

News

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(NOTE: This release was reissued on Thursday, August 30, 2007, to correct data in tables C and 10 and in the release text associated with those tables. See page 10 for corrections to data from the first quarter 2007 release.)

EXTENDED MASS LAYOFFS IN THE SECOND QUARTER OF 2007

In the second quarter of 2007, there were 1,249 mass layoff events that resulted in the separation of 238,721 workers from their jobs for at least 31 days, according to preliminary figures released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Both the total number of layoff events and separations were lower than in the April-June 2006 time period. (See table A.) The largest over-the-year decreases in separations were in transit and ground passenger transportation, administrative and support services, and general merchandise stores. Extended layoffs in the second quarter 2007 averaged 191 separations, down from an average of 219 separations reported in the second quarter 2006. Much of the decline reflects a decrease in layoff events involving more than 150 workers.

Among the 7 categories of economic reasons for layoff, activity related to seasonal factors accounted for the highest share of events (44 percent) and number of separations (128,654) in April-June 2007. Layoffs due to business demand reasons had the next highest proportion of events (31 percent). (See table B and the chart.) Permanent closure of worksites occurred in 11 percent of all events and affected 27,021 workers, down from 34,458 separations reported for the second quarter 2006. Sixty extended mass layoff events involved the movement of work within the same company or to a different company, either domestically or outside the U.S. (See table C.) These events accounted for 9 percent of both the nonseasonal layoff events and nonseasonal separations.

The national unemployment rate averaged 4.4 percent, not seasonally adjusted, in the second quarter of 2007; a year earlier it was 4.6 percent. Private nonfarm payroll employment, not seasonally adjusted, increased by 1.5 percent, or about 1.7 million, over the year.

Industry Distribution of Extended Layoffs

Manufacturing industries accounted for 21 percent of private nonfarm extended layoff events and 18 percent of related separations during April-June 2007; in April-June 2006, manufacturing accounted for 21 percent of events and 20 percent of separations. (See table 1.) In the second quarter of 2007, the greatest number of separations in the manufacturing sector was in transportation equipment manufacturing (13,256,

Table A. Selected measures of extended mass layoff activity

Period	Layoff events	Separations	Initial claimants
2003			
January-March	1,502	286,947	297,608
April-June	1,799	368,273	348,966
July-September	1,190	236,333	227,909
October-December ...	1,690	325,333	326,328
2004			
January-March	1,339	276,503	238,392
April-June	1,358	278,831	254,063
July-September	886	164,608	148,575
October-December ...	1,427	273,967	262,049
2005			
January-March	1,142	186,506	185,486
April-June	1,203	246,099	212,673
July-September	1,136	201,878	190,186
October-December ...	1,400	250,178	246,188
2006			
January-March	963	183,089	193,510
April-June ^r	1,353	295,964	264,927
July-September ^r	929	160,254	161,743
October-December ^r ..	1,640	296,662	330,848
2007			
January-March ^r	1,111	226,044	197,623
April-June ^p	1,249	238,721	173,487

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

mostly associated with motor vehicle manufacturing). The next highest number of separations was in food manufacturing (9,969).

Layoffs in the accommodation and food services sector comprised 10 percent of events and 12 percent of separations, mostly in the food service contractors industry and in full-service restaurants. Transportation and warehousing accounted for 9 percent of events and 11 percent of separations, largely in transit and ground passenger transportation and in truck transportation. Layoffs in professional and technical services accounted for 4 percent of events and 10 percent of separations and were concentrated in tax preparation services. The health care and social assistance sector accounted for 12 percent of the extended layoff events and 9 percent of the separations, mostly in child day care services and in other individual and family services.

Within the 4 information technology-producing industries (communications equipment, communications services, computer hardware, and software and computer services), the computer hardware industry had the highest number of events (19) and separations (3,167). (See table 6.)

Table B. Distribution of extended layoff events and separations by economic reason categories, April-June 2007^P

Category	Layoff events		Separations	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,249	100.0	238,721	100.0
Business demand	391	31.3	47,431	19.9
Organizational changes	74	5.9	16,694	7.0
Financial issues	101	8.1	25,005	10.5
Production specific	17	1.4	5,461	2.3
Disaster/safety	3	.2	306	.1
Seasonal	550	44.0	128,654	53.9
Other/miscellaneous	113	9.0	15,170	6.4

^P = preliminary.

Reasons for Extended Layoff

Among the 7 categories of economic reasons for extended mass layoffs, events related to seasonal reasons (seasonal and vacation period) accounted for 44 percent of events, which resulted in 128,654 separations during the second quarter. (See table 2.) These layoffs were due, in part, to the end of the school year. Seasonal job cuts were most numerous in transit and ground passenger transportation (which includes school buses), followed by professional and technical services.

Business demand factors (contract cancellation, contract completion, domestic competition, excess inventory, import competition, and slack work) accounted for 31 percent of the extended layoffs and resulted in 47,431 separations in the second quarter of 2007. These reasons were often cited in layoffs within specialty trade contractors and in administrative and support services. Completion of contracts was the single most cited reason for layoffs in the business demand category.

Job losses related to financial issues (bankruptcy, cost control, and financial difficulty) accounted for 8 percent of events and resulted in 25,005 separations. These layoffs were most common among workers in food and beverage stores and in transportation equipment manufacturing.

Layoffs associated with organizational changes (business ownership change and reorganization or restructuring) amounted to 6 percent of events and 7 percent of separations. About 66 percent of the 16,694 separations in the organizational change category was due to company reorganization or restructuring.

Over-the-year decreases in separations were reported in 6 of the 7 categories of economic reasons for layoffs, with the largest decline occurring in seasonal reasons (-27,573), followed by organizational reasons (-23,635), and business demand reasons (-13,920). Separations due to financial issues registered the only over-the-year increase (+14,620).

Movement of Work

Between April and June of 2007, 60 extended mass layoff events involved the movement of work. (See table C.) These events made up 9 percent of total extended mass layoff events, excluding those for seasonal

Table C. Extended mass layoff events and separations, selected measures, second quarter 2007^p

Action	Layoff events	Separations
Total, private nonfarm	1,249	238,721
Total, excluding seasonal and vacation events ¹	c 699	c 110,067
Total events with movement of work ²	60	10,118
Movement of work actions	82	(³)
With separations reported	61	6,971
With separations unknown	21	(³)

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

² A layoff event can involve more than one movement of work action.

