

Extended Mass Layoffs in 2007



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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 those private nonfarm mass layoffs which last more than 30 days. The present report summarizes these mass layoffs for all of 2007, 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 2007, employers laid off about 967,000 workers in 5,364 private nonfarm extended mass layoff events. The number of layoff events reached its highest level since 2003, and the number of associated separations moved to its highest level since 2004. (See table 1.) In 2007, both the construction industry and the finance and insurance industry registered program highs for the number of workers affected by extended mass layoffs. Twenty-four States and the District of Columbia reported over-the-year increases in the number of workers laid off. Among the seven categories of economic reasons for layoff, layoffs due to seasonal work accounted for 38 percent of all private nonfarm worker separations, and layoffs due to financial reasons reached the highest level since 2003. Between 30,179 and 46,459 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; this was the lowest range of separations due to movement of work since 2004 when the program first released such figures. Layoff activity involving permanent worksite closures accounted for 13 percent of all extended mass layoff events and affected 126,642 workers in 2007.

In 2007, the national unemployment rate was 4.6 percent; unchanged from a year earlier. Private nonfarm payroll employment increased by 1.1 percent, or about 1.3 million jobs, from 2006 to 2007.

Extended mass layoffs, as defined in 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 or agricultural layoffs. This report uses the new metropolitan area definitions as published in the Office of Management and Budget Bulletin 08-01. Additional information about the program is provided in the Technical Note that follows the tables.

Highlights

Industry distribution of 2007 mass layoffs

- Manufacturing establishments accounted for 25 percent of extended mass layoff events and separations in 2007, down from 28 percent of layoff events and 29 percent of separations in 2006. The percentages of layoff events and separations in 2007 were the lowest on record for this sector since annual data became available in 1996. Within manufacturing, transportation equipment (largely automobiles) and food processing (mostly fruit and vegetable canning and fresh and frozen seafood processing) firms accounted for 43 percent of the separations in 2007. Compared with 2006, transportation equipment registered the largest decrease (21,364) in manufacturing separations. (See tables 2 and 3.)
- Layoff activity in construction (mainly in heavy and civil engineering and in specialty trade contractors) reached a program high in 2007. (See table 2.) Eighty-one percent of all construction layoffs were due to the ending of seasonal work and the completion of contracts. Employers expected a recall in 54 percent of the construction layoff events, the lowest percentage recorded in the program.
- Retail trade accounted for 5 percent of layoff events and 12 percent of separations, largely due to business ownership change in food and beverages stores. (See

Extended mass layoff separations, by reason categories,¹ 2001–07

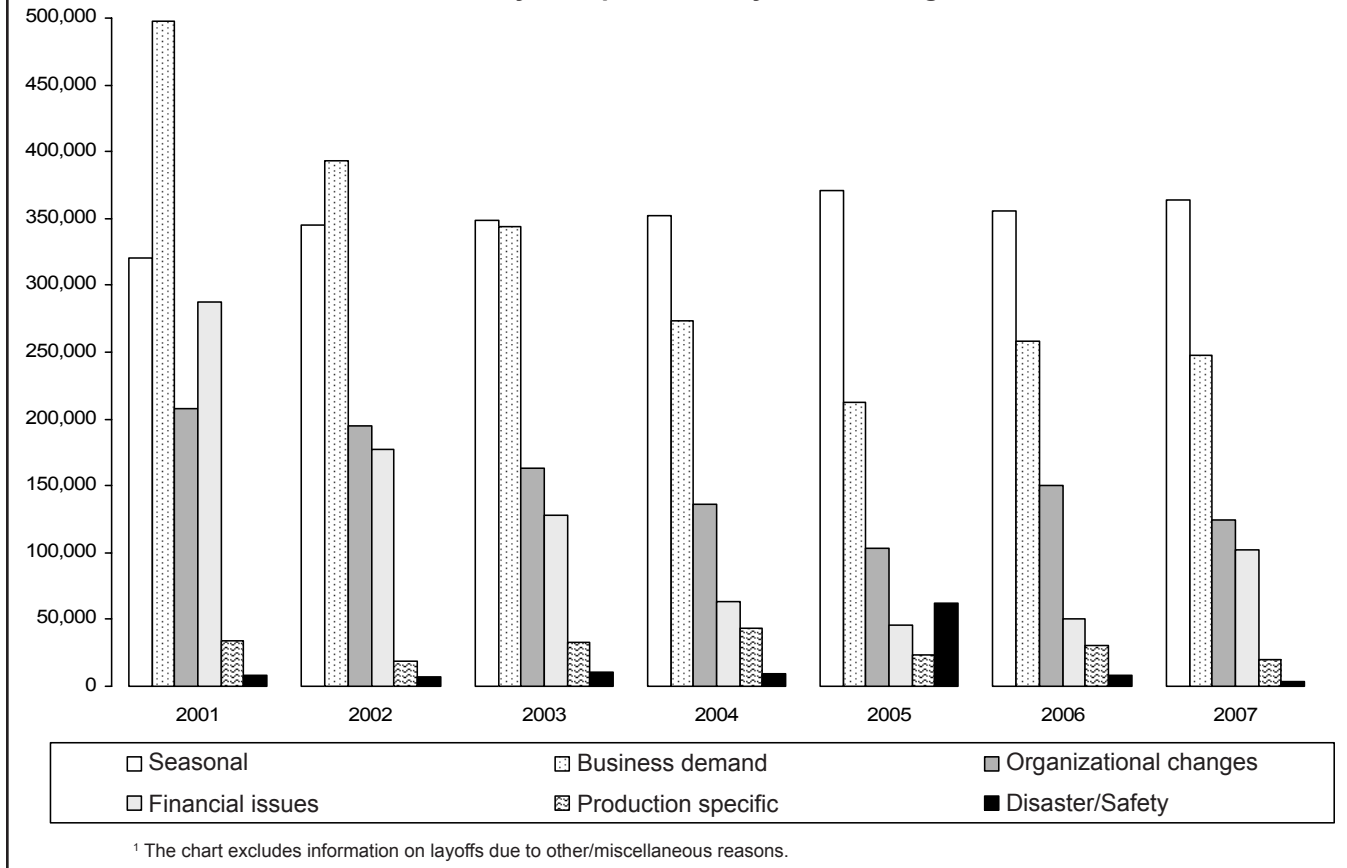


table 2.) The number of mass layoff separations in food and beverage stores (64,003) reached its highest level since 1996.

- Manufacturers and distributors of clothing reported extended mass layoffs involving 36,370 workers, the second-lowest level recorded in the program. (See table 2.) Layoffs due to seasonal reasons accounted for the largest number of separations (11,564) in this selected industry grouping, followed by layoffs due to business demand reasons (8,713). The South registered the highest number of laid-off workers in the clothing grouping (13,747); the West, with 11,919, followed the South.
- Employers involved in food processing and distribution, excluding agriculture, accounted for 16 percent (157,865) of all private nonfarm separations. The number of such separations increased by 31 percent, compared with 120,792 in 2006. (See tables 2 and 3.)
- Of the major sectors, finance and insurance recorded the largest increase in extended mass layoff separations between 2006 and 2007 (35,827), followed by construction (29,457) and retail trade (19,444). Among those sectors showing declines in the number of separated workers, administrative and waste services had the largest decrease (36,075), followed by manufacturing (32,283). (See table 3.)

- Among the 87 three-digit NAICS-coded industry groups in the private nonfarm economy identified in the MLS program, 41 posted increases in the number of separated workers during 2007. Of these, food and beverage stores recorded the largest increase (42,727), followed by credit intermediation and related activities (33,575) and specialty trade contractors (13,345). Forty-three industries registered decreases, led by administrative and support services (34,278), transportation equipment manufacturing (21,364), and general merchandise stores (19,308).
- At the three-digit NAICS industry level, food and beverage stores and credit intermediation and related activities moved into the top 10 in terms of worker separations, with amusement, gambling, and recreation and general merchandise stores dropping from that list. (See table 4.)
- Among the six-digit NAICS industries, real estate credit and child daycare services moved into the top 10 in terms of separations, replacing skiing facilities and professional employer organizations. (See table 5.)

Reason for layoff

- Based on the 7 categories of economic reasons for extended mass layoffs, layoff events related to seasonal reasons (seasonal and vacation period) accounted for

35 percent of layoff events and 38 percent of separations; both proportions were unchanged from 2006. (See table 6 and the chart.) One-third of all workers separated because of seasonal layoffs in 2007 were from one of three industries: transit and ground passenger transportation, heavy and civil engineering construction, and food services and drinking places.

- In 2007, business demand factors (contract cancellation, contract completion, domestic competition, excess inventory, import completion, and slack work) accounted for 35 percent of all extended mass layoff events and 26 percent of separations, down slightly from 37 percent of layoff events and 28 percent of separations in 2006. (See table 6.) Slack work and contract completion accounted for 89 percent of the layoff events and 87 percent of the separations within the business demand group. Transportation equipment manufacturers had the largest number of worker separations due to slack work; specialty trade contracting recorded the largest separations level due to contract completion.
- The largest over-the-year increases in layoffs, by reason-for-layoff category, occurred because of financial issues (51,982). This increase was primarily due to more layoff activity in the credit intermediation and related activities industry. Layoffs due to organizational changes had the largest decrease in worker separations compared with 2006 (25,718), followed by layoffs due to production-specific reasons (10,498). (See tables 6 and 7.)
- California accounted for the largest number of separations due to seasonal factors, followed by Illinois, New York, and New Jersey. California accounted for the highest number of layoffs due to business demand factors and organizational changes; Illinois had the second highest number of separations in these categories. (See table 8.)

Movement of work

- Movement of work occurred in 267 extended mass layoff events in 2007. This was 8 percent of all nonseasonal and non-vacation-period extended mass layoff events and resulted in the separation of 46,459 workers. Compared with 2006, the number of layoff events involving movement of work increased by 6 percent, while the number of separations dropped by 17 percent. (See tables 9 and 13.)
- Among the 267 layoff events with reported relocation of work, 68 percent involved the permanent closure of worksites, affecting 33,072 workers. In sharp contrast, only 13 percent of the nonseasonal and nonvacation mass layoffs in which there was no movement of work involved a closure.

- Manufacturing industries (largely transportation equipment, computer and electronic products, and food processing) accounted for 72 percent of layoff events and 73 percent of separations in which work moved. In contrast, manufacturing accounted for only 28 percent of layoff events and 29 percent of separations in nonseasonal and nonvacation mass layoffs with no movement of work. (See table 9.)
- Organizational change was cited in 45 percent of both layoff events and separations associated with the movement of work. Among nonseasonal and nonvacation mass layoffs with no movement of work, 9 percent of layoff events and 19 percent of separations were due to organizational changes. (See table 10.)
- The South led all regions in the number of separations that caused work to be moved (15,351), followed by the Midwest (14,050). (See table 11.) All four U.S. regions experienced over-the-year decreases in the number of workers laid off in layoff events involving some movement of work. Both the South and Midwest regions experienced 19-percent over-the-year declines, followed by the Northeast (down 13 percent) and the West (down 12 percent).
- Benefit exhaustion rates were higher for claimants in layoffs involving the movement of work. About one-quarter of such claimants received final payments. Also, in movement-of-work layoff events, the claimants in the oldest age category (55 years of age and older) were the most likely to exhaust their benefits. (See table 12.)
- In the 267 layoff events involving movement of work, 352 relocations of work were identified. (Movement of work can involve more than one relocation.) Of these 352 relocations, employers were able to provide information on the specific number of separations associated with the movement-of-work component of the layoff in 253 actions, or 72 percent of the total actions for 2007. Thus, a range of 30,179 (the number of separations in movement-of-work actions for which the employer was able to provide specific detail) to 46,459 (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 2007. This is the lowest range since the program first collected such data in 2004. (See table 13.)
- Of the 253 actions with separations reported, domestic relocations of work accounted for 66 percent of the actions and resulted in the separation of 18,073 workers. Eighty-nine percent of the domestic actions and 88 percent of associated separations were the result of moving work within the same company. For domestic

relocations, employers cited California more than any other State as the location to which work was moving, followed by Michigan, Tennessee, and Illinois. (See table 14.)

- Out-of-country relocations accounted for 34 percent of the movement-of-work actions among the 253 relocations of work with separations reported; 11,856 workers were laid off as a result of out-of-country relocations. Eighty-five percent of the out-of-the-country actions and 83 percent of the separations were due to relocations within the same company. (See table 14.) In 65 percent of cases, people reported that the work had moved to Mexico or China.

Size of layoff

- Smaller-size layoffs—those involving fewer than 150 workers in the layoff event—accounted for 69 percent of all layoff events in 2007, the highest percentage in this category in program history. These layoff events, however, accounted for only 33 percent of all separations, a slight increase from 2006 (30 percent). On the other end of the spectrum, 251 layoff events involving 500 or more workers accounted for 32 percent of all separations. (See table 15.)
- The average number of separations per layoff event in 2007 was 180, down from 192 in 2006. Among private sector employers, retail trade reported the largest average layoff size per layoff event (415 workers), followed by arts, entertainment, and recreation (325 workers) and professional and technical services (288 workers). Establishments with the smallest average layoff size were those in construction (114 workers) and educational services (130 workers). (See table 16.)
- Employers citing business ownership change as the reason for layoff had the highest average layoff size per layoff event (722 workers), followed by those reporting a labor dispute (274 workers), bankruptcy (267 workers), and financial difficulty (235 workers). Layoffs due to material or supply shortage and extreme weather averaged the fewest separations per layoff event (89 and 94 workers, respectively). (See table 16.)
- Employers reporting the worksite as permanently closed averaged 213 separations per layoff event, down 14 percent from 2006 (when there were 248 separations per layoff event). (See table 16.)

Initial claimants

- In 2007, 977,880 initial claimants for unemployment insurance were associated with extended mass layoff events. Of these, 40 percent were women, 15 percent were black, 16 percent were Hispanic, and 19 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 2007, 46 percent were women, 11 percent were black, 14 percent were Hispanic, and 17 percent were 55 years of age or older. Thirty-four percent of the civilian labor force was between the ages of 30 and 44.

- People of Hispanic origin accounted for 16 percent of the claimants involved in extended mass layoff events. The percentage of claimants who were Hispanic was highest in wholesale trade (27 percent), followed by health care and social assistance (23 percent) and construction (21 percent). (See table 18.)
- The proportion of black claimants was 15 percent, about the same as in 2006 (16 percent). Establishments providing educational services and establishments providing other services except public administration reported the highest percentage of black claimants (31 percent).
- The percentage of claimants aged 55 and over, at 19 percent, was the same as in 2006. The proportion of claimants in this age group was highest in transportation and warehousing (31 percent); arts, entertainment and recreation (30 percent); and professional and technical services (29 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 (42 percent), information (40 percent), and construction (39 percent). (See table 19.)

Duration of insured unemployment

- North Carolina reported the longest duration of insured unemployment associated with extended mass layoff events (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), followed by New Mexico, the District of Columbia, and Tennessee. Claimants experiencing the shortest jobless duration (as measured by the average number of continued claims) were separated from employers located in Kentucky, Alaska, Indiana, and Delaware. (See table 20.)
- North Carolina reported the largest proportion of claimants exhausting unemployment insurance benefits (46 percent), followed by Tennessee (33 percent), New Mexico (27 percent), and Florida (23 percent). States registering the lowest percentages of exhaustees were Alaska, New Hampshire, Nebraska, Delaware, and West Virginia. (See table 20.)
- The longest average jobless duration (as measured by the average number of continued claims) was experienced by claimants laid off from the finance and insurance sector. Claimants laid off from utilities and from

transportation and warehousing experienced the shortest periods of joblessness. (See table 21.)

