

Extended Mass Layoffs in 2008



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Introduction

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) conducts the Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program to provide information on large-scale private nonfarm layoff events and on the characteristics of dislocated workers. Each month, BLS reports on the number of mass layoff events. Each quarter there is a separate report on the number and characteristics of extended mass layoffs, which are those private nonfarm mass layoffs that last more than 30 days. This report summarizes the data on extended layoffs for all of 2008, providing information on the industry, geographic distribution, and size of private nonfarm mass layoffs; the demographic characteristics of those claiming unemployment insurance; the duration of certified unemployment; the expectation of recall; the extent of permanent worksite closures; and the movement-of-work actions taken by employers.

In 2008, employers laid off about 1.5 million workers in 8,263 private nonfarm extended mass layoff events. Both layoff events and separations rose sharply from 2007. The number of layoff events in 2008 registered at the highest level since annual data became available in 1996, and separations registered at the second highest level since 1996. Most of the increase in 2008 layoff activity occurred in the fourth quarter. (See table 1.) In terms of worker separations, historic highs for the data series were reached in 7 of 18 industry sectors, 3 of 9 geographic divisions, and 14 States. Layoffs attributed to business demand factors (especially slack work or insufficient demand) accounted for more than 500,000 worker separations, the highest annual level on record. In 2008, 60,950 workers lost their jobs in extended mass layoffs because their employers moved work to other U.S. locations or to locations outside of the United States, nearly one-third higher than the number of workers in the same position in 2007. Layoff activity involving permanent worksite closures accounted for 11 percent of all extended mass layoff events and affected 216,322 workers in 2008. Forty-one percent of employers reporting an extended mass layoff in 2008 indicated they anticipated some type of recall of workers, the lowest proportion since 2001.

In 2008, the average national unemployment rate was 5.8 percent; a year earlier, it was 4.6 percent. Private nonfarm payroll employment decreased by less than 1 percent, or 1,099,000 jobs, from 2007 to 2008.

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

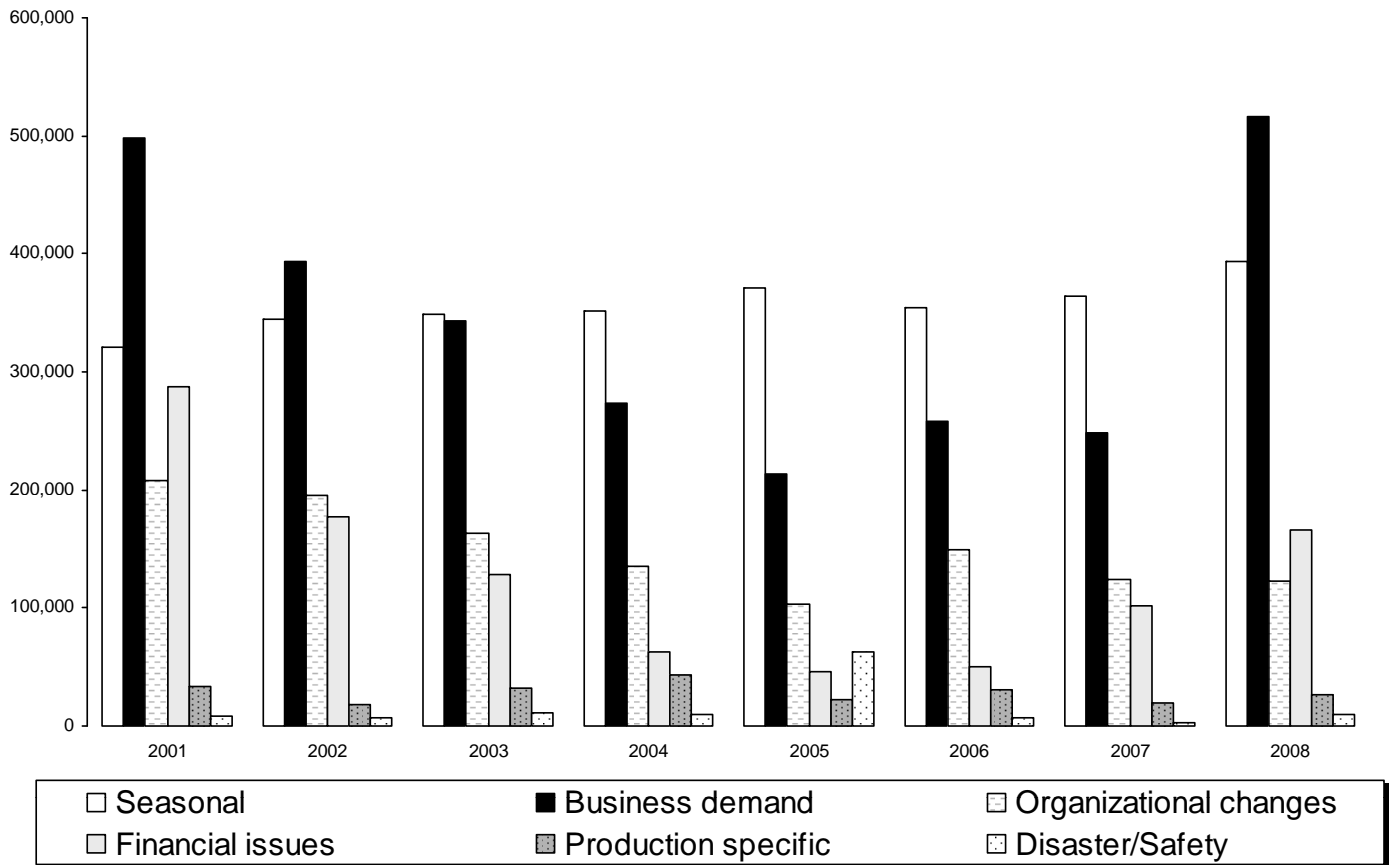
tan area definitions as published in the Office of Management and Budget Bulletin 09-01. Additional information about the program is provided in the Technical Note that follows the tables.

Highlights

Industry distribution of 2008 mass layoffs

- Manufacturing establishments accounted for 31 percent of extended mass layoff events and 32 percent of all separations in 2008, up from 25 percent for both events and separations in 2007. The percentages of events and separations in 2008 were the highest for manufacturing since 2003 and 2002, respectively. Within the manufacturing industry, transportation equipment (largely automobiles) and food processing (mostly fruit and vegetable canning and fresh and frozen seafood processing) firms accounted for 45 percent of the separations in 2008. The number of separations due to extended mass layoffs increased in 19 of 21 manufacturing subsectors from 2007 to 2008, led by transportation equipment (increasing by 96,038), food products (increasing by 20,404), wood products (increasing by 16,987), and fabricated metals (increasing by 15,282). (See tables 2 and 3.)
- Construction (mainly in specialty trade contractors and in heavy and civil engineering) accounted for 21 percent of private nonfarm mass layoff events and 14 percent of separations in 2008. The number of laid-off construction workers reached a historic high at 205,327, with annual data available back to 1996. (See table 2.) Sixty-nine percent of all construction layoffs were due to the completion of contracts and the ending of seasonal work. Employers expected a recall in 56 percent of the construction layoff events, the second lowest percentage on record for the industry.
- Administrative and waste services accounted for 8 percent of layoff events and 9 percent of separations, largely due to business demand reasons in the administrative and support services subsector. (See table 2.) In 2008, the number of mass layoff separations (141,034) in administrative and support services reached their highest levels since 2003.
- Manufacturers and distributors of clothing reported extended mass layoffs of 69,328 workers, up 91 percent from 2007. (See table 2.) Layoffs due to financial issues accounted for the largest number of separations in this selected industry grouping (19,973), followed by layoffs due to seasonal rea-

Extended Mass Layoff Separations, by Reason Categories¹ 2001-08



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

sons (16,744). In the clothing grouping, the West registered the highest number of laid-off workers (29,297), followed by the South (16,362).

- Employers involved in food processing and distribution, excluding agriculture, accounted for 10 percent (152,928) of private nonfarm separations due to extended mass layoffs in 2008. The number of such separations decreased slightly when compared with the 2007 levels. (See tables 2 and 3.)
- In 2008, 17 of the 19 major sectors posted over-the-year increases in separations when compared with 2007. Manufacturing recorded the largest increase in extended mass layoff separations between 2007 and 2008 (a change of 242,868), followed by administrative and waste services (85,228) and construction (49,926). (See table 3.)
- Among the 87 three-digit NAICS-coded industry groups in the private nonfarm economy identified in the MLS program, 71 posted increases in the number of separated workers during 2008. Of these, transportation equipment manufacturing recorded the largest increase (96,038), followed by administrative and support services (84,673) and general merchandise stores (25,359). Eleven industries registered decreases, led by food and beverage stores with 52,788 fewer separated workers than the previous year.

- At the three-digit NAICS industry level, general merchandise stores moved into the top 10 in terms of worker separations in 2008, with food and beverage stores dropping from the top 10. (See table 4.)
- Among the six-digit NAICS industries, professional employer organizations and discount department stores moved into the top 10 in terms of separations, replacing child day care services and supermarkets and other grocery stores. (See table 5.)

Reason for layoff

- Based on the seven categories of economic reasons for extended mass layoffs, events related to business demand factors (contract cancellation, contract completion, domestic competition, excess inventory, import completion, and slack work) accounted for 41 percent of layoff events and 34 percent of separations, the highest percentages of both events and separations for this category since 1996. (See table 6 and the chart.) Within the business demand group, slack work/insufficient demand and contract completion accounted for 93 percent of the events and 92 percent of separations. Both layoff events and separations due to slack work/insufficient demand more than tripled in 2008, and those due to a contract cancellation more than doubled.

- In 2008, seasonal reasons accounted for 24 percent of all extended mass layoff events and 26 percent of separations, down from 35 percent of events and 38 percent of separations in 2007. (See table 6.) Heavy civil engineering construction and food services and drinking places had the largest number of worker separations due to the ending of seasonal work.
- The largest over-the-year increases in layoffs, categorized by reason for layoff, occurred because of business demand factors (268,866). This increase was primarily due to more layoff activity in administrative and support services and in transportation equipment manufacturing. Employers citing financial issues reported the next highest increase in laid-off workers (64,096). Layoffs due to organizational changes had the only decrease, though slight, in worker separations (826) compared with 2007. (See tables 6 and 7.)
- California accounted for the largest number of separations due to business demand factors, followed by Florida, Illinois, Ohio, and Michigan. (See table 8.)

Movement of Work

- Movement of work occurred in 332 extended mass layoff events in 2008. This was 5 percent of all nonseasonal and nonvacation-period extended mass layoff events and resulted in the separation of 60,950 workers. Compared with 2007, the number of events and associated job separations involving movement of work increased by 24 percent and 31 percent, respectively. (See tables 9 and 13.)
- Among the 332 layoff events with reported relocation of work in 2008, 60 percent involved the permanent closure of worksites, which affected 38,594 workers. In sharp contrast, only 12 percent of the nonseasonal and nonvacation mass layoffs where there was no movement of work involved a permanent closure.
- Manufacturing industries (largely transportation equipment, computer and electronic products, and electrical equipment and appliance) accounted for 66 percent of events and 67 percent of separations in which work was moved. In contrast, manufacturing accounted for only 35 percent of events and 36 percent of separations in nonseasonal and nonvacation mass layoffs with no movement of work. (See table 9.)
- Organizational change (business ownership change and reorganization or restructuring of a company) was cited as the economic reason for layoff in 46 percent of events and 43 percent of separations associated with the movement of work. Among nonseasonal and nonvacation mass layoffs with no movement of work, 6 percent of events and 9 percent of separations were due to organizational change. (See table 10.)
- The Midwest led all regions in terms of separations associated with movement of work (24,658), followed by the South (15,439). (See table 11.) All regions, except the Northeast, experienced over-the-year increases in the number of laid-off workers in events involving some movement

of work in 2008. The Midwest recorded the largest over-the-year percentage increase (76 percent), followed by the West (45 percent) and the South (1 percent).

- Benefit exhaustion rates were higher for claimants in layoffs involving the movement of work than for nonseasonal and nonvacation layoffs with no movement of work. Over one-quarter of such claimants received final payments in 2008. Also, in movement-of-work events, the claimants in the oldest age category (55 years and older) were the most likely to exhaust their benefits. (See table 12.)
- In the 332 layoff events involving movement of work, 443 relocations of work were identified. (Movement of work can involve more than one relocation.) Of these 443 relocations, employers were able to provide information on the specific number of separations associated with the movement-of-work component of the layoff in 319 actions, or 72 percent of the total actions for 2008. Thus, a range of 35,076 (the number of separations in movement-of-work actions where the employer was able to provide specific detail) to 60,950 (the total number of separations in all layoff events that included movement of work) is established for separations due to the movement of work in 2008. (See table 13.)
- Of the 319 actions with separations reported, domestic relocations of work accounted for 223 actions (70 percent of the total) and resulted in the separation of 23,370 workers. Ninety percent of the domestic actions and the associated separations were the result of moving work within the same company. For domestic relocations, employers cited Texas more than any other State as the location to which work was moving, followed by California, Tennessee, Illinois, and Michigan. (See table 14.)
- Among the 319 relocations of work with separations reported, out-of-country relocations accounted for 30 percent of the movement-of-work actions; 11,431 workers were laid off as a result of those relocations. Eighty-seven percent of the out-of-the-country actions and 91 percent of the separations were due to relocations within the same company. (See table 14.) In 71 percent of cases, employers reported that they had moved the work to Mexico or China.

Size of layoff

- Smaller sized layoffs—those involving fewer than 150 workers in the layoff event—accounted for 65 percent of the total 8,263 events in 2008, the second highest percentage for this category in MLS program history. These smaller layoff events, however, accounted for only 31 percent of all separations, down from 33 percent in 2007. On the other end of the spectrum, 424 layoff events involving 500 or more workers, or 5 percent of the total events in 2008, accounted for 30 percent of all separations. (See table 15.)
- The average number of separations per layoff event in 2008 was 184, up from 180 in 2007. Among private sector employers, the arts, entertainment, and recreation industry recorded the largest average number of separations per event

(294 workers), followed by professional and technical services (262 workers) and retail trade (252 workers). Establishments with the smallest average layoff size were those in construction (119 workers), followed by the real estate and rental and leasing industry and by the other services, except public administration industry (125 workers each). (See table 16.)

- Employers citing business ownership change as the reason for layoff had the highest average layoff size per event (488 workers), followed by those reporting a labor dispute (481 workers), bankruptcy (298 workers), and nonnatural disasters (275 workers). Layoffs due to hazardous work environments and natural disasters averaged the fewest separations per layoff event (120 and 127 workers, respectively). (See table 16.)
- Employers reporting the worksite as permanently closed averaged 240 job separations per event, up 13 percent from 2007 (when the average was 212 separations per event). (See table 16.)

Initial claimants

- In 2008, 1,665,377 initial claimants for unemployment insurance were associated with extended mass layoff events. Of these, 37 percent were women, 14 percent were black, 17 percent were Hispanic, and 18 percent were 55 years of age or older. Thirty-five percent of claimants were between the ages of 30 and 44. (See tables 17 and 19.) In the total civilian labor force in 2008, 47 percent were women, 11 percent were black, 14 percent were Hispanic, and 18 percent were 55 years of age or older. Thirty-three percent of the civilian labor force was between the ages of 30 and 44.
- The percentage of claimants who were women decreased to 37 percent in 2008 from 40 percent in 2007. The proportion of female claimants was highest in health care and social assistance (87 percent) and in private educational services (70 percent). (See table 19.)
- People of Hispanic origin accounted for 17 percent of the claimants involved in extended mass layoff events in 2008, about the same proportion as in 2007. The percentage of Hispanic claimants in 2008 was highest in wholesale trade (26 percent), followed by the health care and social assistance industry and by the construction industry (24 percent each). (See table 18.)
- The proportion of black claimants involved in extended mass layoffs was 14 percent in 2008. (See table 18.) Establishments providing other services except public administration reported the highest percentage of black claimants (28 percent), followed by health care and social assistance and by management of companies and enterprises (24 percent each).
- Eighteen percent of all claimants were age 55 and older in 2008, about the same as the 19 percent reported in 2007. The proportion of claimants in this age group was highest in professional and technical services (29 percent); arts, en-

tertainment, and recreation (28 percent); and transportation and warehousing (26 percent). Claimants between the ages of 30 and 44 accounted for 35 percent of all claimants from extended mass layoffs. The proportion of claimants in this age group was highest in finance and insurance (41 percent) and construction (39 percent). (See table 19.)