³ Data are not available.

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

^c = corrected.

and vacation reasons. These movements of work were to other U.S. locations or to locations outside of the U.S., and they occurred either within the same company or to other companies. The extended mass layoff events involving movement of work were associated with the separation of 10,118 workers, 9 percent of all separations resulting from nonseasonal/nonvacation mass layoff events. A year earlier, there were 72 layoff events and 16,610 separations associated with the movement of work. (See table 10.)

Among the 60 extended mass layoff events with reported relocation of work, 73 percent were permanent closures of worksites, which affected 7,391 workers. In comparison, 11 percent of the total extended mass layoff events reported for the second quarter of 2007 involved the permanent closure of worksites.

Of the layoffs involving the movement of work, 73 percent of the events and 77 percent of the laid-off workers were from manufacturing industries during the second quarter. (See table 7.) Among all private nonfarm extended layoffs, manufacturing accounted for 21 percent of the events and 18 percent of separations.

While 6 percent of the extended mass layoff events in the total private nonfarm economy were because of organizational change (business ownership change and reorganization or restructuring of company), such changes accounted for 45 percent of layoff events associated with work relocation and resulted in 3,831 separations during the second quarter. (See table 8.) Most of these were due to reorganization or restructuring of company.

Table D. Movement of work actions by type of separation where the number of separations is known by employers, second quarter 2007^p

Activities	Action ¹	Separations
With separations reported	61	6,971
By location		
Out-of-country relocations ...	22	3,492
Within company	21	3,342
Different company	1	150
Domestic relocations	39	3,479
Within company	30	2,869
Different company	9	610
By company		
Within company	51	6,211
Domestic	30	2,869
Out of country.....	21	3,342
Different company	10	760
Domestic	9	610
Out of country.....	1	150

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

^p = preliminary.

Among the regions, the South accounted for the largest proportion of workers affected by extended mass layoffs associated with the movement of work (41 percent), followed by the Midwest (24 percent), the West (21 percent), and the Northeast (14 percent). (See table 9.)

Some extended mass layoff events involve more than one relocation of work action. For example, an extended mass layoff event at an establishment may involve job loss due to movement of work to both another domestic location of the company and a location out of the country. This would be counted as two movement of work actions. The 60 extended layoff events with movement of work for the second quarter of 2007 involved 82 identifiable relocations of work. (See table C.) An identifiable relocation of work occurs when the employer provides sufficient information on the new location of work and/or the number of workers affected by the movement. Of the 82 relocations, employers were able to provide information on the specific number of separations associated with the movement of work component of the layoff in 61 actions involving 6,971 workers. Thus, a range of 6,971 (separations in movement of work actions where the employer was able to provide specific detail) to 10,118 (total separations in all layoff events that included

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

Nature of the recall	Percentage of events				
	II 2006	III 2006	IV 2006	I 2007 ^r	II 2007 ^p
Anticipate a recall	59.6	42.4	56.7	40.1	56.0
Timeframe					
Within 6 months	90.1	88.3	89.8	83.6	86.4
Within 3 months	62.0	68.8	38.9	51.3	56.1
Size					
At least half	93.7	90.6	93.5	87.2	92.7
All workers	52.2	45.7	53.7	38.6	56.4

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

movement of work) is established for separations due to the movement of work in the second quarter. (See table 10.)

In the 61 actions where employers were able to provide more complete separations information, 84 percent of relocations (51 out of 61) occurred among establishments within the same company. (See table D.) In 64 percent of these relocations (39 out of 61), the work activities were reassigned to places elsewhere in the U.S. Thirty-six percent of the movement-of-work relocations involved out-of-country moves (22 out of 61). The separation of 3,492 workers was associated with out-of-country relocations, 3 percent of all non-seasonal/nonvacation extended mass layoff separations. Domestic relocation of work—both within the company and to other companies—affected 3,479 workers. (See table 11.)

Recall Expectations

Fifty-six percent of employers reporting an extended layoff in the second quarter of 2007 indicated they anticipated some type of recall, down from the 60 percent of employers who expected a recall during the second quarter of 2006. (See table E.) Among establishments expecting a recall, more than half of employers anticipated recalling all of the separated employees within 3 months. Ninety-three percent of the employers expecting to recall workers anticipated extending the offer to at least half of all laid-off workers and 86 percent expected a recall within 6 months.

Excluding layoff events due to seasonal work and vacation period (in which 96 percent of the employers expected a recall), employers anticipated recalling laid-off workers in 24 percent of the events. A year earlier, 30 percent of employers expected a recall in nonseasonal and nonvacation events. In layoff events due to organizational changes, employers anticipated a recall in only 4 percent of events.

Table F. Distribution of extended layoff events by size of layoff, April-June 2007^p

Size	Layoff events		Separations	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	1,249	100.0	238,721	100.0
50-99.....	576	46.1	39,972	16.7
100-149.....	282	22.6	32,846	13.8
150-199.....	111	8.9	18,837	7.9
200-299.....	122	9.8	27,816	11.7
300-499.....	83	6.6	29,544	12.4
500-999.....	50	4.0	33,722	14.1
1,000 or more...	25	2.0	55,984	23.5

^p = preliminary.

Size of Extended Layoff

The average size of a layoff (as measured by separations per layoff event) in the second quarter 2007 was 191, compared to 219 per layoff in 2006. The average differed widely by industry, ranging from a low of 80 in nursing and residential care facilities to a high of 795 in amusements, gambling, and recreation.

Layoff events during the second quarter 2007 continued to be concentrated at the lower end of the extended layoff-size spectrum, with 69 percent of the events involving fewer than 150 workers, up from 61 percent a year ago. Thirty-one percent of all separations in the second quarter 2007 were in layoffs involving less than 150 workers, compared to 25 percent in 2006. Separations involving 500 or more workers, while comprising 6 percent of the events, accounted for 38 percent of all separations in April-June 2007, down from 40 percent in April-June 2006.

Initial Claimant Characteristics

A total of 173,487 initial claimants for unemployment insurance were associated with extended mass layoffs in the second quarter of 2007. Of these claimants, 18 percent were black, 15 percent were Hispanic, 54 percent were women, 34 percent were 30 to 44 years of age, and 22 percent were 55 years of age or older. (See table 3.) Among persons in the civilian labor force for the same period, 11 percent were black, 14 percent were Hispanic, 46 percent were women, 34 percent were age 30 to 44, and 17 percent were 55 years of age or older.

