

News

United States
Department
of Labor



Bureau of Labor Statistics

Washington, D.C. 2012

Technical information: (202) 691-6392
<http://www.bls.gov/mls/>

USDL 08-1146

Media contact: (202) 691-5902

For release: 10:00 A.M. (EDT)
Friday, August 15, 2008

EXTENDED MASS LAYOFFS IN THE SECOND QUARTER OF 2008

In the second quarter of 2008, employers initiated 1,534 mass layoff events that resulted in the separation of 299,886 workers from their jobs for at least 31 days, according to preliminary figures released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Both layoff events and separations reached their highest levels for the second quarter since 2003. The total number of layoff events was 113 higher in the second quarter of 2008 than the same period a year earlier, and the number of associated separations increased by 21,167. (See table A.) Second quarter 2008 layoff data are preliminary and are subject to revision. (See the Technical Note.)

Mass layoff activity in professional and technical services and in finance and insurance reached second quarter program highs in 2008. Layoffs in professional and technical services were due largely to seasonal job cuts in tax preparation services. Finance and insurance layoffs continued to be concentrated in credit intermediation and related activities, largely in the real estate credit industry.

Among the 7 categories of economic reasons for layoff, seasonal reasons accounted for the highest share of events (38 percent) and number of separations (141,562) in April-June 2008. (See table B.) These seasonal layoffs were due, in part, to the end of the school year. The largest over-the-year increases in the number of separations occurred in layoff events attributed to business demand factors (+18,868) and organizational changes (+18,356). Within these 2 categories, layoffs because of slack work more than doubled over the year to 40,300 separations, and changes in business ownership more than quadrupled to 16,852.

Permanent closure of worksites occurred in 10 percent of all extended mass layoff events and affected 33,695 workers during the second quarter of 2008. Fifty-three percent of employers reporting a layoff indicated they anticipate some type of recall, down from 57 percent a year earlier and the lowest second quarter proportion since 2003.

The national unemployment rate averaged 5.2 percent, not seasonally adjusted, in the second quarter of 2008, up from 4.4 percent a year earlier. Private nonfarm payroll employment, not seasonally adjusted, decreased by 0.1 percent (-124,000) over the year.

Table A. Selected measures of extended mass layoff activity

Period	Layoff events	Separations	Initial claimants
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	929	160,254	161,764
October-December ^r	1,640	296,662	330,954
2007			
January-March	1,110	225,600	199,250
April-June ^r	1,421	278,719	259,234
July-September ^r	1,018	160,024	173,077
October-December ^r	1,814	301,592	347,146
2008			
January-March ^r	1,340	229,870	256,697
April-June ^p	1,534	299,886	215,808

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

Industry Distribution of Extended Layoffs

Manufacturing industries accounted for 22 percent of private nonfarm extended layoff events and 19 percent of related separations in the second quarter of 2008; a year earlier, manufacturing made up 20 percent of events and 17 percent of separations. (See table 1.) Manufacturing had 334 extended layoff events in the second quarter of 2008, the highest second quarter total since 2003, and 56,212 separations. The largest numbers of separations were in transportation equipment manufacturing (16,073, mostly associated with heavy duty truck manufacturing) and food manufacturing (10,569).

Professional and technical services accounted for 5 percent of events and 12 percent of separations in the second quarter of 2008, the highest proportion of separations recorded in the program. These job cuts were due largely to seasonal layoffs in the tax preparation industry. Layoffs in transportation and warehousing accounted for 10 percent of all events and 12 percent of separations and were concentrated in school and employee bus transportation.

Table B. Distribution of extended layoff events and separations by economic reason categories, April-June 2008^P

Category	Layoff events		Separations	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,534	100.0	299,886	100.0
Business demand	528	34.4	70,967	23.7
Organizational changes	107	7.0	33,828	11.3
Financial issues	104	6.8	24,853	8.3
Production specific	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Disaster/safety	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Seasonal	582	37.9	141,562	47.2
Other/miscellaneous	195	12.7	26,211	8.7

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

^P = preliminary.

Reasons for Extended Layoffs

Among the seven categories of economic reasons for extended mass layoffs, events related to seasonal factors (seasonal and vacation period) accounted for 38 percent of the extended layoffs and 47 percent of separations during the second quarter of 2008. (See table 2.) The numbers of workers terminated because of seasonal reasons were highest in tax preparation, school and employee bus transportation, skiing facilities, food service contractors, and child daycare services.

Job losses related to business demand (contract cancellation, contract completion, domestic competition, excess inventory, import competition, and slack work) accounted for 34 percent of the extended layoff events and resulted in 70,967 separations. Separations associated with business demand reasons registered the largest over-the-year increase (+18,868), as those related to slack work/insufficient demand/nonseasonal business slowdown more than doubled.

Organizational changes (business-ownership change and reorganization or restructuring of company) accounted for 7 percent of events and resulted in 33,828 separations during the second quarter of 2008, more than double the number of separations due to organizational change for the second quarter of 2007. This increase was due largely to business-ownership changes in the real estate credit industry.

Movement of Work

In the second quarter of 2008, 60 extended mass layoffs involved the movement of work and were associated with 10,957 separated workers. (See table C.) These movements of work were to other domestic locations or to locations outside of the U.S., and they occurred either within the same company or to other companies. Movement of work layoffs accounted for 6 percent of nonseasonal layoff events in the second quarter of 2008. A year earlier, there were 65 layoff events and 11,352 separations associated with the movement of work. (See table 10.)

Table C. Extended mass layoff events and separations, selected measures, second quarter 2008^P

Action	Layoff events	Separations
Total, private nonfarm	1,534	299,886
Total, excluding seasonal and vacation events ¹	952	158,324
Total events with movement of work ²	60	10,957
Movement of work actions	84	(³)
With separations reported	62	6,516
With separations unknown	22	(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.

