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EXTENDED MASS LAYOFFS IN THE THIRD QUARTER OF 2007

In the third quarter of 2007, there were 931 mass layoff events that resulted in the separation of 136,234 workers from their jobs for at least 31 days, according to preliminary figures released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. While the total number of layoff events was essentially unchanged from the third quarter of 2006, the number of separations was lower than in the July-September 2006 time period. (See table A.) The largest over-the-year decreases in separations were in administrative and support services and in transportation equipment manufacturing. Layoff activity in credit intermediation and related activities quadrupled over the year, mostly due to higher layoff activity in the real estate credit industry. Thirty-nine percent of employers reporting an extended layoff in the third quarter of 2007 indicated they anticipated some type of recall, the lowest percentage since the third quarter of 2003.

Among the seven categories of economic reasons for layoff, business demand accounted for the highest share of events (44 percent) and number of separations (45,859) in July-September 2007. Layoffs due to seasonal factors had the next highest proportion of events (22 percent). (See table B and the chart.) Permanent closure of worksites occurred in 16 percent of all extended mass layoff events and affected 29,846 workers, down from 38,151 separations reported for the third quarter 2006. Sixty-one extended mass layoffs involved the movement of work within the same company or to a different company, either domestically or outside the U.S. (See table C.) These events accounted for 8 percent of the nonseasonal layoff events and 11 percent of the nonseasonal separations.

The national unemployment rate averaged 4.7 percent, not seasonally adjusted, in the third quarter of 2007, unchanged from a year earlier. Private nonfarm payroll employment, not seasonally adjusted, increased by 1.4 percent, or about 1.6 million, over the year.

Industry Distribution of Extended Layoffs

Manufacturing industries accounted for 27 percent of private nonfarm extended layoff events and 28 percent of related separations during July-September 2007; in July-September 2006, manufacturing accounted for 33 percent of events and 36 percent of separations. (See table 1.) In the third quarter of 2007, the greatest number of separations in the manufacturing sector was in transportation equipment manufacturing (8,208, mostly associated with motor vehicle parts manufacturing). The next highest industries in terms of separations were food manufacturing (5,365) and computer and electronic product manufacturing (4,481).

Layoffs in the finance and insurance sector more than tripled over the year, and accounted for 12 percent of all mass layoff events and 15 percent of separations. The layoffs in the finance sector were primarily in the credit intermediation and related activities industry, which reported its highest number of events and

Table A. Selected measures of extended mass layoff activity

Period	Layoff events	Separations	Initial claimants
2003			
January-March	1,502	286,947	297,608
April-June	1,799	368,273	348,966
July-September	1,190	236,333	227,909
October-December ...	1,690	325,333	326,328
2004			
January-March	1,339	276,503	238,392
April-June	1,358	278,831	254,063
July-September	886	164,608	148,575
October-December ...	1,427	273,967	262,049
2005			
January-March	1,142	186,506	185,486
April-June	1,203	246,099	212,673
July-September	1,136	201,878	190,186
October-December ...	1,400	250,178	246,188
2006			
January-March	963	183,089	193,510
April-June	1,353	295,964	264,927
July-September ^r	929	160,254	161,764
October-December ^r ..	1,640	296,662	330,887
2007			
January-March ^r	1,111	226,062	198,991
April-June ^r	1,421	278,694	258,256
July-September ^p	931	136,234	115,742

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

separations in program history. Construction accounted for 19 percent of events and 11 percent of separations, largely in specialty trade contracting, heavy and civil engineering construction, and building construction. Cutbacks in transportation and warehousing accounted for 8 percent of events and 10 percent of separations and were concentrated in the school and employee bus transportation industry.

Information technology-producing industries (communications equipment, communications services, computer hardware, and software and computer services) accounted for 4 percent of extended mass layoff events and worker separations in the third quarter of 2007, the same proportions as in the third quarter of 2006. (See table 6.)

Reasons for Extended Layoff

Among the seven categories of economic reasons for extended mass layoffs, 44 percent of the events were related to business demand (contract cancellation, contract completion, domestic competition, excess inventory, import competition, and slack work). These events resulted in 45,859 separations during the third quarter. (See table 2.) Business demand job cuts were most numerous in the specialty trade contractors industry, followed by administrative and support services and in transportation equipment manufacturing.

Table B. Distribution of extended layoff events and separations by economic reason categories, July-September 2007^p

Category	Layoff events		Separations	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	931	100.0	136,234	100.0
Business demand	407	43.7	45,859	33.7
Organizational changes	89	9.6	14,795	10.9
Financial issues	111	11.9	24,197	17.8
Production specific	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Disaster/safety	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Seasonal	203	21.8	36,410	26.7
Other/miscellaneous	108	11.6	11,988	8.8

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

^p = preliminary.

Seasonal factors (seasonal and vacation period) accounted for 22 percent of the extended layoff events and resulted in 36,410 separations, primarily in transit and ground passenger transportation and food manufacturing.

Job losses related to financial issues (bankruptcy, cost control, and financial difficulty) accounted for 12 percent of events and resulted in 24,197 separations. These layoffs were most common among workers in credit intermediation and related activities.

Layoffs associated with organizational changes (business ownership change and reorganization or restructuring) amounted to 10 percent of events and 14,795 separations, largely in credit intermediation and related activities and in transportation equipment manufacturing. About 70 percent of the separations in the organizational change category were due to company reorganization or restructuring.

Over-the-year decreases in separations were reported in 5 of the 7 categories of economic reasons for layoffs, with the largest declines in organizational change (-21,212) and in business demand (-13,764). Separations due to financial issues (+12,772) and seasonal factors (+8,719) increased over the year.

Movement of Work

Between July and September of 2007, 61 extended mass layoff events involved the movement of work; this was 8 percent of total extended mass layoff events, excluding those for seasonal and vacation reasons. (See table C.) These movements of work were to other U.S. locations or to locations outside of the U.S., and they occurred either within the same company or to other companies. The extended mass layoff events involving movement of work were associated with the separation of 10,887 workers, 11 percent of all separations resulting from nonseasonal and nonvacation mass layoff events. A year earlier, there were 58 layoff events and 12,840 separations associated with the movement of work. (See table 10.)

Among the 61 extended mass layoff events with reported relocation of work, 70 percent were permanent closures of worksites, which affected 8,244 workers. In comparison, 16 percent of the total extended mass layoff events reported for the third quarter of 2007 involved the permanent closure of worksites.