- Benefit exhaustion rates were highest among workers in professional and technical services (27 percent), while workers in transportation and warehousing (6 percent) had the lowest rates. (See table 21.)
- Claimants laid off because of financial issues and organizational changes reported the longest jobless duration. The shortest duration occurred in layoffs due to a slowdown in business demand. (See table 21.)
- Benefit exhaustion rates were higher for claimants involved with worksite closures (26 percent) when compared with claimants affected by nonclosure layoff events. Claimants associated with layoffs from employers that did not expect a recall experienced a higher average benefit exhaustion rate (18 percent) than did workers affected by layoff events that were expected to lead to a recall (9 percent). (See table 21.)
- Among the 50 largest metropolitan statistical areas in terms of the level of initial claims activity, claimants laid off from employers in Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC, reported the longest jobless duration, followed by claimants laid off in Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro-Franklin, TN, and Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA. Claimants associated with employers in Fort Smith, AR-OK, Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA, and York-Hanover, PA, experienced the shortest duration of unemployment. Benefit exhaustion rates were highest in Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC (49 percent), Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL (33 percent), and Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro-Franklin, TN (32 percent). (See table 22.)
- Claimants aged 55 and over had the highest exhaustion rates as compared with other age groups. Women had higher exhaustion rates than men. Black claimants reported higher benefit exhaustion rates than people of any other race or ethnic category, followed by those of Asian or Pacific Islander origin. (See table 23.)

Geographic distribution

- In 2007, employers in the West reported the highest numbers of extended mass layoff events and associated layoffs, while the South had the lowest. (See table 24.) Layoffs in the West occurred primarily in retail trade, manufacturing, and construction. Excluding the impact of seasonal layoffs, the West (243,611) and the Midwest (145,718) had the highest levels of workers separated in extended mass layoff events.
- Compared with 2006, increases in the number of separations occurred in two of the four U.S. regions in 2007, with the West reporting the largest increase

(99,251). Six of the nine geographic divisions reported an increase in separations from 2006, with the largest increases in the Pacific (94,252), Middle Atlantic (8,002), and East South Central (7,419) divisions. (See table 24.)

- California had the largest number of worker separations, 258,112, followed by Illinois (81,719), New York (59,817), and Michigan (53,870). (See table 25.) When the substantial impact of seasonal layoffs was excluded, California had the highest separations total for 2007 (207,328), followed by Illinois (41,855) and Michigan (39,641).
- Two States—New Jersey and Tennessee—reached their highest annual totals of laid-off workers since annual data became available in 1996, and no States reached new lows. Twenty-four States and the District of Columbia had over-the-year increases in the number of laid-off workers, led by California (97,305), Tennessee (8,709), and New Jersey (4,757). Of the 26 States reporting over-the-year decreases in the number of laid-off workers, the largest declines were in Florida (40,366), Ohio (15,421), and Michigan (13,268). (See table 25.)
- Fifty-two percent of extended mass layoff events and 42 percent of separations occurred in metropolitan areas—a decrease from 2006, when 55 percent of layoff events and 48 percent of separations occurred in such areas. Among the 369 metropolitan areas, Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA, reported the highest number of separations (46,651), followed by New York-North New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA (37,350), and Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI (35,424). Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA, San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA, and Sacramento-Arden-Arcade-Roseville, CA, entered the top 10 metropolitan areas in terms of laid-off workers, while San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA, Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD, and Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL, dropped out of the top 10. (See table 26.)

Recall expectations

- In 2007, employers expected a recall after half of all extended mass layoff events. Industries in which the expectation of recall was highest following a layoff were arts, entertainment, and recreation (84 percent); health-care and social assistance (78 percent); and mining (77 percent). Layoffs in finance and insurance (1 percent) and real estate and rental and leasing (11 percent) had the lowest percentages of recall expectation. Excluding seasonal and vacation-period layoffs (after which a recall was expected 95 percent of the time), a recall was expected after 25 percent of layoff events, the lowest percentage since 2003. (See tables 27 and 28.)

- Of those employers expecting a recall, half indicated that all workers would eventually be recalled, and 90 percent expected to recall at least half of the workers. (See table 27.)
- Employers citing financial issues and organizational changes had the lowest percentages of recall expectation, 4 and 6 percent respectively. Layoffs events due to seasonal reasons registered the highest recall expectations (95 percent), followed by layoffs due to disaster and safety reasons (84 percent). (See table 28.)
- Manufacturing industries accounted for 32 percent of layoff events and 34 percent of separations after which the employer did not expect a recall. These layoffs occurred mainly in transportation equipment, computer and electronic products, and food manufacturing. Finance and insurance accounted for an additional 14 percent of layoff events and 16 percent of separations after which no recall was expected; most of these layoff events and separations with no expected recall were in credit intermediation and related activities. (See table 29.)
- Business demand reasons were cited most frequently for layoffs after which no recall was expected, accounting for 49 percent of such layoff events and 37 percent of such separations. Layoffs due to financial issues accounted for an additional 23 percent of layoff events with no expectation of recall and 32 percent of associated separations. (See table 29.)
- In 2007, manufacturing accounted for 49 percent of layoff events and 44 percent of separations resulting in a worksite closure. These layoff events occurred largely in transportation equipment, plastics and rubber products, computer and electronics products, and food manufacturing. Retail trade accounted for 11 percent of the layoff events and 16 percent of separations resulting from closures during the year, most of which occurred in food and beverage stores. (See table 31.) Three major industry sectors—information, transportation and warehousing, and utilities—reached series lows in terms of closure-related separated workers in 2007, and one major industry—finance and insurance—reached a series high.
- In 2007, nursing and residential care facilities and fabricated metal product manufacturing 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 general merchandise stores and accommodations. (See table 32.)
- California registered the highest number of separations in permanent-closure-related layoff events (21,318), followed by New Jersey (9,510) and Illinois (8,964). New Jersey reported the largest increase (1,969) in separations due to closures, while Ohio had the largest decrease (10,496) in workers laid off because of closures. (See table 33.) Ten States and the District of Columbia reached series lows in terms of closure-related separated workers in 2007—Alaska, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Dakota, Virginia, and Wyoming.

Permanent worksite closures

- Employers reported that 11 percent of private nonfarm extended mass layoff events resulted in a permanent closure of the worksite, affecting 126,642 workers. The number of workers involved in closures reached its second-lowest level on record. Data on permanent closures are available beginning with the year 1996. (See table 30.)
- Separations in permanent closures in 2007 were due mostly to financial issues (64,146), followed by organizational changes (30,647) and business demand reasons (23,426). (See table 30.)
- Among the 369 Metropolitan Areas, employers in New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA, reported the highest number of separations caused by permanent-closure-related layoff events (9,835), followed by Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA (6,672). San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA, and Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI, entered the top 5 metropolitan areas this year in terms of workers laid off because of permanent closures, replacing San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA, and Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL. (See table 34.)

Table 1. Numbers of extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, 1999–2007

Year/quarter	Events ¹	Separations ¹	Initial claimants for unemployment insurance ¹
1999			
First quarter	1,262	230,711	213,535
Second quarter	1,194	246,251	205,043
Third quarter	898	184,429	156,123
Fourth quarter	1,202	240,060	222,216
Total	4,556	901,451	796,917
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	330,901
Total	4,885	935,969	951,102
2007			
First quarter	1,110	225,600	199,250
Second quarter	1,421	278,719	259,082
Third quarter	1,019	160,830	173,518
Fourth quarter	1,814	301,377	346,030
Total	5,364	966,526	977,880

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, 2005–07

Industry	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007
Total, private nonfarm ¹	4,881	4,885	5,364	884,661	935,969	966,526	834,533	951,102	977,880
Mining	44	40	39	5,906	6,911	5,381	5,470	6,122	4,791
Utilities	13	11	9	1,818	1,690	1,182	1,776	1,735	1,548
Construction	960	1,062	1,365	122,393	125,892	155,349	135,323	157,635	192,355
Manufacturing	1,292	1,368	1,366	223,066	273,574	241,291	243,159	329,083	309,550
Food	273	245	221	50,817	50,229	43,560	52,823	50,035	46,046
Beverage and tobacco products	13	26	19	2,489	3,433	2,341	2,041	3,476	2,772
Textile mills	37	55	39	5,256	9,083	7,707	7,466	12,227	13,705
Textile product mills	24	20	13	3,110	2,311	2,609	4,282	3,710	3,838
Apparel	47	53	49	7,024	7,575	6,244	6,051	6,715	6,406
Leather and allied products	6	9	5	887	998	477	774	1,021	645
Wood products	49	87	102	7,547	10,768	13,985	8,287	14,225	16,578
Paper	29	38	29	3,416	4,946	3,675	3,258	4,216	3,687
Printing and related support activities	39	36	37	4,763	4,904	5,790	5,454	4,468	4,995
Petroleum and coal products	19	22	22	2,513	3,102	3,175	2,902	3,320	3,264
Chemicals	31	26	36	5,519	3,490	6,279	4,750	2,746	5,039
Plastics and rubber products	63	71	56	7,732	10,710	8,725	8,686	12,351	7,167
Nonmetallic mineral products	82	66	98	12,229	10,737	12,107	12,486	11,319	14,685
Primary metal	35	44	41	6,752	8,981	6,374	5,238	8,359	8,664
Fabricated metal products	77	63	74	10,291	7,232	9,944	10,884	9,199	11,786
Machinery	72	70	76	12,427	11,498	14,210	13,974	11,632	18,329
Computer and electronic products	79	80	84	14,230	17,937	14,619	12,984	14,487	13,109
Electrical equipment and appliance	40	45	33	10,537	11,103	5,375	12,556	13,602	11,181
Transportation equipment	196	227	226	42,971	81,278	59,914	55,970	129,063	104,264
Furniture and related products	52	56	79	8,468	8,530	9,979	8,563	9,083	10,131
Miscellaneous manufacturing	29	29	27	4,088	4,729	4,202	3,730	3,829	3,259
Wholesale trade	102	84	98	13,345	13,976	12,931	13,611	10,783	12,106
Retail trade	336	313	288	79,607	100,104	119,548	71,432	86,519	72,317
Transportation and warehousing	300	314	334	67,455	70,074	70,911	58,009	62,150	72,678
Information	114	113	93	23,041	18,978	13,387	22,671	23,736	16,804
Finance and insurance	110	161	374	18,898	31,064	66,891	19,957	28,671	67,511
Real estate and rental and leasing	19	17	28	2,667	1,732	3,841	3,618	1,500	3,792
Professional and technical services	156	155	171	41,800	44,351	49,224	31,717	35,773	38,075
Management of companies and enterprises	14	18	28	2,178	2,582	4,085	1,867	2,530	3,409
Administrative and waste services	505	477	345	93,554	91,777	55,702	93,636	91,746	60,269
Educational services	22	23	27	5,227	2,353	3,505	3,181	2,661	3,814
Health care and social assistance	307	232	260	42,918	30,076	40,364	33,935	25,184	30,571
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	135	130	139	52,058	43,014	45,208	18,801	15,645	17,101
Accommodation and food services	357	286	303	74,912	67,135	63,811	63,567	59,373	58,917
Other services, except public administration	94	81	93	13,618	10,686	13,069	12,623	10,256	11,685
Unclassified	1	–	4	200	–	846	180	–	587
Selected industry groupings²									
Clothing manufacturing and distribution	182	239	180	33,657	55,986	36,370	35,857	60,800	50,245
Food processing and distribution	632	534	525	121,738	120,792	157,865	118,583	115,032	109,332

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, 2005–06 and 2006–07

Industry	2005–06		2006–07	
	Level change	Percent change	Level change	Percent change
Total, private nonfarm ¹	51,308	5.8	30,557	3.3
Mining	1,005	17.0	-1,530	-22.1
Utilities	-128	-7.0	-508	-30.1
Construction	3,499	2.9	29,457	23.4
Manufacturing	50,508	22.6	-32,283	-11.8
Food	-588	-1.2	-6,669	-13.3
Beverage and tobacco products	944	37.9	-1,092	-31.8
Textile mills	3,827	72.8	-1,376	-15.1
Textile product mills	-799	-25.7	298	12.9
Apparel	551	7.8	-1,331	-17.6
Leather and allied products	111	12.5	-521	-52.2
Wood products	3,221	42.7	3,217	29.9
Paper	1,530	44.8	-1,271	-25.7
Printing and related support activities	141	3.0	886	18.1
Petroleum and coal products	589	23.4	73	2.4
Chemicals	-2,029	-36.8	2,789	79.9
Plastics and rubber products	2,978	38.5	-1,985	-18.5
Nonmetallic mineral products	-1,492	-12.2	1,370	12.8
Primary metal	2,229	33.0	-2,607	-29.0
Fabricated metal products	-3,059	-29.7	2,712	37.5
Machinery	-929	-7.5	2,712	23.6
Computer and electronic products	3,707	26.1	-3,318	-18.5
Electrical equipment and appliance	566	5.4	-5,728	-51.6
Transportation equipment	38,307	89.1	-21,364	-26.3
Furniture and related products	62	.7	1,449	17.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing	641	15.7	-527	-11.1
Wholesale trade	631	4.7	-1,045	-7.5
Retail trade	20,497	25.7	19,444	19.4
Transportation and warehousing	2,619	3.9	837	1.2
Information	-4,063	-17.6	-5,591	-29.5
Finance and insurance	12,166	64.4	35,827	115.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	-935	-35.1	2,109	121.8
Professional and technical services	2,551	6.1	4,873	11.0
Management of companies and enterprises	404	18.5	1,503	58.2
Administrative and waste services	-1,777	-1.9	-36,075	-39.3
Educational services	-2,874	-55.0	1,152	49.0
Health care and social assistance	-12,842	-29.9	10,288	34.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	-9,044	-17.4	2,194	5.1
Accommodation and food services	-7,777	-10.4	-3,324	-5.0
Other services, except public administration	-2,932	-21.5	2,383	22.3
Unclassified	-200	–	846	(³)
Selected industry groupings²				
Clothing manufacturing and distribution	22,329	66.3	-19,616	-35.0
Food processing and distribution	946	.8	37,073	30.7

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.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 4. Industry distribution: extended mass layoff events and separations, private nonfarm sector, 50 highest three-digit NAICS industries, 2006–07