Among the 60 extended mass layoff events with reported relocation of work in the second quarter of 2008, 63 percent were permanent closures of worksites, which affected 6,864 workers. In comparison, 10 percent of the total extended mass layoff events reported for the quarter involved the permanent closure of worksites affecting 33,695 workers.

Of the layoffs involving the movement of work, 67 percent of the events and 60 percent of the laid-off workers were from manufacturing industries during the second quarter. (See table 7.) Among all private nonfarm extended layoffs, manufacturing accounted for 22 percent of the events and 19 percent of separations.

While only 7 percent of the extended mass layoff events in the total private nonfarm economy were because of organizational change, such reasons accounted for 53 percent of layoff events associated with work relocation and resulted in 4,798 separations during the second quarter. (See table 8.)

Among the regions, the South (30 percent) and the West (29 percent) accounted for the largest proportions of workers affected by extended mass layoffs associated with the movement of work, followed by the Midwest (26 percent) and the Northeast (14 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 60 extended layoff events with movement of work for the second quarter of 2008 involved 84 identifiable relocations of work. (See table C.) An identifiable relocation

Table D. Movement of work actions by type of separation where the number of separations is known by employers, second quarter 2008^P

Activities	Actions ¹	Separations
With separations reported	62	6,516
By location		
Out-of-country relocations	19	2,761
Within company	17	2,537
Different company	2	224
Domestic relocations	42	3,480
Within company	40	3,338
Different company	2	142
Unable to assign place of relocation	1	275
By company		
Within company	57	5,875
Domestic	40	3,338
Out of country	17	2,537
Different company	5	641
Domestic	2	142
Out of country	2	224
Unable to assign	1	275

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

^P = preliminary.

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 84 relocations, employers were able to provide information on the specific number of separations associated with the movement of work component of the layoff in 62 actions involving 6,516 workers. (See table 10.)

In the 62 actions where employers were able to provide more complete separations information, 92 percent of relocations (57 out of 62) occurred within the same company. (See table D.) Sixty-eight percent of relocations (42 out of 62) were identified as domestic reassignments, while 31 percent (19 out of 62) involved out-of-country moves. Domestic relocation of work—both within the company and to other companies—affected 3,480 workers. Out-of-country relocations were associated with the separation of 2,761 workers, 2 percent of all nonseasonal and nonvacation extended mass layoff separations. (See table 11.)

Table E. Summary of employer expectations of a recall from extended layoff, second quarter 2007-second quarter 2008

Nature of the recall	Percentage of events				
	II 2007	III 2007	IV 2007	I 2008 ^r	II 2008 ^p
Anticipate a recall	57.1	37.9	55.8	40.1	52.6
Timeframe					
Within 6 months.....	87.5	83.9	87.9	69.8	83.6
Within 3 months ..	59.7	62.7	34.2	45.4	56.9
Size					
At least half	93.3	86.0	90.5	73.2	87.7
All workers	57.2	45.6	50.5	28.5	50.8

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

Recall Expectations

Fifty-three percent of employers reporting an extended layoff in the second quarter of 2008 indicated they anticipated some type of recall, down from 57 percent a year earlier and the lowest second quarter proportion since 2003. (See table E.) Of those employers expecting to recall workers, 51 percent indicated that the offer would be extended to all displaced employees, the lowest second quarter proportion since 2003, and 88 percent of employers anticipated extending the offer to at least half of the workers. Eighty-four percent of employers expecting to recall laid-off employees intend to do so within 6 months.

Excluding layoff events due to seasonal work and vacation period (in which 97 percent of the employers expected a recall), employers anticipated recalling laid-off workers in 25 percent of the events, about the same as a year earlier (24 percent).

Size of Extended Layoffs

The average size of a layoff (as measured by separations per layoff event) in the second quarter of 2008 was 195, compared to 196 per layoff in second quarter 2007. Layoff events continued to be concentrated at the lower end of the extended layoff-size spectrum, with 47 percent of events involving between 50 and 99 workers and 67 percent of events with less than 150 workers.

Layoffs involving less than 150 workers accounted for 29 percent of all separations during the period, the same percentage recorded a year earlier. Separations involving 500 or more workers, while

Table F. Distribution of extended layoff events by size of layoff, second quarter 2008^p

Size	Layoff events		Separations	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,534	100.0	299,886	100.0
50-99	716	46.7	49,735	16.6
100-149	319	20.8	37,286	12.4
150-199	150	9.8	25,197	8.4
200-299	163	10.6	37,946	12.7
300-499	94	6.1	34,664	11.6
500-999	64	4.2	43,413	14.5
1,000 or more	28	1.8	71,645	23.9

^p = preliminary.

comprising only 6 percent of the events, accounted for 38 percent of all separations in the second quarter of 2008, up from 36 percent a year earlier. (See table F.)

Initial Claimant Characteristics

A total of 215,808 initial claimants for unemployment insurance were associated with extended mass layoffs in the second quarter of 2008. Of these claimants, 16 percent were black, 17 percent were Hispanic, 52 percent were women, 33 percent were 30 to 44 years of age, and 23 percent were 55 years of age or older. (See table 3.) Among persons in the civilian labor force for the same period, 12 percent were black, 14 percent were Hispanic, 46 percent were women, 33 percent were 30 to 44 years of age, and 18 percent were 55 years of age or older.

Geographic Distribution

Among the 4 census regions, the West recorded the highest number of separations (119,388) due to extended mass layoff events in the second quarter of 2008, followed by the Midwest (86,410). (See table 4.) Separations in the West, which reached a program high this quarter, occurred largely in amusements, gambling, and recreation and in credit intermediation and related activities. The West accounted for 40 percent of all separations, up from 34 percent in the same period last year.

Among the 9 census divisions, the highest number of separations during the second quarter of 2008 was in the Pacific (92,614). The East North Central division had the next-highest level of separations (72,140). (See table 4.)

California recorded the largest number of worker separations (77,751), followed by Illinois (26,475), Ohio (19,683), and Florida (17,216). (See table 5.) After excluding the substantial impact of seasonal reasons, California still reported the highest number of job cuts (59,685), the highest second quarter level since 2003.