Duration of insured unemployment

- The District of Columbia reported the longest duration of insured unemployment associated with extended mass layoffs events, with the average spell of unemployment lasting almost 4 months (as measured by the average number of continued claims for unemployment insurance filed for the weeks that followed the initial claim and that included the 12th day of the month). The State with the next longest duration of insured unemployment was North Carolina (with continued claims lasting an average of 3.4 months), followed by Maryland (2.7 months) and New Mexico (2.7 months). Claimants experiencing the shortest insured jobless duration were separated from employers located in Kentucky, Pennsylvania, and Nebraska.
- Wyoming reported the largest proportion of claimants exhausting unemployment insurance benefits (29 percent), followed by North Carolina (27 percent), Florida (25 percent), and the District of Columbia (22 percent). States registering the lowest percentages of exhaustees were Nebraska, West Virginia, Colorado, and Pennsylvania. (See table 20.)
- The longest average jobless duration (as measured by the average number of continued claims per month) was experienced by claimants laid off from the finance and insurance sector (3.2 months). Claimants laid off from accommodation and food services and from manufacturing experienced the shortest periods of joblessness (1.7 months). (See table 21.)
- Benefit exhaustion rates were highest among workers in finance and insurance (27 percent), compared with workers in mining who had the lowest rates (5 percent). (See table 21.)
- Claimants laid off because of organizational changes and financial issues reported the longest jobless duration with an average of 2.6 monthly continued claims. The shortest duration occurred in layoffs due to disaster or safety issues (1.3 months). (See table 21.)
- Benefit exhaustion rates were higher for claimants involved with worksite closures (23 percent) when compared with claimants affected by nonclosure layoff events. Claimants associated with layoffs from employers who did not expect a recall experienced a higher average benefit exhaustion rate (17 percent) than did workers affected by layoff events that were expected to lead to a recall (10 percent). (See table 21.)
- Among the 50 largest metropolitan statistical areas in terms of the level of extended mass layoff initial claims activity, claimants residing in Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano

Beach, FL, reported the longest jobless duration (with an average of 2.9 monthly continued claims), followed by claimants living in Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, (2.7 months) and Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI, (2.7 months). Extended mass layoff claimants residing in Louisville-Jefferson County, KY-IN, and Dalton, GA, experienced the shortest duration of unemployment (less than a month). Benefit exhaustion rates were highest for claimants in Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL (29 percent), Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA (27 percent), and Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL (26 percent). (See table 22.)

- Claimants age 55 and older had the highest exhaustion rates, at 15.6 percent, as compared with other age groups. Women had higher exhaustion rates (16.0 percent) than men (11.6 percent). Black claimants reported higher benefit exhaustion rates (17.3 percent) than people of any other race or ethnic category. (See table 23.)

Geographic distribution

- In 2008, employers in the West reported the highest number of separations (505,032). (See table 24.) The Northeast continued to have the lowest number of separations (246,062). Excluding the impact of seasonal layoffs, the West (387,901) and the Midwest (306,903) had the highest levels of separated workers in extended mass layoff events.
- Compared with 2007, increases in the number of separations occurred in all four of the regions in 2008, with the Midwest having the largest increase of 182,054. Eight of the nine geographic divisions had an increase in separations, with the largest increases in the East North Central (150,927), Pacific (118,807), and South Atlantic (88,583) divisions. (See table 24.)
- In 2008, California had the largest number of worker separations with 344,602. The States with the next highest totals of separations (including seasonal layoffs) were Illinois (120,268) and Florida (105,515). (See table 25.) When the substantial impact of seasonal layoffs is excluded, California still had the highest separations total (289,127), followed by Florida (93,393) and Illinois (77,009).
- In 2008, 14 States—Alaska, California, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Wyoming—reached their highest annual totals of laid-off workers since annual data became available in 1996. Only Maine and Virginia reached new lows. Forty-two States and the District of Columbia had over-the-year increases in the number of laid-off workers, led by California (87,296), Florida (68,221), and Ohio (44,635). Of the eight States reporting an over-the-year decrease in the number of laid-off workers, Virginia and Maine experienced the largest declines, with 4,402 and 2,484, respectively. (See table 25.)
- Seventy-eight percent of the initial claimants associated with extended mass layoff events in 2008 resided within

metropolitan areas, about the same as in 2007 (when it was 79 percent). Among the 372 metropolitan areas, Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA, reported the highest number of resident initial claimants (109,649). Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL, and Las Vegas-Paradise, NV, entered the top 10 metropolitan areas in terms of resident initial claimants, while St. Louis, MO-IL, and Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD, dropped out of the top 10. (See table 26.)

Recall expectations

- In 2008, employers expected a recall in 41 percent of all extended mass layoff events, the lowest proportion since 2002. Excluding seasonal and vacation-period layoffs (in which a recall was expected 95 percent of the time), a recall was expected in 24 percent of events, down slightly from 25 percent in 2007 and 29 percent in 2006. (See table 27.)
- Of those establishments expecting a recall in 2008, 39 percent indicated that all workers would eventually be recalled, compared with 50 percent in 2007. Eighty percent expected to recall at least half of the workers in 2008, a decrease from 90 percent in 2007. (See table 27.)
- In 2008, industry sectors for which the expectation of recall was highest following a layoff included arts, entertainment, and recreation (72 percent), mining (67 percent), and health care and social assistance (67 percent). Layoffs in the finance and insurance sector and the information sector had the lowest percentages of recall expectation, less than 1 percent and 10 percent, respectively. (See table 28.)
- Employers citing organizational changes (3 percent) and financial issues (4 percent) had the lowest percentages of recall expectation. Layoffs due to seasonal reasons registered the highest recall expectations (95 percent), followed by layoffs due to production-specific reasons (45 percent). (See table 29.)
- Manufacturing industries accounted for 36 percent of layoff events and 35 percent of separations from which the employer did not expect a recall. Retail trade accounted for the second highest percentage of separations where no recall was expected (13 percent), and construction accounted for the second highest percentage of events (14 percent). (See table 29.)
- A lack of business demand, particularly from slack work and contract completion, was cited most frequently for layoffs from which no recall is expected, accounting for 53 percent of such layoff events and 44 percent of separations. Layoffs due to financial issues accounted for an additional 24 percent of layoff events with no expectation of recall and 29 percent of associated separations. (See table 29.)

Permanent worksite closures

- In 2008, employers reported that 11 percent (or 901 instances) of private nonfarm extended mass layoff events resulted from a permanent closure of the worksite, affecting 216,322

workers, or 14 percent of separations. Separations in permanent closures were due mostly to financial issues (98,021 separations), followed by business demand reasons (51,480) and organizational reasons (50,429). (See table 30.)

- Manufacturing accounted for 43 percent of layoff events and 39 percent of separations resulting in a worksite closure in 2008. Retail trade accounted for 16 percent of the layoff events and 24 percent of separations resulting from closures during the year. (See table 31.) Accommodation and food services reached a series high for the sector in terms of the number of closure-related separated workers in 2008 with a total of 10,789.
- In 2008, general merchandise stores, food services and drinking places, hospitals, and furniture and home furnishings stores moved into the top 10 three-digit NAICS industries in terms of the number of workers laid off because of permanent closures. These industries replaced computer and electronic product manufacturing, textile mills, fabricated metal product manufacturing, and nursing and residential care facilities. (See table 32.)
- California registered the highest number of separations in permanent-closure-related layoff events with 42,569, followed by Florida (27,071) and Ohio (22,651). Between 2007 and 2008, California and Florida reported the largest increases (by 22,057 and 20,629, respectively) in separations due to closures, while Tennessee and Michigan had the largest decreases (by 1,991 and 1,933, respectively). (See table 33.) Four States—Florida, Indiana, Ohio, and Oklahoma—reached new series highs in terms of closure-related separated workers in 2008. Two States—Idaho and Louisiana—reached new series lows.
- Among the 372 Metropolitan Areas, Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa-Ana, CA, reported the highest number of resident initial claimants in permanent-closure-related extended mass layoff events (14,946), followed by Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA, (7,854). In 2008, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, entered the top 10 metropolitan areas this year in terms of the numbers of resident initial claimants due to permanent closures, replacing Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI. (See table 34.)

Table 1. Numbers of extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, 2000–08

Year/quarter	Events ¹	Separations ¹	Initial claimants for unemployment insurance ¹
2000			
First quarter	1,081	202,500	180,205
Second quarter	1,055	205,861	186,759
Third quarter	817	174,628	158,394
Fourth quarter	1,638	332,973	320,909
Total	4,591	915,962	846,267
2001			
First quarter	1,546	304,171	306,535
Second quarter	1,828	430,499	358,611
Third quarter	1,629	330,391	336,298
Fourth quarter	2,372	459,771	456,068
Total	7,375	1,524,832	1,457,512
2002			
First quarter	1,611	299,266	292,998
Second quarter	1,624	344,606	299,598
Third quarter	1,186	255,152	254,955
Fourth quarter	1,916	373,307	370,592
Total	6,337	1,272,331	1,218,143
2003			
First quarter	1,502	286,947	297,608
Second quarter	1,799	368,273	348,966
Third quarter	1,190	236,333	227,909
Fourth quarter	1,690	325,333	326,328
Total	6,181	1,216,886	1,200,811
2004			
First quarter	1,339	276,503	238,392
Second quarter	1,358	278,831	254,063
Third quarter	886	164,608	148,575
Fourth quarter	1,427	273,967	262,049
Total	5,010	993,909	903,079
2005			
First quarter	1,142	186,506	185,486
Second quarter	1,203	246,099	212,673
Third quarter	1,136	201,878	190,186
Fourth quarter	1,400	250,178	246,188
Total	4,881	884,661	834,533
2006			
First quarter	963	183,089	193,510
Second quarter	1,353	295,964	264,927
Third quarter	929	160,254	161,764
Fourth quarter	1,640	296,662	330,954
Total	4,885	935,969	951,155
2007			
First quarter	1,110	225,600	199,250
Second quarter	1,421	278,719	259,234
Third quarter	1,018	160,024	173,077
Fourth quarter	1,814	301,592	347,151
Total	5,363	965,935	978,712
2008			
First quarter	1,340	230,098	259,292
Second quarter	1,756	354,713	339,574
Third quarter	1,582	290,892	303,774
Fourth quarter	3,585	642,154	762,737
Total	8,263	1,517,857	1,665,377

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

Table 2. Industry distribution: extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, 2006–08

Industry	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
Total, private nonfarm ¹	4,885	5,363	8,263	935,969	965,935	1,517,857	951,155	978,712	1,665,377
Mining	40	39	55	6,911	5,381	9,128	6,122	4,794	9,756
Utilities	11	9	11	1,690	1,182	2,032	1,735	1,548	2,122
Construction	1,062	1,365	1,724	125,892	155,401	205,327	157,635	192,462	256,109
Manufacturing	1,368	1,366	2,589	273,574	241,319	484,187	329,136	309,670	638,346
Food	245	221	280	50,229	43,560	63,964	50,035	46,149	58,038
Beverage and tobacco products	26	19	25	3,433	2,341	3,618	3,476	2,772	4,386
Textile mills	55	39	49	9,083	7,707	9,487	12,227	13,711	23,101
Textile product mills	20	13	24	2,311	2,609	3,320	3,710	3,840	4,052
Apparel	53	49	48	7,575	6,244	6,117	6,715	6,406	7,032
Leather and allied products	9	5	6	998	477	678	1,021	645	657
Wood products	87	102	215	10,768	13,985	30,972	14,225	16,578	38,947
Paper	38	29	60	4,946	3,675	9,916	4,216	3,701	10,076
Printing and related support activities	36	37	43	4,904	5,798	5,603	4,468	5,003	6,735
Petroleum and coal products	22	22	24	3,102	3,175	3,228	3,320	3,264	3,315
Chemicals	26	36	67	3,490	6,279	9,445	2,746	5,078	9,357
Plastics and rubber products	71	56	147	10,710	8,725	19,859	12,351	7,076	23,565
Nonmetallic mineral products	66	98	177	10,737	12,107	24,331	11,319	14,685	27,253
Primary metal	44	41	116	8,981	6,374	19,633	8,359	8,664	24,666
Fabricated metal products	63	74	205	7,232	9,944	25,226	9,199	11,786	35,689
Machinery	70	76	147	11,498	14,230	27,605	11,632	18,349	39,972
Computer and electronic products	80	84	159	17,937	14,619	26,471	14,487	13,109	27,097
Electrical equipment and appliance	45	33	74	11,103	5,375	14,513	13,602	11,185	18,977
Transportation equipment	227	226	575	81,278	59,914	155,952	129,116	104,271	245,206
Furniture and related products	56	79	103	8,530	9,979	17,583	9,083	10,139	22,965
Miscellaneous manufacturing	29	27	45	4,729	4,202	6,666	3,829	3,259	7,260
Wholesale trade	84	98	190	13,976	12,931	25,247	10,783	12,106	25,057
Retail trade	313	288	482	100,104	119,571	121,385	86,519	72,482	126,326
Transportation and warehousing	314	334	489	70,074	70,916	102,087	62,150	72,684	97,906
Information	113	93	204	18,978	13,387	37,988	23,736	16,804	39,258
Finance and insurance	161	373	405	31,064	66,085	92,782	28,671	67,718	86,609
Real estate and rental and leasing	17	28	51	1,732	3,841	6,385	1,500	3,792	6,970
Professional and technical services	155	171	257	44,351	49,224	67,400	35,773	38,075	51,071
Management of companies and enterprises	18	28	30	2,582	4,085	4,611	2,530	3,412	4,799
Administrative and waste services	477	345	671	91,777	55,806	141,034	91,746	60,473	150,870
Educational services	23	27	43	2,353	3,505	5,504	2,661	3,814	5,623
Health care and social assistance	232	260	319	30,076	40,364	44,229	25,184	30,571	36,249
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	130	139	179	43,014	45,208	52,643	15,645	17,109	22,081
Accommodation and food services	286	303	458	67,135	63,814	102,325	59,373	58,922	92,605
Other services, except public administration	81	93	102	10,686	13,069	12,722	10,256	11,689	13,123
Unclassified	–	4	4	–	846	841	–	587	497
Selected industry groupings²									
Clothing manufacturing and distribution	239	180	244	55,986	36,370	69,328	60,800	50,384	94,669
Food processing and distribution	534	525	672	120,792	157,868	152,928	115,032	109,441	133,096

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 3. Over-the-year change in extended mass layoff separations by industry, private nonfarm sector, 2006–07 and 2007–08

Industry	2006–07		2007–08	
	Level change	Percent change	Level change	Percent change
Total, private nonfarm ¹	29,966	3.2	551,922	57.1
Mining	-1,530	-22.1	3,747	69.6
Utilities	-508	-30.1	850	71.9
Construction	29,509	23.4	49,926	32.1
Manufacturing	-32,255	-11.8	242,868	100.6
Food	-6,669	-13.3	20,404	46.8
Beverage and tobacco products	-1,092	-31.8	1,277	54.5
Textile mills	-1,376	-15.1	1,780	23.1
Textile product mills	298	12.9	711	27.3
Apparel	-1,331	-17.6	-127	-2.0
Leather and allied products	-521	-52.2	201	42.1
Wood products	3,217	29.9	16,987	121.5
Paper	-1,271	-25.7	6,241	169.8
Printing and related support activities	894	18.2	-195	-3.4
Petroleum and coal products	73	2.4	53	1.7
Chemicals	2,789	79.9	3,166	50.4
Plastics and rubber products	-1,985	-18.5	11,134	127.6
Nonmetallic mineral products	1,370	12.8	12,224	101.0
Primary metal	-2,607	-29.0	13,259	208.0
Fabricated metal products	2,712	37.5	15,282	153.7
Machinery	2,732	23.8	13,375	94.0
Computer and electronic products	-3,318	-18.5	11,852	81.1
Electrical equipment and appliance	-5,728	-51.6	9,138	170.0
Transportation equipment	-21,364	-26.3	96,038	160.3
Furniture and related products	1,449	17.0	7,604	76.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing	-527	-11.1	2,464	58.6
Wholesale trade	-1,045	-7.5	12,316	95.2
Retail trade	19,467	19.4	1,814	1.5
Transportation and warehousing	842	1.2	31,171	44.0
Information	-5,591	-29.5	24,601	183.8
Finance and insurance	35,021	112.7	26,697	40.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	2,109	121.8	2,544	66.2
Professional and technical services	4,873	11.0	18,176	36.9
Management of companies and enterprises	1,503	58.2	526	12.9
Administrative and waste services	-35,971	-39.2	85,228	152.7
Educational services	1,152	49.0	1,999	57.0
Health care and social assistance	10,288	34.2	3,865	9.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	2,194	5.1	7,435	16.4
Accommodation and food services	-3,321	-4.9	38,511	60.3
Other services, except public administration	2,383	22.3	-347	-2.7
Unclassified	846	(³)	-5	-6
Selected industry groupings²				
Clothing manufacturing and distribution	-19,616	-35.0	32,958	47.5
Food processing and distribution	37,076	30.7	-4,940	-3.1