Geographic Distribution

In the second quarter, the number of separations due to extended mass layoff events was highest in the West (89,071), followed by the Midwest (70,635), the South (42,404), and the Northeast (36,611). (See table 4.) Extended mass layoffs in the West were largely in amusements, gambling, and recreation and in professional and technical services.

The Northeast region reported the largest over-the-year decrease in separations (-32,814), mainly due to fewer layoffs in transit and ground passenger transportation. The South (-15,366), the Midwest (-6,526),

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

Metropolitan area	Events		Separations	
	II 2006 ^r	II 2007 ^p	II 2006 ^r	II 2007 ^p
Total, nonmetropolitan areas	170	185	31,742	30,823
Total, 369 metropolitan areas	741	625	119,380	91,079
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif.	71	89	13,173	13,423
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill.-Ind.-Wis.	42	31	8,106	6,199
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Mich.	28	17	2,835	3,458
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, Calif.	15	19	1,556	3,355
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill.	8	9	3,196	3,136
Sacramento-Arden-Arcade-Roseville, Calif.	9	18	2,049	2,929
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, Calif.	12	19	2,550	2,680
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, N.Y.-N.J.-Pa.	82	17	10,687	2,415
Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, N.C.-S.C.	(¹)	6	(¹)	2,137
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, Fla. ..	16	10	3,295	1,961

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

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: The geographic boundaries of the metropolitan areas shown in this table are defined in Office of Management and Budget Bulletin 07-01, December 18, 2006.

and the West (-2,537) also experienced reductions in separations. Six of the 9 geographic divisions reported over-the-year declines in laid-off workers, with the largest declines occurring in the Middle Atlantic (-25,314) and South Atlantic (-17,889) divisions. The West South Central division reported the largest increase in separations (+1,547).

Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, the largest number of worker separations occurred in California (58,345), followed by Illinois (21,618), Michigan (15,769), Colorado (13,588), and New Jersey (13,464). These five states accounted for 41 percent of total layoff events and 51 percent of separations during the second quarter of 2007. Other states with high numbers of separations were Ohio (12,008) and Florida (11,396). (See table 5.) After excluding the substantial impact of seasonal reasons, California reported the most laid-off workers (39,677), largely due to layoffs in specialty trade contractors and in credit intermediation and related activities.

Over the year, Florida reported the greatest decrease in workers laid off for all reasons during the second quarter (-14,374), followed by New York (-13,384) and New Jersey (-7,085). The largest increases occurred in California (+1,968), North Carolina (+1,929), Arkansas (+1,337), and Kentucky (+1,336).

Fifty percent of extended mass layoff events and 38 percent of separations (91,079) occurred in metropolitan areas in the second quarter of 2007, compared with 55 percent of events and 40 percent of separations

tions (119,380) during the second quarter of 2006. Among the 369 metropolitan areas, Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif., reported the highest number of separations (13,423) in the second quarter of 2007. Next were Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill.-Ind.-Wis., with 6,199 separations and Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Mich., with 3,458 separations. (See table G.) Employers located in nonmetropolitan areas separated 30,823 workers in extended mass layoffs, down from 31,742 workers in the second quarter of 2006.

Note

The quarterly series on extended mass layoffs cover layoffs of at least 31-days duration that involve 50 or more individuals from a single establishment filing initial claims for unemployment insurance during a consecutive 5-week period. Approximately 30 days after a mass layoff is triggered at an establishment, the employer is contacted for additional information. Data for the second quarter are preliminary and subject to revision. This release also includes revised data for previous quarters. Data are not seasonally adjusted, but survey data suggest that there is a seasonal pattern to layoffs. Thus, comparisons between consecutive quarters should not be used as an indicator of trend.

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

The report on Mass Layoffs in July 2007 is scheduled to be released on Thursday, August 23.

Correction of Data in First Quarter 2007 Extended Mass Layoffs News Release

In addition to the corrections made to the data in tables C and 10 in this release, corrections also have been made to data originally published in tables C and 10 of the first quarter 2007 Extended Mass Layoffs news release (USD L 07-0711). Corrected data from that release are presented in the tables below. All data released through the Create Customized Tables, Series Report, and FTP tools on the BLS Web site were unaffected.

Table C. Extended mass layoff events and separations, selected measures, first quarter 2007^p

Action	Layoff events	Separations
Total, private nonfarm	965	139,269
Total, excluding seasonal and vacation events ¹	c 730	c 103,340
Total events with movement of work ²	58	9,447
Movement of work actions	71	(³)
With separations reported	53	7,407
With separations unknown	18	(³)

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

² A layoff event can involve more than one movement of work action.

³ Data are not available.

^p = preliminary.

^c = corrected.

Table 10. Extended mass layoff events and separations, selected measures, selected quarters, 2006 and 2007

Action	Layoff events			Separations		
	I 2006	IV 2006 ^r	I 2007 ^p	I 2006	IV 2006 ^r	I 2007 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	963	1,640	965	183,089	296,578	139,269
Total, excluding seasonal and vacation events ²	715	943	^c 730	141,448	167,046	^c 103,340
Total, movement of work ³	53	69	58	10,519	15,782	9,447
Movement of work actions	80	94	71	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
With separations reported ..	51	66	53	7,080	10,452	7,407
With separations unknown .	29	28	18	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

² The questions on movement of work were not asked of employers when the reason for layoff was either seasonal work or vacation period.

³ Movement of work can involve more than one action.

⁴ Data are not available.

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

^c = corrected.

Technical Note

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

Movement of work concepts and questions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reliability of the data

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

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

of 2007, outright refusal to participate in the employer interview accounted for 3.4 percent of all private nonfarm events. Although included in the total number of instances involving the movement of work, for the second quarter, employers in 21 relocations were unable to provide the number of separations specifically associated with the movement of work, 12 of which involved out-of-country moves.