Industry	NAICS	2006			2007		
		Events	Separations	Rank ¹	Events	Separations	Rank ¹
Total, private nonfarm ² .....	...	4,885	935,969	...	5,364	966,526	...
Total, 50 highest industries .....	...	4,585	892,193	...	5,066	923,274	...
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	438	57,978	3	541	68,568	1
Food and beverage stores	445	49	21,276	13	51	64,003	2
Specialty trade contractors	238	454	47,351	5	608	60,696	3
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	227	81,278	2	226	59,914	4
Administrative and support services	561	472	89,674	1	341	55,396	5
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	181	44,727	6	221	51,926	6
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	104	17,049	16	289	50,624	7
Professional and technical services	541	155	44,351	7	171	49,224	8
Food manufacturing	311	245	50,229	4	221	43,560	9
Food services and drinking places	722	189	41,944	8	204	43,309	10
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	713	57	32,750	10	53	34,428	11
Construction of buildings	236	170	20,563	14	216	26,085	12
Social assistance	624	182	22,961	12	203	25,742	13
Accommodation	721	97	25,191	11	99	20,502	14
General merchandise stores	452	118	38,444	9	69	19,136	15
Nonstore retailers	454	38	16,428	17	39	15,561	16
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	80	17,937	15	84	14,619	17
Machinery manufacturing	333	70	11,498	19	76	14,210	18
Wood product manufacturing	321	87	10,768	21	102	13,985	19
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	66	10,737	22	98	12,107	20
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	46	12,720	18	61	12,104	21
Performing arts and spectator sports	711	69	9,843	24	82	10,213	22
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	56	8,530	27	79	9,979	23
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	63	7,232	31	74	9,944	24
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	71	10,710	23	56	8,725	25
Hospitals	622	19	3,310	47	26	8,244	26
Textile mills	313	55	9,083	25	39	7,707	27
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	47	7,399	30	48	6,717	28
Primary metal manufacturing	331	44	8,981	26	41	6,374	29
Chemical manufacturing	325	26	3,490	45	36	6,279	30
Apparel manufacturing	315	53	7,575	28	49	6,244	31
Truck transportation	484	39	5,890	36	44	6,011	32
Membership associations and organizations	813	51	6,357	34	51	5,932	33
Printing and related support activities	323	36	4,904	40	37	5,790	34
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	24	4,251	43	43	5,596	35
Electrical equipment and appliance manufacturing	335	45	11,103	20	33	5,375	36
Motion picture and sound recording industries	512	34	6,511	33	27	5,359	37
Mining, except oil and gas	212	36	6,306	35	38	5,301	38
Electronics and appliance stores	443	13	2,539	53	30	4,735	39
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	17	2,401	54	17	4,249	40
Personal and laundry services	812	14	2,067	61	23	4,214	41
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	29	4,729	41	27	4,202	42
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	29	7,441	29	26	4,093	43
Management of companies and enterprises	551	18	2,582	51	28	4,085	44
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	523	10	1,185	69	23	4,083	45
Couriers and messengers	492	16	5,055	38	14	3,977	46
Warehousing and storage	493	14	1,651	65	25	3,711	47
Paper manufacturing	322	38	4,946	39	29	3,675	48
Educational services	611	23	2,353	56	27	3,505	49
Building material and garden supply stores	444	23	4,497	42	21	3,256	50

¹ Industries are ranked by the number of separations in 2007.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

Table 5. Industry distribution: extended mass layoff separations, private nonfarm sector, 50 highest six-digit NAICS industries, 2005–07

Industry	NAICS	2005		2006		2007	
		Separations	Rank ¹	Separations	Rank ¹	Separations	Rank ¹
Total, private nonfarm ² .....	...	884,661	...	935,969	...	966,526	...
Total, 50 highest industries .....	...	525,306	...	565,809	...	577,858	...
Supermarkets and other grocery stores	445110	14,751	12	19,629	9	61,988	1
Highway, street, and bridge construction	237310	45,812	1	41,100	1	47,686	2
School and employee bus transportation	485410	28,448	4	40,349	2	47,560	3
Food service contractors	722310	27,975	5	32,051	4	32,235	4
Tax preparation services	541213	21,842	8	25,601	6	24,703	5
Real estate credit	522292	821	185	4,935	39	23,883	6
Temporary help services	561320	37,252	2	30,416	5	19,967	7
Hotels and motels, except casino hotels	721110	22,657	7	20,092	8	17,061	8
Child day care services	624410	18,112	10	14,696	12	17,059	9
Automobile manufacturing	336111	7,229	22	21,330	7	16,998	10
Skiing facilities	713920	24,458	6	17,548	10	16,481	11
Amusement and theme parks	713110	9,367	16	12,390	16	16,261	12
Mail-order houses	454113	19,436	9	14,628	13	12,058	13
Discount department stores	452112	10,131	15	14,522	14	10,870	14
Fruit and vegetable canning	311421	11,375	13	10,126	18	10,851	15
Commercial building construction	236220	7,749	21	7,331	21	9,419	16
Nonresidential electrical contractors	238212	10,692	14	8,608	19	9,341	17
General medical and surgical hospitals	622110	7,191	23	2,990	64	8,154	18
Fresh and frozen seafood processing	311712	3,979	40	10,198	17	7,831	19
Commercial banking	522110	5,757	28	2,754	69	7,821	20
Landscaping services	561730	6,731	24	7,247	22	7,804	21
Ready-mix concrete manufacturing	327320	6,067	25	6,148	26	7,699	22
Industrial building construction	236210	8,325	19	6,628	23	7,451	23
Nonresidential plumbing and HVAC contractors	238222	5,335	29	5,528	29	6,981	24
New single-family general contractors	236115	1,618	115	4,454	44	6,889	25
Department stores, except discount	452111	5,988	26	16,713	11	6,751	26
Professional employer organizations	561330	28,550	3	36,803	3	6,552	27
Light truck and utility vehicle manufacturing	336112	1,890	101	13,812	15	5,852	28
Engineering services	541330	5,109	31	2,332	83	5,819	29
Motor vehicle seating and interior trim mfg.	336360	3,405	49	8,531	20	5,802	30
Heavy duty truck manufacturing	336120	1,150	147	2,535	74	5,730	31
Convention and trade show organizers	561920	3,596	48	4,049	51	5,668	32
Power and communication system construction	237130	3,711	46	4,749	42	5,427	33
Mortgage and nonmortgage loan brokers	522310	–	–	2,202	86	5,040	34
Oil and gas pipeline construction	237120	4,717	35	3,666	53	4,961	35
Other heavy construction	237990	2,337	75	4,083	49	4,912	36
Full-service restaurants	722110	9,000	17	4,937	38	4,847	37
Nonresidential site preparation contractors	238912	4,447	37	5,353	31	4,697	38
Water and sewer system construction	237110	3,737	45	3,326	57	4,665	39
Savings institutions	522120	951	170	2,884	66	4,613	40
Other individual and family services	624190	3,797	44	4,970	37	4,503	41
Direct title insurance carriers	524127	273	379	901	189	4,487	42
Nonresidential drywall contractors	238312	2,081	89	4,062	50	4,373	43
All other motor vehicle parts manufacturing	336399	4,909	34	5,107	33	4,253	44
Other social advocacy organizations	813319	5,070	32	4,350	45	4,197	45
Payroll services	541214	3,097	53	4,220	46	3,999	46
Couriers and express delivery services	492110	7,805	20	5,055	35	3,977	47
All other plastics product manufacturing	326199	4,019	39	5,961	27	3,917	48
All other nonresidential trade contractors	238992	2,675	67	3,360	56	3,885	49
Semiconductors and related device mfg.	334413	2,257	80	2,692	71	3,880	50

¹ Industries are ranked by the number of separations in 2007.

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, 2005–07

Reason for layoff ¹	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007
Total, private nonfarm, all reasons ²	4,881	4,885	5,364	884,661	935,969	966,526	834,533	951,102	977,880
Business demand	1,385	1,788	1,888	212,844	257,878	248,055	260,049	351,092	358,966
Contract cancellation	71	71	73	11,402	10,813	11,165	10,017	10,357	10,832
Contract completion	692	1,056	897	115,992	146,069	107,461	134,105	183,699	144,742
Domestic competition	(³)	(³)	15	(³)	(³)	1,769	(³)	(³)	1,512
Excess inventory/saturated market	(³)	(³)	38	(³)	(³)	7,424	(³)	(³)	8,521
Import competition	56	64	73	11,112	10,458	11,589	10,086	11,847	15,381
Slack work/insufficient demand/non-seasonal business slowdown	566	597	792	74,338	90,538	108,647	105,841	145,189	177,978
Organizational changes	550	597	397	103,266	149,893	124,175	99,587	148,251	73,798
Business-ownership change	107	124	101	23,748	41,716	72,914	17,928	26,443	16,198
Reorganization or restructuring of company	443	473	296	79,518	108,177	51,261	81,659	121,808	57,600
Financial issues	223	221	456	46,243	50,380	102,362	37,687	37,213	92,910
Bankruptcy	89	56	65	21,181	15,838	17,377	15,743	7,578	9,236
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	(³)	(³)	176	(³)	(³)	34,443	(³)	(³)	41,264
Financial difficulty	134	165	215	25,062	34,542	50,542	21,944	29,635	42,410
Production specific	97	94	84	22,943	30,184	19,686	20,583	21,137	23,552
Automation/technological advances	3	(⁴)	8	542	(⁴)	1,851	655	(⁴)	1,781
Energy related	4	(⁴)	(⁴)	983	(⁴)	(⁴)	479	(⁴)	(⁴)
Governmental regulations/intervention	(³)	(³)	14	(³)	(³)	2,637	(³)	(³)	1,670
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	27	18	18	9,289	11,313	4,927	7,703	7,363	7,041
Material or supply shortage	6	10	13	828	1,486	1,163	754	2,146	1,520
Model changeover	7	9	(⁴)	2,533	4,278	(⁴)	2,852	2,649	(⁴)
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	10	12	17	1,327	2,201	3,141	1,762	1,757	2,482
Product line discontinued	40	36	7	7,441	9,688	1,237	6,378	6,030	1,419
Disaster/safety	403	62	32	62,348	7,630	3,388	53,457	7,838	3,010
Hazardous work environment	(⁴)	4	(⁴)	(⁴)	688	(⁴)	(⁴)	479	(⁴)
Natural disaster (not weather related)	(⁴)	5	(⁴)	(⁴)	840	(⁴)	(⁴)	655	(⁴)
Non-natural disaster	(⁴)	5	5	(⁴)	1,546	476	(⁴)	1,449	440
Extreme weather-related event	398	48	22	61,255	4,556	2,068	52,366	5,255	2,046
Seasonal	1,905	1,725	1,880	370,986	355,091	364,225	299,789	304,644	318,758
Seasonal	1,808	1,613	1,479	355,831	337,531	290,476	285,931	287,278	245,401
Vacation period—school related or otherwise	97	112	401	15,155	17,560	73,749	13,858	17,366	73,357
Other/miscellaneous	318	398	627	66,031	84,913	104,635	63,381	80,927	106,886
Other	94	94	41	16,704	18,283	6,684	14,809	15,452	7,959
Data not provided: Refusal	151	192	205	35,880	46,754	38,056	35,616	46,741	38,003
Data not provided: Does not know	73	112	381	13,447	19,876	59,895	12,956	18,734	60,924

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 <https://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, 2005–06 and 2006–07

Reason for layoff	2005–06		2006–07	
	Level change	Percent change	Level change	Percent change
Total, private nonfarm, all reasons ¹	51,308	5.8	30,557	3.3
Business demand	45,034	21.2	-9,823	-3.8
Contract cancellation	-589	-5.2	352	3.3
Contract completion	30,077	25.9	-38,608	-26.4
Domestic competition	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Excess inventory/saturated market	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Import competition	-654	-5.9	1,131	10.8
Slack work/insufficient demand/non-seasonal business slowdown	16,200	21.8	18,109	20.0
Organizational changes	46,627	45.2	-25,718	-17.2
Business-ownership change	17,968	75.7	31,198	74.8
Reorganization or restructuring of company	28,659	36.0	-56,916	-52.6
Financial issues	4,137	8.9	51,982	103.2
Bankruptcy	-5,343	-25.2	1,539	9.7
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Financial difficulty	9,480	37.8	16,000	46.3
Production specific	7,241	31.6	-10,498	-34.8
Automation/technological advances	(³)	(³)	783	73.3
Energy related	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Governmental regulations/intervention	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	2,024	21.8	-6,386	-56.4
Material or supply shortage	658	79.5	-323	-21.7
Model changeover	1,745	68.9	(³)	(³)
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	874	65.9	940	42.7
Product line discontinued	2,247	30.2	-8,451	-87.2
Disaster/safety	-54,718	-87.8	-4,242	-55.6
Hazardous work environment	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Natural disaster (not weather related)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Non-natural disaster	(³)	(³)	-1,070	-69.2
Extreme weather-related event	-56,699	-92.6	-2,488	-54.6
Seasonal	-15,895	-4.3	9,134	2.6
Seasonal	-18,300	-5.1	-47,055	-13.9
Vacation period—school related or otherwise	2,405	15.9	56,189	320.0
Other/miscellaneous	18,882	28.6	19,722	23.2
Other	1,579	9.5	-11,599	-63.4
Data not provided: Refusal	10,874	30.3	-8,698	-18.6
Data not provided: Does not know	6,429	47.8	40,019	201.3

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 layoff¹, private nonfarm sector, 2007

State	Separations						
	Total	Business demand	Organizational changes	Financial issues	Production specific	Disaster/safety	Seasonal
Total, private nonfarm ²	966,526	248,055	124,175	102,362	19,686	3,388	364,225
Alabama	7,594	2,749	1,387	(³)	(³)	—	972
Alaska	8,254	—	—	—	—	—	8,254
Arizona	9,057	1,041	—	(³)	448	(³)	4,753
Arkansas	5,331	1,932	(³)	1,488	—	(³)	818
California	258,112	65,011	65,467	32,255	1,549	580	50,784
Colorado	17,938	469	—	(³)	—	300	16,487
Connecticut	9,230	(³)	1,012	904	(³)	—	5,011
Delaware	483	(³)	—	—	—	—	367
District of Columbia	456	(³)	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	37,294	18,060	4,427	1,892	550	(³)	10,338
Georgia	8,931	2,918	1,620	3,289	(³)	—	—
Hawaii	3,064	361	—	—	(³)	(³)	399
Idaho	5,114	1,234	1,328	(³)	—	—	2,277
Illinois	81,719	26,461	9,545	4,581	1,047	—	39,864
Indiana	17,443	7,256	1,467	1,854	733	(³)	6,073
Iowa	6,760	1,496	(³)	(³)	(³)	—	3,652
Kansas	4,262	659	(³)	728	—	477	1,572
Kentucky	8,788	2,767	797	392	1,415	—	3,015
Louisiana	6,261	1,924	430	(³)	(³)	—	2,776
Maine	6,704	1,292	—	(³)	—	—	5,163
Maryland	8,717	1,019	(³)	587	—	—	2,778
Massachusetts	17,980	5,098	2,424	1,687	(³)	—	8,271
Michigan	53,870	20,418	4,592	8,200	—	—	14,229
Minnesota	19,928	2,966	—	(³)	—	—	16,127
Mississippi	5,019	1,477	351	2,182	—	—	820
Missouri	23,326	4,727	352	1,562	2,775	—	11,996
Montana	2,119	1,324	(³)	—	—	—	583
Nebraska	1,555	(³)	—	(³)	—	—	1,284
Nevada	5,990	1,908	1,992	399	—	(³)	1,213
New Hampshire	1,564	370	—	—	—	—	1,194
New Jersey	43,841	3,271	5,528	7,254	(³)	(³)	25,466
New Mexico	2,514	701	228	—	898	—	(³)
New York	59,817	7,006	4,534	4,107	2,433	(³)	34,092
North Carolina	7,222	3,109	840	3,183	—	—	(³)
North Dakota	1,614	491	—	—	(³)	—	1,061
Ohio	43,872	11,124	5,463	6,032	900	205	18,252
Oklahoma	3,803	427	(³)	1,625	—	—	(³)
Oregon	17,181	2,487	410	2,075	(³)	—	10,645
Pennsylvania	38,163	22,889	3,077	674	(³)	470	9,314
Rhode Island	3,401	755	343	—	—	—	2,303
South Carolina	5,045	1,124	(³)	617	189	—	828
South Dakota	760	269	—	(³)	—	—	(³)
Tennessee	17,894	6,793	1,248	1,295	(³)	—	2,673
Texas	18,100	3,608	1,285	4,720	(³)	(³)	3,194
Utah	4,056	670	(³)	(³)	377	(³)	2,115
Vermont	2,323	(³)	—	453	—	—	1,661
Virginia	14,748	3,267	486	2,451	(³)	—	6,745
Washington	10,610	1,412	(³)	1,727	—	—	2,466
West Virginia	2,780	1,716	—	(³)	—	—	(³)
Wisconsin	23,373	1,053	985	375	—	—	18,379
Wyoming	2,546	—	—	—	—	—	2,475
Puerto Rico	4,630	3,215	606	—	421	—	388

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

² See footnote 1, table 1.

