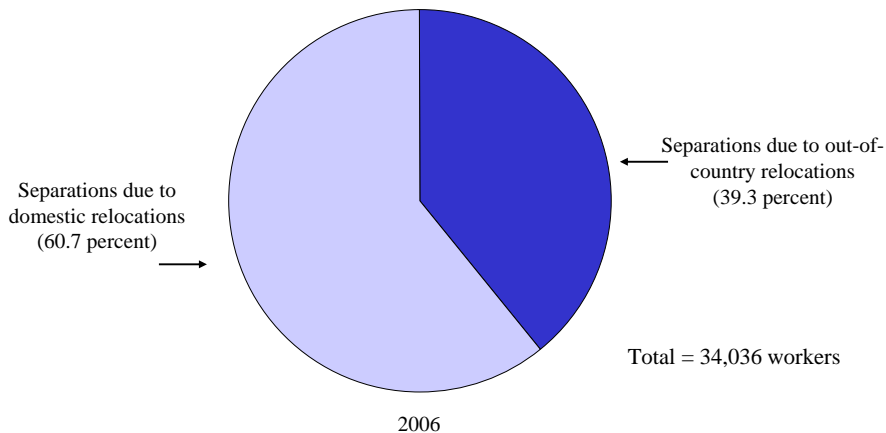


Chart 1-14. In 2006, nearly forty percent of workers separated from their jobs due to the relocation of work were separated due to out-of-country relocations



NOTE: Data refer to extended mass layoffs (private sector nonfarm employers indicated that 50 or more workers were separated from their jobs for at least 31 days) in which the employer reports that work was relocated. 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.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Chart 1-14. In 2006, nearly forty percent of workers separated from their jobs due to the relocation of work were separated due to out-of-country relocations

- Of the 34,036 workers separated from their jobs in 2006 due to the relocation of work, the separation of about forty percent (13,367 workers) was associated with the movement of work outside of the country. Domestic relocation—both within the company and to other companies—affected 20,669 workers.
- Extended mass layoffs and separations associated with the movement of work, domestically or overseas, reflect job loss where at least 50 people filed for unemployment insurance during a 5-week period and the layoff lasted more than 30 days. The extended mass layoff statistics and movement of work measures, therefore, do not reflect layoffs of fewer than 50 workers at these companies, nor does the program capture layoffs occurring at establishments with fewer than 50 workers. Moreover, these data do not cover situations in which firms initiate or transfer work to new locations when there are no layoffs involved.