Other information

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

Table 1. Industry distribution: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, selected quarters, 2006 and 2007

Industry	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	II 2006 ^f	I 2007 ^r	II 2007 ^p	II 2006 ^r	I 2007 ^r	II 2007 ^p	II 2006 ^r	I 2007 ^r	II 2007 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,353	1,111	1,249	295,964	226,044	238,721	264,927	197,623	173,487
Mining	4	7	(²)	604	843	(²)	441	557	(²)
Utilities	3	(²)	(²)	537	(²)	(²)	476	(²)	(²)
Construction	148	305	184	15,952	30,513	19,371	21,100	37,483	18,972
Manufacturing	286	370	261	59,715	69,278	42,559	60,999	81,965	37,133
Food	67	65	54	13,650	10,663	9,969	10,207	12,063	7,068
Beverage and tobacco products	(²)	9	(²)	(²)	1,084	(²)	(²)	1,540	(²)
Textile mills	17	10	9	3,159	1,716	1,305	4,573	2,823	1,034
Textile product mills	4	4	(²)	670	598	(²)	1,040	780	(²)
Apparel	11	14	9	1,658	1,583	1,431	1,402	1,605	1,331
Leather and allied products	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-
Wood products	10	22	9	1,483	3,688	917	1,534	4,517	791
Paper	16	7	10	2,292	820	1,008	1,628	724	822
Printing and related support activities	12	13	8	1,591	1,989	1,183	1,249	1,579	913
Petroleum and coal products	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)
Chemicals	8	9	7	1,051	1,610	743	847	973	535
Plastics and rubber products	11	15	10	2,219	3,167	1,155	2,158	1,530	848
Nonmetallic mineral products	7	29	5	2,073	2,983	431	1,042	3,345	400
Primary metals	8	9	7	1,080	1,282	823	928	1,649	883
Fabricated metal products	9	16	13	816	1,831	1,741	1,001	2,367	1,741
Machinery	14	16	19	2,867	3,304	2,495	2,875	3,346	3,512
Computer and electronic products	21	24	19	4,780	4,326	2,170	3,777	3,674	1,838
Electrical equipment and appliances	9	7	5	1,168	733	634	1,039	1,327	679
Transportation equipment	45	63	51	17,006	23,131	13,256	23,380	33,467	12,203
Furniture and related products	8	27	15	1,205	3,527	1,723	1,268	3,637	1,287
Miscellaneous manufacturing	5	6	7	659	803	939	578	482	701
Wholesale trade	20	17	18	4,400	2,249	3,163	3,211	1,615	1,842
Retail trade	76	89	59	24,654	70,086	18,800	23,085	22,546	10,438
Transportation and warehousing	165	35	118	42,396	5,711	26,620	38,111	5,513	21,949
Information	33	17	29	5,818	2,640	3,038	9,454	3,177	2,899
Finance and insurance	46	57	71	8,167	8,993	11,180	8,109	9,298	9,703
Real estate and rental and leasing	8	7	4	781	806	370	717	901	337
Professional and technical services	57	31	49	29,541	7,990	23,161	17,281	7,808	11,323
Management of companies and enterprises	4	6	5	342	1,183	478	320	668	379
Administrative and waste services	106	72	69	21,008	13,411	12,791	20,678	13,697	8,239
Educational services	12	(²)	13	1,342	(²)	1,581	1,365	(²)	931
Health care and social assistance	150	19	153	18,934	2,432	21,318	16,749	1,843	16,583
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	45	22	39	21,488	2,427	17,862	5,043	2,318	3,499
Accommodation and food services	134	47	119	32,914	6,267	28,967	30,576	6,951	22,441
Other services, except public administration	56	7	54	7,371	805	6,818	7,212	650	6,261
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

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

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 2. Reason for layoff: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, selected quarters, 2006 and 2007

Reason for layoff	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	II 2006 ^f	I 2007 ^{1,r}	II 2007 ^p	II 2006 ^f	I 2007 ^{1,r}	II 2007 ^p	II 2006 ^f	I 2007 ^{1,r}	II 2007 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ²	1,353	1,111	1,249	295,964	226,044	238,721	264,927	197,623	173,487
Business demand	416	437	391	61,351	62,688	47,431	73,626	84,545	44,372
Contract cancellation	17	23	14	2,807	3,503	2,411	2,394	3,244	1,476
Contract completion	275	193	208	39,272	24,371	25,719	46,640	31,145	22,582
Domestic competition	(³)	7	3	(³)	885	239	(³)	728	244
Excess inventory/saturated market	(³)	15	4	(³)	3,525	686	(³)	3,829	531
Import competition	16	23	17	2,269	2,744	2,608	3,174	2,758	1,844
Slack work/insufficient demand/non-seasonal business slowdown	108	176	145	17,003	27,660	15,768	21,418	42,841	17,695
Organizational changes	172	127	74	40,329	68,354	16,694	42,603	18,115	10,151
Business-ownership change	39	34	16	12,353	54,698	5,719	8,399	5,238	1,453
Reorganization or restructuring of company	133	93	58	27,976	13,656	10,975	34,204	12,877	8,698
Financial issues	40	100	101	10,385	22,141	25,005	6,054	20,503	15,390
Bankruptcy	8	12	12	4,306	2,858	2,029	883	1,670	1,083
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	(³)	55	42	(³)	12,124	7,803	(³)	12,245	6,661
Financial difficulty	32	33	47	6,079	7,159	15,173	5,171	6,588	7,646
Production specific	23	24	17	5,605	5,959	5,461	3,453	7,199	5,832
Automation/technological advances	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Energy related	-	-	(⁴)	-	-	(⁴)	-	-	(⁴)
Governmental regulations/intervention	(³)	4	(⁴)	(³)	568	(⁴)	(³)	386	(⁴)
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	9	(⁴)	4	2,378	(⁴)	1,395	1,369	(⁴)	1,626
Material or supply shortage	(⁴)	9	(⁴)	(⁴)	803	(⁴)	(⁴)	955	(⁴)
Model changeover	-	(⁴)	3	-	(⁴)	2,236	-	(⁴)	2,867
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Product line discontinued	7	4	(⁴)	2,137	642	(⁴)	870	386	(⁴)
Disaster/safety	12	20	3	2,115	1,639	306	2,059	1,615	242
Hazardous work environment	(⁴)	(⁴)	-	(⁴)	(⁴)	-	(⁴)	(⁴)	-
Natural disaster (not weather related)	(⁴)	(⁴)	-	(⁴)	(⁴)	-	(⁴)	(⁴)	-
Non-natural disaster	5	(⁴)	3	1,546	(⁴)	306	1,449	(⁴)	242
Extreme weather-related event	(⁴)	16	-	(⁴)	1,290	-	(⁴)	1,237	-
Seasonal	603	261	550	156,227	39,255	128,654	117,701	40,016	83,386
Seasonal	510	(⁴)	327	140,765	(⁴)	88,851	102,338	(⁴)	50,109
Vacation period-school related or otherwise	93	(⁴)	223	15,462	(⁴)	39,803	15,363	(⁴)	33,277
Other/miscellaneous	87	142	113	19,952	26,008	15,170	19,431	25,630	14,114
Other	23	9	11	3,039	1,454	1,741	2,789	950	1,141
Data not provided: Refusal	51	52	47	15,054	9,921	6,528	14,828	9,902	6,372
Data not provided: Does not know	13	81	55	1,859	14,633	6,901	1,814	14,778	6,601

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

² See footnote 1, table 1.