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

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, 2007

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	267	3,217	46,459	555,842	46,553	612,569
Mining	(²)	17	(²)	2,431	(²)	1,973
Utilities	-	6	-	529	-	757
Construction	-	877	-	90,499	-	124,930
Manufacturing	191	896	33,902	161,254	35,741	225,191
Food	16	64	3,257	13,366	3,653	15,301
Beverage and tobacco products	(²)	8	(²)	930	(²)	1,438
Textile mills	8	30	1,690	5,957	3,687	9,925
Textile product mills	4	9	1,053	1,556	1,463	2,375
Apparel	16	28	2,123	3,526	2,048	3,869
Leather and allied products	(²)	4	(²)	417	(²)	425
Wood products	(²)	94	(²)	13,216	(²)	15,531
Paper	6	20	760	2,697	574	2,869
Printing and related support activities	10	13	1,600	1,960	992	1,669
Petroleum and coal products	-	6	-	795	-	858
Chemicals	6	27	1,402	4,677	612	4,193
Plastics and rubber products	15	36	1,890	6,246	1,590	4,974
Nonmetallic mineral products	4	52	485	5,611	661	6,984
Primary metal	8	33	1,118	5,256	862	7,802
Fabricated metal products	14	56	2,700	6,720	1,935	9,194
Machinery	8	52	1,463	10,220	1,741	12,874
Computer and electronic products	13	69	3,917	10,473	3,013	9,750
Electrical equipment and appliance	12	20	2,097	3,211	4,963	6,144
Transportation equipment	28	191	5,108	53,762	5,198	98,111
Furniture and related products	8	70	1,390	8,509	1,189	8,861
Miscellaneous manufacturing	10	14	1,288	2,149	949	2,044
Wholesale trade	11	63	1,698	7,464	1,262	7,803
Retail trade	7	175	1,379	86,829	1,676	40,731
Transportation and warehousing	8	91	1,539	18,483	1,382	18,180
Information	6	74	522	11,293	517	14,249
Finance and insurance	22	351	4,293	62,538	3,509	63,929
Real estate and rental and leasing	-	27	-	3,721	-	3,714
Professional and technical services	6	107	891	20,542	762	21,611
Management of companies and enterprises	(²)	17	(²)	2,223	(²)	2,049
Administrative and waste services	6	255	934	41,481	846	47,976
Educational services	-	15	-	1,624	-	1,675
Health care and social assistance	3	71	258	16,661	222	9,048
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	(²)	28	(²)	5,270	(²)	4,622
Accommodation and food services	-	110	-	17,415	-	19,520
Other services, except public administration	3	34	500	4,889	342	4,097
Unclassified	-	3	-	696	-	514

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, 2007

Reason for layoff ¹	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 ²	267	3,217	46,459	555,842	46,553	612,569
Business demand	61	1,827	10,192	237,863	10,521	348,445
Contract cancellation	4	69	585	10,580	483	10,349
Contract completion	(³)	894	(³)	107,028	(³)	144,368
Domestic competition	(³)	13	(³)	1,272	(³)	1,197
Excess inventory/saturated market	3	35	473	6,951	289	8,232
Import competition	33	40	5,792	5,797	6,010	9,371
Slack work/insufficient demand/non-seasonal business slowdown	16	776	2,412	106,235	3,050	174,928
Organizational changes	121	276	20,863	103,312	18,928	54,870
Business-ownership change	18	83	4,884	68,030	3,615	12,583
Reorganization or restructuring of company	103	193	15,979	35,282	15,313	42,287
Financial issues	73	383	13,929	88,433	15,707	77,203
Bankruptcy	3	62	439	16,938	358	8,878
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	63	113	11,609	22,834	14,058	27,206
Financial difficulty	7	208	1,881	48,661	1,291	41,119
Production specific	(³)	82	(³)	19,306	(³)	23,205
Automation/technological advances	(³)	7	(³)	1,701	(³)	1,599
Energy related	-	(³)	-	(³)	-	(³)
Governmental regulations/intervention	-	14	-	2,637	-	1,670
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	-	18	-	4,927	-	7,041
Material or supply shortage	-	13	-	1,163	-	1,520
Model changeover	-	6	-	4,338	-	7,387
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	-	17	-	3,141	-	2,482
Product line discontinued	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Disaster/safety	(³)	31	(³)	3,248	(³)	2,904
Hazardous work environment	-	(³)	-	(³)	-	(³)
Natural disaster (not weather related)	-	(³)	-	(³)	-	(³)
Non-natural disaster	(³)	4	(³)	336	(³)	334
Extreme weather-related event	-	22	-	2,068	-	2,046
Other/miscellaneous	9	618	955	103,680	944	105,942
Other	(³)	34	(³)	5,978	(³)	7,235
Data not provided: Refusal	-	205	-	38,056	-	38,003
Data not provided: Does not know	(³)	379	(³)	59,646	(³)	60,704

¹ See footnote 1, table 6.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

³ 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, 2007**

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	267	3,217	46,459	555,842	46,553	612,569
Northeast	50	554	7,768	82,780	7,964	109,910
New England	9	90	2,073	15,526	1,074	12,326
Middle Atlantic	41	464	5,695	67,254	6,890	97,584
South	96	633	15,351	107,073	17,689	109,825
South Atlantic	47	377	6,960	57,036	9,768	60,048
East South Central	35	122	5,458	26,357	4,087	25,867
West South Central	14	134	2,933	23,680	3,834	23,910
Midwest	78	662	14,050	131,668	13,265	170,681
East North Central	56	556	9,771	113,709	8,238	150,861
West North Central	22	106	4,279	17,959	5,027	19,820
West	43	1,368	9,290	234,321	7,635	222,153
Mountain	10	103	2,887	16,051	1,965	14,747
Pacific	33	1,265	6,403	218,270	5,670	207,406

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

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

Table 12. Movement of work: nonseasonal and nonvacation period unemployment insurance benefit exhaustion rates by selected claimant characteristics, private nonfarm sector, 2007

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	46,553	612,569	11,270	82,262	24.2	13.4
Age						
Under 30 years of age	5,885	120,468	1,250	15,302	21.2	12.7
30–44	15,509	225,053	3,703	28,729	23.9	12.8
45–54	14,548	164,894	3,362	21,788	23.1	13.2
55 years of age or over	10,057	99,386	2,823	16,168	28.1	16.3
Not available	554	2,768	132	275	23.8	9.9
Gender						
Male	24,350	396,353	5,178	44,562	21.3	11.2
Female	21,573	212,842	5,915	37,343	27.4	17.5
Not available	630	3,374	177	357	28.1	10.6
Race/ethnicity						
White	26,388	352,556	5,598	41,679	21.2	11.8
Black	9,153	96,261	2,599	17,125	28.4	17.8
Hispanic origin	4,636	99,050	1,553	13,275	33.5	13.4
American Indian or Alaska Native	322	4,149	101	603	31.4	14.5
Asian or Pacific Islander	1,705	16,819	419	2,755	24.6	16.4
Not available	4,349	43,734	1,000	6,825	23.0	15.6

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

Table 13. Extended mass layoff events and separations, selected measures, 2006–07

Action	Layoff events		Separations	
	2006	2007	2006	2007
Total private nonfarm ¹	4,885	5,364	935,969	966,526
Total, excluding seasonal and vacation events ²	3,160	3,484	580,878	602,301
Total, movement of work ³	252	267	55,751	46,459
Movement of work actions	349	352	(⁴)	(⁴)
With separations reported	232	253	34,036	30,179
With separations unknown	117	99	(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, 2006–07**

Activities	Actions ¹		Separations	
	2006	2007	2006	2007
With separations reported ²	232	253	34,036	30,179
By location				
Out-of-country relocations	84	85	13,367	11,856
Within company	71	72	11,776	9,887
Different company	13	13	1,591	1,969
Domestic relocations	148	166	20,669	18,073
Within company	125	147	18,210	15,846
Different company	23	19	2,459	2,227
Unable to assign place of relocation	–	2	–	250
By company				
Within company	196	221	29,986	25,983
Domestic	125	147	18,210	15,846
Out of country	71	72	11,776	9,887
Unable to assign	–	2	–	250
Different company	36	32	4,050	4,196
Domestic	23	19	2,459	2,227
Out of country	13	13	1,591	1,969
Unable to assign	–	–	–	–

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

² See footnote 1, table 1.
NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 15. **Distribution of extended mass layoff events and separations by size of layoff, private nonfarm sector, 2006–07**

Number of workers	Layoff events				Separations			
	Number		Percent ¹		Number		Percent ¹	
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
Total, private nonfarm ²	4,885	5,364	100.0	100.0	935,969	966,526	100.0	100.0
50–99	2,008	2,401	41.1	44.8	143,737	168,320	15.4	17.4
100–149	1,171	1,275	24.0	23.8	137,053	149,772	14.6	15.5
150–199	528	530	10.8	9.9	88,367	88,749	9.4	9.2
200–299	556	556	11.4	10.4	129,103	129,003	13.8	13.3
300–499	356	351	7.3	6.5	131,279	125,807	14.0	13.0
500–999	170	168	3.5	3.1	114,932	110,914	12.3	11.5
1,000 or more	96	83	2.0	1.5	191,498	193,961	20.5	20.1

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, 2000–07

Measure	Average number of separations							
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total, private nonfarm ¹	200	207	201	197	198	181	192	180
Industry								
Mining	126	215	149	158	153	134	173	138
Utilities	140	202	178	135	228	140	154	131
Construction	147	144	140	140	137	127	119	114
Manufacturing	200	192	191	183	173	173	200	177
Wholesale trade	165	161	161	181	169	131	166	132
Retail trade	320	289	329	308	418	237	320	415
Transportation and warehousing	183	297	243	250	213	225	223	212
Information	194	186	196	259	215	202	168	144
Finance and insurance	276	190	193	193	216	172	193	179
Real estate and rental and leasing	128	230	173	166	299	140	102	137
Professional and technical services	188	199	224	194	220	268	286	288
Management of companies and enterprises	247	209	248	195	176	156	143	146
Administrative and waste services	213	283	221	222	208	185	192	161
Educational services	99	110	114	182	89	238	102	130
Health care and social assistance	189	137	136	137	156	140	130	155
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	315	316	372	275	273	386	331	325
Accommodation and food services	247	217	206	215	219	210	235	211
Other services, except public administration	141	138	159	132	169	145	132	141
Unclassified establishments	167	206	163	161	125	200	–	212
Reason for layoff²								
Business demand	173	174	172	168	181	154	144	131
Contract cancellation	159	177	190	297	166	161	152	153
Contract completion	189	186	180	170	220	168	138	120
Domestic competition	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	118
Excess inventory/saturated market	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	195
Import competition	213	213	207	214	158	198	163	159
Slack work/insufficient demand/non-seasonal business slowdown	157	167	163	143	132	131	152	137
Organizational changes	252	220	204	209	200	188	251	313
Business-ownership change	270	267	230	271	238	222	336	722
Reorganization or restructuring of company	247	207	198	198	191	179	229	173
Financial issues	257	303	270	261	205	207	228	224
Bankruptcy	355	470	359	341	224	238	283	267
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	196
Financial difficulty	205	231	226	217	197	187	209	235
Production specific	309	229	163	308	425	237	321	234
Automation/technological advances	374	127	171	(⁴)	220	181	(⁴)	231
Energy related	249	274	353	(⁴)	–	246	(⁴)	(⁴)
Governmental regulations/intervention	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	188
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	631	304	192	861	966	344	629	274
Material or supply shortage	155	99	159	121	77	138	149	89
Model changeover	266	372	283	368	269	362	475	(⁴)
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	163	143	157	138	148	133	183	185
Product line discontinued	157	248	123	177	204	186	269	177
Disaster/safety	102	142	131	175	134	155	123	106
Hazardous work environment	163	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	172	(⁴)
Natural disaster (not weather related)	–	(⁴)	(⁴)	252	138	(⁴)	168	(⁴)
Non-natural disaster	(⁵)	235	139	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	309	95
Extreme weather-related event	95	107	120	162	123	154	95	94
Seasonal	191	206	211	201	197	195	206	194
Seasonal	192	207	212	202	199	197	209	196
Vacation period–school related or otherwise	159	194	178	193	160	156	157	184
Other/miscellaneous	183	199	214	201	213	208	213	167
Other	167	212	187	175	218	178	195	163
Data not provided: Refusal	212	197	276	218	227	238	244	186
Data not provided: Does not know	141	159	190	174	178	184	177	157
Domestic relocation	164	185	195	161	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Overseas relocation	211	199	251	213	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Other selected measures								
Worksite closures	243	304	259	229	214	192	248	213
Recall expected	186	185	189	183	181	178	185	180
No recall expected	216	230	213	201	222	187	200	167

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

² See footnote 1, table 6.

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

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

⁵ Non-natural 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.

