	36	10	4,485	6,962	2,477
Minnesota.....	3	(²)	(²)	440	(²)	(²)
Mississippi.....	7	5	-2	1,184	621	-563
Missouri.....	9	9	—	1,435	3,474	2,039
Montana.....	—	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)
Nebraska.....	(²)	5	(²)	(²)	1,451	(²)
Nevada.....	3	4	1	344	1,862	1,518
New Hampshire.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
New Jersey.....	28	31	3	5,248	7,541	2,293
New Mexico.....	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	646	(²)
New York.....	61	54	-7	10,309	7,052	-3,257
North Carolina.....	30	28	-2	4,952	3,218	-1,734
North Dakota.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio.....	31	47	16	6,060	16,346	10,286
Oklahoma.....	6	6	—	1,507	693	-814
Oregon.....	3	5	2	500	680	180
Pennsylvania.....	5	8	3	1,319	1,448	129
Rhode Island.....	—	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)
South Carolina.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
South Dakota.....	—	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)
Tennessee.....	24	26	2	6,271	7,259	988
Texas.....	18	20	2	3,863	6,144	2,281
Utah.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Vermont.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Virginia.....	12	12	—	2,123	4,600	2,477
Washington.....	4	3	-1	757	705	-52
West Virginia.....	(²)	5	(²)	(²)	1,045	(²)
Wisconsin.....	7	3	-4	2,155	601	-1,554
Wyoming.....	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 35. **Permanent worksite closures: Extended mass layoff events and separations, 25 highest metropolitan areas, private nonfarm sector, 2006**

Metropolitan Area	2005			2006		
	Events	Separations	Rank ¹	Events	Separations	Rank ¹
Total, 369 metropolitan areas ²	413	76,450	...	410	90,358	...
Total, 25 highest metropolitan areas.....	246	48,439	...	227	58,014	...
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA.....	29	5,102	2	45	8,572	1
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA.....	57	10,202	1	45	7,423	2
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA.....	3	265	69	5	5,546	3
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL.....	14	1,687	8	17	3,742	4
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI.....	16	3,353	4	13	2,437	5
St. Louis, MO-IL.....	7	1,083	15	6	2,358	6
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI.....	7	1,249	13	17	2,220	7
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV.....	(³)	(³)	36	3	2,157	8
Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro--Franklin, TN.....	(³)	(³)	39	6	1,940	9
Atlantic City, NJ.....	-	-	135	(³)	(³)	10
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV.....	(³)	(³)	71	4	1,862	11
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN.....	6	837	22	5	1,656	12
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX.....	6	903	20	5	1,655	13
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX.....	3	844	21	8	1,654	14
Lansing-East Lansing, MI.....	-	-	135	(³)	(³)	15
Sacramento--Arden-Arcade--Roseville, CA.....	4	635	27	3	1,457	16
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA.....	12	1,396	12	7	1,327	17
Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC.....	(³)	(³)	128	3	1,257	18
Anderson, IN.....	-	-	135	(³)	(³)	19
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH.....	4	1,228	14	6	1,164	20
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA.....	12	1,493	11	11	1,121	21
Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC.....	(³)	(³)	55	4	1,112	22
Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI.....	(³)	(³)	42	6	1,015	23
Dayton, OH.....	3	924	19	(³)	(³)	24
Pittsburgh, PA.....	-	-	135	3	833	25

¹ Metropolitan areas are ranked by the number of separations in 2006.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

³ Data do not meet BLS or State agency disclosure standards.

NOTE: The geographic boundaries of the metropolitan areas shown in this table are defined in U.S. Office of Management and Budget Bulletin 07-01, December 18, 2006. Dash represents zero.

Technical Note

The Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program is a Federal-State program that uses a standardized, automated approach to identifying, describing, and tracking the effects of major job cutbacks, using data from each State's unemployment insurance (UI) database. Establishments that have at least 50 initial claims for unemployment insurance 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, sex, ethnic group, and place of residence. The MLS program yields information on an individual's entire spell of unemployment, to the point at which regular unemployment insurance benefits are exhausted.

Beginning with data for 2004, the scope of extended mass layoffs and plant closings was redefined to cover only the private nonfarm economy. Therefore, extended mass layoff information for agriculture and government are no longer collected.

With the release of first quarter 2007 extended mass layoff data, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics introduced improvements to the presentation of data on economic reasons for extended mass layoffs. Clearer definitions and titles for many of the current reasons were introduced and four new reasons were added. In addition, seven higher level categories—business demand, disaster and safety, financial, organizational, production, seasonal, and other and miscellaneous—are used to aggregate and report the detailed economic reasons for layoff. Because of these changes, data beginning with the first quarter of 2007 are not strictly comparable to previous quarters. For additional information on the changes to the MLS reasons, including a detailed definition of each reason and a crosswalk of the new to the old reasons, please see <http://www.bls.gov/mls/home.htm>.