Table C. Extended mass layoff events and separations, selected measures, third quarter 2007^p

Action	Layoff events	Separations
Total, private nonfarm	931	136,234
Total, excluding seasonal and vacation events ¹	728	99,824
Total events with movement of work ²	61	10,887
Movement of work actions	79	(³)
With separations reported ..	59	7,019
With separations unknown	20	(³)

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

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

³ Data are not available.

^p = preliminary.

Of the layoffs involving the movement of work, 70 percent of the events and 69 percent of the laid-off workers were from manufacturing industries during the third quarter. (See table 7.) Among all private nonfarm extended layoffs, manufacturing accounted for 27 percent of the events and 28 percent of the separations.

While 10 percent of the extended mass layoff events in the total private nonfarm economy were because of organizational change, such changes accounted for 36 percent of layoff events associated with work relocation and resulted in 3,595 separations during the third quarter. (See table 8.) Most of these separations were due to reorganization or restructuring of the company.

Among the regions, the South accounted for the largest proportion of workers affected by extended mass layoffs associated with the movement of work (46 percent), followed by the Midwest (24 percent), the West (17 percent), and the Northeast (13 percent). (See table 9.)

Some extended mass layoff events involve more than one relocation of work action. For example, an extended mass layoff event at an employer may involve job loss due to movement of work to both another domestic location of the company and a location out of the country. This would be counted as two movement of work actions. The 61 extended layoff events with movement of work for the third quarter of 2007 involved 79 identifiable relocations of work. (See table C.) An identifiable relocation of work occurs when the employer provides sufficient information on the new location of work and/or the number of workers affected by the movement. Of the 79 relocations, employers were able to provide information on the specific number of separations associated with the movement of work component of the layoff in 59 actions involving 7,019 workers. Thus, a range of 7,019 (separations in movement of work actions where the employer was

Table D. Movement of work actions by type of separation where the number of separations is known by employers, third quarter 2007 ^P

Activities	Actions ¹	Separations
With separations reported	59	7,019
By location		
Out-of-country relocations ...	20	3,047
Within company	10	1,364
Different company	10	1,683
Domestic relocations	38	3,793
Within company	34	3,396
Different company	4	397
Unable to assign place of relocation	1	179
By company		
Within company	45	4,939
Domestic	34	3,396
Out of country	10	1,364
Unable to assign	1	179
Different company	14	2,080
Domestic	4	397
Out of country	10	1,683

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

^P = preliminary.

able to provide specific detail) to 10,887 (total separations in all layoff events that included movement of work) is established for separations due to the movement of work during the third quarter. (See table 10.)

In the 59 actions where employers were able to provide more complete separations information, 76 percent of relocations (45 out of 59) occurred within the same company. (See table D.) In 64 percent of these movement-of-work relocations (38 out of 59), the work activities were reassigned to places elsewhere in the U.S. Thirty-four percent of the relocations involved out-of-country moves (20 out of 59). The separation of 3,047 workers was associated with out-of-country relocations, 3 percent of all nonseasonal and nonvacation

Table E. Summary of employer expectations of a recall from extended layoff, third quarter 2006-third quarter 2007

Nature of the recall	Percentage of events				
	III 2006	IV 2006	I 2007	II 2007 ^r	III 2007 ^p
Anticipate a recall	42.4	56.7	40.1	57.1	38.6
Timeframe					
Within 6 months	88.3	89.8	83.6	87.5	85.8
Within 3 months	68.8	38.9	51.3	59.7	64.6
Size					
At least half	90.6	93.5	87.2	93.3	87.7
All workers	45.7	53.7	38.6	57.2	46.8

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

extended mass layoff separations. Domestic relocation of work—both within the company and to other companies—affected 3,793 workers. (See table 11.)

Recall Expectations

Thirty-nine percent of employers reporting an extended layoff in the third quarter of 2007 indicated they anticipated some type of recall, the lowest since the third quarter of 2003. (See table E.) Of those employers expecting to recall workers, 47 percent anticipated recalling all of the separated employees, 88 percent anticipated extending the offer to at least half of all laid-off employees, and 86 percent expected a recall within 6 months.

Excluding layoff events due to seasonal work and vacation period (in which 92 percent of the employers expected a recall), employers anticipated recalling laid-off workers in 24 percent of the events. A year earlier, 31 percent of employers expected a recall in nonseasonal and nonvacation events. In layoff events due to organizational changes, employers anticipated a recall in only 6 percent of events.

Size of Extended Layoff

The average size of a layoff (as measured by separations per layoff event) in the third quarter 2007 was 146 compared to 173 per layoff in 2006. (See table A.) The average differed widely by industry, ranging from a low of 66 in electrical equipment and appliance manufacturing to a high of 1,007 in amusements, gambling, and recreation.

Layoff events during the third quarter 2007 continued to be concentrated at the lower end of the extended layoff-size spectrum, with 73 percent of the events involving fewer than 150 workers, up from 68 percent a year ago. Forty-two percent of all separations in the third quarter 2007 were in layoffs involving less than 150 workers compared to 35 percent in 2006. Separations involving 500 or more workers, while

Table F. Distribution of extended layoff events by size of layoff, third quarter 2007^p

Size	Layoff events		Separations	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	931	100.0	136,234	100.0
50-99.....	471	50.6	32,113	23.6
100-149.....	211	22.7	24,701	18.1
150-199.....	85	9.1	14,359	10.5
200-299.....	79	8.5	18,378	13.5
300-499.....	50	5.4	17,808	13.1
500-999.....	30	3.2	20,225	14.8
1,000 or more....	5	.5	8,650	6.3

^p = preliminary.

comprising 4 percent of the events, accounted for 21 percent of all separations in July-September 2007, down from 27 percent in July-September 2006. (See table F.)

Initial Claimant Characteristics

A total of 115,742 initial claimants for unemployment insurance were associated with extended mass layoffs in the third quarter of 2007. Of these claimants, 16 percent were black, 18 percent were Hispanic, 44 percent were women, 36 percent were 30 to 44 years of age, and 19 percent were 55 years of age or older. (See table 3.) Among persons in the civilian labor force for the same period, 11 percent were black, 14 percent were Hispanic, 46 percent were women, 33 percent were age 30 to 44, and 17 percent were 55 years of age or older.

Geographic Distribution

In the third quarter, the number of separations due to extended mass layoff events was highest in the West (42,575), followed by the Northeast (39,406), the Midwest (30,785), and the South (23,468). (See table 4.) Extended mass layoffs in the West were largely in credit intermediation and related activities and in specialty trade contractors.

