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USDL 07-0711

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For release: 10:00 A.M. EDT  
Wednesday, May 16, 2007

## **EXTENDED MASS LAYOFFS IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 2007**

In the first quarter of 2007, there were 965 mass layoff events that resulted in the separation of 139,269 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. The total number of layoff events was essentially unchanged from the January-March 2006 time period, while the number of separations was sharply lower. (See table A.) Over-the-year decreases in separations were largest in general merchandise stores, administrative and support services, and transportation equipment manufacturing. Extended layoffs in the first quarter of 2007 averaged 144 separations, down significantly from 190 reported in the first quarter of 2006. Much of the decline reflects a reduction in layoffs involving 500 or more workers.

Among the 7 categories of economic reasons for layoff, activity related to business demand factors accounted for the highest share of events (41 percent) and separations (50,621) in January-March 2007. Layoffs due to seasonal reasons had the next highest proportion of events (24 percent). (See table B and the chart.) Permanent closure of worksites occurred in 13 percent of all events and affected 24,865 workers, the lowest number of separations due to permanent closures for any first quarter since the program began in April 1995. Extended mass layoffs that involve the movement of work within the same company or to a different company, either domestically or outside the U.S., occurred in 8 percent of the nonseasonal layoff events, accounting for 9 percent of worker separations related to nonseasonal events. (See table C.)

### **Changes to Mass Layoff Data**

Beginning with data for the first quarter of 2007, the Bureau of Labor Statistics is introducing improvements to the collection and presentation of data on economic reasons for extended mass layoffs. Clearer definitions and titles for many of the current reasons are being used, and four new reasons are being added. Moreover, seven higher-level categories—business demand, disaster/safety, financial, organizational, production, seasonal, and other/miscellaneous—are used to aggregate and report the detailed economic reasons for layoff. Because of these changes, data beginning with the first quarter of 2007 are not strictly comparable to previous quarters. For additional information on the changes to the MLS reasons, including detailed definitions of each reason and a crosswalk of the old to the new reasons, please see <http://www.bls.gov/mls/home.htm> or call (202) 691-6392.

**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 <sup>r</sup> .....	963	183,089	193,510
April-June <sup>r</sup> .....	1,353	295,886	264,807
July-September <sup>r</sup> .....	929	160,252	161,716
October-December <sup>r</sup> ..	1,640	296,578	330,124
2007			
January-March <sup>p</sup> .....	965	139,269	122,595

r = revised.

p = preliminary.

Job loss due to domestic relocation of work (either within the company or to another company) accounted for nearly three-quarters of separations associated with movement of work.

The national unemployment rate averaged 4.8 percent, not seasonally adjusted, in the first quarter of 2007; a year earlier it was 5.0 percent. Private nonfarm payroll employment, not seasonally adjusted, increased by 1.6 percent, or about 1.8 million, from January-March 2006 to January-March 2007.

#### Industry Distribution of Extended Layoffs

Manufacturing industries accounted for 33 percent of private nonfarm extended layoff events and 37 percent of related separations during January-March 2007, slightly higher proportions when compared with first quarter 2006. (See table 1.) In the first quarter of 2007, the greatest number of separations in the manufacturing sector was in transportation equipment manufacturing (14,722, mostly associated with motor vehicles). The next highest number of separations was in food manufacturing (8,919).

The construction sector accounted for 29 percent of the extended layoff events and 20 percent of the separations, mostly in specialty trade contractors and in heavy and civil engineering construction. Layoffs in the retail trade sector comprised 8 percent of events and 14 percent of separations, mostly in general

**Table B. Distribution of extended layoff events and separations by economic reason categories, January-March 2007<sup>p</sup>**

Category	Layoff events		Separations	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total .....	965	100.0	139,269	100.0
Business demand .....	392	40.6	50,621	36.3
Organizational changes .....	102	10.6	15,737	11.3
Financial issues .....	87	9.0	17,188	12.3
Production specific .....	20	2.1	3,458	2.5
Disaster/safety .....	20	2.1	1,639	1.2
Seasonal.....	235	24.4	35,929	25.8
Other/miscellaneous .....	109	11.3	14,697	10.6

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.

merchandise stores and in nonstore retailers. Administrative and waste services accounted for 7 percent of private nonfarm layoff events and separations, largely in temporary help services. Cutbacks in finance and insurance accounted for 5 percent of events and separations and were concentrated in credit intermediation and related activities.

Information technology-producing industries (communications equipment, communications services, computer hardware, and software and computer services) accounted for 3 percent of layoff events and 2 percent of worker separations in the first quarter of 2007, the same percentages as a year earlier. (See table 6.)

#### Reasons for Extended Layoff

Among the 7 categories of economic reasons for extended mass layoffs, events related to business demand factors (contract cancellation, contract completion, domestic competition, excess inventory, import competition, and slack work) accounted for 41 percent of the extended layoffs and resulted in 50,621 separations in the first quarter of 2007. (See table 2.) These reasons were often cited in layoffs within transportation equipment manufacturing and in specialty trade contractors.

Seasonal reasons (seasonal and vacation period) accounted for 24 percent of events, and resulted in 35,929 separations during the first quarter. Seasonal layoffs were most numerous in layoffs from general merchandise stores, followed by food manufacturing.

Layoffs associated with organizational changes (business ownership change and reorganization or restructuring) amounted to about 11 percent of both events and separations. About 70 percent of the 15,737 separations for this category was due to company reorganization or restructuring.

Job losses related to financial issues (bankruptcy, cost control, and financial difficulty) accounted for 9 percent of events and resulted in 17,188 separations. These layoffs were mostly among workers in credit intermediation and related activities and in food manufacturing.

Over-the-year decreases in separations were reported in 6 of the 7 categories of reasons for layoffs, with the largest decline occurring in organizational change (-21,703), followed by production specific factors

**Table C. Extended mass layoff events and separations, selected measures, first quarter 2007<sup>p</sup>**

Action	Layoff events	Separations
Total, private nonfarm .....	965	139,269
Total, excluding seasonal and vacation events <sup>1</sup> .....	722	102,767
Total events with movement of work <sup>2</sup> .....	58	9,447
Movement of work actions .....	71	( <sup>3</sup> )
With separations reported .....	53	7,407
With separations unknown .....	18	( <sup>3</sup> )

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

<sup>2</sup> A layoff event can involve more than one movement of work action.

<sup>3</sup> Data are not available.

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.

(-6,042), and seasonal reasons (-5,712). Separations due to financial issues registered the only over-the-year increase (+2,687).

#### Movement of Work

Between January and March of 2007, 58 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 9,447 workers, 9 percent of all separations resulting from nonseasonal/nonvacation mass layoff events. A year earlier, there were 53 layoff events and 10,519 separations associated with the movement of work. (See table 10.)