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

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

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 3. State and selected claimant characteristics: Extended mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, first and second quarters, 2007

State	Layoff events		Total initial claimants		Percent of total							
	I 2007 ^r	II 2007 ^p	I 2007 ^r	II 2007 ^p	Black		Hispanic origin		Women		Persons age 55 and over	
					I 2007 ^r	II 2007 ^p	I 2007 ^r	II 2007 ^p	I 2007 ^r	II 2007 ^p	I 2007 ^r	II 2007 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,111	1,249	197,623	173,487	16.8	18.1	16.9	15.2	36.1	54.2	16.6	22.2
Alabama	8	14	1,335	2,650	46.8	55.8	4.9	2.9	54.8	61.7	22.1	22.9
Alaska	-	7	-	1,224	-	4.7	-	18.1	-	42.9	-	26.1
Arizona	4	12	382	1,956	3.9	3.0	12.8	62.4	33.0	63.4	9.2	15.5
Arkansas	3	14	560	1,431	37.0	30.1	10.2	1.8	41.4	55.3	12.1	16.5
California	322	328	52,930	37,026	9.8	9.7	39.0	37.0	38.7	42.7	13.4	15.9
Colorado	7	13	573	1,362	3.7	2.9	43.3	24.4	17.3	57.8	14.5	22.2
Connecticut	6	14	1,442	1,988	12.9	11.7	13.4	10.3	56.0	72.3	11.2	29.6
Delaware	-	3	-	181	-	55.8	-	12.2	-	88.4	-	18.8
District of Columbia	-	(²)	-	(²)	-	84.1	-	7.1	-	62.9	-	24.7
Florida	38	67	6,384	8,493	17.0	21.3	32.5	29.7	33.9	57.1	21.4	26.9
Georgia	14	13	2,743	1,750	47.5	44.6	5.2	.2	49.1	55.4	18.5	15.4
Hawaii	4	7	525	625	14.7	5.3	21.7	17.3	46.3	49.0	20.4	22.2
Idaho	9	-	799	-	.8	-	14.1	-	43.8	-	19.9	-
Illinois	94	89	15,144	16,595	25.0	24.2	14.0	8.8	40.2	62.9	14.9	22.1
Indiana	27	22	4,836	2,748	12.3	21.5	4.3	2.8	28.7	67.2	13.7	22.4
Iowa	9	3	1,322	387	2.0	1.8	8.5	1.6	38.2	77.3	14.4	41.9
Kansas	3	13	1,163	1,024	16.1	23.6	2.5	2.0	39.0	67.9	15.3	22.7
Kentucky	12	17	1,187	2,926	14.8	6.9	.1	.4	25.9	30.2	14.7	19.1
Louisiana	6	17	629	1,838	62.6	75.5	.3	1.1	41.0	89.6	19.7	23.3
Maine	9	9	908	762	1.4	.3	.3	.3	38.2	33.5	23.8	16.3
Maryland	12	28	1,105	3,200	43.4	51.0	.3	.1	29.5	54.2	21.9	23.4
Massachusetts	19	12	1,916	1,081	9.4	12.0	.3	2.0	35.2	56.1	18.1	26.5
Michigan	58	51	21,722	7,983	30.0	22.1	2.8	3.3	27.9	66.0	16.3	20.9
Minnesota	22	28	3,284	3,064	1.2	8.7	2.4	8.6	20.5	37.1	14.3	20.3
Mississippi	9	10	1,695	721	81.9	49.0	1.1	1.2	39.6	57.0	14.2	18.4
Missouri	19	35	2,602	7,961	19.8	21.7	.3	.2	47.3	54.8	14.6	24.1
Montana	(²)	9	(²)	674	1.7	.1	1.7	2.8	20.3	62.8	27.1	30.6
Nebraska	-	(²)	-	(²)	-	19.6	-	4.2	-	48.1	-	42.3
Nevada	9	3	1,390	330	9.2	30.6	25.9	11.2	41.1	61.2	24.3	22.7
New Hampshire	(²)	4	(²)	593	2.4	.5	3.4	.7	43.7	72.8	11.7	29.2
New Jersey	37	33	5,194	8,115	23.3	15.4	10.6	6.5	50.5	75.8	22.3	33.9
New Mexico	3	6	224	636	.4	3.0	64.7	37.1	40.2	20.9	21.4	21.4
New York	53	44	6,592	6,810	9.1	13.6	14.5	9.4	33.2	47.4	23.9	27.4
North Carolina	20	15	4,838	1,626	44.6	41.5	2.8	2.6	45.3	51.5	21.4	21.5
North Dakota	3	(²)	319	(²)	-	-	.6	1.4	28.5	8.7	23.8	21.7
Ohio	55	78	9,673	10,442	9.7	21.2	2.4	3.0	27.2	55.7	13.3	20.5
Oklahoma	7	-	1,899	-	18.5	-	7.1	-	41.5	-	14.3	-
Oregon	16	19	2,901	4,434	1.2	3.2	28.1	12.3	49.1	49.3	18.1	25.2
Pennsylvania	69	67	15,378	11,548	5.8	9.6	3.0	2.7	31.7	46.6	19.6	28.7
Rhode Island	(²)	7	(²)	1,220	.6	5.9	29.4	20.5	37.5	82.9	23.1	29.8
South Carolina	5	9	528	1,070	79.7	67.0	-	.3	63.1	63.1	8.1	1.5
South Dakota	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	6.4	2.4	12.9	.6	36.4	70.4	17.1	36.7
Tennessee	22	12	5,689	1,364	20.3	26.4	.1	.1	27.6	44.7	19.0	22.9
Texas	20	36	3,681	4,966	20.2	17.4	36.0	46.6	44.5	62.1	14.8	16.4
Utah	5	6	486	633	2.7	.9	19.3	6.5	36.0	52.9	4.7	13.4
Vermont	(²)	9	(²)	1,441	-	.8	-	.6	23.6	47.1	19.1	23.8
Virginia	17	18	4,836	2,217	23.0	49.3	1.9	1.8	34.6	56.5	18.9	23.7
Washington	22	8	2,834	1,320	4.4	11.4	21.1	10.0	41.5	27.3	15.0	12.1
West Virginia	3	5	224	544	-	.4	-	-	17.4	29.6	14.3	11.8
Wisconsin	22	28	4,972	3,808	5.0	15.7	10.3	5.4	28.2	67.4	26.4	33.4
Wyoming	(²)	-	(²)	-	-	-	3.5	-	29.8	-	31.6	-
Puerto Rico	12	13	3,022	1,607	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	59.1	50.8	5.3	9.8

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

³ Data are not available.