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

Metropolitan area	Events		Separations	
	II 2007 ^r	II 2008 ^p	II 2007 ^r	II 2008 ^p
Total, nonmetropolitan areas	195	179	32,057	29,857
Total, 369 metropolitan areas	718	715	107,310	109,698
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill.-Ind.-Wis.	31	41	6,199	8,603
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif.	91	75	13,719	8,027
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Mich.	17	35	3,458	6,459
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, N.Y.-N.J.-Pa.	45	20	6,394	4,139
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, Calif.	19	28	1,518	3,678
Salt Lake City, Utah	4	6	541	3,245
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, Calif.	20	25	2,922	3,065
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, Pa.-N.J.-Del.-Md.	22	18	2,587	3,030
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, Fla.	12	22	2,378	3,022
Cincinnati-Middletown, Ohio-Ky.-Ind.	3	7	1,000	2,509

^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 08-01, November 20, 2007.

California accounted for 26 percent of all separations in the second quarter of 2008, up from 21 percent in 2007. Illinois accounted for 9 percent of the separations in the second quarter of 2008, about the same as last year (8 percent).

Forty-seven percent of events and 37 percent of separations (109,698) occurred in metropolitan areas in the second quarter of 2008, compared with 51 percent of events and 39 percent of separations (107,310) during the second quarter of 2007. Among the 369 metropolitan areas, Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill.-Ind.-Wis., reported the highest number of separations (8,603) in the second quarter of 2008. Next were Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif., with 8,027 separations and Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Mich., with 6,459 separations. (See table G.) Employers located in nonmetropolitan areas separated 29,857 workers in extended mass layoffs.

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 second 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 July 2008 is scheduled to be released on Friday, August 22.

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.

Revisions to preliminary data

The latest quarterly data in this news release are considered preliminary. After the initial publication of quarterly information, more data are collected as remaining employer interviews for the quarter are completed and additional initial claimant information associated with extended layoff events is received.

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 second quarter of 2008, outright refusal to participate in the employer interview accounted for 2.6 percent of all private nonfarm events. Although included in the total number of instances involving the movement of work, for the second quarter, employers in 22 relocations were unable to provide the number of separations specifically associated with the movement of work, 4 of which involved out-of-country moves.

Other information

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

Table 1. Industry distribution: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, selected quarters, 2007 and 2008

Industry	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	II 2007 ^r	I 2008 ^r	II 2008 ^p	II 2007 ^r	I 2008 ^r	II 2008 ^p	II 2007 ^r	I 2008 ^r	II 2008 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,421	1,340	1,534	278,719	229,870	299,886	259,234	256,697	215,808
Mining	(²)	5	3	(²)	474	627	(²)	428	335
Utilities	(²)	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	757	(²)	(²)	717
Construction	191	337	227	20,673	36,917	24,789	26,179	45,227	25,431
Manufacturing	286	422	334	48,619	84,411	56,212	55,393	105,759	47,168
Food	56	65	55	10,419	14,777	10,569	10,159	15,120	6,475
Beverage and tobacco products	(²)	8	(²)	(²)	1,436	(²)	(²)	2,003	(²)
Textile mills	10	12	(²)	1,462	1,758	(²)	1,327	8,042	(²)
Textile product mills ³	(²)	(²)	6	(²)	(²)	720	(²)	(²)	591
Apparel ³	9	10	9	1,431	952	1,164	1,493	1,270	1,088
Leather and allied products	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Wood products	10	41	29	988	5,408	3,728	926	7,583	3,621
Paper	11	7	11	1,063	595	1,359	1,036	814	1,138
Printing and related support activities	8	6	10	1,197	584	1,230	1,004	620	1,534
Petroleum and coal products	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Chemicals	10	9	11	1,314	1,289	1,430	1,107	762	1,048
Plastics and rubber products ³	11	21	17	1,347	2,963	2,651	1,198	2,590	2,328
Nonmetallic mineral products	5	39	12	431	4,269	1,599	510	4,562	1,101
Primary metals	9	14	7	1,150	2,659	613	1,552	2,489	949
Fabricated metal products	16	27	16	2,246	3,466	1,753	2,527	4,067	1,669
Machinery ³	20	20	23	2,934	3,152	4,055	4,889	3,371	3,016
Computer and electronic products	21	23	16	2,479	3,614	2,136	2,710	3,098	1,674
Electrical equipment and appliances	5	11	9	698	1,994	2,666	889	3,192	2,001
Transportation equipment ³	54	78	74	15,225	30,245	16,073	20,456	41,582	14,528
Furniture and related products ³	19	20	17	2,551	3,183	3,136	2,129	3,199	3,249
Miscellaneous manufacturing ³	7	7	6	960	1,555	625	735	834	613
Wholesale trade	24	35	30	3,904	3,745	4,218	3,183	3,555	2,789
Retail trade	64	107	71	20,215	24,119	12,574	17,061	30,260	11,417
Transportation and warehousing	172	49	155	40,230	10,260	35,381	43,915	8,512	30,085
Information	29	27	37	3,271	7,330	5,649	3,699	5,697	4,904
Finance and insurance ³	79	99	69	13,760	18,548	23,839	14,403	19,473	8,904
Real estate and rental and leasing ³	4	5	7	380	612	611	361	746	594
Professional and technical services ³	55	39	73	26,456	7,346	36,411	14,864	5,806	14,847
Management of companies and enterprises ..	5	(²)	4	478	(²)	398	415	(²)	263
Administrative and waste services ³	77	96	99	12,504	15,642	15,791	12,410	15,799	14,818
Educational services	14	5	11	1,691	595	982	1,467	618	883
Health care and social assistance	170	20	166	23,511	5,302	20,468	20,235	2,643	16,713
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	45	20	51	18,804	2,504	22,126	4,831	1,833	4,528
Accommodation and food services	143	63	141	36,079	10,694	32,309	32,724	8,752	25,790
Other services, except public administration ..	59	5	51	7,484	524	6,279	7,504	588	5,448
Unclassified	-	1	1	-	250	465	-	133	174

¹ For the second quarter of 2008, 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.