Among the 58 extended mass layoff events with reported relocation of work, 71 percent were permanent closures of worksites, which affected 7,412 workers. In comparison, 13 percent of the total extended mass layoff events reported for the first quarter of 2007 involved the permanent closure of worksites.

Of the layoffs involving the movement of work, 74 percent of the events and 75 percent of the laid-off workers were from manufacturing industries during the first quarter. (See table 7.) Among all private nonfarm extended layoffs, manufacturing accounted for 33 percent of the events and 37 percent of separations.

**Table D. Movement of work actions by type of separation where the number of separations is known by employers, first quarter 2007 <sup>P</sup>**

Activities	Actions <sup>1</sup>	Separations
With separations reported .....	53	7,407
<b>By location</b>		
Out-of-country relocations ...	12	1,830
Within company .....	11	1,781
Different company .....	1	49
Domestic relocations .....	40	5,506
Within company .....	35	4,466
Different company .....	5	1,040
Unable to assign place of relocation.....	1	71
<b>By company</b>		
Within company .....	47	6,318
Domestic .....	35	4,466
Out of country.....	11	1,781
Unable to assign .....	1	71
Different company .....	6	1,089
Domestic .....	5	1,040
Out of country.....	1	49

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

<sup>P</sup> = preliminary.

While 11 percent of the extended mass layoff events in the total private nonfarm economy were because of organizational change (business ownership change and reorganization or restructuring of company), such changes accounted for 52 percent of layoff events associated with work relocation and resulted in 5,392 separations during the first quarter. (See table 8.) Most of these were due to reorganization or restructuring of company.

Among the regions, the Midwest accounted for the largest proportion of workers affected by extended mass layoffs associated with the movement of work (29 percent), followed by the South (26 percent), the Northeast (23 percent), and the West (22 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 establishment may involve job loss due to movement of work to both another domestic location of the company and a location out of the country. This would be counted as two

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

Nature of the recall	Percentage of events				
	I 2006	II 2006	III 2006	IV 2006 <sup>r</sup>	I 2007 <sup>p</sup>
Anticipate a recall .....	43.1	59.6	42.4	56.7	41.9
<b>Timeframe</b>					
Within 6 months .....	83.9	90.1	88.3	89.8	84.2
Within 3 months .....	55.2	62.0	68.8	38.9	53.2
<b>Size</b>					
At least half .....	88.0	93.7	90.6	93.5	87.1
All workers .....	38.1	52.2	45.7	53.7	39.1

<sup>r</sup> = revised.

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.

movement of work actions. The 58 extended layoff events with movement of work for the first quarter of 2007 involved 71 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 71 relocations, employers were able to provide information on the specific number of separations associated with the movement of work component of the layoff in 53 actions involving 7,407 workers. Thus, a range of 7,407 (separations in movement of work actions where the employer was able to provide specific detail) to 9,447 (total separations in all layoff events that included movement of work) is established for separations due to the movement of work in the first quarter. (See table 10.)

In the 53 actions where employers were able to provide more complete separations information, 89 percent of relocations (47 out of 53) occurred among establishments within the same company. (See table D.) In 74 percent of these relocations (35 out of 47), the work activities were reassigned to places elsewhere in the U.S.

Twenty-three percent of the movement-of-work relocations involved out-of-country moves (12 out of 53). The separation of 1,830 workers was associated with out-of-country relocations, 2 percent of all nonseasonal/nonvacation extended mass layoff separations. Domestic relocation of work—both within the company and to other companies—affected 5,506 workers. (See table 11.)

### Recall Expectations

Forty-two percent of employers reporting an extended layoff in the first quarter of 2007 indicated they anticipated some type of recall, virtually the same as the 43 percent of employers who expected a recall during the first quarter of 2006. (See table E.) Among establishments expecting a recall, most employers

**Table F. Distribution of extended layoff events by size of layoff, January-March 2007<sup>p</sup>**

Size	Layoff events		Separations	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total .....	965	100.0	139,269	100.0
50-99 .....	510	52.8	35,652	25.6
100-149 .....	201	20.8	23,288	16.7
150-199 .....	93	9.6	15,532	11.2
200-299 .....	87	9.0	20,287	14.6
300-499 .....	48	5.0	17,128	12.3
500-999 .....	15	1.6	9,826	7.1
1,000 or more ..	11	1.1	17,556	12.6

p = preliminary.

anticipated recalling over one-half of the separated employees and to do so within 6 months. Thirty-nine percent of the employers expected to extend the offer to all laid-off workers.

Excluding layoff events due to seasonal work and vacation period (in which 84 percent of the employers expected a recall), employers anticipated recalling laid-off workers in 28 percent of the events. A year earlier, 30 percent of employers expected a recall in nonseasonal and nonvacation events. In layoff events due to organizational changes, employers anticipated a recall in only 5 percent of events.

#### Size of Extended Layoff

The average size of a layoff (as measured by separations per layoff event) in the first quarter of 2007 was 144 compared to 190 per layoff in 2006. The average differed widely by industry, ranging from a low of 76 in amusement, gambling, and recreation industries to a high of 532 in nonstore retailers.

Layoff events during the first quarter of 2007 continued to be concentrated at the lower end of the extended layoff-size spectrum, with 74 percent involving fewer than 150 workers, up from 67 percent a year ago. Forty-two percent of all first quarter 2007 separations were in layoffs of this size compared to 31 percent in 2006. Separations involving 500 or more workers, while comprising 3 percent of the events, accounted for 20 percent of all separations, down from 33 percent in January-March 2006.

#### Initial Claimant Characteristics

A total of 122,595 initial claimants for unemployment insurance were associated with extended mass layoffs in the first quarter of 2007. Of these claimants, 14 percent were black, 18 percent were Hispanic, 35 percent were women, 37 percent were 30 to 44 years of age, and 16 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, 47 percent were women, 34 percent were age 30 to 44, and 17 percent were 55 years of age or older.

#### Geographic Distribution

In the first quarter, the number of separations due to extended mass layoff events was highest in the Midwest (44,882), followed by the West (43,583), the South (29,144), and the Northeast (21,660). (See

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

Metropolitan area	Events		Separations	
	I 2006 <sup>r</sup>	I 2007 <sup>p</sup>	I 2006 <sup>r</sup>	I 2007 <sup>p</sup>
Total, nonmetropolitan areas .....	123	107	17,683	13,830
Total, 369 metropolitan areas .....	551	558	92,520	75,784
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill.-Ind.-Wis. ....	37	58	7,521	8,639
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif. .	49	70	5,665	8,588
Louisville-Jefferson County, Ky.-Ind. ....	3	4	273	4,498
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, N.Y.-N.J.-Pa. ....	64	31	6,993	3,740
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, Calif. ....	24	30	3,720	2,855
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Mich. ....	31	22	8,078	2,766
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill. ....	8	9	1,346	2,704
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, Calif. ....	6	21	532	2,265
Sacramento—Arden-Arcade—Roseville, Calif. ....	8	11	643	1,974
York-Hanover, Pa. ....	( <sup>1</sup> )	4	( <sup>1</sup> )	1,855

<sup>1</sup> Data do not meet BLS or state agency disclosure standards.