⁶ 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, 2006–07

State	Layoff events		Total initial claimants for unemployment insurance		Percent of total							
					Black		Hispanic origin		Women		People aged 55 and older	
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
Total, private nonfarm ¹	4,885	5,364	951,102	977,880	15.9	15.4	14.5	16.3	40.4	39.7	18.7	18.6
Alabama	52	39	8,368	7,532	48.1	57.6	2.7	3.4	52.5	53.6	18.5	21.1
Alaska	27	17	4,450	3,514	3.4	3.9	17.9	18.0	32.4	33.6	21.4	22.0
Arizona	20	38	2,661	5,714	4.0	6.4	44.3	40.2	58.7	56.3	18.2	14.4
Arkansas	13	32	3,055	6,775	28.2	28.3	2.7	2.7	43.3	41.0	18.7	18.5
California	941	1,413	165,860	237,142	8.7	8.7	35.8	37.6	40.2	38.7	15.5	14.2
Colorado	37	40	4,911	4,505	4.6	2.7	32.1	35.3	39.2	29.3	19.8	19.6
Connecticut	52	33	11,491	6,310	14.2	12.3	11.1	10.1	47.7	58.1	20.8	22.5
Delaware	3	6	3,211	479	14.3	43.8	1.2	10.4	17.9	59.5	15.7	27.8
District of Columbia	3	4	306	456	49.7	79.6	13.7	8.6	64.4	65.4	20.9	15.4
Florida	347	219	60,914	30,054	16.9	17.6	31.5	29.3	44.2	45.4	19.0	22.9
Georgia	86	63	17,218	15,682	56.2	38.3	1.2	7.1	46.7	50.0	16.0	16.9
Hawaii	22	18	2,644	2,440	3.9	8.8	23.1	14.4	27.8	40.3	13.9	18.6
Idaho	29	31	3,741	4,502	.4	.8	20.1	14.6	39.5	35.1	23.0	19.3
Illinois	408	431	77,602	76,256	20.9	21.6	14.9	14.8	39.8	39.6	16.2	16.0
Indiana	98	119	18,822	29,305	8.8	11.7	4.4	4.1	28.8	32.3	13.7	17.3
Iowa	27	44	7,359	8,736	1.9	2.6	2.6	4.5	36.0	29.4	16.7	17.5
Kansas	29	27	3,925	4,215	11.8	16.0	4.2	3.3	43.0	44.0	20.5	20.3
Kentucky	74	60	8,580	7,919	7.4	7.0	.3	.2	42.5	23.9	16.3	18.2
Louisiana	48	41	6,816	4,815	56.1	63.1	2.3	1.1	50.4	54.3	16.2	21.1
Maine	20	30	3,320	3,431	1.1	1.9	.3	.3	38.8	36.8	20.1	19.5
Maryland	73	78	9,288	9,620	50.2	41.7	.6	.4	52.9	45.9	20.7	19.9
Massachusetts	82	80	12,327	11,941	10.8	12.0	3.7	1.7	47.5	42.0	22.2	22.3
Michigan	292	233	111,562	78,043	22.7	24.8	3.5	4.1	32.6	33.2	17.8	16.9
Minnesota	143	133	20,750	19,328	4.2	3.7	7.4	7.4	22.0	20.8	17.4	16.7
Mississippi	21	30	2,461	4,025	62.2	72.6	2.0	1.0	57.9	48.3	15.0	16.1
Missouri	94	122	16,469	21,713	18.9	19.2	.5	.3	50.1	47.8	21.3	22.2
Montana	22	20	2,777	2,151	.1	.3	2.0	3.5	17.0	27.2	21.7	22.2
Nebraska	13	11	1,491	1,142	11.9	8.1	14.2	6.1	45.1	28.3	19.5	32.9
Nevada	11	30	2,876	5,829	16.2	12.7	20.1	20.8	54.9	40.1	29.3	22.0
New Hampshire	17	12	1,928	1,462	3.9	1.0	2.9	1.6	47.3	50.2	27.0	28.1
New Jersey	163	190	30,575	33,736	19.3	19.9	10.7	8.9	62.2	59.9	29.8	29.3
New Mexico	18	18	2,327	2,513	3.1	3.2	51.4	48.2	42.9	34.0	14.4	20.7
New York	404	371	79,472	67,834	11.9	14.1	8.8	12.3	42.3	41.7	21.5	25.7
North Carolina	58	47	9,120	9,742	37.9	40.8	5.3	3.8	47.5	48.2	23.0	22.2
North Dakota	6	12	1,144	1,614	–	.4	2.3	3.0	7.4	15.9	18.5	19.5
Ohio	234	277	45,989	50,299	13.5	14.4	2.9	2.7	30.7	32.5	17.0	15.9
Oklahoma	13	13	2,585	2,384	17.0	17.5	6.3	7.0	33.6	44.6	14.0	15.2
Oregon	61	74	13,485	17,247	1.3	1.8	21.0	21.8	49.2	46.7	21.7	19.7
Pennsylvania	301	303	68,968	72,998	8.4	7.5	3.0	3.4	42.2	39.7	23.7	24.0
Rhode Island	15	21	1,892	3,127	4.0	3.6	11.1	17.9	66.5	69.5	29.3	26.5
South Carolina	41	33	7,674	4,706	58.9	68.2	.3	.3	55.9	61.0	3.2	6.9
South Dakota	4	6	320	448	.9	2.9	6.9	6.9	37.8	53.1	25.0	31.3
Tennessee	45	80	5,968	17,214	18.4	28.6	.1	.1	48.5	40.9	30.4	24.3
Texas	95	109	19,519	20,636	19.5	20.0	41.1	38.6	42.4	46.5	14.0	13.7
Utah	20	27	2,617	3,835	1.3	1.4	12.1	13.4	41.8	21.9	12.7	10.7
Vermont	14	15	1,845	2,224	.5	.5	.2	.4	33.7	41.0	19.0	23.2
Virginia	52	72	16,185	12,442	36.8	34.3	2.4	2.9	41.6	46.4	19.8	20.6
Washington	76	83	11,446	11,865	5.7	5.3	18.2	18.3	37.5	35.9	17.3	16.2
West Virginia	19	18	3,046	1,925	.8	.3	–	–	29.0	17.9	21.2	13.7
Wisconsin	138	137	29,331	25,795	4.4	6.0	9.8	8.9	35.3	28.4	20.6	21.4
Wyoming	4	4	411	260	.5	1.2	1.5	.8	40.1	25.4	36.5	25.0
Puerto Rico	51	48	15,259	12,073	.1	.1	73.9	97.9	58.8	57.9	9.8	8.7

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, 2006–07

Measure	Percent of total race/ethnicity ¹									
	White		Black		Hispanic origin		American Indian or Alaska Native		Asian or Pacific Islander	
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
Total, private nonfarm ²	58.5	58.4	15.9	15.4	14.5	16.3	0.6	0.7	2.2	2.6
Industry										
Mining	75.6	83.7	4.0	2.4	8.7	5.5	3.0	.8	.3	.1
Utilities	85.2	89.7	5.6	2.9	5.1	5.2	.2	.6	.4	.4
Construction	70.0	67.6	5.0	5.4	17.6	21.0	.9	1.0	.8	.8
Manufacturing	61.1	61.7	17.4	17.0	11.3	12.6	.6	.5	2.6	2.8
Wholesale trade	47.2	49.9	13.4	11.1	27.1	26.6	.6	.9	3.0	2.3
Retail trade	51.4	48.6	19.1	19.5	17.9	20.3	.6	.9	2.2	2.4
Transportation and warehousing	59.3	54.3	20.3	23.2	9.2	14.3	.4	.5	1.3	1.4
Information	60.5	68.0	14.1	10.6	9.9	8.7	.5	.6	2.4	3.0
Finance and insurance	45.8	50.4	16.1	12.2	17.1	18.5	.5	.4	6.6	7.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	59.5	53.2	10.3	15.1	17.2	15.3	.5	.5	3.1	4.3
Professional and technical services	63.2	60.3	12.1	12.9	9.8	14.6	.4	.7	3.1	4.0
Management of companies and enterprises	53.6	57.0	18.5	21.3	16.5	11.1	1.2	.9	6.3	5.5
Administrative and waste services	45.9	49.9	19.7	23.0	22.9	18.2	.4	.8	1.9	2.0
Educational services	48.0	37.0	27.8	31.3	8.1	18.1	1.1	.6	2.3	2.9
Health care and social assistance	42.1	40.3	23.3	21.8	23.9	23.3	.6	.7	1.6	1.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	63.5	66.3	12.5	11.5	10.0	12.7	.6	.5	1.4	1.7
Accommodation and food services	53.1	53.3	22.0	20.3	10.7	14.1	.4	.6	2.8	3.7
Other services, except public administration	47.0	43.8	31.0	30.8	12.1	14.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	2.2
Unclassified establishments	–	55.0	–	5.6	–	21.5	–	1.4	–	9.2
Reason for layoff³										
Business demand	59.6	61.3	14.6	14.8	15.2	16.1	.6	.7	1.5	1.7
Contract cancellation	42.3	51.5	24.3	24.2	21.4	11.3	1.5	.9	2.2	2.4
Contract completion	55.3	55.9	11.4	11.2	22.2	25.0	.7	.9	1.6	1.5
Domestic competition	(⁴)	59.3	(⁴)	13.8	(⁴)	18.8	(⁴)	.4	(⁴)	2.0
Excess inventory/saturated market	(⁴)	70.1	(⁴)	17.5	(⁴)	5.7	(⁴)	.4	(⁴)	2.5
Import competition	60.9	62.0	29.3	27.9	4.5	4.9	.5	1.0	1.0	.9
Slack work/insufficient demand/non-seasonal business slowdown	66.2	65.8	16.8	16.0	6.9	10.6	.4	.4	1.4	1.9
Organizational changes	54.9	53.8	20.3	18.7	11.2	14.8	.5	.6	3.5	4.1
Business-ownership change	46.2	54.6	19.8	14.7	17.1	17.5	.5	.5	5.0	4.2
Reorganization or restructuring of company	56.8	53.6	20.4	19.8	9.9	14.1	.5	.6	3.2	4.0
Financial issues	56.3	53.1	20.8	16.9	12.5	14.4	.5	.6	2.6	4.6
Bankruptcy	53.0	63.7	19.5	12.5	14.9	13.6	.1	.4	1.8	2.8
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	(⁴)	52.1	(⁴)	18.4	(⁴)	14.2	(⁴)	.6	(⁴)	4.5
Financial difficulty	57.2	51.8	21.1	16.5	12.0	14.9	.5	.7	2.8	5.0
Production specific	61.0	61.2	18.4	14.7	7.7	8.1	.9	.4	3.2	1.9
Automation/technological advances	38.6	33.9	31.4	22.0	10.0	34.1	.5	1.3	1.9	3.4
Energy related	46.2	5.6	14.5	.4	25.6	90.9	.9	.4	1.7	1.2
Governmental regulations/intervention	(⁴)	42.0	(⁴)	29.5	(⁴)	11.9	(⁴)	.7	(⁴)	2.9
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	79.1	62.1	7.8	6.1	4.6	3.4	.4	.2	2.3	2.1
Material or supply shortage	39.9	71.3	42.3	17.7	4.9	7.5	.9	.6	3.5	1.7
Model changeover	51.9	67.6	30.0	19.5	10.2	.4	1.4	.2	3.2	.6
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	69.0	66.5	17.2	9.2	7.5	16.7	1.5	.6	.9	1.8
Product line discontinued	52.4	69.8	15.7	14.7	10.7	5.3	1.3	.4	5.2	4.5
Disaster/safety	60.5	66.1	15.1	6.6	15.9	17.2	1.6	3.3	1.1	1.7
Hazardous work environment	33.0	73.3	37.2	3.4	25.5	10.3	–	1.4	.6	–
Natural disaster (not weather related)	80.3	49.7	4.7	10.1	4.1	23.0	–	.5	.5	11.9
Non-natural disaster	49.7	52.5	40.5	17.7	.8	20.0	4.0	.7	.6	.5
Extreme weather-related event	63.5	71.5	7.4	3.9	20.7	16.0	1.3	4.5	1.4	.1
Seasonal	60.3	60.4	13.6	14.3	16.3	17.6	.7	.7	2.0	2.1
Seasonal	60.7	63.4	13.4	11.5	16.1	17.5	.7	.8	2.1	2.2
Vacation period–school related or otherwise	53.7	50.5	16.0	23.6	20.1	17.9	.7	.6	1.3	1.5
Other/miscellaneous	54.1	50.0	19.9	17.7	12.8	17.9	.7	.8	3.1	4.3
Other	42.9	56.3	18.0	10.7	19.0	14.5	1.0	.6	5.0	7.5
Data not provided: Refusal	55.0	54.3	20.2	16.7	11.7	14.3	.7	1.0	2.7	4.3
Data not provided: Does not know	61.0	46.6	20.6	19.3	10.4	20.6	.5	.8	2.6	3.8

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.

⁴ Use of this reason began with first-quarter 2007 data.

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, 2006–07

Measure	Percent of total by age ¹								Percent of total by gender ¹			
	Less than 30 years		30–44		45–54		55 or older		Men		Women	
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
Total, private nonfarm ²	17.4	18.8	34.8	35.2	27.5	26.9	18.7	18.6	59.1	59.8	40.4	39.7
Industry												
Mining	16.1	14.8	34.6	33.2	31.7	31.7	17.1	20.2	93.8	93.7	6.0	4.7
Utilities	14.6	15.1	33.4	31.8	32.7	32.9	19.1	20.0	84.6	90.4	15.2	9.3
Construction	18.3	19.4	39.9	39.4	27.9	28.0	13.1	13.1	93.2	92.8	6.4	6.8
Manufacturing	11.0	12.5	34.9	35.7	32.8	31.6	19.6	19.5	64.9	65.5	34.6	34.1
Wholesale trade	15.5	14.0	34.6	32.3	29.2	31.2	19.9	22.4	53.8	58.3	46.1	39.6
Retail trade	35.4	39.8	29.2	28.0	19.0	18.2	15.2	13.6	39.1	41.6	60.8	58.1
Transportation and warehousing	12.4	12.9	32.6	31.0	25.0	25.3	28.6	30.6	44.9	46.1	54.8	53.8
Information	17.5	17.3	39.9	39.7	25.2	25.2	16.3	17.7	55.1	58.2	44.7	41.7
Finance and insurance	28.0	28.1	36.2	42.2	19.6	18.1	15.1	11.4	35.9	37.6	63.4	62.2
Real estate and rental and leasing	22.0	24.3	43.0	36.7	22.6	23.4	12.2	15.3	45.5	51.9	54.3	47.9
Professional and technical services	14.7	16.5	30.5	30.3	23.2	23.6	29.5	29.4	40.4	42.6	59.3	57.2
Management of companies and enterprises	15.9	18.3	36.2	35.4	27.8	27.3	19.9	18.8	51.8	43.7	48.2	56.2
Administrative and waste services	24.4	26.8	35.2	33.9	23.6	23.7	15.0	15.3	58.1	59.3	40.9	40.4
Educational services	23.0	15.7	35.4	35.3	20.0	25.9	15.4	23.0	37.8	26.7	62.1	73.3
Health care and social assistance	15.2	16.6	39.4	38.7	26.4	25.7	17.4	18.3	11.1	9.9	88.7	84.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	22.7	24.3	27.5	25.5	20.8	19.9	25.9	30.1	54.6	53.8	45.0	45.7
Accommodation and food services	15.4	16.3	29.8	29.7	27.7	28.8	24.0	24.7	31.7	31.5	68.1	68.2
Other services, except public administration	14.9	16.2	37.3	36.1	26.7	26.0	19.2	19.8	30.8	31.6	69.1	68.2
Unclassified establishments	–	11.4	–	38.0	–	26.7	–	23.9	–	77.2	–	22.7
Reason for layoff³												
Business demand	17.2	17.7	36.7	36.7	28.6	28.6	16.1	16.5	69.0	72.2	30.1	27.4
Contract cancellation	19.1	23.3	34.4	31.5	25.3	26.3	15.6	18.9	55.5	52.3	44.3	47.1
Contract completion	20.3	20.1	37.9	37.4	26.2	27.8	14.2	14.6	74.2	81.9	25.1	17.6
Domestic competition	(⁴)	16.7	(⁴)	35.3	(⁴)	29.4	(⁴)	18.5	(⁴)	80.0	(⁴)	20.0
Excess inventory/saturated market	(⁴)	15.6	(⁴)	37.4	(⁴)	29.6	(⁴)	16.6	(⁴)	71.9	(⁴)	28.1
Import competition	10.4	8.2	34.0	29.2	30.4	34.7	23.9	24.2	53.5	59.7	46.3	39.3
Slack work/insufficient demand/non-seasonal business slowdown	13.7	16.4	35.6	37.1	31.9	28.9	17.9	17.3	64.8	66.5	34.2	33.2
Organizational changes	16.5	19.4	33.9	34.8	29.6	26.9	19.3	18.8	53.7	49.6	46.1	49.9
Business-ownership change	21.8	17.9	32.2	33.8	25.0	27.7	20.2	20.1	42.6	46.2	57.2	53.7
Reorganization or restructuring of company	15.4	19.8	34.3	35.1	30.5	26.6	19.2	18.4	56.1	50.6	43.7	48.8
Financial issues	17.7	22.4	36.5	37.8	27.0	23.8	16.8	15.7	57.9	50.0	41.9	49.5
Bankruptcy	15.6	19.4	33.5	39.8	31.4	23.0	19.2	16.9	54.3	44.0	45.4	55.9
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	(⁴)	21.3	(⁴)	36.5	(⁴)	25.6	(⁴)	16.4	(⁴)	53.9	(⁴)	45.5
Financial difficulty	18.2	24.1	37.3	38.6	25.8	22.1	16.1	14.8	58.8	47.5	41.0	52.1
Production specific	12.0	10.5	32.6	35.5	32.9	36.4	19.5	16.3	67.1	66.2	32.6	27.7
Automation/technological advances	17.8	12.4	33.7	37.1	26.7	32.0	21.8	18.4	47.4	66.2	52.6	32.0
Energy related	7.7	14.3	19.7	42.1	28.2	29.0	43.6	14.7	75.2	57.5	24.8	42.5
Governmental regulations/intervention	(⁴)	29.8	(⁴)	33.4	(⁴)	22.0	(⁴)	14.7	(⁴)	42.6	(⁴)	57.4
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	8.6	9.1	33.4	39.0	38.3	34.2	19.7	17.7	78.9	59.5	20.8	20.4
Material or supply shortage	27.8	12.7	36.2	34.9	23.3	26.8	12.4	10.5	53.1	83.0	46.9	17.0
Model changeover	5.5	3.7	24.1	32.0	36.6	47.5	22.7	16.2	71.5	74.4	28.5	25.6
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	13.3	18.4	29.0	37.8	31.6	28.7	19.5	15.0	72.1	68.7	27.0	31.3
Product line discontinued	12.3	12.1	35.2	32.9	29.6	36.6	19.5	18.4	57.7	62.9	42.1	36.9
Disaster/safety	16.2	17.6	33.6	36.3	25.6	30.2	13.0	15.8	75.0	86.3	24.8	13.3
Hazardous work environment	24.4	27.4	47.0	26.0	18.2	29.5	10.2	17.1	43.8	98.6	55.9	1.4
Natural disaster (not weather related)	15.7	17.2	30.8	31.7	26.9	30.7	23.2	20.4	49.8	47.1	50.2	52.6
Non-natural disaster	8.3	14.3	12.3	37.0	13.6	27.0	8.8	21.6	51.2	77.5	48.8	22.5
Extreme weather-related event	17.8	17.7	38.6	37.7	29.4	30.8	13.1	13.7	87.6	94.6	12.2	4.9
Seasonal	17.9	18.1	33.1	32.6	25.9	26.2	22.1	22.9	50.7	51.3	49.1	48.3
Seasonal	18.2	20.5	32.9	32.9	25.7	25.8	22.1	20.7	52.5	59.7	47.2	39.9
Vacation period–school related or otherwise	11.8	10.2	37.4	31.5	27.9	27.5	21.5	30.1	21.0	23.3	79.0	76.5
Other/miscellaneous	19.5	23.0	34.2	36.1	24.0	23.6	17.3	16.1	54.9	56.4	45.0	43.4
Other	21.9	16.6	31.3	37.9	25.4	26.2	19.9	19.1	53.2	64.1	46.6	35.5
Data not provided: Refusal	19.7	21.8	34.6	35.8	23.0	24.7	16.6	16.3	54.0	56.1	45.9	43.8
Data not provided: Does not know	16.8	24.6	35.8	36.1	25.5	22.6	17.0	15.6	58.6	55.5	41.4	44.1