³ Data beginning in 2008 are not strictly comparable to prior years

due to a change in NAICS versions.

^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, 2007 and 2008

Reason for layoff	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	II 2007 ^r	I 2008 ^r	II 2008 ^p	II 2007 ^r	I 2008 ^r	II 2008 ^p	II 2007 ^r	I 2008 ^r	II 2008 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,421	1,340	1,534	278,719	229,870	299,886	259,234	256,697	215,808
Business demand	417	600	528	52,099	91,595	70,967	63,520	124,330	71,209
Contract cancellation	18	18	18	2,778	2,417	2,387	2,370	2,201	2,070
Contract completion	217	227	199	27,921	28,319	25,479	32,770	36,085	25,184
Domestic competition	4	–	(²)	561	–	(²)	519	–	(²)
Excess inventory/saturated market	6	7	(²)	892	1,559	(²)	1,072	876	(²)
Import competition	18	15	11	2,704	2,796	1,433	2,880	2,558	1,071
Slack work/insufficient demand/non-seasonal business slowdown	154	333	291	17,243	56,504	40,300	23,909	82,610	41,808
Organizational changes	79	114	107	15,472	21,674	33,828	17,161	22,606	13,586
Business-ownership change	16	22	17	3,553	4,990	16,852	1,771	2,796	1,381
Reorganization or restructuring of company	63	92	90	11,919	16,684	16,976	15,390	19,810	12,205
Financial issues	110	122	104	26,754	26,681	24,853	22,101	23,856	14,684
Bankruptcy	17	26	21	3,035	6,488	8,546	2,065	3,782	4,277
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	44	40	46	8,387	6,509	8,752	7,743	9,833	4,904
Financial difficulty	49	56	37	15,332	13,684	7,555	12,293	10,241	5,503
Production specific	20	29	(²)	5,887	11,823	(²)	8,365	8,459	(²)
Automation/technological advances	(²)	4	3	(²)	579	264	(²)	557	248
Energy related	(²)	–	(²)	(²)	–	(²)	(²)	–	(²)
Governmental regulations/intervention	4	5	3	684	2,083	267	335	654	245
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	4	5	3	1,395	5,194	704	1,657	3,026	643
Material or supply shortage	(²)	6	3	(²)	2,356	215	(²)	2,826	215
Model changeover	4	–	(²)	2,286	–	(²)	4,614	–	(²)
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	(²)	5	(²)	(²)	507	(²)	(²)	416	(²)
Product line discontinued	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	1,104	(²)	(²)	980	(²)
Disaster/safety	3	8	(²)	306	1,979	(²)	248	1,891	(²)
Hazardous work environment	–	(²)	–	–	(²)	–	–	(²)	–
Natural disaster (not weather related)	–	–	(²)	–	–	(²)	–	–	(²)
Non-natural disaster	3	(²)	–	306	(²)	–	248	(²)	–
Extreme weather-related event	–	5	(²)	–	986	(²)	–	1,188	(²)
Seasonal	649	246	582	154,876	43,107	141,562	124,628	42,230	88,743
Seasonal	349	246	346	98,808	43,107	103,207	66,396	42,230	54,178
Vacation period–school related or otherwise	300	–	236	56,068	–	38,355	58,232	–	34,565
Other/miscellaneous	143	221	195	23,325	33,011	26,211	23,211	33,325	25,291
Other	11	23	17	1,776	3,466	2,957	1,809	4,685	2,498
Data not provided: refusal	53	63	42	10,888	12,282	6,715	10,843	11,902	6,476
Data not provided: does not know	79	135	136	10,661	17,263	16,539	10,559	16,738	16,317

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

^p = preliminary.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

^r = revised.

Table 3. State and selected claimant characteristics: Extended mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, first and second quarters, 2008