<sup>r</sup> = revised.

<sup>p</sup> = 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.

table 4.) Extended mass layoffs in the Midwest were mainly in transportation equipment manufacturing and in administrative and support services.

All 4 regions reported over-the-year decreases in separations, with the largest decreases occurring in the Midwest (-20,502), followed by the South (-11,478), the Northeast (-11,135), and the West (-705). Six of the 9 geographic divisions reported over-the-year declines in laid-off workers, with the largest declines occurring in the East North Central (-22,194) and South Atlantic (-10,723) divisions. The West North Central division reported the largest increase in separations (+1,692), followed by the Pacific division (+1,563).

Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, the largest number of worker separations occurred in California (35,159), followed by Illinois (15,558), Ohio (7,748), and Michigan (7,477). These four states accounted for 51 percent of total layoff events and 47 percent of separations during the first quarter of 2007. Other states with high numbers of separations were Pennsylvania (6,459), Kentucky (5,502), Florida (4,800), and New Jersey (4,108). (See table 5.) After excluding the substantial impact of seasonal reasons, California reported the most laid-off workers (25,116), largely due to layoffs in specialty trade contractors and in heavy and civil engineering construction.



Over the year, Michigan reported the greatest decrease in workers laid off for all reasons during the first quarter (-11,570), followed by New York (-8,051) and Ohio (-6,447). The largest increases occurred in California (+3,112), Missouri (+1,718), and Kentucky (+1,661).

Fifty-eight percent of extended layoff events and 54 percent of separations (75,784) occurred in metropolitan areas in the first quarter of 2007, compared with 57 percent of events and 51 percent of separations (95,520) during the first quarter of 2006. Among the 369 metropolitan areas, Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill.-Ind.-Wis., reported the highest number of separations (8,639) in the first quarter of 2007. Next were Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif., with 8,588 separations, and Louisville-Jefferson County, Ky.-Ind., with 4,498 separations. (See table G.) Employers located in nonmetropolitan areas separated 13,830 workers in extended mass layoffs, down from 17,683 workers in the first 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 establishment filing initial claims for unemployment insurance during a consecutive 5-week period. Approximately 30 days after a mass layoff is triggered at an establishment, the employer is contacted for additional information. Data for the first quarter are preliminary and subject to revision. This release also includes revised data for previous quarters. Data are not seasonally adjusted, but survey data suggest that there is a seasonal pattern to layoffs. Thus, comparisons between consecutive quarters should not be used as an indicator of trend.

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

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The report on Mass Layoffs in April 2007 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, May 23.

# Technical Note

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

## Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Movement of work concepts and questions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Reliability of the data

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

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

2007, outright refusal to participate in the employer interview accounted for 4.2 percent of all private nonfarm events. Although included in the total number of instances involving the movement of work, for the first quarter, employers in 18 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		
	I 2006 <sup>f</sup>	IV 2006 <sup>f</sup>	I 2007 <sup>p</sup>	I 2006 <sup>f</sup>	IV 2006 <sup>f</sup>	I 2007 <sup>p</sup>	I 2006 <sup>f</sup>	IV 2006 <sup>f</sup>	I 2007 <sup>p</sup>
Total, private nonfarm <sup>1</sup> .....	963	1,640	965	183,089	296,578	139,269	193,510	330,124	122,595
Mining .....	3	29	7	379	4,632	843	276	4,798	550
Utilities .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	454	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	517	( <sup>2</sup> )
Construction .....	192	567	281	21,341	72,481	27,457	25,865	87,619	27,660
Manufacturing .....	301	479	314	63,136	93,789	51,424	77,201	130,403	46,742
Food .....	58	78	53	10,916	18,402	8,919	12,300	20,256	6,727
Beverage and tobacco products .....	9	11	9	1,515	971	1,084	1,540	1,065	1,115
Textile mills .....	9	13	10	849	2,504	1,715	1,001	3,135	2,082
Textile product mills .....	4	6	4	285	743	441	496	1,370	432
Apparel .....	16	9	12	2,290	836	1,333	2,355	892	1,050
Leather and allied products .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	408	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	227	( <sup>2</sup> )
Wood products .....	12	44	19	1,255	5,134	3,185	1,680	7,963	4,018
Paper .....	7	6	8	951	631	900	896	689	790
Printing and related support activities .....	10	8	11	1,252	1,004	1,605	1,245	1,192	1,116
Petroleum and coal products .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	20	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	2,931	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	3,146	( <sup>2</sup> )
Chemicals .....	7	4	8	758	521	1,475	670	439	800
Plastics and rubber products .....	20	24	14	2,475	3,838	1,736	2,834	4,514	1,286
Nonmetallic mineral products .....	14	39	28	1,426	6,319	2,965	1,713	7,585	2,806
Primary metals .....	11	16	9	4,769	1,678	1,216	3,834	2,187	1,217
Fabricated metal products .....	14	28	15	1,595	3,512	1,731	1,950	4,387	1,858
Machinery .....	19	20	12	3,066	2,563	1,104	1,738	3,922	980
Computer and electronic products .....	18	20	20	2,740	5,912	2,983	4,276	3,204	1,925
Electrical equipment and appliances .....	13	14	5	3,680	4,492	516	3,772	7,301	624
Transportation equipment .....	36	84	46	20,360	25,955	14,722	32,035	51,834	14,662
Furniture and related products .....	11	23	22	1,557	3,333	2,816	1,688	3,535	2,479
Miscellaneous manufacturing .....	9	9	4	892	2,102	555	737	1,560	281
Wholesale trade .....	15	26	13	2,279	3,140	1,933	1,488	3,145	1,111
Retail trade .....	115	70	77	35,129	27,329	19,017	28,474	22,419	13,443
Transportation and warehousing .....	44	33	30	11,616	4,964	4,233	9,559	4,833	3,838
Information .....	28	23	11	4,212	2,724	1,080	6,204	4,141	1,198
Finance and insurance .....	30	52	46	4,696	11,269	6,580	4,835	7,948	5,318
Real estate and rental and leasing .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	5	6	( <sup>2</sup> )	401	945	( <sup>2</sup> )	412	736
Professional and technical services .....	28	33	22	3,619	5,434	4,305	4,841	7,114	3,562
Management of companies and enterprises .....	5	6	5	680	1,182	833	614	1,129	425
Administrative and waste services .....	99	165	64	20,682	30,030	9,654	20,099	31,236	8,970
Educational services .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	266	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	458	( <sup>2</sup> )
Health care and social assistance .....	22	20	16	2,626	3,348	2,214	2,036	2,512	1,456
Arts, entertainment, and recreation .....	23	41	20	3,432	13,589	2,260	2,853	5,283	1,868
Accommodation and food services .....	46	73	44	7,386	20,071	5,378	7,612	14,751	4,958
Other services, except public administration .....	5	12	6	866	1,475	703	653	1,406	411
Unclassified .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> For the fourth quarter of 2006, data on layoffs were reported by employers in all states and the District of Columbia.