The South region reported the largest over-the-year decrease in separations (-27,831), mainly due to fewer layoffs in administrative and support services. The number of separations in the Midwest decreased by 7,258. The Northeast region reported the largest over-the-year increase in separations (+9,688), due in part to layoffs in transit and ground passenger transportation. Four of the 9 geographic divisions reported over-the-year decreases in laid-off workers, with the largest declines occurring in the South Atlantic (-22,243) and East North Central (-7,335) divisions. The Middle Atlantic division reported the largest increase in separations (+6,916), followed by the New England division (+2,772).

Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, the largest number of worker separations occurred in California (34,078), followed by New York (18,308), Illinois (13,333), Massachusetts (7,348), and Florida (6,990). These five states accounted for 59 percent of total layoff events and separations during the third quarter of 2007. (See table 5.) After excluding the substantial impact of seasonal reasons, California still

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

Metropolitan area	Events		Separations	
	III 2006 ^r	III 2007 ^p	III 2006 ^r	III 2007 ^p
Total, nonmetropolitan areas	115	99	15,998	13,289
Total, 369 metropolitan areas	550	489	85,654	70,930
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif.	68	77	10,211	10,738
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, N.Y.-N.J.-Pa.	69	43	10,499	9,907
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill.-Ind.-Wis.	26	27	5,214	4,662
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Mich.	15	16	1,678	3,562
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, Calif.	16	22	1,692	2,633
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, Mass.-N.H.	5	6	746	2,491
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, Calif.	14	19	1,382	1,843
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, Calif.	23	22	3,024	1,668
Providence-Fall River-Warwick, R.I.-Mass. .	(¹)	5	(¹)	1,266
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, Calif.	12	10	3,511	1,026

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

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

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

reported the highest number of job cuts (30,782), largely due to layoffs in credit intermediation and related activities and in specialty trade contractors.

Over the year, Florida reported the greatest decrease in workers laid off during the third quarter (-18,315), followed by Ohio (-6,302) and Louisiana (-3,275). The largest increases occurred in New York (+7,372), Massachusetts (+5,120), California (+2,134), and Missouri (+1,515).

Fifty-three percent of events and 52 percent of separations (70,930) occurred in metropolitan areas in the third quarter of 2007, compared with 59 percent of events and 53 percent of separations (85,654) during the third quarter of 2006. Among the 369 metropolitan areas, Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif., reported the highest number of separations (10,738) in the third quarter of 2007. Next were New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, N.Y.-N.J.-Pa., with 9,907 separations, and Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill.-Ind.-Wis., with 4,662 separations. (See table G.) Employers located in nonmetropolitan areas separated 13,289 workers in mass layoffs, down from 15,998 workers in the third quarter of 2006.

Note

The quarterly series on extended mass layoffs cover layoffs of at least 31-days duration that involve 50 or more individuals from a single employer filing initial claims for unemployment insurance during a consecutive 5-week period. Approximately 30 days after a mass layoff is triggered, the employer is contacted for additional information. Data for the third quarter are preliminary and subject to revision. This release also

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

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

The report on Mass Layoffs in October 2007 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, November 21.

Technical Note

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

Definitions

Employer. Employers in the MLS program include those covered by state unemployment insurance laws. Information on employers is obtained from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program, which is administered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

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

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

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

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

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

Movement of work concepts and questions

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

to another company under formal arrangements at another worksite. The type of work activities subject to movement can include accounting, customer service, cleaning, warehousing, etc.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reliability of the data

The identification of employers 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 employers and layoff events are not subject to sampling error, and all such employers are asked the interview questions, the employer responses are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error can occur for many reasons, including the inability to obtain information for all respondents, inability or unwillingness of respondents to provide correct information, and errors made in the collection or processing of the data. For the third quarter of 2007, outright

refusal to participate in the employer interview accounted for 3.8 percent of all private nonfarm events. Although included in the total number of instances involving the movement of work, for the third quarter, employers in 20 relocations were unable to provide the number of separations specifically associated with the movement of work, 7 of which involved out-of-country moves.

Other information

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

Table 1. Industry distribution: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, selected quarters, 2006 and 2007

Industry	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	III 2006 ^r	II 2007 ^r	III 2007 ^p	III 2006 ^r	II 2007 ^r	III 2007 ^p	III 2006 ^r	II 2007 ^r	III 2007 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	929	1,421	931	160,254	278,694	136,234	161,764	258,256	115,742
Mining	4	(²)	(²)	1,296	(²)	(²)	607	(²)	(²)
Utilities	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-
Construction	155	191	176	16,118	20,669	15,488	23,051	26,175	17,121
Manufacturing	302	286	249	56,928	48,649	38,394	60,014	55,395	34,741
Food	42	56	26	7,261	10,419	5,365	7,265	10,159	2,509
Beverage and tobacco products	3	(²)	(²)	720	(²)	(²)	453	(²)	(²)
Textile mills	16	10	9	2,571	1,462	2,729	3,518	1,327	3,016
Textile product mills	6	(²)	3	613	(²)	702	804	(²)	630
Apparel	17	9	15	2,791	1,431	1,646	2,065	1,490	1,542
Leather and allied products	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-
Wood products	21	10	16	2,896	988	1,873	3,048	926	1,838
Paper	9	11	3	1,070	1,063	234	1,001	1,036	221
Printing and related support activities	6	8	(²)	1,057	1,197	(²)	782	1,004	(²)
Petroleum and coal products	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-
Chemicals	7	10	5	1,160	1,314	361	790	1,105	370
Plastics and rubber products	16	11	10	2,178	1,344	1,044	2,796	1,195	1,361
Nonmetallic mineral products	6	5	8	919	431	919	979	510	838
Primary metals	9	9	9	1,454	1,150	1,486	1,408	1,552	1,617
Fabricated metal products	12	16	21	1,309	2,246	3,093	1,829	2,524	3,071
Machinery	17	20	17	3,002	2,934	3,183	3,073	5,000	2,918
Computer and electronic products	21	21	26	4,504	2,512	4,481	3,299	2,730	3,195
Electrical equipment and appliances	9	5	5	1,762	698	328	1,487	889	408
Transportation equipment	62	54	50	17,955	15,225	8,208	21,417	20,338	9,028
Furniture and related products	14	19	14	2,435	2,551	1,411	2,574	2,129	1,049
Miscellaneous manufacturing	6	7	7	1,076	960	791	954	735	714
Wholesale trade	23	24	19	4,157	3,904	2,313	2,939	3,183	1,383
Retail trade	52	64	50	12,992	20,215	8,652	12,530	16,785	7,343
Transportation and warehousing	72	172	79	11,098	40,224	13,636	9,639	43,885	12,601
Information	29	29	14	6,224	3,271	1,327	3,937	3,699	1,562
Finance and insurance	33	79	115	6,932	13,760	20,600	7,615	13,821	15,445
Real estate and rental and leasing	(²)	4	7	(²)	380	976	(²)	361	1,057
Professional and technical services	37	55	28	5,712	26,456	3,539	6,492	14,855	3,303
Management of companies and enterprises	3	5	7	378	478	618	467	410	607
Administrative and waste services	107	77	55	20,057	12,463	7,070	19,716	12,340	6,316
Educational services	5	14	9	453	1,691	1,319	522	1,465	1,704
Health care and social assistance	40	170	46	5,164	23,511	6,083	3,883	20,233	4,387
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	21	45	20	4,505	18,804	5,612	2,466	4,835	1,820
Accommodation and food services	33	143	38	6,735	36,075	7,131	6,372	32,720	4,159
Other services, except public administration	8	59	13	974	7,484	2,560	985	7,504	1,508
Unclassified	-	-	2	-	-	239	-	-	160