State	Layoff events		Total initial claimants		Percent of total							
	I 2008 ^r	II 2008 ^p	I 2008 ^r	II 2008 ^p	Black		Hispanic origin		Women		Persons age 55 and over	
					I 2008 ^r	II 2008 ^p	I 2008 ^r	II 2008 ^p	I 2008 ^r	II 2008 ^p	I 2008 ^r	II 2008 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,340	1,534	256,697	215,808	14.8	15.9	18.1	17.1	36.1	51.9	18.1	22.7
Alabama	13	20	2,825	3,470	57.2	48.8	4.6	2.1	49.8	61.7	17.3	22.2
Alaska	(²)	6	(²)	1,110	8.8	5.0	20.9	17.4	29.3	43.9	26.5	27.6
Arizona	5	12	607	1,546	10.4	1.8	22.2	72.5	38.2	57.2	9.6	21.9
Arkansas	10	6	3,194	521	34.7	34.4	9.6	2.3	51.9	88.7	11.3	19.8
California	467	437	77,332	50,319	9.1	9.5	38.9	38.3	36.4	40.9	13.9	16.1
Colorado	9	12	1,480	1,493	7.0	6.3	18.3	30.5	35.2	65.0	16.2	22.3
Connecticut	3	22	320	3,205	10.9	14.8	8.4	12.1	45.3	60.9	29.4	28.4
Delaware	-	4	-	215	-	43.3	-	9.3	-	83.3	-	34.9
District of Columbia	3	4	185	337	48.1	86.9	16.8	6.2	36.2	68.0	25.9	18.1
Florida	60	109	8,531	13,605	13.9	17.8	29.6	31.8	37.7	48.8	22.5	24.3
Georgia	19	14	8,376	1,266	21.7	49.8	11.4	3.1	46.5	46.8	16.6	18.8
Hawaii	6	9	659	2,461	7.9	3.2	13.1	7.2	12.1	42.1	10.9	18.1
Idaho	8	9	940	769	.2	.1	14.3	4.8	27.7	35.8	17.4	20.8
Illinois	98	110	17,166	21,486	25.4	23.0	15.2	10.3	39.1	58.4	15.1	21.2
Indiana	26	44	7,397	6,399	8.0	9.4	4.4	3.0	32.5	48.1	17.6	22.5
Iowa	10	8	3,445	1,077	2.7	11.6	2.0	1.6	37.2	61.2	17.3	24.8
Kansas	7	15	1,619	1,249	15.3	16.4	5.1	1.8	43.5	62.7	19.1	23.2
Kentucky	18	19	1,886	1,790	12.0	5.1	.3	-	27.4	25.1	17.4	22.4
Louisiana	11	18	2,641	2,024	45.7	70.6	3.0	1.3	28.7	81.1	24.7	22.6
Maine	(²)	5	(²)	569	2.8	1.1	.5	.2	53.5	36.2	22.0	25.3
Maryland	10	(²)	1,206	(²)	26.7	40.7	4.1	.4	26.0	54.2	27.7	18.3
Massachusetts	18	23	2,633	3,134	12.7	14.2	1.4	2.3	45.3	61.7	16.3	31.0
Michigan	57	74	20,781	12,061	19.3	18.8	2.5	3.5	26.2	58.3	25.0	19.5
Minnesota	16	22	1,694	2,486	4.5	9.5	3.2	6.4	26.4	46.6	15.2	23.0
Mississippi	9	12	796	1,115	62.6	56.4	.9	1.6	32.4	44.8	24.7	15.7
Missouri	26	34	4,650	5,721	19.2	19.0	.6	.3	35.4	71.3	22.5	28.3
Montana	5	9	440	653	.5	-	5.0	3.5	14.5	54.8	20.9	31.4
Nebraska	4	5	565	706	.4	10.9	19.3	6.5	21.2	33.4	21.2	32.3
Nevada	11	13	1,791	1,619	5.8	11.2	29.6	28.4	40.6	48.1	21.0	23.1
New Hampshire	(²)	4	(²)	337	1.3	-	3.3	.6	41.8	45.7	10.5	34.4
New Jersey	33	37	5,326	8,485	26.7	17.7	8.8	5.8	49.1	66.2	21.3	33.9
New Mexico	5	8	799	613	2.3	2.6	33.9	40.0	23.9	34.1	33.8	20.6
New York	78	21	12,880	3,197	11.9	11.0	9.5	10.7	30.9	57.0	18.5	36.0
North Carolina	13	10	2,669	2,302	61.4	34.9	5.3	2.5	50.2	31.0	25.4	15.4
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	64	81	16,669	12,250	17.0	14.3	3.0	3.0	32.1	51.9	19.4	20.8
Oklahoma	(²)	4	(²)	550	15.6	8.9	2.8	2.0	42.6	42.5	4.3	15.8
Oregon	11	23	3,658	4,712	.7	1.5	23.9	10.4	34.6	56.1	20.3	28.8
Pennsylvania	75	95	16,182	17,335	6.7	9.5	4.9	3.6	35.3	53.0	23.7	32.9
Rhode Island	4	9	345	1,084	1.2	5.5	5.8	18.5	50.4	80.1	36.2	36.3
South Carolina	9	14	978	1,661	50.7	70.2	.1	.8	53.9	69.3	7.2	9.8
South Dakota	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	4.2	-	16.8	1.0	65.8	86.0	15.3	47.0
Tennessee	16	22	2,844	2,728	23.9	29.5	-	-	50.3	57.7	18.9	38.7
Texas	22	51	4,363	7,654	17.8	16.2	39.7	49.0	30.3	46.1	18.2	15.0
Utah	5	9	608	1,213	3.6	1.6	22.5	15.7	52.0	41.5	10.7	10.1
Vermont	(²)	5	(²)	731	1.0	1.0	-	.3	33.2	37.2	20.6	18.7
Virginia	14	14	3,881	1,527	22.1	55.7	1.6	4.8	38.5	74.7	21.5	20.9
Washington	21	6	3,072	694	5.7	5.2	9.8	13.4	37.8	73.8	16.3	29.8
West Virginia	4	7	712	684	.1	.7	.1	-	38.9	36.1	18.0	12.3
Wisconsin	27	35	7,102	5,198	4.8	11.6	10.1	3.5	36.4	59.9	18.9	33.5
Wyoming	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	-	-	1.3	-	32.9	27.0	25.3	2.7
Puerto Rico	10	12	2,315	2,590	-	.1	97.6	98.1	57.5	58.9	7.3	9.0

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, 2007 and 2008

Census region and division	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	II 2007 ^r	I 2008 ^r	II 2008 ^p	II 2007 ^r	I 2008 ^r	II 2008 ^p	II 2007 ^r	I 2008 ^r	II 2008 ^p
United States ¹	1,421	1,340	1,534	278,719	229,870	299,886	259,234	256,697	215,808
Northeast	293	217	221	59,017	32,465	40,813	66,551	38,511	38,077
New England	63	31	68	13,777	4,839	13,692	10,036	4,123	9,060
Middle Atlantic	230	186	153	45,240	27,626	27,121	56,515	34,388	29,017
South	303	232	330	48,599	42,117	53,275	45,673	45,228	41,722
South Atlantic	170	132	178	27,930	23,492	28,895	25,125	26,538	21,870
East South Central	63	56	73	10,293	10,277	10,565	10,270	8,351	9,103
West South Central	70	44	79	10,376	8,348	13,815	10,278	10,339	10,749
Midwest	363	336	429	75,305	73,442	86,410	74,665	81,278	68,733
East North Central	270	272	344	58,772	61,305	72,140	57,026	69,115	57,394
West North Central	93	64	85	16,533	12,137	14,270	17,639	12,163	11,339
West	462	555	554	95,798	81,846	119,388	72,345	91,680	67,276
Mountain	65	49	73	22,257	7,547	26,774	7,482	6,744	7,980
Pacific	397	506	481	73,541	74,299	92,614	64,863	84,936	59,296