<sup>2</sup> Data do not meet BLS or state agency disclosure standards.

<sup>f</sup> = revised.

<sup>p</sup> = 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		
	I 2006 <sup>r</sup>	IV 2006 <sup>r</sup>	I 2007 <sup>1-P</sup>	I 2006 <sup>r</sup>	IV 2006 <sup>r</sup>	I 2007 <sup>1-P</sup>	I 2006 <sup>r</sup>	IV 2006 <sup>r</sup>	I 2007 <sup>1-P</sup>
Total, private nonfarm <sup>2</sup> .....	963	1,640	965	183,089	296,578	139,269	193,510	330,124	122,595
Business demand .....	361	565	392	55,599	81,305	50,621	67,797	135,498	49,225
Contract cancellation .....	16	19	19	2,233	2,159	2,580	2,735	2,309	1,880
Contract completion .....	214	312	180	30,849	41,797	21,122	36,773	58,154	21,640
Domestic competition .....	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	7	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	885	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	714
Excess inventory/saturated market .....	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	14	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	3,344	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	3,368
Import competition .....	9	22	22	1,398	3,245	2,474	1,367	3,208	2,029
Slack work/insufficient demand/non-seasonal business slowdown .....	122	212	150	21,119	34,104	20,216	26,922	71,827	19,594
Organizational changes .....	147	143	102	37,440	36,114	15,737	41,240	29,846	10,810
Business-ownership change .....	31	25	24	8,755	11,277	4,677	7,517	4,546	2,438
Reorganization or restructuring of company .....	116	118	78	28,685	24,837	11,060	33,723	25,300	8,372
Financial issues .....	60	64	87	14,501	14,069	17,188	12,922	11,466	13,141
Bankruptcy .....	18	15	11	3,999	2,229	2,216	3,158	1,813	1,519
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability .....	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	49	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	10,890	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	8,367
Financial difficulty .....	42	49	27	10,502	11,840	4,082	9,764	9,653	3,255
Production specific .....	22	28	20	9,500	9,168	3,458	7,439	5,234	4,182
Automation/technological advances .....	( <sup>4</sup> )	3	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	271	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	353	( <sup>4</sup> )
Energy related .....	—	( <sup>4</sup> )	—	—	( <sup>4</sup> )	—	—	( <sup>4</sup> )	—
Governmental regulations/intervention .....	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	4	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	568	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	342
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike .....	3	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	6,470	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	3,969	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Material or supply shortage .....	—	( <sup>4</sup> )	9	—	( <sup>4</sup> )	791	—	( <sup>4</sup> )	941
Model changeover .....	3	( <sup>4</sup> )	—	610	( <sup>4</sup> )	—	362	( <sup>4</sup> )	—
Plant or machine repair/maintenance .....	( <sup>4</sup> )	7	3	( <sup>4</sup> )	1,714	249	( <sup>4</sup> )	1,094	177
Product line discontinued .....	11	11	( <sup>4</sup> )	1,728	4,329	( <sup>4</sup> )	2,290	1,929	( <sup>4</sup> )
Disaster/safety .....	38	8	20	4,111	733	1,639	4,208	1,249	1,389
Hazardous work environment .....	—	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	—	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	—	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Natural disaster (not weather related) .....	( <sup>4</sup> )	—	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	—	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	—	( <sup>4</sup> )
Non-natural disaster .....	—	—	( <sup>4</sup> )	—	—	( <sup>4</sup> )	—	—	( <sup>4</sup> )
Extreme weather-related event .....	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	16	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	1,290	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	1,107
Seasonal .....	248	697	235	41,641	129,532	35,929	41,288	119,417	29,277
Seasonal .....	( <sup>4</sup> )	691	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	128,648	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	118,700	( <sup>4</sup> )
Vacation period—school related or otherwise .....	( <sup>4</sup> )	6	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	884	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	717	( <sup>4</sup> )
Other/miscellaneous .....	87	135	109	20,297	25,657	14,697	18,616	27,414	14,571
Other .....	21	18	5	3,227	3,699	722	2,477	5,513	566
Data not provided: Refusal .....	45	49	42	12,339	9,983	6,930	12,557	9,983	6,927
Data not provided: Does not know .....	21	68	62	4,731	11,975	7,045	3,582	11,918	7,078

<sup>1</sup> Beginning with data for the first quarter 2007, the collection and presentation of data on economic reasons for extended mass layoffs were improved. Clearer definitions and titles for many current reasons were introduced and four new reasons were added. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable to previous quarters. For additional information on the changes to MLS reasons, including detailed definitions of each reason and a crosswalk of the old to the new reasons, please see <http://www.bls.gov/mls/home.htm>.

<sup>2</sup> See footnote 1, table 1.

<sup>3</sup> Use of this reason began with the first quarter 2007 data.

<sup>4</sup> Data do not meet BLS or state agency disclosure standards.

<sup>r</sup> = revised.

<sup>P</sup> = 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, fourth quarter, 2006 and first quarter, 2007**