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.

⁴ Use of this reason began with first-quarter 2007 data.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 20. Claimants for unemployment insurance associated with extended mass layoff events, by State, private nonfarm sector, 2007

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	977,880	1,829,150	1.9	124,429	12.7
Alabama	7,532	17,312	2.3	1,049	13.9
Alaska	3,514	3,028	.9	—	—
Arizona	5,714	10,730	1.9	854	14.9
Arkansas	6,775	12,435	1.8	1,120	16.5
California	237,142	453,298	1.9	33,611	14.2
Colorado	4,505	9,298	2.1	346	7.7
Connecticut	6,310	13,559	2.1	822	13.0
Delaware	479	511	1.1	20	4.2
District of Columbia	456	1,480	3.2	82	18.0
Florida	30,054	73,381	2.4	6,858	22.8
Georgia	15,682	22,790	1.5	2,548	16.2
Hawaii	2,440	4,911	2.0	140	5.7
Idaho	4,502	8,926	2.0	850	18.9
Illinois	76,256	181,833	2.4	10,177	13.3
Indiana	29,305	25,273	.9	2,292	7.8
Iowa	8,736	16,399	1.9	621	7.1
Kansas	4,215	8,894	2.1	566	13.4
Kentucky	7,919	2,185	.3	1,046	13.2
Louisiana	4,815	9,050	1.9	576	12.0
Maine	3,431	4,330	1.3	605	17.6
Maryland	9,620	20,792	2.2	1,077	11.2
Massachusetts	11,941	24,658	2.1	1,704	14.3
Michigan	78,043	121,636	1.6	8,049	10.3
Minnesota	19,328	42,967	2.2	2,235	11.6
Mississippi	4,025	9,644	2.4	273	6.8
Missouri	21,713	42,893	2.0	1,536	7.1
Montana	2,151	2,333	1.1	155	7.2
Nebraska	1,142	1,907	1.7	40	3.5
Nevada	5,829	11,421	2.0	911	15.6
New Hampshire	1,462	2,383	1.6	40	2.7
New Jersey	33,736	80,503	2.4	5,943	17.6
New Mexico	2,513	8,305	3.3	673	26.8
New York	67,834	129,785	1.9	6,775	10.0
North Carolina	9,742	36,893	3.8	4,473	45.9
North Dakota	1,614	2,380	1.5	326	20.2
Ohio	50,299	91,167	1.8	3,895	7.7
Oklahoma	2,384	3,062	1.3	317	13.3
Oregon	17,247	26,192	1.5	1,654	9.6
Pennsylvania	72,998	80,544	1.1	4,359	6.0
Rhode Island	3,127	7,262	2.3	276	8.8
South Carolina	4,706	9,140	1.9	809	17.2
South Dakota	448	667	1.5	50	11.2
Tennessee	17,214	53,991	3.1	5,606	32.6
Texas	20,636	40,305	2.0	3,072	14.9
Utah	3,835	5,286	1.4	196	5.1
Vermont	2,224	3,552	1.6	333	15.0
Virginia	12,442	23,700	1.9	1,873	15.1
Washington	11,865	19,348	1.6	907	7.6
West Virginia	1,925	3,887	2.0	91	4.7
Wisconsin	25,795	42,486	1.6	2,544	9.9
Wyoming	260	438	1.7	53	20.4
Puerto Rico	12,073	28,227	2.3	1,849	15.3

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.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 21. Claimants for unemployment insurance associated with extended mass layoff events, by industry and reason for layoff, private nonfarm sector, 2007

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	977,880	1,829,150	1.9	124,429	12.7
Industry					
Mining	4,791	9,565	2.0	350	7.3
Utilities	1,548	2,262	1.5	106	6.8
Construction	192,355	327,567	1.7	14,725	7.7
Manufacturing	309,550	526,085	1.7	41,291	13.3
Wholesale trade	12,106	27,984	2.3	2,098	17.3
Retail trade	72,317	137,399	1.9	12,059	16.7
Transportation and warehousing	72,678	108,977	1.5	4,404	6.1
Information	16,804	33,501	2.0	2,571	15.3
Finance and insurance	67,511	204,780	3.0	14,921	22.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	3,792	9,015	2.4	623	16.4
Professional and technical services	38,075	85,706	2.3	10,340	27.2
Management of companies and enterprises	3,409	8,273	2.4	541	15.9
Administrative and waste services	60,269	114,506	1.9	8,520	14.1
Educational services	3,814	6,836	1.8	527	13.8
Health care and social assistance	30,571	65,333	2.1	3,368	11.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	17,101	33,653	2.0	1,862	10.9
Accommodation and food services	58,917	103,059	1.7	4,847	8.2
Other services, except public administration	11,685	23,646	2.0	1,229	10.5
Unclassified establishments	587	1,003	1.7	47	8.0
Reason for layoff³					
Business demand	358,966	555,967	1.5	36,857	10.3
Contract cancellation	10,832	25,160	2.3	1,952	18.0
Contract completion	144,742	225,652	1.6	14,878	10.3
Domestic competition	1,512	4,151	2.7	402	26.6
Excess inventory/saturated market	8,521	16,547	1.9	1,323	15.5
Import competition	15,381	35,163	2.3	3,401	22.1
Slack work/insufficient demand/non-seasonal business slowdown	177,978	249,294	1.4	14,901	8.4
Organizational changes	73,798	178,913	2.4	15,505	21.0
Business-ownership change	16,198	40,337	2.5	3,425	21.1
Reorganization or restructuring of company	57,600	138,576	2.4	12,080	21.0
Financial issues	92,910	245,318	2.6	19,771	21.3
Bankruptcy	9,236	27,660	3.0	2,126	23.0
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	41,264	90,471	2.2	7,187	17.4
Financial difficulty	42,410	127,187	3.0	10,458	24.7
Production specific	23,552	49,662	2.1	4,366	18.5
Automation/technological advances	1,781	6,310	3.5	571	32.1
Energy related	252	668	2.7	84	33.3
Governmental regulations/intervention	1,670	4,830	2.9	340	20.4
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	7,041	6,745	1.0	447	6.3
Material or supply shortage	1,520	1,859	1.2	132	8.7
Model changeover	7,387	22,462	3.0	2,429	32.9
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	2,482	4,378	1.8	124	5.0
Product line discontinued	1,419	2,410	1.7	239	16.8
Disaster/safety	3,010	4,751	1.6	251	8.3
Hazardous work environment	146	411	2.8	39	26.7
Natural disaster (not weather related)	378	565	1.5	61	16.1
Non-natural disaster	440	975	2.2	71	16.1
Extreme weather-related event	2,046	2,800	1.4	80	3.9
Seasonal	318,758	575,008	1.8	30,787	9.7
Seasonal	245,401	460,393	1.9	27,967	11.4
Vacation period—school related or otherwise	73,357	114,615	1.6	2,820	3.8
Other/miscellaneous	106,886	219,531	2.1	16,892	15.8
Other	7,959	16,065	2.0	890	11.2
Data not provided: Refusal	38,003	79,298	2.1	6,658	17.5
Data not provided: Does not know	60,924	124,168	2.0	9,344	15.3
Other selected measures					
Worksite closures	102,466	295,797	2.9	26,924	26.3
Recall expected	479,037	798,133	1.7	44,329	9.3
No recall expected	333,582	733,632	2.2	58,436	17.5

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 associated with extended mass layoff events, 50 highest metropolitan areas, private nonfarm sector, 2007

Metropolitan area	Initial claims for unemployment insurance	Continued claims without earnings ¹		Final payments for unemployment insurance ²	
		Number	Average number filed per initial claimant	Number	Percentage of initial claimants receiving final payments
Total, 369 metropolitan areas ²	468,131	917,250	2.0	61,661	13.2
Total, top 50 metropolitan areas ³	364,301	694,919	1.9	45,450	12.5
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	61,493	121,552	2.0	8,760	14.2
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	39,588	61,821	1.6	2,973	7.5
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA	32,918	72,823	2.2	4,881	14.8
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI	31,933	83,064	2.6	5,040	15.8
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	13,784	25,857	1.9	1,742	12.6
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	13,602	22,997	1.7	1,556	11.4
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	11,493	23,467	2.0	1,663	14.5
Sacramento-Arden-Arcade-Roseville, CA	9,662	17,460	1.8	1,122	11.6
St. Louis, MO-IL	9,351	19,086	2.0	589	6.3
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	8,344	18,580	2.2	697	8.4
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	7,770	14,632	1.9	1,006	12.9
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	7,192	10,111	1.4	193	2.7
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	6,870	11,988	1.7	857	12.5
Pittsburgh, PA	5,786	7,861	1.4	335	5.8
Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA	5,174	1,933	.4	78	1.5
York-Hanover, PA	4,737	1,792	.4	43	.9
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX	4,521	6,852	1.5	440	9.7
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	4,427	8,990	2.0	821	18.5
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA	4,209	5,989	1.4	390	9.3
Elkhart-Goshen, IN	4,072	1,927	.5	141	3.5
Indianapolis-Carmel, IN	3,835	3,171	.8	195	5.1
Providence-Fall River-Warwick, RI-MA	3,782	11,388	3.0	787	20.8
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL	3,766	10,060	2.7	1,237	32.8
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	3,618	7,027	1.9	342	9.5
Modesto, CA	3,413	6,332	1.9	715	20.9
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	3,171	5,973	1.9	438	13.8
Atlantic City, NJ	3,079	6,327	2.1	543	17.6
Rochester, N.Y.	3,006	4,922	1.6	90	3.0
Reading, PA	2,885	2,761	1.0	166	5.8
Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA	2,848	8,893	3.1	663	23.3
Medford, OR	2,835	3,299	1.2	191	6.7
Stockton, CA	2,754	6,086	2.2	600	21.8
Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Radford, VA	2,748	4,730	1.7	353	12.8
Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro-Franklin, TN	2,705	8,455	3.1	868	32.1
Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC	2,564	9,163	3.6	1,253	48.9
Baltimore-Towson, MD	2,560	6,133	2.4	287	11.2
Fort Smith, AR-OK	2,521	843	.3	21	.8
Fresno, CA	2,428	4,980	2.1	451	18.6
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ	2,277	2,216	1.0	103	4.5
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	2,014	3,718	1.8	443	22.0
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	1,974	4,186	2.1	216	10.9
Kansas City, MO-KS	1,971	5,656	2.9	405	20.5
Toledo, OH	1,955	3,563	1.8	155	7.9
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	1,945	3,590	1.8	177	9.1
Salt Lake City, UT	1,906	2,769	1.5	86	4.5
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	1,890	4,007	2.1	107	5.7
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	1,834	4,381	2.4	313	17.1
Salem, OR	1,765	3,418	1.9	274	15.5
Tampa-St.Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	1,752	4,721	2.7	549	31.3
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL	1,574	3,369	2.1	95	6.0

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 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 08-01, November 20, 2007.

Table 23. Unemployment insurance benefit exhaustion rates by selected claimant characteristics, private nonfarm sector, 2007

Characteristic	Initial claims for unemployment insurance	Final payments for unemployment insurance ¹	Percentage of initial claimants receiving final payments
Total, private nonfarm ²	977,880	124,429	12.7
Age			
Under 30 years of age	184,085	22,130	12.0
30–44	344,402	41,563	12.1
45–54	262,941	32,492	12.4
55 years of age or over	182,339	27,811	15.3
Not available	4,113	433	10.5
Gender			
Male	584,360	63,074	10.8
Female	388,431	60,755	15.6
Not available	5,089	600	11.8
Race/ethnicity			
White	571,464	62,099	10.9
Black	151,031	25,458	16.9
Hispanic origin	159,773	22,788	14.3
American Indian or Alaska Native	6,828	929	13.6
Asian or Pacific Islander	25,106	3,812	15.2
Not available	63,678	9,343	14.7

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, 2005–07**

Census region and division	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007
United States ¹	4,881	4,885	5,364	884,661	935,969	966,526	834,533	951,102	977,880
Northeast	1,064	1,068	1,055	168,088	177,161	183,023	187,278	211,818	203,063
New England	179	200	191	30,047	43,342	41,202	28,865	32,803	28,495
Middle Atlantic	885	868	864	138,041	133,819	141,821	158,413	179,015	174,568
South	1,327	1,043	944	230,608	199,811	158,466	215,253	184,314	156,406
South Atlantic	614	682	540	115,676	136,776	85,676	109,583	126,962	85,106
East South Central	193	192	209	35,129	31,876	39,295	29,304	25,377	36,690
West South Central	520	169	195	79,803	31,159	33,495	76,366	31,975	34,610
Midwest	1,707	1,486	1,552	309,339	311,693	278,482	301,355	334,764	316,894
East North Central	1,337	1,170	1,197	246,238	259,342	220,277	241,999	283,306	259,698
West North Central	370	316	355	63,101	52,351	58,205	59,356	51,458	57,196
West	783	1,288	1,813	176,626	247,304	346,555	130,647	220,206	301,517
Mountain	172	161	208	51,355	44,335	49,334	22,150	22,321	29,309
Pacific	611	1,127	1,605	125,271	202,969	297,221	108,497	197,885	272,208

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

NOTE: The States (and the District of Columbia) that make up the census divisions are: **New England**—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; **Middle Atlantic**—New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; **South Atlantic**—Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia; **East South Central**—Alabama,