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, 2007 and 2008

State	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	II 2007 ^r	I 2008 ^r	II 2008 ^p	II 2007 ^r	I 2008 ^r	II 2008 ^p	II 2007 ^r	I 2008 ^r	II 2008 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,421	1,340	1,534	278,719	229,870	299,886	259,234	256,697	215,808
Alabama	14	13	20	2,739	2,182	3,295	2,919	2,825	3,470
Alaska	7	(²)	6	3,953	(²)	3,707	1,328	(²)	1,110
Arizona	19	5	12	5,141	474	2,295	2,675	607	1,546
Arkansas	14	10	6	2,233	1,809	521	1,875	3,194	521
California	340	467	437	59,345	66,895	77,751	53,458	77,332	50,319
Colorado	13	9	12	13,630	2,141	14,347	1,451	1,480	1,493
Connecticut	17	3	22	5,489	296	5,008	3,449	320	3,205
Delaware	3	-	4	252	-	239	270	-	215
District of Columbia	(²)	3	4	(²)	340	337	(²)	185	337
Florida	70	60	109	12,996	10,358	17,216	10,562	8,531	13,605
Georgia	13	19	14	1,718	2,112	1,384	1,895	8,376	1,266
Hawaii	7	6	9	1,396	2,019	4,300	1,076	659	2,461
Idaho	5	8	9	543	783	829	462	940	769
Illinois	89	98	110	22,131	17,736	26,475	20,615	17,166	21,486
Indiana	24	26	44	3,006	4,396	8,125	3,714	7,397	6,399
Iowa	4	10	8	358	1,458	952	509	3,445	1,077
Kansas	13	7	15	1,938	1,389	2,043	1,241	1,619	1,249
Kentucky	17	18	19	2,873	2,049	2,034	3,120	1,886	1,790
Louisiana	19	11	18	2,493	2,100	2,590	2,152	2,641	2,024
Maine	9	(²)	5	1,767	(²)	1,739	825	(²)	569
Maryland	29	10	(²)	3,153	1,255	(²)	3,835	1,206	(²)
Massachusetts	13	18	23	2,426	2,771	4,545	1,666	2,633	3,134
Michigan	51	57	74	17,445	14,915	12,246	15,850	20,781	12,061
Minnesota	28	16	22	3,714	2,107	3,399	3,600	1,694	2,486
Mississippi	11	9	12	1,207	2,207	1,280	995	796	1,115
Missouri	42	26	34	9,564	6,326	6,923	11,570	4,650	5,721
Montana	9	5	9	675	442	670	713	440	653
Nebraska	3	4	5	550	607	745	421	565	706
Nevada	6	11	13	768	1,708	2,646	731	1,791	1,619
New Hampshire	6	(²)	4	779	(²)	426	779	(²)	337
New Jersey	69	33	37	21,452	6,498	12,308	16,263	5,326	8,485
New Mexico	6	5	8	705	649	624	705	799	613
New York	77	78	21	11,049	13,084	4,380	18,145	12,880	3,197
North Carolina	15	13	10	3,279	2,113	4,384	2,561	2,669	2,302
North Dakota	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-
Ohio	78	64	81	12,050	18,236	19,683	12,613	16,669	12,250
Oklahoma	(²)	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	923	(²)	(²)	550
Oregon	22	11	23	5,798	1,913	6,157	5,856	3,658	4,712
Pennsylvania	84	75	95	12,739	8,044	10,433	22,107	16,182	17,335
Rhode Island	9	4	9	1,829	363	1,237	1,830	345	1,084
South Carolina	9	9	14	986	1,125	2,425	1,102	978	1,661
South Dakota	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Tennessee	21	16	22	3,474	3,839	3,956	3,236	2,844	2,728
Texas	36	22	51	5,490	4,298	9,781	6,186	4,363	7,654
Utah	6	5	9	724	1,150	4,563	674	608	1,213
Vermont	9	(²)	5	1,487	(²)	737	1,487	(²)	731
Virginia	24	14	14	4,041	5,384	1,830	4,053	3,881	1,527
Washington	21	21	6	3,049	2,772	699	3,145	3,072	694
West Virginia	5	4	7	1,313	805	824	655	712	684
Wisconsin	28	27	35	4,140	6,022	5,611	4,234	7,102	5,198
Wyoming	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Puerto Rico	16	10	12	2,035	659	810	4,316	2,315	2,590