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 4. Census region and division: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, selected quarters, 2006 and 2007

Census region and division	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	II 2006 ^r	I 2007 ^r	II 2007 ^p	II 2006 ^r	I 2007 ^r	II 2007 ^p	II 2006 ^r	I 2007 ^r	II 2007 ^p
United States ¹	1,353	1,111	1,249	295,964	226,044	238,721	264,927	197,623	173,487
Northeast	348	198	199	69,425	28,063	36,611	76,558	31,953	33,558
New England	80	39	55	16,994	7,344	9,494	14,075	4,789	7,085
Middle Atlantic	268	159	144	52,431	20,719	27,117	62,483	27,164	26,473
South	295	196	280	57,770	37,701	42,404	53,452	37,333	35,147
South Atlantic	203	109	160	42,813	18,108	24,924	39,572	20,658	19,251
East South Central	44	51	53	7,120	10,751	8,096	5,428	9,906	7,661
West South Central	48	36	67	7,837	8,842	9,384	8,452	6,769	8,235
Midwest	344	314	352	77,161	55,894	70,635	71,909	65,177	54,562
East North Central	258	256	268	61,306	46,550	55,975	60,516	56,347	41,576
West North Central	86	58	84	15,855	9,344	14,660	11,393	8,830	12,986
West	366	403	418	91,608	104,386	89,071	63,008	63,160	50,220
Mountain	48	39	49	21,633	4,705	18,721	6,430	3,970	5,591
Pacific	318	364	369	69,975	99,681	70,350	56,578	59,190	44,629

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

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

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

Table 5. State distribution: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, selected quarters, 2006 and 2007

State	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	II 2006 ^r	I 2007 ^r	II 2007 ^p	II 2006 ^r	I 2007 ^r	II 2007 ^p	II 2006 ^r	I 2007 ^r	II 2007 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,353	1,111	1,249	295,964	226,044	238,721	264,927	197,623	173,487
Alabama	16	8	14	2,780	1,448	2,664	2,394	1,335	2,650
Alaska	10	—	7	4,130	—	3,953	1,548	—	1,224
Arizona	8	4	12	1,764	538	2,747	959	382	1,956
Arkansas	3	3	14	477	819	1,814	482	560	1,431
California	254	322	328	56,377	92,497	58,345	46,565	52,930	37,026
Colorado	9	7	13	12,591	567	13,588	1,255	573	1,362
Connecticut	25	6	14	7,492	1,858	3,199	5,029	1,442	1,988
Delaware	(²)	—	3	(²)	—	198	(²)	—	181
District of Columbia	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	—	(²)
Florida	107	38	67	25,770	6,989	11,396	19,674	6,384	8,493
Georgia	30	14	13	4,305	2,115	1,718	6,365	2,743	1,750
Hawaii	9	4	7	1,080	602	1,365	858	525	625
Idaho	7	9	—	1,120	1,073	—	1,151	799	—
Illinois	91	94	89	23,798	15,633	21,618	21,052	15,144	16,595
Indiana	12	27	22	3,000	3,429	2,620	2,540	4,836	2,748
Iowa	6	9	3	1,440	1,352	270	1,133	1,322	387
Kansas	13	3	13	2,213	925	1,931	1,601	1,163	1,024
Kentucky	13	12	17	1,537	1,224	2,873	1,441	1,187	2,926
Louisiana	16	6	17	2,563	875	2,244	1,715	629	1,838
Maine	6	9	9	1,645	2,769	1,754	915	908	762
Maryland	25	12	28	2,973	1,071	2,963	2,875	1,105	3,200
Massachusetts	28	19	12	4,505	2,025	1,087	4,782	1,916	1,081
Michigan	75	58	51	15,999	14,826	15,769	22,292	21,722	7,983
Minnesota	24	22	28	2,825	3,004	3,714	2,834	3,284	3,064
Mississippi	8	9	10	1,680	2,234	912	853	1,695	721
Missouri	35	19	35	7,597	3,569	7,955	4,944	2,602	7,961
Montana	6	(²)	9	596	(²)	644	596	(²)	674
Nebraska	6	—	(²)	1,530	—	(²)	631	—	(²)
Nevada	4	9	3	924	1,412	382	860	1,390	330
New Hampshire	7	(²)	4	958	(²)	634	965	(²)	593
New Jersey	75	37	33	20,549	6,205	13,464	17,327	5,194	8,115
New Mexico	4	3	6	439	219	636	449	224	636
New York	108	53	44	18,799	6,615	5,415	26,422	6,592	6,810
North Carolina	14	20	15	1,350	2,629	3,279	1,822	4,838	1,626
North Dakota	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	319	(²)	(²)	319	(²)
Ohio	56	55	78	12,354	7,940	12,008	8,563	9,673	10,442
Oklahoma	—	7	—	—	3,129	—	—	1,899	—
Oregon	24	16	19	5,042	3,035	5,424	4,349	2,901	4,434
Pennsylvania	85	69	67	13,083	7,899	8,238	18,734	15,378	11,548
Rhode Island	7	(²)	7	1,266	(²)	1,379	1,256	(²)	1,220
South Carolina	9	5	9	2,444	565	972	2,577	528	1,070
South Dakota	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Tennessee	7	22	12	1,123	5,845	1,647	740	5,689	1,364
Texas	29	20	36	4,797	4,019	5,326	6,255	3,681	4,966
Utah	9	5	6	3,249	724	724	1,078	486	633
Vermont	7	(²)	9	1,128	(²)	1,441	1,128	(²)	1,441
Virginia	10	17	18	3,417	4,489	2,947	3,846	4,836	2,217
Washington	21	22	8	3,346	3,547	1,263	3,258	2,834	1,320
West Virginia	5	3	5	741	250	1,281	600	224	544
Wisconsin	24	22	28	6,155	4,722	3,960	6,069	4,972	3,808
Wyoming	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	—
Puerto Rico	8	12	13	1,914	902	1,017	3,469	3,022	1,607

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

^p = preliminary.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

^r = revised.