¹ For the third quarter of 2007, data on layoffs were reported by employers in all states and the District of Columbia.

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

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 2. Reason for layoff: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, selected quarters, 2006 and 2007

Reason for layoff	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	III 2006 ^r	II 2007 ^r	III 2007 ^p	III 2006 ^r	II 2007 ^r	III 2007 ^p	III 2006 ^r	II 2007 ^r	III 2007 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	929	1,421	931	160,254	278,694	136,234	161,764	258,256	115,742
Business demand	446	417	407	59,623	52,099	45,859	74,043	63,421	49,069
Contract cancellation	19	18	14	3,614	2,778	1,874	2,917	2,363	1,509
Contract completion	255	217	192	34,151	27,921	18,935	42,117	32,739	19,698
Domestic competition	–	4	3	–	561	254	–	519	177
Excess inventory/saturated market	–	6	5	–	892	1,251	–	1,072	1,132
Import competition	17	18	16	3,546	2,704	3,067	3,988	2,712	2,999
Slack work/insufficient demand/non-seasonal business slowdown	155	154	177	18,312	17,243	20,478	25,021	24,016	23,554
Organizational changes	135	79	89	36,007	15,469	14,795	34,075	17,100	11,899
Business-ownership change	29	16	23	9,329	3,550	4,414	5,947	1,768	2,733
Reorganization or restructuring of company	106	63	66	26,678	11,919	10,381	28,128	15,332	9,166
Financial issues	57	110	111	11,425	26,754	24,197	6,628	21,464	16,329
Bankruptcy	15	17	19	5,304	3,035	3,673	1,723	2,019	2,407
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	–	44	30	–	8,387	5,002	–	7,634	4,426
Financial difficulty	42	49	62	6,121	15,332	15,522	4,905	11,811	9,496
Production specific	21	20	(²)	5,911	5,887	(²)	5,086	8,249	(²)
Automation/technological advances	(²)	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	1,248	(²)	(²)	959
Energy related	–	(²)	–	–	(²)	–	–	(²)	–
Governmental regulations/intervention	–	4	(²)	–	684	(²)	–	335	(²)
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	4	4	(²)	1,230	1,395	(²)	827	1,657	(²)
Material or supply shortage	3	(²)	–	204	(²)	–	770	(²)	–
Model changeover	4	4	–	2,568	2,286	–	2,040	4,582	–
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	(²)	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	865	(²)	(²)	559
Product line discontinued	7	(²)	–	1,494	(²)	–	1,089	(²)	–
Disaster/safety	4	3	(²)	671	306	(²)	322	248	(²)
Hazardous work environment	(²)	–	(²)	(²)	–	(²)	(²)	–	(²)
Natural disaster (not weather related)	(²)	–	(²)	(²)	–	(²)	(²)	–	(²)
Non-natural disaster	–	3	–	–	306	–	–	248	–
Extreme weather-related event	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Seasonal	177	649	203	27,691	154,838	36,410	26,225	124,547	24,237
Seasonal	166	349	112	26,693	98,770	20,780	25,268	66,355	10,938
Vacation period–school related or otherwise	11	300	91	998	56,068	15,630	957	58,192	13,299
Other/miscellaneous	89	143	108	18,926	23,341	11,988	15,385	23,227	12,263
Other	32	11	8	8,291	1,776	1,237	4,646	1,809	1,609
Data not provided: refusal	47	53	36	9,371	10,875	3,887	9,366	10,830	3,875
Data not provided: does not know	10	79	64	1,264	10,690	6,864	1,373	10,588	6,779

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 3. State and selected claimant characteristics: Extended mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, second and third quarters, 2007