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

Table 25. State distribution: extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, 2005–07

State	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007
Total, private nonfarm ¹	4,881	4,885	5,364	884,661	935,969	966,526	834,533	951,102	977,880
Alabama	14	52	39	1,639	9,567	7,594	2,077	8,368	7,532
Alaska	21	27	17	4,290	10,875	8,254	3,572	4,450	3,514
Arizona	18	20	38	5,830	4,375	9,057	3,296	2,661	5,714
Arkansas	10	13	32	2,067	3,550	5,331	1,626	3,055	6,775
California	430	941	1,413	80,682	160,807	258,112	76,766	165,860	237,142
Colorado	43	37	40	24,777	18,488	17,938	5,803	4,911	4,505
Connecticut	36	52	33	7,796	18,227	9,230	6,832	11,491	6,310
Delaware	(²)	3	6	(²)	1,781	483	(²)	3,211	479
District of Columbia	(²)	3	4	(²)	306	456	(²)	306	456
Florida	343	347	219	70,295	77,660	37,294	58,252	60,914	30,054
Georgia	72	86	63	8,462	11,981	8,931	11,767	17,218	15,682
Hawaii	13	22	18	1,353	2,921	3,064	1,406	2,644	2,440
Idaho	39	29	31	5,537	3,745	5,114	5,093	3,741	4,502
Illinois	455	408	431	101,106	86,832	81,719	84,289	77,602	76,256
Indiana	107	98	119	18,373	17,120	17,443	21,550	18,822	29,305
Iowa	55	27	44	9,614	4,130	6,760	10,348	7,359	8,736
Kansas	32	29	27	5,003	4,430	4,262	4,379	3,925	4,215
Kentucky	75	74	60	11,038	9,444	8,788	8,857	8,580	7,919
Louisiana	389	48	41	59,162	10,812	6,261	49,949	6,816	4,815
Maine	21	20	30	6,457	4,711	6,704	3,180	3,320	3,431
Maryland	5	73	78	905	8,643	8,717	493	9,288	9,620
Massachusetts	80	82	80	10,009	14,612	17,980	13,224	12,327	11,941
Michigan	295	292	233	44,490	67,138	53,870	57,223	111,562	78,043
Minnesota	155	143	133	24,562	20,128	19,928	23,886	20,750	19,328
Mississippi	63	21	30	14,165	3,680	5,019	11,028	2,461	4,025
Missouri	93	94	122	20,045	19,121	23,326	17,044	16,469	21,713
Montana	22	22	20	2,789	2,726	2,119	2,010	2,777	2,151
Nebraska	23	13	11	2,453	2,794	1,555	2,283	1,491	1,142
Nevada	12	11	30	1,424	3,261	5,990	1,378	2,876	5,829
New Hampshire	14	17	12	2,116	1,871	1,564	2,094	1,928	1,462
New Jersey	163	163	190	35,471	39,084	43,841	28,075	30,575	33,736
New Mexico	10	18	18	1,220	2,317	2,514	1,210	2,327	2,513
New York	443	404	371	70,565	55,573	59,817	75,311	79,472	67,834
North Carolina	76	58	47	13,831	6,301	7,222	15,210	9,120	9,742
North Dakota	7	6	12	1,076	1,290	1,614	1,072	1,144	1,614
Ohio	306	234	277	48,553	59,293	43,872	44,826	45,989	50,299
Oklahoma	11	13	13	2,042	1,665	3,803	1,811	2,585	2,384
Oregon	49	61	74	20,863	17,195	17,181	11,457	13,485	17,247
Pennsylvania	279	301	303	32,005	39,162	38,163	55,027	68,968	72,998
Rhode Island	14	15	21	1,654	1,977	3,401	1,520	1,892	3,127
South Carolina	39	41	33	6,784	7,455	5,045	7,644	7,674	4,706
South Dakota	5	4	6	348	458	760	344	320	448
Tennessee	41	45	80	8,287	9,185	17,894	7,342	5,968	17,214
Texas	110	95	109	16,532	15,132	18,100	22,980	19,519	20,636
Utah	23	20	27	5,873	5,186	4,056	2,901	2,617	3,835
Vermont	14	14	15	2,015	1,944	2,323	2,015	1,845	2,224
Virginia	66	52	72	11,685	19,176	14,748	13,117	16,185	12,442
Washington	98	76	83	18,083	11,171	10,610	15,296	11,446	11,865
West Virginia	8	19	18	1,741	3,473	2,780	1,127	3,046	1,925
Wisconsin	174	138	137	33,716	28,959	23,373	34,111	29,331	25,795
Wyoming	5	4	4	3,905	4,237	2,546	459	411	260
Puerto Rico	52	51	48	6,545	7,551	4,630	13,562	15,259	12,073

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

Table 26. The 50 metropolitan areas with the highest number of extended mass layoff separations, private nonfarm sector, 2007

Metropolitan area	2006			2007		
	Events	Separations	Rank ¹	Events	Separations	Rank ¹
Total, 369 metropolitan areas ²	2,700	452,902	...	2,781	409,343	...
Total, top 50 metropolitan areas	1,877	335,769	...	2,001	307,375	...
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	260	39,638	1	337	46,651	1
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA	259	33,517	3	213	37,350	2
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI	197	35,815	2	218	35,424	3
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	119	24,815	4	100	19,327	4
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	61	7,948	11	105	11,491	5
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	51	5,701	16	90	11,286	6
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	84	10,305	7	105	9,655	7
St. Louis, MO-IL	36	10,334	6	35	9,199	8
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	68	9,644	8	62	8,780	9
Sacramento-Arden-Arcade-Roseville, CA	40	6,466	14	63	7,988	10
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	45	10,695	5	46	6,581	11
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	42	6,686	13	32	5,752	12
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	60	9,008	9	52	5,663	13
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL	40	8,465	10	29	4,711	14
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	12	7,893	12	15	4,636	15
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	10	3,080	32	20	4,516	16
Medford, OR	5	4,605	20	7	4,360	17
Providence-Fall River-Warwick, RI-MA	18	2,525	37	22	4,066	18
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	7	1,796	48	15	3,842	19
Pittsburgh, PA	36	4,126	21	34	3,118	20
Fresno, CA	14	1,755	50	19	3,064	21
Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC	6	477	144	9	2,782	22
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA	17	3,912	24	14	2,744	23
Modesto, CA	21	3,660	27	21	2,734	24
Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro-Franklin, TN	10	2,482	38	12	2,673	25
York-Hanover, PA	12	1,571	59	12	2,568	26
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	12	1,439	64	13	2,535	27
Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA	6	422	155	15	2,532	28
Kansas City, MO-KS	11	1,667	54	17	2,515	29
Baltimore-Towson, MD	25	2,744	34	26	2,349	30
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	25	3,347	28	22	2,232	31
Atlantic City, NJ	13	3,944	22	16	2,070	32
Toledo, OH	13	1,990	44	15	2,035	33
Richmond, VA	6	866	94	6	2,023	34
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	35	5,520	17	19	2,014	35
Yuma, AZ	3	911	91	8	2,007	36
Springfield, MA-CT	7	1,264	71	(³)	(³)	37
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL	7	1,663	55	10	1,864	38
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	20	5,908	15	13	1,844	39
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	29	3,251	30	12	1,838	40
Salt Lake City, UT	10	3,927	23	13	1,837	41
Louisville-Jefferson County, KY-IN	16	1,608	57	14	1,777	42
Rochester, NY	25	2,289	41	14	1,724	43
Stockton, CA	16	1,606	58	14	1,691	44
Reading, PA	12	1,195	75	18	1,655	45
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	7	1,263	72	12	1,635	46
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX	24	3,324	29	15	1,615	47
Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Radford, VA	(³)	(³)	267	7	1,611	48
Danville, VA	3	1,682	52	(³)	(³)	49
Salem, OR	5	1,125	79	8	1,555	50

¹ Metropolitan areas are ranked by the number of separations in 2007.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

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

NOTE: The geographic boundaries of the metropolitan areas shown in this table are defined in U.S. Office of Management and Budget Bulletin 08-01, November 20, 2007.

Table 27. Summary of employer expectations of a recall from extended mass layoffs, private nonfarm sector, 2000–07

Nature of recall	Percent of events ¹							
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
ALL LAYOFF EVENTS								
Anticipate a recall	55.0	39.0	41.4	43.2	51.1	56.2	52.1	49.5
Timeframe								
Within 6 months	83.2	79.6	79.1	82.4	84.2	87.1	88.7	86.5
Within 3 months	45.8	45.3	45.9	47.2	47.7	50.1	53.5	49.0
Size of recall								
At least half	89.5	84.2	89.8	87.5	90.1	90.6	92.2	90.2
All workers	50.5	40.5	41.6	43.7	47.1	47.9	49.4	49.8
ALL LAYOFF EVENTS DUE TO SEASONAL WORK AND VACATION PERIOD ²								
Anticipate a recall	94.5	90.1	92.6	94.2	95.1	94.8	93.6	94.7
Timeframe								
Within 6 months	88.3	88.2	86.7	87.5	87.8	91.5	91.0	91.6
Within 3 months	42.1	40.8	45.1	44.5	43.0	45.6	48.2	46.6
Size of recall								
At least half	95.8	95.2	96.0	95.2	96.4	96.7	96.8	96.0
All workers	56.7	53.8	54.2	54.1	54.7	55.0	57.0	59.1
ALL LAYOFF EVENTS, EXCLUDING THOSE DUE TO SEASONAL WORK AND VACATION PERIOD ²								
Anticipate a recall	33.5	25.3	23.5	23.4	26.6	31.6	29.4	25.1
Timeframe								
Within 6 months	75.4	71.3	68.6	74.4	77.0	78.5	84.7	76.1
Within 3 months	51.6	49.5	47.0	51.4	56.9	58.7	62.7	53.8
Size of recall								
At least half	79.8	73.7	81.3	75.5	77.7	78.9	84.3	78.3
All workers	40.8	27.8	24.5	27.3	31.9	34.3	36.2	31.0

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, 2000–07

Measure	Percent of layoff events							
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total, private nonfarm ¹	55.0	39.0	41.4	43.2	51.1	56.2	52.1	49.5
Industry								
Mining	61.1	62.3	59.0	68.6	77.5	90.9	75.0	76.9
Utilities	31.8	26.3	31.6	27.3	46.2	53.8	72.7	55.6
Construction	81.6	72.6	76.5	71.9	76.7	80.2	58.9	53.8
Manufacturing	48.5	33.5	33.2	38.7	43.8	48.2	45.6	43.1
Wholesale trade	35.5	18.3	32.0	26.6	36.2	44.1	36.9	31.6
Retail trade	29.1	21.2	19.4	25.7	27.6	31.3	29.1	29.9
Transportation and warehousing	70.3	54.9	53.3	54.8	68.7	65.3	72.3	76.0
Information	26.0	8.6	10.7	9.8	12.4	17.5	26.5	23.7
Finance and insurance	5.3	2.8	2.0	3.4	5.1	8.2	5.0	.5
Real estate and rental and leasing	41.2	24.2	29.4	13.6	23.1	31.6	29.4	10.7
Professional and technical services	50.8	20.6	30.9	32.7	42.4	46.8	52.9	40.4
Management of companies and enterprises	50.0	37.5	25.0	35.0	23.8	42.9	33.3	42.9
Administrative and waste services	52.2	38.8	37.2	31.3	34.7	42.6	41.1	56.2
Educational services	54.5	33.3	57.9	48.1	68.8	50.0	60.9	55.6
Health care and social assistance	56.6	68.4	63.1	60.9	69.7	69.1	79.7	77.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	81.7	76.2	82.3	68.6	83.3	77.8	81.5	84.2
Accommodation and food services	73.5	55.0	62.3	64.8	69.4	65.8	73.8	74.3
Other services, except public administration	82.3	72.0	72.5	66.7	64.8	71.3	81.5	69.9
Unclassified establishments	32.3	28.9	9.1	57.1	50.0	–	–	25.0
Reason for layoff²								
Business demand	58.7	41.4	39.4	40.9	44.3	48.9	43.5	39.1
Contract cancellation	27.4	16.7	13.3	13.6	9.0	15.5	14.1	21.9
Contract completion	57.0	52.2	53.1	41.6	38.6	42.8	36.6	36.3
Domestic competition	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	26.7
Excess inventory/saturated market	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	34.2
Import competition	9.5	9.2	9.5	5.4	7.8	5.4	9.4	2.7
Slack work/insufficient demand/non-seasonal business slowdown	69.8	42.3	36.8	47.8	62.0	64.8	63.0	47.6
Organizational changes	9.2	5.7	4.3	6.5	5.7	4.5	5.0	6.0
Business-ownership change	3.3	4.3	3.9	5.8	4.7	1.9	4.8	3.0
Reorganization or restructuring of company	11.1	6.1	4.4	6.6	6.0	5.2	5.1	7.1
Financial issues	5.3	6.4	5.5	5.1	1.9	4.0	5.0	4.4
Bankruptcy	2.6	2.4	3.7	2.3	–	2.2	1.8	–
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	4.0
Financial difficulty	6.8	8.1	6.3	6.7	2.7	5.2	6.1	6.0
Production specific	48.1	42.3	40.4	48.1	45.1	40.2	44.7	53.6
Automation/technological advances	–	36.4	40.0	–	–	33.3	12.5	12.5
Energy related	40.0	20.0	33.3	–	–	–	100.0	–
Governmental regulations/intervention	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	7.1
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	46.4	58.3	57.1	57.9	45.2	55.6	72.2	55.6
Material or supply shortage	83.3	40.0	44.4	80.0	80.0	50.0	70.0	100.0
Model changeover	77.8	53.8	40.0	66.7	77.8	71.4	66.7	66.7
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	84.2	100.0	83.3	95.8	94.7	90.0	83.3	82.4
Product line discontinued	20.0	5.0	7.1	2.9	8.6	15.0	11.1	28.6
Disaster/safety	80.3	66.1	82.0	83.6	95.7	42.9	80.6	84.4
Hazardous work environment	28.6	–	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
Non-natural disaster	(⁴)	6.7	37.5	–	100.0	100.0	60.0	80.0
Extreme weather-related event	85.9	90.2	91.9	95.8	96.8	42.5	89.6	95.5
Seasonal	94.5	90.1	92.6	94.2	95.1	94.8	93.6	94.7
Seasonal	94.3	89.4	92.3	93.9	95.0	94.5	93.3	93.5
Vacation period–school related or otherwise	98.7	99.2	97.5	98.1	97.3	100.0	98.2	99.3
Other/miscellaneous	9.8	9.2	6.7	2.3	5.3	5.0	4.8	3.3
Other	26.8	15.0	16.7	11.8	16.8	17.0	19.1	46.3
Data not provided: Refusal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Data not provided: Does not know	2.7	1.7	.7	–	–	–	.9	.5
Domestic relocation	–	5.0	4.9	2.0	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Overseas relocation	2.3	1.3	4.4	1.6	(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 Non-natural 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, 2007