Table 6. Information technology-producing industries: Extended mass layoff events and separations, private nonfarm sector, 2000-2007

Year	Total extended mass layoffs		Information technology-producing industries ¹							
			Computer hardware ²		Software and computer services ³		Communications equipment ⁴		Communications services ⁵	
	Layoff events	Separations	Layoff events	Separations	Layoff events	Separations	Layoff events	Separations	Layoff events	Separations
2000										
First quarter	1,081	202,500	22	5,195	14	2,717	9	1,402	4	771
Second quarter	1,055	205,861	18	8,862	22	9,114	7	805	7	977
Third quarter	817	174,628	10	1,678	12	1,422	4	1,465	6	1,280
Fourth quarter	1,638	332,973	16	3,070	22	3,521	5	946	7	1,020
Total	4,591	915,962	66	18,805	70	16,774	25	4,618	24	4,048
2001										
First quarter	1,546	304,171	91	20,991	44	7,963	22	4,441	24	5,312
Second quarter	1,828	430,499	161	38,986	87	12,943	36	12,109	28	6,386
Third quarter	1,629	330,391	142	24,813	55	6,820	39	8,200	36	7,134
Fourth quarter	2,372	459,771	109	17,797	56	8,290	43	10,124	48	11,252
Total	7,375	1,524,832	503	102,587	242	36,016	140	34,874	136	30,084
2002										
First quarter	1,611	299,266	84	18,574	39	4,442	32	8,192	42	6,664
Second quarter	1,624	344,606	69	11,764	49	5,454	27	4,870	53	8,538
Third quarter	1,186	255,152	76	15,017	42	5,415	34	6,529	42	7,945
Fourth quarter	1,916	373,307	74	14,298	32	7,071	19	3,645	39	8,987
Total	6,337	1,272,331	303	59,653	162	22,382	112	23,236	176	32,134
2003										
First quarter	1,502	286,947	71	11,900	33	5,689	23	4,402	41	6,591
Second quarter	1,799	368,273	54	9,221	27	4,124	21	3,098	29	5,891
Third quarter	1,190	236,333	46	6,488	26	4,433	9	1,289	15	2,604
Fourth quarter	1,690	325,333	25	5,080	14	1,984	9	1,619	28	6,635
Total	6,181	1,216,886	196	32,689	100	16,230	62	10,408	113	21,721
2004										
First quarter	1,339	276,503	27	3,222	16	2,992	8	894	23	4,197
Second quarter	1,358	278,831	18	2,959	21	3,576	—	—	22	5,295
Third quarter	886	164,608	13	2,288	15	1,617	4	430	13	4,317
Fourth quarter	1,427	273,967	18	3,055	10	1,547	4	563	23	3,457
Total	5,010	993,909	76	11,524	62	9,732	16	1,887	81	17,266
2005										
First quarter	1,142	186,506	13	1,526	13	2,679	4	439	17	3,569
Second quarter	1,203	246,099	20	2,973	17	2,106	4	842	11	1,904
Third quarter	1,136	201,878	23	3,307	12	1,742	(⁶)	(⁶)	11	1,127
Fourth quarter	1,400	250,178	19	4,122	7	1,331	(⁶)	(⁶)	8	1,125
Total	4,881	884,661	75	11,928	49	7,858	13	3,000	47	7,725
2006										
First quarter	963	183,089	12	1,159	6	744	(⁶)	(⁶)	7	833
Second quarter	1,353	^r 295,964	10	3,294	9	1,723	8	988	7	1,252
Third quarter	929	^r 160,254	14	3,544	9	699	(⁶)	(⁶)	11	1,831
Fourth quarter ^f	1,640	296,662	12	4,039	6	896	5	1,482	9	1,017
Total ^f	4,885	935,969	48	12,036	30	4,062	19	3,753	34	4,933
2007										
First quarter ^f	1,111	226,044	19	3,007	8	1,458	3	415	5	885
Second quarter ^p	1,249	238,721	19	3,167	13	2,236	5	383	6	592

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

² The industries included in this grouping, based on the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), are: semiconductor machinery manufacturing; office machinery manufacturing; electronic computer manufacturing; computer storage device manufacturing; computer terminal manufacturing; other computer peripheral equipment mfg.; electron tube manufacturing; bare printed circuit board manufacturing; semiconductors and related device mfg.; electronic capacitor manufacturing; electronic resistor manufacturing; electronic coils, transformers, and inductors; electronic connector manufacturing; printed circuit assembly manufacturing; other electronic component manufacturing; industrial process variable instruments; electricity and signal testing instruments; analytical laboratory instrument mfg.; computer and software merchant wholesalers; and computer and software stores.

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

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

⁴ The industries included in this grouping, based on the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), are: telephone apparatus manufacturing; audio and video equipment manufacturing; broadcast and wireless communications equip.; fiber optic cable manufacturing; software reproducing; and magnetic and optical recording media mfg.

⁵ The industries included in this grouping, based on the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), are: wired telecommunications carriers; cellular and other wireless carriers; telecommunications resellers; cable and other program distribution; satellite telecommunications; other telecommunications; and communication equipment repair.

⁶ Data do not meet BLS or state agency disclosure standards. NOTE: Dash represents zero.