State	Layoff events		Total initial claimants		Percent of total							
					Black		Hispanic origin		Women		Persons age 55 and over	
	IV 2006 <sup>r</sup>	I 2007 <sup>p</sup>	IV 2006 <sup>r</sup>	I 2007 <sup>p</sup>	IV 2006 <sup>r</sup>	I 2007 <sup>p</sup>	IV 2006 <sup>r</sup>	I 2007 <sup>p</sup>	IV 2006 <sup>r</sup>	I 2007 <sup>p</sup>	IV 2006 <sup>r</sup>	I 2007 <sup>p</sup>
Total, private nonfarm <sup>1</sup>	1,640	965	330,124	122,595	13.2	14.4	15.2	18.4	30.0	35.0	16.7	15.6
Alabama	15	8	2,721	1,021	42.5	45.9	2.7	5.7	40.4	52.3	18.0	22.7
Alaska	12	-	2,088	-	3.7	-	17.8	-	23.9	-	17.5	-
Arizona	4	3	524	230	5.9	2.6	36.3	7.0	58.8	37.4	19.7	8.7
Arkansas	5	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,361	( <sup>2</sup> )	25.6	34.0	1.6	4.6	41.5	52.6	22.9	15.5
California	288	285	50,110	33,620	6.9	9.2	41.9	40.8	35.9	36.5	14.4	13.2
Colorado	17	7	2,316	558	3.1	3.4	40.7	43.5	20.3	15.9	22.7	14.2
Connecticut	9	6	1,687	1,286	7.1	12.4	4.9	12.4	23.2	55.9	21.3	11.2
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	40.1	-	17.3	-	62.4	-	21.3	-
Florida	82	31	14,812	3,869	13.0	15.2	30.4	33.5	36.5	28.0	16.2	17.9
Georgia	22	14	4,233	2,249	59.0	49.3	1.2	5.0	41.4	48.8	16.1	18.8
Hawaii	6	( <sup>2</sup> )	794	( <sup>2</sup> )	4.3	13.0	24.1	27.4	19.3	41.9	8.7	15.9
Idaho	13	4	1,818	331	.3	1.2	11.7	6.0	18.3	44.7	16.8	14.8
Illinois	181	94	30,596	10,221	14.6	24.0	20.7	15.4	25.3	39.2	13.8	15.6
Indiana	48	24	9,943	3,464	7.9	7.1	3.9	3.6	26.6	23.4	14.2	12.1
Iowa	17	6	5,238	769	2.0	2.0	3.2	13.3	25.7	41.0	14.7	13.7
Kansas	9	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,372	( <sup>2</sup> )	5.8	30.0	7.2	2.7	15.0	32.2	17.6	16.1
Kentucky	23	13	2,645	3,239	4.9	12.1	.2	.3	30.1	22.0	15.8	11.6
Louisiana	9	4	1,151	376	55.8	60.9	1.9	.5	28.8	29.0	12.8	21.8
Maine	8	9	1,293	823	1.2	1.3	.5	.2	30.9	40.3	19.1	24.9
Maryland	20	12	3,088	1,007	38.2	42.9	1.0	.2	40.5	25.2	18.6	20.5
Massachusetts	24	19	3,717	1,789	9.4	9.2	3.1	.3	39.0	33.5	21.9	18.2
Michigan	105	55	47,949	7,227	25.2	13.9	4.5	3.8	26.0	29.6	16.7	13.3
Minnesota	83	22	13,355	2,643	2.9	1.3	9.1	2.1	16.0	21.3	16.3	13.6
Mississippi	5	8	594	716	74.6	81.1	.7	1.0	29.8	51.1	18.2	12.4
Missouri	36	18	6,167	1,968	12.2	22.2	.3	.3	39.3	38.0	23.5	12.2
Montana	12	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,727	( <sup>2</sup> )	.2	1.8	1.8	1.8	9.7	21.1	18.2	28.1
Nebraska	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	.5	-	9.2	-	7.1	-	22.8	-
Nevada	3	9	1,328	1,186	15.0	8.7	23.3	24.9	49.9	41.2	31.6	24.9
New Hampshire	5	( <sup>2</sup> )	540	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.1	1.5	.9	3.0	11.5	44.0	26.5	6.7
New Jersey	45	27	7,092	3,002	15.8	16.5	13.3	12.2	41.0	46.8	21.1	25.0
New Mexico	9	3	1,501	174	4.4	.6	53.2	64.9	45.2	40.8	14.3	20.1
New York	105	35	19,966	3,625	9.2	7.8	8.6	15.3	28.1	25.7	20.2	21.0
North Carolina	12	19	1,441	3,614	39.1	43.9	3.3	2.5	47.6	43.8	22.2	19.9
North Dakota	5	-	982	-	-	-	2.6	-	6.4	-	19.1	-
Ohio	96	55	18,386	7,119	10.5	10.4	3.1	2.7	24.2	29.1	13.7	12.8
Oklahoma	5	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,360	( <sup>2</sup> )	19.8	12.2	5.7	33.2	22.9	46.7	12.3	24.0
Oregon	19	10	6,215	1,551	.5	.6	27.6	38.6	38.7	48.9	18.7	17.5
Pennsylvania	91	61	23,746	10,029	6.3	5.9	2.1	3.4	32.5	29.4	19.9	18.0
Rhode Island	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	2.2	.6	9.3	29.4	4.9	37.5	15.9	23.1
South Carolina	9	5	1,571	443	64.4	77.0	.3	-	51.6	63.7	4.6	7.9
South Dakota	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	2.8	-	8.5	4.9	7.0	8.2	12.7	27.9
Tennessee	12	6	1,390	386	15.6	30.6	-	1.0	47.8	41.5	28.3	20.2
Texas	34	20	6,822	2,578	21.0	20.2	39.4	39.3	33.2	47.6	12.7	15.7
Utah	8	5	1,243	470	.8	2.8	12.8	18.5	15.6	36.2	13.0	4.7
Vermont	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	472	( <sup>2</sup> )	.2	-	-	-	15.7	23.6	24.2	19.1
Virginia	17	16	4,049	4,082	39.2	22.0	2.4	1.7	36.9	34.5	17.9	18.0
Washington	18	13	2,823	1,626	2.8	4.1	21.6	19.7	28.8	51.0	17.4	15.0
West Virginia	7	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,636	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.2	-	-	-	28.7	2.4	18.0	12.2
Wisconsin	74	24	15,377	3,546	2.4	6.2	9.7	13.4	26.3	29.3	17.5	21.0
Wyoming	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	.8	-	.4	-	45.9	-	53.7	-
Puerto Rico	14	12	2,916	2,171	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	53.8	59.5	8.1	5.6

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table 1.

<sup>2</sup> Data do not meet BLS or state agency disclosure standards.

<sup>3</sup> Data are not available.

<sup>r</sup> = revised.

<sup>p</sup> = 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		
	I 2006 <sup>r</sup>	IV 2006 <sup>r</sup>	I 2007 <sup>p</sup>	I 2006 <sup>r</sup>	IV 2006 <sup>r</sup>	I 2007 <sup>p</sup>	I 2006 <sup>r</sup>	IV 2006 <sup>r</sup>	I 2007 <sup>p</sup>
United States <sup>1</sup> .....	963	1,640	965	183,089	296,578	139,269	193,510	330,124	122,595
Northeast .....	216	293	161	32,795	45,197	21,660	42,842	58,695	21,005
New England .....	42	52	38	10,545	9,957	6,996	7,103	7,891	4,349
Middle Atlantic .....	174	241	123	22,250	35,240	14,664	35,739	50,804	16,656
South .....	210	279	161	40,622	50,068	29,144	36,723	49,076	24,126
South Atlantic .....	124	171	99	25,687	32,136	14,964	24,365	31,032	15,387
East South Central .....	53	55	35	9,056	8,514	9,740	6,709	7,350	5,362
West South Central .....	33	53	27	5,879	9,418	4,440	5,649	10,694	3,377
Midwest .....	289	657	301	65,384	131,099	44,882	72,822	149,620	37,391
East North Central .....	243	504	252	59,266	105,524	37,072	66,775	122,251	31,577
West North Central .....	46	153	49	6,118	25,575	7,810	6,047	27,369	5,814
West .....	248	411	342	44,288	70,214	43,583	41,123	72,733	40,073
Mountain .....	27	68	32	5,835	14,289	3,567	3,078	10,703	3,006
Pacific .....	221	343	310	38,453	55,925	40,016	38,045	62,030	37,067

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table 1.