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

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

Table 4. Industry distribution: extended mass layoff events and separations, private nonfarm sector, 50 highest three-digit NAICS industries, 2007–08

Industry	NAICS	2007			2008		
		Events	Separations	Rank ¹	Events	Separations	Rank ¹
Total, private nonfarm ² .....	...	5,363	965,935	...	8,263	1,517,857	...
Total, 50 highest industries .....	...	4,995	910,029	...	7,717	1,445,531	...
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	226	59,914	4	575	155,952	1
Administrative and support services	561	341	55,500	5	661	140,173	2
Specialty trade contractors	238	608	60,697	3	795	83,992	3
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	541	68,568	1	630	83,229	4
Food services and drinking places	722	204	43,312	10	287	68,228	5
Professional and technical services	541	171	49,224	8	257	67,400	6
Food manufacturing	311	221	43,560	9	280	63,964	7
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	288	49,818	7	256	63,166	8
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	221	51,926	6	221	45,924	9
General merchandise stores	452	69	19,136	15	119	44,495	10
Construction of buildings	236	216	26,136	12	299	38,106	11
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	713	53	34,428	11	90	37,756	12
Accommodation	721	99	20,502	14	171	34,097	13
Wood product manufacturing	321	102	13,985	19	215	30,972	14
Machinery manufacturing	333	76	14,230	18	147	27,605	15
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	84	14,619	17	159	26,471	16
Social assistance	624	203	25,742	13	218	25,897	17
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	74	9,944	24	205	25,226	18
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	98	12,107	20	177	24,331	19
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	56	8,725	25	147	19,859	20
Primary metal manufacturing	331	41	6,374	29	116	19,633	21
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	79	9,979	23	103	17,583	22
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	61	12,104	21	93	16,872	23
Couriers and messengers	492	14	3,977	46	36	15,108	24
Nonstore retailers	454	39	15,561	16	60	15,054	25
Truck transportation	484	44	6,016	32	103	14,554	26
Electrical equipment and appliance manufacturing	335	33	5,375	36	74	14,513	27
Performing arts and spectator sports	711	82	10,213	22	83	14,025	28
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	26	4,093	43	49	13,091	29
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	43	5,596	35	106	12,849	30
Hospitals	622	26	8,244	26	47	12,811	31
Air transportation	481	4	577	71	43	12,607	32
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	523	23	4,083	45	52	12,373	33
Motion picture and sound recording industries	512	27	5,359	37	27	12,246	34
Food and beverage stores	445	51	64,003	2	39	11,215	35
Telecommunications	517	22	2,638	55	65	10,780	36
Publishing industries, except Internet	511	24	2,632	56	83	10,713	37
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	48	6,717	28	66	10,142	38
Paper manufacturing	322	29	3,675	48	60	9,916	39
Textile mills	313	39	7,707	27	49	9,487	40
Chemical manufacturing	325	36	6,279	30	67	9,445	41
Building material and garden supply stores	444	21	3,279	50	49	8,644	42
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	14	3,044	52	29	8,078	43
Electronics and appliance stores	443	30	4,735	39	22	8,035	44
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	9	916	68	70	7,223	45
Membership associations and organizations	813	51	5,932	33	58	6,666	46
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	27	4,202	42	45	6,666	47
Water transportation	483	15	2,604	58	23	6,639	48
Apparel manufacturing	315	49	6,244	31	48	6,117	49
Printing and related support activities	323	37	5,798	34	43	5,603	50

¹ Industries are ranked by the number of separations in 2008.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

Table 5. Industry distribution: extended mass layoff separations, private nonfarm sector, 50 highest six-digit NAICS industries, 2006–08

Industry	NAICS	2006		2007		2008	
		Separations	Rank ¹	Separations	Rank ¹	Separations	Rank ¹
Total, private nonfarm ² .....	...	935,969	...	965,935	...	1,517,857	...
Total, 50 highest industries .....	...	538,955	...	544,495	...	817,635	...
Temporary help services	561320	30,416	5	19,972	7	53,208	1
Highway, street, and bridge construction	237310	41,100	1	47,686	2	50,787	2
Professional employer organizations	561330	36,803	3	6,552	27	41,588	3
School and employee bus transportation	485410	40,349	2	47,560	3	41,427	4
Automobile manufacturing	336111	21,330	7	16,998	10	40,728	5
Food service contractors	722310	32,051	4	32,238	4	39,675	6
Tax preparation services	541213	25,601	6	24,703	5	32,613	7
Real estate credit	522292	4,935	39	23,077	6	26,658	8
Discount department stores	452112	14,522	14	10,870	14	21,142	9
Hotels and motels, except casino hotels	721110	20,092	8	17,061	8	20,941	10
Skiing facilities	713920	17,548	10	16,481	11	20,706	11
Department stores, except discount	452111	16,713	11	6,751	26	20,058	12
Fruit and vegetable canning	311421	10,126	18	10,851	15	18,473	13
Child day care services	624410	14,696	12	17,059	9	17,301	14
Light truck and utility vehicle manufacturing	336112	13,812	15	5,852	28	17,193	15
Commercial building construction	236220	7,331	21	9,470	16	16,824	16
Couriers and express delivery services	492110	5,055	35	3,977	47	15,108	17
Nonresidential electrical contractors	238212	8,608	19	9,341	17	14,249	18
Commercial banking	522110	2,754	69	7,821	20	13,480	19
All other motor vehicle parts manufacturing	336399	5,107	33	4,253	44	13,258	20
Full-service restaurants	722110	4,937	38	4,847	37	13,133	21
Casino hotels	721120	5,099	34	3,441	60	12,957	22
Oil and gas pipeline construction	237120	3,666	53	4,961	35	12,859	23
Industrial building construction	236210	6,628	23	7,451	23	12,765	24
General medical and surgical hospitals	622110	2,990	64	8,154	18	12,535	25
Mail-order houses	454113	14,628	13	12,058	13	12,020	26
Amusement and theme parks	713110	12,390	16	16,261	12	12,009	27
Scheduled passenger air transportation	481111	6,519	24	446	297	10,703	28
All other plastics product manufacturing	326199	5,961	27	3,917	48	10,558	29
Ready-mix concrete manufacturing	327320	6,148	26	7,699	22	10,495	30
Nonresidential plumbing and HVAC contractors	238222	5,528	29	6,981	24	10,197	31
Heavy duty truck manufacturing	336120	2,535	74	5,730	31	9,824	32
Supermarkets and other grocery stores	445110	19,629	9	61,988	1	9,505	33
Nonresidential drywall contractors	238312	4,062	50	4,373	43	9,123	34
Sawmills	321113	2,972	65	3,738	52	8,949	35
Motion picture and video production	512110	6,216	25	3,208	63	8,866	36
Telemarketing and other contact centers	561422	2,522	75	3,189	65	8,837	37
Savings institutions	522120	2,884	66	4,613	40	8,266	38
Motor home manufacturing	336213	697	222	1,486	133	7,940	39
Semiconductors and related device manufacturing	334413	2,692	71	3,880	50	7,840	40
Landscaping services	561730	7,247	22	7,804	21	7,706	41
Fresh and frozen seafood processing	311712	10,198	17	7,831	19	7,659	42
Iron and steel mills	331111	4,210	47	790	200	7,513	43
Other heavy construction	237990	4,083	49	4,912	36	7,393	44
Motor vehicle seating and interior trim manufacturing	336360	8,531	20	5,802	30	7,213	45
Wired telecommunications carriers	517110	3,190	61	1,963	106	7,111	46
Frozen fruit and vegetable manufacturing	311411	4,780	40	2,582	78	7,109	47
Home centers	444110	4,209	48	2,812	72	7,088	48
Motor vehicle metal stamping	336370	3,840	52	2,103	95	7,087	49
Boat building	336612	1,015	175	902	179	6,958	50

¹ Industries are ranked by the number of separations in 2008.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

Table 6. Reason for layoff: extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, 2006–08

Reason for layoff ¹	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
Total, private nonfarm, all reasons ²	4,885	5,363	8,263	935,969	965,935	1,517,857	951,155	978,712	1,665,377
Business demand	1,788	1,888	3,389	257,878	248,056	516,922	351,092	359,654	731,804
Contract cancellation	71	73	141	10,813	11,165	24,261	10,357	10,740	25,411
Contract completion	1,056	897	946	146,069	107,461	133,801	183,699	144,752	176,858
Domestic competition	(³)	15	7	(³)	1,769	1,416	(³)	1,512	2,188
Excess inventory/saturated market	(³)	38	40	(³)	7,424	8,111	(³)	8,521	7,820
Import competition	64	73	54	10,458	11,589	9,679	11,847	15,519	10,399
Slack work/insufficient demand/nonseasonal business slowdown	597	792	2,201	90,538	108,648	339,654	145,189	178,610	509,128
Organizational changes	597	397	517	149,893	124,175	123,349	148,304	73,922	119,929
Business-ownership change	124	101	93	41,716	72,914	45,375	26,443	16,201	18,184
Reorganization or restructuring of company	473	296	424	108,177	51,261	77,974	121,861	57,721	101,745
Financial issues	221	455	764	50,380	101,556	165,652	37,213	92,659	145,769
Bankruptcy	56	65	136	15,838	17,377	40,553	7,578	9,237	24,199
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	(³)	176	352	(³)	34,443	53,773	(³)	41,312	64,827
Financial difficulty	165	214	276	34,542	49,736	71,326	29,635	42,110	56,743
Production specific	94	84	107	30,184	19,686	27,181	21,137	23,552	25,512
Automation/technological advances	(⁴)	8	12	(⁴)	1,851	1,703	(⁴)	1,781	2,059
Energy related	(⁴)	(⁴)	10	(⁴)	(⁴)	1,308	(⁴)	(⁴)	4,847
Governmental regulations/intervention	(³)	14	21	(³)	2,637	5,505	(³)	1,670	2,478
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	18	18	19	11,313	4,927	9,134	7,363	7,041	6,205
Material or supply shortage	10	13	15	1,486	1,163	3,446	2,146	1,520	3,940
Model changeover	9	(⁴)	3	4,278	(⁴)	617	2,649	(⁴)	933
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	12	17	16	2,201	3,141	3,351	1,757	2,482	2,830
Product line discontinued	36	7	11	9,688	1,237	2,117	6,030	1,419	2,220
Disaster/safety	62	32	58	7,630	3,388	9,165	7,838	3,010	8,442
Hazardous work environment	4	(⁴)	(⁴)	688	(⁴)	(⁴)	479	(⁴)	(⁴)
Natural disaster (not weather related)	5	(⁴)	(⁴)	840	(⁴)	(⁴)	655	(⁴)	(⁴)
Non-natural disaster	5	5	4	1,546	476	1,098	1,449	440	813
Extreme weather-related event	48	22	51	4,556	2,068	7,694	5,255	2,046	7,275
Seasonal	1,725	1,880	1,982	355,091	364,276	393,109	304,644	318,866	348,835
Seasonal	1,613	1,479	1,589	337,531	290,527	326,592	287,278	245,509	280,584
Vacation period—school related or otherwise	112	401	393	17,560	73,749	66,517	17,366	73,357	68,251
Other/miscellaneous	398	627	1,446	84,913	104,798	282,479	80,927	107,049	285,086
Other	94	41	90	18,283	6,684	15,329	15,452	7,959	19,163
Data not provided: Refusal	192	205	299	46,754	38,088	78,856	46,741	38,035	78,185
Data not provided: Does not know	112	381	1,057	19,876	60,026	188,294	18,734	61,055	187,738

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

to MLS reasons, please see <http://www.bls.gov/mls/>.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

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

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

Table 7. Over-the-year change in separations by reason for layoff, private nonfarm sector, 2006–07 and 2007–08

Reason for layoff	2006–07		2007–08	
	Level change	Percent change	Level change	Percent change
Total, private nonfarm, all reasons ¹	29,966	3.2	551,922	57.1
Business demand	-9,822	-3.8	268,866	108.4
Contract cancellation	352	3.3	13,096	117.3
Contract completion	-38,608	-26.4	26,340	24.5
Domestic competition	(²)	(²)	-353	-20.0
Excess inventory/saturated market	(²)	(²)	687	9.3
Import competition	1,131	10.8	-1,910	-16.5
Slack work/insufficient demand/non-seasonal business slowdown	18,110	20.0	231,006	212.6
Organizational changes	-25,718	-17.2	-826	-0.7
Business-ownership change	31,198	74.8	-27,539	-37.8
Reorganization or restructuring of company	-56,916	-52.6	26,713	52.1
Financial issues	51,176	101.6	64,096	63.1
Bankruptcy	1,539	9.7	23,176	133.4
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	(²)	(²)	19,330	56.1
Financial difficulty	15,194	44.0	21,590	43.4
Production specific	-10,498	-34.8	7,495	38.1
Automation/technological advances	783	73.3	-148	-8.0
Energy related	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Governmental regulations/intervention	(²)	(²)	2,868	108.8
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	-6,386	-56.4	4,207	85.4
Material or supply shortage	-323	-21.7	2,283	196.3
Model changeover	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	940	42.7	210	6.7
Product line discontinued	-8,451	-87.2	880	71.1
Disaster/safety	-4,242	-55.6	5,777	170.5
Hazardous work environment	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Natural disaster (not weather related)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Nonnatural disaster	-1,070	-69.2	622	130.7
Extreme weather-related event	-2,488	-54.6	5,626	272.1
Seasonal	9,185	2.6	28,833	7.9
Seasonal	-47,004	-13.9	36,065	12.4
Vacation period–school related or otherwise	56,189	320.0	-7,232	-9.8
Other/miscellaneous	19,885	23.4	177,681	169.5
Other	-11,599	-63.4	8,645	129.3
Data not provided: Refusal	-8,666	-18.5	40,768	107.0
Data not provided: Does not know	40,150	202.0	128,268	213.7

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

² Use of this reason began with first-quarter 2007 data.

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

Table 8. Number of separations in extended mass layoff events by State and by selected higher level category for layoff,¹ private nonfarm sector, 2008

State	Separations						
	Total	Business demand	Organizational changes	Financial issues	Production specific	Disaster/safety	Seasonal
Total, private nonfarm ²	1,517,857	516,922	123,349	165,652	27,181	9,165	393,109
Alabama	13,237	4,702	885	2,749	-	-	1,295
Alaska	11,212	-	-	-	-	-	11,212
Arizona	11,578	2,037	-	1,800	-	-	2,700
Arkansas	7,752	4,021	808	634	316	(³)	747
California	344,602	98,613	38,354	50,402	3,926	(³)	55,475
Colorado	23,123	2,599	(³)	2,357	-	-	17,015
Connecticut	9,484	1,275	(³)	(³)	-	-	3,694
Delaware	1,305	667	(³)	-	-	-	468
District of Columbia	1,091	-	(³)	-	(³)	-	696
Florida	105,515	58,430	11,819	11,862	1,205	(³)	12,122
Georgia	15,504	9,648	958	4,530	-	-	-
Hawaii	8,415	4,876	-	(³)	-	-	(³)
Idaho	12,904	3,634	(³)	(³)	658	-	2,290
Illinois	120,268	52,796	13,672	8,404	645	(³)	43,259
Indiana	46,816	27,708	4,519	4,373	1,652	(³)	8,074
Iowa	10,208	4,340	(³)	395	640	488	3,832
Kansas	8,042	2,439	1,250	865	(³)	579	1,026
Kentucky	17,689	8,654	1,719	1,118	749	(³)	4,541
Louisiana	17,248	6,281	-	701	(³)	3,643	2,364
Maine	4,220	685	-	(³)	-	-	2,981
Maryland	7,212	1,292	330	786	(³)	-	910
Massachusetts	16,684	5,981	814	4,861	-	(³)	4,771
Michigan	81,706	42,170	3,936	3,986	(³)	-	12,820
Minnesota	28,618	5,029	-	4,596	-	-	18,855
Mississippi	10,176	6,498	(³)	2,125	-	(³)	505
Missouri	37,623	8,201	3,335	2,004	1,833	(³)	15,904
Montana	3,278	1,095	-	-	(³)	-	1,514
Nebraska	2,782	263	-	(³)	-	-	1,651
Nevada	18,926	9,054	650	6,202	-	-	1,468
New Hampshire	1,842	640	-	-	-	-	1,202
New Jersey	53,436	6,773	5,797	10,090	594	-	25,123
New Mexico	5,662	2,055	959	-	(³)	-	1,019
New York	86,012	15,074	5,439	4,148	4,751	-	30,132
North Carolina	11,582	4,297	1,913	4,096	550	-	(³)
North Dakota	1,364	565	-	-	-	-	799
Ohio	88,507	46,226	5,936	11,661	1,697	-	22,246
Oklahoma	7,670	3,238	(³)	(³)	-	-	1,022
Oregon	26,616	9,650	(³)	582	1,815	-	10,720
Pennsylvania	70,035	15,030	2,388	3,164	(³)	307	15,517
Rhode Island	2,408	(³)	661	(³)	-	-	1,229
South Carolina	18,853	3,562	(³)	(³)	379	-	1,511
South Dakota	695	(³)	-	-	-	-	536
Tennessee	19,610	6,675	991	1,022	462	(³)	3,455
Texas	38,577	11,483	5,439	8,089	-	1,525	3,481
Utah	9,812	4,547	-	(³)	-	-	4,055
Vermont	1,941	731	-	(³)	-	-	1,110
Virginia	10,347	1,883	(³)	747	(³)	-	2,898
Washington	24,377	6,047	3,876	1,215	(³)	(³)	5,612
West Virginia	2,858	1,766	-	(³)	-	-	(³)
Wisconsin	33,908	3,028	2,360	(³)	(³)	-	24,632
Wyoming	4,527	(³)	-	(³)	-	-	3,950
Puerto Rico	4,391	2,464	666	624	440	-	(³)