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, 2001-2008

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
2001										
First quarter	1,546	304,171	91	20,991	32	5,558	22	4,441	13	3,317
Second quarter	1,828	430,499	161	38,986	69	9,563	36	12,109	15	3,519
Third quarter	1,629	330,391	142	24,813	45	5,724	39	8,200	21	5,350
Fourth quarter	2,372	459,771	109	17,797	50	7,667	43	10,124	38	9,889
Total	7,375	1,524,832	503	102,587	196	28,512	140	34,874	87	22,075
2002										
First quarter	1,611	299,266	84	18,574	34	3,770	32	8,192	28	4,346
Second quarter	1,624	344,606	69	11,764	39	4,326	27	4,870	34	5,643
Third quarter	1,186	255,152	76	15,017	36	4,359	34	6,529	33	5,496
Fourth quarter	1,916	373,307	74	14,298	26	5,709	19	3,645	31	7,643
Total	6,337	1,272,331	303	59,653	135	18,164	112	23,236	126	23,128
2003										
First quarter	1,502	286,947	71	11,900	27	5,097	23	4,402	26	4,513
Second quarter	1,799	368,273	54	9,221	19	2,741	21	3,098	22	4,169
Third quarter	1,190	236,333	46	6,488	24	4,189	9	1,289	8	842
Fourth quarter	1,690	325,333	25	5,080	8	1,167	9	1,619	23	5,774
Total	6,181	1,216,886	196	32,689	78	13,194	62	10,408	79	15,298
2004										
First quarter	1,339	276,503	27	3,222	13	2,786	8	894	14	2,832
Second quarter	1,358	278,831	18	2,959	15	2,775	-	-	15	3,250
Third quarter	886	164,608	13	2,288	14	1,467	4	430	11	3,792
Fourth quarter	1,427	273,967	18	3,055	10	1,547	4	563	20	3,143
Total	5,010	993,909	76	11,524	52	8,575	16	1,887	60	13,017
2005										
First quarter	1,142	186,506	13	1,526	9	2,355	4	439	12	2,400
Second quarter	1,203	246,099	20	2,973	13	1,558	4	842	7	1,331
Third quarter	1,136	201,878	23	3,307	7	1,034	(⁶)	(⁶)	3	304
Fourth quarter	1,400	250,178	19	4,122	3	720	(⁶)	(⁶)	5	845
Total	4,881	884,661	75	11,928	32	5,667	13	3,000	27	4,880
2006										
First quarter	963	183,089	12	1,159	6	744	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Second quarter	1,353	295,964	10	3,294	7	1,564	8	988	(⁶)	(⁶)
Third quarter	929	160,254	14	3,544	6	487	(⁶)	(⁶)	8	1,222
Fourth quarter	1,640	296,662	12	4,039	4	708	5	1,482	8	947
Total	4,885	935,969	48	12,036	23	3,503	19	3,753	23	3,406
2007										
First quarter	1,110	225,600	19	3,007	5	875	3	415	5	885
Second quarter	1,421	278,719	22	3,634	4	413	5	433	3	315
Third quarter	1,018	160,024	22	5,279	6	1,030	4	403	3	276
Fourth quarter ^r	1,814	301,592	9	1,459	4	473	3	381	7	870
Total ^r	5,363	965,935	72	13,379	19	2,791	15	1,632	18	2,346
2008										
First quarter ^r	1,340	229,870	19	3,040	9	987	3	330	3	329
Second quarter ^p	1,534	299,886	19	3,181	5	618	(⁶)	(⁶)	13	1,673

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.

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.

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

Table 7. Industry distribution: Extended mass layoff events and separations associated with the movement of work, selected quarters, 2007 and 2008

Industry	Layoff events			Separations		
	II 2007	I 2008 ^r	II 2008 ^p	II 2007	I 2008 ^r	II 2008 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	65	59	60	11,352	13,324	10,957
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)
Manufacturing	48	34	40	8,820	6,652	6,575
Food	5	(²)	4	1,329	(²)	843
Beverage and tobacco products	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-
Textile mills	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-
Textile product mills ³	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)
Apparel ³	3	(²)	(²)	440	(²)	(²)
Leather and allied products	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-
Wood products	-	3	-	-	390	-
Paper	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Printing and related support activities	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Petroleum and coal products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Plastics and rubber products ³	5	(²)	(²)	542	(²)	(²)
Nonmetallic mineral products	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)
Primary metals	3	(²)	(²)	495	(²)	(²)
Fabricated metal products	4	(²)	3	1,100	(²)	338
Machinery ³	(²)	-	3	(²)	-	366
Computer and electronic products	4	5	(²)	457	1,195	(²)
Electrical equipment and appliances	(²)	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	1,332
Transportation equipment ³	7	8	8	1,830	1,190	1,013
Furniture and related products ³	3	(²)	(²)	612	(²)	(²)
Miscellaneous manufacturing ³	4	-	-	576	-	-
Wholesale trade	(²)	3	4	(²)	210	578
Retail trade	(²)	4	5	(²)	1,166	454
Transportation and warehousing	(²)	3	3	(²)	1,734	1,556
Information	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Finance and insurance ³	4	8	(²)	590	2,120	(²)
Real estate and rental and leasing ³	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and technical services ³	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)
Management of companies and enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative and waste services ³	(²)	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	1,091
Educational services	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health care and social assistance	3	(²)	-	258	(²)	-
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-
Accommodation and food services	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other services, except public administration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

³ Data beginning in 2008 are not strictly comparable to prior years due to a change in NAICS versions.

^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, 2007 and 2008

Reason for layoff	Layoff events			Separations		
	II 2007	I 2008 ^r	II 2008 ^p	II 2007	I 2008 ^r	II 2008 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	65	59	60	11,352	13,324	10,957
Business demand	(²)	16	15	(²)	4,912	4,058
Contract cancellation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract completion	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-
Domestic competition	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)
Excess inventory/saturated market	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)
Import competition	7	7	7	1,236	1,724	842
Slack work/insufficient demand/non-seasonal business slowdown	4	9	(²)	1,005	3,188	(²)
Organizational changes	29	22	32	4,258	3,654	4,798
Business-ownership change	(²)	6	3	(²)	1,656	634
Reorganization or restructuring of company	(²)	16	29	(²)	1,998	4,164
Financial issues	20	17	10	4,141	3,704	1,487
Bankruptcy	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	15	10	(²)	3,275	1,706	(²)
Financial difficulty	(²)	7	(²)	(²)	1,998	(²)
Production specific	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)
Automation/technological advances	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy related	-	-	-	-	-	-
Governmental regulations/intervention	-	-	-	-	-	-
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	-	-	-	-	-	-
Material or supply shortage	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-
Model changeover	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Product line discontinued	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)
Disaster/safety	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-
Hazardous work environment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural disaster (not weather related)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-natural disaster	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-
Extreme weather-related event	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other/miscellaneous	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Other	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Data not provided: refusal	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)
Data not provided: does not know	-	-	-	-	-	-

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, 2007 and 2008

Census region and division	Layoff events			Separations		
	II 2007	I 2008 ^r	II 2008 ^p	II 2007	I 2008 ^r	II 2008 ^p
United States ¹	65	59	60	11,352	13,324	10,957
Northeast	13	6	13	1,808	1,381	1,557
New England	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Middle Atlantic	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
South	25	26	19	4,482	4,878	3,293
South Atlantic	10	8	11	1,909	947	1,832
East South Central	8	11	5	949	2,237	734
West South Central	7	7	3	1,624	1,694	727
Midwest	17	14	16	2,716	3,388	2,899
East North Central	12	11	(²)	1,810	2,378	(²)
West North Central	5	3	(²)	906	1,010	(²)
West	10	13	12	2,346	3,677	3,208
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, 2007 and 2008