<sup>r</sup> = revised.

<sup>p</sup> = 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		
	I 2006 <sup>r</sup>	IV 2006 <sup>r</sup>	I 2007 <sup>p</sup>	I 2006 <sup>r</sup>	IV 2006 <sup>r</sup>	I 2007 <sup>p</sup>	I 2006 <sup>r</sup>	IV 2006 <sup>r</sup>	I 2007 <sup>p</sup>
Total, private nonfarm <sup>1</sup>	963	1,640	965	183,089	296,578	139,269	193,510	330,124	122,595
Alabama	7	15	8	907	3,183	1,442	1,018	2,721	1,021
Alaska	( <sup>2</sup> )	12	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	4,548	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	2,088	-
Arizona	4	4	3	1,202	554	222	733	524	230
Arkansas	-	5	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	2,407	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	1,361	( <sup>2</sup> )
California	185	288	285	32,047	40,439	35,159	33,326	50,110	33,620
Colorado	8	17	7	2,379	3,067	567	927	2,316	558
Connecticut	9	9	6	5,405	2,135	1,775	3,334	1,687	1,286
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-
Florida	52	82	31	10,230	16,355	4,800	8,904	14,812	3,869
Georgia	18	22	14	2,442	2,811	2,115	2,715	4,233	2,249
Hawaii	4	6	( <sup>2</sup> )	464	836	( <sup>2</sup> )	451	794	( <sup>2</sup> )
Idaho	5	13	4	430	1,800	476	397	1,818	331
Illinois	76	181	94	16,954	33,328	15,558	14,642	30,596	10,221
Indiana	25	48	24	3,698	8,264	2,579	4,066	9,943	3,464
Iowa	( <sup>2</sup> )	17	6	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,448	1,034	( <sup>2</sup> )	5,238	769
Kansas	3	9	( <sup>2</sup> )	550	1,096	( <sup>2</sup> )	431	1,372	( <sup>2</sup> )
Kentucky	25	23	13	3,841	2,959	5,502	2,909	2,645	3,239
Louisiana	12	9	4	2,618	2,143	445	1,356	1,151	376
Maine	5	8	9	1,457	1,459	2,760	963	1,293	823
Maryland	14	20	12	1,707	2,280	987	1,712	3,088	1,007
Massachusetts	18	24	19	2,664	5,215	1,841	1,957	3,717	1,789
Michigan	71	105	55	19,047	25,368	7,477	33,490	47,949	7,227
Minnesota	23	83	22	2,811	12,921	2,999	3,002	13,355	2,643
Mississippi	7	5	8	920	702	2,119	787	594	716
Missouri	13	36	18	1,774	8,607	3,492	1,813	6,167	1,968
Montana	3	12	( <sup>2</sup> )	257	1,676	( <sup>2</sup> )	257	1,727	( <sup>2</sup> )
Nebraska	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	566	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	445	( <sup>2</sup> )	-
Nevada	( <sup>2</sup> )	3	9	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,139	1,317	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,328	1,186
New Hampshire	3	5	( <sup>2</sup> )	286	490	( <sup>2</sup> )	286	540	( <sup>2</sup> )
New Jersey	17	45	27	3,666	9,711	4,108	2,581	7,092	3,002
New Mexico	( <sup>2</sup> )	9	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,501	205	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,501	174
New York	98	105	35	12,148	13,690	4,097	18,521	19,966	3,625
North Carolina	18	12	19	2,053	1,086	2,489	2,831	1,441	3,614
North Dakota	-	5	-	-	1,128	-	-	982	-
Ohio	45	96	55	14,195	22,570	7,748	9,205	18,386	7,119
Oklahoma	4	5	( <sup>2</sup> )	339	603	( <sup>2</sup> )	500	1,360	( <sup>2</sup> )
Oregon	7	19	10	2,604	7,514	1,957	1,000	6,215	1,551
Pennsylvania	59	91	61	6,436	11,839	6,459	14,637	23,746	10,029
Rhode Island	5	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	472	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	401	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
South Carolina	7	9	5	1,067	1,713	564	1,182	1,571	443
South Dakota	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Tennessee	14	12	6	3,388	1,670	677	1,995	1,390	386
Texas	17	34	20	2,922	4,265	3,313	3,793	6,822	2,578
Utah	3	8	5	430	1,507	721	296	1,243	470
Vermont	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	472	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	472	( <sup>2</sup> )
Virginia	13	17	16	7,235	6,673	3,867	6,620	4,049	4,082
Washington	24	18	13	3,255	2,588	2,553	3,185	2,823	1,626
West Virginia	( <sup>2</sup> )	7	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,016	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,636	( <sup>2</sup> )
Wisconsin	26	74	24	5,372	15,994	3,710	5,372	15,377	3,546
Wyoming	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-
Puerto Rico	13	14	12	1,231	2,038	902	3,497	2,916	2,171

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table 1.

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.

<sup>2</sup> Data do not meet BLS or state agency disclosure standards.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