State	Layoff events		Total initial claimants		Percent of total							
	II 2007 ^r	III 2007 ^p	II 2007 ^r	III 2007 ^p	Black		Hispanic origin		Women		Persons age 55 and over	
					II 2007 ^r	III 2007 ^p	II 2007 ^r	III 2007 ^p	II 2007 ^r	III 2007 ^p	II 2007 ^r	III 2007 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,421	931	258,256	115,742	18.4	16.2	14.5	17.9	54.2	44.2	23.1	18.9
Alabama	14	8	2,919	1,168	55.6	71.4	2.8	4.8	61.6	47.6	22.7	17.6
Alaska	7	(²)	1,328	(²)	4.4	1.8	16.9	31.5	45.2	23.0	27.4	23.9
Arizona	19	4	2,675	545	3.7	12.5	56.9	30.8	66.4	43.3	18.4	18.7
Arkansas	14	(²)	1,833	(²)	29.5	7.0	2.1	4.4	54.1	23.7	15.9	1.8
California	340	294	52,778	32,206	10.4	9.0	36.5	35.2	43.5	39.2	16.2	13.3
Colorado	13	(²)	1,451	(²)	2.9	2.9	24.4	12.8	57.5	59.3	22.9	24.4
Connecticut	17	(²)	3,404	(²)	11.3	13.6	9.7	8.0	67.9	60.0	27.8	16.8
Delaware	3	-	270	-	54.8	-	11.5	-	87.0	-	17.4	-
District of Columbia	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	84.4	98.6	7.8	1.4	60.4	84.4	24.0	5.0
Florida	70	50	10,566	4,508	21.6	16.7	30.4	28.7	55.2	46.9	27.4	18.7
Georgia	13	21	1,895	2,962	43.7	46.7	.2	4.5	56.4	58.9	15.6	20.1
Hawaii	7	(²)	1,076	(²)	5.4	.9	13.9	8.9	49.6	35.7	18.9	30.5
Idaho	5	(²)	462	(²)	.2	-	8.7	65.1	74.2	66.3	39.8	38.6
Illinois	89	70	20,615	8,899	26.2	23.0	8.5	11.2	60.8	43.9	20.9	17.0
Indiana	24	14	3,714	2,968	20.2	10.0	3.0	3.4	64.0	42.3	23.8	22.1
Iowa	4	4	509	453	7.3	3.1	1.4	3.3	64.6	38.6	35.2	9.9
Kansas	13	3	1,241	433	22.3	7.2	1.8	.5	67.1	42.0	23.6	30.3
Kentucky	17	13	3,120	1,292	6.8	7.8	.4	.1	30.8	26.5	18.9	21.8
Louisiana	19	(²)	2,152	(²)	76.0	77.4	1.1	-	86.4	82.5	21.7	13.9
Maine	9	4	825	278	.5	.7	.2	-	33.8	50.7	15.8	16.2
Maryland	29	12	3,835	1,252	49.6	32.7	.1	.9	53.2	57.5	21.5	16.0
Massachusetts	13	22	1,666	4,040	13.9	13.9	3.5	2.0	54.9	47.5	27.0	24.3
Michigan	51	29	15,842	4,480	22.5	22.0	2.8	2.8	54.4	47.2	18.8	12.3
Minnesota	28	8	3,600	873	8.8	.7	8.1	2.7	34.6	25.9	19.3	19.9
Mississippi	11	5	995	561	57.8	78.6	1.1	1.4	59.6	75.2	18.1	12.7
Missouri	42	18	11,689	1,625	22.2	22.3	.2	.4	53.0	57.2	22.1	20.2
Montana	9	-	713	-	.1	-	3.5	-	61.3	-	30.3	-
Nebraska	3	(²)	421	(²)	18.5	2.1	3.8	1.4	52.0	41.8	38.7	21.3
Nevada	6	(²)	731	(²)	30.9	15.5	21.3	25.8	75.8	54.3	20.5	32.8
New Hampshire	6	(²)	779	(²)	.6	-	1.0	1.9	74.6	38.9	27.7	59.3
New Jersey	69	23	16,256	2,742	19.2	24.4	8.2	9.6	74.0	50.2	36.3	23.3
New Mexico	6	6	705	877	3.1	4.1	36.5	39.9	21.6	34.4	20.7	18.0
New York	77	110	18,145	17,288	15.9	19.9	9.9	18.3	54.6	51.5	30.3	28.6
North Carolina	15	6	2,393	645	43.7	22.0	3.5	11.8	50.5	62.2	21.5	23.7
North Dakota	(²)	-	(²)	-	-	-	.8	-	9.3	-	20.2	-
Ohio	78	28	12,613	3,089	20.8	15.5	3.0	2.1	53.2	35.7	20.0	17.2
Oklahoma	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	3.1	13.3	6.2	9.9	49.2	63.5	24.6	22.1
Oregon	22	10	5,856	1,232	2.9	1.1	13.0	25.4	52.3	46.0	23.9	17.2
Pennsylvania	84	71	22,107	9,728	9.7	6.7	2.6	4.0	51.3	35.8	32.4	22.0
Rhode Island	9	4	1,830	411	4.3	3.2	16.8	27.3	84.9	80.5	32.5	20.0
South Carolina	9	6	1,102	905	67.2	65.4	.3	.6	63.7	69.3	1.8	8.5
South Dakota	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	2.4	-	.6	1.6	70.4	67.2	36.7	39.3
Tennessee	21	8	3,120	682	36.1	20.2	-	-	57.9	61.7	27.0	19.6
Texas	36	24	6,186	3,308	18.4	22.7	46.2	29.8	59.9	48.0	16.4	13.1
Utah	6	4	674	436	1.2	1.1	7.0	16.5	53.9	12.4	14.5	2.3
Vermont	9	(²)	1,487	(²)	.8	-	.5	-	47.2	35.0	24.3	21.0
Virginia	24	10	4,018	862	46.3	19.7	2.7	2.4	56.9	44.8	22.7	23.1
Washington	21	7	3,145	701	8.1	1.0	11.0	13.3	38.3	25.2	16.5	16.0
West Virginia	5	(²)	655	(²)	.3	-	-	-	26.9	17.6	11.3	16.0
Wisconsin	28	11	4,234	1,784	16.0	1.3	5.2	5.2	66.7	29.4	32.9	22.0
Wyoming	(²)	-	(²)	-	-	-	-	-	21.1	-	9.9	-
Puerto Rico	16	9	4,316	1,477	.2	.1	98.0	96.8	55.7	58.8	8.5	12.8

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

³ Data are not available.

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 4. Census region and division: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, selected quarters, 2006 and 2007

Census region and division	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	III 2006 ^r	II 2007 ^r	III 2007 ^p	III 2006 ^r	II 2007 ^r	III 2007 ^p	III 2006 ^r	II 2007 ^r	III 2007 ^p
United States ¹	929	1,421	931	160,254	278,694	136,234	161,764	258,256	115,742
Northeast	211	293	238	29,718	59,017	39,406	33,597	66,499	34,820
New England	26	63	34	5,846	13,777	8,618	3,666	9,991	5,062
Middle Atlantic	185	230	204	23,872	45,240	30,788	29,931	56,508	29,758
South	259	303	171	51,299	48,541	23,468	44,755	45,316	18,843
South Atlantic	184	170	108	36,137	27,927	13,894	31,910	24,926	11,400
East South Central	40	63	34	7,141	10,280	5,372	5,671	10,154	3,703
West South Central	35	70	29	8,021	10,334	4,202	7,174	10,236	3,740
Midwest	196	363	188	38,043	75,305	30,785	40,101	74,776	24,806
East North Central	165	270	152	33,240	58,772	25,905	33,535	57,018	21,220
West North Central	31	93	36	4,803	16,533	4,880	6,566	17,758	3,586
West	263	462	334	41,194	95,831	42,575	43,311	71,665	37,273
Mountain	18	65	19	2,578	22,257	3,799	2,110	7,482	2,699
Pacific	245	397	315	38,616	73,574	38,776	41,201	64,183	34,574