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

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

² See footnote 1, table 1.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 9. Movement of work: nonseasonal and nonvacation period extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance by major industry, private nonfarm sector, 2008

Industry	Layoff events		Separations		Initial claimants for unemployment insurance	
	Work moved	Work not moved or unknown	Work moved	Work not moved or unknown	Work moved	Work not moved or unknown
Total, private nonfarm ¹	332	5,949	60,950	1,063,798	55,731	1,260,811
Mining	–	31	–	6,014	–	6,136
Utilities	–	8	–	1,162	–	1,409
Construction	(²)	1,191	(²)	136,212	(²)	179,074
Manufacturing	219	2,089	40,532	387,292	39,510	542,727
Food	14	119	3,652	24,275	3,074	24,288
Beverage and tobacco products	(²)	16	(²)	2,290	(²)	2,789
Textile mills	6	43	1,237	8,250	1,478	21,623
Textile product mills	3	21	317	3,003	265	3,787
Apparel	7	37	1,150	4,625	1,114	5,487
Leather and allied products	(²)	4	(²)	481	(²)	511
Wood products	4	198	560	28,780	448	36,364
Paper	12	45	1,454	7,942	1,498	7,749
Printing and related support activities	6	30	995	3,878	592	5,292
Petroleum and coal products	–	8	–	926	–	887
Chemicals	9	57	1,779	7,571	1,284	7,949
Plastics and rubber products	10	132	1,238	18,084	1,260	21,633
Nonmetallic mineral products	3	132	546	16,846	288	20,356
Primary metal	5	111	2,185	17,448	1,989	22,677
Fabricated metal products	13	185	1,843	22,738	1,777	32,657
Machinery	13	117	2,435	22,150	2,192	31,922
Computer and electronic products	28	131	4,664	21,807	3,772	23,325
Electrical equipment and appliance	19	55	3,656	10,857	3,029	15,948
Transportation equipment	49	519	9,994	144,340	12,851	230,718
Furniture and related products	8	94	1,554	15,929	1,433	21,410
Miscellaneous manufacturing	6	35	849	5,072	862	5,355
Wholesale trade	17	151	2,131	20,093	1,664	20,392
Retail trade	16	365	2,475	86,791	2,859	87,956
Transportation and warehousing	14	255	4,683	53,281	1,825	51,353
Information	12	179	1,919	33,955	2,441	33,450
Finance and insurance	25	380	4,099	88,683	3,074	83,535
Real estate and rental and leasing	–	44	–	5,635	–	6,252
Professional and technical services	6	185	1,484	28,004	1,053	27,692
Management of companies and enterprises	–	25	–	3,905	–	4,057
Administrative and waste services	14	562	2,500	123,920	2,272	133,330
Educational services	–	25	–	3,619	–	3,547
Health care and social assistance	5	113	660	19,495	470	12,781
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	(²)	52	(²)	9,065	(²)	8,108
Accommodation and food services	–	242	–	49,836	–	51,945
Other services, except public administration	(²)	48	(²)	5,995	(²)	6,570
Unclassified	–	4	–	841	–	497

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 10. Movement of work: nonseasonal and nonvacation period extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance by reason for layoff, private nonfarm sector, 2008

Reason for layoff	Layoff events		Separations		Initial claimants for unemployment insurance	
	Work moved	Work not moved or unknown	Work moved	Work not moved or unknown	Work moved	Work not moved or unknown
Total, private nonfarm ¹	332	5,949	60,950	1,063,798	55,731	1,260,811
Business demand	87	3,302	19,039	497,883	20,084	711,720
Contract cancellation	(²)	139	(²)	24,082	(²)	25,156
Contract completion	(²)	944	(²)	133,655	(²)	176,555
Domestic competition	(²)	5	(²)	762	(²)	1,737
Excess inventory/saturated market	(²)	39	(²)	7,921	(²)	7,642
Import competition	28	26	4,525	5,154	5,003	5,396
Slack work/insufficient demand/nonseasonal business slowdown	52	2,149	13,345	326,309	13,894	495,234
Organizational changes	152	365	26,218	97,131	21,915	98,014
Business-ownership change	24	69	5,416	39,959	2,805	15,379
Reorganization or restructuring of company	128	296	20,802	57,172	19,110	82,635
Financial issues	77	687	12,618	153,034	11,108	134,661
Bankruptcy	(²)	135	(²)	40,197	(²)	23,836
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	63	289	8,777	44,996	8,619	56,208
Financial difficulty	(²)	263	(²)	67,841	(²)	54,617
Production specific	5	102	799	26,382	776	24,736
Automation/technological advances	—	12	—	1,703	—	2,059
Energy related	—	(²)	—	(²)	—	(²)
Governmental regulations/intervention	(²)	19	(²)	5,133	(²)	2,269
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	—	19	—	9,134	—	6,205
Material or supply shortage	(²)	14	(²)	3,316	(²)	3,721
Model changeover	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	—	16	—	3,351	—	2,830
Product line discontinued	(²)	10	(²)	2,040	(²)	2,077
Disaster/safety	6	52	1,361	7,804	1,226	7,216
Hazardous work environment	—	(²)	—	(²)	—	(²)
Natural disaster (not weather related)	—	(²)	—	(²)	—	(²)
Nonnatural disaster	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Extreme weather-related event	(²)	47	(²)	7,206	(²)	6,675
Other/miscellaneous	5	1,441	915	281,564	622	284,464
Other	(²)	86	(²)	14,794	(²)	18,693
Data not provided: Refusal	(²)	298	(²)	78,476	(²)	78,033
Data not provided: Does not know	—	1,057	—	188,294	—	187,738

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 11. **Movement of work: nonseasonal and nonvacation period extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance by Census region and division, private nonfarm sector, 2008**

Census region and division	Layoff events		Separations		Initial claimants for unemployment insurance	
	Work moved	Work not moved or unknown	Work moved	Work not moved or unknown	Work moved	Work not moved or unknown
United States ¹	332	5,949	60,950	1,063,798	55,731	1,260,811
Northeast	48	855	7,354	152,949	6,103	176,853
New England	10	140	1,336	20,256	1,224	21,970
Middle Atlantic	38	715	6,018	132,693	4,879	154,883
South	88	1,340	15,439	254,202	15,638	278,074
South Atlantic	34	745	4,770	150,322	4,455	157,157
East South Central	32	279	5,093	45,823	5,619	54,976
West South Central	22	316	5,576	58,057	5,564	65,941
Midwest	126	1,360	24,658	282,245	24,489	387,323
East North Central	93	1,105	18,094	242,080	16,435	335,724
West North Central	33	255	6,564	40,165	8,054	51,599
West	70	2,394	13,499	374,402	9,501	418,561
Mountain	6	312	1,431	54,368	761	55,935
Pacific	64	2,082	12,068	320,034	8,740	362,626

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

NOTE: The States (and the District of Columbia) that make up the Census divisions are as follows: **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 12. Movement of work: nonseasonal and nonvacation period unemployment insurance benefit exhaustion rates by selected claimant characteristics, private nonfarm sector, 2008

Characteristic	Initial claims for unemployment insurance		Final payments for unemployment insurance		Percentage of initial claimants receiving final payments	
	Work moved	Work not moved or unknown	Work moved	Work not moved or unknown	Work moved	Work not moved or unknown
Total, private nonfarm ¹	55,731	1,260,811	14,594	165,307	26.2	13.1
Age						
Under 30 years of age	8,122	255,909	1,856	33,644	22.9	13.1
30-44	18,568	450,553	4,603	58,273	24.8	12.9
45-54	16,436	333,857	4,372	41,561	26.6	12.4
55 years of age or over	12,250	209,009	3,714	31,466	30.3	15.1
Not available	355	11,483	49	363	13.8	3.2
Gender						
Male	29,484	820,377	6,837	94,614	23.2	11.5
Female	24,885	431,332	7,433	69,997	29.9	16.2
Not available	1,362	9,102	324	696	23.8	7.6
Race/ethnicity						
White	32,863	719,041	7,583	81,994	23.1	11.4
Black	9,005	183,914	3,038	31,395	33.7	17.1
Hispanic origin	6,329	211,505	1,963	30,775	31.0	14.6
American Indian or Alaska Native	364	8,737	73	1,115	20.1	12.8
Asian or Pacific Islander	2,277	41,282	597	6,384	26.2	15.5
Not available	4,893	96,332	1,340	13,644	27.4	14.2

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

Table 13. Extended mass layoff events and separations, selected measures, 2007-08

Action	Layoff events		Separations	
	2007	2008	2007	2008
Total private nonfarm ¹	5,363	8,263	965,935	1,517,857
Total, excluding seasonal and vacation events ²	3,483	6,281	601,659	1,124,748
Total, movement of work ³	267	332	46,459	60,950
Movement of work actions	352	443	(⁴)	(⁴)
With separations reported	253	319	30,179	35,076
With separations unknown	99	124	(⁴)	(⁴)

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

² The questions on movement of work were not asked of employers when the reason for layoff was

either "seasonal work" or "vacation period."

³ Movement of work can involve more than one action.

⁴ Data are not available.

Table 14. Movement of work actions by type of separation where number of separations is known by employers, 2007–08

Activities	Actions ¹		Separations	
	2007	2008	2007	2008
With separations reported ²	253	319	30,179	35,076
By location				
Out-of-country relocations	85	95	11,856	11,431
Within company	72	83	9,887	10,392
Different company	13	12	1,969	1,039
Domestic relocations	166	223	18,073	23,370
Within company	147	200	15,846	20,943
Different company	19	23	2,227	2,427
Unable to assign place of relocation	2	1	250	275
By company				
Within company	221	283	25,983	31,335
Domestic	147	200	15,846	20,943
Out of country	72	83	9,887	10,392
Unable to assign	2		250	
Different company	32	36	4,196	3,741
Domestic	19	23	2,227	2,427
Out of country	13	12	1,969	1,039
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.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 15. Distribution of extended mass layoff events and separations by size of layoff, private nonfarm sector, 2007–08

Number of workers	Layoff events				Separations			
	Number		Percent ¹		Number		Percent ¹	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
Total, private nonfarm ²	5,363	8,263	100.0	100.0	965,935	1,517,857	100.0	100.0
50–99	2,401	3,443	44.8	41.7	168,321	244,399	17.4	16.1
100–149	1,274	1,956	23.8	23.7	149,651	230,029	15.5	15.2
150–199	530	885	9.9	10.7	88,754	148,578	9.2	9.8
200–299	557	981	10.4	11.9	129,305	228,149	13.4	15.0
300–499	351	574	6.5	6.9	125,821	210,350	13.0	13.9
500–999	167	293	3.1	3.5	110,108	195,623	11.4	12.9
1,000 or more	83	131	1.5	1.6	193,975	260,729	20.1	17.2

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

² See footnote 1, table 1.

Table 16. Average number of separations in extended mass layoff events by selected measures, private nonfarm sector, 2001–08

Measure	Average number of separations							
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total, private nonfarm ¹	207	201	197	198	181	192	180	184
Industry								
Mining	215	149	158	153	134	173	138	166
Utilities	202	178	135	228	140	154	131	185
Construction	144	140	140	137	127	119	114	119
Manufacturing	192	191	183	173	173	200	177	187
Wholesale trade	161	161	181	169	131	166	132	133
Retail trade	289	329	308	418	237	320	415	252
Transportation and warehousing	297	243	250	213	225	223	212	209
Information	186	196	259	215	202	168	144	186
Finance and insurance	190	193	193	216	172	193	177	229
Real estate and rental and leasing	230	173	166	299	140	102	137	125
Professional and technical services	199	224	194	220	268	286	288	262
Management of companies and enterprises	209	248	195	176	156	143	146	154
Administrative and waste services	283	221	222	208	185	192	162	210
Educational services	110	114	182	89	238	102	130	128
Health care and social assistance	137	136	137	156	140	130	155	139
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	316	372	275	273	386	331	325	294
Accommodation and food services	217	206	215	219	210	235	211	223
Other services, except public administration	138	159	132	169	145	132	141	125
Unclassified establishments	206	163	161	125	200	–	212	210
Reason for layoff²								
Business demand	174	172	168	181	154	144	131	153
Contract cancellation	177	190	297	166	161	152	153	172
Contract completion	186	180	170	220	168	138	120	141
Domestic competition	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	118	202
Excess inventory/saturated market	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	195	203
Import competition	213	207	214	158	198	163	159	179
Slack work/insufficient demand/nonseasonal business slowdown	167	163	143	132	131	152	137	154
Organizational changes	220	204	209	200	188	251	313	239
Business-ownership change	267	230	271	238	222	336	722	488
Reorganization or restructuring of company	207	198	198	191	179	229	173	184
Financial issues	303	270	261	205	207	228	223	217
Bankruptcy	470	359	341	224	238	283	267	298
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	196	153
Financial difficulty	231	226	217	197	187	209	232	258
Production specific	229	163	308	425	237	321	234	254
Automation/technological advances	127	171	203	220	181	134	231	142
Energy related	274	353	172	–	246	150	392	131
Governmental regulations/intervention	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	188	262
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	304	192	861	966	344	629	274	481
Material or supply shortage	99	159	121	77	138	149	89	230
Model changeover	372	283	368	269	362	475	723	206
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	143	157	138	148	133	183	185	209
Product line discontinued	248	123	177	204	186	269	177	192
Disaster/safety	142	131	175	134	155	123	106	158
Hazardous work environment	123	239	209	459	255	172	120	120
Natural disaster (not weather related)	155	135	252	138	254	168	202	127
Nonnatural disaster	⁴ 235	139	168	130	165	309	95	275
Extreme weather-related event	107	120	162	123	154	95	94	151
Seasonal	206	211	201	197	195	206	194	198
Seasonal	207	212	202	199	197	209	196	206
Vacation period—school related or otherwise	194	178	193	160	156	157	184	169
Other/miscellaneous	199	214	201	213	208	213	167	195
Other	212	187	175	218	178	195	163	170
Data not provided: Refusal	197	276	218	227	238	244	186	264
Data not provided: Does not know	159	190	174	178	184	177	158	178
Domestic relocation	185	195	161	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Overseas relocation	199	251	213	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Other selected measures								
Worksite closures	304	259	229	214	192	248	212	240
Recall expected	185	189	183	181	178	185	180	179
No recall expected	230	213	201	222	187	200	167	186

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

² See footnote 1, table 6.

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

⁴ Nonnatural disaster was added as a reason for layoff in the third quarter of 2001, in order to be able to identify layoffs directly or indirectly

related to the September 11 attacks. Thus, data for 2001 pertain to the third and fourth quarters only.