Definitions

Clothing manufacturing and distribution. Industries involved in the production and distribution of clothing. These industries include textile mills; apparel manufacturing; footwear manufacturing; apparel and piece goods merchant wholesalers; clothing stores; shoe stores; department stores; and formal wear and costume rental.

Communications equipment. The industries included in this grouping, which are from the Digital Economy, 2003,

Economics and Statistics Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, are telephone apparatus manufacturing; audio and video equipment manufacturing; broadcast and wireless communications equipment; fiber optic cable manufacturing; software reproducing; and magnetic and optical recording media manufacturing.

Communications services. The industries included in this grouping, which are from the Digital Economy, 2003, Economics and Statistics Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, are wired telecommunications carriers; cellular and other wireless carriers; telecommunications resellers; cable and other program distribution; satellite telecommunications; other telecommunications; and communication equipment repair.

Computer hardware. The industries included in this grouping, which are from the Digital Economy, 2003, Economics and Statistics Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, are semiconductor machinery manufacturing; office machinery manufacturing; electronic computer manufacturing; computer storage device manufacturing; computer terminal manufacturing; other computer peripheral equipment manufacturing; electron tube manufacturing; bare printed circuit board manufacturing; semiconductors and related device manufacturing; 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 manufacturing; computer and software merchant wholesalers; and computer and software stores.

Continued claim. A claim filed after the initial claim, by mail, by telephone, or in person, for waiting period credit or payment for a certified week of unemployment. The MLS program collects continued claims for 1 week each month. That is generally the calendar week that includes the 12th day of the month, and it is referred to as the Current Population Survey (CPS) reference week. Because continued claims are not tracked for all weeks, an exact measure of insured jobless duration is not available.

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.

Final payment recipients. Persons who have exhausted all of their unemployment insurance benefits and are no longer eligible for any further benefits.

Food processing and distribution. Industries that are involved in the production and distribution of food. These industries include food manufacturing; beverage manufacturing; grocery and related product wholesalers; other farm product raw material merchant wholesalers; alcoholic beverage merchant wholesalers; farm supplies merchant wholesalers; food and beverage stores; food (health) supplement stores; refrigerated warehousing and storage; farm product warehousing and storage; veterinary services; and food services and drinking places.

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 who are subject to recall and those who are terminated.

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

Movement-of-work action. Relocation of work within the same company or to other companies, domestically or outside the United States. Because employers may cite more than one location to which work is moving, a layoff event may have more than one action associated with it.

Movement-of-work separations. The number of separations specifically associated with movement-of-work actions.

Separations. The total number of people laid-off in an extended mass layoff event for more than 30 days, according to the employer.

Software and computer services. The industries included in this grouping, which are from the *Digital Economy, 2003*, Economics and Statistics Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 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.

Worksite closure. The full 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 are planned to be closed with no employer expectation of recall.

Movement-of-work concepts and questions

Because of the employer interview component, 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 United States to locations outside of the United States. Overseas relocation can occur within the same company and involve movement of work to a different location of that company outside of the United States, or to a different company altogether.

“Domestic relocation” is the movement of work to other locations inside the United States, 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 reports. Therefore, the data presented in this report are not comparable to those that were presented in earlier reports.

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 State analyst verifies that a layoff in fact occurred and lasted more than 30 days, and obtains 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 is asked the following questions:

(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 United States?” 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 United States. Layoff actions are classified as “domestic relocation” if the employer responds “yes” to questions 1 and/or 2 and indicates that the location(s) was within the United States.

After asking the movement-of-work questions, the State analyst continues the employer interview and obtains responses to questions on recall expectations and open or closed status of the worksite.

The MLS program uses a range to report separations associated with movement of work. The data provided by respondents on the number of separations associated with specific movement-of-work actions establish a lower bound. The upper bound is the total number of separations in extended mass layoff events in which there was some movement of work. The difference between the lower and upper bounds includes an unknown number of separations that were not due to movement of work and an unknown number of separations from movement-of-work actions for which employers could not provide details.

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 2006, outright refusal to participate in the employer interview accounted for 3.6 percent of all private nonfarm events. Employers in 117 instances were included in the total number of actions entailing movement of work, but they were unable to provide the number of separations specifically associated with the movement of work. Out-of-country moves were involved in 34 of these instances.

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