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

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

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

Table 5. State distribution: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, selected quarters, 2006 and 2007

State	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	III 2006 ^r	II 2007 ^r	III 2007 ^p	III 2006 ^r	II 2007 ^r	III 2007 ^p	III 2006 ^r	II 2007 ^r	III 2007 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	929	1,421	931	160,254	278,694	136,234	161,764	258,256	115,742
Alabama	14	14	8	2,652	2,739	1,714	2,188	2,919	1,168
Alaska	4	7	(²)	2,114	3,953	(²)	731	1,328	(²)
Arizona	4	19	4	855	5,141	1,076	445	2,675	545
Arkansas	5	14	(²)	662	2,191	(²)	1,206	1,833	(²)
California	214	340	294	31,944	59,378	34,078	35,828	52,778	32,206
Colorado	3	13	(²)	451	13,630	(²)	413	1,451	(²)
Connecticut	9	17	(²)	3,195	5,489	(²)	1,374	3,404	(²)
Delaware	(²)	3	-	(²)	252	-	(²)	270	-
District of Columbia	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)
Florida	106	70	50	25,305	12,996	6,990	17,524	10,566	4,508
Georgia	16	13	21	2,423	1,718	2,285	3,905	1,895	2,962
Hawaii	3	7	(²)	541	1,396	(²)	541	1,076	(²)
Idaho	4	5	(²)	395	543	(²)	375	462	(²)
Illinois	60	89	70	12,752	22,131	13,333	11,304	20,615	8,899
Indiana	13	24	14	2,158	3,006	2,211	2,158	3,714	2,968
Iowa	(²)	4	4	(²)	358	491	(²)	509	453
Kansas	4	13	3	571	1,938	333	521	1,241	433
Kentucky	13	17	13	1,107	2,873	1,975	1,581	3,120	1,292
Louisiana	11	19	(²)	3,488	2,493	(²)	2,594	2,152	(²)
Maine	(²)	9	4	(²)	1,767	341	(²)	825	278
Maryland	14	29	12	1,683	3,153	1,270	1,613	3,835	1,252
Massachusetts	12	13	22	2,228	2,426	7,348	1,870	1,666	4,040
Michigan	41	51	29	6,718	17,445	5,163	7,824	15,842	4,480
Minnesota	13	28	8	1,571	3,714	1,163	1,559	3,600	873
Mississippi	(²)	11	5	(²)	1,207	796	(²)	995	561
Missouri	10	42	18	1,143	9,564	2,658	3,462	11,689	1,625
Montana	(²)	9	-	(²)	675	-	(²)	713	-
Nebraska	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	550	(²)	(²)	421	(²)
Nevada	(²)	6	(²)	(²)	768	(²)	(²)	731	(²)
New Hampshire	(²)	6	(²)	(²)	779	(²)	(²)	779	(²)
New Jersey	26	69	23	5,132	21,452	5,927	3,517	16,256	2,742
New Mexico	4	6	6	323	705	881	323	705	877
New York	93	77	110	10,936	11,049	18,308	14,563	18,145	17,288
North Carolina	14	15	6	1,812	3,279	761	2,959	2,393	645
North Dakota	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-
Ohio	37	78	28	10,174	12,050	3,872	9,736	12,613	3,089
Oklahoma	4	(²)	(²)	723	(²)	(²)	725	(²)	(²)
Oregon	11	22	10	2,035	5,798	1,516	1,921	5,856	1,232
Pennsylvania	66	84	71	7,804	12,739	6,553	11,851	22,107	9,728
Rhode Island	(²)	9	4	(²)	1,829	443	(²)	1,830	411
South Carolina	16	9	6	2,231	986	1,265	2,344	1,102	905
South Dakota	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)
Tennessee	12	21	8	3,004	3,461	887	1,675	3,120	682
Texas	15	36	24	3,148	5,490	3,646	2,649	6,186	3,308
Utah	-	6	4	-	724	540	-	674	436
Vermont	(²)	9	(²)	(²)	1,487	(²)	(²)	1,487	(²)
Virginia	12	24	10	1,848	4,038	952	1,654	4,018	862
Washington	13	21	7	1,982	3,049	420	2,180	3,145	701
West Virginia	5	5	(²)	763	1,313	(²)	409	655	(²)
Wisconsin	14	28	11	1,438	4,140	1,326	2,513	4,234	1,784
Wyoming	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-
Puerto Rico	16	16	9	2,368	2,035	635	5,377	4,316	1,477

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

^p = preliminary.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

^r = revised.

Table 6. Information technology-producing industries: Extended mass layoff events and separations, private nonfarm sector, 2000-2007