⁵ Beginning with data for 2004, these reasons for layoff are no longer used. For additional information, see the Technical Note.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 17. State and selected claimant characteristics: extended mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, 2007–08

State	Layoff events		Total initial claimants for unemployment insurance		Percent of total							
					Black		Hispanic origin		Women		People age 55 and older	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
Total, private nonfarm ¹	5,363	8,263	978,712	1,665,377	15.5	14.5	16.3	16.6	39.7	37.1	18.6	18.1
Alabama	39	60	7,532	18,019	57.6	48.5	3.4	3.0	53.6	47.6	21.1	15.5
Alaska	17	22	3,514	5,116	3.9	4.3	18.0	16.4	33.6	34.1	22.0	24.8
Arizona	38	64	5,714	10,170	6.4	5.4	40.2	38.4	56.3	42.9	14.4	15.2
Arkansas	32	48	6,775	9,015	28.3	31.6	2.7	6.0	41.0	51.0	18.5	14.5
California	1,412	2,163	237,436	372,326	8.7	8.9	37.6	38.1	38.7	38.5	14.2	15.0
Colorado	40	59	4,505	7,884	2.7	5.3	35.3	30.8	29.3	32.5	19.6	19.3
Connecticut	33	47	6,327	8,527	12.4	13.5	10.1	12.9	58.0	46.0	22.6	24.0
Delaware	6	11	479	1,332	43.8	27.2	10.4	5.7	59.5	36.4	27.8	24.6
District of Columbia	4	8	456	936	79.6	83.0	8.6	6.3	65.4	62.5	15.4	15.2
Florida	219	480	30,054	93,007	17.6	15.4	29.3	28.6	45.4	39.8	22.9	19.6
Georgia	63	114	15,682	30,610	38.3	36.5	7.1	7.0	50.0	41.5	16.9	16.1
Hawaii	18	32	2,440	5,611	8.8	3.7	14.4	10.5	40.3	32.9	18.6	16.4
Idaho	31	93	4,502	13,492	.8	.3	14.6	13.3	35.1	37.0	19.3	17.5
Illinois	431	591	76,258	122,372	21.6	21.4	14.8	14.6	39.6	38.5	16.0	16.2
Indiana	119	289	29,213	80,622	11.8	7.5	4.2	4.2	32.3	30.9	17.3	15.7
Iowa	44	79	8,736	19,926	2.6	2.9	4.5	3.0	29.4	32.4	17.5	19.3
Kansas	27	55	4,215	8,188	16.0	11.5	3.3	4.5	44.0	40.3	20.3	17.4
Kentucky	60	127	7,919	19,625	7.0	6.5	.2	.2	23.9	18.8	18.2	15.3
Louisiana	41	100	4,815	16,455	63.1	57.6	1.1	2.4	54.3	44.0	21.1	18.7
Maine	30	17	3,431	2,611	1.9	1.5	.3	.2	36.8	32.7	19.5	24.4
Maryland	78	54	9,630	7,239	41.7	43.5	.4	2.5	45.9	43.0	19.9	22.3
Massachusetts	80	107	11,941	17,138	12.0	11.0	1.7	1.8	42.0	45.8	22.3	22.9
Michigan	233	385	78,082	135,460	24.8	18.3	4.1	3.8	33.2	30.0	16.8	18.5
Minnesota	133	169	19,328	28,250	3.7	4.8	7.4	5.9	20.8	22.4	16.7	16.6
Mississippi	30	59	4,025	8,516	72.6	56.3	1.0	2.6	48.3	39.5	16.1	15.5
Missouri	122	201	21,752	35,114	19.2	16.5	.3	.3	47.8	44.4	22.2	21.5
Montana	20	32	2,151	3,903	.3	.1	3.5	3.5	27.2	22.3	22.2	21.4
Nebraska	11	19	1,142	2,166	8.1	5.0	6.1	10.1	28.3	23.1	32.9	27.7
Nevada	30	94	5,829	22,542	12.7	9.4	20.8	32.0	40.1	42.4	22.0	17.9
New Hampshire	12	12	1,462	1,434	1.0	.9	1.6	1.5	50.2	51.7	28.1	27.5
New Jersey	190	248	33,736	46,298	19.9	21.1	8.9	8.1	59.9	53.3	29.3	26.4
New Mexico	18	38	2,513	5,886	3.2	2.8	48.2	43.7	34.0	29.2	20.7	18.9
New York	371	413	67,834	80,110	14.1	13.4	12.3	12.2	41.7	41.4	25.7	21.7
North Carolina	47	69	9,882	15,009	40.9	37.1	3.8	5.9	48.5	41.0	22.2	20.9
North Dakota	12	11	1,614	1,364	—	2.0	3.0	3.1	15.9	19.1	19.5	17.2
Ohio	277	385	50,299	86,755	14.4	13.1	2.7	3.2	32.5	31.9	15.9	18.4
Oklahoma	13	32	2,384	6,549	17.5	8.4	7.0	5.0	44.6	30.2	15.2	15.7
Oregon	74	130	17,247	34,552	1.8	.9	21.8	15.8	46.7	34.0	19.7	20.4
Pennsylvania	303	475	72,998	100,346	7.5	6.0	3.4	3.7	39.7	34.3	24.0	24.3
Rhode Island	21	21	3,127	2,428	3.6	3.8	17.9	18.3	69.5	58.6	26.5	32.8
South Carolina	33	84	4,706	20,755	68.2	63.9	.3	.8	61.0	47.6	6.9	6.7
South Dakota	6	5	448	541	2.9	1.7	6.9	7.0	53.1	53.4	31.3	24.2
Tennessee	80	130	17,584	24,465	28.6	26.3	.1	.1	40.9	44.8	24.2	23.4
Texas	109	203	20,636	46,700	20.0	17.6	38.6	42.2	46.5	32.6	13.7	13.5
Utah	27	34	3,835	6,509	1.4	1.8	13.4	17.1	21.9	36.1	10.7	10.7
Vermont	15	15	2,224	2,162	.5	.8	.4	.3	41.0	29.1	23.2	20.3
Virginia	72	48	12,455	8,377	34.3	31.5	2.9	3.5	46.4	43.7	20.6	22.8
Washington	83	145	11,865	24,819	5.3	4.5	18.3	13.0	35.9	36.0	16.2	18.5
West Virginia	18	20	1,925	2,533	.3	.3	—	—	17.9	29.0	13.7	14.4
Wisconsin	137	160	25,795	41,099	6.0	4.7	8.9	6.8	28.4	31.9	21.4	21.1
Wyoming	4	6	260	514	1.2	.8	.8	.8	25.4	29.2	25.0	23.9
Puerto Rico	48	47	12,073	10,281	.1	.1	97.9	98.2	57.9	56.6	8.7	9.5

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 18. Claimant race and ethnicity: percent of initial claimants for unemployment insurance, by industry and reason for layoff, private nonfarm sector, 2007–08

Measure	Percent of total race/ethnicity ¹									
	White		Black		Hispanic origin		American Indian or Alaska Native		Asian or Pacific Islander	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
Total, private nonfarm ²	58.4	58.0	15.5	14.5	16.3	16.6	.7	.7	2.6	3.1
Industry										
Mining	83.7	71.6	2.4	2.9	5.5	17.3	.8	1.8	.1	1.0
Utilities	89.7	86.3	2.9	4.4	5.2	4.7	.6	.3	.4	.8
Construction	67.6	63.0	5.4	6.1	21.0	23.7	1.0	1.2	.8	1.3
Manufacturing	61.7	65.2	17.0	14.0	12.6	10.9	.6	.6	2.8	2.9
Wholesale trade	49.9	49.0	11.1	13.9	26.6	25.6	.9	.6	2.3	3.2
Retail trade	48.6	47.7	19.6	18.1	20.3	21.9	.9	.7	2.4	3.2
Transportation and warehousing	54.3	56.2	23.2	19.5	14.3	14.0	.5	.5	1.4	2.8
Information	68.0	57.7	10.6	15.4	8.7	13.0	.7	.6	3.0	4.0
Finance and insurance	50.3	48.0	12.2	13.1	18.6	17.6	.4	.4	7.1	7.9
Real estate and rental and leasing	53.2	48.5	15.1	13.5	15.3	23.2	.5	.5	4.3	4.5
Professional and technical services	60.3	61.5	12.9	13.6	14.6	12.3	.7	.5	4.0	4.3
Management of companies and enterprises	57.0	57.6	21.3	23.7	11.0	9.5	.8	.6	5.5	4.1
Administrative and waste services	49.9	45.9	23.1	20.0	18.1	23.5	.8	.6	2.0	2.2
Educational services	37.0	42.4	31.3	23.4	18.1	19.3	.6	.6	2.9	4.3
Health care and social assistance	40.3	41.1	21.8	24.5	23.3	24.2	.7	.6	1.8	2.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	66.3	61.2	11.5	13.7	12.6	13.4	.5	.7	1.7	2.4
Accommodation and food services	53.3	48.2	20.3	17.9	14.1	19.5	.6	.6	3.7	6.1
Other services, except public administration	43.9	41.6	30.8	27.9	14.7	17.8	1.5	1.5	2.2	3.2
Unclassified establishments	55.0	49.3	5.6	4.0	21.5	7.0	1.4	.4	9.2	4.2
Reason for layoff³										
Business demand	61.2	61.1	14.9	13.1	16.1	16.0	.7	.7	1.7	2.5
Contract cancellation	51.2	53.8	24.3	19.5	11.4	15.7	.9	.8	2.5	3.9
Contract completion	55.9	54.3	11.2	11.8	25.0	25.3	.9	.9	1.5	2.1
Domestic competition	59.3	52.1	13.8	30.0	18.8	3.7	.4	1.6	2.0	1.0
Excess inventory/saturated market	70.1	68.3	17.5	17.2	5.7	8.8	.4	.9	2.5	2.3
Import competition	61.9	58.9	28.1	21.3	4.9	7.2	1.0	.4	.9	5.1
Slack work/insufficient demand/nonseasonal business slowdown	65.7	63.8	16.0	12.9	10.6	13.2	.4	.7	1.9	2.5
Organizational changes	53.8	51.8	18.7	17.4	14.9	15.4	.6	.5	4.1	5.1
Business-ownership change	54.6	53.4	14.7	15.6	17.5	15.7	.5	.6	4.2	5.6
Reorganization or restructuring of company	53.6	51.6	19.8	17.8	14.1	15.3	.6	.5	4.0	5.0
Financial issues	53.1	52.8	17.0	15.1	14.4	17.5	.6	.6	4.6	5.6
Bankruptcy	63.7	59.7	12.5	13.1	13.6	11.2	.4	.4	2.8	6.4
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	52.1	52.7	18.4	15.4	14.2	17.9	.6	.6	4.5	5.0
Financial difficulty	51.7	49.9	16.6	15.5	14.8	19.7	.7	.6	5.0	5.8
Production specific	61.2	63.3	14.7	14.2	8.1	10.3	.4	.5	1.9	2.8
Automation/technological advances	33.9	33.0	22.0	7.1	34.1	44.6	1.3	1.1	3.4	6.8
Energy related	5.6	87.0	0.4	2.7	90.9	6.3	.4	.3	1.2	1.4
Governmental regulations/intervention	42.0	32.6	29.5	25.7	11.9	14.5	.7	.3	2.9	7.8
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	62.1	81.2	6.1	7.0	3.4	3.8	.2	.2	2.1	2.0
Material or supply shortage	71.3	50.2	17.7	26.3	7.5	6.8	.6	.4	1.7	1.5
Model changeover	67.6	62.8	19.5	5.6	.4	1.8	.2	–	.6	.8
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	66.5	52.8	9.2	24.5	16.7	12.4	.6	1.7	1.8	1.4
Product line discontinued	69.8	60.5	14.7	21.7	5.3	7.4	.4	.4	4.5	4.4
Disaster/safety	66.1	45.0	6.6	35.0	17.2	12.7	3.3	.7	1.7	1.9
Hazardous work environment	73.3	32.1	3.4	–	10.3	–	1.4	–	–	–
Natural disaster (not weather related)	49.7	57.9	10.1	35.9	23.0	.4	.5	–	11.9	1.1
Nonnatural disaster	52.5	64.5	17.7	.7	20.0	26.3	.7	.6	.5	7.0
Extreme weather-related event	71.5	42.4	3.9	39.2	16.0	11.7	4.5	.7	.1	1.4
Seasonal	60.4	61.4	14.3	13.7	17.6	17.0	.7	.7	2.1	2.3
Seasonal	63.4	62.1	11.5	12.4	17.5	17.6	.8	.7	2.2	2.5
Vacation period–school related or otherwise	50.5	58.6	23.6	19.0	17.9	14.6	.6	.7	1.5	1.4
Other/miscellaneous	50.0	51.2	17.8	16.8	17.8	18.6	.8	.7	4.3	3.7
Other	56.3	41.5	10.7	16.2	14.5	24.8	.6	.9	7.5	6.2
Data not provided: Refusal	54.3	52.0	16.7	20.0	14.3	14.9	1.0	.6	4.3	3.4
Data not provided: Does not know	46.5	51.8	19.4	15.5	20.5	19.5	.8	.8	3.8	3.6

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

² See footnote 1, table 1.

³ See footnote 1, table 6.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 19. Claimant age and gender: percent of initial claimants for unemployment insurance, by industry and reason for layoff, private nonfarm sector, 2007–08

Measure	Percent of total by age ¹								Percent of total by gender ²			
	Less than 30 years		30–44		45–54		55 or older		Men		Women	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
Total, private nonfarm ²	18.8	19.8	35.2	34.8	26.9	26.5	18.6	18.1	59.8	62.2	39.7	37.1
Industry												
Mining	14.8	23.7	33.2	37.2	31.7	24.9	20.2	13.9	93.7	93.5	4.7	5.6
Utilities	15.1	15.9	31.8	30.3	32.9	29.5	20.0	23.8	90.4	85.3	9.3	14.3
Construction	19.4	20.0	39.4	39.5	28.0	26.9	13.1	13.2	92.8	92.8	6.8	6.7
Manufacturing	12.5	13.7	35.7	35.1	31.6	30.6	19.5	19.2	65.5	67.3	34.1	31.7
Wholesale trade	14.0	17.8	32.3	36.4	31.2	26.9	22.4	18.2	58.3	62.5	39.6	36.9
Retail trade	39.8	40.4	28.0	27.3	18.2	17.8	13.6	14.1	41.6	42.7	58.1	56.9
Transportation and warehousing	12.9	14.9	31.0	32.0	25.3	26.3	30.6	26.3	46.1	53.7	53.8	45.8
Information	17.3	18.4	39.7	37.3	25.2	24.6	17.7	19.4	58.2	55.3	41.7	44.5
Finance and insurance	28.1	22.8	42.2	40.7	18.0	21.2	11.4	15.0	37.7	39.2	62.2	60.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	24.3	28.6	36.7	33.7	23.4	21.3	15.3	16.1	51.9	52.0	47.9	47.8
Professional and technical services	16.5	15.2	30.3	32.0	23.6	23.7	29.4	28.8	42.6	45.4	57.2	54.2
Management of companies and enterprises	18.3	22.5	35.4	36.7	27.3	25.0	18.8	15.6	43.7	46.4	56.2	53.3
Administrative and waste services	26.8	28.0	33.9	34.7	23.7	22.7	15.3	14.2	59.3	60.7	40.4	38.2
Educational services	15.7	17.4	35.3	33.5	25.9	24.8	23.0	24.1	26.7	29.8	73.3	70.1
Health care and social assistance	16.6	16.7	38.7	37.2	25.7	25.7	18.3	20.0	9.9	12.6	84.3	87.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	24.3	26.6	25.5	25.6	19.9	19.0	30.1	28.3	53.8	54.3	45.7	45.3
Accommodation and food services	16.3	23.3	29.7	29.7	28.8	25.4	24.7	20.3	31.5	37.8	68.2	61.7
Other services, except public administration	16.2	22.1	36.1	33.5	26.0	23.8	19.9	18.8	31.6	38.0	68.2	61.7
Unclassified establishments	11.4	10.1	38.0	37.6	26.7	28.2	23.9	23.5	77.2	51.7	22.7	48.1
Reason for layoff ³												
Business demand	17.8	18.8	36.7	36.6	28.6	27.9	16.5	16.3	72.1	71.4	27.5	27.7
Contract cancellation	23.5	23.2	31.4	35.4	26.1	24.0	18.8	16.4	52.3	60.4	47.1	39.4
Contract completion	20.1	21.9	37.4	37.4	27.8	26.0	14.6	14.4	81.9	81.7	17.6	17.4
Domestic competition	16.7	10.5	35.3	37.3	29.4	31.2	18.5	15.4	80.0	52.1	20.0	41.0
Excess inventory/saturated market	15.6	14.7	37.4	34.5	29.6	28.6	16.6	19.1	71.9	71.5	28.1	28.0
Import competition	8.2	10.3	29.2	31.4	34.7	31.6	24.3	24.7	59.5	52.4	39.5	47.5
Slack work/insufficient demand/nonseasonal business slowdown	16.4	17.7	37.1	36.5	28.9	28.6	17.3	16.8	66.5	68.8	33.3	30.2
Organizational changes	19.4	20.1	34.8	35.6	26.9	26.3	18.8	17.9	49.7	52.6	49.8	46.3
Business-ownership change	17.9	20.6	33.8	34.3	27.7	25.6	20.1	19.3	46.2	48.8	53.7	51.0
Reorganization or restructuring of company	19.8	20.0	35.1	35.8	26.6	26.4	18.4	17.7	50.6	53.2	48.7	45.5
Financial issues	22.3	22.5	37.8	34.2	23.8	24.8	15.7	18.2	50.1	52.0	49.4	47.4
Bankruptcy	19.4	23.6	39.8	35.2	23.0	23.9	16.9	16.9	44.0	54.1	55.9	44.1
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	21.3	21.1	36.5	34.0	25.6	25.5	16.4	19.1	53.9	53.0	45.5	46.4
Financial difficulty	24.0	23.6	38.6	34.0	22.1	24.5	14.8	17.6	47.7	50.1	51.9	49.8
Production specific	10.5	14.7	35.5	35.9	36.4	29.2	16.3	19.3	66.2	65.5	27.7	32.9
Automation/technological advances	12.4	13.9	37.1	31.7	32.0	31.0	18.4	23.3	66.2	48.7	32.0	49.4
Energy related	14.3	27.2	42.1	46.2	29.0	18.7	14.7	8.0	57.5	78.8	42.5	21.2
Governmental regulations/intervention	29.8	18.4	33.4	34.6	22.0	25.3	14.7	21.3	42.6	40.3	57.4	57.1
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	9.1	7.2	39.0	37.6	34.2	32.7	17.7	22.4	59.5	76.2	20.4	23.7
Material or supply shortage	12.7	11.7	34.9	25.7	26.8	37.3	10.5	25.3	83.0	66.8	17.0	33.2
Model changeover	3.7	15.9	32.0	49.7	47.5	22.6	16.2	11.8	74.4	52.0	25.6	19.2
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	18.4	12.0	37.8	26.9	28.7	30.4	15.0	22.6	68.7	62.3	31.3	37.7
Product line discontinued	12.1	13.6	32.9	37.4	36.6	31.4	18.4	17.5	62.9	57.2	36.9	41.4
Disaster/safety	17.6	28.6	36.3	35.5	30.2	22.7	15.8	13.1	86.3	57.5	13.3	41.8
Hazardous work environment	27.4	33.3	26.0	24.7	29.5	28.4	17.1	13.6	98.6	29.6	1.4	2.5
Natural disaster (not weather related)	17.2	4.8	31.7	26.7	30.7	37.0	20.4	31.5	47.1	82.8	52.6	17.2
Nonnatural disaster	14.3	27.9	37.0	33.9	27.0	25.1	21.6	12.7	77.5	56.9	22.5	43.1
Extreme weather-related event	17.7	29.6	37.7	36.1	30.8	21.8	13.7	12.5	94.6	56.9	4.9	43.0
Seasonal	18.1	18.6	32.6	31.8	26.2	26.1	22.9	22.9	51.4	53.1	48.3	46.4
Seasonal	20.5	20.5	32.9	32.1	25.8	25.8	20.7	21.0	59.7	59.7	39.9	39.8
Vacation period—school related or otherwise	10.2	11.1	31.5	30.5	27.5	27.1	30.1	30.8	23.3	26.1	76.5	73.4
Other/miscellaneous	23.0	22.3	36.1	34.0	23.6	24.3	16.1	16.7	56.3	58.6	43.4	41.0
Other	16.6	28.9	37.9	31.7	26.2	21.6	19.1	15.3	64.1	52.3	35.5	46.8
Data not provided: Refusal	21.8	23.3	35.8	35.1	24.7	23.7	16.3	16.8	56.1	59.7	43.8	39.9
Data not provided: Does not know	24.6	21.2	36.1	33.8	22.6	24.9	15.6	16.9	55.5	58.9	44.2	40.9