Measure	Events	Separations
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,775	296,479
Industry		
Mining	7	1,259
Utilities	4	378
Construction	412	42,012
Manufacturing	570	101,582
Wholesale trade	43	6,040
Retail trade	132	33,138
Transportation and warehousing	43	10,597
Information	36	4,541
Finance and insurance	252	48,109
Real estate and rental and leasing	15	1,816
Professional and technical services	56	9,401
Management of companies and enterprises	12	2,069
Administrative and waste services	82	12,856
Educational services	8	851
Health care and social assistance	40	11,750
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	8	842
Accommodation and food services	35	6,123
Other services, except public administration	18	2,477
Unclassified establishments	2	638
Reason for layoff²		
Business demand	870	110,985
Contract cancellation	52	7,956
Contract completion	377	41,289
Domestic competition	11	1,283
Excess inventory/saturated market	20	2,777
Import competition	70	11,017
Slack work/insufficient demand/non-seasonal business slowdown	340	46,663
Organizational changes	359	68,834
Business-ownership change	92	23,357
Reorganization or restructuring of company	267	45,477
Financial issues	416	93,829
Bankruptcy	63	16,752
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	159	30,093
Financial difficulty	194	46,984
Production specific	29	6,411
Automation/technological advances	7	1,796
Energy related	(³)	(³)
Governmental regulations/intervention	12	2,414
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	3	600
Material or supply shortage	—	—
Model changeover	(³)	(³)
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	—	—
Product line discontinued	4	993
Disaster/safety	4	449
Hazardous work environment	(³)	(³)
Natural disaster (not weather related)	—	—
Non-natural disaster	(³)	(³)
Extreme weather-related event	(³)	(³)
Seasonal	60	10,462
Seasonal	57	10,127
Vacation period—school related or otherwise	3	335
Other/miscellaneous	37	5,509
Other	17	2,292
Data not provided: Refusal	4	661
Data not provided: Does not know	16	2,556

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, 2003–07

Reason for layoff ^f	Layoff events					Separations				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total, all reasons ²	919	746	560	621	595	210,903	159,867	107,399	153,718	126,642
Business demand	189	130	104	123	139	39,846	23,587	16,704	22,977	23,426
Contract cancellation	28	39	22	28	24	7,239	7,202	3,180	4,227	4,488
Contract completion	21	20	15	28	13	3,698	3,780	1,721	4,667	2,792
Domestic competition	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	4	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	568
Excess inventory/saturated market	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	9	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	1,373
Import competition	78	31	32	36	49	17,672	6,272	6,091	6,151	7,903
Slack work/insufficient demand/non-seasona business slowdown	62	40	35	31	40	11,237	6,333	5,712	7,932	6,302
Organizational changes	245	290	227	274	172	50,924	63,725	43,418	78,219	30,647
Business-ownership change	51	59	46	70	57	15,433	10,206	8,651	23,548	11,341
Reorganization or restructuring of company	194	231	181	204	115	35,491	53,519	34,767	54,671	19,306
Financial issues	291	210	144	143	242	81,691	47,007	32,990	34,122	64,146
Bankruptcy	122	70	59	41	51	42,824	16,759	16,654	13,207	15,103
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	81	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	18,087
Financial difficulty	169	140	85	102	110	38,867	30,248	16,336	20,915	30,956
Production specific	16	24	20	15	10	2,459	6,583	3,482	4,943	3,317
Automation/technological advances	—	(⁴)	—	(⁴)	(⁴)	—	(⁴)	—	(⁴)	(⁴)
Energy related	(⁴)	—	(⁴)	—	(⁴)	(⁴)	—	(⁴)	—	(⁴)
Governmental regulations/intervention	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	5	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	1,575
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	(⁴)	5	(⁴)	(⁴)	—	(⁴)	1,396	(⁴)	(⁴)	—
Material or supply shortage	—	(⁴)	(⁴)	—	—	—	(⁴)	(⁴)	—	—
Model changeover	(⁴)	(⁴)	—	—	—	(⁴)	(⁴)	—	—	—
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	(⁴)	(⁴)	—	—	—	(⁴)	(⁴)	—	—	—
Product line discontinued	11	14	16	11	(⁴)	1,744	4,285	2,699	4,342	(⁴)
Disaster/safety	3	(⁴)	15	5	(⁴)	606	(⁴)	2,353	1,743	(⁴)
Hazardous work environment	(⁴)	—	—	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	—	—	(⁴)	(⁴)
Natural disaster (not weather related)	(⁴)	—	(⁴)	(⁴)	—	(⁴)	—	(⁴)	(⁴)	—
Non-natural disaster	—	—	—	(⁴)	(⁴)	—	—	—	(⁴)	(⁴)
Extreme weather-related event	—	(⁴)	(⁴)	—	—	—	(⁴)	(⁴)	—	—
Seasonal	—	—	6	8	—	—	—	585	513	—
Seasonal	—	—	6	8	—	—	—	585	513	—
Vacation period—school related or otherwise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other/miscellaneous	70	91	44	53	30	13,900	18,782	7,867	11,201	4,796
Other	39	66	31	38	11	9,460	14,992	5,593	8,458	1,634
Data not provided: Refusal	5	6	3	4	4	1,016	927	490	582	661
Data not provided: Does not know	26	19	10	11	15	3,424	2,863	1,784	2,161	2,501
Domestic relocation	70	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	12,032	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Overseas relocation	35	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	9,445	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)

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.

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 31. **Permanent worksite closures: extended mass layoff events and separations by major industry sector, private nonfarm sector, 2003–07**

Industry	Layoffs					Separations				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total, private nonfarm ¹	919	746	560	621	595	210,903	159,867	107,399	153,718	126,642
Mining	5	4	(²)	(²)	6	1,222	789	(²)	(²)	1,184
Utilities	(²)	–	–	–	–	(²)	–	–	–	–
Construction	18	16	24	18	6	5,068	2,718	3,270	1,377	2,083
Manufacturing	469	357	249	314	289	94,990	71,013	48,184	67,228	56,264
Wholesale trade	42	28	17	21	26	6,815	4,815	2,491	4,265	4,103
Retail trade	123	94	74	81	63	45,136	24,921	17,318	40,784	19,771
Transportation and warehousing	29	24	25	23	16	8,931	5,423	4,965	7,852	3,209
Information	37	30	15	30	12	8,048	8,282	2,906	6,537	1,623
Finance and insurance	39	36	27	34	87	9,270	8,714	5,119	5,510	16,970
Real estate and rental and leasing	(²)	5	(²)	3	4	(²)	1,299	(²)	296	532
Professional and technical services	20	26	8	17	11	3,877	4,136	1,503	2,970	1,831
Management of companies and enterprises	4	(²)	(²)	3	4	1,001	(²)	(²)	367	811
Administrative and waste services	64	38	29	24	20	14,926	9,345	5,609	5,226	3,913
Educational services	–	(²)	5	(²)	(²)	–	(²)	568	(²)	(²)
Health care and social assistance	27	35	31	16	24	4,285	7,397	5,818	3,109	8,351
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	7	(²)	8	3	(²)	1,398	(²)	1,208	320	(²)
Accommodation and food services	18	34	28	20	13	3,796	8,410	4,935	6,150	3,296
Other services, except public administration	12	13	15	11	9	1,660	1,868	2,517	1,387	1,814
Unclassified establishments	1	–	–	–	1	51	–	–	–	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 2007**

Industry	NAICS	Permanent closures					
		2006			2007		
		Events	Separations	Rank ¹	Events	Separations	Rank ¹
Total, private nonfarm ²	...	621	153,718	...	595	126,642	...
Total, 50 highest ranking industries	...	581	148,650	...	567	123,481	...
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	27	4,784	8	78	14,772	1
Food and beverage stores	445	24	16,587	1	16	8,548	2
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	51	13,273	2	41	8,303	3
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	26	4,302	9	23	5,425	4
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	15	7,278	4	18	5,245	5
Food manufacturing	311	31	7,264	5	20	5,130	6
Textile mills	313	26	5,549	6	23	4,664	7
Administrative and support services	561	22	4,108	10	20	3,913	8
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	8	1,392	33	9	3,682	9
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	13	1,885	26	19	3,279	10
Hospitals	622	3	1,126	36	7	3,122	11
Chemical manufacturing	325	6	1,024	39	14	2,960	12
Apparel manufacturing	315	16	2,815	17	20	2,808	13
General merchandise stores	452	20	11,883	3	10	2,630	14
Wood product manufacturing	321	13	1,948	23	16	2,516	15
Printing and related support activities	323	10	1,769	28	14	2,242	16
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	19	3,770	12	15	2,180	17
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	12	1,833	27	13	2,161	18
Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores	451	8	3,450	13	8	2,053	19
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	10	1,890	25	10	1,985	20
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	6	656	48	8	1,903	21
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	4	501	50	5	1,902	22
Electronics and appliance stores	443	4	1,710	30	8	1,841	23
Professional and technical services	541	17	2,970	15	11	1,831	24
Machinery manufacturing	333	15	3,992	11	10	1,822	25
Food services and drinking places	722	7	1,026	38	9	1,809	26
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	11	3,047	14	6	1,682	27
Electrical equipment and appliance mfg.	335	14	2,783	18	8	1,664	28
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	7	1,999	22	10	1,662	29
Primary metal manufacturing	331	15	2,202	20	7	1,647	30
Accommodation	721	13	5,124	7	4	1,487	31
Construction of buildings	236	(³)	(³)	65	3	1,434	32
Textile product mills	314	4	363	56	8	1,431	33
Personal and laundry services	812	6	715	46	5	1,370	34
Paper manufacturing	322	15	1,901	24	12	1,352	35
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	6	1,012	41	8	1,276	36
Warehousing and storage	493	4	796	43	6	1,233	37
Mining, except oil and gas	212	(³)	(³)	58	6	1,184	38
Social assistance	624	(³)	(³)	61	6	1,028	39
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	(³)	(³)	49	5	953	40
Management of companies and enterprises	551	3	367	55	4	811	41
Specialty trade contractors	238	13	1,019	40	3	649	42
Support activities for transportation	488	4	1,415	32	(³)	(³)	43
Unclassified establishments	999	—	—	—	(³)	(³)	44
Telecommunications	517	17	2,326	19	6	528	45
Ambulatory health care services	621	3	389	54	(³)	(³)	46
Data processing, hosting and related services	518	4	737	45	(³)	(³)	47
Health and personal care services	446	(³)	(³)	51	4	481	48
Rental and leasing services	532	(³)	(³)	64	(³)	(³)	49
Publishing industries, except Internet	511	—	—	—	3	385	50

¹ Industries are ranked by the number of separations in 2007.

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, 2006–07

State	Layoffs			Separations		
	2006	2007	Change	2006	2007	Change
Total, private nonfarm ¹	621	595	-26	153,718	126,642	-27,076
Alabama	18	16	-2	4,017	3,558	-459
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	1,258	(²)
Arkansas	(²)	7	(²)	(²)	1,540	(²)
California	93	95	2	28,290	21,318	-6,972
Colorado	5	-	-5	1,769	-	-1,769
Connecticut	7	5	-2	1,874	1,431	-443
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	46	35	-11	14,409	6,442	-7,967
Georgia	32	40	8	4,367	5,599	1,232
Hawaii	3	(²)	(²)	453	(²)	(²)
Idaho	-	4	4	-	437	437
Illinois	32	45	13	8,757	8,964	207
Indiana	15	22	7	4,544	5,112	568
Iowa	6	6	0	1,760	1,645	-115
Kansas	9	(²)	(²)	1,596	(²)	(²)
Kentucky	11	13	2	1,499	1,714	215
Louisiana	5	3	-2	1,698	730	-968
Maine	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Maryland	6	13	7	904	1,929	1,025
Massachusetts	7	10	3	1,736	1,770	34
Michigan	36	18	-18	6,962	7,865	903
Minnesota	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Mississippi	5	7	2	621	2,239	1,618
Missouri	9	17	8	3,474	3,325	-149
Montana	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	274	(²)
Nebraska	5	(²)	(²)	1,451	(²)	(²)
Nevada	4	5	1	1,862	1,469	-393
New Hampshire	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
New Jersey	31	40	9	7,541	9,510	1,969
New Mexico	3	(²)	(²)	646	(²)	(²)
New York	54	32	-22	7,052	7,118	66
North Carolina	28	24	-4	3,218	3,439	221
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	47	29	-18	16,346	5,850	-10,496
Oklahoma	6	4	-2	693	2,118	1,425
Oregon	5	7	2	680	1,347	667
Pennsylvania	8	8	-	1,448	938	-510
Rhode Island	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	385	(²)
South Carolina	(²)	8	(²)	(²)	1,529	(²)
South Dakota	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Tennessee	26	16	-10	7,259	3,295	-3,964
Texas	20	19	-1	6,144	4,635	-1,509
Utah	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Vermont	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Virginia	12	7	-5	4,600	1,628	-2,972
Washington	3	4	1	705	1,532	827
West Virginia	5	4	-1	1,045	413	-632
Wisconsin	3	7	4	601	1,360	759
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: extended mass layoff events and separations, 25 highest ranking metropolitan areas, private nonfarm sector, 2007

Metropolitan Area	2006			2007		
	Events	Separations	Rank ¹	Events	Separations	Rank ¹
Total, 369 metropolitan areas ²	410	90,358	...	390	74,746	...
Total, 25 highest ranking metropolitan areas.....	227	58,014	...	227	47,712	...
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA	45	7,423	2	44	9,835	1
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	45	8,572	1	34	6,672	2
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI	13	2,437	5	32	5,437	3
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	5	532	42	12	2,595	4
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	17	2,220	7	8	2,019	5
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	5	5,546	3	8	1,757	6
St. Louis, MO-IL	6	2,358	6	8	1,573	7
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	4	1,862	11	4	1,389	8
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	11	1,121	21	9	1,359	9
Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent, FL	(²)	(²)	80	(²)	(²)	10
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	4	814	26	7	1,262	11
Sacramento-Arden-Arcade-Roseville, CA	3	1,457	16	5	1,184	12
New Haven, CT	(²)	(²)	44	3	1,058	13
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL	17	3,742	4	7	1,001	14
Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC	3	233	79	5	985	15
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	(²)	(²)	48	3	942	16
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	7	1,327	17	7	932	17
Fort Wayne, IN	(²)	(²)	81	3	925	18
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	6	1,164	20	6	867	19
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	-	-	-	4	865	20
Albuquerque, NM	(²)	(²)	37	(²)	(²)	21
Louisville-Jefferson County, KY-IN	-	-	-	4	754	22
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	8	1,654	14	4	740	23
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	4	440	52	4	731	24
Syracuse, NY	(²)	(²)	97	3	706	25

¹ Metropolitan areas are ranked by the number of separations in 2007.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

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

NOTE: The geographic boundaries of the metropolitan areas shown in this table are defined in U.S. Office of Management and Budget Bulletin 08-01, November 20, 2007. Dash represents zero.

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; when the separations have lasted at least this long, information is obtained on the total number of people 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 first-quarter 2007 extended mass layoff data, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics 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 lay-off. Because of these changes, data beginning with the first quarter of 2007 are not strictly comparable with data from previous quarters. For additional information on the changes to the MLS reasons, including a detailed definition of each reason and an explanation of how the new reasons differ from the old reasons, please see 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. This 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. People 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 people from an employer as part of a mass layoff event. (See below.) Such layoffs involve both people 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, domes-

tically 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 are 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, etc.

“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 which 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 are excluded because movement of work appears unlikely.

Questions on movement of work are asked after the State analyst verifies that a layoff in fact occurred and lasted more than 30 days, and after he or she obtains the total number of workers separated from jobs, the date the layoff began, and the economic reason for the layoff. If the reason for the layoff is anything other than “seasonal work” or “vacation period,” 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?”

A “yes” response to either question is followed by:

“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 if the employer 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 the interviewer asks the movement-of-work questions, he or she asks questions regarding 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 for which 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. Although 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, the inability or unwillingness of respondents to provide correct information, and errors made in the collection or processing of the data. For 2007, outright refusal to participate in the employer interview accounted for 3.6 percent of all private nonfarm events. In 99 instances, employers were included in the total number of actions entailing movement of work but did not provide the number of separations specifically associated with the movement of work. Out-of-country moves were involved in 24 of these instances.

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