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
2000										
First quarter	1,081	202,500	22	5,195	8	1,931	9	1,402	4	771
Second quarter	1,055	205,861	18	8,862	11	1,580	7	805	7	977
Third quarter	817	174,628	10	1,678	9	1,132	4	1,465	6	1,280
Fourth quarter	1,638	332,973	16	3,070	20	3,297	5	946	7	1,020
Total	4,591	915,962	66	18,805	48	7,940	25	4,618	24	4,048
2001										
First quarter	1,546	304,171	91	20,991	34	5,710	22	4,441	24	5,312
Second quarter	1,828	430,499	161	38,986	75	10,219	36	12,109	28	6,386
Third quarter	1,629	330,391	142	24,813	45	5,724	39	8,200	36	7,134
Fourth quarter	2,372	459,771	109	17,797	51	7,767	43	10,124	48	11,252
Total	7,375	1,524,832	503	102,587	205	29,420	140	34,874	136	30,084
2002										
First quarter	1,611	299,266	84	18,574	35	3,824	32	8,192	42	6,664
Second quarter	1,624	344,606	69	11,764	39	4,326	27	4,870	53	8,538
Third quarter	1,186	255,152	76	15,017	36	4,359	34	6,529	42	7,945
Fourth quarter	1,916	373,307	74	14,298	27	6,180	19	3,645	39	8,987
Total	6,337	1,272,331	303	59,653	137	18,689	112	23,236	176	32,134
2003										
First quarter	1,502	286,947	71	11,900	28	5,214	23	4,402	41	6,591
Second quarter	1,799	368,273	54	9,221	20	2,856	21	3,098	29	5,891
Third quarter	1,190	236,333	46	6,488	24	4,189	9	1,289	15	2,604
Fourth quarter	1,690	325,333	25	5,080	8	1,167	9	1,619	28	6,635
Total	6,181	1,216,886	196	32,689	80	13,426	62	10,408	113	21,721
2004										
First quarter	1,339	276,503	27	3,222	13	2,786	8	894	23	4,197
Second quarter	1,358	278,831	18	2,959	15	2,775	-	-	22	5,295
Third quarter	886	164,608	13	2,288	14	1,467	4	430	13	4,317
Fourth quarter	1,427	273,967	18	3,055	10	1,547	4	563	23	3,457
Total	5,010	993,909	76	11,524	52	8,575	16	1,887	81	17,266
2005										
First quarter	1,142	186,506	13	1,526	9	2,355	4	439	17	3,569
Second quarter	1,203	246,099	20	2,973	13	1,558	4	842	11	1,904
Third quarter	1,136	201,878	23	3,307	7	1,034	(⁶)	(⁶)	11	1,127
Fourth quarter	1,400	250,178	19	4,122	3	720	(⁶)	(⁶)	8	1,125
Total	4,881	884,661	75	11,928	32	5,667	13	3,000	47	7,725
2006										
First quarter	963	183,089	12	1,159	6	744	(⁶)	(⁶)	7	833
Second quarter	1,353	295,964	10	3,294	7	1,564	8	988	7	1,252
Third quarter	929	160,254	14	3,544	6	487	(⁶)	(⁶)	11	1,831
Fourth quarter	1,640	296,662	12	4,039	4	708	5	1,482	9	1,017
Total	4,885	935,969	48	12,036	23	3,503	19	3,753	34	4,933
2007										
First quarter	1,111	[†] 226,062	19	3,007	5	875	3	415	5	885
Second quarter [†]	1,421	278,694	22	3,667	4	413	5	433	6	592
Third quarter [†]	931	136,234	20	3,609	5	913	5	590	4	340

¹ Information technology-producing industries are defined in *Digital Economy 2003*, (U.S. Department of Commerce, Economics and Statistics Administration, 2003). In the MLS program, however, computer and software merchant wholesalers and computer and software stores are only included in the computer hardware industry. Thus, data published in previous news releases for the software and computer services industry are not comparable.

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

³ The industries included in this grouping, based on the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), are: software publishers; internet service providers;

web search portals; data processing and related services; custom computer programming services; computer systems design services; computer facilities management services; other computer related services; office equipment rental and leasing; and computer and office machine repair.

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

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

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

[†] = revised.

^P = preliminary.

Table 7. Industry distribution: Extended mass layoff events and separations associated with the movement of work, selected quarters, 2006 and 2007

Industry	Layoff events			Separations		
	III 2006	II 2007 ^r	III 2007 ^p	III 2006	II 2007 ^r	III 2007 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	58	65	61	12,840	11,352	10,887
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	36	48	43	7,311	8,820	7,475
Food	3	5	(²)	421	1,329	(²)
Beverage and tobacco products	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Textile mills	(²)	(²)	5	(²)	(²)	1,505
Textile product mills	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)
Apparel	5	3	5	1,250	440	660
Leather and allied products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wood products	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-
Paper	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-
Printing and related support activities	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Petroleum and coal products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-
Plastics and rubber products	(²)	5	5	(²)	542	595
Nonmetallic mineral products	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)
Primary metals	-	3	(²)	-	495	(²)
Fabricated metal products	(²)	4	3	(²)	1,100	462
Machinery	3	(²)	3	662	(²)	565
Computer and electronic products	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	457	(²)
Electrical equipment and appliances	4	(²)	(²)	805	(²)	(²)
Transportation equipment	6	7	5	1,365	1,830	891
Furniture and related products	3	3	(²)	828	612	(²)
Miscellaneous manufacturing	(²)	4	3	(²)	576	188
Wholesale trade	7	(²)	5	2,069	(²)	678
Retail trade	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Transportation and warehousing	3	(²)	(²)	1,616	(²)	(²)
Information	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-
Finance and insurance	(²)	4	7	(²)	590	1,612
Real estate and rental and leasing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and technical services	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)
Management of companies and enterprises	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-
Administrative and waste services	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-
Educational services	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health care and social assistance	-	3	-	-	258	-
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-
Accommodation and food services	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other services, except public administration	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 8. Reason for layoff: Extended mass layoff events and separations associated with the movement of work, selected quarters, 2006 and 2007

Reason for layoff	Layoff events			Separations		
	III 2006	II 2007 ^r	III 2007 ^p	III 2006	II 2007 ^r	III 2007 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	58	65	61	12,840	11,352	10,887
Business demand	10	(²)	17	2,094	(²)	3,097
Contract cancellation	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	—	(²)
Contract completion	—	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)
Domestic competition	—	(²)	—	—	(²)	—
Excess inventory/saturated market	—	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)
Import competition	6	7	10	1,095	1,236	2,063
business slowdown	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	1,005	(²)
Organizational changes	33	29	22	8,094	4,258	3,595
Business-ownership change	3	(²)	4	607	(²)	903
Reorganization or restructuring of company	30	(²)	18	7,487	(²)	2,692
Financial issues	6	20	17	1,268	4,141	3,623
Bankruptcy	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	—
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	—	15	(²)	—	3,275	(²)
Financial difficulty	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Production specific	4	—	(²)	958	—	(²)
Automation/technological advances	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	—	(²)
Energy related	—	—	—	—	—	—
Governmental regulations/intervention	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	—	—	—	—	—	—
Material or supply shortage	—	—	—	—	—	—
Model changeover	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	—	—	—	—	—	—
Product line discontinued	(²)	—	—	(²)	—	—
Disaster/safety	—	(²)	—	—	(²)	—
Hazardous work environment	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural disaster (not weather related)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-natural disaster	—	(²)	—	—	(²)	—
Extreme weather-related event	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other/miscellaneous	5	(²)	(²)	426	(²)	(²)
Other	5	(²)	(²)	426	(²)	(²)
Data not provided: refusal	—	—	—	—	—	—
Data not provided: does not know	—	—	(²)	—	—	(²)

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 9. Census region and division: Extended mass layoff events and separations associated with the movement of work, selected quarters, 2006 and 2007