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

² See footnote 1, table 1.

³ See footnote 1, table 6.

Table 20. Claimants for unemployment insurance associated with extended mass layoff events, by State, private nonfarm sector, 2008

State	Initial claims for unemployment insurance	Continued claims without earnings ¹		Final payments for unemployment insurance ¹	
		Number	Average number filed per initial claimant	Number	Percentage of initial claimants receiving final payments
Total, private nonfarm ²	1,665,377	3,293,777	2.0	220,407	13.2
Alabama	18,019	34,780	1.9	2,271	12.6
Alaska	5,116	9,551	1.9	781	15.3
Arizona	10,170	18,762	1.8	1,389	13.7
Arkansas	9,015	19,911	2.2	1,492	16.6
California	372,326	771,473	2.1	60,753	16.3
Colorado	7,884	19,968	2.5	235	3.0
Connecticut	8,527	21,725	2.5	1,591	18.7
Delaware	1,332	1,773	1.3	92	6.9
District of Columbia	936	3,638	3.9	207	22.1
Florida	93,007	240,202	2.6	23,015	24.7
Georgia	30,610	48,781	1.6	5,673	18.5
Hawaii	5,611	14,326	2.6	1,001	17.8
Idaho	13,492	18,650	1.4	1,201	8.9
Illinois	122,372	299,641	2.4	16,049	13.1
Indiana	80,622	152,937	1.9	11,510	14.3
Iowa	19,926	36,249	1.8	1,717	8.6
Kansas	8,188	16,509	2.0	1,145	14.0
Kentucky	19,625	4,657	.2	1,734	8.8
Louisiana	16,455	20,879	1.3	1,459	8.9
Maine	2,611	4,188	1.6	509	19.5
Maryland	7,239	19,520	2.7	1,141	15.8
Massachusetts	17,138	34,540	2.0	2,998	17.5
Michigan	135,460	201,801	1.5	10,077	7.4
Minnesota	28,250	63,538	2.2	3,004	10.6
Mississippi	8,516	20,692	2.4	1,278	15.0
Missouri	35,114	74,794	2.1	3,453	9.8
Montana	3,903	5,948	1.5	351	9.0
Nebraska	2,166	2,658	1.2	32	1.5
Nevada	22,542	37,721	1.7	2,300	10.2
New Hampshire	1,434	2,802	2.0	91	6.3
New Jersey	46,298	114,863	2.5	8,522	18.4
New Mexico	5,886	15,765	2.7	1,185	20.1
New York	80,110	180,291	2.3	10,930	13.6
North Carolina	15,009	51,003	3.4	3,984	26.5
North Dakota	1,364	1,786	1.3	245	18.0
Ohio	86,755	177,201	2.0	7,466	8.6
Oklahoma	6,549	11,031	1.7	345	5.3
Oregon	34,552	53,005	1.5	2,625	7.6
Pennsylvania	100,346	121,529	1.2	5,059	5.0
Rhode Island	2,428	5,124	2.1	277	11.4
South Carolina	20,755	32,409	1.6	2,075	10.0
South Dakota	541	775	1.4	58	10.7
Tennessee	24,465	61,994	2.5	4,412	18.0
Texas	46,700	87,054	1.9	5,648	12.1
Utah	6,509	9,964	1.5	378	5.8
Vermont	2,162	4,109	1.9	247	11.4
Virginia	8,377	18,275	2.2	1,625	19.4
Washington	24,819	50,629	2.0	1,998	8.1
West Virginia	2,533	5,623	2.2	54	2.1
Wisconsin	41,099	67,507	1.6	4,578	11.1
Wyoming	514	1,226	2.4	147	28.6
Puerto Rico	10,281	24,019	2.3	575	5.6

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

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

² See footnote 1, table 1.

Table 21. Claimants for unemployment insurance associated with extended mass layoff events, by industry and reason for layoff, private nonfarm sector, 2008

Measure	Initial claims for unemployment insurance	Continued claims without earnings ¹		Final payments for unemployment insurance ¹	
		Number	Average number filed per initial claimant	Number	Percentage of initial claimants receiving final payments
Total, private nonfarm ²	1,665,377	3,293,777	2.0	220,407	13.2
Industry					
Mining	9,756	19,243	2.0	509	5.2
Utilities	2,122	4,359	2.1	367	17.3
Construction	256,109	481,436	1.9	26,416	10.3
Manufacturing	638,346	1,113,558	1.7	68,984	10.8
Wholesale trade	25,057	62,189	2.5	4,090	16.3
Retail trade	126,326	251,586	2.0	19,013	15.0
Transportation and warehousing	97,906	179,908	1.8	9,196	9.4
Information	39,258	98,325	2.5	7,900	20.1
Finance and insurance	86,609	273,099	3.2	23,605	27.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	6,970	17,367	2.5	1,110	15.9
Professional and technical services	51,071	119,285	2.3	13,780	27.0
Management of companies and enterprises	4,799	11,512	2.4	580	12.1
Administrative and waste services	150,870	334,792	2.2	26,048	17.3
Educational services	5,623	10,509	1.9	940	16.7
Health care and social assistance	36,249	85,136	2.3	5,010	13.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	22,081	47,517	2.2	3,015	13.7
Accommodation and food services	92,605	155,894	1.7	8,335	9.0
Other services, except public administration	13,123	26,253	2.0	1,313	10.0
Unclassified establishments	497	1,809	3.6	195	39.2
Reason for layoff ³					
Business demand	731,804	1,327,128	1.8	80,609	11.0
Contract cancellation	25,411	55,892	2.2	4,247	16.7
Contract completion	176,858	328,020	1.9	24,280	13.7
Domestic competition	2,188	7,708	3.5	542	24.8
Excess inventory/saturated market	7,820	17,771	2.3	1,225	15.7
Import competition	10,399	33,241	3.2	3,336	32.1
Slack work/insufficient demand/nonseasonal business slowdown.....	509,128	884,496	1.7	46,979	9.2
Organizational changes	119,929	317,951	2.6	26,782	22.3
Business-ownership change	18,184	57,337	3.2	4,692	25.8
Reorganization or restructuring of company	101,745	260,614	2.6	22,090	21.7
Financial issues	145,769	380,879	2.6	28,970	19.9
Bankruptcy	24,199	69,920	2.9	5,932	24.5
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	64,827	156,977	2.4	11,456	17.7
Financial difficulty	56,743	153,982	2.7	11,582	20.4
Production specific	25,512	56,449	2.2	4,929	19.3
Automation/technological advances	2,059	4,889	2.4	364	17.7
Energy related	4,847	9,021	1.9	782	16.1
Governmental regulations/intervention	2,478	7,330	3.0	620	25.0
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	6,205	16,950	2.7	2,055	33.1
Material or supply shortage	3,940	9,053	2.3	502	12.7
Model changeover	933	425	.5	44	4.7
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	2,830	3,816	1.3	228	8.1
Product line discontinued	2,220	4,965	2.2	334	15.0
Disaster/safety	8,442	11,169	1.3	928	11.0
Hazardous work environment	81	27	.3	9	11.1
Natural disaster (not weather related)	273	449	1.6	2	.7
Nonnatural disaster	813	2,703	3.3	300	36.9
Extreme weather-related event	7,275	7,990	1.1	617	8.5
Seasonal	348,835	670,083	1.9	40,506	11.6
Seasonal	280,584	554,460	2.0	36,474	13.0
Vacation period—school related or otherwise	68,251	115,623	1.7	4,032	5.9
Other/miscellaneous	285,086	530,118	1.9	37,683	13.2
Other	19,163	40,351	2.1	3,183	16.6
Data not provided: Refusal	78,185	138,569	1.8	9,643	12.3
Data not provided: Does not know	187,738	351,198	1.9	24,857	13.2
Other selected measures					
Worksite closures	189,320	496,323	2.6	44,038	23.3
Recall expected	652,764	1,180,637	1.8	65,660	10.1
No recall expected	627,116	1,396,422	2.2	106,511	17.0

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

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

² See footnote 1, table 1.

³ See footnote 1, table 6.

Table 22. Claimants for unemployment insurance, based on residency, associated with extended mass layoff events, 50 highest metropolitan areas, private nonfarm sector, 2008

Metropolitan area	Initial claims for unemployment insurance	Continued claims without earnings ¹		Final payments for unemployment insurance ¹	
		Number	Average number filed per initial claimant	Number	Percentage of initial claimants receiving final payments
Total, 372 metropolitan areas ²	1,302,254	2,655,826	2.0	181,857	14.0
Total, top 50 metropolitan areas ³	892,832	1,868,504	2.1	130,110	14.6
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA.....	109,649	224,607	2.0	17,709	16.2
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI.....	78,368	211,297	2.7	12,812	16.3
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA.....	72,795	173,329	2.4	12,219	16.8
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI.....	70,261	104,131	1.5	5,612	8.0
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA.....	50,860	105,016	2.1	8,580	16.9
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA.....	43,988	93,406	2.1	6,869	15.6
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA.....	27,429	55,336	2.0	4,115	15.0
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL.....	22,272	64,107	2.9	6,409	28.8
Sacramento—Arden-Arcade—Roseville, CA.....	22,113	47,746	2.2	3,716	16.8
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV.....	19,660	32,766	1.7	2,050	10.4
St. Louis, MO-IL.....	19,572	47,255	2.4	2,206	11.3
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD.....	18,437	35,869	1.9	2,367	12.8
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA.....	17,324	42,248	2.4	3,020	17.4
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL.....	14,862	40,656	2.7	3,882	26.1
Pittsburgh, PA.....	13,407	20,480	1.5	837	6.2
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX.....	13,138	21,620	1.6	1,451	11.0
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA.....	12,651	27,910	2.2	1,199	9.5
Elkhart-Goshen, IN.....	12,499	21,749	1.7	1,576	12.6
Flint, MI.....	11,833	17,003	1.4	641	5.4
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI.....	11,317	27,086	2.4	1,176	10.4
Orlando-Kissimmee, FL.....	11,205	28,043	2.5	2,522	22.5
Modesto, CA.....	11,076	21,522	1.9	2,258	20.4
Stockton, CA.....	10,412	21,352	2.1	1,814	17.4
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH.....	10,410	21,237	2.0	1,764	16.9
Toledo, OH.....	10,349	17,521	1.7	572	5.5
Fresno, CA.....	9,792	19,167	2.0	1,681	17.2
Indianapolis-Carmel, IN.....	9,441	19,785	2.1	1,762	18.7
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH.....	9,239	20,576	2.2	845	9.1
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX.....	9,034	22,139	2.5	1,722	19.1
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA.....	8,915	20,163	2.3	2,412	27.1
Dayton, OH.....	8,578	19,168	2.2	849	9.9
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, Ore.-WA.....	7,708	14,633	1.9	669	8.7
Rockford, IL.....	7,515	16,249	2.2	827	11.0
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY.....	7,386	15,809	2.1	780	10.6
Bakersfield, CA.....	7,287	13,880	1.9	1,065	14.6
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN.....	7,091	14,953	2.1	942	13.3
Jacksonville, Fla.....	6,878	17,613	2.6	1,515	22.0
Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA.....	6,848	14,962	2.2	1,053	15.4
Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI.....	6,634	10,103	1.5	405	6.1
Louisville-Jefferson County, KY-IN.....	6,589	2,822	.4	626	9.5
Eugene-Springfield, OR.....	6,290	13,285	2.1	629	10.0
Kansas City, MO-KS.....	5,950	12,954	2.2	793	13.3
Vallejo-Fairfield, CA.....	5,907	11,613	2.0	894	15.1
Columbus, OH.....	5,856	13,413	2.3	533	9.1
Boise City-Nampa, ID.....	5,827	11,062	1.9	526	9.0
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ.....	5,820	8,427	1.4	402	6.9
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ.....	5,761	10,270	1.8	564	9.8
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI.....	5,669	10,864	1.9	691	12.2
Dalton, GA.....	5,471	3,816	.7	347	6.3
Lansing-East Lansing, MI.....	5,459	7,486	1.4	202	3.7

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

² See footnote 1, table 1.

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

NOTE: The geographic boundaries of the metropolitan areas shown in this table are defined in U.S. Office of Management and Budget Bulletin 09-01, November 20, 2008. Dash represents zero.

Table 23. Unemployment insurance benefit exhaustion rates by selected claimant characteristics, private nonfarm sector, 2008

Characteristic	Initial claims for unemployment insurance	Final payments for unemployment insurance ¹	Percentage of initial claimants receiving final payments
Total, private nonfarm ²	1,665,377	220,407	13.2
Age			
Under 30 years of age	329,001	42,895	13.0
30–44	580,081	74,508	12.8
45–54	441,230	55,621	12.6
55 years of age or over	301,310	46,883	15.6
Not available	13,755	500	3.6
Gender			
Male	1,035,045	120,222	11.6
Female	617,978	99,016	16.0
Not available	12,354	1,169	9.5
Race/ethnicity			
White	966,018	109,729	11.4
Black	240,805	41,718	17.3
Hispanic origin	277,263	42,495	15.3
American Indian or Alaska Native	11,564	1,514	13.1
Asian or Pacific Islander	51,460	7,938	15.4
Not available	118,267	17,013	14.4

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

² See footnote 1, table 1.