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

Table 7. Industry distribution: Extended mass layoff events and separations associated with the movement of work, selected quarters, 2006 and 2007

Industry	Layoff events			Separations		
	II 2006	I 2007 ^r	II 2007 ^p	II 2006	I 2007 ^r	II 2007 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	72	70	60	16,610	11,401	10,118
Mining	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-
Utilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	47	50	44	10,976	8,147	7,784
Food	7	4	5	1,905	374	1,329
Beverage and tobacco products	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)
Textile mills	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)
Textile product mills	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-
Apparel	(²)	8	3	(²)	1,023	440
Leather and allied products	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-
Wood products	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-
Paper	8	3	(²)	1,057	405	(²)
Printing and related support activities	-	5	(²)	-	913	(²)
Petroleum and coal products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	998	(²)
Plastics and rubber products	3	(²)	5	901	(²)	535
Nonmetallic mineral products	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-
Primary metals	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Fabricated metal products	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Machinery	5	(²)	(²)	1,184	(²)	(²)
Computer and electronic products	3	3	4	502	916	457
Electrical equipment and appliances	3	(²)	(²)	356	(²)	(²)
Transportation equipment	8	5	7	3,453	775	1,778
Furniture and related products	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)
Miscellaneous manufacturing	(²)	3	4	(²)	524	576
Wholesale trade	3	(²)	(²)	470	(²)	(²)
Retail trade	4	(²)	(²)	1,326	(²)	(²)
Transportation and warehousing	-	3	(²)	-	538	(²)
Information	5	(²)	(²)	710	(²)	(²)
Finance and insurance	6	6	3	2,130	1,230	392
Real estate and rental and leasing	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-
Professional and technical services	3	-	-	286	-	-
Management of companies and enterprises	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-
Administrative and waste services	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	458	(²)
Educational services	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health care and social assistance	-	-	3	-	-	258
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)
Accommodation and food services	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other services, except public administration	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 8. Reason for layoff: Extended mass layoff events and separations associated with the movement of work, selected quarters, 2006 and 2007

Reason for layoff	Layoff events			Separations		
	II 2006 ^r	I 2007 ^{1,r}	II 2007 ^p	II 2006 ^r	I 2007 ^{1,r}	II 2007 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ²	72	70	60	16,610	11,401	10,118
Business demand	6	13	(³)	1,186	1,684	(³)
Contract cancellation	(³)	(³)	—	(³)	(³)	—
Contract completion	(³)	—	(³)	(³)	—	(³)
Domestic competition	(⁴)	(³)	—	(⁴)	(³)	—
Excess inventory/saturated market	(⁴)	(³)	(³)	(⁴)	(³)	(³)
Import competition	3	(³)	7	885	(³)	1,236
Slack work/insufficient demand/non-seasonal business slowdown	—	(³)	4	—	(³)	1,005
Organizational changes	52	39	27	11,968	6,766	3,831
Business-ownership change	8	7	(³)	1,281	2,091	(³)
Reorganization or restructuring of company	44	32	(³)	10,687	4,675	(³)
Financial issues	7	14	18	1,174	2,388	3,596
Bankruptcy	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	(⁴)	(³)	14	(⁴)	(³)	2,928
Financial difficulty	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Production specific	3	(³)	—	1,675	(³)	—
Automation/technological advances	—	—	—	—	—	—
Energy related	—	—	—	—	—	—
Governmental regulations/intervention	(⁴)	—	—	(⁴)	—	—
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	(³)	—	—	(³)	—	—
Material or supply shortage	—	—	—	—	—	—
Model changeover	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	—	—	—	—	—	—
Product line discontinued	(³)	(³)	—	(³)	(³)	—
Disaster/safety	(³)	—	(³)	(³)	—	(³)
Hazardous work environment	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural disaster (not weather related)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-natural disaster	(³)	—	(³)	(³)	—	(³)
Extreme weather-related event	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other/miscellaneous	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Other	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Data not provided: Refusal	—	—	—	—	—	—
Data not provided: Does not know	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹ See footnote 1, table 2.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

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

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

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 9. Census region and division: Extended mass layoff events and separations associated with the movement of work, selected quarters, 2006 and 2007

Census region and division	Layoff events			Separations		
	II 2006	I 2007 ^r	II 2007 ^p	II 2006	I 2007 ^r	II 2007 ^p
United States ¹	72	70	60	16,610	11,401	10,118
Northeast	10	17	11	1,527	2,797	1,436
New England	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Middle Atlantic	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
South	19	26	24	4,585	3,466	4,128
South Atlantic	11	15	9	3,457	1,827	1,629
East South Central	(²)	(²)	8	(²)	(²)	949
West South Central	(²)	(²)	7	(²)	(²)	1,550
Midwest	24	16	16	5,823	2,781	2,406
East North Central	16	13	11	2,358	2,416	1,500
West North Central	8	3	5	3,465	365	906
West	19	11	9	4,675	2,357	2,148
Mountain	(²)	5	(²)	(²)	844	(²)
Pacific	(²)	6	(²)	(²)	1,513	(²)

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: The States (including the District of Columbia) that comprise the census divisions are: New England: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; Middle Atlantic: New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; South Atlantic: Delaware,

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

Table 10. Extended mass layoff events and separations, selected measures, selected quarters, 2006 and 2007

Action	Layoff events			Separations		
	II 2006	I 2007 ^r	II 2007 ^p	II 2006	I 2007 ^r	II 2007 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,353	1,111	1,249	295,964	226,044	238,721
Total, excluding seasonal and vacation events ²	c 750	c 850	c 699	c 139,737	c 186,789	c 110,067
Total, movement of work ³	72	70	60	16,610	11,401	10,118
Movement of work actions	103	86	82	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
With separations reported	66	61	61	9,674	8,467	6,971
With separations unknown	37	25	21	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

² The questions on movement of work were not asked of employers when the reason for layoff was either seasonal work or vacation period.

³ Movement of work can involve more than one action.

⁴ Data are not available.

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

^c = corrected.

Table 11. Movement of work actions by type of separation where number of separations is known by employers, selected quarters, 2006 and 2007

Activities	Actions ¹			Separations		
	II 2006	I 2007 ^r	II 2007 ^p	II 2006	I 2007 ^r	II 2007 ^p
With separations reported ²	66	61	61	9,674	8,467	6,971
By location						
Out-of-country relocations	23	14	22	3,033	2,135	3,492
Within company	21	13	21	2,912	2,086	3,342
Different company	2	1	1	121	49	150
Domestic relocations	43	46	39	6,641	6,261	3,479
Within company	35	41	30	5,823	5,221	2,869
Different company	8	5	9	818	1,040	610
Unable to assign place of relocation	–	1	–	–	71	–
By company						
Within company	56	55	51	8,735	7,378	6,211
Domestic	35	41	30	5,823	5,221	2,869
Out of country	21	13	21	2,912	2,086	3,342
Unable to assign	–	1	–	–	71	–
Different company	10	6	10	939	1,089	760
Domestic	8	5	9	818	1,040	610
Out of country	2	1	1	121	49	150
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.

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

Note: Dash represents zero.