Action	Layoff events			Separations		
	II 2007	I 2008 ^r	II 2008 ^p	II 2007	I 2008 ^r	II 2008 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,421	1,340	1,534	278,719	229,870	299,886
Total, excluding seasonal and vacation events ²	772	1,094	952	123,843	186,763	158,324
Total, movement of work ³	65	59	60	11,352	13,324	10,957
Movement of work actions	89	76	84	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
With separations reported	66	41	62	7,401	6,180	6,516
With separations unknown	23	35	22	(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, 2007 and 2008

Activities	Actions ¹			Separations		
	II 2007	I 2008 ^r	II 2008 ^p	II 2007	I 2008 ^r	II 2008 ^p
With separations reported ²	66	41	62	7,401	6,180	6,516
By location						
Out-of-country relocations	23	15	19	3,537	1,901	2,761
Within company	22	12	17	3,387	1,602	2,537
Different company	1	3	2	150	299	224
Domestic relocations	43	26	42	3,864	4,279	3,480
Within company	34	24	40	3,254	3,364	3,338
Different company	9	2	2	610	915	142
Unable to assign place of relocation	–	–	1	–	–	275
By company						
Within company	56	36	57	6,641	4,966	5,875
Domestic	34	24	40	3,254	3,364	3,338
Out of country	22	12	17	3,387	1,602	2,537
Unable to assign	–	–	–	–	–	–
Different company	10	5	5	760	1,214	641
Domestic	9	2	2	610	915	142
Out of country	1	3	2	150	299	224
Unable to assign	–	–	1	–	–	275

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

² See footnote 1, table 1.

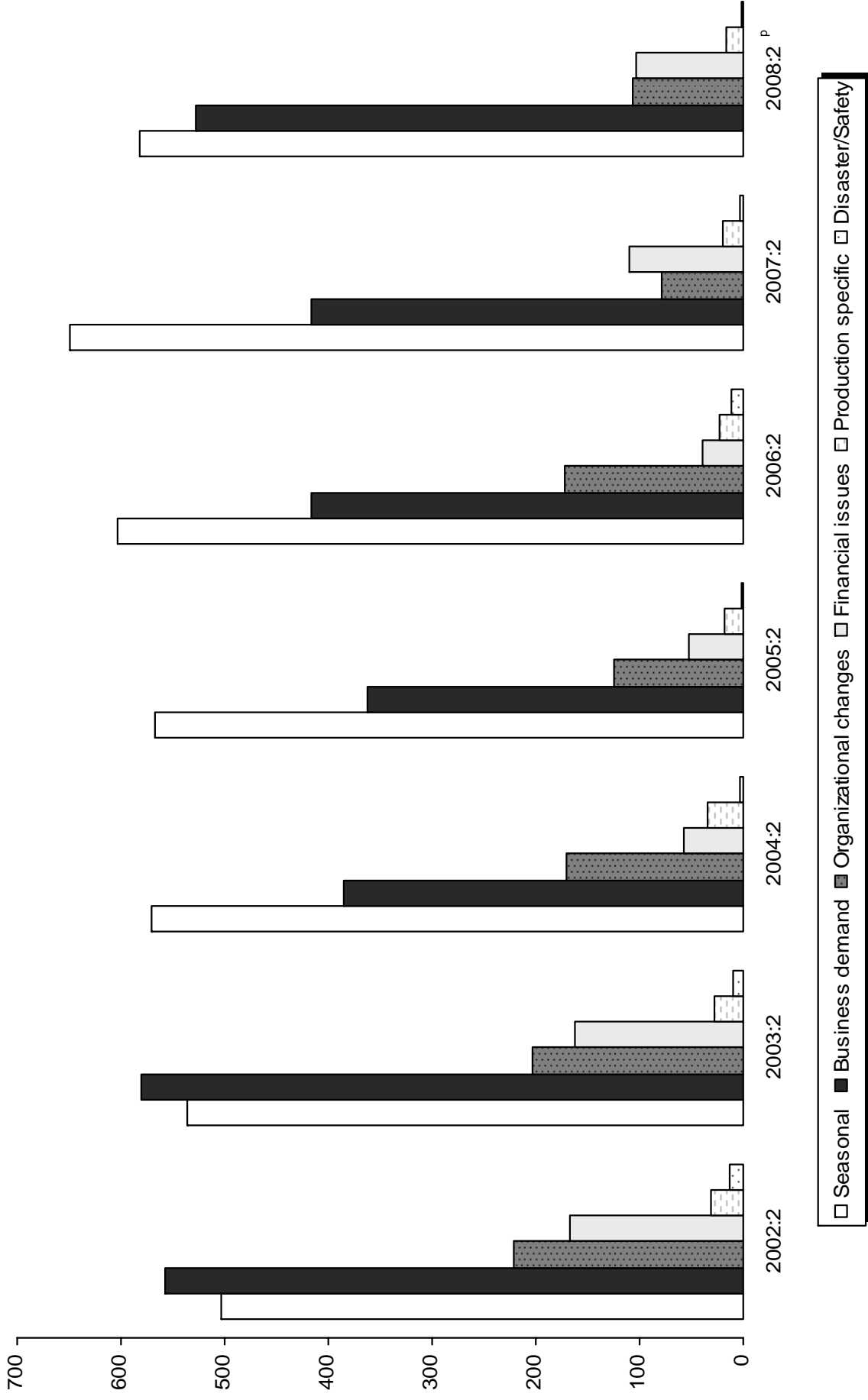
^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

Note: Dash represents zero.

Extended Mass Layoff Events by Reason Categories¹

Second quarters, 2002-08



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

P = preliminary.