Table 24. Census region and division: extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, 2006–08

Census region and division	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
United States ¹	4,885	5,363	8,263	935,969	965,935	1,517,857	951,155	978,712	1,665,377
Northeast	1,068	1,055	1,355	177,161	183,023	246,062	211,818	203,080	261,054
New England	200	191	219	43,342	41,202	36,579	32,803	28,512	34,300
Middle Atlantic	868	864	1,136	133,819	141,821	209,483	179,015	174,568	226,754
South	1,043	944	1,647	199,811	158,680	306,226	184,314	156,939	329,142
South Atlantic	682	540	888	136,776	85,684	174,267	126,962	85,269	179,798
East South Central	192	209	376	31,876	39,501	60,712	25,377	37,060	70,625
West South Central	169	195	383	31,159	33,495	71,247	31,975	34,610	78,719
Midwest	1,486	1,552	2,349	311,693	278,483	460,537	334,817	316,882	561,857
East North Central	1,170	1,197	1,810	259,342	220,278	371,205	283,306	259,647	466,308
West North Central	316	355	539	52,351	58,205	89,332	51,511	57,235	95,549
West	1,288	1,812	2,912	247,304	345,749	505,032	220,206	301,811	513,324
Mountain	161	208	420	44,335	49,334	89,810	22,321	29,309	70,900
Pacific	1,127	1,604	2,492	202,969	296,415	415,222	197,885	272,502	442,424

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

NOTE: The States (and the District of Columbia) that make up the Census divisions are as follows: **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 25. State distribution: extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, 2006–08

State	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
Total, private nonfarm ¹	4,885	5,363	8,263	935,969	965,935	1,517,857	951,155	978,712	1,665,377
Alabama	52	39	60	9,567	7,594	13,237	8,368	7,532	18,019
Alaska	27	17	22	10,875	8,254	11,212	4,450	3,514	5,116
Arizona	20	38	64	4,375	9,057	11,578	2,661	5,714	10,170
Arkansas	13	32	48	3,550	5,331	7,752	3,055	6,775	9,015
California	941	1,412	2,163	160,807	257,306	344,602	165,860	237,436	372,326
Colorado	37	40	59	18,488	17,938	23,123	4,911	4,505	7,884
Connecticut	52	33	47	18,227	9,230	9,484	11,491	6,327	8,527
Delaware	3	6	11	1,781	483	1,305	3,211	479	1,332
District of Columbia	3	4	8	306	456	1,091	306	456	936
Florida	347	219	480	77,660	37,294	105,515	60,914	30,054	93,007
Georgia	86	63	114	11,981	8,931	15,504	17,218	15,682	30,610
Hawaii	22	18	32	2,921	3,064	8,415	2,644	2,440	5,611
Idaho	29	31	93	3,745	5,114	12,904	3,741	4,502	13,492
Illinois	408	431	591	86,832	81,719	120,268	77,602	76,258	122,372
Indiana	98	119	289	17,120	17,443	46,816	18,822	29,213	80,622
Iowa	27	44	79	4,130	6,760	10,208	7,359	8,736	19,926
Kansas	29	27	55	4,430	4,262	8,042	3,925	4,215	8,188
Kentucky	74	60	127	9,444	8,788	17,689	8,580	7,919	19,625
Louisiana	48	41	100	10,812	6,261	17,248	6,816	4,815	16,455
Maine	20	30	17	4,711	6,704	4,220	3,320	3,431	2,611
Maryland	73	78	54	8,643	8,724	7,212	9,288	9,630	7,239
Massachusetts	82	80	107	14,612	17,980	16,684	12,327	11,941	17,138
Michigan	292	233	385	67,138	53,871	81,706	111,562	78,082	135,460
Minnesota	143	133	169	20,128	19,928	28,618	20,750	19,328	28,250
Mississippi	21	30	59	3,680	5,019	10,176	2,461	4,025	8,516
Missouri	94	122	201	19,121	23,326	37,623	16,522	21,752	35,114
Montana	22	20	32	2,726	2,119	3,278	2,777	2,151	3,903
Nebraska	13	11	19	2,794	1,555	2,782	1,491	1,142	2,166
Nevada	11	30	94	3,261	5,990	18,926	2,876	5,829	22,542
New Hampshire	17	12	12	1,871	1,564	1,842	1,928	1,462	1,434
New Jersey	163	190	248	39,084	43,841	53,436	30,575	33,736	46,298
New Mexico	18	18	38	2,317	2,514	5,662	2,327	2,513	5,886
New York	404	371	413	55,573	59,817	86,012	79,472	67,834	80,110
North Carolina	58	47	69	6,301	7,222	11,582	9,120	9,882	15,009
North Dakota	6	12	11	1,290	1,614	1,364	1,144	1,614	1,364
Ohio	234	277	385	59,293	43,872	88,507	45,989	50,299	86,755
Oklahoma	13	13	32	1,665	3,803	7,670	2,585	2,384	6,549
Oregon	61	74	130	17,195	17,181	26,616	13,485	17,247	34,552
Pennsylvania	301	303	475	39,162	38,163	70,035	68,968	72,998	100,346
Rhode Island	15	21	21	1,977	3,401	2,408	1,892	3,127	2,428
South Carolina	41	33	84	7,455	5,045	18,853	7,674	4,706	20,755
South Dakota	4	6	5	458	760	695	320	448	541
Tennessee	45	80	130	9,185	18,100	19,610	5,968	17,584	24,465
Texas	95	109	203	15,132	18,100	38,577	19,519	20,636	46,700
Utah	20	27	34	5,186	4,056	9,812	2,617	3,835	6,509
Vermont	14	15	15	1,944	2,323	1,941	1,845	2,224	2,162
Virginia	52	72	48	19,176	14,749	10,347	16,185	12,455	8,377
Washington	76	83	145	11,171	10,610	24,377	11,446	11,865	24,819
West Virginia	19	18	20	3,473	2,780	2,858	3,046	1,925	2,533
Wisconsin	138	137	160	28,959	23,373	33,908	29,331	25,795	41,099
Wyoming	4	4	6	4,237	2,546	4,527	411	260	514
Puerto Rico	51	48	47	7,551	4,630	4,391	15,259	12,073	10,281

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

Table 26. The 50 metropolitan areas with the largest number of initial claimants associated with extended mass layoff events in 2008, by residency of claimants, private nonfarm sector

Metropolitan area	2007		2008	
	Initial claims	Rank ¹	Initial claims	Rank ¹
Total, 372 metropolitan areas ²	770,126	...	1,302,254	...
Total, top 50 metropolitan areas	532,546	...	892,832	...
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	72,775	1	109,649	1
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI	49,522	3	78,368	2
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA	61,972	2	72,795	3
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	47,142	4	70,261	4
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	32,690	5	50,860	5
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	25,054	6	43,988	6
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	19,398	7	27,429	7
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL	7,508	13	22,272	8
Sacramento—Arden-Arcade—Roseville, CA	14,637	8	22,113	9
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	4,469	31	19,660	10
St. Louis, MO-IL	13,751	9	19,572	11
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	13,425	10	18,437	12
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	8,013	12	17,324	13
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	4,422	32	14,862	14
Pittsburgh, PA	9,300	11	13,407	15
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX	3,911	39	13,138	16
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	4,699	27	12,651	17
Elkhart-Goshen, IN	1,891	81	12,499	18
Flint, MI	4,743	25	11,833	19
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	6,722	18	11,317	20
Orlando-Kissimmee, FL	3,481	43	11,205	21
Modesto, CA	7,208	15	11,076	22
Stockton, CA	6,749	17	10,412	23
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	6,927	16	10,410	24
Toledo, OH	3,653	41	10,349	25
Fresno, CA	5,728	20	9,792	26
Indianapolis-Carmel, IN	4,654	28	9,441	27
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	7,281	14	9,239	28
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	5,275	23	9,034	29
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	3,956	38	8,915	30
Dayton, OH	4,741	26	8,578	31
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA	6,388	19	7,708	32
Rockford, IL	2,375	64	7,515	33
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	5,488	22	7,386	34
Bakersfield, CA	4,501	30	7,287	35
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	4,360	34	7,091	36
Jacksonville, FL	2,970	49	6,878	37
Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA	5,493	21	6,848	38
Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI	3,206	47	6,634	39
Louisville-Jefferson County, KY-IN	1,471	95	6,589	40
Eugene-Springfield, OR	1,088	118	6,290	41
Kansas City, MO-KS	3,832	40	5,950	42
Vallejo-Fairfield, CA	3,400	45	5,907	43
Columbus, OH	4,408	33	5,856	44
Boise City-Nampa, ID	2,112	70	5,827	45
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ	3,558	42	5,820	46
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	2,672	58	5,761	47
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	4,350	35	5,669	48
Dalton, GA	2,499	61	5,471	49
Lansing-East Lansing, MI	2,678	57	5,459	50

¹ Metropolitan areas are ranked by the number of initial claims in 2008.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

NOTE: The geographic boundaries of the metropolitan areas shown in this table are defined in U.S. Office of Management and Budget Bulletin 09-01, November 20, 2008.

Table 27. Summary of employer expectations of a recall from extended mass layoffs, private nonfarm sector, 2001–08

Nature of recall	Percent of events ¹							
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
ALL LAYOFF EVENTS								
Anticipate a recall	39.0	41.4	43.2	51.1	56.2	52.1	49.5	41.4
Timeframe								
Within 6 months	79.6	79.1	82.4	84.2	87.1	88.7	86.5	77.2
Within 3 months	45.3	45.9	47.2	47.7	50.1	53.5	49.0	45.0
Size of recall								
At least half	84.2	89.8	87.5	90.1	90.6	92.2	90.2	79.6
All workers	40.5	41.6	43.7	47.1	47.9	49.4	49.8	38.9
LAYOFF EVENTS DUE TO SEASONAL WORK AND VACATION PERIOD²								
Anticipate a recall	90.1	92.6	94.2	95.1	94.8	93.6	94.7	95.3
Timeframe								
Within 6 months	88.2	86.7	87.5	87.8	91.5	91.0	91.6	88.8
Within 3 months	40.8	45.1	44.5	43.0	45.6	48.2	46.6	43.5
Size of recall								
At least half	95.2	96.0	95.2	96.4	96.7	96.8	96.0	92.3
All workers	53.8	54.2	54.1	54.7	55.0	57.0	59.1	51.8
ALL LAYOFFS EVENTS, EXCLUDING THOSE DUE TO SEASONAL WORK AND VACATION PERIOD²								
Anticipate a recall	25.3	23.5	23.4	26.6	31.6	29.4	25.1	24.4
Timeframe								
Within 6 months	71.3	68.6	74.4	77.0	78.5	84.7	76.1	63.0
Within 3 months	49.5	47.0	51.4	56.9	58.7	62.7	53.8	46.8
Size of recall								
At least half	73.7	81.3	75.5	77.7	78.9	84.3	78.3	63.9
All workers	27.8	24.5	27.3	31.9	34.3	36.2	31.0	23.0

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

² See footnote 1, table 6.

Table 28. Distribution of extended mass layoff events with expected recall, by industry and reason for layoff, private nonfarm sector, 2001–08

Measure	Percent of layoff events							
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total, private nonfarm ¹	39.0	41.4	43.2	51.1	56.2	52.1	49.5	41.4
Industry								
Mining	62.3	59.0	68.6	77.5	90.9	75.0	76.9	67.3
Utilities	26.3	31.6	27.3	46.2	53.8	72.7	55.6	36.4
Construction	72.6	76.5	71.9	76.7	80.2	58.9	53.8	56.4
Manufacturing	33.5	33.2	38.7	43.8	48.2	45.6	43.1	36.8
Wholesale trade	18.3	32.0	26.6	36.2	44.1	36.9	31.6	20.5
Retail trade	21.2	19.4	25.7	27.6	31.3	29.1	29.9	19.3
Transportation and warehousing	54.9	53.3	54.8	68.7	65.3	72.3	76.0	51.9
Information	8.6	10.7	9.8	12.4	17.5	26.5	23.7	9.8
Finance and insurance	2.8	2.0	3.4	5.1	8.2	5.0	.5	.2
Real estate and rental and leasing	24.2	29.4	13.6	23.1	31.6	29.4	10.7	15.7
Professional and technical services	20.6	30.9	32.7	42.4	46.8	52.9	40.4	31.5
Management of companies and enterprises	37.5	25.0	35.0	23.8	42.9	33.3	42.9	33.3
Administrative and waste services	38.8	37.2	31.3	34.7	42.6	41.1	56.2	41.3
Educational services	33.3	57.9	48.1	68.8	50.0	60.9	55.6	51.2
Health care and social assistance	68.4	63.1	60.9	69.7	69.1	79.7	77.7	66.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	76.2	82.3	68.6	83.3	77.8	81.5	84.2	71.5
Accommodation and food services	55.0	62.3	64.8	69.4	65.8	73.8	74.3	53.9
Other services, except public administration	72.0	72.5	66.7	64.8	71.3	81.5	69.9	57.8
Unclassified establishments	28.9	9.1	57.1	50.0	–	–	25.0	–
Reason for layoff²								
Business demand	41.4	39.4	40.9	44.3	48.9	43.5	39.1	40.7
Contract cancellation	16.7	13.3	13.6	9.0	15.5	14.1	21.9	17.7
Contract completion	52.2	53.1	41.6	38.6	42.8	36.6	36.3	51.1
Domestic competition	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	26.7	28.6
Excess inventory/saturated market	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	34.2	37.5
Import competition	9.2	9.5	5.4	7.8	5.4	9.4	2.7	5.6
Slack work/insufficient demand/nonseasonal business slowdown	42.3	36.8	47.8	62.0	64.8	63.0	47.6	38.7
Organizational changes	5.7	4.3	6.5	5.7	4.5	5.0	6.0	3.3
Business-ownership change	4.3	3.9	5.8	4.7	1.9	4.8	3.0	3.2
Reorganization or restructuring of company	6.1	4.4	6.6	6.0	5.2	5.1	7.1	3.3
Financial issues	6.4	5.5	5.1	1.9	4.0	5.0	4.4	3.8
Bankruptcy	2.4	3.7	2.3	–	2.2	1.8	–	1.5
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	4.0	4.3
Financial difficulty	8.1	6.3	6.7	2.7	5.2	6.1	6.1	4.3
Production specific	42.3	40.4	48.1	45.1	40.2	44.7	53.6	44.9
Automation/technological advances	36.4	40.0	–	–	33.3	12.5	12.5	50.0
Energy related	20.0	33.3	–	–	–	100.0	–	20.0
Governmental regulations/intervention	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	7.1	19.0
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	58.3	57.1	57.9	45.2	55.6	72.2	55.6	47.4
Material or supply shortage	40.0	44.4	80.0	80.0	50.0	70.0	100.0	66.7
Model changeover	53.8	40.0	66.7	77.8	71.4	66.7	66.7	66.7
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	100.0	83.3	95.8	94.7	90.0	83.3	82.4	87.5
Product line discontinued	5.0	7.1	2.9	8.6	15.0	11.1	28.6	9.1
Disaster/safety	66.1	82.0	83.6	95.7	42.9	80.6	84.4	37.9
Hazardous work environment	–	66.7	60.0	50.0	100.0	25.0	–	–
Natural disaster (not weather related)	75.0	100.0	33.3	100.0	50.0	60.0	66.7	100.0
Nonnatural disaster	46.7	37.5	–	100.0	100.0	60.0	80.0	25.0
Extreme weather-related event	90.2	91.9	95.8	96.8	42.5	89.6	95.5	37.3
Seasonal	90.1	92.6	94.2	95.1	94.8	93.6	94.7	95.3
Seasonal	89.4	92.3	93.9	95.0	94.5	93.3	93.5	94.3
Vacation period–school related or otherwise	99.2	97.5	98.1	97.3	100.0	98.2	99.3	99.2
Other/miscellaneous	9.2	6.7	2.3	5.3	5.0	4.8	3.3	2.5
Other	15.0	16.7	11.8	16.8	17.0	19.1	46.3	38.9
Data not provided: Refusal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Data not provided: Does not know	1.7	.7	–	–	–	.9	.5	.1
Domestic relocation	5.0	4.9	2.0	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Overseas relocation	1.3	4.4	1.6	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

² See footnote 1, table 6.

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

⁴ Nonnatural disaster was added as a reason for layoff in the third quarter of 2001, in order to identify layoffs directly or indirectly related to

the September 11 attacks. Thus, data for 2001 pertain to the third and fourth quarters only.