Census region and division	Layoff events			Separations		
	III 2006	II 2007 ^r	III 2007 ^p	III 2006	II 2007 ^r	III 2007 ^p
United States ¹	58	65	61	12,840	11,352	10,887
Northeast	14	13	9	2,580	1,808	1,400
New England	4	(²)	3	1,156	(²)	514
Middle Atlantic	10	(²)	6	1,424	(²)	886
South	24	25	29	5,123	4,482	5,058
South Atlantic	16	10	14	3,017	1,909	2,115
East South Central	(²)	8	(²)	(²)	949	(²)
West South Central	(²)	7	(²)	(²)	1,624	(²)
Midwest	13	17	14	3,260	2,716	2,566
East North Central	9	12	8	2,593	1,810	1,355
West North Central	4	5	6	667	906	1,211
West	7	10	9	1,877	2,346	1,863
Mountain	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Pacific	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

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

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

Table 10. Extended mass layoff events and separations, selected measures, selected quarters, 2006 and 2007

Action	Layoff events			Separations		
	III 2006	II 2007 ^r	III 2007 ^p	III 2006	II 2007 ^r	III 2007 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	929	1,421	931	160,254	278,694	136,234
Total, excluding seasonal and vacation events ²	752	772	728	132,563	123,856	99,824
Total, movement of work ³	58	65	61	12,840	11,352	10,887
Movement of work actions	72	89	79	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
With separations reported	49	66	59	6,820	7,401	7,019
With separations unknown	23	23	20	(⁴)	(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.

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

Table 11. Movement of work actions by type of separation where number of separations is known by employers, selected quarters, 2006 and 2007

Activities	Actions ¹			Separations		
	III 2006	II 2007 ^r	III 2007 ^p	III 2006	II 2007 ^r	III 2007 ^p
With separations reported ²	49	66	59	6,820	7,401	7,019
By location						
Out-of-country relocations	12	23	20	2,071	3,537	3,047
Within company	9	22	10	1,030	3,387	1,364
Different company	3	1	10	1,041	150	1,683
Domestic relocations	37	43	38	4,749	3,864	3,793
Within company	31	34	34	4,020	3,254	3,396
Different company	6	9	4	729	610	397
Unable to assign place of relocation	–	–	1	–	–	179
By company						
Within company	40	56	45	5,050	6,641	4,939
Domestic	31	34	34	4,020	3,254	3,396
Out of country	9	22	10	1,030	3,387	1,364
Unable to assign	–	–	1	–	–	179
Different company	9	10	14	1,770	760	2,080
Domestic	6	9	4	729	610	397
Out of country	3	1	10	1,041	150	1,683
Unable to assign	–	–	–	–	–	–

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

² See footnote 1, table 1.

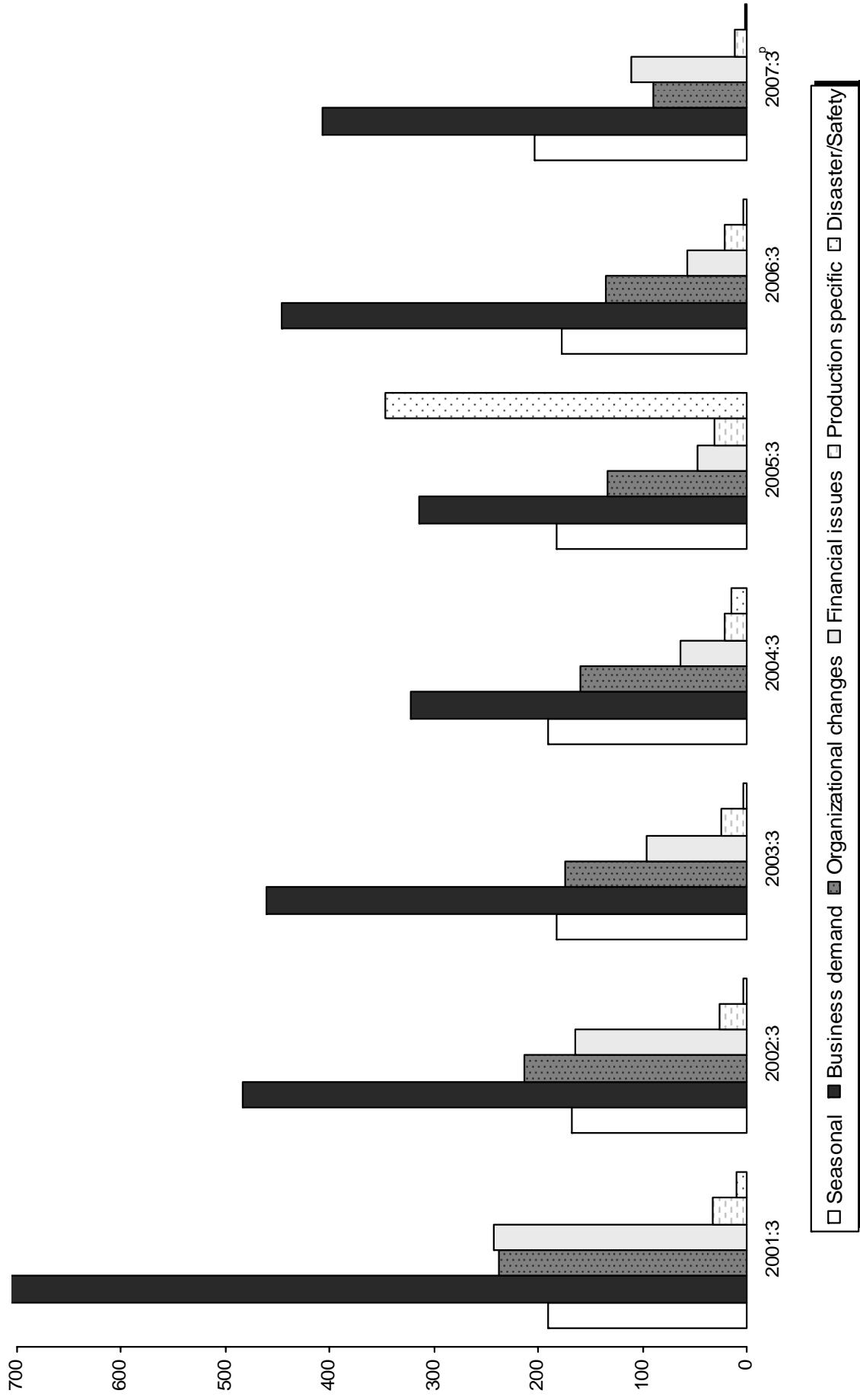
^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

Note: Dash represents zero.

Extended Mass Layoff Events by Reason Categories¹

Third quarters, 2001-07



¹ The chart excludes information on layoffs due to other/miscellaneous reasons.

P = preliminary.