<sup>r</sup> = 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 <sup>1</sup>							
			Computer hardware <sup>2</sup>		Software and computer services <sup>3</sup>		Communications equipment <sup>4</sup>		Communications services <sup>5</sup>	
	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	14	2,717	9	1,402	4	771
Second quarter .....	1,055	205,861	18	8,862	22	9,114	7	805	7	977
Third quarter .....	817	174,628	10	1,678	12	1,422	4	1,465	6	1,280
Fourth quarter .....	1,638	332,973	16	3,070	22	3,521	5	946	7	1,020
Total .....	4,591	915,962	66	18,805	70	16,774	25	4,618	24	4,048
2001										
First quarter .....	1,546	304,171	91	20,991	44	7,963	22	4,441	24	5,312
Second quarter .....	1,828	430,499	161	38,986	87	12,943	36	12,109	28	6,386
Third quarter .....	1,629	330,391	142	24,813	55	6,820	39	8,200	36	7,134
Fourth quarter .....	2,372	459,771	109	17,797	56	8,290	43	10,124	48	11,252
Total .....	7,375	1,524,832	503	102,587	242	36,016	140	34,874	136	30,084
2002										
First quarter .....	1,611	299,266	84	18,574	39	4,442	32	8,192	42	6,664
Second quarter .....	1,624	344,606	69	11,764	49	5,454	27	4,870	53	8,538
Third quarter .....	1,186	255,152	76	15,017	42	5,415	34	6,529	42	7,945
Fourth quarter .....	1,916	373,307	74	14,298	32	7,071	19	3,645	39	8,987
Total .....	6,337	1,272,331	303	59,653	162	22,382	112	23,236	176	32,134
2003										
First quarter .....	1,502	286,947	71	11,900	33	5,689	23	4,402	41	6,591
Second quarter .....	1,799	368,273	54	9,221	27	4,124	21	3,098	29	5,891
Third quarter .....	1,190	236,333	46	6,488	26	4,433	9	1,289	15	2,604
Fourth quarter .....	1,690	325,333	25	5,080	14	1,984	9	1,619	28	6,635
Total .....	6,181	1,216,886	196	32,689	100	16,230	62	10,408	113	21,721
2004										
First quarter .....	1,339	276,503	27	3,222	16	2,992	8	894	23	4,197
Second quarter .....	1,358	278,831	18	2,959	21	3,576	-	-	22	5,295
Third quarter .....	886	164,608	13	2,288	15	1,617	4	430	13	4,317
Fourth quarter .....	1,427	273,967	18	3,055	10	1,547	4	563	23	3,457
Total .....	5,010	993,909	76	11,524	62	9,732	16	1,887	81	17,266
2005										
First quarter .....	1,142	186,506	13	1,526	13	2,679	4	439	17	3,569
Second quarter .....	1,203	246,099	20	2,973	17	2,106	4	842	11	1,904
Third quarter .....	1,136	201,878	23	3,307	12	1,742	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	11	1,127
Fourth quarter .....	1,400	250,178	19	4,122	7	1,331	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	8	1,125
Total .....	4,881	884,661	75	11,928	49	7,858	13	3,000	47	7,725
2006										
First quarter .....	963	183,089	12	1,159	6	744	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	7	833
Second quarter .....	1,353	<sup>r</sup> 295,886	10	3,294	9	1,723	8	988	7	1,252
Third quarter .....	929	<sup>r</sup> 160,252	14	3,544	9	699	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	11	1,831
Fourth quarter <sup>r</sup> .....	1,640	296,578	12	4,039	6	896	5	1,481	9	1,017
Total <sup>r</sup> .....	4,885	935,805	48	12,036	30	4,062	19	3,752	34	4,933
2007										
First quarter <sup>p</sup> .....	965	139,269	17	1,937	5	617	3	415	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )

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

<sup>2</sup> 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.

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

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

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>6</sup> Data do not meet BLS or state agency disclosure standards.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

<sup>r</sup> = revised.

<sup>p</sup> = 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		
	I 2006	IV 2006 <sup>r</sup>	I 2007 <sup>p</sup>	I 2006	IV 2006 <sup>r</sup>	I 2007 <sup>p</sup>
Total, private nonfarm <sup>1</sup> .....	53	69	58	10,519	15,782	9,447
Mining .....	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )
Utilities .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing .....	39	50	43	7,646	12,775	7,043
Food .....	3	3	3	1,230	559	304
Beverage and tobacco products .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )
Textile mills .....	-	4	-	-	1,120	-
Textile product mills .....	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Apparel .....	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	8	636	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,023
Leather and allied products .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Wood products .....	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )
Paper .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	405
Printing and related support activities .....	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	667
Petroleum and coal products .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )
Plastics and rubber products .....	4	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	508	468	( <sup>2</sup> )
Nonmetallic mineral products .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Primary metals .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Fabricated metal products .....	-	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	525	( <sup>2</sup> )
Machinery .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	515	( <sup>2</sup> )
Computer and electronic products .....	6	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	820	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Electrical equipment and appliances .....	4	7	( <sup>2</sup> )	756	3,198	( <sup>2</sup> )
Transportation equipment .....	3	9	5	417	1,664	775
Furniture and related products .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Miscellaneous manufacturing .....	4	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	502	842	( <sup>2</sup> )
Wholesale trade .....	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	432	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Retail trade .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-
Transportation and warehousing .....	4	3	3	581	754	538
Information .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Finance and insurance .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	7	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,028	985
Real estate and rental and leasing .....	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-
Professional and technical services .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-
Management of companies and enterprises .....	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )
Administrative and waste services .....	-	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	427	( <sup>2</sup> )
Educational services .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health care and social assistance .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arts, entertainment, and recreation .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-
Accommodation and food services .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other services, except public administration .....	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )
Unclassified .....	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table 1.

<sup>2</sup> Data do not meet BLS or state agency disclosure standards.

<sup>r</sup> = revised.

<sup>p</sup> = 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		
	I 2006 <sup>r</sup>	IV 2006 <sup>r</sup>	I 2007 <sup>1,P</sup>	I 2006 <sup>r</sup>	IV 2006 <sup>r</sup>	I 2007 <sup>1,P</sup>
Total, private nonfarm <sup>2</sup> .....	53	69	58	10,519	15,782	9,447
Business demand .....	10	12	( <sup>3</sup> )	1,863	2,129	( <sup>3</sup> )
Contract cancellation .....	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
Contract completion .....	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	—	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	—
Domestic competition .....	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
Excess inventory/saturated market .....	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
Import competition .....	3	7	9	496	1,463	1,120
Slack work/insufficient demand/non-seasonal business slowdown .....	3	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	809	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
Organizational changes .....	30	43	30	6,799	8,340	5,392
Business-ownership change .....	( <sup>3</sup> )	5	5	( <sup>3</sup> )	1,160	1,701
Reorganization or restructuring of company .....	( <sup>3</sup> )	38	25	( <sup>3</sup> )	7,180	3,691
Financial issues .....	7	( <sup>3</sup> )	13	822	( <sup>3</sup> )	2,058
Bankruptcy .....	( <sup>3</sup> )	—	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	—	( <sup>3</sup> )
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability .....	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
Financial difficulty .....	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	—	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	—
Production specific .....	3	8	( <sup>3</sup> )	450	4,016	( <sup>3</sup> )
Automation/technological advances .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Energy related .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Governmental regulations/intervention .....	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	—	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	—
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Material or supply shortage .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Model changeover .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plant or machine repair/maintenance .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Product line discontinued .....	3	8	( <sup>3</sup> )	450	4,016	( <sup>3</sup> )
Disaster/safety .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hazardous work environment .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural disaster (not weather related) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-natural disaster .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Extreme weather-related event .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other/miscellaneous .....	3	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	585	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
Other .....	3	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	585	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
Data not provided: Refusal .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Data not provided: Does not know .....	—	—	—	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table 2.

<sup>2</sup> See footnote 1, table 1.

<sup>3</sup> Data do not meet BLS or state agency disclosure standards.

<sup>4</sup> Use of this reason began with the first quarter 2007 data.

<sup>r</sup> = revised.