⁵ Beginning with data for 2004, these reasons for layoff are no longer used. For additional information, see the Technical Note.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 29. Number of extended mass layoff events and separations after which the employer does not expect a recall, by industry and reason for layoff, private nonfarm sector, 2008

Measure	Events	Separations
Total, private nonfarm ¹	2,853	531,000
Industry		
Mining	7	1,395
Utilities	5	564
Construction	405	40,027
Manufacturing	1,035	185,670
Wholesale trade	83	11,398
Retail trade	258	69,349
Transportation and warehousing	124	29,903
Information	102	16,260
Finance and insurance	255	42,984
Real estate and rental and leasing	29	3,219
Professional and technical services	89	24,273
Management of companies and enterprises	18	3,073
Administrative and waste services	201	51,185
Educational services	10	1,064
Health care and social assistance	61	14,313
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	28	7,253
Accommodation and food services	122	26,349
Other services, except public administration	18	1,953
Unclassified establishments	3	768
Reason for layoff²		
Business demand	1,503	233,455
Contract cancellation	87	17,532
Contract completion	284	39,540
Domestic competition	5	1,280
Excess inventory/saturated market	20	3,750
Import competition	50	9,342
Slack work/insufficient demand/nonseasonal business slowdown	1,057	162,011
Organizational changes	476	97,850
Business-ownership change	81	24,256
Reorganization or restructuring of company	395	73,594
Financial issues	692	152,064
Bankruptcy	126	35,830
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	325	49,790
Financial difficulty	241	66,444
Production specific	47	10,205
Automation/technological advances	6	942
Energy related	8	1,108
Governmental regulations/intervention	16	5,033
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	(³)	(³)
Material or supply shortage	3	291
Model changeover	–	–
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	(³)	(³)
Product line discontinued	10	1,917
Disaster/safety	7	1,618
Hazardous work environment	–	–
Natural disaster (not weather related)	–	–
Nonnatural disaster	(³)	(³)
Extreme weather-related event	(³)	(³)
Seasonal	51	22,476
Seasonal	(³)	(³)
Vacation period–school related or otherwise	(³)	(³)
Other/miscellaneous	77	13,332
Other	35	6,602
Data not provided: Refusal	10	1,716
Data not provided: Does not know	32	5,014

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

² See footnote 1, table 6.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 30. Permanent worksite closures: extended mass layoff events and separations by primary reason for layoff, private nonfarm sector, 2004–08

Reason for layoff ¹	Layoff events					Separations				
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total, all reasons ²	746	560	621	594	901	159,867	107,399	153,718	125,836	216,322
Business demand	130	104	123	139	236	23,587	16,704	22,977	23,426	51,480
Contract cancellation	39	22	28	24	26	7,202	3,180	4,227	4,488	8,453
Contract completion	20	15	28	13	16	3,780	1,721	4,667	2,792	4,259
Domestic competition	(³)	(³)	(³)	4	4	(³)	(³)	(³)	568	1,080
Excess inventory/saturated market	(³)	(³)	(³)	9	8	(³)	(³)	(³)	1,373	2,064
Import competition	31	32	36	49	34	6,272	6,091	6,151	7,903	6,046
Slack work/insufficient demand/nonseasonal business slowdown	40	35	31	40	148	6,333	5,712	7,932	6,302	29,578
Organizational changes	290	227	274	172	223	63,725	43,418	78,219	30,647	50,429
Business-ownership change	59	46	70	57	50	10,206	8,651	23,548	11,341	16,379
Reorganization or restructuring of company	231	181	204	115	173	53,519	34,767	54,671	19,306	34,050
Financial issues	210	144	143	241	374	47,007	32,990	34,122	63,340	98,021
Bankruptcy	70	59	41	51	113	16,759	16,654	13,207	15,103	31,779
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	(³)	(³)	(³)	81	103	(³)	(³)	(³)	18,087	18,010
Financial difficulty	140	85	102	109	158	30,248	16,336	20,915	30,150	48,232
Production specific	(⁴)	20	15	(⁴)	26	(⁴)	3,482	4,943	(⁴)	7,145
Automation/technological advances	(⁴)	–	(⁴)	(⁴)	3	(⁴)	–	(⁴)	(⁴)	562
Energy related	–	(⁴)	–	(⁴)	3	–	(⁴)	–	(⁴)	510
Governmental regulations/intervention	(³)	(³)	(³)	5	12	(³)	(³)	(³)	1,575	4,254
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	5	(⁴)	(⁴)	–	(⁴)	1,396	(⁴)	(⁴)	–	(⁴)
Material or supply shortage	(⁴)	(⁴)	–	–	3	(⁴)	(⁴)	–	–	291
Model changeover	(⁴)	–	–	–	–	(⁴)	–	–	–	–
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	(⁴)	–	–	–	(⁴)	(⁴)	–	–	–	(⁴)
Product line discontinued	14	16	11	(⁴)	(⁴)	4,285	2,699	4,342	(⁴)	(⁴)
Disaster/safety	(⁴)	15	5	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	2,353	1,743	(⁴)	(⁴)
Hazardous work environment	–	–	(⁴)	(⁴)	–	–	–	(⁴)	(⁴)	–
Natural disaster (not weather related)	–	(⁴)	(⁴)	–	–	–	(⁴)	(⁴)	–	–
Nonnatural disaster	–	–	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	–	–	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Extreme weather-related event	(⁴)	(⁴)	–	–	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	–	–	(⁴)
Seasonal	–	6	8	–	(⁴)	–	585	513	–	(⁴)
Seasonal	–	6	8	–	(⁴)	–	585	513	–	(⁴)
Vacation period–school related or otherwise	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other/miscellaneous	91	44	53	30	35	18,782	7,867	11,201	4,796	6,556
Other	66	31	38	11	17	14,992	5,593	8,458	1,634	3,425
Data not provided: Refusal	6	3	4	4	6	927	490	582	661	1,225
Data not provided: Does not know	19	10	11	15	12	2,863	1,784	2,161	2,501	1,906

¹ See footnote 1, table 6.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

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

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 31. **Permanent worksite closures: extended mass layoff events and separations by major industry sector, private nonfarm sector, 2004–08**

Industry	Layoffs					Separations				
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total, private nonfarm ¹	746	560	621	594	901	159,867	107,399	153,718	125,836	216,322
Mining	4	(²)	(²)	6	(²)	789	(²)	(²)	1,184	(²)
Utilities	–	–	–	–	(²)	–	–	–	–	(²)
Construction	16	24	18	6	30	2,718	3,270	1,377	2,083	4,783
Manufacturing	357	249	314	289	383	71,013	48,184	67,228	56,264	83,661
Wholesale trade	28	17	21	26	41	4,815	2,491	4,265	4,103	6,591
Retail trade	94	74	81	63	145	24,921	17,318	40,784	19,771	51,381
Transportation and warehousing	24	25	23	16	50	5,423	4,965	7,852	3,209	15,844
Information	30	15	30	12	20	8,282	2,906	6,537	1,623	3,059
Finance and insurance	36	27	34	86	69	8,714	5,119	5,510	16,164	11,367
Real estate and rental and leasing	5	(²)	3	4	7	1,299	(²)	296	532	981
Professional and technical services	26	8	17	11	18	4,136	1,503	2,970	1,831	3,729
Management of companies and enterprises	(²)	(²)	3	4	7	(²)	(²)	367	811	1,415
Administrative and waste services	38	29	24	20	37	9,345	5,609	5,226	3,913	9,073
Educational services	(²)	5	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	568	(²)	(²)	(²)
Health care and social assistance	35	31	16	24	28	7,397	5,818	3,109	8,351	9,337
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	(²)	8	3	(²)	9	(²)	1,208	320	(²)	2,601
Accommodation and food services	34	28	20	13	44	8,410	4,935	6,150	3,296	10,789
Other services, except public administration	13	15	11	9	6	1,868	2,517	1,387	1,814	660
Unclassified establishments	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	538	–

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 32. **Permanent worksite closures: extended mass layoff events and separations, private nonfarm sector, 50 highest ranking three-digit NAICS industries in 2008**

Industry	NAICS	Permanent closures					
		2007			2008		
		Events	Separations	Rank ¹	Events	Separations	Rank ¹
Total, private nonfarm ² .....	...	594	125,836	...	901	216,322	...
Total, 50 highest ranking industries .....	...	542	115,600	...	854	210,044	...
General merchandise stores	452	10	2,630	14	43	20,680	1
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	41	8,303	3	76	20,471	2
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	77	13,966	1	60	10,032	3
Food services and drinking places	722	9	1,809	26	40	9,409	4
Administrative and support services	561	20	3,913	8	37	9,073	5
Hospitals	622	7	3,122	11	17	7,972	6
Food and beverage stores	445	16	8,548	2	12	7,760	7
Food manufacturing	311	20	5,130	6	28	7,472	8
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	5	1,902	22	16	6,914	9
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	23	5,425	4	26	6,146	10
Couriers and messengers	492	(³)	(³)	56	7	6,025	11
Wood product manufacturing	321	16	2,516	15	29	5,915	12
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	18	5,245	5	28	5,770	13
Electronics and appliance stores	443	8	1,841	23	9	5,278	14
Textile mills	313	23	4,664	7	20	5,119	15
Truck transportation	484	(³)	(³)	62	21	4,886	16
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	15	2,180	17	20	4,334	17
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	6	1,682	27	14	3,820	18
Primary metal manufacturing	331	7	1,647	30	18	3,770	19
Professional and technical services	541	11	1,831	24	18	3,729	20
Electrical equipment and appliance manufacturing	335	8	1,664	28	15	3,726	21
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	19	3,279	10	21	3,460	22
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	10	1,662	29	19	3,219	23
Air transportation	481	(³)	(³)	63	10	3,176	24
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	3	266	54	26	3,074	25
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	13	2,161	18	18	2,925	26
Paper manufacturing	322	12	1,352	35	18	2,905	27
Chemical manufacturing	325	14	2,960	12	14	2,814	28
Machinery manufacturing	333	10	1,822	25	15	2,630	29
Apparel manufacturing	315	20	2,808	13	14	2,260	30
Printing and related support activities	323	14	2,242	16	11	1,846	31
Specialty trade contractors	238	3	649	42	13	1,826	32
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	8	1,276	36	9	1,764	33
Construction of buildings	236	3	1,434	32	10	1,728	34
Building material and garden supply stores	444	(³)	(³)	57	9	1,715	35
Performing arts and spectator sports	711	(³)	(³)	68	3	1,507	36
Management of companies and enterprises	551	4	811	41	7	1,415	37
Accommodation	721	4	1,487	31	4	1,380	38
Publishing industries, except Internet	511	3	385	50	11	1,257	39
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	-	-	69	7	1,229	40
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	8	1,903	21	8	1,210	41
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	713	(³)	(³)	64	6	1,094	42
Telecommunications	517	6	528	45	5	1,060	43
Nonstore retailers	454	(³)	(³)	59	8	1,058	44
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	312	(³)	(³)	55	5	1,003	45
Textile product mills	314	8	1,431	33	6	971	46
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	10	1,985	20	7	853	47
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	5	953	40	5	818	48
Warehousing and storage	493	6	1,233	37	5	779	49
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	9	3,682	9	6	767	50

¹ Industries are ranked by the number of separations in 2008.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 33. Permanent worksite closures: over-the-year comparisons of extended mass layoff events and separations by State, private nonfarm sector, 2007–08

State	Layoffs			Separations		
	2007	2008	Change	2007	2008	Change
Total, private nonfarm ¹	594	901	307	125,836	216,322	90,486
Alabama	16	20	4	3,558	5,502	1,944
Alaska	–	–	–	–	–	–
Arizona	4	5	1	1,258	1,900	642
Arkansas	7	11	4	1,540	1,826	286
California	94	179	85	20,512	42,569	22,057
Colorado	–	11	11	–	3,201	3,201
Connecticut	5	(²)	(²)	1,431	(²)	(²)
Delaware	–	(²)	(²)	–	(²)	(²)
District of Columbia	–	(²)	(²)	–	(²)	(²)
Florida	35	97	62	6,442	27,071	20,629
Georgia	40	58	18	5,599	9,129	3,530
Hawaii	(²)	–	(²)	(²)	–	(²)
Idaho	4	(²)	(²)	437	(²)	(²)
Illinois	45	55	10	8,964	12,672	3,708
Indiana	22	41	19	5,112	10,035	4,923
Iowa	6	10	4	1,645	1,839	194
Kansas	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Kentucky	13	22	9	1,714	3,211	1,497
Louisiana	3	5	2	730	649	-81
Maine	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Maryland	13	6	-7	1,929	861	-1,068
Massachusetts	10	14	4	1,770	2,011	241
Michigan	18	26	8	7,865	5,932	-1,933
Minnesota	(²)	5	(²)	(²)	976	(²)
Mississippi	7	14	7	2,239	3,558	1,319
Missouri	17	25	8	3,325	6,309	2,984
Montana	3	5	2	274	499	225
Nebraska	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Nevada	5	9	4	1,469	2,680	1,211
New Hampshire	(²)	–	(²)	(²)	–	(²)
New Jersey	40	44	4	9,510	9,926	416
New Mexico	(²)	7	(²)	(²)	916	(²)
New York	32	25	-7	7,118	8,680	1,562
North Carolina	24	26	2	3,439	4,685	1,246
North Dakota	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ohio	29	67	38	5,850	22,651	16,801
Oklahoma	4	3	-1	2,118	2,460	342
Oregon	7	8	1	1,347	1,112	-235
Pennsylvania	8	9	1	938	1,362	424
Rhode Island	3	4	1	385	527	142
South Carolina	8	7	-1	1,529	1,479	-50
South Dakota	(²)	–	(²)	(²)	–	(²)
Tennessee	16	11	-5	3,295	1,304	-1,991
Texas	19	45	26	4,635	11,940	7,305
Utah	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Vermont	(²)	–	(²)	(²)	–	(²)
Virginia	7	3	-4	1,628	802	-826
Washington	4	4	–	1,532	543	-989
West Virginia	4	(²)	(²)	413	(²)	(²)
Wisconsin	7	6	-1	1,360	2,402	1,042
Wyoming	–	–	–	–	–	–

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 34. Permanent worksite closures: The 25 metropolitan areas with the largest number of initial claimants associated with extended mass layoff events in 2008, by residency of claimants, private nonfarm sector

Metropolitan Area	2007		2008	
	Initial claims	Rank ¹	Initial claims	Rank ¹
Total, 372 metropolitan areas ²	76,323	...	149,463	...
Total, 25 highest ranking metropolitan areas.....	42,661	...	92,206	...
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA.....	6,434	2	14,946	1
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA.....	2,431	6	7,854	2
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA.....	8,746	1	7,829	3
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI.....	4,678	3	7,084	4
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA.....	1,358	10	6,272	5
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA.....	2,500	5	4,720	6
Dalton, GA.....	1,566	8	3,689	7
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL.....	1,421	9	3,552	8
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL.....	732	21	3,311	9
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA.....	1,567	7	3,287	10
Sacramento—Arden-Arcade—Roseville, CA.....	1,063	12	3,081	11
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI.....	4,421	4	2,689	12
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX.....	710	23	2,654	13
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA.....	714	22	2,344	14
St. Louis, MO-IL.....	1,092	11	2,307	15
Orlando-Kissimmee, FL.....	482	36	2,011	16
Elkhart-Goshen, IN.....	60	151	1,878	17
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN.....	222	66	1,811	18
Columbus, OH.....	646	27	1,790	19
Dayton, OH.....	567	29	1,768	20
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD.....	793	19	1,640	21
Janesville, WI.....	4	264	1,601	22
Indianapolis-Carmel, IN.....	120	109	1,440	23
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX.....	254	57	1,423	24
Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL.....	80	132	1,225	25

¹ Metropolitan areas are ranked by the number of initial claimants in 2008.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

NOTE: The geographic boundaries of the metropolitan areas shown in this

table are defined in U.S. Office of Management and Budget Bulletin 09-01, November 20, 2008.

Technical Note

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

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

With the release of the extended mass layoff data from the first quarter of 2007, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) introduced improvements to the presentation of data on economic reasons for extended mass layoffs. Clearer definitions and titles for many of the current reasons were introduced and four new reasons were added. In addition, seven higher level categories—business demand, disaster/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 data from previous quarters. For additional information on the changes to the MLS reasons, including a detailed definition of each reason and a crosswalk of the new to the old reasons, please see <http://www.bls.gov/mls/home.htm>.

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Worksite closure. The full closure of either multi-unit or single-unit establishments or the partial closure of a multi-unit establishment where entire worksites affected by layoffs are closed or planned to be closed with no employer expectation of recall.

Movement-of-work concepts and questions

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

“Overseas relocation” is the movement of work from within the United States to locations outside of the United States. Overseas relocation can occur within the same company and involve movement of work to a different location of that company outside of the United States, or to a different company altogether.

“Domestic relocation” is the movement of work to other locations inside the United States, either within the same company or to a different company.

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

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

The State analyst asks questions on movement of work after he or she has verified that a layoff in fact occurred and lasted more than 30 days, and has 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 is 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?

If the respondent answers yes to either question, the analyst follows up by asking, “Is the location inside or outside of the

United States?” and “How many of the layoffs were a result of this relocation?”

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

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

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

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 2008, outright refusal to participate in the employer interview accounted for 3.4 percent of all private nonfarm events. Employers in 124 instances were included in the total number of actions entailing movement of work, but were unable to provide the number of separations specifically associated with the movement of work. Out-of-country moves were involved in 25 of these instances.

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