<sup>P</sup> = 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		
	I 2006	IV 2006 <sup>r</sup>	I 2007 <sup>p</sup>	I 2006	IV 2006 <sup>r</sup>	I 2007 <sup>p</sup>
United States <sup>1</sup> .....	53	69	58	10,519	15,782	9,447
Northeast .....	12	10	13	2,821	2,006	2,141
New England .....	5	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,259	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Middle Atlantic .....	7	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,562	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
South .....	19	20	21	3,965	5,292	2,461
South Atlantic .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	10	14	( <sup>2</sup> )	2,086	1,547
East South Central .....	12	7	( <sup>2</sup> )	2,821	1,206	( <sup>2</sup> )
West South Central .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	2,000	( <sup>2</sup> )
Midwest .....	13	28	16	2,299	5,933	2,781
East North Central .....	9	20	13	1,539	4,469	2,416
West North Central .....	4	8	3	760	1,464	365
West .....	9	11	8	1,434	2,551	2,064
Mountain .....	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	3	360	( <sup>2</sup> )	686
Pacific .....	6	( <sup>2</sup> )	5	1,074	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,378

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table 1.

<sup>2</sup> Data do not meet BLS or state agency disclosure standards.

<sup>r</sup> = revised.

<sup>p</sup> = 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		
	I 2006	IV 2006 <sup>r</sup>	I 2007 <sup>p</sup>	I 2006	IV 2006 <sup>r</sup>	I 2007 <sup>p</sup>
Total, private nonfarm <sup>1</sup> .....	963	1,640	965	183,089	296,578	139,269
Total, excluding seasonal and vacation events <sup>2</sup> .....	715	943	722	141,448	167,046	102,767
Total, movement of work <sup>3</sup> .....	53	69	58	10,519	15,782	9,447
Movement of work actions .....	80	94	71	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
With separations reported .....	51	66	53	7,080	10,462	7,407
With separations unknown .....	29	28	18	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table 1.

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

<sup>3</sup> Movement of work can involve more than one action.

<sup>4</sup> Data are not available.

<sup>r</sup> = revised.

<sup>p</sup> = 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 <sup>1</sup>			Separations		
	I 2006	IV 2006 <sup>r</sup>	I 2007 <sup>p</sup>	I 2006	IV 2006 <sup>r</sup>	I 2007 <sup>p</sup>
With separations reported <sup>2</sup> .....	51	66	53	7,080	10,462	7,407
<b>By location</b>						
Out-of-country relocations .....	22	27	12	2,682	5,581	1,830
Within company .....	17	24	11	2,408	5,426	1,781
Different company .....	5	3	1	274	155	49
Domestic relocations .....	29	39	40	4,398	4,881	5,506
Within company .....	24	35	35	3,873	4,494	4,466
Different company .....	5	4	5	525	387	1,040
Unable to assign place of relocation .....	-	-	1	-	-	71
<b>By company</b>						
Within company .....	41	59	47	6,281	9,920	6,318
Domestic .....	24	35	35	3,873	4,494	4,466
Out of country .....	17	24	11	2,408	5,426	1,781
Unable to assign .....	-	-	1	-	-	71
Different company .....	10	7	6	799	542	1,089
Domestic .....	5	4	5	525	387	1,040
Out of country .....	5	3	1	274	155	49
Unable to assign .....	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

<sup>2</sup> See footnote 1, table 1.

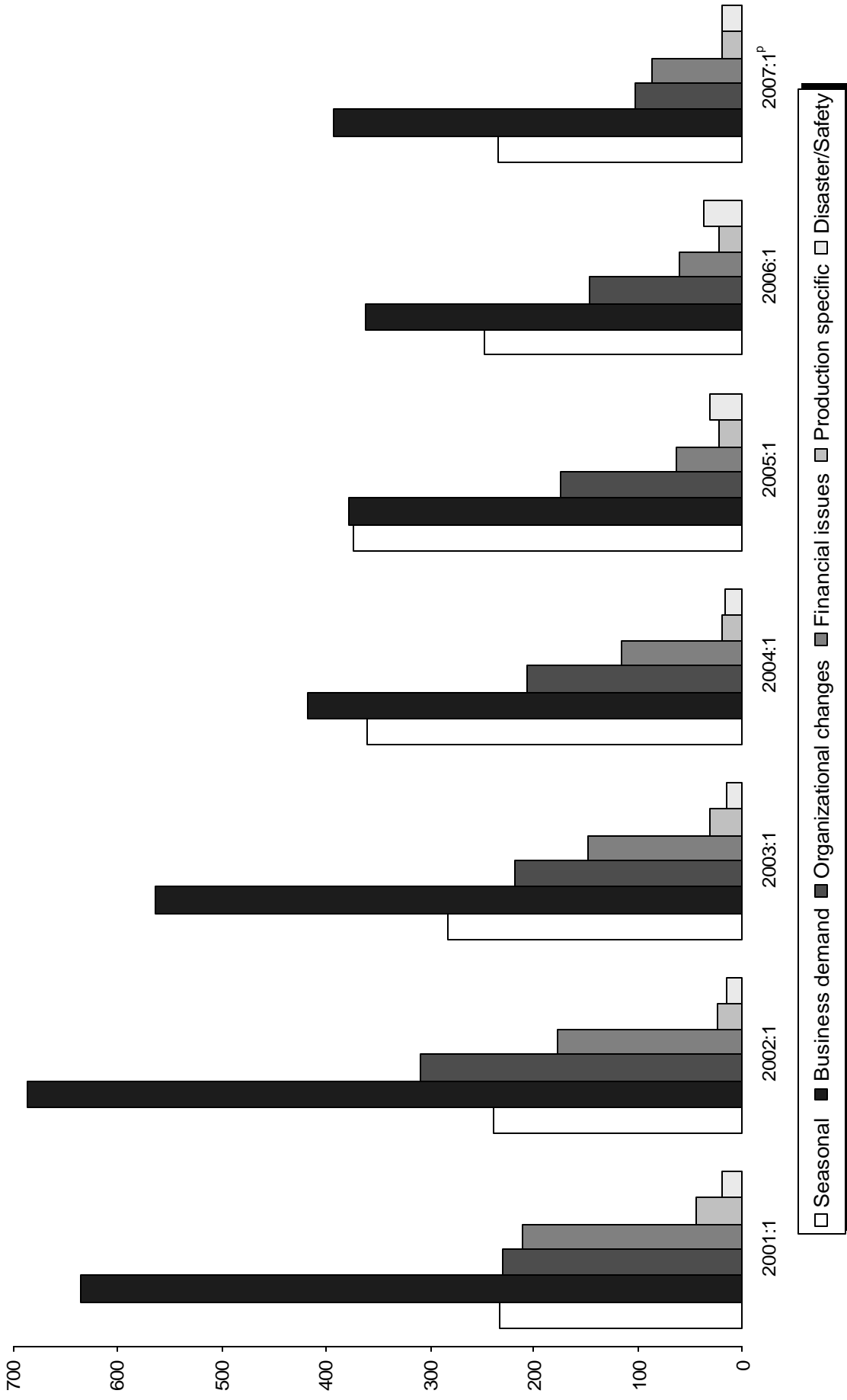
<sup>r</sup> = revised.

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.

Note: Dash represents zero.

# Extended Mass Layoff Events by Reason Categories<sup>1</sup>

## First quarters, 2001-07



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

P = preliminary.